The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 903.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1835.

Vol. VIII. No. 8.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.
Office—In Mr. Hatfield's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.
Terms—City Subscribers ... ... 15s. per annum;
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;
Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto;

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

Weekly Almanack.

August—1835.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
26 Wednesday - -	5 19	6 41	8 22	1 3
27 Thursday - -	5 20	6 40	8 47	1 41
28 Friday - -	5 21	6 39	9 14	2 18
29 Saturday - -	5 23	6 37	9 46	2 54
30 Sunday - -	5 24	6 36	10 22	3 36
31 Monday - -	5 26	6 34	11 6	4 30
1 Tuesday - -	5 28	6 32	Morn.	5 41

First Quarter 30th day, 8h. 9m. evening.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for August:

WILLIAM JARVIS, JOHN KINNEAR, BENJAMIN SMITH.

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

The Garland.

LIFE AND DEATH.

(FROM MRS. STANFORD'S LADY'S GIFT.)

What is Life?
A twisted yarn—a 'tangled skein—
A mingled web of joy and pain—
A glancing sunbeam, warm and bright—
A hanging cloud more dark than night—
A beauteous flower of sweetest scent—
A murky cave where poison's pent—
A golden cup with nectar sweet—
A blackened bowl where bitters meet—
The lightest feather that can rise—
A heavy weight repressing sighs—
A lucid stream with rapid flow—
A stagnant pool where dark weeds grow
A summer breeze that cools the air—
A hurricane that makes earth bare—
A gift enjoyed with grateful heart—
A load with which we long to part—
And such is Life!

What is Death?
A sleep that ends our mortal pain,
But bids us wake to live again—
A cherub fair with placid mein—
A welcomed visitor, unseen—
The harbinger of rest and peace,
Of gladness that shall never cease—
A bark that bears our souls away—
To realms of light and cloudless day—
A path that faith delights to tread,
O'er which her light is sweetly shed,
That leads from mortal woe and strife,
To everlasting joy and life—
A blessing sent us from on High—
The passage to Eternity!
And such is Death!

A NEW BALLAD.—BY T. MOORE, ESQ.

Her last words at parting how can I forget?
Deep treasured through life in my heart shall they stay;
Like music, whose charm in the soul lingers yet,
When its sounds from the ear have long melted away.
Let fortune assail me—her threat'nings are vain:
These still-breathing words shall my talisman be—
"Remember, in absence, in sorrow, and pain,
There's one heart, unchanging, that beats but for thee."

From the desert's sweet well though the pilgrim must hie,
Never more of that fresh springing fountain to taste,
He hath still of its bright drops a treasur'd supply,
Whose sweetness lends life to his lips through the waste:
So, dark as my fate is still doom'd to remain,
These words shall my well in the wilderness be—
"Remember, in absence, in sorrow, and pain,
There's one heart, unchanging, that beats but for thee."

Miscellanea.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON.

The second volume of Mr. Murray's beautiful edition of Boswell's celebrated biography of Johnson is embellished by a view of Litchfield Cathedral and of Pembroke College, Oxford. As many of our readers may never have enjoyed the pleasure of reading Boswell's work, we have selected a few passages from the present volume, satisfied that, when they shall have read these, they will desire to become better acquainted both with Johnson and his inimitable biographer, by a reference to the book itself.

BOSWELL'S INTRODUCTION TO JOHNSON.

Mr. Thomas Davies, the actor, who then kept a bookseller's shop in Russell-street, Covent-garden, told me that Johnson was very much his friend, and came frequently to his house, where he more than once invited me to meet him; but by some unlucky accident or other he was prevented from coming to us. Mr. Thomas Davies was a man of good understanding and talents, with the advantage of a liberal education. Though somewhat pompous, he was an entertaining companion; and his literary performances have no inconsiderable share of merit. He was a friendly and very hospitable man. Both he and his wife, (who has been celebrated for her beauty,) though upon the stage for many years, maintained an uniform decency of character; and Johnson esteemed them, and lived in as easy an intimacy with them as with any family which he used to visit. Mr. Davies recollected several of Johnson's remarkable sayings, and was one of the best of the many imitators of his voice and manner while relating them. He increased my impatience more and more to see the extraordinary man, whose works I highly valued, and whose conversation was reported to be so peculiarly excellent. At last, on Monday, the 16th of May, when I was sitting in Mr. Davies's back parlour, after having drank tea with him and Mrs. Davies, Johnson unexpectedly came into the shop; and Mr. Davies having perceived him through the glass door in the room in which we were sitting advancing towards us, he announced his awful approach to me somewhat in the manner of an actor in the part of Horatio, when he addresses Hamlet on the appearance of his father's ghost. "Look, my lord, it comes." I found that I had a very perfect idea of Johnson's figure, from the portrait of him painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds soon after he had published his Dictionary, in the attitude of sitting in his easy chair in deep meditation; which was the first picture his friend did for him, which Sir Joshua very kindly presented to me, and from which an engraving has been made for this work. Mr. Davies mentioned my name, and respectfully introduced me to him. I was much agitated; and recollecting his prejudice against the Scotch, of which I had heard much, I said to Davies, "Don't tell where I come from." "From Scotland," cried Davies, roguishly. "Mr. Johnson," said I, "I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot help it." I am willing to flatter myself that I meant this as light pleasantry to soothe and conciliate him, and not as an humiliating abasement at the expense of my country. But, however that might be, this speech was somewhat unlucky: for, with that quickness of wit for which he was so remarkable, he seized the expression "come from Scotland," which I used in the sense of being of that country: and as if I had said that I had come away from it, or left it, retorted, "That, sir, I find, is what a very great many of your countrymen cannot help." This stroke stunned me a good deal; and when we had sat down, I felt myself not a little embarrassed, and apprehensive of what might come next. He then addressed himself to Davies. "What do you think of Garrick? he has refused me an order for the play for Miss Williams, because he knows the house will be full, and that an order would be worth three shillings." Eager to take any opening to get into conversation with him, I ventured to say, "O sir, I cannot think Mr. Garrick would grudge such a trifle to you." "Sir," said he, with a stern look, "I have known David Garrick longer than you have done; and I know no right you have to talk to me on the subject." Perhaps I deserved this check; for it was rather presumptuous in me, an entire stranger, to express any doubt of the justice of his animadversion upon his old acquaintance and pupil. I now felt myself much mortified, and began to think that the hope which I had long indulged of obtaining his acquaintance was blasted. And, in truth, had not my ardour been uncommonly strong, and my resolution uncommonly persevering, so rough a reception might have deterred me for ever from making any further attempts. Fortunately, however, I remained upon the field not wholly discomfited; and was soon rewarded by hearing some of his conversation. I was highly pleased with the extraordinary vigor of his conversation, and regretted that I was drawn away from it by an engagement at another place. I had, for a part of the evening, been left alone with him, and had ventured to make an observation now and then, which he received very civilly; so that I was satisfied that, though there was a roughness in his manner, there was no ill-nature in his disposition. Davies followed me to the door, and when I complained to him a little of the hard blows which the great man had given me, he kindly took upon him to console me by saying, "Don't be uneasy. I can see he likes you very well."

BOSWELL VISITS JOHNSON AT HIS LODGINGS.

A few days afterwards I called on Davies, and asked him if he thought I might take the liberty of waiting on Mr. Johnson at his chambers in the Temple. He said I certainly might, and that Mr. Johnson would take it as a compliment. So upon Tuesday, the 24th of May, after having been enlivened by the witty sallies of Messieurs Thornton, Wilkes, Churchill, and Lloyd, with whom I had passed the morning, I boldly repaired to Johnson. His chambers were on the first floor of No. 1, Inner Temple-lane, and I entered them with an impression given me by the Rev. Dr. Blair, of Edinburgh, who had been introduced to me not long before, and described his having "found the Giant in his den;" an expression which, when I came to be pretty well acquainted with Johnson, I repeated to him, and he was diverted at this picturesque account of himself. Dr. Blair had been presented to him by Dr. James Fordyce. He received me very courteously; but, it must be confessed, that his apartment, and furniture, and morning-dress were sufficiently uncouth. His brown suit of clothes looked very rusty; he had on a little, old, shrivelled, unpowdered wig, which was too small for his head; his shirt-neck and knees of his breeches were loose; his black worsted stockings ill drawn up; and he had a pair of unbuckled shoes by way of slippers. But all these slovenly peculiarities were forgotten the moment that he began to talk. Some gentlemen whom I do not recollect were sitting with him; and when they went away, I also rose; but he said to me "Nay, don't go." "Sir," said I, "I am afraid that I intrude upon you. It is benevolent to allow me to sit and hear you." He seemed pleased with this compliment, which I sincerely paid him, and answered, "Sir, I am obliged to any man who visits me." When I rose a second time, he again pressed me to stay, which I did. He told me that he generally went abroad at four in the afternoon, and seldom came home till two in the morning. I took the liberty to ask if he did not think it wrong to live thus, and not make more use of his great talents. He owned it was a bad habit. On reviewing, at the distance of many years, my journal of this period, I wonder how, at my first visit, I ventured to talk to him so freely, and that he bore it with so much indulgence. Before we parted, he was so good as to promise to favour me with his company one evening at my lodgings; and, as I took my leave, shook me cordially by the hand. It is almost needless to add that I felt no little elation at having now so happily established an acquaintance of which I had been so long ambitious.

JOHNSON'S LOVE OF GOOD EATING.

At supper this night he talked of good eating with uncommon satisfaction. "Some people," said he, "have a foolish way of not minding, or pretending not to mind, what they eat. For my part I mind my belly very studiously and very carefully; for I look upon it that he who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else." He now appeared to me *Jean Bull Philosophe*, and he was, for the moment, not only serious but vehement. Yet I have heard him, upon other occasions, talk with great contempt of people who were anxious to gratify their palates; and the 206th number of his "Rambler" is a masterly essay against gulosity. His practice, indeed, I must acknowledge, may be considered as casting the balance of his different opinions on this subject; for I never knew any man who relished good eating more than he did. When at the table he was totally absorbed in the business of the moment: his looks seemed rivetted to his plate; nor would he, unless when in very high company, say one word, or even pay the least attention to what was said by others, till he had satisfied his appetite; which was so fierce, and indulged with such intenseness, that, while in the act of eating, the veins of his forehead swelled, and generally a strong perspiration was visible. To those whose sensations were delicate, this could not but be disgusting; and it was doubtless not very suitable to the character of a philosopher, who should be distinguished by self-command. But it must be owned that Johnson, though he could be rigidly *abstemious*, was not a *temperate* man either in eating or drinking. He could refrain, but he could not use moderately. He told me, that he had fasted two days without incovenience, and that he had never been hungry but once. They who beheld with wonder how much he eat upon all occasions, when his dinner was to his taste, could not easily conceive what he must have meant by hunger; and not only was he remarkable for the extraordinary quantity he eat, but he was, or affected to be, a man of very nice discernment in the science of cookery. He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table where he had dined or supped, and to recollect very minutely what he had liked. I remember when he was in Scotland, his praising *Gordon's palates* (a dish of palates at the Honourable Alexander Gordon's with a warmth of expression which might have done honour to more important subjects. "As for Maclaurin's imitation of a made dish, it was a wretched attempt." He, about the same time, was so much displeased with the performances of a nobleman's French cook that he exclaimed, with vehemence, "I'd throw such a rascal into the river;" and he then proceeded to alarm a lady at whose house he was to sup, by the following manifesto of his skill: "I, madam, who live at a variety of good tables, am a much better judge of cookery than any person who has a very tolerable cook, but lives much at home; for his palate is gradually adapted to the taste of his cook; whereas, madam, in trying by a wider range, I can more exquisitely judge." When invited to dine even with an intimate friend, he was not pleased if something better than a plain dinner was not provided for him. I have heard him say on such an occasion, "This was a good dinner enough, to be sure; but it was not a dinner to *ask* a man to." On the other hand, he was wont to express, with great glee, his satisfaction when he had been entertained quite to his mind. One day when he had dined with his neighbour and landlord, in Bolt-court, Mr. Allen, the printer, whose old housekeeper had studied his taste in every thing, he pronounced this eulogy, "Sir, we could not have had a better dinner, had there been a *synod of cooks*."

SPECIMENS OF JOHNSON'S CONVERSATION.

On Wednesday, July 20, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Dempster, and my uncle, Dr. Boswell, who happened to be now in London, supped with me at these chambers. Johnson.—"Pity is not natural to man. Children are always cruel. Savages are always cruel. Pity is acquired and improved by the cultivation of reason. We may have uneasy sensations from seeing a creature in distress, without pity; for we have not pity unless we wish to relieve them. When I am on my way to dine with a friend, and finding it late have bid the coachman make haste, if I happen to attend when he whips his horses, I may feel unpleasantly that the animals are put to pain, but I do not wish him to desist: no, sir, I wish him to drive on."

Rousseau's treatise on the inequality of mankind was at this time a fashionable topic. It gave rise to an observation by Mr. Dempster that the advantages of fortune and rank were nothing to a wise man, who ought to value only merit. Johnson.—"If man were a savage, living in the woods by himself, this might be true; but in civilized society we all depend upon each other, and our happiness is very much owing to the good opinion of mankind. Now, sir, in civilized society external advantages make us more respected. A man with a good coat upon his back meets with a better reception than he who has a bad one. Sir, you may analyze this, and say what is there in it? But that will avail you nothing, for it is a part of a general system. Pound St. Paul's Church into atoms, and consider any single atom; it is, to be sure, good for nothing; but put all these atoms together, and you have St. Paul's Church. So it is with human felicity, which is made up of many ingredients, each of which may be shown to be very insignificant. In civilized society, personal merit will not serve you so much as money will. Sir, you may make the experiment. Go into the street, and give one man a lecture on morality, and another a shilling, and see which will respect you most. If you wish only to support nature, Sir William Petty fixes your allowance at £3 a year; but as times are much altered, let us call it £6. The sum will fill your belly, shelter you from the weather, and even get you a strong, lasting coat, supposing it to be made of good bull's hide. Now, sir, all beyond this is artificial, and is desired in order to obtain a greater degree of respect from our fellow-creatures. And, sir, if £600 a year procure a man more consequence, and, of course, more happiness, than £6 a year, the same proportion will hold as to £6,000, and so on, as far as opulence can be carried. Perhaps he who has a large fortune may not be so happy as he who has a small one; but that must proceed from other causes than from his having a large fortune: for, *cæteris paribus*, he who is rich, in civilized society, must be happier than he who is poor; as riches, if properly used, (and it is a man's own fault if they are not,) must be productive of the highest advantages. Money, to be sure, of itself is of no use; for its only use is to part with it. Rousseau, and all those who deal in paradoxes, are led away by a childish desire of novelty. When I was a boy, I used always to choose the wrong side of a debate, because most ingenious things, that is to say, most new things could be said upon it. Sir, there is nothing for which you may not muster up more plausible arguments than those which are urged against wealth and other external advantages. Why, now, there is stealing; why should it be thought a crime? When we consider by what unjust methods property has been often acquired, and that what was unjustly got it must be unjust to keep, where is the harm in one man's taking the property of another from him? Besides, sir, when we consider the bad use that many people make of their property, and how much better use the thief may make of it, it may be defended as a very allowable practice. Yet, sir, the experience of mankind has discovered stealing to be so very bad a thing, that they make no scruple to hang a man for it. When I was running about this town a very poor fellow, I was a greater arguer for the advantages of poverty; but I was, at the same time, very sorry to be poor. Sir, all the arguments which are brought to represent poverty as no evil, show it to be evidently a great evil. You never find people labouring to convince you that you may live very happily upon a plentiful fortune. So you hear people talking how miserable a king must be; and yet they all wish to be in his place." It was suggested, that kings must be unhappy, because they are deprived of the greatest of all satisfactions, easy and unreserved society. Johnson.—"That is an ill-founded notion. Being a king does not exclude a man from such society. Great kings have always been social. The king of Prussia, the only great king at present, is very social. Charles the Second, the last king of England who was a man of parts, was social; and our Henrys and Edwards were all social."

Mr. Dempster having endeavoured to prove, that intrinsic merit *ought* to make the only distinction amongst mankind. Johnson.—"Why, sir, mankind have found that this cannot be. How shall we determine the proportion of intrinsic merit? Were that to be the only distinction amongst mankind, we should soon quarrel about the degrees of it. Were all distinctions abolished, the strongest would not long acquiesce, but would endeavour to obtain a superiority by their bodily strength. But, sir, as surbordination is very necessary for society, and contentions for superiority very dangerous, mankind, that is to say all civilized nations, have settled it upon a plain, invariable principle. A man is born to hereditary rank; or his being appointed to certain offices gives him a certain rank. Subordination tends greatly to human happiness. Were we all upon an equality, we should have no other enjoyment than mere animal pleasure." I said, I consider distinction of rank to be of so much importance in civilized society, that, if I were asked on the same day to dine with the first duke in England, and with the first man in Britain for genius, I should hesitate which to prefer. Johnson.—"To be sure, sir, if you were to dine only once, and it were never to be known where you dined, you would choose rather to dine with the first man for genius; but to gain most respect, you should dine with the first duke in England. For nine people in ten that you meet with would have a higher opinion of you for having dined with a duke: and the great genius himself would receive you better, because you had been with the great duke."

Curious Calculation.—There is but little encouragement for authors in the following statement, lately made by some ingenious and pains-taking Frenchman. We do not vouch for its accuracy, not being advised of the data upon which it is founded, but if it be true, it ought to furnish a panacea for the *cacoethes scribendi*. The work from which we translate, says, that in Great Britain one thousand books are published per annum, on six hundred of which there is a commercial loss, on two hundred no gain, on one hundred a trifling gain, and only on one hundred any considerable profit. Seven hundred are forgotten within the year, another hundred in two years, and one hundred and fifty of the remainder in three years; that only fifty survive seven years, and of these scarcely ten are thought of, or known, after the lapse of twenty years. That of the fifty thousand books published in the seventeenth century, not fifty are now in circulation: and of the eighty thousand published in the eighteenth century, not more than three hundred are considered worth reprinting for a second edition, and not more than five hundred are sought after now. Since the first writings, fourteen hundred years before Christ, that is, in thirty-two centuries, only about five hundred works of writers of all nations have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of time. Pleasant tidings these, for such as have hope of fame in the ranks of authorship!

Important though Simple Means of Preserving Health.—The public health would be greatly promoted, and ringworm prevented or cured, by washing the head daily with vinegar and water. One part vinegar to three parts of water should be applied to the head with a sponge. All schools, public and private, large families, and persons of sedentary habits, ought to use this simple and cheap remedy, which, besides preventing or eradicating all diseases of the skin, will be found to impart a beautiful and healthy hue to the most delicate complexion.

Beautiful Chemical Experiment.—Aquafortis and the air which we breathe are made of the same materials. Linen, and sugar, and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Water is made of two substances, one which is the cause of almost all combustion or burning, and the other will burn with more rapidity than almost anything in nature. The famous Peruvian bark, so much used for strengthening stomachs, and the poisonous principle of opium, are formed of the same materials.

America as a Nation.—In beholding this fine young giant of a world, with all its magnificent capabilities for greatness, I think every Englishman must feel unmingled regret at the unjust and unwise course of policy which alienated such a child from the parent government. But, at the same time, it is impossible to avoid seeing that some other course must ere long have led to the same result, even if England had pursued a more maternal course of conduct towards America. No one, beholding this enormous country, stretching from ocean to ocean, watered with ten thousand glorious rivers, combining every variety of climate and soil, therefore every variety of produce and population, possessing within itself every resource that other nations are forced either to buy abroad, or to create substitutes for at home; no one, seeing the internal wealth of America, the abundant fertility of the earth's surface, the riches heaped below it, the unparalleled facilities for the intercourse of men and the interchange of their possessions throughout its vast extent, can for an instant indulge the thought that such a country was ever destined to be an appendage to any other in the world, or that any chain of circumstance whatever could have long maintained in dependance a people furnished with every means of freedom and greatness. But, far from regretting that America has thrown off her allegiance, and regarding her as a rebellious subject, and irreverent child, England will surely, ere long, learn to look upon this country as the inheritor of her glory—the younger England, destined to perpetuate the language, the memory, the virtues of the noble land from which she is descended. Loving and honouring my country as I do, I cannot look upon America with any feeling of hostility. I not only hear the voice of England in the language of this people, but I recognise in all their best qualities—their industry, their honesty, their sturdy independence of spirit—the very witness of their origin—they are English, no other people in the world would have licked us as they did; nor any other people in the world built up upon the ground they won, so sound, and strong, and so fair an edifice.—*Mrs. Butler's Journal.*

A Prophecy.—What the world may be fit for six hundred years hence, I cannot exactly perceive—but in the meantime it is my conviction that America, will be a monarchy before I am a skeleton.—*Mrs. Butler's Journal.*

Economy of Time.—A man in business of any description ought to consider his time as valuable to him as money. We have heard something like the following anecdote, which is a capital example of a judicious course by men of professional, mercantile, or mechanical business:—A physician of my acquaintance called on a brother of the profession, living in —— street. In the course of conversation he inquired, "How is it, doctor, the world says you are growing rich, and accumulating beyond all account? How do you do it? What is your secret? For my part, with all possible management, and a practice, as you know, by our occasionally comparing notes, fully equal to yours, I find that I can do little more than make my receipts adequate to my outgoings." "Step into the entrance-hall with me, and I will explain the matter," was the reply. They adjourned to the place, where the doctor showed his friend the whole secret; it was his hat and gloves lying on a table opposite the street door. "I understand you," said the medical friend, laughing and wishing him a good morning. The reader, perhaps, would like an explanation. The moment a rap was heard, the first object that presented itself on opening the door was the doctor, with his hat put carelessly on, his cane under his arm, and drawing on his gloves. "We are come to dine and take a bottle of port with you," was sometimes the salutation. "Nothing could be more unlucky," replied the wary economist of time; "I have not yet seen half my patients, and am this moment sent for to a great consultation on a *bad liver case*, which will require considerable time and attention. Great as is the disappointment, business must be minded. Let me have the pleasure of your company another day." With these words he moved forwards, and wished them a good morning. A repetition of almost the story to every visitor at that hour soon cleared his house of dinner company. He accumulated a handsome fortune, collected scarce books, and erected a handsome seat in the country.—*The Art of Money-getting.*

In Iceland the clergy are authorized by law not to marry a woman unless she can read and write. "An amiable regulation," says Mr. Barrow, "and will explain why the peasantry of Iceland are so much better informed than those of any other nation in Europe."

Opinion of Play-acting by a Play-actress.—Acting, even the best that ever was seen, is, to my mind, but a poor claim to approbation. I think the applause of an audience in a play-house should be reckoned with the friendly and favourable opinions of a good-natured tipsy man,—'tis given under excitement.—*Mrs. Butler's Journal.*

Sir Astley Cooper is one of the most eminent physicians and physiologists in England. He said, 'that he never suffered ardent spirits in his house, thinking them to be *evil spirits*,' and added, 'that if the poor could witness the *white livers*, the *dropsies*, the shattered *nervous systems*, the *insanity*, which I have seen as the effects of drinking, they would be satisfied that ardent spirits and destructive poisons are synonimous.

Geographical Discovery.—From the report read at the recent anniversary meeting of the British Royal Geographical Society, it appears that two original expeditions have been undertaken during the last year under the direction of the Society, that of Captain Alexander, to Delagoa Bay, and M. Schomburg to the interior of British Guianna. To defray the expenses, £500 has been awarded by the Society, and £1,000 by the Treasury—the payment to be spread over two years, an instalment of which is expected very shortly. The Royal premium for 1834 was bestowed by the council on Lieut. Alex. Barnes for having navigated the Indus, and travelled across the Indian Caucasus to the ancient cities of Balkh and Bokhara, and for many corrections supplied in the geography of Upper Asia. The Council has during the last year, engaged in two other publications; one an Analytical Grammar of the Cree language, which it has undertaken in conjunction with the Church Missionary Society; and the other a translation into English of Captain Graah's account of recent Danish discoveries on the east coast of Greenland. At the last ordinary meeting of the society, Captain Maconochie, the Secretary, stated that two medals had been received by him from the Geographical Society at Paris, to be forwarded to the two gentlemen to whom they had been awarded—viz., a silver medal to Lieut. Barnes, and a bronze medal to Lieut. Conolly for his over-land voyage to India. A fresh expedition, we understand, is likely soon to be taken from Tripoli to Timbuctoo by Mr. Davidson, who has already distinguished himself as a traveller in Egypt.—*London paper.*

LATEST NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 17.

DUTIES ON TIMBER.

Lord Ashburton presented petitions from St. John, and other places in New-Brunswick, against any alteration in the duty on timber.

Lord Auckland said it was not intended to propose any alteration in the duties on timber in the present session.

The Ministry.—The report has certainly gained ground that the Ministry will sustain a defeat in the House of Lords upon the great questions of the Irish church and the municipal bill; hence an apprehension that a dissolution of Parliament may not be so far distant as many parties affect to imagine. The rumour has also been revived that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not be enabled to complete his provision for the West India compensation fund without an advance from the moneyed interests of the city.

The *Morning Chronicle* remarks—"It is proper that the country should be told, that the Tory Peers and factious courtiers are forming fresh designs to overthrow the liberal Administration, and to defeat the consequences of the Reform Bills. A special meeting was held yesterday at the Duke of Wellington's, attended by the Tory Leaders of both Houses, when the Party, it is rumoured, resolved to hazard the dismissal of Lord Melbourne's Government—if practicable."—*July* 16.

On the 13th, Lord John Russell brought down a message from His Majesty, stating that he had placed the Royal interest in Irish Benefices and Ecclesiastical Dignities at the disposal of Parliament, for the purposes of the Irish Tithe Bill.

On the 7th July, Sir Robert Peel gave notice of the course he intended to pursue in relation to the Irish Church bill. It was, in substance, to move an instruction to the committee to divide the bill, separating that part which goes to the appropriation of ecclesiastical property to other than ecclesiastical purposes, from that which goes to relieve the suffering clergy of Ireland. The former portion, he said he should ever oppose, while the latter, properly modified, would receive his cordial support. The great battle upon this bill was expected to take place on the 17th or 21st of July.

Lord Brougham introduced his promised bill on the subject of a general education, on the 3d, when it was read a first time.

On the same day a petition was presented in the Commons, by Mr. H. L. Bulwer, from New South Wales—signed by six thousand persons, and praying for the adoption of a legislative assembly in that colony.

Sir John Campbell is proceeding with his bill for abolishing imprisonment of debtors, except in cases of fraud; it has been recommitted in the House of Commons, and no doubt is entertained of its being passed.

Mr. Cobbett's place in the House of Commons is filled by a Tory, Mr. Lees. At the close of the poll the votes were—for Mr. Lees, 394; Mr. John M. Cobbett, 381.

On the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, some parts of Liverpool was the scene of great confusion and riot, caused by the religious differences of the Irish inhabitants. Several of the rioters having been committed to Vauxhall Bridewell, the mob proceeded thither, threatening to pull down the building, and released them by making a forcible entrance through the yard door, against which they used a stone step as a battering ram. No lives appear to have been lost,—the keeper, and others who opposed them at different times, were severely beaten. The military having been called out, about 50 persons were secured, of these, 43 were identified as having taken part with the mob, and bound over to answer to the charge at the Sessions.

In Belfast a riot occurred on the same day,—a woman named Ann Moore was killed, and a man severely wounded by shots from the military.

The Earl of Gosford, the new Captain-General of Canada, has appointed his nephew, the Hon. Captain Stewart, to be his aid-de-camp.

New Zealand Timber.—The British Government having received satisfactory information of the fitness of the timber of the Cowdee tree of New Zealand for spars for the navy, sent the Buffalo to that country for specimens. That vessel has just returned, and brought a cargo far exceeding all expectations. Before the return of the Buffalo, an enterprising and experienced naval officer, who has formed an establishment of his own in New Zealand, had offered, and we believe contracted with Government, to furnish spars of this kind from that Island, at a lower price and of better quality than those from the Baltic—a circumstance which, in the not impossible contingency of a war with Russia, may be of essential importance to this country.

The Imogene, 28, Captain Blackwood, arrived at the Cape on the 10th of May, on her way to England. She brings home Lieut. Stovin, and all the officers and crew of his majesty's brig Algerine, to be tried by courts martial, upon different charges, there not being the means of doing so in India.—This case we find is of a most extraordinary character; it is no less than that of the mate, the third in command, finding himself necessitated to take upon himself the command of the Algerine, putting the commander (Lieut Stovin) under arrest, the master previously placed himself in voluntary arrest, and in this dilemma taking the vessel into the Cape of Good Hope, where, of course, he threw himself on the admiral's protection.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

France is in a very unquiet state; an attempt on the life of the King appears to have been contemplated; and several persons had been arrested charged with a participation in the plot.

The city of Paris is protected at this moment by fourteen regiments. Thirteen other regiments are in barracks in the vicinity, the whole of which would form an array of from 50,000 to 60,000 men.

Advices from Madrid to the 5th inst. have been received. The Regent has published a decree for the suppression of the order of Jesuits in Spain, and another for the abolition of the *Juntas de Fe*, or diocesan tribunals for the punishment of heresy—the last remnant of the Inquisition.

Some of the troops to assist the Queen of Spain had proceeded to their destination, and active measures were still in progress for raising additional forces. Major Beatson had arrived in Edinburgh, for the purpose of raising a regiment, to be composed entirely of Scotchmen, and a rifle regiment, it is stated, is to be formed.

The raising of an auxiliary force makes little progress in France.

Otho, King of Greece, following the example of Louis Philippe, has commenced prosecuting the press for libel; but the decisions of the courts have been against him.

The Queen Regent of Spain has appointed a commission to prepare a plan of elementary education for her people, and to establish at Madrid, a central school, founded on the English system. Two deputies have been sent to London to examine the model school there.

Late from France.—The ship Orleans has arrived at New York from Havre, bringing Paris papers to July 10. Gen. Moreno has been appointed by Don Carlos commander in chief of his troops, in place of Gen. Zumalacarreguy. The first division of British troops, 500 in number, had arrived at Bilboa. The ex-King of France, Charles X. was not expected to live. There was no confirmation of the report of the death of the young Duke of Bordeaux, son of the late Duke de Berri, at Prague. It was said however that he was in ill health. It is said that the design of a meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Russia has been abandoned. The Turkish government has refused to admit a French and an English ship of war within the Dardanelles, and the refusal caused some sensation at Paris, being regarded as the result of a secret understanding between the Porte and Russia.

Duelling discountenanced in the French Army.—*M. Vial, Colonel of the 8th Dragoons, has been superseded, and placed on the list of officers not in active service, in consequence of his having fought a duel with Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard of the same regiment.*—French paper.

Literature.—Lord Brougham has published 'a Discourse on Natural Theology, showing the nature of the Evidence and the advantages of the Study. By Henry Lord Brougham, F. R. S. and Member of the National Institute of France.' It is dedicated to Lord Spencer, (Althorp) and was written at the end of 1830, 1831, the latter of 1833, and part in the autumn of 1834, that is, it was composed during the time he had the Great Seal, to which are attached duties the most absorbing and imperative. It shows (what no one ever doubted) that Lord Brougham has an uncommon grasp of mind. This 'Discourse,' is preliminary to an edition of Dr. Paley's celebrated work, with full scientific illustrations. Sir Charles Bell assists Lord B. in all those parts of the inquiry relative to animal mechanics. The work will certainly be republished in America: it leads the reader by a series of introductions, to the truths of Natural Theology, and clearly establishes the connexion between natural and revealed religion.—*Am. paper.*

Biblical Statistics.—It was stated by Mr. Dudley, at the late meeting of the Gloucester Bible Society, that the parent society had printed and distributed *nine millions* of Bibles and Testaments since its formation in 1804, and that during the whole of last year, excluding Sundays, and allowing twelve hours to each day, there had been a continual stream of the waters of life flowing from the depository, in London, at the rate of nearly three copies of the sacred scriptures *every minute!* Of upward of 300 known languages which are spoken in the world, no portion of the holy scriptures had ever appeared in print in more than *forty nine*, before the establishment of the Bible Society; but that now, by the blessing of God on the labours of that institution, the number printed, translated or translating, amounts to *one hundred and eighty five different languages.* If the sacred volumes already issued by this society were placed side by side, allowing two inches to be the thickness of each book, they would extend upward of *four hundred and seventy-six miles!* And yet there remain upward of *six hundred and twenty millions* of human beings whom the light of the gospel has never reached.—*English paper.*

Halley's Comet.—The Comet of Halley now arrests the attention of the astronomical world.—It is making its way in its elliptical orbit towards the sun, and also the earth. It is now in the neighbourhood of Jupiter, but as yet invisible even to a good telescope. I expect this comet will be seen by assisted vision in July and August, and become visible to the naked eye in September. It will be nearest to the earth about the 5th or 6th of October, and in its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun, about the 4th of November. It may be expected to be a splendid object from the end of September to the middle of October. Its revolution is about 76 years—was last seen in 1759—having been observed also in 1682. When the comet is nearest the sun it will be about an equal distance with Venus from that luminary—and when at its greatest distance from the sun it will be almost twice as far off as the Georgium Sidus.—*Plymouth Gazette, (England) 13th June.*

UNITED STATES.

From the New-York Observer, August 15.

Great Fire and Loss of Lives.—On Wednesday morning at half-past two o'clock, the most calamitous fire which has visited this city since our residence in it, broke out in the five story building No. 115 Fulton-street, and extended its ravages until it had consumed the entire block bounded by Fulton, Nassau, Ann, and William streets, except the North Dutch Church on one side of the block, and the Dutch Consistory Rooms, and the houses occupied by the collegiate ministers of the Dutch Church on the other. Nor did it stop here. Crossing Ann-street, it entered the block bounded by Ann, Nassau, Beekman, and William streets, and destroyed nearly one half of the buildings embraced in it, beginning with the Catholic Church in Ann-street, and sweeping away every building between that and the corner of Nassau, and thence to the large brick dwelling on the corner of Beekman and Nassau, which put a stop to its progress in this direction. The American Bible Society house, and all the houses on the west side of Nassau, between it and Ann-street, were partially injured, as were several houses on the south side of Fulton, opposite those in which the fire commenced.

There is no part of the city in which so many artisans were employed, in the same space as that which has been destroyed by this fire. It is computed, that at least one thousand persons, chiefly printers, stereotypers, bookbinders, folders, and others connected more or less remotely with the business of publication are for the moment deprived of their usual employment.

But the most melancholy part of the story is that which relates to the loss of life. Two printers who lodged in the fifth story of the building in which the fire commenced, (David Carlisle, and Daniel D. Wyeth,) finding it impossible to escape, perished in the flames, and Mr. Joseph Blanchard, a master bookbinder, in attempting to escape by leaping from the third or fourth story of the same building, was so dreadfully injured that he survived but a few minutes. It is said, also, that a colored man, name unknown, was buried under the walls.

The following particulars respecting the loss of property are from the Journal of Commerce.

On Fulton-street.

No. 117—three story brick building occupied by Abraham Bell as an office and dwelling. Insured on the house and furniture $9500.

No. 115—five stories, owned by Mr. Wolfe, of the firm of Wolfe, Bishop & Co., and occupied by Risso & Brown, lithographers; E. French, (late Billings & Co.,) publisher; W. J. Burrit, storage of drugs; Kingsland & Baptist, printers; James Turney, stereotype founder; and Joseph Blanchard, bookbinder. This unfortunate young man, who was sleeping in one of the upper stories, finding the building on fire below, jumped from the window into the street, and expired soon after.

No 113, owned as above—occupied by O. R. Burnham as an India rubber and shawl factory. This was a large establishment, and the loss of property, exclusive of the building, is estimated at $30,000. Partly insured. Among other property destroyed were 136 looms.

In the foundry of Mr. Turney, two printers, David Carlisle aged about 60, and Daniel Wyeth, said to be from Portsmouth, N. H., perished in the flames. Mr. French's loss is stated at $2500; insurance $500. In this building the fire originated.

No. — five story, owned by Erastus Holbrook, who was insured. Occupied below by Bliss & Wadsworth, booksellers; above, by Penoyer, Cooledge, & Co., bookbinders; Charles Wells, bookbinder, and others.

109, occupied by Mrs. Prentice as a boarding house. Three story brick.

No. 107, owned by John Budd, and occupied by him as an extensive cabinet-maker's shop and warehouse.

On the opposite side of Fulton-street.—No 118, two story, occupied by Joseph Hall, gunsmith, and others. Owned by Mr. Gale, of the firm of Gale, Wood & Hughes.

No. 116, owned and occupied by Gale, Hawes & Co. Insured.

No. 114, two story, occupied by Sidney Woolley, below as a tailor's shop, above as a dwelling.

No. 112, two story, lower floor unoccupied—upper part occupied as a dwelling by two families. Owned by Dr. Hardenbrook. Insured.

No. 120, owned by H. Leeds, and occupied by O. R. Burnham as a dwelling, considerably injured.

On Ann-street, north side.

Nos. 37 and 35—the old Catholic church, lately sold to John C. Halsey, and which was about to be torn down.

No. 33, six stories, 28 feet by 138, owned by Charles Starr; building insured $13,500. Valued at $24,000. Store and basement occupied by I. Hoyt as a paper warehouse; 2d story by the Catholic congregation lately worshipping in the church adjoining; 3d by G. P. Scott & Co., printers of the N. Y. Mirror; 4th by H. & H. Griffin as a book-bindery, on which they had $1000 insurance; 5th by J. S. Redfield, stereotype founder, who had a great number of plates on hand, and we understand was insured; 6th, vacant.

No. 31—front building, basement occupied by H. Bishop, baker; first story by James Bishop, die-sinker, and the second story by the family of Mr. Locke, carpenter. In the rear of this lot was a range of workshops, consisting of three buildings, the first of which was occupied by Drysdale & Grimshaw, machinists, Mr. Wilkinson, blacksmith; the second by Mrs. Hazelton's school, and the third by Mr. Locke's carpenter's shop, and James Kelly, grate and fender maker. Mr. Locke leased this row, was not insured, and lost nearly every thing that he was worth.

No. 29, owned by Mr. Fuller, who kept his Gymnasium in a rear building; occupied by McElrath & Co., F. F. Ripley, stereotype founder, who was insured $700; Osborn & Buckingham, printers; James Kelly, printer of the Catholic Diary, and John C. Miller, bookbinder.

No. 27, a similar building, occupied by Campbell & Pierce, as a branch of their extensive paper warehouse in Nassau-street.

No. 25, office of the Spirit of '76, and otherwise occupied.

No. 23, Kirk's porter house, a two story frame building.

No. 25, Carr's printing office in the first story, and a bookbindery, and a family in the upper stories.

On the South side.

Nos. 40 and 38, two-story dwelling houses, the former a boarding house.

36, five-story brick—basement occupied as a wine cellar; 1st story, by Smith & Roberts, druggists; 2d and 3d, Le Courier des Etats Unis, insured to half the amount lost—their subscription and other books saved; 4th, J. H. Colton & Co. map establishment; 5th, Copper-plate printer.

34, five-story brick; basement occupied by Anderson & Smith, machine press, who also had an office in one of the upper stories in which the Christian Intelligencer was printed. 1st floor, Transcript office, Hayward, Stanley & Co. 2d floor, Jeffersonian, Child & Devoe. 3d, Morning Herald office. 4th, occupied as a Catholic church.

32, five-story brick; 1st floor, Old Countryman, H. J. Pickering. 2d, Charles A. Focke, bookbinder, and Wm. E. Dean, book printing office. Mr. D. is out of town, but we have understood that he is partly, if not wholly insured—destroyed.

Nos. 30 and 28, 2 two-story brick stables, belonging to houses in Fulton-st.—destroyed.

On Nassau street, South side.

Corner of Ann three story frame, owned by Daniel Fanshaw, who was not insured. His loss is estimated at $3,000; occupied by Chenery and Hoole, manufacturers of book-binder's tools, &c.

Nos. 110 and 112, a large double four story building owned and occupied by Campbell and Perss, whose loss is immense; said to be $100,000. Insured for $35,000.

No. 114, owned by Wm. Chapman; occupied by H & H. Griffin, book sellers, who were insured $5,000 which will about cover their loss. We ought to have mentioned that in their bindery in Fulton-street, were printed sheets &c. for binding, to the value of $20,000 belonging to various booksellers.

The second story of this building was occupied by the Presbyterian Education Society; third story, Bowne, Wisner & Co. publishers of the Protestant Vindicator; fourth story, John Gladding, bookbinder.

118, two story brick, Jas. Kelly, grate and fender maker, nothing saved—destroyed.

120, two story brick, Eadie's porter and pie house—destroyed.

No. 122, owned by Abner Weyman, and insured for $3,000. Occupied below by Ald. Barnes' office, and others, and above as a boarding house.

No. 24, three story, like the above, owned by M. Habirshaw, and insured for $2,600. Occupied above as a boarding house by Mrs. Dodge, and below as an office by F. A. Talmadge.

The number of occupants is so great, that we do not pretend to have given a perfect list of them. Indeed we know that many are omitted. At least a dozen book binderies were burnt out, and probably twenty printing offices, including those of fourteen newspapers, viz.—

Courier des Etats Unis; Christian Intelligencer; Counterfeit Detector; Morning Herald; Jeffersonian; New Yorker; Protestant Vindicator; Pulpit; Jersey Blue; Transcript; Old Countryman; N. Y. Mirror; Spirit of '76; Catholic Diary.

The number of individuals turned out of employ is upwards of 1,000.

The above buildings with very few exceptions, were totally destroyed. In most cases not even the walls are left standing. The greater part of the buildings were new, very lofty, and slightly constructed. For this reason, as well as because they were crowded with the manufacturing establishments, and otherwise deemed extra-hazardous, the Insurance Offices were jealous of them, and refused to underwrite, except at very high rates.

The Bible Society's House (No. 115 Nassau) took fire, but was extinguished without damage.

The whole amount of insurance is near $250,000, and the total amount of loss not very far from $750,000.

The following list of losses by the various fire offices has been made up with care, and is as near the truth as it is easy to get. The sums are more likely to be too small than too large.

Bowery,	$5,000	City,	$15,000
Jefferson,	8,000	New York,	10,000
Firemen's,	20,000	U. States.	7,000
Traders',	10,000	Contributionship,	12,000
Mutual,	14,000	Franklin,	4,000
Globe,	16,500	Eagle,	10,000
Merchants',	1,500	Howard,	12,000
N. River,	14,000	Guardian,	7,000
Etna,	8,000	Equitable,	7,000
Phenix,	10,000	Washington,	14,000
Fulton,	nothing		
Long Island,	something	Total,	$205,000

The Insurance companies have, in general, ample surplus funds, and can pay their losses, without coming near their capitals.

From the same.

Riot and Bloodshed in Baltimore.—The Baltimore papers give us the particulars of dreadful riots in that city, which continued through several nights in succession, and arrived at their climax on Sunday last, when the city was abandoned to the infuriated populace, who tore down the houses of obnoxious citizens, burnt their furniture in the street, opened the jails, and acted their will and pleasure in every respect, without let or hindrance from either civil or military authorities. On the night previous, (Saturday night,) several of the mob (some accounts say seven or eight, and some more) had been killed and wounded by many shot fired upon them by a company of volunteers, acting under the order of the civil authorities.

The excitement grew out of the failure of the Bank of Maryland. This bank, it will be recollected, broke during the panic of last year, and caused great distress among all classes of citizens in Baltimore, and a bitter feeling towards the directors, some of whom continued to live in splendid style, and were easily made objects of hatred to the populace. The affairs of the bank, it seems, had not been finally settled, but funds to a considerable amount were in the hands of trustees appointed by the directors. The creditors of the bank were desirous that these funds should be paid over immediately to trustees appointed by themselves, and had made application to the Chancellor for an order to that effect. The chancellor had appointed Tuesday of last week for the hearing of the motion in favor of this summary order, and had made considerable progress, when he was suddenly taken ill, in consequence of which it became necessary to postpone the hearing till his health should be restored. The mob became impatient at the law's delay, and made sundry demonstrations of violence on Thursday and Friday evenings. On the last mentioned day there was a public meeting of citizens, who passed resolutions recommending the delivery of the books and papers of the bank to the creditors, without waiting for the order of the chancellor; and accordingly two of the trustees, Messrs. John B. Morris and T. Ellicott, published cards in the papers of Saturday evening, declaring their entire readiness to resign their trust as soon as they could be discharged from their responsibilities. The counsel for the creditors also published, at the same time, an appeal, deprecating violence, and assuring the creditors that full justice would be done them. All, however, did not avail to check the rising spirit of vengeance, as will be seen by what follows:—

Saturday night, Aug. 8.—The Baltimore Chronicle of Monday says: "It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we proceed to record occurrences which took place in this city on Saturday night. On the two preceding nights there had been assemblages in front of Mr. Johnson's dwelling, Monument square, which had resulted in no other injury to the property than the breaking of some panes of glass.

But as an attack was anticipated this evening, a number of additional police officers were appointed, some of whom were mounted on horseback, and all provided with batons. Early in the evening, these were stationed at the different avenues leading to the square. Soon after dusk the crowd began to collect in Baltimore-st. opposite to Calvert-street, great numbers of whom were attracted by curiosity. Some of the mounted men were here stationed to keep the street clear. Here we understand the disturbance first commenced by the throwing of stones, quantities of which were left on the spot from late paving. This mode of warfare continued until about ten o'clock, when fearing that the guard would be overcome, they were supplied with muskets and ammunition. The heart sickens at the scene that ensued. Discharges from the muskets became frequent,—sometimes over the heads of the crowd, and occasionally amongst it. The muskets were loaded with small shot, with the view of avoiding the infliction of mortal wounds.

Whilst this scene was passing in front of North Calvert street, a body of the assailants passed around in North Charles street, attacked the house of Mr. Glenn, destroyed the windows, doors, &c. and demolished and threw the furniture into the streets; but no disposition was manifested to injure the property of others. The contest at Calvert-st. and other points was renewed at intervals during the night.

Sunday.—The work of demolition on Mr. Glenn's house was renewed during the day by numbers of young men and boys, who got in and continued thro' the afternoon to break up the wood work and beat down the jams of the outer wall; a portion of the front wall of the 2d and 3d story thrown down, and the house has the appearance of a wreck.

Sunday night.—At dusk the attack was renewed upon Reverdy Johnson's house. There was no opposition. It was supposed that several thousand people were spectators of the scene. The house was soon entered, and its furniture, a very extensive law library, and all its contents, were cast forth and a bonfire made of them in front of the house. The whole interior of the house was torn out and cast upon the burning pile. The marble portico in front and a great portion of the front wall were torn down.

An attack was then commenced upon the house of John B. Morris, in South-street, one of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland. His dwelling was entered and cleared, and the furniture and other contents piled up in the street and burnt.

From J. B. Morris's house, they proceeded to that of the Mayor of the city, Jesse Hunt, Esq., broke it open, took out the furniture and burnt it before the door. They also destroyed the furniture of Evan T. Ellicott, and much injured his dwelling in Pratt-st.—They were directors of the Bank of Maryland.

They also attacked Capt. Willey's hardware store in Franklin-street, and commenced destroying its contents, but desisted at the urgent solicitations of Mr. Lynch, who assured them that he, and not Mr. W., was the owner, and that Capt. Willey had left town.

The house of Dr. Hintze was assailed; but his lady making her appearance and declaring that the property was her own, she having received it from her father's estate, they listened to her appeal and departed without doing any injury.

In all these cases the assailants carried on their proceedings without hindrance or any attempt at it.

One account states that the mob proceeded to the jail, demanded the prisoners, 40 or 50 in number, confined as rioters, and that they were given up without the least resistance.

Monday, Aug. 10.—In the course of Monday, Jesse Hunt, Esq., resigned his office as Mayor, and General Anthony Miltenberger, President of the First Branch of the City Council, succeeded to his place. Gen. Miltenberger immediately issued an address to his fellow-citizens calling upon them to assemble in their respective wards, and to organize in companies for the preservation of the peace of the city.

Movement of the People.—On Monday afternoon there was a meeting of citizens at the Exchange, at which General Samuel Smith presided. From the Exchange they moved to the Park, with Gen. S., now in his 84th year, at their head, bearing the American standard. Several thousands joined them on the march. A motion was then made, and carried to form the citizens of the respective wards into classes, and they were directed to meet in the afternoon in their several wards.

At six o'clock there was a general shutting up of stores and places of business, in conformity with a resolution passed by a committee of citizens.

A requisition was addressed by the civil authorities to General Smith, stating their inability to preserve the public peace, and asking him for military aid. An order accordingly was issued by Gen. Smith, Commander of the Third Division of Maryland Militia, calling out the Division for the service aforesaid, and arms were furnished to them.

Corps of citizens, well armed, then occupied different points of the city, and order was soon completely restored.—U. States Troops subsequently arrived.

Excitement in Washington.—A letter dated Washington City, August 11th, states that there was a great excitement there in consequence of the detection of a Connecticut botanic doctor by the name of Crandall, who had in his possession a considerable number of Anti-Slavery pamphlets, and was engaged in distributing them. He was committed to prison for trial and narrowly escaped suffering severely from the hands of the populace.—*Ib.*

The store keepers of Charleston, S. C. held a meeting on the 3d inst. and passed, among others, the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That as we *despise the means* and *suspect the motives* of the Abolitionists, we must necessarily *abhor* them, and with these feelings we solemnly pledge ourselves not to purchase from, or traffic directly or indirectly with any Abolitionist."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 12.

We are constrained to say that our country has arrived at a crisis. Something must be done. Men will not consent to live in continual peril. Safety to their persons, and friends, and property, is the great object for which they joined the social compact, and for which they pay taxes and bear civil burthens. If this object fails, every thing fails; for all that a man hath will he give for his life.

Our belief is, that the fault is not in the system. All the power of the country, both civil and military, is at the disposal of the magistrates. It cannot be increased, unless we resort to the dreadful alternative of a standing army. It is not sufficient? The answer will depend upon the meaning attached to the term *power*. That the physical force of the country, if it could be employed like mechanical force, is sufficient to suppress riots, no one can doubt. But this physical force is under the control of as many wills as there are individuals: and the aggregate of these wills constitutes public sentiment. Now if public sentiment rules in one direction, and the magistrates in another, it is obvious that the power on which we relied for the suppression of riots, is a broken reed. Magistrates in this country have no authority but what they derive from public sentiment, expressed through the representatives of the people in the form of laws; and if this fails, what have they left? Laws, unsustained by public sentiment, are a dead letter, or will soon become so. Laws for the suppression of mobs will be a dead letter, if the people are at heart in favor of mobs. On this point we are afraid there is not a healthy tone of public sentiment, either in this city, or in the country at large. Men may be opposed to mobs in general, but disposed to tolerate them in some particular instance.—This will not do; for it admits the principle that mobs are well enough, if only the men or things to be mobbed are sufficiently odious. Give to the mobocracy so much, and they will take the rest without asking. They will assume to judge, as well as to execute. The only safe ground is, to condemn and denounce and deprecate all mobs, whatever may be the object of vengeance; and to do so not in profession merely, but in reality. It must be a case of stern principle—and this feeling must pervade the community. If any thing is wrong, let the appeal be made to the laws. If the laws are defective or inadequate, let them be modified. But as we love liberty and the perpetuation of our free institutions, let us guard as with a flaming sword, the sovereignty of the laws; remembering that mobocracy is the worst form of anarchy, and that anarchy, in the practical estimation of all mankind hitherto, is worse than despotism.

One good will grow out of the extreme measures recently adopted against the gamblers in Mississippi. Attention has been awakened through the Southern States to the pernicious crime of gambling, and public sentiment, it is hoped, will effectually suppress it.

Sixty-four American whale ships touched at St. Helena for supplies, from 1st January to the 30th of May. The aggregate of oil which these vessels had on board amounted to eighty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty barrels right whale; thirteen thousand and fifty-five barrels sperm.

De Soto, the pirate Mate, who was respited for 60 days by President Jackson, at the time of the execution of five of his companions, has been pardoned, and was liberated from prison at Boston on the 11th inst. —*Ruiz*, whose execution was suspended on account of his being insane, still remains in the same state, and has received a further respite.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, August 25, 1835.

Liverpool papers of the 17th, London to the 16th, and Cork of the 21st July, have been received by the ships Margaret and Branches, arrived at this port. Extracts from these papers are given elsewhere.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society took place last evening, at the Asylum, according to advertisement. The attendance on the occasion was very respectable, though by no means so large as the very interesting object the Society has in view and the number of people in this city who pretend their faith is built upon the Bible, should lead us to expect.

The chair was occupied by the President, John M. Wilmot, Esquire,—who opened the meeting by merely observing that the principal reason why the period of holding the annual meeting of the Society was changed, was the very uncertain state of the weather at the period at which it has been hitherto held, and that the business of the evening would be ushered in with singing a hymn—which was accordingly given out by the Secretary—who immediately after read the Report of the Committee.

The Report exhibited a condensed view of the Parent Society's Report for 1834, from which a number of very interesting and edifying extracts were given.

With regard to the Auxiliary itself the Report stated that it was in a prosperous condition; that though the Collectors had not given in their accounts, yet there was reason to believe that the number of subscribers had increased, and that the income of the Society would this year in some measure exceed that of the preceding. It was stated, however, and we think with too much truth, that many withhold their contributions from this Society, upon whose liberality, on various accounts, the Society has a very just claim. Is it right that any one who recognises the Bible as the Word of the living and true God, in whom we all live and move and have our being, should withhold giving a part of that substance which the Lord has so bountifully given him, to aid in the circulation of the blessed Book, in which are contained the words of eternal life?

We would with pleasure give an abstract of the Report, and also the substance of the various very interesting speeches which were delivered by most of the movers and some of the seconders of the Resolutions, but want of time and space obliges us to confine ourselves merely to the Resolutions themselves.

1st. Moved by Rev. Mr. Casewell, and seconded by John Robertson, Esquire,—

That the Report, which we have now heard, be received and printed for distribution among the Subscribers.

2d. Moved by Rev. I. W. D. Gray, and seconded by Neville Parker, Esquire,—

That this Meeting mourn the loss the Bible Society has sustained by the decease of so many of its most devoted friends during the last two years, but would express their unshaken trust that that God whose cause is identified with that of the Bible, will raise up others as earnest and devoted to supply the place of those whom he has taken from us.

3d. Moved by Rev. Mr. M'Nutt, and seconded by Angus M'Kenzie, Esquire,—

That the present unprecedented prosperity of the Parent Society ought to excite in us the liveliest gratitude to God, whose are the silver and the gold and the cattle upon a thousand hills, while we at the same time remember that it is the influence of the Holy Spirit alone that can render effectual the extensive means now employed for the moral and spiritual renovation of fallen men.

4th. Moved by Rev. Gilbert Wiggins, and seconded by John Kinnear, Esquire,—

That it is sincerely to be hoped that the great liberality of the Parent Society in bestowing so many thousand copies of the Scriptures on the emancipated Negroes, (96,195) will be met with a corresponding gratitude on their part, and that through means of these Scriptures, their civil emancipation will be followed by the infinitely more desirable emancipation from the bondage of sin and satan, by whom, in common with all the other descendants of Adam, they are held.

5th. Moved by Rev. Robert Wilson, and seconded by Mr. William Ewing,—

That the successful progress of Bible institutions in the world, and especially the formation of the French and Foreign Bible Society in Paris, may be considered very auspicious omens of future good to the Church of Christ.

6th. Moved by Rev. Mr. Busby, and seconded by Mr. William Nisbet,—

That the following Gentlemen be a Committee for the ensuing year:

FOR THE CITY.

Messrs. Samuel Huyghue, Esquire, John Kinnear, Esquire, John Wishart, Esquire, Noah Disbrow, Esquire, Jun. Messrs. Henry Hennigar, Gilbert T. Ray, Nathan S. Demill, Messrs. Zebulon Estey, Charles D. Everitt, James Dunn, James Holman, Richard Whiteside, William Ewing, George Waterbery.

FOR CARLETON.

George Bond, Esquire, Mr. Isaac Olive.

FOR PORTLAND.

Messrs. John Owens, John Duncan.

A collection, amounting to £10, was taken up, and the meeting was closed with the following doxology:

Spirit, thy pow'r which wakes the dead—
Jesus, thy blood for sinners shed—
Father, thy grace so freely giv'n—
Calls for all praise in earth and heav'n.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Capt. Campbell, A.D.C., arrived in the city at an early hour on Sunday morning from his visit to the Eastern Counties, and yesterday morning left town on his return to Head Quarters, in the steamer *Woodstock.*

A very extensive fire occurred in New-York on the 12th inst. which destroyed about 40 houses in the heart of the city, near the Park, including upwards of twenty printing offices, (among which was the office of Mr. H. Anderson, formerly of this city,) and about a dozen book-binderies, book-stores, &c. It is said to be the most destructive fire with which the city has been visited in more than 30 years, the loss being estimated at not far short of $750,000,—on which the amount insured was about 250,000. Particulars will be found in a preceding column.

We have also given an account of a series of riots and most disgraceful proceedings in Baltimore, which city for several successive days and nights was in full possession of a lawless mob, burning and destroying the property of a number of individuals who had become obnoxious to them, and without any great show of resistance from either civil or military authority. As the full particulars of the *cause* and *effects* of these riots will be found in our extracts, with some sensible remarks of the New-York Journal of Commerce on the late spirit of mobocracy which has broken out in various parts of the United States, it is unnecessary for us to give more particulars in this place. The last Halifax Novascotian, in noticing the subject, says:—"We now scarcely open an American paper, that does not contain an account of a riot, attended with loss of life and the destruction of property—a street affray, in which knives, daggers and pistols are used on both sides—or a mob murder, under the name of Lynch's law, in which suspicion is held to be fair ground of arrest, conviction and execution. If the American people wish to preserve the respect of their neighbors, and vindicate the efficiency of their Institutions, for all purposes of civil government and social happiness, they must put down these excesses with a strong hand."

Large Cargo.—The following is a statement of the cargo of Mr. Wilmot's new ship *Manchester*, now ready for sea:—1168 tons square Timber, 15,000 superficial feet Deals, 13 cords Lathwood, 4 M. Staves. —The ship is 645 tons register, and draws 20 feet water.

The wall of a building in St. Paul-street, Montreal, the interior of which had been recently burnt out, fell on the 4th instant, burying beneath its ruins five laborers, all of whom were killed. Four horses were also killed by the accident.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. BACK AT MONTREAL.—Capt. Back, who left Montreal in the Spring of 1833, for the coast of the Polar Sea, in search of Captain Ross and his companions, returned to that city in good health and spirits, on the 8th instant, accompanied by William Malley, one of the volunteers from the Royal Artillery, who left Montreal with Capt. B. in the spring of 1833. Dr. King and the rest of the party were left at Fort Reliance, all well, and are to return to England by way of Hudson's Bay. The expedition met with no accident, and lost no one of its members, except one of the volunteer artillerymen, who strayed from his path and was lost, and his lifeless body was afterwards found. Capt. Back has made some valuable geographical discoveries, having traced nearly the whole course of the Great Fish River, from its entrance into the Polar Sea to its source east of the Great Slave Lake. He is the first European who has visited Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas. Its very existence was doubted by many geographers. It is said to be large but of dangerous navigation—greatly impeded by ice, and having little but mounds of sand along its banks. Capt. B. received the intelligence of the safe return of Capt. Ross, on the 25th of April, 1834, at his winter quarters, at the eastern extremity of the Great Slave Lake, being exactly one year after he had left Lachine. The greatest degree of cold which he encountered was 70 degrees below zero.

"Thus (says the Montreal Gazette,) has terminated an expedition, undertaken from the most generous and lofty motives of which our nature is susceptible, pursued with the utmost ardour and zeal, and conducted in safety through dangers and difficulties of no ordinary kind, with the most consummate wisdom."

Capt. Back was to leave Montreal for New-York in a day or two, in order to embark for Liverpool.

Providential Escape.—Last Monday afternoon, whilst Mr. John Walker, Merchant, of this city, was examining a new vessel in Mr. George Thomson's ship yard in Portland, he fell from the upper scaffold at the side of the vessel to the one below, and from that to the ground, a distance it is said, of upwards of twenty-five feet. We are informed that no bones were broken, and have the pleasure of stating that yesterday Mr. W. was much better.—*Christian Reporter & Temperance Advocate of Saturday*.—[Mr. Walker still continues to recover from the effects of the fall.]

TIMBER DUTIES.—Mr. Poulett Thompson's Committee was still sitting on the 16th July, and was not expected to make its report before a month from that time. The following is an extract from a letter from Liverpool, dated the 17th:

"We have every reason to believe that should Thompson carry his measure for the destruction of the Colonial Timber Trade, through the Commons, it will be signally defeated in the Lords."—*Courier.*

We have been furnished with a copy of the following Petition, now in course of signature, against the proposed extensive Sales of Timbered Lands. It needs no comment.—*Ib.*

To His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *Bart., G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Counties of York and Carleton,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the manufacture and export of square and sawn Lumber, is the principal if not the only species of Commerce in which the Inhabitants of York and Carleton are engaged, and that to this trade is principally to be attributed the present prosperous condition of the said Counties both in a commercial and agricultural point of view.

That by the system for many years acted upon in this province, of demanding a certain duty or tonnage upon all timber sold by Government to the Lumberer, a large annual Revenue is received by the Crown, which, together with the price paid for Crown Lands by persons avowedly intending forthwith to improve the lands so purchased has been found amply sufficient to defray the expenses of the local government, leaving every year a considerable unappropriated balance.

That in the opinion of your petitioners there is no good reason to apprehend any material diminution in the Revenue arising from these two sources for many years yet to come, as there is abundance of good ungranted lands in the Province, and each successive exploration brings to view groves of Pine, the existence of which had not previously been known; and even if it should happen that the receipts from the sale of Timber should diminish more rapidly than is at present believed, the increased value of Crown Land in consequence of the numerous new settlements now forming, and the continued influx of Emigrants will in a few years more than supply such deficiency.

That, viewed as a mean of raising an annual revenue, the policy that lately obtained of disposing of all the Pine Timber growing upon Crown Lands, previously to the alienation of such lands to the settler, was, in the opinion of your petitioners, a wise and prudent policy, and peculiarly calculated to prevent a fictitious value being given to lands intended solely for settlement and cultivation, thereby affording no opportunity for the exertion of that spirit of gambling and speculation which seems to prevail in the adjacent country.

That in the opinion of your petitioners the practice of selling Crown Lands at an arbitrary price, in consequence of the probable quantity of Timber that may be growing on such lands, will not only retard the settlement of the country but is also injurious to the Revenues of the Crown, because such land will only be purchased for the purpose of speculation, without the remotest intention of improvement but solely on the well founded expectation that the tonnage to be obtained for the Timber will much more than repay the cost of purchase.

Your petitioners conceive that for the foregoing as well as other reasons, the extensive sales of Timber Lands which have of late been the subject of negociation in the Crown Lands Office, will, if carried into effect, be fraught with most injurious consequences not only to the trade of the said Counties, but also to the Revenues of the Crown and to the general interests of the Province considered as a British Colony; for your petitioners beg leave to express their doubt whether it will eventually be found advantageous to suffer extensive tracts of Land in this Province to be holden by Aliens, and it plainly appears that the greater part of such purchases are avowedly to be made by persons who either publicly or privately represent themselves to be agents for persons belonging to and residing in the United States.

And independently of all other objections to such sales, they would operate as a very injurious monopoly, by placing the whole available resources of the said Counties in the hands of a few capitalists: dangerous as such a monopoly would be under any circumstances, the danger is much increased when the monopolists are non-resident aliens.

Your petitioners feel the most perfect assurance that your Excellency has not any other object in view than that of securing and promoting the prosperity of this Colony and the welfare of its Inhabitants, and they are fully satisfied that no measure of the nature referred to in this petition will ever be sanctioned by your Excellency, unless it shall appear conducive to the welfare and settlement of the country and the protection of its staple trade.

Your petitioners humbly pray your Excellency's serious consideration of the facts here set forth by them, and as they are firmly persuaded that the introduction of any system having for its object either the temporary or perpetual alienation of Timbered Districts in large portions, will prove exceedingly detrimental to the Country, they pray your Excellency to give such orders as will prevent such sales fr being made. And as in duty bound will ever pr

The following notice speaks much in fa[illegible]tants of orderly and moral conduct of the In[illegible] Charlotte.

There is not on this day a Debt[illegible]f Criminal in the County Jail; neither is there a[illegible] two sons. [illegible]individual within its walls, except the Keeper an[illegible] Oyer and Terminer

At the opening of the Co[illegible] Tuesday the 4th inst. and General Gaol Delivery [illegible]ained but one person in the Sheriff's calendar [illegible] of theft, against whom the confinement on su[illegible]

Grand Jury did not find a bill. It will be recollected that at the last Circuit, there was a *clean* calendar, and white gloves presented to his Honor the Judge.—*St. Andrew's Standard, August* 20.

The Committee on the Timber Duties, of which Mr. Thompson, the President of the Board of Trade, is Chairman, sits twice a week, and has limited itself to the examination of witnesses on the side of the Baltic duties; the examination of others on the Colonial trade was soon expected. It was thought that the Committee might not be able to report this session. The matter was exciting general attention, and very zealous efforts on the part of those connected with the North American Colonies. Among the members of the Committee who attend is Sir Robert Peel. The general opinion seems to be, that some change will be made, without, however, materially affecting the Colonial Trade.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Large school-rooms have been built in Spanish Town, Jamaica, under English patronage, for common instruction and to educate teachers.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.—On Friday last a gentleman, named TISDALE, appeared at the Public Office, to complain against a disorderly female, who appeared at the bar on his charge. Mr. Tisdale stated that he was passing by the end of King-street-lane, at eleven o'clock, on Thursday last, when he saw the prisoner beating an infant with the most ferocious violence. The poor little creature was completely naked. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the bystanders, the prisoner continued her shameful conduct, till Mr. Tisdale, unable any longer to be a passive spectator of her brutality, sent for a police-officer, and had her taken into custody. He further stated that he had considered the case of so gross a nature that he had deemed it his duty to come forward thus personally to substantiate the complaint. The prisoner pleaded intoxication as the cause of her inhumanity, and seemed to consider that this was quite a sufficient excuse. Alderman Lawrence said he wished to know what punishment he could award that would be deemed at all adequate to the offence which she had committed. He ordered her to be remanded till inquiry was made as to the state of the child.—*Liverpool Albion, June* 8.

News from the other side of the Globe.—We have received files of papers from Sydney, New South Wales, better known as Botany Bay. We have been exceedingly amused and instructed at the contents of these Journals. One of the papers, 'The Sydney Gazette,' has been established thirty-two years, and its number is 2,488, in size and workmanship in no way inferior to the largest New York Journals. We have made a synopsis of the intelligence, which, although not late and important, is nevertheless quite interesting.—*Bermudian, August* 1.

No less than 14 vessels are now loading for London and Liverpool, in this port, and two at the Hunter. The cargoes will, of course, consist of Colonial produce, and principally wool and oil.—*Sydney Gazette.*

On Saturday last seven or eight publicans were fined at the police office, the sum of 40s. and costs for selling liquor in their houses on Sunday.

The Cape Packet, Capt. Hindson, which returned from the whaling ground on Sunday last, with a full cargo of sperm oil, may be counted one of the most, if not the most, fortunate vessel that ever left Sydney—having been absent only sixteen months. On her previous voyage, under the command of the same gentleman, she was still more fortunate, having returned to port as full as an egg, only twelve months out; during which time she never once dropped her anchor. The Cape Packet has also had the good fortune to obtain a considerable quantity of ambergris, which is so precious at home.

Mr. John T. Wilson, with a view (we are persuaded) to advance the interests of Australia, more than from any motive of personal aggrandizement, has ordered a superb steam-vessel of 200 horse power, which is to ply between this and Hobart Town, and she may be expected to arrive in the waters of Port Jackson within three months of this date.

Mary Ann Clark was exhibited in the stocks two hours this morning, for being drunk, and not being prepared with the needful.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. M. Wilson, Mr. Robert Laskey, to Harriet Melinda, third daughter of Mr. William Mitchell, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. T. W. D. Gray, Mr. Ebenezer Stephen, to Miss Mly Allen, both of this city.

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Robert Pepperall, to Miss Jane Nugent, both of this city.

At Westmoreland, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. C. Milner, Mr. Nelson Chapman, to Amy, eldest daughter of Mr. John C. Turner, of Dorchester.

At Blissfield, Miramichi, on the 6th inst. by Robert Doak, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Mountain, formerly of St. John, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Moores, of the formerplace.

At Halifax, on Thursday morning the 3th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Mr. Albert Harris Poole, of this city, to Miss Eliza Hobson, daughter of Mr. E. J. Hobson, of the former place.

On the 8th July, by special licence, at Lordhook, the residence of Lady Noel Byron, by the Rev. Samuel Gamlen, the Right Hon. Lord King, to the Hon. Augusta Ada, only daughter of the late Lord Byron. It is said the Noble Lord received with the hand of his beautiful bride a fortune of £30,000. Lady King will also eventually inherit the extensive Wentworth and Noel estates, in the Counties of Leicester and Warwick which are possessed by Lady Noel Byron, as the heiress of the late Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Bart, by the Hon. Judith Noel, eldest daughter of Edward, first Viscount Wentworth.)

DIED,

Very suddenly, on Tuesday evening last, William Henry, infant son of M. George A. Garrison, aged 3 years and 4 months.

On the 2d inst. after a few hours' illness, Mr. William F. F. Laidley, of Cleaveland, and formerly of this city, aged 32 years.

At St. Andrews, on Thursday last, Mr. George Hutchinson, aged 70 years, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. Mr. Hutchinson's extraordinary genius as a mechanist acquired him the patronage of the first noblemen in his native country, and the admiration of all who became acquainted with his talents. He sustained an irreproachable character, and possessed the esteem of all who knewhim, in an eminent degree. He bore a severe personal affliction, which confined him to his bed for nearly three years, with the most enduring patience, and pious resignation to the Divine will. Full of years and respect, he resigned his spirit into the hands of his Creator with such a meek quietude as prefigures the enjoyment of a blessed immortality. His numerous family now fill highly respectable stations in various parts of this Province.—*Standard.*

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

315. *Wednesday*, ship Victoria, Atchison, Liverpool, 44—James Whitney, merchandize.
316. Sch'r John Godier, Montreal, 30—J. & H. Kinnear, flour and beef.
317. *Thursday*, ship Margaret, Russell, Liverpool, 32—J. M. Wilmot, merchandize.—Ship Elizabeth, Scott, for this port, sailed the day previous to the Margaret; Louisa, Ball, same day; Everton, New-Brunswick, Industry, and Eleanor, to sail in a few days.
318. Brig Lerwick, Kinney, Quebec, 11—I. & J. G. Woodward, flour, beef, pork, &c.
319. Sch'r Lark, LeBlanc, Quebec, 28—James T. Hanford, flour, pork, &c.
320. *Saturday*, ship Branches, Huggins, Cork, 31—Scovil & Summers, ballast.
321. Sch'r Maria, Perry, Yarmouth,—to order, rum, sugar and molasses.
322. La Reine Blanche, Boudroit, Quebec, 17—Mackay, Brothers & Co. flour and pork.
323. Melony, Landra, Quebec, 17—B. Tilton, flour.
324. *Monday*, brig Niger, Kinney, London, 54—W. & T. Leavitt, ballast.
325. Georgiana, M'Donald, N. York, 5—order, bal.
326. *This Day*, schr. Caroline, Robins, Boston, 3—J. W. M. Irish, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Charlotte Douglas, Stephenson, Cork, timber.
Scotia, Risk, Liverpool, timber.
Manchester, Kyle, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Eliza, Brown, Demerara, lumber.
Jane, Williams, Galway, deals and staves.
Nelson, Emery, Eastport, plaster.
St. Mungo, Mainland, Gloucester, timber.
Sch'r Morris, Morris, Boston, plaster and fish.
Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, grindstones.
Wm. Henry, Mackay, Pr. Ed. Island, ass. cargo.

Arrived at Liverpool, from 2d to 9th July,—Dawson, Lewis, Restigouche; Louisa, Ball, St. John; 10th, Eleanor, Davidson, do. 24 days; 11th, New-Brunswick, Mackay, Magaguadavic; 14th, Nautilus, M'Dearmid, Miramichi; 15th, Indus, Hunter, Pugwash; Industry, Harkness, St. John; John, Leslie, Miramichi; 16th, Britannia, Oliver, do.—*Cleared*, 7th, brig Allegro, Walker, Baltimore.

At Cove of Cork, July 3, Mary Ann, St. John; 19th, Wm. & Robert, Drake, do.—Falmouth, 4th, Comet, Tabor, do.; 13th, Lion, Crow, Miramichi. Teignmouth, July 2, Elizabeth, Long, Miramichi.—Torquay, July 5, Hope, Drake, do.—Waterford, July 1, Sarah Jane, St. John.—Bristol, 14th, Concord, Miramichi.—Cardiff, 14th, Pilot, Jones, do.

The brig Liddell, Cooper, from London, arrived at Quebec on the 4th inst. brought up seven of the crew of the brig Aurora, from Bathurst to Aberystwith, with timber, lost on Brion Island, July 15—all saved.

EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Annual Examination of the Episcopal Sunday School in this City, will take place at the *Masonic Hall* To-Morrow (Wednesday) the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Tuesday, August 25.

Abstinence Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the *St. John Abstinence Society*, will take place To-MORROW (Wednesday) Evening, in the *Asylum*—commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. Z. ESTEY, *Secretary.*
25th August.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still carries on the CLOTHING or CLOTH DRESSING Business, in Kingston, King's County, and is now better prepared to dispatch business than he has hitherto been. To accommodate many of his Customers, Cloth may be left at Messrs. REID & PERKINS' Store, South Market Wharf, St. John, from which place it will be forwarded to the Mill, dressed according to order, and returned,—at reduced prices.
GOULD PICKETT.
Kingston, August 21, 1835.—2‡

LOST—On Friday afternoon the 21st instant, between St. John and Hampton Ferry, a Silver WATCH; maker's name, *G. Speedwell*—No. 241. Attached to the Watch was a pinchback Chain with a silver Key, marked on one side with the initials P. S., and on the other the Square and Compass; and also a common Seal.—Twenty Shillings will be paid to any person returning the same to the subscriber.
JAMES CRABB.
Norton, (King's County,) Aug. 22.

Ex Woodman, from Liverpool,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
A FEW Casks of superior Old BRANDY—pale and coloured.
BARLOWS & KETCHUM.
25th August.—1‡

Canada Sole Leather & Cut Nails,
NOW landing ex sch'r La Reine Blanche, and for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Aug. 25.

NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received per ship Margaret, *Capt. Russell, from Liverpool, the following British GOODS—viz:*
3 BALES grey and white COTTONS,
3 ditto Fashionable dark PRINTS,
2 bales Merinos; 4 do. white and red Flannels,
2 ditto Pilot Cloths and Petershams,
5 ditto Cotton Warp; 18 boxes Tin Plate,
16 ditto best Twine CANVAS,
100 boxes SOAP; 100 ditto CANDLES,
100 barrels best Irish PORK,
6 tons Liverpool CORDAGE,
16 ditto common Iron; 5 ditto Sheet Iron, &c.
The above Goods being laid in low, will be sold wholesale or otherwise, at a reasonable advance, for Notes at three and six months.
25th August. JOHN M. WILMOT.

Received per late arrivals,
And now landing for the subscriber:
50 PUNCHEONS high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS,
10 hogsheads } Fine Bright SUGAR,
6 tierces }
10 hogsheads prime Cognac BRANDY,
100 boxes hard Yellow SOAP,
10 cases fine Poland Starch,
3000 feet each of 9x7, 10x8, and 12x10 best Crown Window GLASS.
—ALSO—
5 Bales DRY GOODS, containing Flannels, Flushings, Druggetts, Fustians, Broad Cloths, Serges, &c. &c.
Will be sold low, if applied for immediately.
25th August. JOHN V. THURGAR.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.
For sale by the subscriber,
35 PUNCHEONS Superior Jamaica SPIRITS. *JOHN WALKER.*
25th August.

IRON CASTINGS.
COOKING STOVES, Franklins, and other Castings, for sale cheap by
25th August. J. T. HANFORD.

CANADA PRIME BEEF.—44 Barrels, for sale by
25th Aug. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

CANADA FINE FLOUR.
500 BARRELS Canadian Fine FLOUR, (*July Inspection,*) for sale in course of landing.
—ALSO—
1 ANCHOR, iron stocked, 10 cwt.;
2 ditto, wood stocked, 10 cwt. to 15 cwt.;
1 Chain CABLE, 1⅛ inch, 95 fathoms.
Will be sold a bargain, on early application.
Aug. 25. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

PORK.
100 BARRELS Canada Prime PORK, 50 ditto Nova-Scotia ditto.
Just received and for sale by
25th August. J. T. HANFORD.

COMMERCIAL
BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
15th August, 1835.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS will take place at the Bank, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on *Wednesday* the 16th of September next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Eleventh Section of their Bye Laws.
H. GILBERT, *President.*

JUST RECEIVED,
3 TONS best London OAKUM,
50 brls. TAR; 50 do. PITCH,
20 barrels COAL TAR,
100 assorted CHAIRS—*new patterns.*
August 18. LOCKHART & CRANE.

STATIONERY.
Per ship Victoria, from Liverpool:
JUST received, an assortment of STATIONERY, including *Blue* and *Yellow* Wove and Laid POST, FOOLSCAP and POT Papers; Blotting-Paper; Gilt and black edged Letter Paper; Sealing Wax, Wafers, *Red Tape*, Black-lines; Black Lead, Red Chalk and Slate Pencils; SPELLING-BOOKS, &c.—for sale on the most reasonable terms, *wholesale and retail*, by
GEORGE BLATCH.
Market-Square, St. John, Aug. 25.

BRITISH GOODS,
Ex ship "VICTORIA," *from Liverpool.*
250 BUNDLES COTTON WARP,
470 pieces dark printed Calicos,
80 pieces stout Grey Shirtings,
60 ditto Woollen Sateens,
1000 gross BUTTONS,
1 bale Broad Cloths and Buckskin Cassimeres,
2 cases—comprising an excellent assortment of Lawns, Quillings, Edgings, and Bobbinnets,
100 boxes first quality Liverpool SOAP,
12 ditto Windsor Soap.
Per schooner Rambler, from St. Andrews:
100 sides heavy Sole LEATHER—for sale on reasonable terms. JOHN KERR.
August 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(A REGULAR TRADER,)
The fine fast sailing Barque
FREDERICK,
CHARLES HARE, Commander;
Will sail for the above Port on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, and can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers in a very superior manner. Apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of
22d August. S. WIGGINS & SON.

To sail 1st September.
FOR LIVERPOOL,
The A 1 Ship
MARGARET,
568 Tons per Register, THOMAS RUSSELL, Commander, copper fastened and a fast sailer,—offers a desirable opportunity for ten or twelve Cabin Passengers. For Passage, apply to Capt. Russell on board, or at the Counting House of
25th August. JOHN M. WILMOT.

For LIVERPOOL—Direct,
The fine, fast sailing copper fastened Ship
BRANCHES,
EDWARD H. HUGGINS, Commander,
Will sail for the above Port on or about the 5th September,—has excellent accommodations for Passengers. For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of
25th August. SCOVIL & SUMMERS.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in the parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury—containing 1500 acres (about 100 of which is under cultivation,) being Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the Grant to S. Ryers and others—and embracing both Banks of the Little River, on which is an almost unequalled Mill Site.—Apply to JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, 25th August, 1835.

FOR SALE,
THE Hull and Spars complete of a small copper fastened Vessel, now ready for launching at the Oromocto:—
Length for Measurement, 31 feet,
Breadth, - - - 13 „
Depth of Hold, - - 6 ft. 2 in.
Will register about 30 tons, and is well adapted for a West India droger.
August 18. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NOW LANDING,
Ex sch'r LAVINIA, *from Halifax:*
10 Hhds. bright SUGAR.
28th July. B. TILTON.

JUST RECEIVED
By the JAMES STEWART *from London, and for sale by the subscriber, at his Shop, foot of King-street:*
A LARGE supply of DRUGS, Patent MEDICINES, Pickles, Perfumery, Confectionary, Surgeon's Instruments, &c. &c.,—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
—ALSO—
A small quantity of best London Winter Strained SPERM OIL,—which will be sold at a small advance. JOHN PADDOCK.
11th August.

Canada FLOUR, &c.
300 BARRELS superfine and fine fresh FLOUR,
20 Boxes Mould CANDLES, short 6's,
20 Ditto Dips, 10's and 12's,
80 Boxes SOAP, in boxes from 56 lbs. to 224 lbs.
20 Barrels Irish PORK.
ALSO—*To close Consignments:*
1 Chain CABLE, 15-16 inch,
1 Do. do. ½ inch,
2 Casks Topsail Sheet CHAINS, assorted,
1 ANCHOR, cwt. 8:0:21, for Wood Stock,
20 Dozen SHERRY, 3 years in bottle.
WM. M'CANNON,
4th August.—4† *Peters' Wharf.*

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has Removed to his New Establishment in *Water* and *Ward-streets*, adjoining the store of Henry Gilbert, Esq.
He begs to return thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage he has hitherto received, and trusts that from the adaptation of his new premises to an extensive business, and by strict adherence to his usual punctuality and dispatch, he will merit a continuance of such favours.
B. TILTON.
St. John, 28th July, 1835.

FRESH TEAS.
Received per sch'r Thomas Wyer, from Halifax.
41 CHESTS Congo, Fine Bohea, and Hyson TEAS.
28th July. *JOHN WALKER.*

JUST received per schooner *Providence*, from Quebec—100 Barrels Fine FLOUR; and 20 barrels Prime BEEF.
18th Aug. LOCKHART & CRANE.

FLOUR.
Now landing from the sch'r Emily, and for sale by the subscriber:
300 BARRELS Canada Fine FLOUR, 100 barrels ditto Middlings,
20 Barrels Prime PORK.
August 18. JAMES T. HANFORD.

200 Quintals new Codfish,
Now landing, and for sale by
18th August. J. T. HANFORD.

TO LET,
THAT well known Stand for Business, in King-street, occupied by HENRY BLAKSLEE, Jun., a superior situation for transacting Country Trade.—Persons wishing such a stand will enquire at the Store of BLAKSLEE & ESTEY,
North Market Wharf.
*** Rum Sellers need not apply. 9th June.

AUCTION SALES.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, the subscriber will sell at his Auction Room, sundry MERCHANDIZE, *consisting of—*
ANTWERPS, Homespuns, Merino Cloths, White Cottons, Jaconet and Check Muslins, Cotton Cambrics, Printed Velvet, Check Shirts, Men's and Boys' Oilskin and Cloth Caps, Belts and Suspenders, Side and Back Combs, Pocket and Dressing ditto, Silk and Cotton Vesting, Sole and Upper Leather, 50 reams Wrapping Paper, 10 lbs. Needles, and sundry other articles.
—ALSO—
The following PEWS, in Trinity and Saint John Churches, forfeited for non-payment of Rent—(*unless settled for previous to that time*):—viz.
IN TRINITY CHURCH:
Nos. 34 and 76, on the ground floor; and No. 17, in the gallery.
IN SAINT JOHN CHURCH:
Nos. 19, 23, 38, 62, 79, 89, and 104, on the ground floor; and Nos. 2 and 20, in the gallery.
25th August. T. L. NICHOLSON.

On THURSDAY *next, at 11 o'clock, the subscriber will sell* (without reserve,) *in the premises owned and occupied by Mr.* WILLIAM WYMOND, *Water-street, the following articles:—*
A NUMBER of Kedge ANCHORS of various sizes, viz.:—One of 600, two of 400, others from 330 to 200 lbs.
1 lot of IRON, principally made up work,
1 pair of Smiths' BELLOWS,
A quantity of Earthenware, Glass, &c. &c. together with the Shop Fixtures.
ALSO,
A good Stove and several articles of Household FURNITURE. T. L. NICHOLSON.
August 25.

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

Saint John Water Company.
ONE Thousand Shares and upwards of the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Water Company* having been subscribed for,—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Masonic Hall, in this City, on Thursday the 3d day of September next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors agreeably to the Act of Incorporation. (Signed)
JOHN WARD,
THOMAS MILLIDGE,
THOMAS BARLOW.
St. John, 4th August, 1835.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Saint John *Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company* will take place at the Masonic Hall, on MONDAY the 7th day of September next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. By order.
THOMAS NISBET,
JOHN HAWES,
GEORGE WATERBERY,
CHARLES D. EVERITT,
JOHN HOOPER, } *Committee.*
St. John, 4th August, 1835.

New and Fashionable Goods.
The subscribers have received per ships Athol, *from London*, Beverley *and* Emigrant, *from Liverpool, brigs* Garland, *from Greenock, and* Ann, *from Belfast:*
AN extensive Stock of Fashionable GOODS, suitable for the Season, which will be sold *Wholesale* or *Retail* on the most favourable terms for satisfactory payments.
PARKS & HEGAN.
9th June, 1835.

SUGAR & CORN MEAL.
35 BARRELS bright Grenada SUGAR, 100 ditto fresh CORN MEAL.
Landing, and for sale by
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
10th August. *No. 15 South Market Wharf.*

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

KIDD'S CANVAS, &c.
Just received per the BROTHERS *from Liverpool, and for sale:*
200 BOLTS Kidd's Bleached and half-Bleached CANVAS, in assorted numbers.
Also on hand, for sale:
300 kegs London WHITE LEAD.
August 11.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY.
THE Subscribers having made arrangements for carrying on the FOUNDRY and FINISHING Business, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co. beg leave to inform the Public that they are now prepared to execute any Orders in the above line, at their Establishment on Pond-street, East side of the Mill Bridge, where they will cast *Ship and Mill Work, Stoves, Grates, Franklins, Ploughs, &c. Jack and other Screws cut, Engine Work, Turning Lathes, &c.* finished in a superior manner.
Orders left at the Foundry, or at the Store of E. BARLOW & SONS, will be punctually attended to.—The Subscribers trust from their endeavours to give satisfaction, to merit a share of public patronage.
THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN STEWART,
GEORGE FLEMMING.
St. John, 1st July, 1835.

EDWARD DRURY,
From Sheffield, Yorkshire, England,
GENERAL HARDWAREMAN,
Dealer in warranted Tools, Saws, Files, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, &c. &c.
(Tool Chests fitted up for Gentlemen, Farmers, &c. ready for use.)
WILL shortly have on hand an assortment of superior CUTLERY, of every description.—E. D. pledges himself to have none but such Goods as he can with confidence recommend, at the most reasonable terms.

CIRCULAR SAWS.
E. D. having had twenty-five years' experience in the use of these Saws, on a large scale, offers his services to FIT UP and INSTRUCT in the use of them, (being acquainted with their intricacies,) on the premises of any Gentleman or Company, on reasonable terms.
☞ All Saws fitted up by E. D. will be warranted to answer the purpose intended, or no charge made.
*** *Store in St. John-street.*
St. John, N. B. June 23, 1835.—tf

Insurance Notices.

Protection, Marine and Fire Insurance Agency.

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

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

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

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

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, 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.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
INSURANCE OFFICE.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1831. Agent and Attorney.

LANDING,
Per brig P. I. Nevius, from Baltimore:

464 BRLS. Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
50 half do. do. ditto,
264 brls. Rye FLOUR; 200 do. Corn Meal,
100 do. Navy and Pilot BREAD.
50 do. Tar and Pitch; 5 tierces RICE.
June 9. D. & P. HATFIELD.

RUM, Sugar, Molasses, and Lignumvitæ—the Cargo of the Schooner *Henry Robert*, from Jamaica,—for sale by
9th June. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NOW LANDING,

53 BRLS. Navy Bread; 7 do. Pilot do.,
53 half-do. Wine Biscuits,
146 kegs Lemon Crackers,
2 large chests Bohea TEA,
19 hogsheads and 7 tierces SUGAR,
2 casks 8 and 10 inch Bushed BLOCKS,
15 coils CORDAGE, ast'd.—For sale by
June 16. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

PER *Leslie Gault* from Londonderry—150 Barrels prime Mess PORK.
23d June. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.
The subscribers have received by the brig Walker from Sunderland:

CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, and Chain Topsail Sheets, of various sizes,—which they offer for sale at low rates.
16th June. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

WAIST BELTS, &c.

JAMES HOWARD, Merchant Tailor and Draper, *Prince William-street*, has just received a splendid assortment of WAIST BELTS, of a superior quality. —ALSO—
India Rubber STRAPS, for Pantaloons, a new article. St. John, 9th June.

Patent Bathing Belts.

A FEW of the PATENT AIRPROOF BATHING BELTS, a very safe and convenient article, particularly recommended to the use of inexperienced swimmers.—For sale by P. DUFF.
9th June, 1835.

JUST ARRIVED,
40 Boxes Mould Candles.
June 9. LOCKHART & CRANE.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received per ships *Isabella* and *Beverley*, from Liverpool, and *Wolfe's Cove*, from Greenock:

69 CASKS Red WINE,
50 qr. casks Polignac White WINE,
3 tons bolt Copper, from ⅛ to 1¼ inch,
1 ton Composition SPIKES, 7½ to 9 inch,
13 tons CORDAGE, 24 do. IRON,
30 pieces Osnaburgs, 70 bolts CANVAS,
250 pieces grey Cottons, 100 pieces white Cotton,
180 boxes SOAP,
100 bags Spikes, assorted.
May 12. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received per ship Isabella, *from Liverpool,*

1 BALE Deep Sea LINES,
40 dozen St. Peters Cod Lines,
3 dozen Hand Lead Lines, 12 do. Log Lines,
80 do. Mackerel Lines,
2 kegs Pump Tacks, 2 do. Scupper Nails,
1 ton Hand and Deep Sea Leads,
50 dozen Sail Twine.
12th May. JAMES OTTY.

New Boarding House.

MRS. WILSON begs leave most respectfully to inform her friends and the inhabitants of St. John, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE for permanent and transient BOARDERS, in that House in Prince William-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. COOK, and hopes by strict attention to receive a share of public patronage.
St. John, May 19th, 1835.

Per EMIGRANT,

35 CASKS 4dy, 6dy, 10dy, and 20dy NAILS—for sale by
May 26. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Per Schooner SARAH ANN,
From Montego Bay,
The Subscribers are now receiving:

JAMAICA RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, Ginger, Mahogany, Fustic, Lignumvitæ, &c.
21st July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

GOODS
Per Anna Maria, from Liverpool:

4 BALES Superfine and *extra ditto* BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
1 bale printed Crum Cloths, Druggetts & Padding,
1 bale assorted SHOE THREAD; Stitching Twines,
1 bale SCOTCH GOODS, assorted.
—IN STORE—
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS, *prime quality,*
1 chest Spanish float INDIGO,
1 carroteel Zante CURRANTS,
60 chests CONGOU, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA TEAS.
July 14th, 1835. JOHN KERR.

BOLT COPPER, GLASS, &c.
The subscribers offer for sale the following articles, just landed—

2 TONS Bolt COPPER, well assorted—with Clinch Rings to match,
10,000 feet 7x9 and 8x10 GLASS,
120 barrels Prime Mess Irish PORK,
A few barrels Country BEEF,
Firkins Cumberland BUTTER.
July 14. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

TOBACCO, COFFEE, &c.

6 BAGS Prime COFFEE,
1 do. COCOA,
10 Kegs do. TOBACCO,
4 dozen Scythe Sneaths, 4 bales HOPS,
Now landing ex sch'r *Heroine*, from Boston, and for sale low by WHEELER & GOVE,
July 7. *Nelson-street.*

FLOUR, BEEF, & PORK.
The subscribers offer for sale low—the Cargo of the sch'r Prudent, Captain Billingsby, from Quebec:

400 BARRELS Canada Fine FLOUR,
80 ditto Prime BEEF,
30 Barrels Prime Mess ditto,
20 ditto PORK: on early application.
July 7. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

NOW LANDING:

42 CHESTS Congou Tea,
2 pipes, 4 hhds. and 8 quarter casks *choice Old PORT,*
28 hogsheads prime Jamaica SUGAR;
For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
7th July.

FOR SALE.

190 TONS White Pine TIMBER,
60 do. Black Birch do.
30,000 dimension DEALS,
4,000 merchantable STAVES,
6 cords LATHWOOD.
July 7. LOCKHART & CRANE.

ENGLISH CHEESE.
Received per Sir Robert H. Dick, from Liverpool:

A FEW Hampers of English CHEESE.
Also—15 hogsheads BRANDY.
7th July. JOHN WALKER.

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Groceries,
For sale by the subscriber at a small advance.

DRY GOODS.

100 PIECES Moleskin; 400 lbs. Linen Thread, assorted colors; 50 pieces white and striped Cantoons; 100 white Quilts; 200 white Counterpanes; 250 gross gilt Buttons; green and blue Table Covers; 3 pieces Scotch CARPETING; 60 pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs; 15 dozen box and cane Umbrellas; 1 dozen silk Umbrellas; 7 dozen Parasols; 300 pieces Ribbons, 60 pcs. Prints, 50 dozen Women's white and fancy cotton Hose, 50 dozen Men's white and fancy cotton Socks; pieces black, blue, green, drab & olive superfine CLOTHS; pieces drab and fancy CASSIMERES; pieces Cassinetts and Sattinetts; Linen and Cotton Bed Tick; Checks, Homespuns, and Cottons.

HARDWARE, &c.

20 dozen Razors, 20 do. Scissors, 300 do. Knives and Forks, 20 pair Carvers, 20 dozen Pocket Knives, 20 do. Jack Knives, 20 do. Butcher's Knives, 20 do. iron Squares, 20 do. Drawing Knives, 30 gross Britannia Metal Tea and Table Spoons, 6 do. Iron do. do. 30 dozen Plane (double Irons) assorted sizes; 40 do. Scythes, (Griffin's) assorted sizes, from 36 to 46 inches; 15 do. Norfolk Latches; Locks, Screws, Gimblets, Mill and Hand Saw Files, cast steel Hand Saws, German Steel Hand Saws; 10 dozen Compass Saws, assorted sizes, 10 do. Kent Hammers; Frying Pans, Gridirons, Hinges, Padlocks; 40 Fowling Pieces, 40 Muskets; brass and wood Ship Compasses.

CORDAGE, &c.

10 tons assorted Cordage, Coils Spun Yarn, Coils point Lines, Bolt Rope, Deep Sea Lead Lines, Log Lines, Salmon and Mackerel Twine, two and three thread Herring Twine; 9, 12 & 15 thread Cod Lines, 20 dozen Bed Cords, assorted, 2 tons Sheathing Paper, 30 bundles Oakum.

IRON, COPPER, &c.

200 bags Spikes, assorted, 100 bags Nails, assorted, 10 cwt. Sparrowbills; bars common and refined Iron, bars German and cast Steel, bars Bolt Copper; 30 cwt. Sheet Lead, 6 cwt. Block Bushes, 3 cwt. Wagon Boxes.

PAINTS, GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

300 kegs white, black, green and yellow Paints,
20 boxes Poland Starch,
50 boxes long and short Pipes,
30 boxes Mould Candles, 20 do. Dipt Candles,
30 kegs Durham Mustard, 1 box Lucifer Matches,
10 boxes Sugar Candy, 8 boxes Crown Blue,
Chests Congo and fine Bohea Teas,
Hogsheads single and double refined Sugar,
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Spirits,
10 pipes Cognac Brandy, first quality,
20 hogsheads do. do.
20 hogsheads Hollands Gin, Puns. Isley Whiskey,
Pipes very old Port, do. Madeira Wine,
Pipes Sicily, Marsella, Teneriffe, and superior Sherry,
Barrels bottled London double Brown Stout,
2 tons Shot, assorted,
40 kegs Powder, in Magazine.
JOHN WALKER.
St. John, May 19th, 1835.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving from ships *Barlow* from London, and *Isabella* from Liverpool:

3000 LBS. Cotton Warp; 105 pcs. white Cottons; 50 pieces Grey Twist,
108 do. Scotch Homespuns, 100 do. Cotton Prints,
20 do. Broad Cloths, first quality, assorted,
30 dozen fancy Regatta Shirts,
30 do. common cotton do.; 20 do. red flannel do.
20 do. blue twill'd do. 30 do. booten Trousers,
30 do. moleskin Trousers; 15 do. duck do.
15 do. moleskin and booteen Jackets,
18 do. duck Frocks; 12 do. quilling Vests,
18 do. toilinet Vests; 18 do. swansdown do.
10 do. Southwesters,
100 boxes mould Candles; 100 boxes Soap,
5 cases mens' best water-proof and other HATS.
For sale at a small advance by the piece or package.

Per brig Isabella, from Hull:

100 kegs White PAINT; 50 do. Black do.;
40 ditto Red do.; 40 do. Yellow do.
25 ditto Green do.; 72 pots Green do.
10 cwt. PUTTY—in bladders;
Paint OIL, BRICKS, and COALS.
—ON HAND—
1 ANCHOR, 5 cwt.; 1 do. 7½ cwt.; 1 do. 8 cwt.; 2 do. 9 cwt.; 1 do. 10 cwt.; 1 do. 10½ cwt.; 2 do. 11 cwt.; 1 do. 12 cwt.; 1 do. 13 cwt.; 1 do. 14 cwt.; 1 do. 15 cwt.
1⅝ inch CHAIN, 45 fathoms; 1¾ inch do. 60 fathoms; 1 15-16 inch do. 75 fathoms; 1 one and one-sixteenth inch do. 90 fathoms; 1 1⅛ inch do. 90 fathoms; 2 tons OAKUM; 100 coils CORDAGE; 50 brls. Navy BREAD, with a variety of other Goods. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
St. John, 9th May, 1835.

Per "LIVERPOOL," from Liverpool,
The subscriber has received the remainder of his Spring Supply, consisting of:

TABLE, Dessert, and Carving Knives and Forks; Boot, Jack, Pen, Shoe and Butcher's Knives; Razors, Gouges, Chisels, Plane Irons, Boston Hoes; smoothing, Jack, trying, and jointer PLANES; *Lolly's* sail Needles; cross-cut, hand and buck Saws; mill, cross-cut and hand Saw Files; Rasps; Fox and Rat Traps; knob, chest, trunk, dearver and pad Locks; ivory and horn Rack Combs; scythe, water of Ayre, and Turkey Oil Stones; Turkey Stone Slips; Tea Kettles, Shovels, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Slates, Hair Sieves; shoe, paint, scrubbing, furniture and white-wash BRUSHES; brass and iron Candlesticks, japanned Lamps, copper and iron Shoe Sprigs, percussion and flint GUNS, Percussion Caps, a few sets *Patent Weighing MACHINES*; with a variety of other articles.

Which, together with his former Stock on hand, will be disposed of at the lowest market rates, for Cash, or short credit.

WILLIAM HENRY SCOVIL.
1st July, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received per brig Ann, from Liverpool:

26 PACKAGES British MERCHANDIZE, consisting of, among other articles,—
2000 pieces of India book, tamboured book, jaconet cambric, Swiss mull, and medium MUSLINS;
500 pieces printed Calicos,
200 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs,
200 pieces Apron Checks, Shirting Stripes, and Homespuns,
100 dozen Regatta and Striped SHIRTS,
100 pieces Regatta Shirtings,
100 ditto 3-4, 6-4 Merinos, Bombazetts, and Shalloons; 100 dozen Barcelona, Bandanna, and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
200 dozen assorted white and printed cotton and worsted HOSIERY,
100 ditto gents. and ladies' black and fancy colored Kid and Berlin Gloves,
1000 pair ladies' and children's assorted BOOTS and SHOES,
200 dozen gentlemen's silk Velvet, black and fancy Silk Stocks,
1 case—containing an assortment of Gro de Naps and fancy Haberdashery,
5 cases Waterproof Beaver, and Silk and Plated HATS; 1 case assorted Lines and Twines,
6 cases foolscap, pot, letter, and wrapping Paper, and Stationery,
With a great variety of small Wares.
—ALSO—
Two Patent-lever, *capt and jewelled* GOLD WATCHES;
Two ditto SILVER ditto.—(Warranted.)
3d June, 1835. JOHN KERR.

W. H. Scovil
Has received per Beverley, *from Liverpool:*

1 BALE white, red, and yellow Flannels,
100 dozen cotton Handkerchiefs,
2 bales CALICOES,
1 do. Furniture Prints and fancy Ginghams,
6 do. grey and white Shirting Cottons,
8-4 grey Sheeting Cottons; 9-8 twilled do.
Bedtick, Moleskin, black Velvets,
Rattinets, black Lasting, Lining Cottons,
Plain and check Jacconets, sewing Cotton,
Colored cotton Counterpanes, Cart Boxes,
42 kegs rose and clasp Nails, assorted,
Kegs Horse and Ox Nails, 3½d. to 8d.
Best blistered and cast Steel, Share Moulds,
3 tons Pots, Bakepans, Spiders, Griddles, &c.
10 dozen Griffin Scythes,
50 boxes Liverpool SOAP.
All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.
9th May, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber begs to inform his customers and the public, that he has received a General Assortment of

Cotton, Woollen, and Silk GOODS,
TOGETHER WITH—

150 BRLS. prime Irish PORK,
100 Firkins Clarified LARD,
6 Hhds. Irish Hams, 3 Tons Oakum,
180 Boxes Belfast SOAP, (White and Brown,)
160 Do. do. CANDLES, (dip'd and moulds,)
2 Puns. Irish Whiskey,
6 Hhds. Hardware, 50 boxes Pipes,
12 Packages, containing a variety of first and second class PAPER,
6 Boxes, containing an excellent assortment of LINENS and Diapers.
Which with his former Stock he intends selling off on the most moderate terms.
St. John, 23d June. WILLIAM DOUGAN.

JAMES HOLMAN

Has just received per ship *Margaret*, from Liverpool, and brig *Garland*, from Scotland, the remainder of his Spring Supply of fashionable **GOODS**, viz:

20 PIECES superfine black, blue, brown and olive Broad CLOTHS; 2 cases gents. fashionable superfine Beaver HATS; 350 pieces fashionable and neat pattern CALICOS; 60 ditto French and Scotch Ginghams; 20 ditto assorted colors Merinos; 40 ditto Checks and Scotch Homespuns; 30 ditto striped Shirting Cottons; 10 ditto Moleskin; 20 pieces Bed Tick; 200 ditto White and Grey Cottons; 225 ditto assorted colors glazed Lining Cotton; 60 assorted sized white Counterpanes and Quilts; 100 dozen black and white Wadding.

Which, together with his former assortment, will be sold on the lowest terms.
Prince William-street, May 9, 1835.

SPRING GOODS.

Per ship Margaret, from Liverpool, the subscriber has received a valuable and carefully selected assortment of BRITISH GOODS, *comprising:*

250 PIECES grey and white Shirtings,
150 ditto printed Calicos—fashionable colors; 6 bales best cotton Twist,
2 cases Silk Goods; 1 bale Flannels,
Gentlemen's Fine and Superfine Hats,
Fine and Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish Linens, Tick, Moleskins,
Mottled Jean, Grandrill and Union Stripes,
180 bolts Canvas, Cordage assorted,
30 tons refined and common Iron,
100 bars Copper, 2 cases Sheet Copper,
50 kegs assorted Nails, 150 boxes Glass,
100 boxes Candles, 150 ditto Soap.

Also, Afloat—4500 Bushels Fine SALT.
IN STORE:
25 M. White Oak STAVES,
80 Chaldrons COALS.
☞ The above GOODS will be sold at a low advance, for approved Notes at 3 and 6 months.
5th May. JOHN M. WILMOT.

NEW GOODS.
The subscriber has just received by the ATHOE, *from London, part of his Spring Supply, consisting of:*

2 CASES—containing Women's Devon, Dunstable, Tissue, and Swiss Straw Bonnets;
1 ditto Children's ditto ditto,
1 Trunk SILKS, plain and watered,
Black Crape, 16 in. 4-4 and 5-4,
Pieces India Bandannas,
Ditto black du cape Bandannas,
Prints; Muslin; Coquilla handle Parasols,
Sewing Silks; Grecian Edging,
Cotton Tatting; Thread Edging,
Brooke's superior Reel Cotton,
Children's Leather BOOTS,
Ladies' Prunella, Leather, and Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Madras Cravats, and fancy printed do.
Gentlemen's superior Silk STOCKS,
Spanish Cloth and Gossamer ditto.
21st April. W. D. W. HUBBARD.

STORE TO LET.

TO LET,—That commodious STORE in Prince William-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Angus M'Kenzie, & Co. For terms, apply to
JOHN WALKER.
St. John, May 19th, 1835.

8th August, 1835.

GOODS, per ship James Stewart,
FROM LONDON.
The subscriber has received by the above vessel—

13 PACKAGES British MERCHANDIZE, comprising—London Slops, Christy's Gentlemen's Superfine Beaver Hats, Ladies' Beaver Bonnets, black and fancy Bandana Handkerchiefs, red and white Flannels, rose and Witney Blankets, Cotton Ticks, Beaverteens, Apron Checks, Shirting Stripes and Homespuns, grey and white Shirtings, printed Calicos and Muslins, lining Sarsnets, roll Jaconets, printed cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Furniture Prints, Osnaburghs, Ducks, Umbrellas; white, black and grey Worsted, and white, grey and black lambs' wool Hosiery; white random and colored Cotton Hosiery, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Thrums, Cotton Reels, Brushes, 20 boxes London Yellow SOAP, 20 do. London Mould CANDLES.
JOHN KERR.

REGULAR PACKET FOR
BOSTON.

THE subscribers intend running the Schooner **VICTORY**, W. T. BEST, Master, as a Regular Packet between this Port and Boston.

The VICTORY is a fast vessel, of 105 tons burthen—has superior accommodations for Passengers, and is in every respect well calculated for the trade. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master, on board, or at the Store of WHEELER & GOVE,
28th July.—3‡ *Nelson-street.*

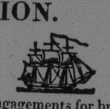
REGULAR PACKET.
The fast sailing copper fastened Sch'r

ECHO,

Will continue to ply weekly as heretofore between ST. JOHN, DIGBY, and ANNAPOLIS,—Leaving St. John for Digby on *Saturday* Evenings, and Digby for St. John on *Thursday* Mornings.—For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, having superior accommodations, apply to

Mr. CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN, *St. John,*
„ EDWARD COUSINS, *Digby,*
Or to the Master on board,
JAMES TANCH.
Digby, June 20, 1835.

EMIGRATION.



THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from BELFAST, DERRY, and DUBLIN, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from those Ports *once every Month* during the Season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends, will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, *St. John-street.*
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

Furniture Establishment.

JAMES GANNAWAY

WISHES to inform the public in general, that he carries on the CABINET-MAKING business, in all its branches, in the House directly opposite Mr. Disbrow's brick building, Germain-street, where he sells FURNITURE of the best quality on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All orders from the Country punctually attended to. 19th May.

New & Cheap Establishment,
No. 5, South Market Wharf.

The subscriber has just received per Boxer *from Boston,* Mary-Jane *from Philadelphia, and* Halcyon *from New-York, which is just landing:—*

BARRELS Genesee superfine FLOUR,
Ditto Philadelphia do. do.
Ditto do. RYE do.
Ditto do. CORN MEAL,
Bags best Yellow CORN,
Bags best COFFEE; kegs best quality Tobacco,
Tierces and half tierces RICE,
Boxes best Wool Cards,
12 Dozen best Corn BROOMS,
10 Ditto best painted Water Pails,
5 Ditto pewter Molasses Gates.
Also, in Store:—
A General Assortment of **DRY GOODS** and **GROCERIES**,—all which will be disposed of at low rates for Cash.
May 21, 1835. DANIEL C. PERKINS.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES HOWARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR & DRAPER,
Prince William-street,

Has just received per ISABELLA from *Liverpool:*

A CHOICE selection of London superfine Broad CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, *warranted wool-dyed*, among which are the following colors—blue, black, invisible green, bottlegreen, mulberry, London brown, and olive. Also, a splendid assortment of PANTALOON Stuffs, consisting of lamb's wool cord, Bedford do., Polish do., herring bone, Polish buckskin, checked cassimere, damond buckskin, small check'd do., Polish diamond do. Also, a choice selection of VESTINGS, among which are plaided silk velvet, quilted do. do., (of different patterns and qualities), Cashmere, Challie, Swansdowne, and Valencia—an entire new article from any thing before imported.—The above Goods are warranted to be of the first quality, and were selected by a Gentleman of taste of this City, expressy for this market. Gentlemen are politely invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.—Orders from the Country executed with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. The *latest London Fashions* just received.
St. John, 12th May, 1835

Figs, Raisins, and Lemons.

Per Frederick, from Liverpool:

100 HALF Drums } fresh FIGS,
100 Quarter Drums }
100 boxes prime bunch raisins,
50 boxes Lemons. *Also—*
2 Pipes } prime Cognac BRANDY,
6 Half pipes }
5 Half pipes first quality Hollands GIN.
14th April. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

D. & P. HATFIELD
Have recently received an assortment of
BRITISH GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,—consisting of:

SUPERFINE, Forest, Habit, and Pilot CLOTHS, Kerseys and Cassimeres, Petershams and Flushings, bales Slops; Flannels, plain and twilled; Blankets, Carpeting, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons, Tartans, Merinos, Bonbazetts, Bombazeens, Cambletts, black Veil Crape, Cassimere Shawls, Linens, Selinos; Writing, Wrapping, and Sheathing PAPER, and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax wicks; Loaf Sugar, HARDWARE, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c. —IN STORE—
8000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
☞ All which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for approved payment. 4th Nov.

PORK.—70 Barrels best Nova Scotia PORK, put up in shipping order, received per *Lavinia*, from Halifax,—for sale by
4th Aug. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

A NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BRITISH GOODS.

The Subscriber has just returned from England, and has imported by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool—

178 Bales and Packages of BRITISH GOODS.

Which he has selected with the greatest care, and now offers them wholesale and retail at the lowest prices in this country, as may be seen by the following list:

750 PIECES Printed COTTONS, consisting of Prints beginning at 4d per yard; 4-4 Muslins at 7d per yard; Rogatta Shirting 9d; Furniture Prints 10s 6d piece.

855 Pieces COTTONS, consisting of Factory cottons at 3½d per yard; Bleached Shirtings 4½d; Bedticks 5d; Scotch Homespuns 6d; Apron Checks 8d; Cotton Toilinet Vesting 1s; Grandrille Nankeen 6d.

1350 Dozen HOSIERY, consisting of Men's Grey cotton half hose at 4½d; Ladies' White cotton hose 5d pair; Women's Kid Gloves 7½; Men's and Ladies' finest French and Dundee Kid Gloves, Men's white buck and Woodstock Gloves; Ladies' worsted, mohair, angola, silk and lamb's wool, and open ankle cotton, all much below the usual prices.

310 Ladies Swiss Summer Dresses, including a few of the Kent Royal Sateen Dresses.

196 Pieces Cambricks and Muslins, consisting of Glazed Cambrics at 6d; Jaconet Muslins 10d; cross-barr'd Cambrics 8d; also a variety of fancy printed book Muslin Window blinds.

118 Pieces best Broad Cloths and Cassimeres.

85 Ends fancy Silk, Cassimere, and Toilinet Vestings. 950 Pieces New and Fashionable Ribbons.

71 Pieces of Carpeting, consisting of Brussels 4s 6d, common 4-4 carpet 2s 8d, 3-4 common Venetian stair do. 10d, strong hemp ditto 11d, 4-4 hemp 1s 6d, 4-4 Indian Matting at 1s 6d.

96 Pieces finest Saxon, Welch, and English Wool Flannels.

65 Ps. Moleskins, Pantaloon Cords and Stripe's Jeans, Velveteens, Velvets, &c.

15 Packets black and white Crapes, 4-4 black crape 1s 10 yard.

94 Pieces Silks, consisting of fashionable colors plain and figur'd Gros de Naples, sarsnets, crimped and embossed bonnet satins,—the plain Gros de Naples beginning in price at 1s 9d yard.

115 Pieces plain and fancy French Ginghams 9d.

108 Pieces Plain and Twill'd Silk Pocket handkerchiefs, including a few very superior black silk Brussels and Ducape Cravats.

25 Dozen Thibet and Cotton Shawls—the cotton beginning at 7d each, Thibet 6s 6d.

278 doz. cotton Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs—cravats 6d each, pocket do 3d.

50 dozen Ladies' Straw Bonnets—including a few children's bonnets and hats, assorted in six dozen cases.

35 dozen Jean STAYS and French Corsets.

24 doz. London made Regatta Shirts—36s dozen.

85 doz. Military and Travelling silk Stocks, including a few Men's and boys Kid Stocks, common plain blacks silk stocks at 1s.

85 dozen Cotton, Silk, and Indian rubber braces, brace ends, and pantaloon straps.

12 doz. boys patent leather Belts at 5d.

12 doz. Gentlemen's and Ladies Silk Umbrellas 8s each. 360 dozen Tapes.

12 doz. Ladies' wood, ivory, pearl, and shell mounted Parasols, beginning at 6s. 3d.

115 lbs. Tailors' best Raven sewing SILK.

1350 gross Buttons, comprising the patent flexible shank silk Button 1s 6d to 1s 8 gross, Gilt buttons at 1s 4d. gross. 100 doz. Wadding, 2s dozen.

60 M. best quality gold and silver Eye Needles.

400 dozen 6 ply Cotton Reels, *warranted of the best quality and of 200 and 300 yards length.*

2 cwt. cotton Candle Wick and sewing cotton Balls. 15 doz. white quilts and col'd counterpanes,

158 doz. best London made Ivory Dressing and Imperial Combs—ivory at 3s 5d doz. and Dressing or rack do. 2s 9d.

46 doz. Lace and Gauze Veils, China Gauze handkerchiefs and scarfs.

Mordan's patent steel Pens, with holders, 1s 6d dozen.

A few good quality portable Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Watch Stands, French Reticules, &c.

Also, a fine selection of sample patterns double ply *Brussels Carpet.* Persons wishing a superior article in Carpeting, can have any of these patterns imported to order in the autumn by leaving their orders before the 20th June.

P. DUFF.
Warehouse, corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets, St. John, 30th April, 1835.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE high repute and extensive sale of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, throughout the world, has induced adventurers (in order to gain a trifle more profit, to introduce "spurious imitations" into *America*,—injurious to the Hair, instead of the ORIGINAL.—*To prevent such Imposition*, it is necessary to Notice, that each bottle of the Original is enclosed in a Wrapper, which has the *Name* and *Address* in *Red*, on *Lace-work*,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden.
And counter-signed, ALEX. ROWLAND.

—All others are Counterfeits.—Particular attention to this Caution is necessary, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations.

This faithful assistant of nature has, from intrinsic worth alone, acquired the high and distinguished patronage throughout Europe; and, with rank, fashion, and discerment, supersedes all preparations of professed similar import. Rowland's solely genuine Macassar Oil elicits a luxuriant growth to the head of fine silky hair, and insures the continuance of it in plenitude and beauty to the remotest periods of human life. This celebrated Oil ranks pre-eminently with the most distinguished Ladies as a conservator of personal attraction, preventing the hair from falling off and turning grey, and sustaining it in graceful ringlets, in pristine decoration, during many hours, while the fair possessor mingles in the dance and promenade, or enjoys the recreations of equestrian exercise and aquatic excursion,—thus realizing an important conveniency in lengthened duration of head-dress. —Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. A mild and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in exterminating Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; produces a delicate white skin, and juvenile bloom to the complexion; preserves it from the heat of summer; affords soothing relief in cases of Sun Burns, Stings of Insects, or any Inflammations; and is warranted perfectly innoxious to the most delicate Lady or Infant.—GENTLEMEN, *after Shaving*, will find it allay the irritating and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE,—Is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that was ever discovered, (forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare,) is a never-failing Remedy for every disease to which the Teeth and Gums are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter; at the same time healing, strengthening, and firmly fixing the Teeth in their sockets—ultimately realizing *a beautiful set of Pearly Teeth!* and operate on the Gums as an ANTI-SCORBUTIC, restoring and sustaining their healthy appearance; and gives *fragrance to the breath.* Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE. *For changing Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to Black or Brown.* Price 4s.—7s. 6d.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

ALSO:
ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,—*For inmed Boils, relieving the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum machic, filled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Sto- &c., and gives of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections,* 4s. 6d.—and instantaneous relief. Price 2s. 9d.—A. ROWLAND & per bottle.

P. DUFF, have just supplied
their Agent at St. JOHN, B., with a quantity of
the above valuable articles.
May 28.