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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

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

Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER—1835.	SUN		MOON FULL	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	SEA.
16 WEDNESDAY	7 40	4 20	2 2	7 48
17 THURSDAY	7 40	4 20	3 17	8 43
18 FRIDAY	7 40	4 20	4 36	9 40
19 SATURDAY	7 40	4 20	5 58	10 40
20 SUNDAY	7 40	4 20	sets	11 32
21 MONDAY	7 40	4 20	5 12	0 25
22 TUESDAY	7 40	4 20	6 26	1 11

New Moon 19th day, 4h. 30m. evening.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for December: WILLIAM JARVIS, JOHN KINNEAR, BENJAMIN SMITH.

All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE NEW-BRUNSWICK & NOVA-SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK & NOVA-SCOTIA LAND COMPANY having been long since incorporated by Royal Charter, with a Capital of £200,000 Sterling, with power to increase that amount to £400,000, and having purchased from the Crown the most central and delightful portion of the Province of New-Brunswick, between the Rivers of Saint John and South West, Miramichi, have been quietly and unostentatiously improving a large portion thereof for settlement. The improvements consist of a fine line of Road, cut and now travelled upon, directly through what may be termed the Valley of the Nashwaak, to the Company's new Town of STANLEY, where they have erected a SAW MILL of great power, with Circular Saws, capable of producing every description of Boards and Scantling necessary for Building, at the most reasonable rate and shortest notice—a GRIST MILL has likewise been built, with the most approved machinery, and the best and finest Granite and French Burr Stones introduced, so that the Settler may have the opportunity (without difficulty) of getting the produce of his Farm rendered servicable at the least possible expense.

The Town of Stanley, New Brunswick, offers every advantage and inducement, both from situation and luxuriance of its soil, for immediate increase of population. Gentlemen of Wealth from England having already fixed their location there, their Buildings showing at once a superior taste and certain satisfaction of future success; a Tavern, a Blacksmith's Shop, and many Houses have been erected by the Company, most of which are now occupied or in course of completion; one hundred and fifty to two hundred Acres have already been cleared, and the principal part in a state of cultivation—proving to demonstration the capability and happy results produced by ordinary labour, strict attention to the nature of the soil, and a proper mode of Agriculture.

The whole line of Road, from its commencement to the South West, Miramichi, offers every inducement for Settlement, on both of which a number of small Farms have been laid off, some with clearings and Log Houses built thereon, a few of which are inhabited, so that the Traveller will find accommodation at the most reasonable rate. The steady and persevering Emigrant will find that every attention will be paid, and every necessary facility given him to render his new undertaking as light and pleasing as the Company's interests may justly and fairly warrant.

The price of the Land will as a matter of course, vary according to situation, but none will be higher than Twelve Shillings currency, or Ten Shillings sterling per Acre for the present Season. (Town Lots and Ten Acre Farms surrounding the Town excepted,) every information about which will be readily and cheerfully communicated by the Company's Agent at Fredericton.

As many applications have been made for Town Lots without positive situations being named, it will be necessary for the Applicants to repeat their requests and fix upon the number of the Town Plot they would wish to occupy.

Terms—The mode of Payment will be made easy, as follows:—One fifth to be paid at the time of purchase, upon which a Location Ticket of Possession will be given, the other four-fifths by annual Instalments; but should the Purchaser pay the whole amount at once, a discount of 15 per cent will be allowed upon the purchase money, upon completion of which a Deed, ife fee simple, will be immediately prepared by the Company's Solicitor, to be paid for by the Purchaser, putting him in absolute and sole possession.

The Company's Road has been cut out, but not yet finished, to Campbell, another projected Town on the South West, Miramichi River. At this Establishment a valuable Property has been purchased by the Company, consisting of Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Blacksmith Shop, &c. &c. for some years in active operation. Houses built by the Company, and a beautiful Farm under good cultivation; the line of Road from Stanley to Campbell proving yet more fully the value and richness of the Soil of this long neglected little understood, and most valuable portion of His Majesty's North American Colonies.

An enquiry will bear out every statement made in the above advertisement, and as every attention and assistance will be given to the most humble but industrious Settler, it is particularly requested that when real information is required, application may be made to

E. N. KENDALL, Chief Commissioner, or JOHN STEPHENS, Fredericton;

The Hon. J. CUNARD & CO. Miramichi;

JOHN V. THURGAR, Resident Agent at Saint John;

And ANDREW DUNCAN, Campbell;

Or The Hon. S. CUNARD & CO. Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

Company's Office, Saint Mary's, near Fredericton, N. B., November 25, 1835.

EMIGRATION.

PERSONS residing in any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia, who are desirous of getting their friends out from Londonderry near Spring, on board of good and substantial Vessels, are informed that the Subscriber is now ready to enter into arrangements with them on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, St. John, 31 Nov. 1835. Prince Wm. street.

The Garland.

(SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.)

GOOD NIGHT.

From the *Kilmarnock Annual*.

Good Night; the voice of song is hushed, the dance is ended now!

The wreaths are fading, and the lamps are wearing faint and low,

And many an eye droops heavily, that lately swam in light,

And the echoes of the midnight hour are whispering good night.

Good night!—It cometh like a cloud across the glorious moon!

Like the wind that shakes the trembling leaves from off the rose in June!

Oh! the quicker that our pulses beat with rapture and delight

The sadder falls upon the heart a whisper of good night!

Good night! the parted hour hath been an hour of bliss to me;

Of happiness the deeper felt that it was shared with thee;

The moments passed unheeded by—unnumbered in their flight,

And the saddest of them all is this—thy saddest word good night.

Good night, my fair—my gentle girl—my blessings follow thee!

For thy words so full of tenderness—thy smile so glad and free!

Oh! memory shall oft again that vanished smile re-light

And wake those thrilling tones that now, are whispering good night!

Excursions.

FAMILY AFFECTIONS.

In the chequered and often weary pilgrimage of life, there is nothing, after religion, which yields so uniform and unending a measure of comfort as the affections springing from ties of blood. To all men we are in some measure brothers; there are general sympathies which bind the whole race together as one family, and others which, uniting larger or smaller parties, and inspiring them with common objects, form solid brotherhoods and corporations, for general and individual advantage. In all these unions, however, the binding sympathies are of a vague nature, compared to those which knit together the little circle of a domestic hearth. It is there alone that the reasons for union exceed in number and strength the reasons for disunion, and there alone that we may hope to find an attachment, which will be alike ready to resist and to consult a sense of interest. In the world at large, the sympathies of those around us are only to be roused by a particular exigency, and we might live for ever without acquiring a single friend. In our homes, on the contrary, every man feels as if he were hedged round by a faithful and devoted body-guard, whose eyes are as beacons to guide and welcome him to their hearts, and whose best offices can only be withheld when they are either repressed by coldness or eminently undeserved. In all spheres of life this is the same, and the poor man, though doomed, perhaps, to suffer under the contumely of the proud, finds as much esteem and affection in his own humble circle, and is thereby as much comforted and supported, as if he possessed all the boasted advantages of fortune.

Since such are the blessings which Almighty Providence has conferred upon us through the medium of family ties, of what importance must it be that we cultivate these ties with all tenderness and care, and scrupulously avoid every occasion of doing them injury! Of how much importance is it, in the first place, that we give that honour to our parents, which, leaving out of view the sacred command of our Divine Father, is so strongly required of us, not only by gratitude for early nurture, and for the trouble, anxiety, and cost which they have freely suffered and expended in our behalf, but in order that we might continue to enjoy the full measure of that parental affection, which, in all young people of right minds and feelings, has heretofore been the greatest blessing of life! Of what importance is it, with a view to ourselves becoming the honoured head of a family circle, that we do not at the very first step—namely, in marriage—barter away the affections, and all their golden associations, for some unworthy object, the end of which will be loneliness and sickness of heart, and an endless train of miseries, perhaps, which even wealth, though it may gild, can never alleviate! Of what importance is it, that, in all our intercourse with brothers, with sisters, and even with more distant relations—for, thanks to the Fountain of all Good, there is much earnest affection beyond the immediate family circle—we should avoid all those nameless and almost imperceptible causes of wrath, which so often arise, like the viewless pestilence, to discover the hearts which nature has intended to be the fondest, and leave, each to the loneliness of his own desolate and angry feelings, those who know that they ought to be as one, and even in their disunion, wish to be so!

The general sense of mankind is well aware of the blessing of the affections, and of the necessity of guarding and fostering them by all attainable means. When a child offers an indignity to his parent, society feels it as a common wrong. When a matrimonial alliance is formed, in which the affections are obviously disregarded that some sordid interest may be consulted, all rightly-constituted persons experience a distressing sensation, as if some insult were offered to nature, and, through nature, to themselves. When an estrangement takes place between brothers, or any other nearly related persons fall into a quarrel, every individual who knows the parties experiences as real a shock, and as definite a pain, as if a blow were given. On the other hand, there are few things (apart from what immediately concern themselves),

which so readily brighten the countenances of men, as to observe or be informed of any instance in which relations live harmoniously, and in the habitual exercise of a loving kindness towards each other. We are all in general, cold enough of that there can be no doubt. Yet no man is so abandoned to the empire of an evil nature that he will not survey with pleasure, and a contagious goodness, however transient, the tenderness, for instance, of a pure and gentle daughter towards a helpless parent—the devotion of an only son to a widowed mother—the friendship of brothers seeking to support each other against the general calamities of life. Such sights as these elevate and refine every nature, for they are all of heaven that has been left upon the earth.

It unfortunately happens, notwithstanding all the blessings to be derived from family affections, and the general respect which is sure to be paid to any instance of their being properly cultivated, that kinship often fall out, and that no hostility is so all to heal as one between such parties. The principal causes of this may, we think, be easily traced, and some precautions may as easily be taken to obviate them.

It has pleased the Creator of the human race to inspire them with different dispositions, different likings and dislikes, and many various passions, apt to produce rivalries, enmities, and even violence, if not checked and restrained by the influence of the affections, and by the sense of the common interest, and by the feeling of the duty which is incumbent upon them.

To prevent the diverse tastes and tendencies of mankind from jostling each other, society has established a conventional system, which prevents one person from saying such things as he pleases, if the saying of such things be likely to displease others. This check, unfortunately, is of least avail in families, being the de-raanged in its exercise by the easiness and familiarity which near relationship and early habits have introduced, and even rendered in some measure laudable. As it is at the same time a fact in nature, that greater differences of disposition prevail among at least collateral relations, than what are to be found in an equal number of persons selected at random from the community, and as relations, moreover, are most frequently engaged in the transactions which are apt to produce the greatest animosity, and excite the most violent passions, it is not surprising that, in families, the result of these two causes must be, that enmities more frequently take place among them than among other persons. When one offence has been given and taken among friends, it is easy to see that a reconciliation must be more difficult and hopeless than in any other case, since, even if there were no other causes, the very fact of the offence having been given by a friend must make it secure the less excusable.

Now, nothing can be clearer than that the true way to avoid such unhappy enmities is to call into exercise in families, if not the formal manners which are necessary to avoid divisions in general society, at least a greater share of that mutual bearing and forbearing which constitutes the best part of "good breeding." Some one has remarked with much force, that as two obdurate substances are necessary to strike fire, so all dissensions, each invariably thinks himself the innocent and ill-used party, and throws the whole blame upon his neighbour. But this is a very common error. If either had had a sincere desire to avoid quarrelling, a little endurance and a little forbearance—no matter from which side—would have had the effect. Did wrath come from one side!—would not "a soft word" from the other have "turned it away?" Hence, it may be observed, that an impetuous and a yielding nature form a union little liable to be disturbed by quarrels. Let no one say that to be constantly giving way to the worse passions of a neighbour is an unmanly sacrifice, that ought not to be made. "Peace, peace, peace," as the good Lord Falkland cried, "give us peace upon any terms." And, moreover, will the want of reason in one person excuse the want of a gentle spirit in another? Ought we not, rather, by yielding, to hold up an example to our less constituted friend, or, if all other good ends fail, by forgiveness heap coals of fire upon his head?—*Chambers' Journal*.

FAITH FOR THE FEAR.—During this struggle on the right [at the battle of Vittoria] the centre was inactive. General Picton was impatient; he inquired of several aides-de-camp who came near him from headquarters, whether they had any orders for him? His soldiers were anxiously waiting to advance: Picton knew the spirit of his men, and had some difficulty in restraining it. As the day wore on, and the fight waxed warmer on the right, he became more impatient, and observed to an officer who communicated these particulars, "What! Lord Wellington must have forgotten us!" It was near noon, and the men were getting discontented, for the centre had not yet been engaged; Picton's blood was boiling, and his stick was going with rapid strokes upon the main of his horse; he was riding backwards and forwards, looking in every direction for the arrival of an aide-de-camp, until at length one galloped up from Lord Wellington. He was looking for the seventh division under Lord Dalhousie, which had not yet arrived at its post, having had to move over some difficult ground. The aide-de-camp riding up at speed, suddenly checked his horse and demanded of the General whether he had seen Lord Dalhousie. Picton was disappointed; he expected now at least that he might move; and, in a voice which did not gain softness from his feelings, he answered in a sharp tone, "No sir! I have not seen his Lordship; but have you any orders for me, sir?" "None," replied the aide-de-camp. "Then pray, sir," continued the irritated general, "what are the orders you do bring?" "Why," answered the officer, "that as soon as Lord Dalhousie, with the seventh division, shall commence an attack upon that bridge," (pointing to the one on the left) "the fourth and sixth are to support him." Picton could not understand the idea of any other division fighting in his front; and drawing himself up to his full height, he said to the astonished aide-de-camp with some passion, "You may tell Lord Wellington from me, sir, that the third division under my command shall, in less than ten minutes, attack the bridge and carry it, and the fourth and sixth divisions may support if they choose." Having thus expressed his intention, he turned from the aide-de-camp, and put himself at the head of his soldiers, who were quickly in motion, towards the bridge; encouraging them, according to the words of an amusing writer, with the bland appellation of "Come on, ye rascals!—come on, ye fighting villains!"—*Robinson's Memoirs of Sir T. Picton*.

A saw-mill is now at work in New South Wales, the teeth of which move through 8,200 feet per minute, or at the rate of 96 miles per hour. No similar instance of rapid motion, as produced by animal power, we believe, known.

THE DUKE OF GORDON'S HOUNDS.—Still suffering from lameness, I declined all invitations to the shooting parties, who started across the park, with the dogs leaping about them in a phrenzy of delight, and the accepted the duchess's kind offer of a pony phaeton to drive down to the kennels. The duke's breed, the kingdom. They occupy a spacious building in the centre of a wood, a quadrangle enclosing a court, and large enough for a respectable poor-house. The chief huntsman and his family, and perhaps a game-keeper or two, lodge on the premises, and the dogs are divided by paths across the court. I was rather startled to be introduced into the small enclosure with a dozen gigantic blood-hounds, as high as my breast, the keeper's whip in my hand the only defence. I was not cast for the man's assertion that, without it, they would "have the life out of me in a crack." They came round me very quietly, and one immense fellow with a chest like a horse, and a haw on my finest expression, stood up and laid his head on my shoulder, with the deliberation of a friend about to favor me with some grave advice. One can scarce believe those noble creatures have not reason like ourselves. Those slender, thorough-bred heads, large, sparkling eyes, and beautiful limbs and graceful action, should be gifted with more than mere animal instinct. The revolved were the beauties of the kennel, however. I never had seen such perfect creatures. "Dine tak' pains to carees them for it!" I asked for the huntsman, "the'll' il' be hangit for it!" I asked for an explanation, and the man, with an air as if I was a commonly ignorant, told me that a hound was hung the moment he betrayed attachment to any one, or in any way showed signs of superior sagacity. In coursing the hare, for instance, if the dog abandoned the scent to cut across and intercept the poor animal, he was considered as spoiling the sport. Greyhounds are valued mainly on their obedience to their master, in their own sagacity, or to follow their master, in intercepting it, they spoil the pack, and are hung without mercy. It is an object, of course, to preserve them, what they usually are, the greatest fools as well as the handsomest of the canine species, and on the first sign of attachment to their master, their death warrant is signed. They are too sensible to live!

The duchess told me afterward that she had the greatest difficulty in saving the life of the finest hound in the park, who had committed the sin of showing pleasure once or twice when she appeared.—*Willis's Penicillings by the Way*.

LAZINESS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.—There is always an air of gentlemanly laziness hanging about the Indians. They live they know not how, and they care not where. A little suffices them; if they can get it, they are satisfied; if not, they are satisfied without it. They belong to a sect of philosophers among the Epicureans and the Stoics. When pleasure presents its cup, they drink to the dregs; and when the reverse is the case, they bear it without a murmur. They have no objection to beg, or, if it is equally convenient, to steal; for, to tell the truth, they are much troubled with confused memories, and are terribly given to mistaking the property of other people for their own. It is a universal practice among them, and brings with it no disgrace. To all this is added a most gentlemanly abhorrence of labour of all descriptions, and a great store of patience in enduring the pinching hunger which is often the result of indolence. On a wet day they may travel for miles over the prairie, or through the thickets, and not a single Indian will cross your path; but let the sun again beam forth and you will see them around in every direction, lounging in the long grass or sunning themselves upon some high prairie peak, with a most profound forgetfulness of the past, and lordly contempt for the future; for they are a marvellously fond of fulfilling the general sense, though not the literal meaning of the old adage, which says, "make hay while the sun shines."—*Irving Junior's Indian Sketches*.

THE SACRED GANGES.—The broad and sparkling river is covered with objects of intercourse and attraction. In some parts of the Ganges, every wave appears to bring with it clusters and coronets of the largest and most beautiful flowers; so numerous are the garlands which the worshippers of the deity of the stream throw into its glittering waters. The rich and luxurious clusters of the lotus float down in quick succession upon the silvery current; and a vivid imagination may fancy the young god, Camdeo, reclining amid the silken leaves of his ruseate couch. Nor is it the sacred lotus alone which embellishes the waves of the Ganges; large white, yellow, and scarlet flowers pay an equal tribute; and the prows of the numerous native vessels navigating the stream are garlanded by long wreaths of the most brilliant flowers of the prairie. India may be called a paradise of flowers; the most beautiful blossoms grow spontaneously on the sandy shores of the rivers, and from every projecting cliff, some blossoming shrub dips its flowers in the wave below.—*Mrs Roberts's Hindostan*.

THE ISLAND OF NEW YORK.—We understand it is ascertained by actual survey, that this Island comprises thirteen thousand acres, and is estimated to be one thousand acres will eventually be added to it by the first three courses of the river and filling up of marshes. The first thousand acres is comprised in the line below Grand street, from river to river—from Grand street to twenty-first street there are two thousand acres. In these three thousand acres, it is supposed there are yet vacant lots sufficient to accommodate not only the whole present population of the Island but enough more to make up the number of 600,000, or the number of 100,000 inhabitants to one thousand acres, allowing about the same density of population that now exists below Grand street. It may be seen from this that the whole Island is capable of accommodating nearly a million and a half of inhabitants—and if our population continues to increase in the same ratio it has done for the last thirty or forty years, the Island will be filled to its whole extent, in a period of less than half a century.—*N. York paper*.

THE LADIES.—Hannah More though it a duty to be always cheerful, and there is no cosmetic half so valuable to the looks. The true art of assisting the proper ornaments of the whole person by her qualities. By this help alone it is, that those who are the favourite work of nature, or, as Dryden expresses it, "the preclian of human kind," become animated, and are in a state to exert their charms; and those who seem to have been neglected by dame Nature, like models wrought in haste, are capable in a great measure of finishing what she has left imperfect.

This I always religiously observed as a rule, never to chide my husband before company, nor to prattle abroad of misarrangements at home; what passes between two people is much easier made up, than when it has once taken air.—*Xantippe, Erasmus*.

Two things fill my mind with ever new and increasing admiration and veneration, the oftener and more constantly they occupy my thoughts—the starry heavens above me, and the moral law within me.—*Kant*.

Do not reckon those only to be your friends, who grieve at your misfortunes; but likewise those who do not envy your prosperity; for a great many will express concern, when their friends are afflicted, that shall look with an envious eye on the liberality of an indulgent fortune.—*Isocrates's advice to Demonicus*.

It is an art for a man to find out the method of making his wife love him.—*Ibid.*

If the Spring put forth no blossoms, in Summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit; so, if youth be trifled away without improvement, ripe years may be contemptible, and old age miserable.

UNITED STATES.

THE HEAD AND THE HEELS.—If the comparative compensation awarded to efforts of the head, and those of the heels, were allowed to determine their relative value, the world would soon be for reversing the poles, and setting all mankind heels upwards.

Let us cite a few examples: A Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, who may decide upon millions of property, and upon the life and liberty of every citizen, is deemed to be well paid by his great State, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. A Professor of a College, whose education must cost him money and time, and whose faculties are constantly on the stretch, rarely receives two thousand dollars—while a dancing girl, Made-moiselle CELESTE, is paid an amount we could hardly credit, but for the public statement of the fact in the annexed paragraph:

The following statement of the cash received by her in different cities since her arrival in this country (just one year ago) will show that her success has been truly astonishing. New York, \$22,300; Boston, \$13,500; Philadelphia, \$8,500; Baltimore, \$3,500; Montreal, \$1,000; Quebec, \$800; Albany, \$130—Total, \$50,000. In a few days she will proceed to New Orleans and Mobile, where she will receive \$9,000 for six weeks performance.—*N. York Avertiser*.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SAW MILLS.—There has been put into operation, in Camden, (N. J.) a machine for sawing boards, which is called "Hardy & Rich's Self Setting Mill Gags." The advantages claimed for this machine over any other board timber sawing apparatus, are—First a diminution of manual labor, one man being sufficient to tend the largest operations of sawing. Secondly—Much greater rapidity of work, an immense saving being made in fixing the saw, and in other parts of the operation. Thirdly—A saving in the board, as there is no stop short left, the saw cutting the log from one end to the other. Fourthly—Exactness and uniformity in the thickness of the boards, as the saw is set to the log by machinery, and consequently all boards intended to be of any one thickness, will exactly correspond. The machine is remarkably simple, and can be adapted without trouble to any saw mill now in operation, and is not costly. We consider the improvement as one of great importance, and recommend to those directly concerned in the business, to examine and judge for themselves.—*United States Gazette*.

BEAUTES OF ROTATION IN OFFICE.—An accidental meeting took place last night in one of our streets, between three individuals who joined in a hearty laugh, at the association of ideas forced upon them by the occurrence. One of them was the holder of office, yielding a very small income, and the other two were citizens in private life. The last time they had met together was at Harrisburg, in the year 1822, when they were all in the service of the State. One was Governor, and one was a Senator. Subsequent to that period, they were all engaged in the service of the general government. One was a Senator in Congress, another a Cabinet Minister, and the third was employed on a Foreign Mission. The wheel had turned round with them, and landed them all upon their backs, as it has done all who have gone the same road before them, and as it will do all who go the same road after them. As a picture of human life, once occupied by two of these individuals gave them great patronage, and while in possession of it, they received offices at their hands, and who would now contribute a dollar for their relief, if they were in want, such is the nature of political gratitude.—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

New-York, Nov. 17.—At the convention at Uices, a resolution was passed, requesting the Members of Congress from this State to urge the passing of a law, authorizing the importation and transit, under proper regulations, of British goods from Great Britain through the United States, to the British Provinces in Canada, free of duty.—This measure if adopted, will add greatly to the carrying trade in American vessels, and enable the Canada merchants to receive their goods as a New York, several weeks earlier than they can by the way of Quebec.

COTTON CROP OF 1835.—The following estimate of the cotton crop of 1835 will serve to show the extent to which this article is now cultivated in the U. States, and the districts which are most deeply interested. Georgia, 260,000 bales—South Carolina, 225,000—North Carolina, 35,000—Virginia, 40,000—New Orleans, or Tennessee, North Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, 450,000—Mobile, 240,000—Florida, 70,000.—Total, 1,320,000 bales.

Capt. Timothy House.—The Boston Transcript says:—In the course of twenty-six years he has sailed in three vessels—one ship, one schooner, and one brig—600,000 miles, has fallen in with six wrecks—three capsized, one sinking, and two abandoned—and has rescued fourteen lives. He attributes accidents in most instances to carelessness or neglect of duty, and says that "all officers should keep a good look out when on deck, and not go to sleep." We agree with him entirely.

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) has been properly described as the greatest Pork market in the world. A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser states that last year 152,000 hogs were slaughtered and packed within the corporation lines, and this year, he adds, "greater preparations have been, and are now making for the coming winter campaign, than any former year."

Texas and its Population and Resources.—The Telegraph and Texas Register is the title of a new paper, quarto form, of elegant typography, just commenced at San Philippe de Austin. The prospective condition of Texas is but little known in the province, nearly to a man Americans, and the exports of cotton this year amount to 10,000 bales!

An arant impostor, transported to New South Wales as a convict, has been playing curious pranks in that settlement, having represented himself as Lord Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowood, and drawn upon his noble father in England for £30,000, arrears of his pretended annuity of £7,000. He is a character. His real name is John Dow, alias Luttrell, having been transported from Danfries for swindling.

LEADING NEWS.

London, Oct. 27.—(City, Wednesday Evening)—The Money Market has altogether assumed a more confident aspect to-day, and the exchanges are anticipated by prudent parties as likely to turn for some little time in favour of this country.

The Revenue.—By the return of the Revenue for the quarter ending on Saturday last, there appears upon a comparison of the present financial year with the last, a deficiency of income to the amount of £1,016,430 against the former; whilst on the two quarters ending respectively the 10th of October 1854 and 1855, there appears an increase of receipts in favour of the latter to the amount of £231,122. The dissimilarity of produce of the two first years is occasioned by the reduction of the assessed taxes, under which head there is apparent a deduction of £292,168 upon the year, and £152,534 upon the quarter, making together £444,702. In other respects the account of the two years and quarters are nearly alike. The amount of Exchequer bills required for the service of the quarter is estimated at £1,016,430.

The following has been published as the answer made by the Sultan to Lord Durham's address, at the audience on the 15th ult.—I am delighted with the sentiments you have expressed in the name of His Britannic Majesty, as well as with your own personal proof of the friendship entertained by the Government of His Britannic Majesty towards the Sublime Porte, and I fully appreciate the mark of consideration on the part of your Sovereign afforded by the long delay you have made in your way to St. Petersburg.

The Turkish ambassador had arrived at Paris, and was received with great attention, which is supposed to indicate a disposition on the part of France to look somewhat sharply into the doings of Russia on the side of Turkey.

The news from Spain varies little from previous accounts. There are murmurs and counter-murmurs—rumors of battles—and much boasting on both sides. The new ministry still gaining popularity—the junta all quiet—the freedom of the press proclaimed—except as to religious topics—and an excellent spirit of loyalty prevailing among the grandees, a number of whom had volunteered to raise, arm and support ten battalions for the queen's service.—The offer was of course accepted.

Private letters from Madrid of the 13th inst. received this morning, state that every exertion was making to assist the endeavours of the government for the speedy expulsion of Don Carlos, and to consolidate the administration of M. Mendizabal. Several of the nobles and principal persons in Madrid and its vicinity had determined upon raising eight battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of the government. Brigadier General Sanchez had been appointed Secretary of the Council of Ministers. The nomination had given great satisfaction, as he was known to be a man of great talent and character. He was the leading member of the provincial junta of Madrid, in 1820, at the period when Ferdinand swore to maintain the Constitution.

The Portuguese troops have at last actually marched into Spain, in aid of the Queen—6500 in number. It seems to be very generally believed, if not proved, that the French Government has been secretly aiding Don Carlos with arms and money.—The English Government have remonstrated on the subject.

London, October 18.—Intelligence from Spain in favour of the Queen's cause, and clearly proves that the voice of the people predominates in favour of Don Carlos, as will be seen by the following extract of a dispatch forwarded by General Guesnois to the Minister of War, dated Head-quarters, Liera, Oct. 7:—

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The Emperor of Russia had made an unexpected visit to Vienna, where he took every body by surprise, in the intention of his approach, or even of his intention, having been given. Speculation was, of course, on the qui vive, but the general belief seems to be, that it was nothing more than a wish of his imperial majesty.

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COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor.—I beg to intrude on your columns with the following brief remarks, respecting our present Almshouse establishment, and in doing so, humbly hope I shall cause a reform in the present manner of admitting applicants, and of finding out why such persons have been admitted as some who now reside there.

When a poor person in our Poor House, who is in every respect capable of doing for themselves, should we not, in justice to all concerned, make it generally known?—I say we should; and instance at the present time, one, two, or three, who are healthy and well able to do labour of any description, and even to fill situations of respectability, if they were not encouraged to idleness by being allowed domicile within the walls of our City Poor House.

One person, in particular, the people are taxed to maintain, who has no manner of right to seek charity from the Overseers, who would, were he not housed, be able to live in an independent, and almost respectable manner, as other men do who possess less abilities, and who have less attainments. I wish not, Mr. Editor, to be personal; but feelings of respect for individuals prompt me to make this honorable mention of them.

I would beg to suggest to the Overseers of the Poor, that they endeavour to remedy the evil, by seeing who it is that give support to the pockets of the public; and allow no man to impose on them, who, through his disgraceful conduct, has made himself too lazy to earn his bread. I would also ask them to publish a report of the present state of the Almshouses, the number of inmates, and the names of all who have been there over three months, and who are in possession of good health, and who therefore. The taxes on the people to support the Poor Establishment are heavy and burdensome, and should not be spent without due discretion, as I fear enough on her passage out, to the streets of the city.

The many families who are this winter in distressed circumstances, from the severe weather, ought to have their wants partially supplied; and those kind ought to shame the individuals I have alluded to, and cause them at once to desert a place, and make room for their precursors in the almshouses.

Mr. Editor, I shall say no more at present. I have hastily penned these hints, and trust they will be effectual in one quarter in particular, where this communication more immediately applies.

St. John, Dec. 9.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1855.

The New-York papers received by the Western Mail, on Saturday, furnish London dates to the 26th, and Liverpool to the 31st Oct. A variety of extracts will be found in preceding columns.

Andrew Taylor & Co. of Liverpool, have stopped payment for £120,000. It is stated they have assets sufficient to meet all demands against them.

Lord Aymer, the late Governor General of Canada, had arrived in London, and transacted business at the Colonial Department. The frigate *Porpoise*, which he had in his command, arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th October, after a perilous passage.

The *Pique* got ashore in the straits of Belle Isle, coast of Labrador, on her passage home, on the night of the 22d Sept., having been forced through that channel by strong southerly winds, and singularly enough on her passage out, with Lord Gosford's fleet, entered the St. Lawrence through the same strait, having been driven to the northward from the same coast. The frigate continued aground for nearly 12 hours, striking with great force, causing of course much anxiety to all on board. Her whole bottom was broken up, and she was a mass of splinters; the keel is entirely gone, and in some parts no less than three feet in depth, of solid timber has been pounded away by the force with which she struck upon the rock, leaving not more than an inch and a half of wood work between the water and her hold.

The original rudder and two temporary ones having been carried away, the ship was steered 1400 miles by a cable stern with a gun carriage attached to the end of it. The self command of Capt. Ross was prominent throughout the whole difficulty, and the exertions of the officers and crew were beyond all praise. Her traversing the Atlantic in the state she was in, is said to constitute an event as remarkable in sailing as has ever been heard of.

We expected to have received President Jackson's Message to Congress by mail this morning, but a single copy of it has come to hand.—The Postmaster at St. Andrews has, by letter, informed the Postmaster in this city, that one copy of the Message had been received in that town, but he was not at liberty to forward it. The next mail will of course furnish the document.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, summoning the Legislature of this Province, to meet at Fredericton on the 21st of January next.

The imports at the port of New York, for the last quarter, amounted in value to the immense sum of \$39,000,000.

The poetical works of the late Mrs. Hemans, have been published complete in one octavo volume by Grigg & Elliott, of Philadelphia. Much of the matter is said to be altogether new in this country.

The navigation of the Hudson and other Rivers in the vicinity of New-York was stopped by ice the last part of November, where the winter had set in unusually severe.—The Canals were suddenly closed, with a large number of boats loaded with flour, &c. for the New-York market.

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, in the PROTECTION Office has carried on business for several years past 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. Blake & Estey, head of the North Market wharf, where attendance will be given at all business hours.

ANGUS MCKENZIE, Agent. St. John, N. B., 1st May, 1835.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney. St. John, March 3, 1831.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut.

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

Loss or Damage by Fire.

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

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

J. McMillan

HAS received by late arrivals, and offers for sale at low prices—part of his Fall Supply of BOOKS, &c., consisting principally of Classical, French and English School Books. Also, a few Miscellaneous—among which are, Hooker's Flora Americana, Philip's Million of Facts, M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce, Martineau's British Colonies, Maudslayi's Treasury of Knowledge, Encyclopedia Britannica; Hume & Smollett's History of England, with Hughes' continuation, illustrated with elegant engravings; a new and beautiful edition of Cowper's Works, edited by the Rev. T. S. GRIFFITH; Barrington's Memoirs of the Irish Union, with forty-two Portraits, &c. &c.

Also—The London ANNUALS, for 1836; a small lot of handsome PRINTS; Color Boxes; colored and Gold Papers, &c.

Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets; Tutors for ditto; Pianoforte Tutors, by various authors; a few pieces of New Music; 2 elegant round GERMA. ACCORDIANS; an extensive assortment of Charts.

Subscribers to the London Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny Magazine, Mechanics Magazine, &c., will please call for their numbers as early as possible. N. B.—BOOK-BINDING executed with neatness and dispatch. November 17, 1835.—24

RECEIVED, Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Hollands, &c.

PER CHEFTAIN FROM CLYDE: 6 HDS. Refined SUGAR, 6 tierces do. do. 1 Ton split PEAS, 1 Ton Yellow SOAP.

PER SAINT ANDREW FROM LIVERPOOL: 2 Tons Soap, 100 boxes CANDLES, 2 Pipes Paint OIL, 100 Reams Post and Foolscap PAPER, 2 Carottel Currants, 1 Ton Black Pepper, 1 Bale PILOT CLOTH.

PER EVERGREEN FROM LONDON: 18 Pipes Cognac BRANDY, 30 Hds. do. do. 10 Hds. Holland GIN, 2 Pipes very superior PORT WINE, 2 Do. London P. MADEIRA, 2 Do. Sicily do. do. 20 Quarter Casks Tenerife, 12 Boxes Windsor SOAP, 50 Do. Wax Wick Mould CANDLES.

November 3. JOHN WALKER.

CHOICE WINES, PER "SAINT HILDA," FROM LONDON.

The subscriber has just received per the ship St. Hilda, from London: 4 Q UARTER Casks Superior Old PORT WINE; 4 quarter-casks Sherry do.

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

10 Hogheads genuine Old Cognac BRANDY, 5 ditto do. do. 10 Hds. Holland GIN, 2 Pipes very superior PORT WINE, 2 Do. London P. MADEIRA, 2 Do. Sicily do. do. 20 Quarter Casks Tenerife, 12 Boxes Windsor SOAP, 50 Do. Wax Wick Mould CANDLES.

November 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

RYE FLOUR, CORN & PORK. 100 BARRLS RYE FLOUR.

500 bushels Yellow CORN—in bags and bulk—per Actio, 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.

BARLOWS & KETCHUM Have received per the ship Dolphin, from Boston, and Cavendish, from Philadelphia: 12 B ALES FEATHERS—100 barrels Rye Flour; 50 Do. CORN MEAL. Which will be sold on reasonable terms. 24th November.

NAVY BREAD.—180 Barrels, just received per the ship Post Boy, from Eastport. 24th November. LOCKHART & CRANE.

LOAF SUGAR, &c.

10 TONS LOAF SUGAR, 10 bales CARPETINGS, 3 bales Homespun and Checks, 25 tons Coriander, assorted, 8 1/2 inch to 2 yara Span, 10 bales CANVAS, No. 1 to 7, 2 casks Twines and Linen Threads, 3 bales Carpet Bags and Bed Covers, 2 hals 8-4 and 10-4 Horse Blankets, 8 bales FLANNELS—Wells, 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 Hogheads; 40 Barrels } very fine Brown SUGAR, 40 Casks WINES, assorted. November 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FALL GOODS.

Ex ship Elizabeth Dentler, from Liverpool: 4 B ALES SLOPS, containing Pea and Mon-key Jackets, Flaming Trousers, Drawers, Gaiters, &c. &c. 1 bale, 30 pieces, superfine blue and black Broad CLOTHS; 1 case, 50 pieces, dark Prints, 100 pieces MERINOS—assorted colours, 20 ditto Bombazines, 1 bale rose and point Blankets, 2 cases mens' Hats; 50 pieces white Serge, 2 pieces green Baize; 1 carottel Zante Currants, 2 pipes Lined OIL. November 10. JAMES OTTY.

GOODS.

By the arrival of the St. Hilda, from London, the subscriber has received in addition to his former Stock of LINES and WINES—which now consist of: 400 DOZEN Cad and Pellock 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.

ORREL COALS, SALT, &c.

100 C HADLONS warranted best ORREL COALS; 6000 Bushels SALT; 100 bags fine stored ditto, 5000 bars common, refined and double refined IRON, 40 casks NAILS; 220 bags SUGAR, 10 tons OAKUM; 20 tons CORN, assorted; Landing ex ship St. Robert H. Dick, Captain Hamm, from Liverpool. 17th November. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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.

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.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner Dover, from Boston: 20 K EGES Richmond TOBACCO, 20 Barrels White BEANS, 10 tierces RICE; 5 casks Salsaparilla. November 3. JAMES T. HANFORD.

TEAS, INDIGO, &c.

Received by the Brig CLARA, from London: 9 Q UARTER Chests China TEA, 3 half do. do. Tunkay do., 9 half do. do. Congou do., 15 half do. do. Campoi do., 2 half do. do. Imperial Gunpowder do., 2 Seasons INDIGO; 8 casks BLACKING. The TEAS are warranted superior to any shipped to this Port.—Terms liberal. 3d November. JOHN M. WILMOT.

Ex Ship "Sir Robert H. Dick,"

from Liverpool: 20 CASKS NAILS, 6 ditto Ox Chains, 1 Case—50 pieces Bunting, &c., 10 Casks Wine BOTTLES, 2 Bales OSNABURGH, 20 Bolts Brown CANVAS, 20 Doren THREADS—assorted colors. November 17. JAMES OTTY.

FLOUR & CORN—Per Halcyon.

110 BARRELS Genesee and Western Canal FLOUR, 100 Barrels live Flour; 100 do. Corn Meal, 100 Bags Northern Yellow CORN. November 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW GOODS.

Now landing per late arrivals, and on sale by the subscriber: A FEW Bales Flashings, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, Serges, Napt Cloaking, &c.; 2 cases assorted SLOPS—suitable for the 1 bale } season. —ALSO— 3 puncheons superior Malt WHISKY, 10 half-pipes Old Cognac BRANDY, 5 ditto Hollands GENEVA. November 2. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, by Private Bargain, the Schooner NIMBLE, of Saint John, 28 Tons Register, with her Boat, Apparel, &c. She has been built only six months, and her rigging and materials were all new at that time; she was intended for the Fishery in the Bay of Fundy. The NIMBLE now lies at the Barrack Wharf. Terms of payment liberal. 3d Nov. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FALL GOODS.

Per Elizabeth Dentler, and Esquivant: B ALES of 10-4 BLANKETS, Ditto white, red and yellow Flannels, Ditto SLOPS, consisting of red and blue Flannel Shirts, Monkey and Pea Jackets and Trowsers; Bales Grey COTTONS, Boxes HATS. —ALSO— 2 Tons DOLT ROPE, as sorted; and Materials for a Vessel about 40 Tons register, consisting of Chain Cables, Anchors, Gang of Rigging, Canvas, &c.—For sale by November 10. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

RECEIVED.

Per INSA from London, and SAMUEL, from Liverpool,—and now landing for the subscriber: 2 P IPES, } First Quality Cognac 10 half-pipes } BRANDY, } 2 half-pipes prime Hollands GENEVA, Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES,—the purest quality, in casks and cases of 3 and 4 dozen each. A few bales of London made Winter SLOPS, 25 boxes London M O U L D C A N D L E S, 10 boxes best Indian S A L T C H, each 20 lbs., 10 casks London Brown SUGAR, each 20 lbs. —ALSO— A few packages of well assorted HARDWARE, Cutlery, Mill Saw and other Files, histered and German Steel, &c. &c. 9th October. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOR SALE.

Ex ship Adeline, from Liverpool: 2000 C HADLONS warranted best ORREL COAL, 53 bolts Copper; 200 boxes first quality Soap, 4 casks Hardware; 60 coils Cordage, 60 boxes Crown Window Glass, 10 bags black Pepper; 20 barrels Ginger, 3 barrels Salsaparilla; 5 casks Loaf Sugar, 12 barrels Raisins; 25 cases Earthenware, asst'd, 22 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 3 boxes Buttons, 10 bales Winter Slops; 10 bales Cotton Warp, 6 bales printed Calicos, 6 bales printed Cottons, 4 bales Apron Checks, Stripes, & Homespun, 3 bales grey shortings; 2 bales Camblets & Plaids, 5 cases Haberdashery; 2 cases Fur Caps, 4 cases Hats; 8 bales Pilot Cloths & Flashings, 2 bales Broad Cloths; 2 bales Buckskins, 9 bales Merinos; 2 bales Carpeting, &c. &c. With a variety of other GOODS. November 10. JOHN KERR.

The Subscriber has now landing

From on board the Saint Andrew, from Liverpool: 6 B ALES of superior WOOLLENS—comprising superfine and second Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Flashings, Flannels, Serges, and Blankets 7-4 to 12-4 sizes. —ALSO— From the Cheftain, from Grenock: 2 Puncheons superior Malt WHISKY, and from the Louisa-Ann, from Jamaica: 23 Puncheons high proof Jamaica RUM. November 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JAMES HOWARD, MERCHANT TAILOR & DRESSER, Prince William-street, Has just received per recent arrivals from Liverpool, A SPLENDID assortment of West of England BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, warranted good quality; and a prime assortment of Buckskin, Petersham, Pilot Cloths, and Vesting. —ALSO—Two pieces BEAR SKIN, an entirely new, rich, and beautiful article for Top COATS. Gentlemen in want of any of the above articles are invited to call and examine. 29th October, 1835.

Selling OFF.

The Subscriber intending to leave the Province for a few months, is now offering his STOCK IN TRADE at very reduced prices, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware. WM. H. SCOVIL.

All persons indebted to W. H. S. will please make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against him, will please present the same for payment. St. John, 20th October, 1835.

TEAS, PORK, OIL, &c. 90 C PACKAGES of TEAS, from the Company's Warehouse at Halifax; 20 casks SEAL OIL, 150 barrels Irish prime Mess PORK; 20 bushels Brown SUGAR; 20 puncheons MALASSERS; 5 tons SHOT, assorted numbers; 3 bales White and Red FLANNELS; 2 ditto Blankets; 5 ditto Stors; 5 tons Sheathing Paper, &c. October 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

QUEBEC FLOUR & PORK. Landing, from the brig EMPEROR, from Quebec: 825 BARRELS Quebec fine FLOUR, 50 Barrels PORK. For sale by D. & P. MATFIELD. 6th October.

LANDING, Ex ship William Walker, and Victory, from Halifax: PALE and straw colored SEAL OIL, in small casks; 10 Hogs White BEANS, 1 ANCHOR, 25 cwt., 3 do. 5 to 8 cwt., 1 Hemp CABLE, 7 inches, 60 fathoms, 1 China ditto, 1 1/2 inches, 160 fathoms. For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 27th October.

OIL, PEAS, &c. Just received per Henry from Liverpool: 6 T I P E S boiled and raw Lined GIL, 100 bags superior PEAS, 6 bales COTTON TWIST, 2 bales White and Red FLANNELS, 12 tons Stored SALT, &c. &c. Which will be sold on liberal terms while landing. 6th October. JOHN M. WILMOT.

Candles, Soap, and Grey Cottons. 100 B O X E S 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.

STOCKPOLM RIGGING, TAR, Dantzic PITCH, American TAR and PITCH. —ALSO— TURPENTINE; and a few puncheons of choice MOLASSES. Which will be sold low. EDMUND A. PRICE, No. 8, South Wharf. 6th October.

FALL GOODS. Just received, per INSA from London, and HENRY from Liverpool: 1 B ALE MERINOS and BLANKETS, 4 do. COTTON WARPS, 50 bundles each, 1 do. FLANNELS; Which will be sold low by the Bale. WILLIAM HENRY SCOVIL, North Market Wharf. 6th October.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having taken the Store on the South Market Wharf, belonging to Messrs. DUD & 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.

REMOVAL. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to his New Establishment in Water and Hard-streets, adjoining the store of Henry Gilbert, Esq. He begs to return thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage he has hitherto received, and trusts that from the adaptation of his new premises to an extensive business, and by strict adherence to his usual punctuality and dispatch, he will merit a continuance of such favours. B. TILTON. St. John, 20th July, 1835.

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, A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, near the mouth of Little River, in the County of Sunbury—being Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, in the Grant to S. Ryers, and others—containing 1500 acres. On this Property, upwards of 100 acres has been brought under cultivation; but its great value, is a Mill Site of almost unequalled power, at the mouth of a river, in the neighbourhood of which are inexhaustible supplies of Pine and Spruce.—Apply to JAMES T. HANFORD. St. John, 25th August, 1835.

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. Attorneys for Heirs and Trustees. St. John, 21st July, 1835.

STORE TO LET. TWO LET,—That commodious STORE in Prince William-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Angus McKenzie & Co. For terms, apply to JOHN WALKER. St. John, May 10th, 1835.

Digby and St. John Packet. The elegant new fast sailing Schooner DART, Will ply regularly once a week, between St. John, Digby, and ANAPOLIS,—leaving Saint John for Digby on Saturdays, Digby for Annapolis on Wednesday Mornings, Annapolis for Digby on Wednesday Evenings, and Digby for Saint John on Thursdays. For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN, St. John, LAWRENCE HALL, Annapolis, J. H. F. RANDOLPH, Digby, Or to the Master on board. JAMES TANCH, Master. Digby, October 15, 1835.

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 up " ditto, Sing 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 Stropps, 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 the public and INSTRUCT in the use of them, (being acquainted with their intricacies) on the premises of any Gentleman or Company, on reasonable terms. * All Saws fitted up by E. D. will be warranted to answer the purpose intended, or no charge made. * Store in St. John-street. St. John, N. B. Sept. 8, 1835.—1f

PIENIX 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, Stocks, Gaskets, Firebricks, Flanges, &c. and other Pieces 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.

English Leather. THE subscriber wishes to make known to his customers in St. John, and the Province generally, that he has received by the late arrivals from England, a lot of very superior LONDON LEATHER, which he is ready to make up to order at the shortest notice. J. O'DONNELLY, Corner of Prince Wm. and Princess-streets opposite the Bank of New-Brunswick, 12th May, 1835.

N. B.—Two APPRENTICES wanted. Boys from the Country would be preferred. Sept. 29.

New & Cheap Establishment, No. 5, South Market Wharf. The subscriber has just received per Boxer from Boston, Mary-Jane from Philadelphia, and Halcyon from New-York, which is just landing:— BARRELS Genesee superfine FLOUR, Ditto Philadelphia do. do. Ditto do. RYE do. do. Ditto do. CORN MEAL, Bags best Yellow CORN, and best COFFEE; kegs best quality Tobacco, Boxes best Wool Cards, 12 Dozen best CORN BROOMS, 20 Ditto best painted Water Pails, 5 Ditto pewter Molasses Gates. Also, in Store:— A General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES,—all which will be disposed of at low rates for Cash. DANIEL C. FERRINS. May 20, 1835.

6th October, 1835.

The subscriber has received per ships Samuel and Henry, from Liverpool: 96 B ALES of BRITISH MER-CHANDIZE, comprising a most extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. ALSO: Per ship INSA, from London: 32 Cases of SILKS, FURS, & Haberdashery; comprising an assortment of every variety of Fancy Goods.

From the great satisfaction expressed by the subscriber's Customers with the assortment of London Goods he received per ship BARLOW, he is induced to warrant those by the INSA, being selected by the same purchaser. JOHN KERR.

Prince William Street, 10th October, 1835.

NEW LONDON AND MANCHESTER GOODS.

Landing from the INSA, 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 Matting, Footstools and Ottomans, Fine Wilton and Roze 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 drilled eye Needles, black, grey and bleached Waddings and Pastebords, 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 Hosiery, in great variety, Gentlemen's silk, merino, lambs wool, and worsted Half Hose, Chamois lined, fleeced, and milled Winter Gloves of all kinds, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Worsted Scarfs, Cuffs, &c.

ALSO:—Men's finest Merino, Lambs Wool, and Chamois Shirts and Drawers, Children's patent Leather Belts, Ladies' cotton, mohair, silk, merino, and worsted Hosiery, in great variety, Gentlemen's silk, merino, lambs wool, and worsted Half Hose, Chamois lined, fleeced, 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-yord Broad Cloths in various colors, Druggets and very fine Welch and Saxon Flannels, a large assortment of plain and twilled Prints, very fine Merinos in all colors, Watered and Embossed Moreens, Blankets, Shalloons, &c.

FURS, &c. consisting of—French Sables, Lynx, Squirrel, Fish and Sable Gill Muffs and Boas, Gentlemen's Boas, and prepared Rabbit Skins, Ladies' Swansdown Boas, Black Crimes and Sealeet Travelling Caps, Gentlemen's Sable South Sea Seal Turbans, best quality grey and black Crimean Skins.—For sale at his usual low prices. P. DUFF.

RUM, SUGAR, &c. The subscriber has received ex King Kentville, from Jamaica, and schooners Hazard and Sarah, from Halifax: 100 PUNCHEONS superior flavoured and RUM, high proof Jamaica SPIRITS, 12 Puncheons Demerara RUM, 20 Hhls. bright SUGAR, 50 Barrels do. do. Puncheons LIME JUICE, Ditto SHRUB.

Chests Boxes and Fine Boxes TEAS, Ditto Congo and Souchong ditto, Boxes Hyson and Ganpoung ditto. JOHN WALKER. St. John, October 6, 1835.

RECEIVED Per Schooner Caroline, from Boston: 100 B RLS. of silver-skinned ONIONS, 100 ditto Baldwins Greenings, Conies, and Spice APPLES, 20 barrels and half-barrels Genesee family Flour, 8 ditto superior Vinegar; 3 do. sugar Peas, 1 ditto Cranberries; 1 do. Squashes, 6 tierces Rice; 2 dooms; nests of Boxes, Covered Duckets; nests of Coolers, Fancy work Baskets; market Baskets, Glass Lanthorns. LOCKHART & CRANE. 6th October.

NEW GOODS. Per INSA from London, and HENRY from Liverpool:—just received and for sale at low prices at the subscriber's Store, Prince William-street:— 100 P I E C E S assorted white, red, scarlet, and green FLANNELS and BAIZE, 150 Pieces dark CALICOS—good patterns, Bales unbleached Cotton Shirtings, Dowels, Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c. —ALSO— 2 Cases assorted STATIONERY, per ship Lady Campbell from Glasgow. The remainder of his FALL GOODS daily expected per Allion from Liverpool. JAMES HOLMAN. October 6.

BRANDY. 10 H HDS. Cognac BRANDY: 10 H HDS. bleached CANVAS.—Landing ex Ina, from London,—for sale by October 13. JAMES T. HANFORD.

JAMES HOLMAN Has received, per ship BARLOW from London, AN ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Children's Silks, Boas, and Pelicines, among which are Squirrel, Lynx, Chinchilla, Sable, Bohemian Martin, and Fox. Cases of HOSIERY and GLOVES, including every variety suitable for the season. Trunks of SHOES, Ladies' and Children's, assorted —suitable for the approaching season. Boys' Cloth CAPS, a good and cheap assortment. * The remainder of his FALL SUPPLY daily expected from Liverpool. St. John, 22d Sept., 1835.

Lever Watches, &c. The subscriber has received per ANSA MARIA, from Liverpool: AN assortment of Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES;—JEWELLERY, consisting of—fine Gold fancy set Finger Rings; ditto enamel'd Brooches and Breastpins; fine Gold top and drop Ear Rings; Gold set, Carved, Coral, Cameo, and Black top and drop Ear Rings.—Which he offers for sale, together with his former Stock, consisting of Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware; Quadrants, Compasses, Telescopes, &c. &c. WM. HUTCHINSON. Coffee House Corner, St. John, N. B., July 21st, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED By the JAMES STEWART from London, and for sale by the subscriber, at his Shop, foot of King-street: A LARGE supply of DRUGS, Patent MIXTURES, Pickles, Perfumery, Confectionary, Surgeon's Instruments, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible price. —ALSO— A small quantity of best London Winter Strained SPERM OIL,—which will be sold at a small advance. JOHN PADDOCK. 14th August.