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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.
☞ All Letters must come post paid.

Weekly Almanack.

July—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
27 Wednesday	4 43	7 17	3 20	11 12
28 Thursday	4 44	7 16	rises.	11 55
29 Friday	4 45	7 15	8 54	morn.
30 Saturday	4 47	7 13	9 19	0 34
31 Sunday	4 48	7 12	9 41	1 11
1 Monday	4 49	7 11	10 1	1 47
2 Tuesday	4 50	7 10	10 22	2 26

Full Moon, 28th day, 1h. 7m. morning.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Solomon Nichols, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... Frederick A. Wiggins, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Charles Ward, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... John Wishart, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

CITY BANK.
John V. Thurgar, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... James T. Hanford, Esq.
Discount Day, ... *Monday*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on the Saturday previous.

PROTECTION.
NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for July:
JOHN BOYD, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN WALKER.
☞ All Communications, by Mail must be post paid.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Office,
LONDON.
THE Subscriber hereby begs leave to inform the Public, that he is duly appointed, by Power of Attorney, Agent for the above Office, and that he is prepared to issue Policies of Assurance on all insurable property in this Province and in Nova-Scotia, viz.—on Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Ships on the Stocks and in Port, Stores, Mills, Goods, &c.
Against Loss or Damage by Fire,
not exceeding £5000 on any one Risk, and upon terms as moderate as other similar institutions.—He is also empowered to adjust and pay claims which may arise in certain cases.
The Phœnix Fire Office has been extensively known in this country for many years past; and as its means are ample, which together with the high reputation it has long sustained for liberality and promptness in adjusting and paying losses, leaves little doubt of the security of parties covered by its Policies.
Written applications from any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia, describing the Properties to be insured, with the particulars of situation, materials of which buildings are composed, &c. &c., will be promptly attended to.
JAMES KIRK,
Agent and Attorney.
St. John, 26th January, 1836.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the *reduced rates* for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1832. *Agent and Attorney.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. Ratchford, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandize, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing,—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured,—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be Insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.
The Ætna Insurance Company was Incorporated in 1819,—Capital $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by him, as Agent of the above Insurance Company.
ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*
St. John, April 5, 1836.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment.
Central Station—Saint John, N. B.
DR. BOYD will give attendance at his residence in Prince William-street, from 11 to 12 o'clock, on *Tuesday* and *Friday*, in each week, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor, gratis.
14th June 1836.

TO LET,
THREE Flats in the subscriber's house. Possession given, W. L. N. De[illegible]
21st June.

The Garland.

THE DIVINE OMNIPOTENCE.

Oh! look up to the soft blue sky,
Arching above thee, bright and fair;
Cold is the heart, and dull the eye,
Which feels not, sees not God *is there!*

Look round thee, on this spacious earth,
With every varied beauty rife;
Starts not an instant thought to birth
Of Him whose presence gives it life?

Survey the billowy, boundless deep;
Is there no voice salutes thine ear—
Whispering, when tempests o'er it sweep,
In still small accents—God is *here!*

Glance upward—in night's silent hour,
To countless orbs in glory bright;
These speak, unheard, their Maker's power,
Whose *presence* is their *source of light!*

Hark to the winds! which come and go,
O'er seas unfathom'd, wastes untrod,
Are they not heralds, to and fro,
Of Him—the omnipresent God?

All forms of sentient being trace!
Proclaim they not His power and love!
Vocal, in harmony and grace,
Of Him—*in whom* they live and move!

Last—but not least, O turn within!
With humble hope, and holy prayer,
For in each heart, redeem'd from sin,
The Eternal God *is present there!*

How can it be a truthless dream,
When through His Son on Him we call?
Since He, the Omnipotent Supreme,
Is every where, and all in all!

THE DEPARTURE OF AN EARLY FRIEND.

"He shall receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the Lord's hand."—*Wisdom of Solomon.*

Thou hast gone to thy final rest,
Thy goal is early won,
The church yard sod is o'er thee prest,
Thy journeying is done.
Why shed I tears of bitterness?
Thou hast left an earthly strife,
In thy unblemished perfectness,
To gain a crown of life.

But yesterday,—I pressed thy hand,
And communed with thee here;
Now,—with a mournful heart I stand,
And weep beside thy bier;
For God in youth's unblighted bloom
Hath called thee to depart:—
Thy form is resting in the tomb,
Thy memory in my heart.

The vine-flower and the brier-rose
Will o'er thy grave-sod bloom,
And in the undisturbed repose
Breathe out their sweet perfume;
While flitting birds will fold their wings,
And warble to the air,
As if to calm the sorrowings
Of those who linger there.

I weep:—but not for thee;—press on!
Thy griefs have found an end;
Virtue has lost a champion,
My heart an early friend.
Thy soul its recompense hath found;
Thy pilgrimage is o'er;
The church-yard hath an added mound,
And heaven one spirit more.

Literary Extracts.

PARENTAL AFFECTION OF THE WHALE.

[From the Narrative of a Naval Officer.]

From what I am able to learn of the natural history of the whale, she brings forth her young seldom more than one at a time in the northern regions, after which, with the calf at her side, the mother seeks a more genial climate to bring it to maturity. They generally reach Bermuda about the middle of March, where they remain but a few weeks, after which they visit the West India Islands, then bear away to the southward, and go round Cape Horn, returning to the polar seas, by the Aleutian Islands and Behring's Straits, which they reach in the following summer, when the young whale, having acquired size and strength in the southern latitudes, is enabled to contend with his enemies in the north; and here also the dam meets the male again. From my own experience, and the inquiries I have been enabled to make, I am tolerably certain that this is a correct statement of the migration of these animals, annually making the tour of the two great American continents, attended by their young.

The "maternal solicitude" of the whale makes her a dangerous adversary, and many serious accidents occur in the season of catching whales. On one occasion I had nearly paid with my life for the gratification of my curiosity. I went in a whale boat rowed by colored men, natives of the islands, who were very daring and expert in this pursuit. We saw a whale, with her calf, playing around the coral rocks; the attention which the dam showed to its young, the care which she took to warn it of danger, was truly affecting. She led it away from the boats, swam round it, and sometimes she would embrace it with her fins, and roll over with it in the waves. We contrived to get the "vantage ground" by going to seaward of her, and by that means drove her into shoal water among the rocks. At last we came so near the young one, that the harpooner poised his weapon, knowing that the calf once struck, the mother was our own, for she would never desert it. Aware of the danger and impending fate of its inexperienced offspring, she swam rapidly round it, in decreasing circles, evincing the utmost uneasiness and anxiety; but its parental admonitions were unheeded, and it met its fate.

[illegible] approached the side of the younger fish, [illegible] sooner buried his tremendous weapon [illegible] its ribs. The moment it felt the wound, the [illegible] darted from us, taking out a hundred [illegible] but a young fish is soon conquered [illegible] struck; such was the case in this instance. It was no sooner checked with the line, than [illegible] back, and, displaying its white belly [illegible] of the water, floated a lifeless corpse. The unhappy parent, with an instinct always more wonderful than reason, never quitted the body.

We hauled up upon the line, and came close up to our quarry, just as another boat had fixed a harpoon in the [illegible]. The tail of the furious animal descended with irresistible force upon the very centre of our boat, cutting her in two, and killing two of the men; the survivors took to swimming for their lives in all directions. The whale went in pursuit of the third boat, but was checked by the line from the one that [illegible]; she towed them at the rate of ten or [illegible] miles an hour; and had she had deep water, [illegible] have taken the boat down, or obliged them to cut away from her.

The two boats were so much employed that they could not give us any assistance for some time, and we were left to our own resources much longer than I thought agreeable. [illegible] to swim to the calf [illegible] not to do so, [illegible]

[illegible] get any [illegible]

[illegible] blood which [illegible] calf and died by its side; evidently, in her last moments, more occupied with the preservation of her young than of herself.

As soon as she had turned on her back, I had reason to thank the "Mudian" for his good advice; there were at least thirty or forty sharks assembled round the carcasses; and as we towed them in, they followed. When we had grounded them in the shallow water close to the beach, the blubber was cut off, after which the flesh was given to the black people, who assembled in crowds and cut off with their knives large portions of the meat. The sharks as liberally helped themselves with their teeth; but it was very remarkable, that though the black men often came between them and the whale, they never attacked a man. This was a singular scene: the blacks with their white eyes and teeth, hallooing, laughing, screaming, and mixing with numerous sharks—the most ferocious monsters of the deep—yet preserving a sort of truce during the presence of a third object; it reminded me, comparing great things with small, of the partition of Poland.

The Old World and the New; *or a Journal of Reflections and Observations made on a tour in Europe.*—This is the title of a work in two volumes, just published by the Harpers of New York. The author is Rev. Orville Dewey, well known throughout the United States as an accomplished scholar. The following is an extract relating to Church architecture, and the direct effect which it has on the sentiment of religious veneration:—

"I confess that if I could build a church in all respects to suit my own taste, I would build it in the solemn and beautiful style of the churches of England, the Gothic style; and I would build it in enduring stone, that it might gather successive generations within its holy walls, that passing centuries might shed their hallowing charm around it, that the children might worship where their fathers had worshipped from age to age, and feel as if the spirits of their fathers still mingled in their holy rites. Nay, more do I say, and further would I go—I am not speaking, of course, as proposing any thing, but only as individually preferring it—but I say for myself that I would place altars in that church, where prayers might be said daily, where daily resort might be had by all whose inclination prompted; so that whosoever passed by might have liberty, at any hour of the day, to turn aside from his business, his occupation, his care, or his leisurely walk—in his sorrow, or his joy, or his anxiety, or his fear, or his desire, and want, and trouble, and temptation, so often besetting the steps of every mortal life—to turn aside, I say, and bow down amid the awful stillness of the sanctuary.

Let it not be said as detracting from the importance of the religious architecture of a country, or as an apology for neglect or irreverance towards churches, that all places are holy—that the universe is the temple of God. It is true, indeed, that the whole frame of nature is a temple for worship, but is it a mean or an unadorned temple? [illegible] what a structure is it! [illegible] strong, and to excite the principle of devotion? What painted or gilded dome is like that arch of blue, "that swells above us!" What blaze of clustered lamps, or even burning tapers, is like the lamp of day hung in the heavens, or the silent and mysterious lights that burn for ever in the far off depths of the evening sky?—And what are the splendid curtains with which the churches of Rome are clothed for festal occasions, to the gorgeous clouds that float around the pavilion of morning, or the tabernacle of the setting sun? And what mighty pavement of tesselated marble can compare with the green valleys, the enamelled plains, the whole variegated, broad, and boundless pavement of this world's surface, on which the mighty congregation of the children of men are standing? What, too, are altars reared by human hands, compared with the everlasting mountains—those altars in the temple of nature; and what incense ever rose from human altars, like the bright and beautiful mountain mists that float around those eternal heights, and then rise above them and are dissolved into the pure and transparent ether—like the last fading shadows of human imperfection, losing themselves in the splendours of heaven? And what voice ever spoke from human altar, like the voice of the thunder from its cloudy tabernacle, on those sublime heights of the creation, when

"Not from one lone cloud,
But every mountain height hath found a tongue,
And Jura answers from her misty shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps who call to her aloud?"

And, in fine, what anthem or paean ever rolled from organ or orchestra, or from the voice of a countless multitude, like the dread and deafening roar of ocean, with all its swelling multitude of waves! Yes, the temple of nature is full of inspiration, full of objects that inspire devotion, and so, as far as may be, should our temples of prayer and thanksgiving be made."

"*The Water was spent in the Bottle.*"—Hagar and Ishmael were here in the [illegible] trying external condition in which human beings can possibly be placed. The exhaustion of a supply of water in the burning and inhospitable desert, without the prospect of a fresh supply, is a situation of such utter misery and danger as cannot well be imagined by those who have not themselves been exposed to something of the kind. The furnace heat of these arid deserts increases greatly the ordinary demands of nature for drink, while the uncertainty of a fresh supply renders the exercise of unusual economy necessary. But when the water in the water-skins is spent, the merchant whose camels are laden with the rich products of India, becomes a [illegible] beggar, [illegible] that agony of suffering which [illegible] in the hot unbelieving desert, [illegible] would cheerfully give [illegible] and all the wealth with which his [illegible] for the mouthful of water which has been preserved in the water-bag by some poor creature who is now the only object of his envy. But the latter scorns the [illegible] tribe, knowing that [illegible] only hold upon existence. In the instance before us, Ishmael, though a young [illegible] being less inured than the poor "boadwoman" to the trials of the desert, began to fail and needed the assistance of her support. But when the usual symptom came upon him—when his eyes became painfully inflamed—and his parched lips and tongue chapped and swollen—when his brain seemed to grow thick and inflamed, and he was deafened by the hollow sound in his ears; some bushes offered a shelter under which he would fain lie down and die. He lay down; and his affectionate mother withdrew, that she might not see his unrelieved death, and that she might "lift up her voice and weep" without restraint. Genesis xxi. 15.—*Notes to the Pictorial Bible.*

"*The Evening and the Morning were the First Day.*"—This phrase is explained by the computations of time still in use among the Jews and Mohammedans. They do not measure the day from midnight to midnight as we do, nor from sunrise to sunrise as some other Oriental people, but from sunset to sunset. Hence [illegible] with the following night, makes their day. Our Friday night is their Saturday night. The ancient inhabitants of Western and central Europe, the Gauls, Celts, and Germans, measure the day in the same manner. Genesis i. 5.—*Ibid.*

Description of the Nature of Flame.—Flame is the rapid combustion of volatilised matter. The tallow or the wax is melted and drawn up to the top of the wick of a candle. Here it is boiled and converted into vapour, which ascends in the form of a column. This vapour is raised to such a temperature that it combines rapidly with the oxygen of the surrounding atmosphere, and the heat evolved is such as to heat the vapour to whiteness. Flame, then, is merely volatile, combustible matter, heated white-hot. The combustion can only take place in that part of the column of hot vapour that is in contact with the atmosphere, namely, the exterior surface. The flame of a candle, then, is merely a thin film of white-hot vapour, enclosing within a quantity of hot vapour, which, for want of oxygen, is incapable of burning. But as it advances upward in consequence of the outward film being already consumed, it gradually constitutes the outer surface of the column, and assumes the form of flame. And as the supply of hot vapour diminishes as it ascends, and at last fails altogether, the flame of a candle gradually tapers to a point.—*Dr. Thomson on Heat and Electricity.*

Natural History.—Natural History is now raised in popular estimation to the highest dignity, and is pronounced to be a science capable of exercising the most splendid talents, and of affording pleasure to the most improved minds. Of the several changes that have recently taken place in society, this is not the least important. The diversified productions of Nature—those objects, in the formation of which have been exercised unlimited wisdom and power—are not now considered beneath the notice of the wisest of the sons of men. It still, however, remains to be perceived, that in the construction of the familiar fly that buzzes through our apartments, not less than in the frame of the mighty elephant—in the simple blade of [illegible] the graceful palm—in the small cube of salt, [illegible] cone—there is something of a mysterious nature, the comprehension of which would be a much more glorious achievement than any that the human intellect has yet performed. The ship that carries the adventurous merchant over the great ocean is an object worthy of our admiration; but how complicated is its apparatus, compared with the fins of the most common fish! The balloon that floats calmly in the atmosphere—what an unwieldy instrument is it, compared with those beautiful organs of divine workmanship by which the swallow is conveyed from the equatorial to the polar lands, or pursues its prey through the pathless air!—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

ETERNITY.

The following view of eternity is from the eloquent Saurin, in an attempt to describe the process of his mind, in endeavoring to form an idea of its duration.

"I avail myself," says he, "of whatever I conceive most long and durable. I heap imagination on imagination, conjecture on conjecture. First, I consider those long lives, which all wish, and few obtain. I observe those old men, who live for four or five generations, and who alone make the history of an age: I do more; I turn to ancient chronicles, I go back to patriarchal ages; and considers life as extending through a thousand years, and I say to myself, all this is not eternity—all this is but a point compared with eternity. Having represented to myself real objects, I form ideas of imaginary ones. I go from our age to the time of publishing the gospel; from thence to the publication of the law; from the law to the flood; from the flood to the creation; I join this epoch to the present time, and imagine Adam still living. Had Adam lived until this time in fire or on a rack, what idea must be formed of his condition? At what price would we agree to expose ourselves to misery so great? What imperial glory would appear so glorious as to be followed by such woe? Yet this is not eternity, [illegible] than the cultivated, but is [illegible] and is rarely seen. Strawberry possesses [illegible] quality which [illegible] of some inconvenience when [illegible] The addition of wine to this fruit renders it less liable to ferment, and adapts it better for those of feeble digestion, but the flavor is not improved. Sugar is both useful and agreeable, but the addition of cream cannot be recommended on any ground. The best time for taking this fruit is in the afternoon or evening; by using them after a dinner we neither obtain the best flavor nor the most salutary effect.

Currants are more acid than strawberries; and combine with their acidity an astringent principle, which is especially perceptible before they are fully ripened. They are almost always eaten too early before they acquire their due degree of sweetness, and hence are very likely to prove injurious. A favorite use of the currant is in the formation of wine, which will keep good for a long time, and forms a grateful beverage.

Cherries, when ripe, have the saccharine principle developed very fully, and of [illegible] next to the strawberry, [illegible] the season. There is considerable difference in the several varieties.—Cherries are not improved by the process of cookery. It is an absurd mistake to suppose that by swallowing the stones their digestion is facilitated. The stones themselves are not at all acted upon by the fluids of the stomach; and if, as sometimes happens, they are retained and accumulate, serious consequences may ensue.

Gooseberries are enveloped in a thick, dense, fibrous coat which must be rejected when the pulp is swallowed. It is best adapted however, for stewing, and when cooked, forms an agreeable and healthy acid.

The *Raspberry* should not be omitted. It contains, when ripe and fresh, less acid than any of the fruits which we have mentioned, and is to many persons the most delicious of all. It is sooner injured, however, by keeping than any other, and its extreme delicacy renders it difficult to transport it to any distance without impairing its qualities. The best mode of effecting this is to separate it into small parcels, as is usually done with those offered for sale in our market. But to be had in perfection, they must be eaten almost as soon as gathered.

Niggardliness Punished.—An Edinburgh publisher of the last century, notwithstanding a well-sustained resolution of celibacy, was famous for his courtly and gallant manners in the presence of the fair sex: he was also, however, remarkable for a ridiculous degree of niggardliness. One day, a young lady, the daughter of one of his friends, paid him a visit at his suburban villa near the coast, and was received with a profusion of his usual compliments. Taking her to see his conservatory, he exhibited with great triumph a remarkably fine pine-apple, which he assured her should be hers, and, as it happened to be quite ripe, she should have it *to-morrow*. [illegible] suspicion that his [illegible] on the present occasion had carried him somewhat beyond the boundary of his intended [illegible] her [illegible] assuming a lively off-hand manner, she humorously insisted upon carrying home the apple herself. "Nay, my lovely young lady," said Mr. ——, who appeared to be rather disconcerted at the turn matters were likely to take, "you shall not fatigue those delicate arms with such an unsuitable load; but you may depend upon it I shall send John (the gardener) into town with it to-morrow on purpose, along with some other nice things besides." But Miss B., wisely considering that, in such a case the proverb of "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" was peculiarly applicable, would not listen to this proposal, but continued to importune him in the most playful manner imaginable, till he was at last fairly forced to yield, which, notwithstanding his scrupulous politeness, he did with the worst grace possible; and the apple of contention was carried off in triumph.

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

(From the Correspondent of the N. York Observer.)

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The 32d annual meeting of this noble institution was held on Wednesday, the 4th May, at Exeter Hall. Lord Bexley, the President of the society, was in the chair, and opened the meeting with an address. The report was read by the Rev. Messrs. Brandram and Brown, two of the Secretaries of the society. The receipts of the society during the last year amounted to £86,819 8s. 7d. and its expenditure to £107,483 19s. 7d. The number of copies of the Scriptures, or parts of the Scriptures, issued from the depository of the society, during the last year, was 558,842, making the whole number since the organization to be 9,751,792, in more than 160 languages and dialects. The society issued from its depository in Paris, last year, more than 80,000 copies of the word of God; and, including the issues of the Protestant Bible Society, and the French and Foreign Bible Society, more than 100,000 of the sacred Scriptures, or portions of them, were put into circulation in France during that [illegible] made of the progress of the [illegible] Switzerland, in Germany, in Belgium, in Denmark, in India, in the West Indies, in the United States, and in the British possessions in North America.

Among the speakers, the Rt. Rev. Bishops of Winchester and Chester, Lord Glenelg, (late Charles Grant,) Secretary of his Majesty's Government for the Colonies, Rev. R. J. Breckinridge and Rev. Mr. Jackson, from America, Rev. Dr. John Pye Smith, Rev. Mr. Shaw, from South Africa, Rev. Mr. Keuntze, of Berlin, Marquis of Cholmondeley, Rev. Dr. Longly, (Bishop elect,) and Josiah Foster.

I think the speeches of this meeting exhibited a more fervent tone of piety, and a deeper expression of a sense of dependence on God and his blessings, than I witnessed on the same occasion last year. There was less disposition to speak of what has been done, rather than what remains to be done; there was more of a looking away from the things which are behind to those which are before. This augurs well for the cause of God, and for its final triumph.

The *Metropolitan City Mission Society* held its annual meeting at Exeter Hall, on the evening of the same day, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. This society was formed, I believe, only a few years ago; and its object is much [illegible] as that of the Christian Instruction Society; [illegible] embraces more [illegible] members of the Established Church, and employs hired or salaried agents, as well as gratuitous laborers.

[illegible] is the size of this city, and its influence on the world, that too much effort can hardly be employed to promote the cause of true religion in it. The statement recently made by the Bishop of London respecting the destitution of the means of grace which still prevails in this city, is really appalling. Between [illegible] a million and a million of souls are here living in almost heathen ignorance of the gospel and its blessings.

The *Prayer-Book and Homily Society* held its annual meeting on Thursday, the 5th May, at the lower room in Exeter Hall. Lord Bexley presided. The report was read by the Rev. J. Dolman, Secretary of the society. It appears from that paper that the society circulated last year 16,055 copies of the Prayer Book, and 114,272 [illegible] Tracts, making 301,417 Prayer Books, and 1,937,259 Homilies and Tracts since the formation of the society. The receipts of the society for last year were [illegible] and the expenditure [illegible] of this society [illegible] this day, at Exeter Hall. The [illegible] notwithstanding the [illegible] Edward Baines, Esq. M.P. presided. The report was read by Mr. Lloyd. It represented the S. S. cause as advancing in almost all parts of the world—in Denmark, Prussia, Greece, India, Van Dieman's Land, British possessions in North America, and in the West Indies. In the United States, it was asserted, that there are a million of scholars and teachers in Sunday schools; in England and Wales, 16,858 schools, and 1,548,890 scholars. The receipts of the society last year, from other sources than sales of books, amounted to £676.

The *British and Foreign Sailors' Society* held its annual meeting at the same hour, at the City of London Tavern, the Rt. Hon. Lord Mountsandford in the chair. The report was read by the Rev. Mr. Timpson. The receipts for the last year were nearly £2,000. The Guard Coast Loan Library has been completed, and embraces 52,000 volumes of choice books. It is calculated that there are now 8,000 truly Christian British seamen.

The *Religious Tract Society* held its 37th annual meeting at Exeter Hall, in the evening of Friday the 6th May. Samuel Hoare, Esq. in the place of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, presided. The report was read by Mr Jones, one of the society's Secretaries. The receipts were £63,024 13s. 8d. about £9,000 of which were from donations, legacies, &c. and £54,000 from the sales of tracts. Several new societies have been formed during the last year. The publications of the society during that period were 15,814,148 pages. The total circulation of the society's publications, in more than 80 languages has been about 235 millions. [illegible] money to similar societies, in [illegible] tracts & books, were made to France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Russia, India, China, Indian Archipelago, South [illegible]

Paris p[illegible] report of a very [illegible] place, which took place upon the preceding day in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the subject of slavery in the colonies of France. The chief advocate for the emancipation of the slaves was M. de la Martine, the poet, who has already proved by his writings the great influence which he exercises over the sympathies and feelings of men. Upon this occasion he appears to have succeeded in the more difficult task of conciliating their antipathies; for, with all the opposition of self-interest, which sets so little value upon abstract rights, and which are powerful in the Chamber, the planters being there strongly represented, he and his fellow-laborers wrung from the assembly an admission of the impolicy, as well as cruelty, of continuing the system of slavery in the colonies. He contended that emancipation would be advantageous to the colonists themselves, who, he said, could never enjoy tranquillity so long as they knew that the principle of insurrection was daily at work for their destruction. "The right of property which man assumed over man," the honorable deputy "termed a blasphemous outrage to the Creator, and that such a pretended right should be sanctioned by law, was a disgrace to civilized society." He in conclusion, observed that he was not opposed to an indemnity to the owners of the slaves. M. de Tracy congratulated the Chamber on the progress which the question of Negro Emancipation has made in the public mind. Formerly such a question could not have been discussed within those walls without subjecting the advocate of the slave to the reproach of hostility to the principles of order and the interests of his country. The hon. deputy further observed, that in the British Colonies, where the slaves had been enfranchised, a considerable commercial movement had taken place. [illegible] Marine, [illegible] in reply to [illegible] indifferent to the great [illegible] question, but he thought that the measure should be brought about by degrees, and that the slaves should by instruction and education be rendered fit to enjoy the blessings of freedom. He then solemnly denied that he had ever said that slavery ought never to cease in the colonies. The newspapers, generally, re-echo those humane sentiments, and join in congratulating the country upon the progress which the question has made in France. Colonial emancipation they now confidently say, is only a question of time—the principle has been formally conceded.

Anecdote.—The Archbishop of Dublin tells us of a horseman, who, having lost his way, made a complete circle; when the first round was finished, seeing the marks of his horse's hoof, and never dreaming that they were those of his own beast, he rejoiced and said—"this at least shows me that I am in some track; when the second circuit was finished, the signs of travel were doubled, and he said "Now surely I am in a beaten way;" and with the conclusion of every round the marks increased, till he was certain he must be in some known thoroughfare, and approaching a populous town; but he was all the while riding after his own horse's tail, and deceived by the [illegible] of his own error.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 30.

Politics of Europe.—Reform of the House of Lords.—The proper use and design of the House of Lords are the following:—First, to fortify the po[illegible] and to secure the stability of a regal government, an order of men ecclesiastical and civil, nat[illegible] allied to the interest of church and state, and [illegible] permanent institutions of the country. Secon[illegible] to enable the King, by his right of bestowing the peerage, to reward the most eminent servants of the public, in a manner most grateful to them, [illegible] without expense to the nation; and thirdly, to [illegible]swer a purpose, which is of still superior importance to the other two, and is mainly conducive to [illegible] harmony and quiet operation of a government like our own,—we mean, to stem the progress of popular fury, and to give time for due reflection and s[illegible]riety in any agitation of the public mind. Large [illegible]odies of men are subject to sudden phrensies; [illegible] a House of Commons is as liable to these humors as any other assemblies, particularly in a certa[illegible] state of public opinion, and when pushed on by factious combinations. Opinions are sometimes circulated amongst a multitude without proof or examination, acquiring confidence and reputation merely by being repeated from [illegible] occasions founded upon these opinions, diffusing themselves with a rapidity [illegible] may [illegible] to those prejudices which actuate the minds of the vulgar,—accustomed to condemn the clamour of the populace,—disdaining to have laws and opinions forced upon them by their inferiors in rank, they will oppose resolutions which are founded in the folly and violence of the lower part of the community. Were the voice of the people always dictated by reflection, and the House of Commons the true representative of all the rights and interests of the people; did every man, or every one man in a hundred, think for himself or actually consider the measure he was about to approve or censure; or even were common people tolerably steady in the judgment which they formed, we should hold the interference of a superior order, such as the House of Lords, not only superfluous, but wrong; for when every thing is allowed to [illegible] difference of rank and education which the actual state of these advantages deserves, that conclusion, after all, is most likely to be right and expedient, which appears to be so to the separate judgment and decision of a great majority of the nation; at least, that is general, is right *for them*, which is agreeable to their fixed opinions and desires. But when we observe what is urged as the public opinion, to be, in truth, the opinion only, or perhaps the feigned profession, of a few crafty leaders; that the numbers, who join the cry, serve only to swell and multiply the sound, without any accession of judgment, or exercise of understanding; and that oftentimes the [illegible] counsels have been thus overborne by tumult and uproar; we may conceive occasions to arise, in which the commonwealth may be saved by the reluctance of the nobility to adopt the caprices, or to yield to the vehemence of the common people. We think this occasion has at present arisen in the case of the Irish Municipal Bill, and has repeatedly arisen since the [illegible] the Reform Act. The Lords, [illegible] just as much independent of the Commons are of the Lords; [illegible] Crown exists as a check to both, and a due and resolute [illegible] per functions, the people look [illegible] liberties, their rights, and [illegible] the other two branches of [illegible]

[illegible] lately returned from Skye, on whose [illegible] place the fullest reliance was in[illegible] of his residing there that the state [illegible] such, that unless they received an [illegible] of provision he had reason to fear [illegible] must, more than one hundred people [illegible] starvation in the Parish of Slate alone. [illegible] this gentleman's farm, he was truly [illegible] the condition of the flocks and cattle; [illegible] were lying dead on the ground, too [illegible] count. We doubt not a benevolent [illegible] come forward and alleviate these sufferings.—*Edinburgh paper.*

On Wednesday, an alarming occurrence happened to the wife of Mr. Hodge, miller, at Milnab, near Crieff, upon her going to a park, near her residence, where a number of cattle were grazing. She had one of her children in her arms, and another by her side. She had no sooner appeared, than an infuriated cow made a violent attack upon her and her two children. The animal first rushed upon the child by her side, and knocked it down. The mother, for the protection of the child, laid down the one in her arms, and ran to aid the other; but she had no sooner done so, than the animal attacked the child she had just laid down. The mother in a state of desperation, seeing no other way of saving her children prostrated herself over them. The animal then rushed upon herself, butting her severely; and had it not been for the timely aid of a number of labouring men, who ran to her assistance, it is probable the mother and her two children would have fallen a sacrifice to the fury of the enraged animal.—[illegible]b.

Advance of Wages.—The journeymen joiners in Leeds have during the present week required an advance of 2s. per week upon their last wages, to which the masters have generally agreed. The trade is brisk; a great number of buildings are now in progress, and the demand for men still continues.

The Ladies of London have agreed to present the Hon. Grantley Berkley with a piece of plate, for procuring them a gallery in the House of Commons. Subscriptions limited to a guinea a piece.

Sergeant Wilde's extra fee, in the old Attwood case, before the Lords, is 5000 guineas! His opening speech will be over ten days.

Talleyrand's health, to the astonishment of every body, is rapidly improving. He goes out supported on the arm of his niece, the Duchess; but for his oratorical and argumentative powers, is quite indisposed.

The Leeds petition for Irish Reform, received 5000 signatures in one day.

The amount of rental upon which the county rate for Middlesex is assessed this year, is £5,368,884; being an increase of £125,976 over that of the past year.

Railway Travelling.—A gentleman in the morning, went to Liverpool, 30 miles off, purchased and took back with him to Manchester, on the railroad, 150 tons of cotton. This he immediately disposed of, and the article being liked, an offer was made to take another such quantity. Off he starts again, and actually that evening delivered the second 150 tons, having travelled 120 miles in four journeys, and bought, sold, and delivered, 30 miles off, at two distinct and consecutive deliveries, 300 tons of goods in twelve hours!—*Railway Magazine.*

The ladies steel busks at Paris are encased in India rubber, which prevents the rust of the metal from staining their dresses.

PORTSMOUTH, June 4.

The Stakesby and Catharine Stewart Forbes transports are ordered to bring home the Rifle Brigade from Halifax; and the Maitland, Lieut. Binstead, to carry the Royals from Cork to Quebec, and bring home the 79th Highlanders. In the case of both these regiments how advantageous it would be to the country to allow all such men as desired it to remain in those colonies; a large portion are married have families, and they themselves would form [illegible] of a most valuable militia force, continu[illegible] by settlers from other regiments that [illegible] home also; there is no difficulty in [illegible] recruits; in fact, it would be a very improved [illegible]m of emigration.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

UNITED STATES.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

(From the Portland Advertiser.)

The documents printed by order of the U. S. Senate relating to the North Eastern Boundary, consist of letters between Messrs. Livingston, M'Lane, and Forsyth, on the part of our Government, and Sir Charles R. Vaughan and Mr. Charles Bankhead, on the part of Great Britan, commencing as far back as July, 1832. The amount of the whole boundary question is, that the subject is as far from being settled as ever. The Boston Gazette gives the following synopsis:—

"To understand the correspondence it is proper to remind our readers, that, at the close of the late administration, after long negociations and vain endeavors to ascertain the true boundary line, as fixed by the Treaty of 1783, the two Governments agreed to refer the decision to the King of Netherlands arbitrator. That monarch was requested to designate the true line. Now, as the negociators had never been able to ascertain the boundary, the king soon came to the conclusion that *he* should not be more successful; in short, rather than puzzle himself to find the old line, he determined to draw a new one, and thus, like most arbitrators, he split the difference; but as he had not been requested to make a new line, but to ascertain the old one, in regard to which there was lack of testimony, his decision was reluctantly accepted by England, but it was totally rejected by the United States. This rejection was communicated to Mr. Bankhead, the British Charge, by Mr. Secretary Livingston, and [illegible] it was proposed to open a new negotiation, it was said that [illegible] our Government [illegible] territory of Maine, and that the Government of the United States would controvert it as unconstitutional. In regard to the latter [illegible] Mr. Livingston says:—

"Means will probably be found of removing all constitutional difficulties that have hitherto attended the establishment of a boundary more convenient to both parties, than that designated by the treaty, or than that recommended by his majesty the King of the Netherlands;" and he adds, "that an arrangement is now in progress, with every probability of a speedy conclusion, between the U. States and the State of Maine, by which the Government of the United States will be clothed with more ample powers than it has heretofore possessed, to effect that end."

"Although the rejection created some surprise and disappointment to the British Government, Mr. Vaughan, the British Envoy, in April following announced to Mr. Livingston that his government was disposed to renew the negociation, provided it could be done in good faith and with any hope of coming to a conclusion. At the same time, he stated that his Government would not recognize the right of the citizens of Maine, nor of any other citizens of the United States, to navigate the St. John River.

"In reply, Mr. Livingston waives, for the present, claims to the navigation of the St. John. He proposes that the whole subject be referred to an equal number of Commissioners, "with an umpire selected by some friendly sovereign, from among the most skilful men in Europe, to decide on all points on which they disagree: or by a commission, entirely composed of such men, so selected, to be attended in the survey and view of the country by agents appointed by the parties."

"Mr. Vaughan, replying to this, May 11, 1833, doubts the expediency of this mode, but says he has sent the proposal to his Government: he also suggests to Mr. L. the expediency of proposing some other mode, which would be more likely to be acceptable to the British Government.

"The British Envoy next intimates the opinions that the time has arrived for abandoning the imaginary boundary, which has been so imperfectly described, and of running a new conventional line which will be more convenient to both parties than the one hitherto insisted on, under the Treaty.

"To this, the American Secretary replies, that the President feels restricted, by the past action of the Senate, to negociate for any new boundary line, the territory of Maine, without cut off any portion of the [illegible] State to such [illegible] Legislature of that State to such [illegible]

"The rest of the voluminous documents are principally occupied in discussing various suppositions touching the location and nature of the "highlands" spoken of in the Treaty of 1783, and whether the rivers which empty into the Bay of Chaleur and the Bay of Fundy can be considered as "falling into the Atlantic." The American Government contends that rivers emptying into those Bays, fall into the Atlantic Ocean through the Bays.

"The amount of it all goes to show that the whole negociation is again open to settlement, and that the question remains as it did in 1829.

"After all, it appears to us, that if both Governments would appoint a commission of Civil Engineers to go and survey the country, and run the boundary line according to equitable principles, and as near to the contemplated original line as practicable, having respect to the common use, by both nations, of such navigable rivers as fall near the boundary, it would be satisfactory to both nations. As Maine denies the right of our Government, without her consent, to negociate away any portion of the territory of Maine, perhaps the most speedy mode of settlement would be, for both nations to authorize the Government of Maine and that of New-Brunswick to arrange the question of boundary between themselves. They could then, perhaps, settle the question to their own mutual satisfaction; whatever would be satisfactory to Maine, would doubtless be agreeable to the people of the United States, and whatever would be agreeable to New-Brunswick, ought to be satisfactory to the British Government. The matter has been in dispute more than forty years; the parties have not made any approximation to a settlement, and unless some different course be pursued, the controversy bids fair to be interminable."

FIRES IN NEW-YORK.—About half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday night there was an alarm of fire, which was ascertained to proceed from the burning of some shavings, placed under benches in the basement story of the Methodist meeting house, in John-street. From the appearance of the premises it was obvious that fire had been communicated designedly. A fireman belonging to No. 1, caught an individual on the premises just after the alarm was given, who was on his knees upon one of the benches in the room saying his prayers. Upon his examination at the watch house, he gave his name as John P. Kelley, and stated he was a printer, just arrived from Philadelphia. A number of Catholic tracts were found upon him, also a mahogany crucifix. He gave no explanation relative to his being there at so unseasonable an hour.

In less than half an hour after the above occurrence, the five-story brick building [illegible] Disbrow, Pell & Co., type [illegible] Gray & Adams, printers, and the office of the American Monthly Magazine, was discovered to be on fire in the basement, and a brick workshop situated in the rear, was at the same moment on fire in several places. In a very short time the building with its contents were reduced to a heap of ruins. The Baptist Church on the opposite side, was on fire in different places from the great heat, but owing to the activity of the firemen, and a judicious direction of the chief engineer, the building was saved from destruction. This is the second time, this venerable structure has been threatened with and rescued from the ravages of fire, and the third time that Mr. Dearborn has been burned out. There is not the least doubt that the premises were set on fire. Loss estimated at D.75,000—half insured.

At half-past 11 o'clock, and while the fire in Gold-street was raging, the tocsin of the Hall was again sounded for a fire in the first district. As many of the machines as could be spared, were immediately despatched to the fresh scene of conflagration. This fire broke out in a carpenter's shop at No. 92 Franklin-street, in the midst of a number of frame buildings, mostly occupied by poor families. The flames spread with rapidity, and before the engines had time to get to work upon them, 8 or 10 buildings, front and rear, were destroyed; it was finally arrested, after having destroyed or greatly injured the following: Nos. 88, 90, 92, 94 Franklin-street, the grocery store of D. E. Ruckel, on the corner of Greenwich and Franklin, 367 and 369 Greenwich, the former occupied by John Beam, collector, and the latter by W. Newkirk as a shoe store, the last named but slightly injured in one of the gables. Also several buildings in the rear of the above.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Printing Establishment of the American Bible Society, in New-York, was burnt yesterday morning. It was occupied by Daniel Fanshaw, whose loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. $5000 only insured.—The Bible Society owned the building, on which they had $5000 insurance, and an equal amount on their property within it. In both cases the insurance will cover their loss. Mr. Fanshaw [illegible] power presses, and a steam engine and apparatus for driving them.—*Boston Evening Transcript, Thursday, July 21.*

Exploring Expedition to the Pacific Ocean.—We learn that the President has given orders to have the exploring vessels fitted out, with the least possible delay. The appropriation made by Congress was ample to ensure all the great objects contemplated by the expedition, and the Executive is determined that nothing shall be wanting to render the expedition in every respect worthy the character and great commercial resources of the country.

The frigate Macedonian is now undergoing thorough repairs at Norfolk, two brigs of 200 tons each, [illegible] more tenders, and a storeship of competent dimensions, is, we understand, the force agreed upon, and to be put in a state of immediate preparation.

Capt. Thomas A. C. Jones, an officer possessing many high qualities for such a service, has been appointed to the command; and officers for the other vessels will be immediately selected.

The Macedonian has been chosen, instead of a sloop of war, on account of the increased accommodations she will afford to the scientific corps, a department the President is determined shall be complete in its organization, including the ablest men that can be procured, so that nothing within the whole range of every department of natural history and philosophy shall be omitted. Not only on this account has the frigate been selected, but also for the purpose of a more extended protection to our whalemen and traders; and to impress on the minds of the natives a just conception of our character, power, and policy. The frequent [illegible] committed on our commerce by [illegible] the distant seas, make this measure the dictate of humanity.—*Washington Globe.*

[From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser & Advocate, July 4.]

This day completes sixty years since we declared our independence from the mother country. In that position we then stood, it was truly assuming bold and hazardous consequences. We had then but about three millions of people, and were divided in opinion as to the policy of separating from Great Britain, and adopting principles which there was reason to believe would meet with united opposition from all the monarchical and aristocratical governments of the old world.

Let us then make a passing remark of what has been the result of that fearful and glorious struggle under our free form of government, from the adoption of the federal constitution to the present time, a period of less than half a century. Within that short time we have been acknowledged an independent nation by all the governments of the old world, have made treaties with them, and extended our commerce to them all—we have increased in population ten millions of people, have added thirteen new states to the thirteen old ones, besides our territorial governments—passed successfully through a second war with Great Britain, which cost us upwards of one hundred millions of dollars—built a Navy which is respected by all the European powers—(our army is in the millions of our militia)—put our sea coasts in a state of defence—expended many millions in extending our country by purchase and works for the protection of commerce on the seaboard, and for the facilities of travel from our Atlantic cities through the wilderness of the far West—built up cities which in point of population and splendour are only surpassed by some four or five of the ancient cities of Europe—dug canals and made railroads over some thousands of miles—cleared millions of acres of forest lands; removed obstructions from the mighty rivers of the West, and now navigate them with some hundreds of steam vessels, and carry on our internal commerce with some hundreds more on our rivers and seas—established public schools for the education of some millions of children—dotted our [illegible] with the principle of association of wealth to accomplish particular works, either by voluntary co-partnership, or a legal corporation, which early adopted; and it is obviously beneficial to persons of small means, who, by thus uniting their little sums are enabled to accomplish magnificent and useful works otherwise unattainable, or beyond the reach of [illegible] except the most wealthy.—The system thus [illegible] begun, has been steadily pursued through all our history down to our own days. It has given to the country your wharves—your docks—your bridges—your turnpikes—your canals—your steam boats—your railroads—many of your most splendid edifices—your flourishing manufactories—your wide spread commerce. To abandon the system, as some ultra theorists demand, would be to stop short in the march of improvement. If there be abuses in it—and all systems are liable to abuses, correct them; but to prohibit all corporate associations of wealth which are controllable by the legislative will, would be but yielding to the demands of folly, ignorance, or knavery."

The above is an extract from Mr. David Henshaw's Address on the 4th July, at Boston.

HYDROPHOBIA.—We have to record another melancholy death by this appalling disease. Paul Smith, a lad between seventeen and eighteen years of age, an apprentice to Mr. James Freeland, carpenter, No. 215 Houston-street, was bitten by a dog in April last. The dog did not give distinct signs of disease [illegible] some days afterwards. Young Smith's [illegible] and he experienced no inconvenience from it until Tuesday morning last, at breakfast, when the pouring of the coffee excited spasms, which increased so rapidly, that, overcome with agony, he died on Wednesday morning at one o'clock, or about twenty hours from the first appearance of the disease. This makes *five cases of death by hydrophobia* which have been reported to the city inspector within two months. The other persons were, a young man in Greenwich-street, a young lady in Sullivan-street, [illegible] and Dr. Moore's coachman at Belle[illegible]

"The Champion's presence," says the statement, "has, we have no doubt, given to the American Schooners a more northerly and easterly direction"—but, say the Merchants, Jonathan had a more powerful inducement—as the Herrings, following an old established practice, took a northerly and easterly direction. But even taking the whole account as it appears—and admitting that it is satisfactory, as far as it goes, which we do by no means admit—it does not touch the scene of M. Baullet's patriotic labors in the neighbourhood of St. George's Bay. There are two important objects to which the attention of British Commanders on the North American waters should be directed. It is not enough within the limits fixed by Treaty—they must protect British subjects in the exercise of their rights, wherever all parties are admitted on equal terms—and not permit foreigners to monopolize by force what they are only allowed to share.—*Novascotian.*

From the Novascotian, July 20.

MR. HOWE.—Next to the love a man should have for his *wife*, (if he fortunately has one,) there can be no sentiment or feeling more dear, generous and manly, to a well regulated mind, than a love for his native Country! It is this that makes the most enviable emotions gather in his bosom, when prosperity and happiness encircle the land of his home; that concentrates his associations, and hallows past reminiscences. From this emanates grateful feelings for benefits received, and an acknowledgment for those obligations which crowd around him; sentiments which germinate in the purest affections of the heart. Who then should *pause* to express the pride they feel when their country advances in wealth and happiness—in the accumulation of the blessings of social and improved life? To hesitate would be a crime!

For some time past, the growing importance and prosperous condition of New-Brunswick, have been the boast and pride of her sons. The blessings of commercial prosperity are felt and appreciated, by a due application of capital in the internal improvement of the country; and for the advancement of these facilities of communication, necessary to encourage and foster commerce, the main spring of the wealth of the Province, and incite industry and activity throughout the country.

Persons having business to transact in any part of the Province, can avail themselves of the comparatively improved means of locomotion which now exist. On the principal rivers and bays, staunch and efficient steamboats ply; and, on the great roads, stage coaches or waggons run for the accommodation of travellers. A stage coach now leaves St. John, New-Brunswick, weekly on Monday morning, and arrives at Amherst Tuesday afternoon, and returns to St. John in equal time on the Thursday following. Another Coach is shortly to run, (this week, I believe,) between Miramichi and Dorchester, to meet the St. John Coach; thereby forming a safe and expeditious communication between Miramichi, St. John, Amherst, and the intermediate places; which, it is to be hoped, will be extended to Halifax; the latter, Mr. Howe, the Capitalists of your town should undertake.

Nova-Scotians, fond of good scenery and a fine Country, would be highly gratified with an excursion to St. John in the Coach, and from thence visit Fredericton by steamer, up the noble river St. John. The huge and rugged rocks in awful and majestic grandeur, piled by nature's hand, which meet the eye on either side of the river near Long Reach and Kingston; the deep green foliage of the trees, and the luxuriant meadows, that lie extended in different widths; the Islands that in succession appear, edged with willows, and the towering elms with their branches bending to the breeze, whose time worn trunks betoken age, and seem to mock at man's puny existence; the various streamlets and tributaries obeying nature's laws, and returning from whence they sprung, which you have to pass as you ascend the river; the cottages and country around, together, are calculated to call forth soft and generous feelings, which bid the soul forget her cares, and indulge in fancies, true to nature, and pure as the fountain from whence they spring! The rich and variegated scenery which New-Brunswick affords, will fully repay the traveller for his outlay, to say nothing of the invigorating influence of the forest breeze; and I have no doubt the time is fast approaching when the excursion will be made by the fashionable and informed of Nova Scotia, with pleasure and profit. The more that Province is known, the more and estimate of her resources that will bring into action the treasures of her bosom and soil, by the introduction of capital, upon which her future greatness and prosperity chiefly depend.

To disseminate this knowledge, and call attention to one's own native land, is a pleasing task—one, however, that requires time and pains, which only a favoured few have to bestow.

The love of a Country, of which I have already spoke, loudly calls upon those who wield the destinies of Nova-Scotia to acts of duty; to fill that station in society, which their sires, had they lived, would occupy—and strengthen and unite those energies they possess, to advance and improve the country, and thereby enrich themselves and offspring. The spirit of the age, signs of the times, and the intelligence they enjoy, require it at their hands. A retrospective view of what our country was when our fathers began to reclaim the solitary wilderness, to seek a scanty support, contrasted with its present condition, would, I should suppose, be a strong inducement for perseverance and industry in every laudable undertaking; and should arouse the capitalists of this Province from their present state of inertia and inactivity. In fine, that man must be a true son of folly who supposes that wealth and prosperity spring from idleness and langour; when in truth, they arise only by industry and enterprise.

New-Brunswick offers examples to Nova-Scotia worthy of imitation; and I hope the trifling occurrence of a Coach running weekly between St. John and Amherst, will have a beneficial tendency. That it will, I have no doubt, from the excitement produced by the Coach and four, as they dashed into the pleasant village of Amherst.

I will not attempt a description of this scene, perhaps it would appear ludicrous if truly pictured; but it goes to shew that the praiseworthy and patriotic enterprise of New-Brunswickers is, at least, felt and estimated by the good folks of this place.

Yours, &c. R. K.

Amherst, July 6, 1836.

A large Bear, weighing upwards of 600 lbs. was shot on the 4th inst., by Mr. Cornelius Mood, at Salmon River Lakes, near the settlement of Temperance. Bruin was, at the time, engaged in summarily *lynching* an Ox, belonging to Mr. John Wyman, of Chebogue. One of his fore-paws, which is 8 inches in length, and 5 in breadth, may be seen at this office.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

KINGSTON, U. C., June 22.—The following Address to the Right Reverend Alexander McDonell, Catholic Bishop of Kingston, is travelling among the Protestants of Toronto for signatures. It is already most respectably, and no doubt will be very numerously signed:—

To the Right Reverend ALEXANDER MACDONELL, D. D., Bishop of Regiopolis, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship,

We, the Protestants of the city of Toronto, beg to approach your Lordship with sentiments of the highest respect for your pious, loyal, and patriotic labors during a long life, and for the Christian liberality which you have ever evinced towards those of a different creed.

We beg to reciprocate the charitable feelings breathed throughout your Lordship's Address to the Electors of Stormont and Glengary. We trust that in the approaching contest for the maintenance of the British Constitution,—Catholic and Protestant, side by side, and hand in hand, may achieve a victory over a Revolutionary faction, attempting to sever this Colony from the Mother Country; and we take leave of your Lordship, with the wish that Providence may gild the evening of your life with every blessing, and that Catholics and Protestants, all over the world, may live united in the bonds of Christian fellowship.

Character of the Chinese.—The Chinese, upon the whole, live under the best government and the wisest laws of any people [illegible] The tranquility which has reigned [illegible] for more than a century [illegible] which has taken place [illegible] and the great [illegible] Asiatic nations. [illegible] They possess [illegible] being inured to toil [illegible] Generally [illegible] state, that in ordinary work, [illegible] of handicraft, one Chi[illegible] to four of our Indian subjects. The merchants and other men of business are acute, methodical, and enterprising. Among the lower classes of tradesmen, it is true, chicanery is not unfrequently practised; but among the higher order of dealers, extensive commercial intercourse produces its usual effect of a regard for character, and hence there are in general punctual as well as faithful to their engagements.—Here, as in every other country of Asia, the greatest share of roguery is to be found amongst the public functionaries; and from the highest to the lowest these persons may be described as extremely corrupt and rapacious. This is not to be wondered at; for their salaries are paltry or but nominal, and the greater number of them purchase their places, as a mere commercial speculation.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Historical and Descriptive Account of China, Vol. 3.*

A new printing machine has been invented in London, which is described as follows:

"The machine is put in action by two men working with the ordinary windlass, the same as the common crane; and the time being kept by the most accurate mode of checking, namely the vibration of a pendulum, there were eleven copies perfected on each side in the astonishingly short space of five seconds; at which speed, by extending the calculation to the extreme result, the process would be 7,920 copies perfected in one hour. This extraordinary speed of production, should the machine be applied to newspaper printing, would be an invaluable acquisition."

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1836.

American papers brought by the Steamer *Royal Tar*, with which we have been favored, furnish the subjoined extracts from Paris papers received at New-York.—The Princess Victoria, it will be seen, if the statement below be correct, has chosen a husband for herself, in the person of the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in preference to the son of the Prince of Orange.

PARIS, June 11.—A correspondent of the Messager affirms, that on Saturday last, M. Dedel, the Dutch Ambassador at the Court of St. James, made, on behalf of the eldest son of the Prince of Orange, a formal application for the hand of the Princess Victoria. Although the King and Queen were personally in favour of the young candidate, the Privy Council determined on leaving to the Princess the choice of her husband; and communicated the result of their deliberation to the Duchess of Kent. Her royal highness replied, that her daughter had already decided for the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe Coburg. As soon as the answer of the Duchess of Kent was received, couriers were despatched to different parts of the continent; and the formalities which precede the nuptials of royal Princesses are already in progress. The court of the Tuileries has, it is said, invited the Duke of Saxe-Coburg to pass some time with the royal family at Fontainbleau.

It is positively announced that Lord Granville yesterday communicated to the President of the Council, the resolution taken by the English Cabinet, to occupy all the accessible points on the coast of Biscay. We also learn that the English fleet off Portsmouth is destined for the coast of Spain. On Thursday the King admitted to a private audience Captain Cazy, of the Duguesne. It is affirmed at the Hotel of the Marine, that he is charged with a mission to the Bey of Tunis, whom government has at length resolved to protect against the intrigues of the Russians and Turks. The presence of a superior French officer at Tunis, will afford a moral assistance that will no doubt be understood by the Sublime Porte, and it is not likely that the Ottoman government will expose its fleet a second time to the chances of an unequal engagement with the French squadron. Capt. Cazy is on the point of setting sail.—*Messager.*

SPAIN.—It is reported that Cordova with his escort composed of 18 caviliers has been captured, and it is added that the Junta of Biscay has received official notice of the event. It is also said that Espartiro is dead.

A letter from head quarters at Villarranca, of the 2d June, states that the British auxiliary troops has been attacked suddenly by Iturriza, who forced them back upon their first lines,—they have experienced a considerable loss,—whilst the Carlists had only 7 officers and 24 men wounded, and 14 killed. It is also said that 6000 men have gone from Vittoria to Valladolid, where an insurrection has broken out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.—A melancholy event, and one which may produce very serious consequences, has thrown our capital, usually so quiet, into a great excitement. A Mr. Churchill, an English merchant, was amusing himself with shooting in the neighborhood of the city, when, unfortunately, some shot from his gun, struck the leg of a Turkish child, who immediately began to make the most dreadful outcry. The father of the wounded boy, and some of his friends, drawn by his shrieks, seized on Mr. Churchill, and dragged him before the Cadi, who, on his own private authority, caused the bastinado on the soles of the feet, to be administered to him. This punishment is generally reserved for slaves, or delinquent Greeks. At the close of this first audience of the Turkish justice, so cruelly severe, Mr. Churchill was borne, rather than led, before the Reis Effendi, and then, by a formal order of the Sultan, to whom the matter had been referred, he was loaded with irons and thrown into prison, in company with the most infamous criminals. The English Ambassador, on learning what had passed, hastened to demand the immediate liberation of Mr. Churchill, which was refused. The Minister at the same time signified to the Turkish Minister, that if in 24 hours he did not receive satisfaction, he would break off all communication with the Turkish government.—It cannot be foretold how this affair may terminate. It is sufficient, if it be not amicably settled, to overturn suddenly, the hopes which have recently been formed, of the continuance of the tranquillity of Europe.

A late French paper gives some further details, from their Constantinople correspondent, respecting this affair, and adds from the London Times the following paragraph:—"Lord Ponsonby, in his last official note addressed to the Porte, an answer to which was looked for with much anxiety, demands that some person should be indicated with whom he can confer on business relative to English subjects, as he is not willing to have any farther communication with the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

New potatoes were for sale in our market on Saturday, for the first time this season. Old ones find ready sale at 3s. to 3s. 9d. per bushel.—The weather of late has been highly favorable for agricultural purposes, and the crops are in every direction looking well, with perhaps the exception of grass, which is rather light.

The crops in Pennsylvania, and other sections of the U. States are represented as being far more promising than they were a month or six weeks ago.—The price of Flour had partially declined in the Boston market a few days ago.—590,792 brls. and 6[illegible] half brls. Flour arrived at New-York via the North River from the opening of the navigation to the 1st of July.

The Upper Canada Elections have closed, giving a decided majority in favor of Sir Francis Head and the Constitution. It is expected that the House will number about 45 constitutionalists and 15 radicals—of the latter party, Messrs. Bidwell, (late speaker) and Mackenzie and Perry have lost their election.

*** The Public Grammar School of this City will be re-opened for the reception of Pupils on Tuesday next, 2d August.

King's College, Windsor, N. S.—The Rev. James Shreve, of Chester, has lately proceeded to the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and the Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins of St. John, N. B. to that of Master in Arts.

The Right Reverend and venerable WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Sunday the 17th instant, in the 89th year of his age.—He was consecrated a Bishop of Pennsylvania, in England, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, and was the father of the American Church.—Philadelphia was his native city.

Several destructive fires have occurred in New-York within the last fortnight—one in Gold-street, another in Franklin, near Greenwich-street, on Wednesday evening the 13th instant; and last Wednesday the Printing Establishment of the American Bible Society, in Nassau-street, was destroyed, in which 19 power presses and a steam engine were working, built on the [illegible] of the [illegible] New Orleans, by which about eighteen [illegible]s of cotton, in Behan's yard, were consumed, estimated at 100,000 dollars.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, July 29.—The last Pictou Bee contains a communication from Commander Fair, of H. M. Ship Champion, which vessel has been cruising for some time in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Like many others we read it with some surprize—as, after the accounts brought by our fishermen, we were not prepared for such a statement of the order and harmony of the fishing grounds. We do not pretend to be very learned in these matters—but we will notice a few objections which mercantile men in Halifax urge, not against the truth, but the wisdom of this statement.

"All was quiet and well at the Magdalenes, (2 days ago.) Not a single American fishing vessel there," says the statement. Who can doubt it—because, having completed their first voyage, loaded with spring herrings, caught in the very harbors of the Magdalenes, where they have no right to fish—they have all returned to the United States. But if Commander Fair keeps a sharp look out, he will find them back for mackerel in the fall—and if our information be correct, he might have found their taxable and duty stored on the islands awaiting their return.

"The Champion cruised on the Coast of Labrador, from Mount Joliet as far westward as the Bay of Seven Islands." "No American fishing vessels have been seen on the Coast of Labrador this year." Now it is contended, that the first of these sentences naturally prepared us for the other—because the Americans are not such fools as to waste the spring on waters over which the Champion sailed, for the [illegible] reasons—because the fish are elsewhere.

"The Champion's presence," says the statement, "has, we have no doubt, given to the American Schooners a more northerly and easterly direction"—but, say the Merchants, Jonathan had a more powerful inducement—as the Herrings, following an old established practice, took a northerly and easterly direction. But even taking the whole account as it appears—and admitting that it is satisfactory, as far as it goes, which we do by no means admit—it does not touch the scene of M. Baullet's patriotic labors in the neighbourhood of St. George's Bay. There are two important objects to which the attention of British Commanders on the North American waters should be directed. It is not enough within the limits fixed by Treaty—they must protect British subjects in the exercise of their rights, wherever all parties are admitted on equal terms—and not permit foreigners to monopolize by force what they are only allowed to share.—*Novascotian.*

From the Novascotian, July 20.

MR. HOWE.—Next to the love a man should have for his *wife*, (if he fortunately has one,) there can be no sentiment or feeling more dear, generous and manly, to a well regulated mind, than a love for his native Country! It is this that makes the most enviable emotions gather in his bosom, when prosperity and happiness encircle the land of his home; that concentrates his associations, and hallows past reminiscences. From this emanates grateful feelings for benefits received, and an acknowledgment for those obligations which crowd around him; sentiments which germinate in the purest affections of the heart. Who then should *pause* to express the pride they feel when their country advances in wealth and happiness—in the accumulation of the blessings of social and improved life? To hesitate would be a crime!

For some time past, the growing importance and prosperous condition of New-Brunswick, have been the boast and pride of her sons. The blessings of commercial prosperity are felt and appreciated, by a due application of capital in the internal improvement of the country; and for the advancement of these facilities of communication, necessary to encourage and foster commerce, the main spring of the wealth of the Province, and incite industry and activity throughout the country.

Persons having business to transact in any part of the Province, can avail themselves of the comparatively improved means of locomotion which now exist. On the principal rivers and bays, staunch and efficient steamboats ply; and, on the great roads, stage coaches or waggons run for the accommodation of travellers. A stage coach now leaves St. John, New-Brunswick, weekly on Monday morning, and arrives at Amherst Tuesday afternoon, and returns to St. John in equal time on the Thursday following. Another Coach is shortly to run, (this week, I believe,) between Miramichi and Dorchester, to meet the St. John Coach; thereby forming a safe and expeditious communication between Miramichi, St. John, Amherst, and the intermediate places; which, it is to be hoped, will be extended to Halifax; the latter, Mr. Howe, the Capitalists of your town should undertake.

Nova-Scotians, fond of good scenery and a fine Country, would be highly gratified with an excursion to St. John in the Coach, and from thence visit Fredericton by steamer, up the noble river St. John. The huge and rugged rocks in awful and majestic grandeur, piled by nature's hand, which meet the eye on either side of the river near Long Reach and Kingston; the deep green foliage of the trees, and the luxuriant meadows, that lie extended in different widths; the Islands that in succession appear, edged with willows, and the towering elms with their branches bending to the breeze, whose time worn trunks betoken age, and seem to mock at man's puny existence; the various streamlets and tributaries obeying nature's laws, and returning from whence they sprung, which you have to pass as you ascend the river; the cottages and country around, together, are calculated to call forth soft and generous feelings, which bid the soul forget her cares, and indulge in fancies, true to nature, and pure as the fountain from whence they spring! The rich and variegated scenery which New-Brunswick affords, will fully repay the traveller for his outlay, to say nothing of the invigorating influence of the forest breeze; and I have no doubt the time is fast approaching when the excursion will be made by the fashionable and informed of Nova Scotia, with pleasure and profit. The more that Province is known, the more and estimate of her resources that will bring into action the treasures of her bosom and soil, by the introduction of capital, upon which her future greatness and prosperity chiefly depend.

To disseminate this knowledge, and call attention to one's own native land, is a pleasing task—one, however, that requires time and pains, which only a favoured few have to bestow.

The love of a Country, of which I have already spoke, loudly calls upon those who wield the destinies of Nova-Scotia to acts of duty; to fill that station in society, which their sires, had they lived, would occupy—and strengthen and unite those energies they possess, to advance and improve the country, and thereby enrich themselves and offspring. The spirit of the age, signs of the times, and the intelligence they enjoy, require it at their hands. A retrospective view of what our country was when our fathers began to reclaim the solitary wilderness, to seek a scanty support, contrasted with its present condition, would, I should suppose, be a strong inducement for perseverance and industry in every laudable undertaking; and should arouse the capitalists of this Province from their present state of inertia and inactivity. In fine, that man must be a true son of folly who supposes that wealth and prosperity spring from idleness and langour; when in truth, they arise only by industry and enterprise.

New-Brunswick offers examples to Nova-Scotia worthy of imitation; and I hope the trifling occurrence of a Coach running weekly between St. John and Amherst, will have a beneficial tendency. That it will, I have no doubt, from the excitement produced by the Coach and four, as they dashed into the pleasant village of Amherst.

I will not attempt a description of this scene, perhaps it would appear ludicrous if truly pictured; but it goes to shew that the praiseworthy and patriotic enterprise of New-Brunswickers is, at least, felt and estimated by the good folks of this place.

Yours, &c. R. K.

Amherst, July 6, 1836.

A large Bear, weighing upwards of 600 lbs. was shot on the 4th inst., by Mr. Cornelius Mood, at Salmon River Lakes, near the settlement of Temperance. Bruin was, at the time, engaged in summarily *lynching* an Ox, belonging to Mr. John Wyman, of Chebogue. One of his fore-paws, which is 8 inches in length, and 5 in breadth, may be seen at this office.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

KINGSTON, U. C., June 22.—The following Address to the Right Reverend Alexander McDonell, Catholic Bishop of Kingston, is travelling among the Protestants of Toronto for signatures. It is already most respectably, and no doubt will be very numerously signed:—

To the Right Reverend ALEXAN

A splendid new ship called the Oxford, for the old line of New-York and Liverpool packets, was launched at New-York on the 14th inst. Her length on deck is 148 feet, 33½ feet beam, 21½ feet hold—800 tons. Her sides are thicker, and the ship every way stronger than any ordinary Sloop of War. Captain John Rathbone is to command her.

A NOVELTY!—On Wednesday last, the steamer *Novelty*, which has again commenced plying on the river, completed the trip from Fredericton to Saint John and back, the same day. She performed the passage down in *seven hours*, and returned in seven hours and a half—averaging *twelve miles an hour*.—This is the first time that this feat has been accomplished, and proves the *Novelty* to be by far the swiftest boat on our waters.—*Courier.*

EARTHQUAKE.—On Wednesday the 6th inst., the shock of an earthquake was experienced in this Province. We have been informed that it was very sensibly felt at Wickham, in Queen's County.—At Saint Stephen's, County of Charlotte, it occasioned a heavy rumbling sound, not unlike the distant discharge of artillery. It was also observed at Milltown, in the same County; two gentlemen who were sitting in a house engaged in conversation at about 3 o'clock on that day, had their attention suddenly arrested by a violent concussion resembling the fall of a very heavy substance upon the building in which they were. The raftsmen on the river near the last mentioned place, saw the water much agitated, although it was perfectly calm at the time. The cattle were seen to run into the woods as if affrighted.—We have not learned if this phenomenon has arrested attention in other parts of the Province.—*Gazette.*

Passengers in the ship *Saint Andrew* for Liverpool, the Rev. William Murray, Wesleyan Missionary, Mrs. Murray, and daughter. Severe bodily affliction and almost entire prostration of strength have deprived Mr. Murray of ability to discharge his ministerial duties, and compelled him to seek the restoration of health in a voyage to his native country.—*Gazette.*

We have authority to state that replies have been received from the Rev. Dr. Buckland, Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and from Dr. Thompson, Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow, to the letters of enquiry some time since addressed to those distinguished gentlemen, respecting a Lecturer in Natural and Experimental Philosophy for King's College, Fredericton.

In consequence of an expected vacancy in the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a resolution was lately adopted by the College Council, requiring in the gentleman who might be appointed to fill such vacancy, a thorough competency to give instruction in Experimental Philosophy: a resolution was at the same time passed, requiring any gentleman who might be appointed to the Lectureship, to be equally well versed in Mineralogy and Geology.—*Royal Gazette.*

On Saturday a deputation from the Students of our College, waited upon the Rev. Dr. M'Cawley, and requested his acceptance of a Silver Cup, as a mark of well merited esteem, on his advancement from the Chair of the Mathematical Professor in Fredericton College, to the high situation of President of the University at Windsor. The Cup is of very beautiful workmanship; within a wreath of flowers is placed an appropriate Latin inscription, and over this the College Arms in relievo. We understand it had been the intention of the Students to have presented it previously on the Encœnia, but in consequence of some delay the order was not executed before the commencement of the Vacation, when they had all retired to their respective homes.—*Ib.*

SAINT ANDREWS RAIL ROAD.—Among the arrivals at the Albion Hotel, yesterday, was J. Wilson, Esquire, of St. Andrews, N. B. agent of the projected Railway from that town to Quebec. The very liberal support this undertaking has met on the part of Lord Glenelg and the authorities, will probably be supported by the home and colonial public.

We have seen a MAP and PLAN of the Railway from Saint Andrews, (a port open to navigation at all seasons of the year,) executed with skill. It indicates the exact line of route to be followed, which turns round the point of the monument of the North Eastern Boundary.

A prospectus of the proceedings in New-Brunswick, with other information, is also in town. The reconnoissance of the route will, it is said, be commenced at Pointe Levi, and it is stated that Captain Yule's services are to be again engaged.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Steamboat Burnt and loss of Lives.—The steamboat Union Candienne, which run between Montreal and Chambly Basin, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. at 11 o'clock at night, near the latter place, and several lives lost; a Mrs. Homes, of Sorrel, in the consternation of the moment threw herself from the cabin with her child in her arms, and both were drowned, and the steward was burnt to death in the vessel. The fire is supposed to have been produced from a candle, left burning in the ladies cabin.

The steamer British America, a few days previous, came near sharing the same fate, near the wharf at Sorrel, having taken fire near the boiler, and the flames had got such an ascendancy ere they could be extinguished, that her paddle boxes were nearly destroyed. She had upwards of 200 passengers on board; had the fire occurred at night, in the confusion of the moment, no doubt many lives would have been lost through fear or otherwise.—*New-York Mercantile Advertiser, July 13.*

THE ARMY.—*Horse Guards, 23d May*, 1836.—The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the 34th Regiment resuming the Tuft worn by it in commemoration of the action at Arroyo de Molinos, on the 28th October, 1811.

[Among the prisoners made at Arroyo de Molinos were the French 34th, taken chiefly by the British 34th. The Drums and the baton of their Drum-Major are still with the English 34th.]—*Halifax Times.*

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, at Portland Village, Mr. James Lenton, to Miss Catharine Charleton.

At Digdeguash, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of St. Stephen, the Rev. Samuel Thomson, A. M., Rector of St. George, to Charlotte, daughter of the late James M'Master, Esquire, of that place.

DIED,

On Wednesday, Helen, infant daughter of Isaac L. Bedell, Esquire, aged two months.

On Wednesday last, after a long and most painful affliction of twelve months' duration, Hannah, wife of Mr. James Redfern, a native of Whitehaven, County Cumberland, England, in the 46th year of her age.

At Grand Lake, on the 9th of June, Mrs. Lydia Brill, in the 76th year of her age, wife of Mr. David Brill.

At St. Mary's, York County, Mr. Rice, senior, aged 75 years. He was a man who feared God, honored the King, and cheerfully persevered in unwearied labours for his family, by whom his memory is most affectionately cherished.

On the 22d June, at St. Stephen's Ledge, after a painful and protracted illness, which she bore with much resignation to the Divine Will, in her 70th year, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Captain James Quinton, who fell a victim to the Fever in the island of Tobago, in the year 1804.

Same day, at St. George, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Andrew Sutherland, in the 53d year of his age, a native of Ross Shire, North Britain.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED,

288. *Monday*, brig Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Sligo, 47 R. Rankin & Co. 115 passengers.
Sch'r Mary Ann, Saunders, from a fishing voyage. Relief, Parker, from a fishing voyage.
289. *Tuesday*, ship Formosa, Mitchell, Londonderry, 31—to order, 300 passengers.—Bound to Saint Andrews to load.
290. Edward Reid, Forrest, Londonderry, 45—R. Rankin & Co. flour & pork, and 183 passengers.
291. Brig Lady Douglas, M'Kinney, Norfolk, 15—R. Rankin & Co. staves, shingles, &c.
292. Britannia, Pyne, Sligo, 34—Peter M'Namara, 81 passengers—*all well.*
293. John, Mitchinson, Sligo, 35—G. D. Robinson & Co. 97 passengers.
294. Ranger, Donaldson, Hamburg, 48—Crookshank & Walker and Jas. Kirk, wheat, flour, &c.
295. Highlander, Marshall, Liverpool, via Londonderry, 45—G. D. Robinson & Co. general cargo, and 135 passengers.
296. Sch'r Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, Halifax, assorted cargo.
New Colony Banks, from a fishing voyage.
Heroine, Larkin. do.
297. *Wednesday*, sch'r Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, —Master, assorted cargo.
298. *Thursday*, ship Terrys, Humphreys, Baltimore, 20—to order, ballast.
299. Brig Ann, Morris, New-York, 12—John Robertson, ballast.
300. Planter, Scott, New-York, 9—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
301. Sch'r Victory, Kinney, Quebec, 20—B. Wheeler, flour and pork.
302. *Friday*, brig James, Gortley, Quebec, 22—Ratchford & Lugrin, flour.
303. Sch'r Dorchester, Oldrieve, Quebec, 17—J. & H. Kinnear, flour, &c.
304. Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, New-York, via Eastport, 6—Chas. M'Lauchlan, ass'd cargo.
305. Ray, Lingley, New-York, 8—Lockhart & Crane, assorted cargo.
306. Trial, Newton, Prince Edward Island, 8—W. Mackay, oats.
307. *Saturday*, Brig Palmer, Frances, New-York, 9—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
308. Sch'r Jew, Davies, New-York, 5—Crookshank & Walker, flour and corn meal.
309. *Sunday*, brig William Boothby, Cochran, New-York, 7—C. Gove, flour, pitch and tar.
310. Sch'r Mary Catherine, Charet, Quebec, 20—to order, flour.
Steamer Royal Tar, Holmes, Portland, passengers.
311. *Monday*, sch'r Sir Howard Douglas, Baird, Boston, 4—B. Tilton, rice and oranges.
312. *This day*, ship Mobile, Gourley, Belfast, 54—Wm. Dougan, 147 passengers.

CLEARED,

Ship Margaret Rait, Coffin, on a whaling voyage.
Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool, timber.
Saint George, Kay, Newry, timber.
Calcutta, Reid, Liverpool, timber.
Hinde, Custard, Hull, timber.
Brig Georgiana, M'Donough, Galway, timber.
Union, Perry, Barbados, fish and scantling.
Jane, Hoseason, Lerwick, timber.
Rose, Stewart, Cork, timber.
Pratincole, Allen, Galway, deals.
Jessey, Jackson, Dublin, deals.
Archibald, Lynchey, Belfast, deals.
Sch'r Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, assorted cargo.
Medora, Parry, Quebec, ballast.
Alfred, Gravett, Rye, timber.

Sch'r Mary, Muirhead, of and for Saint Andrews, from this place, went ashore on Partridge Island, last Thursday night. She had in a few goods, part of which will be lost.—Vessel a total wreck.

Brig Matilda Lockie, Henniker, from Demerara and Barbados, for St. John, put into New-York on the 10th inst. to land passengers.

Sch'rs Spray, and Restigouche Packet, hence, at New-York, 13th inst.—Cleared, 19th, sch'r Thistle, for this port.

British brig Abigail, from Falmouth, (Jam.) for New-York, is a total wreck on Cape Look Out Shoals.

CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber, until Monday the 8th August next, for PAINTING the Outside of TRINITY CHURCH in this City. The Contractor will be required to find all materials.—For further particulars apply to

ROBERT F. HAZEN.

St. John, 26th July, 1836.

EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England Bought and Sold on application at the *Bank of New-Brunswick.*

S. NICLOLS, *President.*

26th July, 1836.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Prince William Street.

3 CASES GERMAN TOYS, superior qualities, just received per brig *Ranger*, from *Hamburg*, for sale, cheap, by wholesale or retail.

26th July, 1836. A. R. TRURO.

Saint John Water Company.

THE Stockholders in the Saint John Water Company will take notice that a further instalment of *Five* per cent. of the Stock is required to be paid in on Thursday, the 1st of September next, at the Office of the Society in Bragg's Buildings. Office will be open from 10 to 3.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*

St. John, 23d July, 1836.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of brig Ranger, Capt. Donaldson, from HAMBURG, *viz.:*

4000 BUSHELS WHEAT, fine quality, in bags;
225 barrels Superfine Wheat FLOUR, in bond,
38 ditto Rye FLOUR,
50 ditto OATMEAL,
40 ditto Pearl BARLEY,
70 ditto Split PEAS; 54 do. Yellow ditto,
200 bags PILOT BREAD,
600 ditto SHIP BREAD, fine quality,
35 ditto BEANS.
75 cases Hollands GIN,
10 hogsheads do. do.
150 demijohns, various sizes, of Copenhagen CHERRY BRANDY,
Baskets CHAMPAIGNE,
Ditto Westphalia HAMS,
Ditto Smoked BEEF and SAUSAGES,
Cases of German TOYS, &c. &c.

Apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, or

26th July. JAMES KIRK.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late DANIEL MAHANEY, of Sussex, King's County, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN LITTLE, } *Executors.*
JOSEPH FULKINS, Jun. }

Sussex, 9th July, 1836.—p.

WAKEFIELD STORE.

The subscriber has received by the James Lemon, *and* Margaret, *from Liverpool, and* Aid-de-Camp, *and* Emeline, *from London, part of his* SPRING SUPPLY, *consisting of the following Articles, viz.:*

BLACK, blue, olive, green, and invisible green Superfine Broad CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; Padding and Canvas, Moleskins, Bedtickings, Regatta Shirts, bleached and unbleached Shirtings; a variety of Fancy Calicos; Prunella Boots and Shoes, Cotton Warps, Cotton Reels and Balls, Pins, Checks, Edgings, Quillinets, Bobbinets, Fancy Crape Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Scissors, Watch Guards, Pencil Cases, Knitting Pins, Braces, Belts, Jews' Harps, Candle Wick, Ivory Combs, Thimbles, Cloak Clasps, Pen Knives, Wrapping Paper, Shirt Buttons, Razor Straps, Windsor Soap; and a variety of Made CLOTHING. —ALSO—

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Tea and Sugar, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold low for Cash or approved payment.

MICHAEL DORAN.

Wakefield, July 1st, 1836.

St. John Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. is required to be paid in at the Secretary's Office on or before Tuesday the 12th of July next; Five per Cent. on Friday the 22d July; and Five per Cent. on Tuesday the 2d of August next.

*** *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

JOHN ROBERTSON,
President.

11th June,

MECHANICS'
Whale Fishing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of [illegible] per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, being [illegible] each Share, is required to be paid by the Stockholders at the Office of the said Company, [illegible] the 12th day of August next.

THOMAS NISBET,
President.

St. John, 12th July, 1836.

TRIAL FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.—The Report of a Trial held at Charlotte-Town, P. E. Island, July 8th, 1835; in the action brought by Chas. Binns, Wm. Cullen, and Wm. Forgan, Esquires, as Commissioners—against Mr. J. H. White, and his Sureties, for breach of Contract. The Report contains a Speech which occupied nearly three hours in delivery, by Wm. Young, Esq. of the Halifax Bar. To be had of W. REYNOLDS, Bookseller, St. John, N. B.—Price 7½d. 26th July, 1836.

TIN PLATE.—35 Boxes IC, and 15 ditto IX; —for sale by

26th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS.—A general assortment for sale by

26th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

SUGAR.—14 Hogsheads Bright SUGAR, landing at Merritt's Wharf, for sale by

26th July. JOHN WALKER.

FRESH PRUNES & ALMONDS.

10 BOXES PRUNES; 14 bags Almonds, —now landing, and for sale cheap, by

July 26. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

MADEIRA WINE.—Just received, per schr. Elizabeth, from Halifax, 75 Qr. Casks Madeira WINE, for sale low, by

22d July. JOHN WALKER.

SHERRY WINE.

Per brig Highlander, from Liverpool:

6 HOGSHEADS } Superior SHERRY
6 Quarter Casks } WINE.

Landing, and for sale by

26th July. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HAMS, OATMEAL, &c.

The subscriber has just received:

300 WELL Cured Smoked HAMS,
40 barrels Fresh Ground Oatmeal,
30 Chests Congou TEA.

July 26. J. T. HANFORD.

FLOUR, COALS, &c.

Just received per brig Highlander, from Liverpool, via Londonderry:

175 BARRELS FLOUR; and
25 chaldrons Liverpool COALS;

Which will be sold low, at approved credit, if taken from alongside. —ALSO—

2 bales of Bed Tick; 3 boxes of Pipes,
1 handsome Brass GRATE, polished bars,
26 cwt. SPIKES, from 4½ to 8 inches,
A few kegs Wrought NAILS, 4dy to 24dy,
1 keg Pump Tacks.

July 26. E. C. WADDINGTON.

J. KERR & CO.

Have received from the E. I. Company's Warehouse, at Halifax:

—Per schooner "Yarmouth Packet"—

30 BOXES Congo TEA,
6 ditto Hyson Skin ditto,
of superior quality, in 36 lb. boxes;
4 chests first quality Souchong TEA.

Also, per sch'r Mary Elizabeth, from New-York,—
53 kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO.

For sale at the lowest market prices.

26th July, 1836.

City Bank Notice.

THE CITY BANK is now opened for the transaction of business, in the Building occupied by Mr. A. R. TRURO, in Prince William-street.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Discount days every *Monday*, until further notice.—Notes offered must be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock on the Saturday previous.

☞ BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England purchased and sold at the above Bank. And TREASURY WARRANTS negotiated.

JOHN V. THURGAR, PRESIDENT.

St. John, July 19, 1836.

[illegible] OF CHOICE LITERATURE,—To comprise the best works of the day, in Biography, History, Travels, Novels, Poetry, &c., published weekly by CAREY & HARTT, Philadelphia, at $5 per annum, in advance.

☞ A few sets of the first 25 numbers of the above Work, containing the life of Sir James Mackintosh,—Adventures in the Rifle Brigade,—Characteristics of Hindostan,—One in a Thousand,—Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes,—and Random Recollections of the House of Commons.—Just received, and for sale (at a moderate advance on the cost and duty,) by W. REYNOLDS, Bookseller, Market-square, St. John, N. B. 12th July, 1836.

WANTED—Drafts, payable in Halifax, on demand, or other Nova-Scotia Currency,—for which the highest price will be given at all times, by

July 19. BENJAMIN SMITH.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st day of August next:

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE, near St. John Church, late in the occupation of GEORGE A. NAGEL, Esquire. The House and Out-Houses are in complete order,—in the Cellar there is a never failing Well, and Casks fixed which insure a constant supply of Rain Water.—For terms and other particulars, apply to

CHARLES SIMONDS,
JAMES WILLIAM BOYD, } *Executors.*
HENRY HENNIGAR,

ALSO—A PEW near the centre of the West Aisle of Saint John's Church.

St. John, 12th July, 1836.

Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

WM. A. ROBERTSON,
Merchant Tailor, &c., Dock Street,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and begs to inform them that he has recently received per ship *Charlotte* from Liverpool, an assortment of first rate CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, &c., which he will dispose of either by the piece or smaller quantity, or make up to order for customers in the best and most fashionable manner, at short notice. St. John, 21st June, 1836.

☞ CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn by the subscriber in favour of *Henry Keith*, for £40, dated 31 of November, 1834, and falling due on the 20th of February, 1838;—the said note having been given to Henry Keith in payment for a tract of Land of about 200 acres on the Butternut Ridge, Parish of Brunwick, Queen's County, being Lot No. 3 in Wm. Freeze's survey. It having since been ascertained that said Henry Keith could give no title to the Land, which was *ungranted* at the time, and has since been granted to another person; and Keith refuses to return the Note.

JOHN BRANSCOMBE.

Parish of Brunswick, } 3*
Queen's County, 7th July, 1836. }

FLOUR, CORN, &c.

Received by recent Arrivals from the United States and Canada,—for Sale low for approved payment:

300 BRLS. RYE FLOUR, superior quality, from Baltimore,
30 half barrels ditto ditto ditto,
100 barrels Baltimore superfine Flour, in Bond,
100 ditto Genesee ditto ditto,
20 half barrels ditto ditto ditto,
100 barrels Canada Fine Flour, superior quality,
100 ditto ditto Fine Middlings ditto,
200 ditto Corn Meal; 500 bags Yellow Corn,
7 tierces Rice; Bread, Peas, Beans, &c.,
15 kegs Tobacco, superior quality,
20 M. Spanish Segars,
Rowland's Philadelphia Mill and Whip SAWS, 6 to 7½ feet each.

—ALSO—

500 salted Hides; 5 hhds. good Sugar,
Barrels Sugar, &c. &c.

July 12th, 1836. R. & R. HATFIELD, *Weststock.*

Sales by Auction.

DRY & FANCY GOODS,
BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., will be sold at the Sales Room of the subscribers, beginning at 11 o'clock:

500 PIECES printed Calicos and Muslins,
250 pieces Grey Cottons,
100 ditto plain and figured White MUSLINS,
100 ditto Regatta Stripes; 25 ditto Bed Tick,
20 ditto Gro de Naple; 50 ditto rolled Jaconets,
100 ditto striped Cotton and Homespun,
25 ditto Lastings and Cassinetts,
20 ditto assorted CLOTHS,
150 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
30 ditto Silk ditto ditto,
900 pairs Ladies' Boots and Shoes; and
A quantity of light LONDON SLOPS.

July 26. J. & H. KINNEAR.

PORK, FLOUR, &c.
BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscribers, at their Auction Room:

50 BARRELS Fat PORK,
ditto Canada Fine FLOUR,
20 ditto ditto ditto Damaged ditto,
15 kegs Cut Nails; 10 kegs Tobacco,
1 ton Cordage; 34 bolts Canvas,
5 barrels Bright Varnish,
4 ditto *Bunting's* BLACKING,
1 bale Cotton Wool; 50 bags Ship Bread.

—*At same time*—

One 15-16 inch CHAIN CABLE,
One 1⅛ inch ditto ditto.

26th July. J. & H. KINNEAR.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, *30th July, instant, the subscribers will sell at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock at noon, precisely, on the premises:*

THE Four Dwelling HOUSES, and Appurtenances, situate in Union-street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Mackie, Mr. James Marsters, Mr. Charles Robinson, and Mr. T. B. Millidge.

—ALSO—

Three valuable Building LOTS on the same street, —the whole being the Property of Mr. JOHN HAMMOND.

Terms:—25 per cent. Cash; balance in 3 years, with interest. J. KERR & CO.

19th July, 1836. *Auctioneers.*

On MONDAY *the 1st day of August next, at 11 o'clock, the subscribers will sell on the premises:*

LOT No. 775, situate fronting on the north side of Duke-street, and on the west side of Lot now occupied by T. L. NICHOLSON, Esquire, containing 40 feet front by 100 feet rear.

Lot No. 712, fronting 40 feet on Orange-street, butting on the rear of the before mentioned Lot No. 775. —ALSO—

Three Lots No. 709, 710, 711, each Lot fronting 40 feet on Orange-street, and adjoining the before mentioned Lot No. 712.

Terms and further particulars at time of Sale.

J. KERR & CO. *Auctioneers.*

St. John, 21st June, 1836.

PEW FOR SALE,

DOUBLE Pew, No. 18, Eastern Isle of St. John Church.—Inquire of

July 5th. H. G. KINNEAR.

FRESH TEA & OATMEAL.

Just received, per schooner Sable, from Halifax:

55 PACKAGES TEAS, from the Hon. East India Company's June sale.

Also—60 barrels fresh ground OATMEAL.

Per sch'r Frances, from Boston:

For sale by the subscriber.

12th July. JOHN WALKER.

FRESH FRUITS, &c.

Ex schooner Frances, from Boston:

30 DRUMS new Turkey FIGS; 30 boxes fresh PRUNES; 10 doz. Corn Brooms; and 5000 Havana Cigars.

In store—50 whole and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins, 20 casks cooking ditto.

JAMES MALCOLM,
Prince William-street.

July 12.

DWELLING TO LET,
In King Street.

THE subscriber offers to Let that part of his Building in King and Cross-streets, heretofore occupied by himself as a residence. It consists of two Flats, and contains eleven large, comfortable, and well-aitted Rooms, besides the Lecture or Long Room, which of itself will pay the whole rent of the premises, if occasionally appropriated as usual to public purposes.—The premises offered have a distinct and commodious entrance, and would furnish every convenience for the comfortable residence of one or two private families; for a respectable Boarding House, (for which it is eminently calculated;) or for a Ladies' School.—The rent will be very moderate, and possession may be had when, and for any term required. G. BRAGG.

15th July, 1836.—3†

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Now landing from the brig *Clara*, and schooner *William Wallace*, from Philadelphia:

20 BARRELS fresh RYE FLOUR,
50 half Brls. do. do.
20 Barrels fresh CORN MEAL.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
No. 15, South Market Wharf.

12th July.—3†

FLOUR, LEATHER, &c.

400 BARRELS Quebec Fine and Superfine FLOUR,
10 Barrels Philadelphia Rye FLOUR,
10 Barrels fresh ground MEAL,
20 Bushels Northern Yellow CORN,
20 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

For sale at the lowest Market rates by

WILLIAM HENRY SCOVIL,
North Market Wharf.

5th July.

JAMES HORSFIELD,

Has just received an additional supply to his former spring Importation, per brigantine CHARLOTTE, *from* LONDON:

60 PIECES colored and black, figured and plain Gros de Naples; 40 ditto Gent's VESTING, consisting of Tissues, (various patterns), Roan Checks, and figured Satin; 20 ladies' Challie Dress, very superior; 40 pieces black and colored Silk Bandannas; 100 do. fancy and plain Ribbons, assorted; 100 dozen ladies', gentlemen's, and children's Kid and Silk GLOVES, assorted; 100 dozen HOSIERY, of all descriptions; 20 dozen Ladies' Stays, assorted; a great variety of Bobbin, Quilling, Bobbinet, Cotton Tatting, Thread Edgings, and Gymp Lace; 10 dozen fancy Silk Stocks; 5 do. ladies' Parasols; 5 packets black Crape;—which together with a general assortment of other Goods imported this Spring, he will sell very low for cash or other prompt payment.

Prince William-street, June 21.

Irish Pork & Beef, &c.

70 BARRELS Irish Prime Mess PORK,
6 Tierces ditto first quality BEEF,
4 Puncheons ditto WHISKEY, (25 over proof.)
10 HAMS, (Smoked,)
5 Chests Congou TEAS,
10 ditto best Bohea ditto,
50 Boxes and half and quarter-boxes fresh Raisins,
20 Sacks BEANS,
200 Boxes 36 and 60 lbs. SOAP,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
35 Barrels TAR,
30 Ditto PITCH, &c. &c.

For sale by WILLIAM M'CANNON,

21st June.—5† *South Market Wharf.*

FOR SALE,

A Draft payable in Boston, for $1,378.—Apply as above. 25th June.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold at Public Auction, TO-MORROW, *(Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the end of the North Market Wharf, (to close a concern):*

THE fine, fast sailing A 1 Ship MOZAMBIQUE, 398 Tons per register, recently arrived from London, where she has just been caulked, and coppered with 26 to 30 oz. Copper over patent felt, with wood sheathing.

This Vessel is between 2 and 3 years old, and built by the Messrs. Lawton, of this City. A great quantity of African Oak was used in building, and her top is entirely Hacmatack. She is now ready to receive a Cargo.

At the same time,—15 Shares of the Capital Stock of the *City Bank*; Four Shares of the Capital Stock of the *Bank of New-Brunswick.* 20th July.

By T. L. NICHOLSON,

At the subscribers' Store, on THURSDAY 28*th instant.*

CANDLES.

96 BOXES Mould Candles, 4's,
36 ditto ditto, 8's,
8 ditto ditto, long 6's,
3 ditto ditto, short 6's.

WINES.

28 Cases Old London Particular Madeira,
20 Ditto Claret,
23 Qr. Casks Sherry,
3 Hhds. Madeira,
5 Pipes Teneriffe White Wine,
1 Hhd. ditto ditto,
5 Qr. Casks ditto ditto,
8 Cases Champagne.
12 Puncheons Old Irish WHISKY.
Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 11 x 14
11 Barrels VINEGAR.

TEA.

50 Boxes Orange Pekoe,
12 Chests Twankay,
78 Ditto Congou,
62 Ditto Bohea,
130 Qr. boxes ditto.

LINEN GOODS.

60 dozen Damask Linen Napkins,
12 ditto ditto ditto Tray Cloths,
156 ditto ditto ditto Table Covers,
15 pieces ditto ditto Tabling,
105 dozen Linen Diaper,
20 pieces Bleached Linen Sheeting,
20 ditto Striped Linen, for Clothing; and
Sundry other Dry Goods.

1 Box patent DECK LIGHTS, and sundry other Articles.

BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

St. John, July 19th.

HATS.

C. D. EVERITT

Has just received from Liverpool, per ship Victoria:

GENTLEMEN'S first, second and third qualities of Waterproof Beaver HATS,
Men's Plated HATS,
Youths' and Boys' brown, drab and black HATS,
Varnished Silk and Linen HAT COVERS.

ALSO—*on hand:*

A very large assortment of Warranted Waterproof HATS of various shapes, qualities and sizes, of his own manufacture,—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or at a liberal credit, wholesale or retail.

☞ Cash and the highest prices given for FURS of every description.

*** Ground PLASTER PARIS kept constantly on hand for sale. *Market Square, 21st June*, 1836.

To Journeymen Boot-Makers.

WANTED immediately,—Three Journeymen BOOT-MAKERS, to whom *Thirteen Shillings* and *Nine Pence* per pair, in Cash, will be paid.—None but first rate Workmen need apply.

☞ The subscriber would also take this opportunity to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has removed his Shop one door round the corner, on Princess-street, and next to the *City Bank*, where he continues to execute orders as usual.

J. O'DONNELLY.

Princess-street, St. John, 5th July, 1836.

FLOUR.—100 Barrels Baltimore MIDDLINGS, in Bond, may be had low by applying to

12th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

ROOM PAPER, BORDER, &c.

Just received by the subscriber, from London:

1 CASE London Room PAPER, BORDERS, &c. for sale by

July 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

STORAGE.

THE subscriber could store Flour, Sugar, &c. in the lower flat of the Store in the occupation of Messrs. Robertson & Hatton, Peters' Wharf.

19th July. E. C. WADDINGTON.

Upper Canada Fine & Superfine
FLOUR,
AND SOLE LEATHER.

450 BARRELS Fine and Superfine Canada FLOUR, *Philips'* Inspection, at Quebec, in May, and quite fresh.

—ALSO—

200 sides Montreal SOLE LEATHER, of excellent quality.—for sale by the subscriber.

Enquire at the store of JOHN WALKER.

12th July. ANGUS M'KENZIE.

HOPS, CORN BROOMS, & TOBACCO.

J. KERR & CO.

Have received on Consignment, per sch'r Frances, from Boston:

14 BALES first quality HOPS,
42 dozen CORN BROOMS,
20 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO.

For sale at the lowest Market prices.

St. John, 12th July, 1836.

PORT WINES.

1 hhd. ditto Sherry.

Just received per brig *Pratincole*, from New-York, and warranted a first rate article.

12th July. JAMES KIRK.

Per "Charlotte," and "Jane," from Liverpool:

100 BOXES SOAP, 112, 56, and 28 lb.
10 crates Earthenware, ass'd,
2 crates ½ pint Ginger Beer Bottles,
700 Stone Jugs, ½ gallon to 3 gallons,
50 reams strong Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Tea ditto; 5 gross Japanned Ink.

Pieces Scotch Ginghams, ditto Homespuns, Shirting Stripes: grey, white and printed Cottons: Beltticks, Muslins and Bobbinets, blue and white Cotton Warps, hank and reel Sewings, cotton Candlewick in ½ lb. balls, fancy Cotton Stripe for Pantaloons, ditto wool and summer Buckskins: black, blue and colored Cloths: stripe Sattinet: a general assortment of HARDWARE—Nails, 4y to 20y; horse and ox Nails, Horse Shoes, Guns, Percussian Caps, Locks and Hinges, long and short handle Frying Pans, japanned Lamps, brass and iron Candlesticks, Steel Pens, Iron and Copper Tea Kettles, Saucepans, tin Basons, Britannia Metal Teapots, new pattern: paint, white-wash, furniture, tar, and scrubbing BRUSHES; Griffin's SCYTHES.

A large assortment of CUTLERY, &c. viz.:—Pen, pocket and jack Knives: sets of balance handle Ivory Knives and Forks: do. do. *French* Forks: common Table and Dessert Knives and Forks: Carving Knives and Forks, with *patent* Sharpners: Butchers', shoe, and *Bread* Knives: Scissors, Sheep Shears, Elliott's Razors: mill, cross-cut, hand and buck Saws; ditto Files, &c. &c.

Which he is now selling, either Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest market rates for approved payment.

WILLIAM H. SCOVIL,
North Market Wharf.

5th July, 1836.

Sales by Auction.

On FRIDAY *next, at 11 o'clock, by the subscriber, at his Auction Room:*

A VARIETY of New and Valuable GOODS, comprising—Super Brown and various CLOTHS; Bleached and Grey Shirtings; Bed Ticks; Beaverteen Pillows; Regatta striped Shirts; Silk Valencia Vests; 1 case white Beaver HATS, and Boy's Caps; 1 case Flats and Crowns, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

2 Pipes Sicily MADEIRA WINE,
2 ditto PORT ditto.

July 26. JOHN V. THURGAR.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF
R. W. CROOKSHANK,
FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY *the 8th August next, at 12 o'clock, will be offered for sale by* JOHN V. THURGAR, Esquire, *at his Auction Room:*

THAT valuable LOT and BUILDINGS in Germain-street, now occupied by W. P. RANNEY, Esquire.

—ALSO—

A LOT on the East side of Prince William-street, with a BARN thereon,—said Lot measuring 44 feet on Prince William-street, and extending at right angles from said street to the Western line of Lots owned by the Heirs of ARTHUR DINGWALL.

Terms of Payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

I. L. BEDELL,
Committee of Estate of R. W. Crookshank, the Younger.

5th July, 1836.

HAS imported by the ship *Charlotte*, from Liverpool, and other late arrivals,—A General Supply of *BRITISH MERCHANDIZE*, which he offers for sale at low prices. 21st June.

JAMES MALCOLM,
PRINCE WILLIAM-STREET,
(*Next door to Miss Williamson's Boarding House.*)

RESPECTFULLY solicits attention to his Grocery Establishment just fitted up, where he intends having on hand constantly, Cheap—a well selected stock of Black and Green TEAS, Jamaica and Mocha Coffee, Raw and Refined Sugars; Sperm, Wax and Tallow Candles; Pickles, Fruits, Spices, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

J. M. having been regularly bred to the Grocery business in one of the most extensive establishments in Great Britain, and intending to devote to it here, his whole attention and experience, is hopeful to merit a share of public patronage.

Mocha and Jamaica Coffee, fresh roasted and ground every morning. May 31.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late STEPHEN R. THORNE, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of this City, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARIA C. THORNE, *Administratrix,*
A. B. THORNE, *Administrator.*

St. John, July 5th, 1836.

☞ TO LET,—An Office in Mr. W. T. Peters' brick building, opposite the *Commercial Bank.*—Apply as above. July 5.

CANADA FLOUR.

1321 BARRELS Fine FLOUR,
282 do. Fine Middlings ditto.

Now landing ex brig *Gambia*, from Quebec, for sale by JAMES KIRK.

5th July, 1836.

FLOUR.

THE subscriber has just received by the schr. Leo, Capt. Rees, from Quebec,—

50 Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
500 Ditto Fine ditto,
200 Ditto Middlings ditto,

Canada Inspection of "*June.*"—For sale by

21st June. JAMES T. HANFORD.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL FARM, containing Ten Acres of good Upland, all under Fence, with HOUSE, STABLE, and Out-buildings, situated at the entrance of the Peticodiac River,—is an excellent stand for any person wishing to comm

Column for Farmers.

HAYMAKING.—Why is it invariably recommended, when medical herbs are to be preserved for use, that they be dried *in the shade?* For two plain reasons, first, because an intense summer's sun deprives them of a portion of their medicinal virtues: and secondly, to prevent their quality becoming deteriorated by dew and rain. The same precaution is observed in the curing of hops, and it is no less important in the curing of hay. The sun abstracts much of the best properties of both. It is for these reasons, that in many of the best farming districts, the grass is never *spread* from the swath; but after it has partially dried there, it is *cured* in the cock, where it dries evenly, that is, the moisture becomes equalized in the mass, and the stems dry as fast as the leaves,—and where neither the sun, nor the rain, nor the dew, is liable to do it material injury. And we contend, that there is not only a great improvement in the quality of the hay, by this process of curing, but an increase in quantity, the leaves and finer parts being all preserved, and a manifest saving in labor. The labor of spreading and raking is in a measure saved! the grass being cocked from the swath with the fork, and after it has cured there, the hay being partially spread for two or three hours to complete the process.—*Albany Cultivator.*

[illegible]ATION.—There is scarcely found to grow naturally. Buffon has stated that our wheat is a factitious production, raised to its present condition by the art of agriculture. Rye, rice, barley, or even oats, are not to be found wild, that is to say, growing naturally in any part of the earth, but have been altered by the industry of mankind from plants not now resembling them, even in such degree as not to enable us to recognise their relations. The acrid and disagreeable *opium graveolens*, has been transferred to delicious celery, and the colewort, a plant of scanty leaves, not weighing altogether half an ounce, has been improved into cabbage, whose leaves weigh many pounds, or into a cauliflower of considerable dimension, being only the embryo of a few buds, which in their natural state would not have weighed as many grains. The potato again, whose introduction has added many millions to our population, derives its origin from a small bitter root which grows wild in Chili and Monte Video.

TREATMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Keep up such a sort of social and friendly intercourse with the tenants of your stables, barn yards, and even your pig stye, that they may be as tame as kittens, and prick up their ears and wag their tails in token of gratitude whenever you approach them. Animals will not thrive even on custard and apple pye if they must eat their allowance with fear and trembling, expecting every moment to be all bat annihilated by their cross keeper: who, we are sorry to say, is sometimes more of a brute than any quadruped under his care. Besides, if any of your stock should be sick, or lame, and need doctoring, you can better handle, and give them their prescriptions, if they are accustomed to kind and familiar treatment, than if harshness and bad usage had rendered them as wild as partridges, and cross as catamounts.

Potatoes are said to be very useful food for sheep. A writer in Rees' Cyclopedia recommends a gallon of potatoes a day to each sheep; but this depends in part on the quality and quantity of the hay which is allowed them. Besides their use as *food* for sheep, potatoes are serviceable by their opening or purgative quality as a substitute for *medicine*, when given raw. But if boiled or steamed they yield more nutriment than when raw.—*New England Farmer.*

IRRIGATION.—Every farmer should have in his yard a cistern, or some similar receptacle for his liquid manure. In our often dry and burning climate, watering grass and other crops would be the means not only of keeping the crops in a growing state until they are supplied with rain, but greatly enrich the land.

IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
THE MEMOIRS OF
HENRY MORE SMITH,
THE
MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

PREPARING for the Press, and will be published as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained to defray the expense,—"*The Mysterious Stranger, or Memoirs of* HENRY MORE SMITH,"—containing an account of his extraordinary and surprising adventures in this and the neighbouring Provinces, and subsequently in the United States,—By WALTER BATES, Esquire.

The Work to be well got up, and to contain about one hundred pages, 12 mo. Price to Subscribers, 2s. 6d.—Subscribers' names received by Messrs. J. & A. M'Kinley, Halifax; ——, Eastport; Mr. George N. Smith, Saint Andrews; F. Beverley, Fredericton; ——, Miramichi; and

JOHN M'MILLAN,
10th May, 1836. *Saint John.*

SAINT JOHN
STAGE COACH COMPANY.

THE undersigned have to announce to the Public, that they will commence running a STAGE on *Monday next*, between Saint John and Halifax, sparing no expense in the Province establishment well worthy the patronage and support of the public.

It will leave this City every Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, and stop at the following places,—

Ketchum's, - - - *Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes', - - - - *Norton,*
Coughs, - - - - *Sussex Vale.*
Waters', - - - - *At the Portage,*
Halstead's, - - - *Petticodiac,*—

where good Beds and every convenience will be afforded Travellers.—The Stage will leave Halstead's on Tuesday morning, at an early hour, and arrive at Amherst about 7 o'clock in the evening, passing the Bend at 9 o'clock, and Dorchester at 3 o'clock.—It will return to Saint John on Thursday evening, leaving Amherst on the Wednesday morning previous, stopping at Halstead's for the night.

It is expected that a line of Stages will be established, if not already done, to meet this one at Amherst, between that place and Halifax, of which due notification will be given to the public.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 3d. per mile, including customary travelling baggage, which will cost the Passenger 25s. to the Bend of Petticodiac, about 20s. to Dorchester and 35s. to Amherst.

Applications for Passage from this City to be left during the week, and each succeeding one, at Mr. Chas. Lockhart's, north side King's Square.

JOHN C. VAIL,
XENOPHON COUGLE,
JOHN LOCKHART.

N. B.—Every Friday morning, Passengers arriving with the Fresh the Evening previous, will find a conveyance for Saint Andrews and Eastport.

Saint John, June 24, 1835.

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE CALLED
THE CHRONICLE;
And Published by LEWIS W. DURANT & CO., *Sands' Brick Building, Prince William-street, St. John, (New-Brunswick.)*

IT cannot fail of striking every one who will reflect upon it for a moment, that the number of Newspapers published in this City bears no proportion to that published in other towns in British North America, or the United States, which are similarly situated and contain the same amount of population. To whatever causes this circumstance may be ascribed, the fact is undeniable. There is another fact which is more remarkable still;—in the last ten years, the City, (to say nothing of the Province at large,) has nearly doubled itself in size and population: but during that period, only one has been added to the number of the newspapers. It may therefore be confidently asserted that there is *room for another paper;* and many circumstances might be mentioned to prove that *another paper* is wanted.

To fill the vacant space, and to supply what is thus wanted, is the object of those who take this opportunity of announcing the publication, (commencing with all possible dispatch,) of a newspaper, to be called *The Chronicle of News, Politics, Commerce, Science, and Literature*, and of which they offer the following brief sketch:—

Under the head of News, they propose to give a summary account of what is passing, and worthy of being recorded, in the various quarters of the Globe, particularly in the Mother Country and her numerous Colonies.—Under that of Politics, the Parliamentary business of the Imperial Parliament and the neighbouring Colonies will be detailed; particularly the discussions in the House of Commons relating to Colonial affairs, and more especially those in which we are ourselves interested.—With reference to Commerce, they propose to give both a copious Shipping List, and also the latest Price Currents from London, Liverpool, and New-York; for the securing of which they also intend to insert from time to time, such notices of Science and Literature as in their judgment may be generally useful; and in this department they respectfully solicit contributions from the friends of useful knowledge throughout the Province.

With respect to Domestic Politics, they need say but little. The Chronicle shall always be found ready to defend the rights of the people against the undue exercise of the Prerogative; and on the other hand, whenever there may be occasion for it, to support the prerogative against any encroachments which may be attempted on the part of the popular branches of the Commonwealth. The Chronicle shall also be found open at all times for the temperate discussion of subjects of public interest.

The Proprietors of the Chronicle would take the liberty of noticing a claim to public favour of a personal nature, which they trust will not be disregarded. The name which will appear on the title page of the Chronicle will not be exhibited in such a situation for the first time; it has been connected with the public Press for nearly half a century, and it is to be hoped, in a manner which did not disgrace it; but on the contrary which has laid the foundation of a claim for future patronage and support.

The Chronicle will be printed on an Imperial sheet, at fifteen shillings per annum,—half in advance on the receipt of the first number.

Subscription Lists will be opened at the News Room, the Circulating Library, and at the Stores of W. O. Smith and J. G. Melick, Market Square.

Two active Boys, of liberal education, are wanted as Apprentices to the above establishment.

Saint John, June 21, 1836.

June 7th, 1836.

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

By the late arrivals, the subscriber has received nearly the whole of his Spring Supply of London, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow GOODS. *His Extensive Stock consists now almost exclusively of Goods imported this Spring—and is composed of*

WOOLLENS, [illegible]

THE finest quality Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kersies, fancy ribbed Cassimeres; Saxony Merinos, for gentlemen's wear; printed Sattinets, Bath Cords, silk Warp, Cassimeres, &c.; Hemp, Damask, Venetian and Kidderminster Carpets, Stair ditto, a large selection of best quality Hearth Rugs; 3-4, 6-4 Merinos, Moreens and Lastings.

COTTONS.

1000 pieces Prints, imitation Chalis; Lining Cottons; Bedtick; white and colored Counterpanes; fancy Nankeen; Cambric and Jacconet Muslins; soft and beetle finished white Cottons; window Hollands, 9-4 and 10-4; stout Grey Sheeting; bleach'd do.; stout grey Shirtings; common and regatta stripe Shirtings; newest styles of Ginghams; Scotch Homespuns and Apron Checks; drab and buff Beaverteens; newest styles of fancy summer trouser Stuffs; superfine Quiltings; Britannia Handkerchiefs; fancy printed Aprons, &c.

LINENS.

Best quality Irish shirtings—*(warranted)*; Damask Table Cloths; Lawns; Lawn Handkerchiefs; Damask Doyles; Linen and Union Diapers; common and fine Huckabuck Towelling; stout unbleach'd and bleach'd damask Table Linen; colored damask Table Linen; colored damask Table Covers; linen Threads; fine black and brown Hollands; Osnaburgs, &c.

SILKS.

Best Ducapes and Gros de Naples—(plain and figured); Ribbons; a very large selection of white and fancy silk pocket Handkerchiefs; men's best quality black silk and ducape Cravats; black Bombasins; newest styles silk Vestings, 5-4, 4-4 and romele black Crapes; black lace Veils; China crape Handkerchiefs; gentlemen's best silk bombasin and princetta Stocks; best leather and silk military do.

HOSIERY

Gentlemen's stout grey cotton half Hose; Mohair, Merino, silk and lambs wool ditto; best qualities kid and Berlin Gloves, Hexam driving do., white Woodstock and buck do.; white and brown cotton Drawers, Lambs Wool do., Lambs Wool and very fine Merino Shirts; Ladies white, black and fancy cotton Hose, black and fancy silk do., Lambs wool, Merino and mohair do.; Ladies and childrens Gloves of all kinds, a few very superior Shawls, a small assortment Millinery, Insertions, Edgings, Quillings, Blond Gauze Veils, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c.

HABERDASHERY.

Half ten Candlewick, best quality 200 and 300 yard Reels *(warranted)*, Silk Reels, best quality drill'd eye Needles, 1 cwt. best quality jet raven sewing Silks, Cotton Warps, furniture Fringes, Orres Lace, labourers very stout braces and belts, knitting and Moravian Cotton, 1000 gross best silk and metal buttons, cotton and linen Tapes, gentlemen's best elastic cotton, buck, and India rubber braces, [illegible] Moreens and [illegible] sheets, paste boards, wrapping paper, packing Twines, &c. Hat, Clothes and hair Brushes, Combs of all kinds.

For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

P. DUFF.

Corner of Prince Wm. and Church-streets, St. John, N. B.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers are receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenock, the following articles:

2 CHESTS Madras INDIGO; 120 boxes best Liverpool SOAP; 20 boxes—12 papers each, of Starch; 4 bales water Twist, 5th Cotton Yarn; 2 trunks fancy Prints; 3 bales of white and grey Cottons; 100 bolts Greenock Canvas; 100 coils Cordage, from 6 thread to 5 inch; 4 Hawsers, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inch; 50 coils Spunyarn; 25 coils Bolt Rope, 1½ to 4 inch; 20 coils White Rope, 1¼ to 2 inch; 40 bundles best Oakum; 6 hhds. and 4 brls. boiled and raw Linseed Oil; 20 tin cases boiled Linseed Oil; 100 kegs best White Lead; 120 bladders Putty; 50 bags Iron Spikes, 5 @ 8 inch; 60 kegs fine rose Nails, 8'y to 20'y; 6 kegs Horse Nails; 16 kegs 3'y fine cut Nails; 50 boxes Tin Plates, IC and IX; 4 Smith's Vices; 4 do. Anvils; Steel of various qualities; 2 casks Lead Shot, assorted; 5 hhds. Bonne Wine; 5 do. Cape Wine; 10 do. best Cognac Brandy; 10 do. single refined Loaf Sugar; 2 do. double do. do.; 10 pieces fancy Carpeting; 4 boxes, containing STATIONERY; Brass and Wood Compasses; Ship's Ensigns, Union Jacks, &c. &c.—All which, with their Stock on hand, they offer for Sale at their usual low prices.

17th May. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Edward C. Waddington

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken a Store in Mr. Merritt's Brick Buildings in Water-street, where he is opening his SPRING GOODS, received by the ship *Evergreen*, from Liverpool—consisting of:

Black, blue, Adelaide, &c. BROAD CLOTHS
Black, blue, Oxford grey, checked and striped fancy Cassimeres; fancy figured Merinos, for Pantaloons; printed Cottons and Muslins; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; book, jacconet and other Muslins; cotton and worsted Hose; cotton Umbrellas; cotton Reels; ravens' sewing Silk and Twist; ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes; cloth Caps; beaver and plated Hats.

A few articles of British SILVER, of very handsome manufacture; brass Cocks; Braces and Bitts; ivory, bone, and black handled Knives and Forks; Oyster Knives; pen and jack do.; Scissors; silver, plated, and brass Thimbles; Needles; chest, drawer, and cupboard Locks; Butts; HL & H Hinges; Screws; Hooks and Hinges; cross cut, pit, and hand Saws; carpenters' Compasses and Rules; wire Fenders, fore safeguards; jack, smoothing, and trying Planes; a variety of brass and iron Padlocks; brass and wood stock Door Locks; Bolts; brass, plated, and other Candlesticks, &c.

Bronze Lustres, with cut glass drops; Taper Shell Boxes, and Card Racks; Tea Caddies; tea Dressing Cases; Spice and Cash Boxes; Waiters and Trays; plated and paper Cruet Stands; cut Bottles; cut glass Decanters, quarts and pints; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.

Boxes Mould Candles, short 6's; do. Dipt do. 8's, 10's, & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 56, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Crown Glass, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Quills, Waiters; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax, and other articles too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

One Hogshead of BRUSHES, consisting of—Paint, whitewash, [illegible] earth, crumb, sweeping, scrubbing, [illegible] tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Whip heads and handles; Table Matts, Thrums, Cloths, Market covered and uncovered Baskets; dozen and half-dozen Bottle Baskets; Reticules, &c.

A few hampers prime CHEESE,
One cask of London Pickles and Sauces,
One cask Day & Martin's Blacking,
Four crates well assorted Earthenware,
Wine, Porter and Ginger Beer Corks, Bungs and Taps,

Also,—on Consignment,

6 boxes Queen's Blueing,
2 hogsheads Cut Glass—assorted,
1 barrel Paste Blacking, in tin cases;—which will be sold at a small advance.

Saint John, 3d May, 1836.

New and Fashionable WAREHOUSE.

A NEW and splendid assortment of Fancy and other GOODS, suitable for the season, are now ready for inspection in Mr. JOHN WALKER'S Stone Building, in Prince William Street, among which are:—

SATIN Straw, Tuscan, & Tissue Bonnets; blond and net Caps; lace and muslin Collars and Capes; Frills; Mourning Collars; Muslin, Chalis, Marlos, and other DRESSES, in great variety; check and figured Lutestring and Belgian check; figured, and plain Gros de Naples; Turkish Satin; figured and embossed Satins and Persians; Paramatta; permanent Twill; French Chatillions & Scarves; blond gauze Veils; Fall Scarves & Handkerchiefs; satin stripe and satin check Cambrics and Muslins, for Morning Dresses; Harness Book, for Window Curtains; stair and carpet Damask; Canton Crape, chenille, silk, filled centre, and worked SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; white, black, and coloured HOSE, embroidered front, lace ancles, and plain; English & French Kid Gloves; silk, India rubber, and cotton Braces and Brace Pulleys; black, blue, mulberry, rifle, and drab CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; Cassinett and Cassimerett; check and corded Buckskin Orleans Cloth; silk, satin, Valentia, & Marseilles VESTING, among which are a few embroidered Vest Patterns; a large assortment of Stocks; drab and black Beaver and Gossamer HATS; a great variety of Laces, Edgings, Quilling Blondes, both black and white; RIBBONS of the newest patterns, Linen Lawns, Cottons and Regatta Shirting and Shirts, Moreen and Damask, a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, French Artificial Flowers, Frizettes, Curls, and Bands of every shade, JEWELLERY, Wax Dolls, Toys,—and a number of other Goods in the above line of business.

This market from the best houses in Europe and this market from the best houses in America, [illegible] TRENTON'S,—will deserve the attention of the public, and will be sold on the best terms for good payment.

May 24. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

RECEIVED

Per ships AID-DE-CAMP, *from London,* EUROPE, *from Liverpool, and* CHIEFTAIN, *from Clyde, a choice selection of* BRANDIES, WINES, PICKLES, SAUCES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and DRY GOODS.

BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

70 PIPES and Hhds. BRANDY, *approved brands;* 3 pipes pale Hollands; 4 pipes superior PORT WINE; 2 pipes L. P. Madeira; 2 pipes Sicily do.; 2 pipes Brown and Golden SHERRY; 3 puncheons superior old Malt Whiskey; 40 barrels *Barclay's* Brown Stout; 10 barrels bottled *Edinburgh* Ale; 2 hhds. White Wine Vinegar, &c.

GROCERIES, SPICES, FRUIT, &c.

3 tons Soap, 20 boxes Windsor Soap, 1 ton common Barley, half ton split Peas, 2 chests Cinnamon, 1 bale Cloves, 20 pockets East India White Ginger, 20 kegs ground Ginger, 1 chest Indigo, 1 hhd. starch, 12 hampers double Gloster and Cheshire CHEESE, 30 boxes London wax wick Mould Candles, 60 do. do. Dipt do.; 1 Liverpool Mould Candles, 60 do. do. Dipt do.; 1 case PICKLES and SAUCES, viz. Mixt Pickles, Pickled Onions, French Beans, Girkins, Winuts, Green Capsicums, Piccalilla, French Olives, Capers, Harvey Sauce, Essence Anchovies, Ragutante Sauce, Mushroom Ketchup, & Anchovie Paste;—200 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 1 ton cask Raisins, 10 cases Panes, 4 bales soft shell Almonds, 160 drums Figs, 30 bags Barcelona Nuts, 2 caroteels Currants, 18 cask Refined Sugar, &c.

DRY GOODS, &c.

120 pieces dark Prints, assorted qualities; 10 do. Grey Cottons, 1 bale roll Jacconets, 120 pieces white Shirtings, 1 bale Brown Hollands, 60 pieces Chintz Furniture Cotton, 60 pieces Regatta Stripe, 2 bales Checks, Stripes, and Homespuns, 4 bales Cotton Warp, in blue paper, No. 6, 7, 8, 9; 1 bale Minos and Stuffs, 1 case silk Handkerchiefs and raveleewing Silks, 1 bale cotton Handkerchiefs, 4 bales Ticks, Hessians and Osnaburgs, 1 case gentlemens' Beaver HATS, (*Christy's*); 2 bales superfine black, blue, olive, brown and Oxford CLOTHS; 1 bale Cassimeres, black, drab and striped; 1 bale Shoe Thread, 1 bale Cadle Wick, &c.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.

100 dozen table Knives and Forks, assorted; 50 do. Dessert do. do.; 30 pair good Carvers and [illegible] ice bladed Knives, [illegible] dozen Jack Knives, 1 ton London White Lead, [illegible] 1, 4 pipes Paint Oil, 10 dozen Chip's Scrapers, 1 M. pump and tinned Tacks; 72 bags Spikes, 3½, 4½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 inch; 50 bags Nails, assorted.

CORDAGE, BRUSHES, &c.

150 sets Shoe Brushes, 6 dozen Hearth Brushes, 10 dozen Mops and handles; 180 coils Cordage, assorted; 80 bundles Oakum, 1 bale Pump Leather, 10 crates Wine Bottles, 40 boxes Tobacco Pipes, &c.

—IN STORE—

40 puncheons fine flavored Jamaica SPIRITS.

May 17. JOHN WALKER.

NEW GOODS.

Per Aid-de-Camp, from London, and Chieftain, from Glasgow, the subscriber has received a part of his Spring Supply, consisting of—

BOILED and raw Linseed OIL; No. 1 London LEAD; green Paint, Putty; 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, & 10x14 Crown Glass; bags of black Pepper; Windsor Soap, Nutmegs, Mustard in kegs and half and whole bottles, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Indigo, Queen's Blue, Starch, Ginger ground and in ground, Gunpowder, Shot, Loaf Sugar, cooking Raisins and Currants, Congou Tea, Pearl and Pot Barley, Shoes, *Christy's* London Hats, 100 dozen Linen Threads, Osnaburghs, ready made Clothing, a general assortment of Stationery; CORDAGE; a large assortment of cotton Handkerchiefs; Iron Pots and Camp Ovens, Spikes, Sheets, &c.;—with a great variety of other Articles, which are now opening, and offered for sale at his usual low prices, for cash or short credit.

☞ *Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and Sheffield Goods hourly expected from Liverpool.*

W. E. SCOVIL.
17th May. *North Market Wharf.*

FLOUR, BEEF, PORK, &c.

For sale by the subscribers:

100 BRLS. Philadelphia Rye FLOUR,
50 ditto Corn Meal,
100 bushels Yellow Corn,
75 barrels Country Beef; 30 do. do. Pork,
60 ditto Navy Bread; 10 ditto Groat Bread,
25 ditto Vinegar; 5 ditto white Beans,
50 ditto Tar and Pitch; 30 ditto Coal Tar,
20 ditto Sugar; 100 ditto Gaspereaux,
60 bags fine Salt; 5 ditto best Green Coffee,
20 casks 4d. 12d. & 20d. cut and wrought Nails,
5 casks Rice; 5 do. Raisins,
10 chests and boxes Congo and Bohea Teas,
80 boxes 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Window Glass,
100 do. Liverpool Soap; 50 boxes mould and dipt Candles; 200 Chairs, assorted,
100 coils Cordage, do.; 400 bundles Oakum,
50 kegs white, green, yellow, and black Paint,
100 bundles Cotton Warp,
30 pieces brown Cotton and cotton Check,
20 reams writing and wrapping Paper;
Boots, Shoes, slop Clothing, shoe Thread, brass mounted powder and shot Horns, Bridles, Cigars, wool Cards, Blacking—and a great variety of other articles.

LOCKHART & CRANE,
7th June. *North Market Wharf.*

JUST received per ship *Victoria*, Rusland, master, from Liverpool—

100 fathoms	1⅛ inch	Best proved Sheetlink CHAINS.
160 ditto	1	
100 ditto	⅞	
200 ditto	¾	
300 ditto	⅝	
300 ditto	½	
200 ditto	7-16	
200 ditto	⅜	

1 Cask Carpenters' PLANES.

June 28. JAMES OTTY.

CORDAGE, CANVAS, &c.

15 TONS assorted CORDAGE, including Bolt Rope, Spunyarn, &c.;
150 Bolts best Bleached and Gourock boiled CANVAS,
—received per late arrivals.

Also, on hand, of last year's importation:

CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS assorted sizes.

For sale low by

7th June. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

BROAD CLOTHS.

The Subscribers have received by the ship Elizabeth, from Liverpool:—

11 CASES Superfine Broad CLOTHS, comprising an assortment of almost every variety in colour and quality, which, with those they have on hand forms a stock of Woollens altogether unrivalled in this Province, and which they with confidence place in competition both in price and quality with any in the market.

June 14. JOHN KERR & CO.

IRON, CANVAS, &c.

Per Elizabeth:

145 BOLTS KIDD'S CANVAS,
10 ditto Tarpaulins,
14 tons assorted IRON,
10 bundles Plough Plates,
50 pair cast Iron Traces.

—ALSO—

10 boxes Cinnamon; 5 brls. refined Salt Petre,
50 kegs ground Ginger; 20 do. fine Mustard,
5 tin boxes Isinglass.—For sale by

June 14. J. & H. KINNEAR.

RECEIVED

By the ship Elizabeth, from Liverpool:

6 DOZEN tinned and untinned Tea Kettles; 20 do. Shovels, 12 do. Frying Pans; 20 do. Griffin's Scythes, 36 to 46 inches; 1 box of Cod Hooks, assorted; 2 bales Sail Twine; 1 bale Hand Lead and Deep Sea Lines; 4 bales Salmon, Shad and Herring Twine; 100 dozen Cod Lines, assorted sizes. [14th June.] JOHN WALKER.

RECEIVED,

By the Subscriber, from Halifax:

1 BALE Gunny Bags; 1 box Writing Paper; 5 boxes Cassia; 4 tubs Sugar Candy; 2 chests Gunpowder Tea; 2 do. Hyson do.; the above articles were received at Halifax a few days since, direct from the East Indies.—For sale by

7th June. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.

Just received, and landing from schooner Active, from Philadelphia:

75 BARRELS RYE FLOUR,
30 half-barrels ditto ditto,
40 barrels and half-barrels Superfine FLOUR,
40 barrels Corn Meal, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low on instant application.

DANIEL C. PERKINS,
7th June. *No. 5, South Market Wharf.*

Union Serges, Grey Cottons, &c.

JUST received and on sale by the subscriber:—A few packages Union Twilled SERGES, Grey Cottons, Bed Ticks. Also, 1 case Merton Down Hats, Boys' Caps, &c. &c.

7th June. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Per Leslie Gault,

100 BARRELS prime Mess PORK,
60 barrels PORK, equal to Clear Pork,
(put up to order for Lumbering,)
4 Tons first quality BACON.

21st June. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

COFFEE & MOLASSES.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber:—80 Bags Superior COFFEE; 17 Puncheons Prime Demerara MOLASSES.

June 21. JOHN WALKER.

CANVAS & CORDAGE.—The subscriber offers for sale, 100 bolts bleached CANVAS, and a quantity of CORDAGE; landing ex Jane, from Liverpool. J. T. HANFORD.

7th June.

GRIFFIN'S SCYTHES.—20 Dozen, prime N. E. pattern, 40, 42 & 44 inch SCYTHES,—just received, and for sale by

14th June. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

JOHN KERR & CO. have received per schr. *Coral*, from New-York—40 kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO.

Per schr. *Frances*, from Boston, 26 dozen Corn Brooms, 20 dozen Palm Leaf Hats.

14th June.

RECEIVED

Per ships Margaret, from Liverpool, and Chieftain and Pekin, from Greenock:

6 HHDS. Refined LOAF SUGAR; 2 bales best English Pump Leather; 4 cases Men's HATS; 30 casks NAILS, assorted from 12'dy to 20'dy; 12 bales Cotton Warp; 100 boxes SOAP; 7 rolls sheet Lead, from 2½ to 10 lb.; 1 ton fine sheathing Nails, 2 to 3½ inch; 1 caroteel Currants, 20 barrels Lexia Raisins; 5 barrels split PEAS; 200 pieces fancy PRINTS; 100 do. cotton Handkerchiefs; 100 do. grey Cottons; 70 do. white ditto; 60 do. Apron Check; 60 do. Scotch Homespun; 30 do. Moleskins; 20 do. black and brown Hollands; 50 do. fine Merinos; 10 do. fancy Cantoons; 20 dozen Scotch Bonnets; 5 do. *Thompson's* Screw Augurs; 12 do. Tea Kettles, assorted; 4 do. tinned Saucepans; 10 pieces Hemp CARPETING.

17th May. JAMES OTTY.

WINES, PAINTS, &c.

Per "Aid-de-Camp," from London.

Now landing, and on Sale by the subscriber, on the *North Market Wharf:*

PIPES O. L. Particular Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Sherry WINES;
20 Casks very first quality Old Cognac BRANDY, (*Martell's Brand*);
10 Casks ditto Pale Hollands GENEVA;
Casks *Barclay's* London Brown Stout, in quarts and pints;
London Sperm and Wax-wick Mould Candles;
Bags Pepper; Kegs first quality Mustard;
London white and other PAINTS;
Super Broad and Narrow CLOTHS.

ALSO—3 Cases London made CLOTHING, &c.

17th May. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received ex ship Enterprise, M'Cready, Master, from Liverpool:

2 BALES of SLOPS, containing 10 dozen Duck Frocks, 15 do. do. Trowsers, 3 do. Moleskin ditto, 3 do. Moleskin Jackets, 20 do. cotton striped Shirts, 6 do. blue Flannel ditto, 6 do. red do., 6 do. Guernsey Frocks, 3 do. Flushing Jackets, 3 do. do. Trowsers;

10 Dozen square mouth SHOVELS;

2 Casks, containing, 20 dozen two foot Rules, 6 do. Mortice Locks, 5 gross Tea Spoons, 2 do. Table do., 6 do. ship Scrapers, 6 do. box Coffee Mills, 3 do. 26-inch Handsaws, 3 bales 2 and 3 fold Candlewick.

JAMES OTTY,
17th May. *North Market Wharf.*

JUST RECEIVED,

Per ship James Lemon, from Liverpool, and schooner Diligence, from Boston:

10 TONS superior OAKUM,
25 barrels of American TAR.

—IN STORE—

50 coils assorted CORDAGE,
125 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
75 do. Crown Glass, 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12,
26 do. Mould Candles, short 6's and 8's,
12 chests Congou and Bohea TEAS,
50 barrels prime Country BEEF,
10 do. do. PORK; 100 do. Navy Bread.

For sale by LOCKHART & CRANE,
17th May, 1836. *North Market Wharf.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscribers:—

200 PUNS. Jamaica RUM,
70 do. Demerara do.
25 Hhds. Jamaica SUGAR,
Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Port, Madeira, and Teneriffe WINES,
One Case of Rose Wood Work BOXES,
Two Cases Looking Glasses.

—*In Store*—

200 Barrels P. M. Irish PORK,
200 do. country BEEF, &c., &c.

May 17. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

TEA! TEA!

Per Aid-de-Camp, from London:

273 CHESTS CONGOU TEA, a superior article, and can be recommended to the public,—will be sold in lots while landing, at low prices for cash or short credit.

W. H. SCOVIL,
17th May. *North Market Wharf.*

GOODS—Per Emeline.

BALES of Grey Cottons, about 45 inches wide; do. dark Prints; do. Cloth, assorted, blue, black, grey, olive, bottle green, &c.; 200 boxes Liverpool Soap: 100 do. Mould Candles.

Per the Aid-de-Camp:

8 Bales of London SLOPS, consisting of Long Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Beaverteen Trowsers, Duck do. Duck Frocks, Fancy Shirts, Beaverteen Jackets, rolling collar Velvet Vests, twilled red Flannel Shirts, &c.

ON HAND,—60 barrels Canada prime and prime Mess BEEF; 40 do. Country ditto,—put up for Ships' use. For sale by

May 17. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

17th MAY, 1836.

The subscriber has received per the Emeline from London:

TRUNKS Ladies' London made SHOES and BOOTS; cases Ladies' fancy Straw BONNETS, cases Prints and Furniture Cottons; colored and black plain Silks; colored figured Satins; ladies' long and short silk lace Gloves; ladies' silk lace embroidered Hose; ditto Cotton ditto ditto; Spanish Cloth Stocks; Unions, Linens, Lawns, Muslins, Bullion Fringe; Silk Trimmings, &c.; 1 trunk, containing a splendid assortment of rich Ribbons; best black Sewing Silk; Mackintosh's patent water-proof Camblet.—*The above, together with his former Stock of GOODS,* is offered at lowest prices.

W. D. W. HUBBARD.

New Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has received per late arrivals,

A GENERAL assortment of London, Manchester, and Scotch GOODS, which he offers very low.

—ALSO—

An assortment of MILLINERY,
Hogsheads of LOAF SUGAR,
Boxes of London Mould CANDLES, &c.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE.
Prince William-street, May 17.

INDIGO, OIL, PAINTS, &c.

Just received per ship Aid-de-Camp, Parnell, Master, from London:

3 CHESTS East India Indigo; 50 tin cans boiled Linseed Oil; 25 do. raw ditto; 1 ton Putty; 160 kegs best quality White Lead; 1 case Christy's Superfine Beaver Hats; 1 case do. Gossamer ditto; 6 boxes Sperm Candles—short 6's; 6 boxes Wax-wick and Tallow ditto; 1 case brass Compasses; 1 case Ensigns and Union Jacks; One Case, containing 10 dozen Shoe Brushes, 2 do. Bannister ditto, 10 do. Scrubbing ditto, 6 do. Paint ditto, 3 do. White wash ditto. JAMES OTTY.

17th May.

ON CONSIGNMENT:

Just received by the Enterprise, from Liverpool—

130 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x13, 10x14, and 12x14;—which will be sold low for Cash or approved payment.

—ALSO—

One Bale SLOPS, consisting of Monkey Jackets, Flushing and Duck Trowsers and Frocks, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

Per Margaret, Russell, from Liverpool:

One Cottage PIANO, 6 8 ve., made by Dettmer, London;

Two Casks HARDWARE—consisting of Bronze Hat and Umbrella Stands, Box and Italian Irons, Coffee Mills, Tea Kettles, &c.

EDWARD C. WADDINGTON.
Merritt's Brick Buildings, Water-street, 17th May, 1836.

WINES, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

Landing ex ship James Lemon, and for sale by the subscriber:

2 PIPES } Sicily
2 Half-Pipes } Madeira WINE;
2 Pipes PORT WINE;
2 Pipes } Very