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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.
All Letters (except such as may contain money) must come free of postage, or they cannot be taken from the Post Office.

Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER—1835.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
2 WEDNESDAY	7 33	4 37	4 31 0 5
3 THURSDAY	7 34	4 26	5 38 10 41
4 FRIDAY	7 34	4 26	6 45 20 11 13
5 SATURDAY	7 35	4 25	7 51 30 11 47
6 SUNDAY	7 36	4 24	8 56 40 12 20
7 MONDAY	7 36	4 24	5 26 0 20
8 TUESDAY	7 37	4 23	6 18 0 24

Full Moon 5th Day, 9th Day, 13th Day.

Insurance Notices.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for November:
JOHN BOYD, A. S. PERKINS, DANIEL ANSLEY.
All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

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

Loss or Damage by Fire.

as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing. Will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured. Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant. The ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819. Capital \$200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independent of which a Surplus Fund of more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.
A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

Protection, 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. Blake & 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.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
Agent and Attorney.
St. John, March 8, 1831.

The Garland.

PASSING AWAY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Passing away, is written on the world, and all the world contains.

It is written on the rose,
In its glory's full array;
Read that those buds disclose—
"Passing away."

It is written on the skies
Of the soft blue summer day;
It is traced in sunset's dyes—
"Passing away."

It is written on the trees,
As their young leaves glistening play;
And on brighter things than these—
"Passing away."

It is written on the brow,
Where the spirit's ardent ray
Lives, burns, and triumphs now—
"Passing away."

It is written on the heart—
Alas! that there decay
Should claim from love a part—
"Passing away."

Friends, friends, oh! shall we meet
Where the spoiler finds no prey?
Where lovely things and sweet
Pass not away.

HAPPY DAYS.—A paper was found at the death of Abernethy III., one of the Moorish Kings of Spain, who died at Cordova in 961, after a reign of fifty years, with these words written by himself: "Fifty years have passed since I was Caliph. I have enjoyed riches, honours, and pleasures; Heaven has showered upon me all the gifts that man can desire. In this long space of apparent felicity I have kept an account of how many happy days I have passed; their number is 14. Consider then, mortals, what is grandeur, what is the world, and what is life?"

Miscellaneous.

NEW AND EFFICACIOUS METHOD OF TREATING CROUP.—The following observations, from the pen of Dr. Lehman, Staff Surgeon in Torgau, are well deserving of notice. According to my experience, says Dr. Lehman, there is no better way of treating croup at its commencement than by the application of hot water to the larynx. This method has the advantage of being simple, efficacious, and easily applied, and its good effects are not productive of any injury to the constitution. The proper time for the application of this method is at the very commencement of the disorder, when, as is usually the case, the child is awakened suddenly during the night by its invasion; no time should be lost, when we observe that the breathing is anxious, disturbed, and attended by the well known croupy sound, and a cough of a ringing character, &c. The symptoms are too well known to require enumeration here; suffice it to say that the most speedily fatal cases are those where the child goes to bed apparently quiet, well, and not labouring under any catarrhal symptoms, and is awakened from a deep sleep by the attack of croup. Such cases often prove fatal in twenty-four hours. Even when thus intense, the disease may be arrested in its progress by the immediate application of hot water, in the following manner:—a sponge, about the size of a large fist, dipped in water as hot as the hand can bear, must be gently squeezed half dry, and instantly applied to the throat, the sufferer's chin, over the larynx and windpipe; when the sponge has thus been held for a few minutes in contact with the skin, its temperature begins to sink, and it requires to be dipped again in the hot water. It is better to have a second sponge ready, so that they may be applied alternately. A perseverance in this plan, during from ten to twenty minutes, produces a vivid redness of the skin over the whole front of the throat, just as if a small sinapism had been applied. The redness must not be attended or followed by vesication; in the mean time the whole system feels the influence of the topical treatment: a warm perspiration breaks out, which must be encouraged by warm drinks, as whey, weak tea, &c., and a notable diminution takes place in the frequency and tone of the cough, while the hoarseness almost disappears, and the rough, ringing tone of voice subsides, along with the dyspnoea and restlessness; in short, all danger is over, and the little patient again falls asleep, and awakes in the morning, without any appearance of having recently suffered from so dangerous an attack. On the contrary, a slight cough still remains restful, it may be easily gotten rid of by means of diaphoretic and antispasmodic remedies suited to a febrile state. When the usual application of hot water, in the manner above recommended, does not produce well marked and evident relief, at farthest at the end of twenty-five minutes, then nothing more can be expected from a longer perseverance in it, and the increasing cough, hoarseness, anxiety, and dyspnoea of the child, must be met by other means. I must observe, however, continues Dr. Lehman, that his method has not yet failed in my hands, when applied in the commencement of the disease, and has been practised in several families. I attended, in many cases successfully, and before my assistance could be procured.—*Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.—I have been struck everywhere in England with the beauty of the aristocratic company at the table. I thought I never had seen "heavenly image doubly stamped as man and noble" so unequivocally clear. There were two young men and four or five young ladies of rank; and five or six people of more decided personal attractions could scarcely be found; the style of form and face at the same time being of that cast of superiority which goes by the expressive name of "throughbred." There is striking difference in this respect between England and the countries of the continent: the *pagans* and the *contadini* of Italy being physically far superior to their degenerate masters; while the gentry and nobility of England differ from the peasantry in limb and stature as the racer differs from the dray-horse, or the greyhound from the cur. The contrast between the manners of English and French gentlemen is quite striking. The *empresses* of the warmth, the vigor and gesture of the Parisian, and the working-brow, dilating or contracting eye, and co-spiral-like action of the Italian in the most common conversation, are the antipodes of English high breeding. I should say a North American Indian, in his three digitated phase, approached nearer to the manner of an English nobleman than any other person. The calm repose of person and feature, the self-possession under all circumstances, and the incapacity of surprise or *deglement*, and that decision about the slightest circumstance, and the apparent certainty that he is acting absolutely *comme il faut*, is equally "gentlemanlike" and indelible. You cannot astonish an English gentleman. If a man goes into a fit at bedside, or a servant drops a dish upon his shoulder, one hears that his house is on fire, he sets down his wine-glass with the same deliberation. He has made up his mind what to do in all possible cases, and he does it. He is cold at a first introduction, and may be stiff (which he always does) in drinking wine to you, but it is his manner; and he would think that an Englishman out of his senses who should bow down to his very plate and smile as a Frenchman does a similar occasion. Rather chilled by this, you are little astonished when the ladies have left the table and he closes his chair up to you, to receive an invitation to pass a month with him at his country-house and to discover that, at the very moment he bowed so coldly, he was thinking how he should contrive to facilitate your plans for getting to him or seeing the country to advantage on the way.—*Willis's Pencils by the Way.*

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.—Capt. Sir John Ross is engaged on an English edition (a French one is already published, and German and Spanish editions are soon to follow) of a system of universal telegraphic language, to be used between vessels of all nations, at sea. It is due, originally, to an officer of the Danish Navy, Capt. Rhode, from whom he received it at Copenhagen, in July, 1834. He had submitted it to a Board of Admiralty, who had recently passed on it a highly favorable report. It is perfectly simple and cheap; the book will not cost more than 16 shillings sterling, and a vessel will require no further equipment than the flags under which she sails, black, ensign, and pendant, (color immaterial,) and no white flag. By means of these, any communication can pass between vessels at sea, or a vessel and the shore; mutual information on a dangerous coast, safe harbors, in desperate situations, messages to relatives, &c., to any extent. Capt. Ross states, that during the forty years of his naval service, with a means of communication, he could have witnessed the saving of hundreds of lives.

AN OLD LADY OFFERSEELLS.—A lady, already twice a widow, and aged *ninety-five*, about two years since married a youth of 75. Her course was not yet run, for her third husband is lately dead, and the old lady now in her 95th year, is busy on the look out for a fourth course of experimental philosophy.

LIFE OF A FOREIGNER IN NEW YORK.—At New York we pass hours with delight under the trees on that beautiful promenade, which the good taste of the citizens has preserved at the extreme point of their island, [the Battery.] You follow the example of more illustrious travellers in doing justice to the ample tables of your hotel or friends, not forgetting to pass judgment on rock fish, American oysters, and, above all, on shad-fish, in season. You enjoy many a stroll along the bay and cheerful pavement of Broadway, the principal street, running for miles through the heart of the city, with its handsome edifices, shops, and public buildings. You admire the commodious disposition of the interior of family mansions, with their folding-doors, clean, cool, Indian-matted floors, and the groups of pretty faces by which they are adorned. You marvel at the incessant bustle and profusion of flourishing commerce visible in all the narrow streets devoted to business, diverging right and left towards the North and East rivers; and on the crowded slips and wharfs. You step into a steamboat, and cross over to Brooklyn, or to the Jersey shore, where you may immediately bury yourself in the delicious walks of Hoboken, where the squirrel-climb is free, and apparently as undisturbed among the crape-vines, as in the depths of the forest. You glance up the Hudson, which leaves the grassy margin of the promenade, and see him walled in by the perpendicular palisades and green shores of Manhattan Island, covered with shops and steamers—and own that in your brightest moment of fancy, you never dreamed of the creation of an equally glorious river, or any city whose position is more strongly marked by all those characteristics which are desirable in a great commercial emporium. Returning, you lose the eye of fire, and repair to the scene of disaster, but you are disappointed, because you find that the good people of New York never give a fire a fair chance, but knock down the house to preserve it from the flames. You walk out on a Sunday evening and are fairly elbowed into the gutter by the broad-spread bonnets and *egyptie mouton* of the table beauties, who, with their beux have then the possession of the pavement.—*Landro's Rambles in North America.*

MIXED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Turn to whichever part of the Union you may, manners perfectly distinct from each other, applicable to the stock from which the individual springs, in person, dwellings, prejudices, prepossessions and modes of expression are distinguishable. Here you will find the children of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the early colonists from the pure English stock; while descendants have also spread over the fresh virgin soil of Ohio, and the other states in the same parallel, and planted themselves in every part of the Union where industry and industry could win their way. You may trace the French Refuge in West Chester; the Dutch in New York; the German in the valley of the Mohawk; the Swede in New Jersey and Delaware; the Quaker and the German in Pennsylvania, together with distinct colonies of Irish—the descendants of the Cavalier in Virginia, Maryland, and the States to the South, and the Italian and Spaniard in Florida. On the other hand, the Creole in Louisiana, and the French Canadian on the Upper Lakes and rivers—you detect many races of men, with peculiar habits and manners, distinct from each other, like all those enumerated, in many particulars, though for the time bound together by a common government, and the ties of common interest.—*Landro's Rambles in North America.*

CHIVALROUS FEELING.—The squadron gave chase, and the Artois overtook and brought the revolutionaries to bay. After they had been closely engaged forty minutes, the Diamond came up; his name, Sydney Smith, which that chivalrous feeling which makes his character, would not allow a shot to be fired, saying, that "Nagle had fought his ship well, and he would not diminish the credit of his trophy. But when the enemy did not immediately surrender, he said that the must not be allowed to do mischief, and ordered a broadside to be ready. Then, taking out his watch, he continued, "We'll allow her ten minutes; if she do not then strike, we'll fire into her. He stood with the watch in his hand, and just before the time expired the French colours came down.—*Life of Lord Emsworth.*

THE LATE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Lord Aberdeen has the name of being the proudest and oldest aristocrat of England. It is amusing to see the person who bears such a character. He is of the middle height, rather clumsily made, with an address more of sober dignity than of pride and reserve. With black coat much worn, and always too large for him, a pair of coarse check trousers very ill-made, a waistcoat buttoned up to his throat, and a cravat of the most primitive *negligé*, his aristocracy is certainly not in his dress. His manners are of absolute simplicity, amounting almost to want of style. He crosses his hands behind him, and balances on his heels; in conversation his voice is low and cold, and he seldom smiles. Yet there is a certain benignity in his countenance, and an indefinable superiority and high breeding in his simple address, that would betray his rank after a few minutes conversation to any shrewd observer. It is only in his manner towards the ladies of the party that he would be immediately distinguishable from men of lower rank in society.—*Willis's Pencils by the Way.*

PLAIN AND PITHY REMARKS OF OLD HUMPHREY ON FEES.—Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and as I shall charge you for them myself, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself; and I dare say that you are also; so now for my prescriptions.
For a fit of passion, walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds, or flout and hurt any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.
For a fit of illness, count the ticks of a clock. Do this for an hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.
For a fit of extravagance and folly, go to the work-house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of the jail, and you will be convinced.
Who makes his bed of briar and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.
For a fit of ambition, go into the church-yard, and read the grave-stones. They will tell you the end of the ever-varying story of the great, and will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.
For a fit of repining, look about for the bait and the hook, and visit the bed-ridden, and afflicted, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.
For a fit of despondency, look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for colubines and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.
For all fits of doubt, perplexity, and fear, whether they respect the body or the mind; whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head, or the heart; the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the great Physician: "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

SUMMARY.

MINIATURE STEAM ENGINE.—Probably the smallest specimen of working machinery in the world is the possession of Mr. Toplis, of the Museum of National Manufactures in Leicester square. It is a working model of a high pressure steam engine, made of silver, which is perfect in all its parts, does not weigh above two hundred and fifty grains, and will stand upon a shilling. The whole, including the boiler, may be covered with a tumbler, and sufficient steam can be generated to keep it in motion for more than five minutes.
The Cartwright Club has agreed to a petition to the House of Commons, in which they deny that the Peers had any hereditary right of legislation prior to William the Conqueror; and call on the Commons to take measures to abolish the hereditary powers of the Peers. The petitioners quoted the words of Mr. Canning:—"I do not propose to remedy for the House of Lords, where it is the benefit of reforming the House of Commons."
LIVERY MEN.—There are it seems in London, 8944 Livery men entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the city.—Of various companies, that of the Needle makers is the most numerous, amounting to 466 livery men. The of the basket makers is smallest, having only 6.
The annual cost of the Mansion house, a various expenses connected with and attend on it, Lord Mayor of London, amounts to the sum of £2,784 7s. 1d. exclusive of the expense of the justices at the Mansion-house, amounting to £934 4s. 2d. per annum.
The conservatives of Londonderry have invited Sir Robert Peel to a public dinner in that city.
An Irish Representative is elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year—Wm. T. Copland, M. P. for Coleraine.

There are no less than twenty-three plans for railroads now on the tapis in England, including those in progress. The total amount of capital invested and required, is £21,000,000; and the distance they will cover, if completed, is upwards of 1,200 miles.
"Give a man a pension," said De Foe, "and he'll never die." The same may be said of the tender sex. Lady Mary Dorchester (who is a pensioner on the Consolidated Fund) has been annually in the receipt of £115 19s. 6d. ever since January, 1784, a period of upwards of seventy-one years and a half!

TUBE CAMPAIGN OF 1835.—The Hero of Gutrope has signified his intention of opening the campaign of 1835, immediately. He caused notices to be posted on the chapel gates of Rathormac and Gutrope, last Sunday, calling on his parishioners to come in, without loss of time, and pay him the tithes of 1834; and intimating that, after the 1st of November next, immediate proceedings will be taken by him for the full falling due on that day.
Tithes.—William Smith, Esq. Sub-Sheriff of this County, having advertised a sale of cattle under execution, in the case of Croker v. Flaherty, for Thursday, wherever a handful of the auction appeared, a placard was seen posted on the wall alongside, in large and striking characters. Of this, the following is an accurate copy:
Tithes stained with the blood of Irishmen.—Parson Croker has distributed Tithes, the Cows and Sheep of Mr. O'Flaherty of Crook, which are to be sold this day by public auction, in Henry-street. Will any one purchase and uphold this iniquitous impost? The blood shed at Rathormac answers—that no man will.

No bidders offered for any of the Sheep though set up repeatedly to meet the most humble speculator. The Rev. gentleman at length bid himself for the cattle, and the whole were knocked down to him at a low price, comprising a cow and 43 sheep and lambs. Mr. Croker then made a tender of the entire lot to the House of Industry which was accepted.—*Limerick Chronicle.*
The new Straggle in Duke's place, London, was opened on Friday evening, in a most splendid style, and attended by a numerous congregation, amongst whom were a number of highly respectable Christians. Thirty books of the laws of Moses, superbly ornamented with gold and silver, were carried seven times round the pulpit, preceded by twelve boys, streaming flowers in their path; after which Dr. Herschel, the High Priest, offered up a prayer, and the company separated.

A singular occurrence took place, on Tuesday week at a recruiting party in Limerick. A full-grown and apparently clever young man enlisted for the 49th regiment, receiving the shilling King's money before attesting. In a few minutes after the military hero suddenly threw off her male attire, and to the astonishment of both serjeant and corporal, displayed the dress of the other sex, declaring herself a young woman who had only acted the part of a friole.

By comparing the revenue with the population of various European States, it appears that every person in England contributes 49 francs a year to the State; every person in France contributes 33; in the Duchy of Baden, 19; in Bavaria, 18; in Hanover, 16; in Prussia, 14; in Wurtemberg, 13; and in Austria, 12 francs.

Extracts from the London Mechanics' Magazine.
The American "Fastest Ship in the World."—Sir: I have read an extract from an American paper, in your last Number, p. 384, giving an account of the trial of the Lexington steamer. I do not quite understand the construction of her deck; and should be glad to receive further information by a sketch in your Magazine. Neither do I comprehend how she could move at the rate of 20 miles an hour, seeing the greatest velocity of her paddle-wheels is but 19.7064 per hour. Perhaps your printer made the error, in stating the diameter of the wheel at 24 feet; surely it should have been 34 or 42 feet: it is vain to expect an engine with a stroke of 11 feet to make more than 23 per minute; indeed this speed for the piston is greater by far than is usual in England; so that the speed of the vessel must be attained by increasing the diameter of the wheel.
Under this idea, I do hope your correspondent will write for a more detailed account of the Lexington and her engines, for at present she looks a "rifle mounting-dickie." At the same time, I am ready to acquit your correspondent of any personal intention of misleading your readers.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
W. THOROLD.
Norwich, August 22, 1835.

Sir: Having read in your valuable journal for August 15th, an account of the "fastest boat in the world," I was induced to look minutely into the description given; and upon comparing the diameter of the wheel with the number of strokes mentioned, I find that the speed of the boat (which is stated to be twenty miles per hour) is two miles an hour faster than the motion of the periphery of the wheel!
Now, Mr. Editor, I take upon myself to say, that no steamer in this country has approached within some miles, the speed of the diameter of the wheels. The "Diamond," "City of Canterbury," and "Star," now running in the Thames, are no doubt the three fastest boats in Europe; the speed of these boats, is as near as possible, thirteen geographical miles per hour, during which time the periphery of the paddle-wheels, moved seventeen miles, travelling four miles per hour faster than the vessel.
Now is the description of the "fastest boat in the world," the diameter of the wheel is given at twenty-four feet, and the speed twenty-one to twenty-three strokes per minute; I have taken the mean of twenty-two strokes per minute; this gives for the speed of the wheels, eighteen miles per hour, and deducting four miles as is the case with the three boats before mentioned, will leave fourteen miles per hour; but I will not allow the Americans even this speed, for two reasons; first, it will be observed that I have founded my previous observations upon three of the fastest, as well, perhaps, as the best boats in this country, both as regards engines and construction, which is the reason that the speed of these boats approaches so near the speed of the wheels; for if the average of thirty boats on the Thames be taken, we shall find that the wheels are often going fifteen miles an hour, while the boats are going only ten miles. Again, the lumber, which is used in American boats, and called steam engines, can never be compared with the engines as now manufactured by our first-rate makers, either for lightness, safety, or effective force. Taking all these facts into consideration—facts which are well known to scientific men in this country—I think we may allow the American boat a speed approaching thirteen miles an hour, and not more; and this speed is not produced by the eleven-foot stroke or the arched deck and beams, but from the simple fact of her enormous length, as compared with her beams. Vessels of this class may do very well for the large rivers of America, but never do for sea service, or for the seas of this country.

I find in your last number another American has been expounding his countrymen a fillip, by endeavoring to expel more clearly than your former correspondent, why this boat has attained this wonderful manner in which explanation only shows the haps he will not be trusted longitudinally; per in America steam is so good to explain, why while in all other cases, *so faster than their wheels*, one third to one fourth of the generally go from
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FANGLU.

India Rubber Mops.—A Mr. C. of New Haven, manufactures mops of India Rubber. One of these—a mop of the world—was used by a noble at the fair, and was so constructed that, should be instantly blown up in a globe.
A Compliment.—The speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, in taking leave on the adjournment, said: "Gentlemen, we shall never all meet again either in this house or elsewhere."
Mathematical Toast.—The following toast is said to have been drunk at an association of School Masters.
"The fair daughters of Columbia—May they add virtue to beauty, abstract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination."

Trial of Abner Kneeland.—The trial of Abner Kneeland came on yesterday, before the Supreme Court in session in this city. It will be recollected that he was indicted for blasphemy about two years since, and convicted, in the Municipal Court—from which decision he appealed to the Supreme Court. The trial came on, and after eloquent and learned arguments on both sides, the case was submitted to a jury, who could not agree, eleven being in favor of conviction, and one opposed. The case was again tried—with precisely the same result. Wednesday was the fourth time that this case was brought before a jury. In the afternoon, Judge Wilde delivered a very able and impartial charge—and the jury retired; soon after which the Court adjourned. Thursday morning, the jury came into Court with a verdict of *GUILTY*. It will thus be seen that of forty-eight petty jurors, who, after a full hearing, have decided on this case, forty-six have been in favor of the *guilt* of the prisoner. The offensive language attributed to Mr. Kneeland was not only blasphemous, but disgusting, obscene, and such as should not be tolerated in any Christian or civilized community, where it is desirable to preserve the properties of life, or the semblance of religion. We hope that the result of this trial will be a warning to the impious and licentious, and show them that even in this country, where the PRESS is to all intents and purposes as free as the circumference of air we breathe, yet that gross blasphemy and obscenity combined, will not be tolerated by public opinion or the Laws of the Land.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

Isthmus of Darien.—The government of New Granada has issued a decree granting to the Baron de Thierry, a celebrated French engineer, permission to dig a canal across the isthmus of Darien. The government allows him the exclusive privilege of receiving tolls and other dues, for a stated period, on all vessels which may navigate the canal, besides placing many facilities in his way for the completion of his gigantic undertaking.

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Mathematical Toast.—The following toast is said to have been drunk at an association of School Masters.
"The fair daughters of Columbia—May they add virtue to beauty, abstract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination."

Trial of Abner Kneeland.—The trial of Abner Kneeland came on yesterday, before the Supreme Court in session in this city. It will be recollected that he was indicted for blasphemy about two years since, and convicted, in the Municipal Court—from which decision he appealed to the Supreme Court. The trial came on, and after eloquent and learned arguments on both sides, the case was submitted to a jury, who could not agree, eleven being in favor of conviction, and one opposed. The case was again tried—with precisely the same result. Wednesday was the fourth time that this case was brought before a jury. In the afternoon, Judge Wilde delivered a very able and impartial charge—and the jury retired; soon after which the Court adjourned. Thursday morning, the jury came into Court with a verdict of *GUILTY*. It will thus be seen that of forty-eight petty jurors, who, after a full hearing, have decided on this case, forty-six have been in favor of the *guilt* of the prisoner. The offensive language attributed to Mr. Kneeland was not only blasphemous, but disgusting, obscene, and such as should not be tolerated in any Christian or civilized community, where it is desirable to preserve the properties of life, or the semblance of religion. We hope that the result of this trial will be a warning to the impious and licentious, and show them that even in this country, where the PRESS is to all intents and purposes as free as the circumference of air we breathe, yet that gross blasphemy and obscenity combined, will not be tolerated by public opinion or the Laws of the Land.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

Isthmus of Darien.—The government of New Granada has issued a decree granting to the Baron de Thierry, a celebrated French engineer, permission to dig a canal across the isthmus of Darien. The government allows him the exclusive privilege of receiving tolls and other dues, for a stated period, on all vessels which may navigate the canal, besides placing many facilities in his way for the completion of his gigantic undertaking.

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SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 20.

It is confidently asserted by some persons who profess to be acquainted with political and party movements, that there will be a dissolution of parliament before the end of December.

TRADE OF LEADS.—The woolen cloth trade of this town and neighbourhood continues in a very healthy state. No alteration in prices have been observed.

BRADFORD MARKET.—The demand for goods at this market on Thursday was fully as extensive as both here and elsewhere, but the supply, but narrow pieces were more easy to be met with. For almost all qualities there was a good demand, but no material change in prices was effected. The wool market is pretty good.

Loss of his Majesty's Frigate Challenger.—Portsmouth, October 14.—The frigate Challenger is just arrived from Rio de Janeiro, which she left on the 31st of August, with a cargo of 2,600,000 dollars on board, on account of the Challenger, which was wrecked on the coast of Chili on the 13th of May. The whole of the ship's company were saved, with the exception of Mr. Gordon, midshipman, and one seaman, and were taken off the coast (where they were in danger several days) by the Bloude frigate.

The British Government has appointed Captain Evans, R. N., to survey the harbours on the western coast of Ireland, in order to select the most eligible sites for an Irish American packet station; Galway, Yougha, and Killybegs are candidates. A railway from Dublin to the place selected will be constructed immediately after the determination is made.

The private advice from Madrid to-day are altogether very favourable for the Queen. It is asserted that M. Mendizabal had found the finances of the country in a better state than he had anticipated. Preparations were making for forwarding considerable reinforcements to the north of Spain. We believe there is some truth in the statement that the Count d'Espouge and two Carist generals have been detained by the French authorities on their way to Catalonia.

The progress of the Carlists in Catalonia becomes daily more imposing, and ere long, nearly the whole of that Province will be in the power of Don Carlos.

The Congress of Sovereigns at Topitz, having interchanged courtesies were about to break up. No alterations in the result of their deliberations. It is said, that many representations were made to Nicholas, in favor of the Poles; but the Autocrat refused all prayers. It has been remarked that the Emperor has constantly refused mediation in favor of that unfortunate people.

Royal Marriages.—A letter of the 7th instant from Frankfurt has the following:—"It is said that during the conference at Topitz two marriages were proposed, with a view of drawing still closer the alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The Emperor Nicholas has demanded for his son, the hereditary prince, who is about eighteen years of age, the hand of the Archduke Charles's daughter, who is seventeen, and offered to unite his daughter, the Princess Olga, with Prince William, the King of Prussia's nephew. These plans, however, have, it is rumoured, met with obstacles. King Frederick William, on the proposal being made to him, inquired whether Prince William might not, on his union with the Princess Olga, obtain that part of the kingdom of Poland which is under the sceptre of the Czar. This suggestion seemed to be very displeasing to the Emperor Nicholas, who has no intention of relinquishing his hold on Poland, neither have the Poles any greater desire to be under the dominion of a Prussian prince than to remain under that of Russia. The Archduke Charles has frequently assured his daughter that she should not be sacrificed to political views, and that she should be allowed to continue her own feelings in the choice of a husband. The Princess Olga does not appear to have any inclination to live in Russia, and it is she should refuse the hand of a Russian prince, she will certainly not offend her father."—Galignani's Messenger.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—A letter has been received, by the collector of customs, stating that the steamer, or Agona, of Belfast, James Fitzsimon, was wrecked on her passage from Sligo to London, the morn- ings and butler, was driven on shore, the westward of the 10th instant, four miles S.W. of Melancholy of that place, and went to pieces.

Be erected in the royal chapel, in memory of the late Sir Richard Keats, &c. It consists of an anti- irst time on a spiral of pure white marble, resting bust of the late Sir Richard Keats, and bearing the following inscription:—"This monument is erected by William IV., to the memory of Ad- miral Richard Keats, G. C. B., Governor of the Island of Malta, and the distinguished 110 in which that admiral served as lieutenant, and as midshipman, from June, 1779, to Novem- ber, 1781. In commemoration of this early period of their respective careers, the King desires also to record his esteem for the exemplary character of a friend, and his grateful sense of the valuable services rendered to his country by a highly distinguished and gallant officer. He died April 20, 1854, aged 77 years."

Resignation of Roman Catholic Magistrates.—As a proof that it is not only among Protestants that a renunciation has been made of the open acknowledgment of Mr. O'Connell's power, and the undisputed condition between that dangerous person and the Irish government—we have to state that a communication has just been made to us to the effect—that the Earl of Kenmare has resigned his magistracy of the county of Kerry; and that all the respectable Roman Catholic magistrates in the county mean to follow his brother's example. Our information further goes that Mr. John O'Connell is to be the successor of Lord Kenmare! Is not this monstrous—an unparal- leled instance of the kind?—Is it one that can last? Positively—No.—Duke Evening Mail.

The Prince of Saxe-Coburg is spoken of as the husband of the Princess Victoria, the heiress to the crown of England.—French paper.

Letters from G. No. 5 say that an expedition is pre- paring at that port, to bring Don Miguel back to Por- tugal, and that the expenses attending the same are de- manded by the King of Savoy. It consists of four men-of-war, followed by several light vessels.

From a report made to a committee of the House of Commons it appears that the weekly expense of a large steam vessel, including wages, fuel, oil, &c., but not including coals, is 100 dollars, and that, for 240 lbs. of coal, which 2,500 per annum, it is estimated, will cover the wear and tear, including all repairs of a vessel of from five to five hundred tons, and 180 to 200 horse power.

The Menai Light-house.—The works for the erection of this most desirable undertaking have com- menced under the superintendence of Mr. Burrell, civil engineer, on Tuesday evening the first work was laid with the customary ceremonies observed on similar occasions. We understand that the building will not be ready for the reception of lights before the expiration of two years, but that it is expected to be brought in full operation against the winter of 1857.—Saxton's Courier.

London, October 9.—The Paris papers of Wed- nesday are received. It was said that M. Guizot, having been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, had resigned his office. M. Guizot was said to be seriously indisposed.

Pickpockets.—The town is quite infested by these vermin, chiefly young lads, who are trained up regu- larly to the profession. Yesterday five or six were brought before the Mayor, at the police-court, and committed to the sessions for practicing upon the pockets of his Majesty's lieges in various parts of the town.—Liverpool paper.

Punishment of Death.—According to a German paper the Great General of Zurich has adopted a new criminal code. Herr Zehender made a motion to abolish altogether the punishment of death; but though his arguments were generally approved, they were not of sufficient force to carry conviction. The punishment of death is continued for certain crimes, but is henceforward to be inflicted by the guillotine.

Designs of Russia.—It is fully to deny that Russia has adopted one J. Catherine, and it would be equally folly to say, that these designs do not appear more propitious to the authors of them now, than at any former period. The last war between the two countries added vastly to the strength of Russia on the shores of the Black Sea, and the fatal annihilation of the fleet which was destroyed by Turkey, in the early part of Lord Grey's administration, has, of necessity, thrown the Sultan into the arms of Nicholas, and advanced the designs of the latter at least a quarter of a century.

The Secret article of a treaty, in which the Tur- engages not to allow any ship of war to pass into the Bosphorus, her naval power in that sea, to one hundred ships of the line. With such a force, and with France neutralized, Russia can, in three weeks, sweep every British ship from the Mediterranean. This important augment of things at last beginning to attract the attention in England.—N. Y. Advertiser.

UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia Gazette states that a new die for the coins of the United States is now in a state of preparation, and will be ready for use in a few days. The design was prepared by Sulist, and is said to be exceedingly beautiful. It is a full length image of the Goddess of Liberty, in a sitting posture, with one hand resting on a shield containing the coat of arms of the United States. On the reverse will be the American Eagle, as at present, without, however, the shield and coat of arms which his breast is disgraced, and which somewhat resembles a griffin, exhibiting the first of brooding a bird with its feathers up. The coin struck with the new device, will be the DOLLAR, of which there have now been coined for thirty years.—Boston Advertiser.

Astor's Hotel including the ground on which it stands, is stated to have cost about \$300,000. Con- sequently, to pay a fair rate of interest, it ought to be let for at least \$30,000.—The first lease has been taken at something less; averaging we believe, for three years, not far from \$20,000 per annum.

It is surmised that Gov. Cass will be appointed Minister to England, and that Gov. Wolf will be invited to take the War department.

POWER OF THE SCREW.—There is a screw dock in New York, at which a ship weighing 200 tons can be raised a height of two feet in 30 minutes by the power of only 50 men applied to the screws.—Mechanics' Magazine.

TEXAS.—The American papers contain advices from the Texas, which leave no room to doubt that two battles have been won by the Americans who have settled in that country, and that they had beaten the Mexican General Cos, and on the 12th Oct. General Houston, heading 2000 volunteers had taken St. Antonio de Bexar, and got possession of a large quantity of arms, &c. At New Orleans, Mexico, and other towns, the American settlers in Texas, whose population is 20,000.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To the Editor of the Observer.

A—I have read with interest two voluminous Aves, and an Editorial in the City Gazette, all trying to prove that the operation of tapping a head is not so simple as "sticking a fork into a plum-pudding"—and, although in my last communication I thought that had a column on such a subject was sufficiently edifying, I really think that three columns more are quite overloading.

I find myself in the field with three opponents,—Medicus, Lancet, and the Editor,—and I shall reply to each, in the order of, and according to, the merit of his production. And firstly, to you, Editor, you have shown your wit by your brevity; but how you can so ridiculously be "sensitive" and "yet not be- lieving feelings of humanity," I am at a loss to discover, and therefore think your say rather paradoxical; and as to your wit upon plum-pudding, it is very evident upon perusing your paper that typographical errors, and some others of worse character, abound.

Secondly, to you most pathetic Medics, for you show some little talent, and much effrontery. Let me tell you, that Touriquet stands alone, and has no "referee,"—and, that however much he may sym- pathize with the "feelings of individuals," he will never, while he has a pen to wield, allow the public to be misled by so glaring a puff as that in the City Gazette, in order that the reputation of one or two men may be lauded to the skies, or placed above that fair level which their merit and talents entitle them to.

And, lastly, to you Lancet, who dip your pen into milk and water,—it is very evident from your style, that you are the author of the quackish communi- cation in the Gazette of the 14th inst. Medics has pro- perly disavowed any knowledge of it, and I believe him. But let me advise you to leave off scribbling puffs and stick to the ship, where you may at leisure issue your bulletins about the efficacy of Onobolids, the virtues of Balm of Gilead, British Oil, American Pills, and a whole tribe of nostrums,—not forgetting the "incomparable Maccusa," the indis- pensable Kalydor, and the beautiful Olorio. With regard to the College, since you have mentioned the subject, all that I have to say about it is this,—that I have heard of no new chairs, since the establishment of the Faculty of Natural Philosophy, and that the Pro- fessorships have been hawked about the city; I believe to be perfectly false;—but should you feel inclined to accept a situation, for which you are admirably qual- ified, I will use my interest to have you appointed Apothecary to the contemplated Lunatic Asylum, with the privilege of being within the walls.

And now, Mr. Editor, I will give both Medics and Lancet a little information about this important operation,—which I find even mentioned by Hippocrates and Galen, men, whose authority is good to this day, and who never write but from personal ob- servation. Hippocrates describes the manner in which it ought to be performed,—this brings back the era of its first being performed upwards of two thousand years. These great men perhaps operated on heavy pulchre-headed Boscians, not unlike the two "enterprising operators" with whom I have dealt. I shall now come to more modern times, and I find the operation performed by Anstose Parc, a great man of his day,—the cases he records proved that he and he strongly condemns it. The operation is again mentioned by Scheukin and Grobel, men of unclouded veracity, and to add to the list I may men- tion a case recorded by Wepfer, of a countryman, who prevailed upon a farmer to perforate the back of his skull, and strange to tell, under his hand the man recovered,—whether it was performed with a fork or a shoe nail we are left uninformd. So much for anatomical skill and surgical dexterity!—I have not yet finished the list of names of the past century, and I therefore add those of Parrotius, Sereninus and Le- gal, who recommend the operation,—which is con- demned, and resorted as "useless and vain," by Can- cer, Fabricius, Hillanus, and the great Morgagni.—Let us now look at authorities of our own times; the celebrated Pathologist of Vienna, under whose care was the operation performed, and the very same reasoning used as was in favour of removing the duty from oil of Yackee oren, as this will be in keeping with the pa-

Chenevix, says, and I was latter acquainted with the disease, than almost any man of modern times,— that "this operation which has been often performed by ignorant men is generally, almost immediately productive of fatal consequences." The cases referred to by Dr. Burns of Glasgow, are—By Ross of Turin, and another by Voss of Liverpool, but it must be long since that Voss's case was one of Hydrocephalus externus, a disease of very different charac- ter—the operation was performed with a cutting needle and repeated four times. It has also been performed by Comper of London, Russell of Edinburgh, I recommend by Minoro Scussol of Palermo, though many shall now quote no further authority, though many might yet be added to the list.—So much for the veracity of the operation!

There is nothing new under the sun, and the fact is wise in his own conceit, and if those such ignorant Surgeons who have displayed so much ignorance with the very history of their profession, would de- vote more of their leisure to professional study, and not plague the public with a deluge of frothy trash, and more prudence in the form of "instructing cases," Medical Journals, and Obiter dicta, they would learn, perhaps discover that they have still much to learn, and are yet but Tyros in Medical and Surgical Science.

And now, Mr. Editor, I have done with them.—I have put the operation and their merit in a true light, and I leave the public to draw their own conclusions. Nov. 28. Yours, &c. TOURNIQUET.

Mr. Editor.—Having been absent from our flourish- ing city for some months past, and having returned a few days since, I took a hasty walk through different parts of the town, to see the new buildings which have been lately erected, and also to see if any improvements had been made on our streets during my absence. I observed several alterations and im- provements, and one street in particular, was so much improved, that I warmly recognised it.—This street has been cut down, curb stones laid, and indeed is an ornament to our city. Such a republican improvement reflects great credit on our worthy Corporation, and particularly on the Aldermen in gen- eral, who have so wisely effected a change in the street which I have mentioned. It is a matter of surprise to me to think, how so readily a man as the worthy Alderman in question, could consent to this improve- ment, after having promised his constituents at the hustings, that he would rather walk through mud and mire than sink the Corporation any deeper in debt. So much for promises, which, like pie crust, are only made to be broken.

Can you inform me, Mr. Editor, why our Lamps were not lit during the last dark evenings? Has our wise and intelligent Corporation spent so much in improving and ornamenting the streets in the night, and neglecting the back shore, that they cannot afford to light them?

I cannot imagine how our Boly Corporate are so short sighted as to leave the laying down of the Sewer near Prince William-street till this season of the year.—It cannot be possible they think the ground so dry, that the frost has got into it than when it is out.

One object which I have in view in sending you this communication, is to draw the attention of the Corporate Authorities to the almost impassable state of Church-street, arising from the intolerable state of the streets, and the great expense on entering it. This street, however, is not only so bad since the snow has fallen, but it still requires a thorough cleansing.

Intending to let you hear from me again, for the present I remain, your, &c. A CITIZEN. St. John, Nov. 28, 1855.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AMERICAN FLOUR DUTY, &c.

Mr. Editor.—Many others who have an interest in the Agricultural welfare and prosperity of the Province, have lamented with regret that the Imperial duty is to be removed from American Flour imported into the Province. The principle, in fact, is not a taxation without representation,—which perhaps induced the Hon. Government to adopt this measure, cannot be questioned. Yet, in the present instance, it is to be seen that the removal of the duty is not for the benefit of the Province, but for the benefit of the Agriculturalists of this country. For a party and disregard have been so generally manifested towards Agriculture by our Legislature in times past, we may naturally conclude it will still be neglected and despised. The permanent prosperity of every country depends upon the success of its Agriculture, and the success of its Agriculture depends upon the success of its Commerce and Trade. The article must first be produced, before it can be bought or sold; and that which is most easily produced is money brought into the commercial field. Now in the present instance, the removal of the duty is to the disadvantage of the country; or, rather, products the most available for present use. This is generally the case in every new country; and hence it is, that there are so many engaged in the Timber Trade in this Province. Men too frequently, however, are led into error, and will be well for us not to lose sight of those objects which are sure to lead to wealth and affluence, while an opposite course may encircle us in poverty and ruin. If I judge correctly, we are cherishing too great ideas of our Timber trade, while other branches of its industry are despised. We are going into extremes, we think our present and future depend principally on the Lumber trade, and at all hazards it must be supported,—therefore it is necessary wisdom in our Legislature to legislate for the interest of the capitalist engaged in this trade. The duty must be reduced on American Oken to fa- vor him, without regard to the interest of our Farmer. Any thing and every thing,—only encourage our Lumbermen, or more rightly speaking, our Lumber Merchants.—In the fact which I have quoted of the duty being reduced on Yankee oken, which passed our Legislature last Session, we have positive proof of the disposition to give a preference to one branch of industry to the injury of another. The doctrine, to pro- cure an article where you can get it at the cheapest rate, should be adopted and adhered to, only where the payment arises in an exchange of labor,—either directly or indirectly. Surely it cannot be otherwise,—who will dare assert that it conduces more to the benefit of the country, for our Lumbermen to purchase a ton of Yankee, who carries the money out of the Province, than to buy of our farmers, although they should have to pay two or three pounds more? In the one instance you encourage the growth of foreign cattle, and draw from circulation the essential oil of our produce, and in the other, you dis- courage the raising of cattle at home, and in a great measure paralyze the hopes of the farmer.

I wish to be understood not to speak too lightly of our Timber trade with the mother country, for it is so generally esteemed and highly valued that it would be thought the height of madness and folly to do so! But I venture to say, if a trade not wholly to be depended upon. Timber is becoming every year scarcer, and more expensive to procure; and even now the balance of trade, if I am rightly informed, is against us. That there are evils also, as well perhaps as benefits resulting from this trade as it now exists, may be fully argued. While our Province is de- pendent on British manufacturers, and we have timber to exchange for them, there will comparatively be but little capital expended in erecting manufacturing establishments, or any advancement made in those arts upon which ultimately the sons of New-Branswick must chiefly depend. Agriculture is of primary importance in almost every country; it is the parent of commerce, and the basis of manufactures. Where it is neglected and despised, poverty and dependence are the natural consequences. There never will be permanent prosperity secured to this Province until we can live by our own resources and labor, and a bread and butter independence. While our Province is de- pendent on the mother country, and we have timber to exchange for them, there will comparatively be but little capital expended in erecting manufacturing establishments, or any advancement made in those arts upon which ultimately the sons of New-Branswick must chiefly depend. Agriculture is of primary importance in almost every country; it is the parent of commerce, and the basis of manufactures. Where it is neglected and despised, poverty and dependence are the natural consequences. There never will be permanent prosperity secured to this Province until we can live by our own resources and labor, and a bread and butter independence. 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GOODS.
By the arrival of the *St. John*, from London, the subscriber has received an addition to his former Stock of **LINES and TWINES**—which now consist of—
400 DOZEN Cod and Pollock LINES,
4000 lbs. fine Salmon TWINE,
5000 lbs. Seine TWINE,
200 dozen Herring TWINE,
24 Herring NETS,
Which are offered wholesale on better terms than they can be imported.
17th November. **JAMES T. HANFORD.**

ORREL COALS, SALT, &c.
100 C CHALDRONS warranted best ORREL COALS;
6000 Bushels SALT; 100 bags fine stoved ditto, 5000 bags common, refined and double refined IRON;
40 casks NAILS; 250 tons SPICES;
10 tons OAKUM; 20 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
Landing ex ship *Sir Robert H. Dick*, Captain Hann, from Liverpool.
17th November. **JOHN ROBERTSON.**

20 CASKS NAILS; 6 ditto Ox Chains,
1 cask Composition Rings,
1 Case—30 pieces Bunting, &c.,
10 Casks Wine BOTTLES,
2 Bales OSNABURGH,
30 Bales Brown CANVAS,
30 Dozen THREADS—assorted colors.
November 17. **JAMES OTTY.**

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

FOR SALE.
Ex ship *Aid-de-Camp*, from Liverpool:
200 C CHALDRONS warranted best ORREL COALS;
2500 Bushels SALT; 797 bars and 5 bundles IRON,
530 lbs Copper; 200 boxes first quality Soap,
4 casks Hardware; 60 coils Cordage,
60 boxes Crown Window Glass,
10 bags black Pepper; 20 barrels Ginger,
3 barrels Sultana; 6 casks Leaf Sugar,
12 barrels Raisins; 25 casks Earthenware, ass'd,
22 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 3 boxes Buttons,
10 boxes Winter Slops; 10 boxes Cotton Warp,
1 case Sewing Silks; 1 case Beaver Bonnets,
6 boxes printed Calicos,
4 boxes Apron Checks, Stripes, & Homespuns,
3 boxes grey Shirtings; 2 boxes Camblets & Plaids,
5 cases Hosiery; 2 cases Fur Caps,
4 cases Hats; 8 boxes Pilot Cloths & Flushings,
2 boxes Broad Cloths; 2 boxes Burkins,
9 boxes Merinos; 2 boxes Carpeting,
5 boxes Flannels;
With a variety of other GOODS.
November 10. **JOHN KERR.**

FALL GOODS.
Per *Elizabeth Bentley*, and *Emigrant*:
BALES of 10-4 BLANKETS,
Ditto white, red and yellow Flannels,
Ditto of White SERGES,
Ditto SLOPS, consisting of red and blue Flannel Shirts, Monkey and Pea Jackets and Trowsers; Bales GREY COTTONS, and Boxes HATS.
—ALSO—
2 Tons BOLT ROPE, assorted; and Materials for a Vessel about 450 Tons register, consisting of Chain Cables, Anchors, Gang of Rigging, Canvas, &c.—For sale by
Nov. 10. **MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.**

IN STORE:
30 B RLS. superior FLOUR,
150 Ditto Quebec Fine do.
150 Ditto Fine Middlings do.
Per ship *Little Mary*, from Boston:
138 assorted CHAIRS.
For sale by **LOCKHART & CRANE.**
10th November.

The Subscriber has now landing
From on board the *Saint Andrew*, from Liverpool:
6 B ALES of superior WOOLLENS—comprising superfine and second Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Flushings, Flannels, Serjes, and Blankets 7-4 @ 12-4 sizes.
From the *Chieftain*, from Greenock:
2 Puncheons superior Malt WHISKEY,
And from the *Louisa Ann*, from Jamaica:
30 Puncheons high proof Jamaica RUM.
November 3. **JOHN V. THURGAR.**

RUM—55 Puncheons Jamaica RUM, now landing ex schooner *Louisa Ann*, from Montego Bay, for sale by
3d Nov. **CROOKSHANK & WALKER.**

QUEBEC FLOUR & PORK.
Landing from the brig *EMPEROR*, from Quebec:
825 B BARRELS Quebec FINE FLOUR,
375 do. Middlings ditto,
50 Barrels PORK.
For sale by **D. & P. HATFIELD.**
6th October.

RUM and SUGAR.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber:
20 P UNCHEONS fine flavored Demerara RUM;
13 Hogsheds } Bright SUGAR.
4 Barrels }
Also in store:
30 Puncheons choice Retaining MOLASSES.
October 27. **JOHN V. THURGAR.**

LANDING.
Ex ship *William Walker*, and *Victory*, from Halifax:
PALE and straw colored SEAL OIL, in small casks;
10 Bags White BEANS,
1 ANCHOR, 25 cwt.; 3 do. 5 @ 8 cwt.,
1 Hemp CABLE, 7 inches, 60 fathoms,
1 Chain ditto, 1 1/2 inches, 100 fathoms.
For sale by **CROOKSHANK & WALKER.**
27th October.

RECEIVED
Per *Isa*, from London, and *SAMUEL*, from Liverpool, and now landing for the subscriber:
2 P IPES, } First Quality Cognac
10 half-pipes, } BRANDY,
5 half-pipes prime Holland GENEVA,
Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES,—the purest quality, in casks and cases of 3 and 4 dozen each.
A few barrels of London made Winter SLOPS,
25 boxes London MOULDS—wax'd wicks,
10 boxes best Poland STARCH, each 50 lbs.,
10 casks London BROWN STOUT, each 6 dozen.
—ALSO—
A few packages of well-assorted HARDWARE, Cutlery, Mill Saw and other Files, blisters and German Steel, &c. &c.
6th October. **JOHN V. THURGAR.**

OIL, PEAS, &c.
Just received per *Henry* from Liverpool:
6 P IPES boiled and raw Lined OIL,
100 bags superior PEAS,
3 Bales COTTON TWIST,
9 Bales White and Red FLANNELS,
12 tons Stoved SALT, &c. &c.
Which will be sold on liberal terms while landing.
6th October. **JOHN M. WILMOT.**

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

LOAF SUGAR, &c.
10 H DLS. LOAF SUGAR,
15 lbs CARPETINGS,
3 Bales Homespuns and Checks, [year,
25 tons Cordage, assorted, 1/2 inch to 2 yaru Spun,
16 Bales CANVAS, No. 1 to 7,
2 Bales Twines and Linen Threads,
3 Bales Carpet Rugs and Bed Covers,
2 bal 8-4 and 10-4 Horse Blankets,
8 Bales FLANNELS—Wool, swanskin and red, plain—also, red and white twilled, for Drawers,
50 boxes London Mould Candles,
3 tons Copper Bolts; 2 tons Composition Spikes.
—ALSO—
8 Hogsheds } very fine Brown SUGAR,
40 Barrels }
40 Casks WINES, assorted,
November 10. **JOHN ROBERTSON.**

FALL GOODS.
Ex ship *Elizabeth Bentley*, from Liverpool:
4 B ALES SLOPS, containing Pea and Menkey Jackets, Flushing Trowsers, Drawers, Guernsey Frocks, &c.
1 bale, 30 pieces, superfine blue and black Broad CLOTHS; 1 case, 50 pieces, dark Prints,
100 pieces MERINOS—assorted colors,
20 ditto Bombazines,
1 bale rose and point Blankets,
2 cases mens' Hats; 50 pieces white Serge,
5 pieces green Baize; 1 carotol Zanits Currys,
2 pipes Lined OIL.
November 10. **JAMES OTTY.**

FISH.
125 B BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL,—St. John Inspection;
150 do. do. Grand Manan do.;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL,
20 Barrels HERRINGS—No. 1;
A few barrels pickled COD—for sale by
November 10. **JAMES T. HANFORD.**

Ground Ginger, Raisins, BLACK PEPPER, &c.—From Liverpool.
Just received, and for sale,
100 K 50 bags Black Pepper,
2 Carrots of Currants,
10 Barrels Smyrna Raisins, 50 boxes do. do.
1 Bale of CARPETING,
1 Case assorted GUNS, 2 Bales Red Baizes,
4 Do. Regatta Stripes and Shirts.
3d November.—**J. & H. KINNEAR.**

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
PER SHIP GRANVILLE.
A SMALL Invoice, comprising a handsome assortment of the above, direct from the manufacturers; for sale very low if taken immediately.
RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
3d Nov.

JUST RECEIVED.
By the schooner *Boxer*, from Boston:
20 K EGS Richmond TOBACCO,
20 Barrels White BEANS,
10 tierces RICE; 5 casks Salsaparilla.
November 3. **JAMES T. HANFORD.**

TEAS, INDIGO, &c.
Received by the *Brig Clara*, from London:
9 Q UARTER Chests Bohea TEA,
6 half do. do. do.
3 half do. Twankay do.
9 half do. Congou do.
15 half do. Cempoi do.
2 half do. Imperial Gunpowder do.
2 Serjeons INDIGO; 8 casks BLACKING.
The Teas are warranted superior to any shipped to this Port.—Terms liberal.
3d November. **JOHN M. WILMOT.**

MACKEREL—150 Barrels of October caught MACKEREL, for sale by
3d November. **JAMES T. HANFORD.**

NEW GOODS.
Now landing per late arrivals, and on sale by the subscriber:
A FEW Bales Flushings, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, Serjes, Napt Cloaking, &c.;
2 cases of assorted SLOPS—suitable for the season.
—ALSO—
3 puncheons superior Malt WHISKEY,
10 half-pipes Old Cognac BRANDY,
5 ditto Holland GENEVA.
November 3. **JOHN V. THURGAR.**

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

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES HOWARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR & DRAPER,
Prince William-street.
Has just received per recent arrivals from Liverpool, A BROAD assortment of West of England BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, warranted wool dyed, and a prime assortment of Buckskin, Petersham, Pilot Cloths, and Vesting. Also, Two pieces BEAR SKIN, an entirely new, rich, and beautiful article for TOP COATS. Gentlemen in want of any of the above articles are invited to call and examine.
20th October, 1835.

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

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

PORK.
150 B BARRELS Irish PORK,
—for sale by
Oct. 20.—**JAMES KIRK.**

QUEBEC FLOUR and PORK.
650 B BARRELS Quebec fresh FINE FLOUR,
—August and September Inspection;
40 Barrels Prime PORK.
Landing ex brigantine *Providence*, from Quebec, at the North Market Wharf.
27th October. **JOHN ROBERTSON.**

TEAS, PORK, OIL, &c.
90 P ACKAGES of TEAS, from the Company's Warehouse at Halifax;
20 casks SEAL OIL,
150 barrels Irish prime Mess PORK;
20 hogsheds Brown SUGAR;
20 puncheons MOLASSES;
5 tons POT, assorted numbers;
3 boxes White and Red FLANNELS;
2 ditto Blankets; 5 ditto Stairs;
5 tons Sheathing Paper, &c.
October 13. **JOHN ROBERTSON.**

Digby and St. John Packet.
The elegant new fast sailing Schooner
DART,
Will ply regularly once a week, between St. John, Digby, and ANNOBIS, leaving Saint John for Digby on Saturdays, Digby for Annobis on Wednesdays Mornings, Annobis for Digby on Wednesdays Evenings, and Digby for Saint John on Thursdays.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
Mr. CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN, St. John, Colar Velez,
Lawrence Hall, Annobis,
J. B. F. RANDOLPH, Digby,
Or to the Master on board.
JAMES TANCH, Master.
Digby, October 15, 1835.

Prince William Street, 10th October, 1835.
NEW LONDON and MANCHESTER GOODS.
Landing from the *Isa*, and *HENRY.*
The Subscriber's usual extensive assortment of
CARPETINGS, consisting of—Common and Fine Kidderminster, Striped and Damask Venetian, 2-4 and 4-8 Heavy Venetian, 4-4 and 6-4 Mattings, Footstools and Ottomans, Fine Wilton and Rose Back Rugs.
HABERDASHERY, SILKS, &c., consisting of—Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Crêpe and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Bombazines, Common Silk and Pocket Military Stocks, Common and Rich Silk Collar Velez, Ladies' Flannels and Bonnet Flush, Silk Umbrellas, Ladies' Stays, Lace and Gauze Veils, India Rubber Braces and Pantaloon Straps, Ribbons, best dried Eye Needles, black, grey and black'd Waddings and Pasteboards, best London manufacture patent Cotton Reels, Gentlemen's Silk Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mackintosh & Co's. patent Waterproof Cloaks, 4-4 and 6-4 Black Crapes, Edgings, Quillings, Gyms, &c.
HOSIERY, consisting of—Men's finest Merino, Lambs Wool, and Chamois Shirts and Drawers, Children's patent Leather Belts, Ladies' cotton, mohair, silk, merino, and worsted Hose, in great variety, and very fine Welsh and Saxon Flannels, a large assortment of plain and twilled Prints, very fine Merinos in all colors, Watered and Embossed Moreens, Blankets, Shalloons, &c.
CLOTHS, consisting of—Very fine Ladies' Cloths in all colors, Gentlemen's Coatings, and very fine Wool-dyed Broad Cloths in various colors, Druggets and very fine Welsh and Saxon Flannels, a large assortment of plain and twilled Prints, very fine Merinos in all colors, Watered and Embossed Moreens, Blankets, Shalloons, &c.
FURS, &c. consisting of—French Sable, Lynx, Squirrel, Fitch and Sable Gill Muffs and Boas, Gentlemen's Boas, and prepared Rabbit Skins, Ladies' Swansdown Boas, Black Crines and Serjeon Tracel Caps, Gentlemen's Seal and Seal Turbans, best quality grey and black Crimes Skins.—For sale at his usual low prices.
P. DUFF.

SOAP & CANDLES.—Landing ex *Henry*, from Liverpool.—150 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP; 50 do. Mould CANDLES, 6s; 20 do. Dip ditto, which are offered at lowest market prices by
WHEELER & GOVE.
October 10.

The subscriber has received per ship *Samuel and Henry*, from Liverpool—
96 B ALES of BRITISH MER-
CHANDIZE, comprising a most extensive assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
ALSO:
Per *brig Isa*, from London:
32 Cases of SILKS, FURS, & Haberdashery; comprising an assortment of every variety of Fancy Goods.
From the great satisfaction expressed by the subscribers Customers with the assortment of London Goods he received per ship *BARLOW*, he is induced to warrant those by the *Isa*, being selected by the same purchaser.
JOHN KERR.

RUM, SUGAR, &c.
The subscriber has received ex *brig Kentville*, from Jamaica, and schooners *Hazard* and *Sarah*, from St. John:
100 P UNCHEONS superior flavoured and 12 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
20 Hbls. bright SUGAR,
50 Barrels do. do.
Puncheons LIME JUICE,
Ditto SHRUB.
—ALSO—
Chests Bohea and Fine Bohea TEAS,
Ditto Congo and Souchong ditto,
Boxes Hyson and Gunpowder ditto.
JOHN WALKER.
St. John, October 6, 1835.

FLOUR, BREAD, &c.
The subscriber offers for sale the Cargo of the schooner *Perance*, from Quebec, consisting of—
BALES of Superfine, Fine and Middling FLOUR; bags and barrels Ship BREAD; boxes 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Window Glass; a large Canada cut Nails—now landing at Black's Wharf.
19th Sept. **RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.**

RECEIVED
Per Schooner *Carolina*, from Boston:
100 B RLS. of silver-skinned ONIONS,
100 ditto Baldwin, Greenings, Conics, and Spice APPLES,
20 barrels and half barrels of Genesee family Flour, 8 ditto superior Vinegar; 3 do. sugar Peas, 1 ditto Cranberries; 1 do. Squashes,
6 tierces Rice; Booms; nests of Boxes, Covered Buckets; nests of Coolers, Fancy work Baskets; market Baskets, Glass Lanterns.
6th October. **LOCKHART & CRANE.**

NEW GOODS
Per *Isa*, from London, and *Henry* from Liverpool.—Just received and for sale at low prices at the subscriber's Store, Prince William-street—
100 P IECES assorted white, red, scarlet, and green FLANNELS and BAIZES,
150 Pieces dark CALICO—good patterns, Bales unbleached Cotton Shirting, Dowlas, Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.
2 Cases assorted STATIONERY, per ship *Lady Campbell* from Glasgow.
The remainder of his FALL GOODS daily expected per *Allison* from Liverpool.
October 6. **JAMES HOLMAN.**

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received per ship *Margaret*, Capt. Russell, from Liverpool, the following British GOODS—viz:
3 B ALES grey and white COTTONS,
3 ditto Fashionable dark PRINTS,
2 Bales Merinos; 4 do. white and red Flannels,
2 ditto Plaid Cloths and Petershams,
5 ditto Cotton Warp; 15 boxes Tin Plate,
16 ditto best Twine CANVAS,
100 boxes SOAP; 100 ditto CANDLES,
10 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.**

Candles, Soap, and Grey Cottons.
100 B OXES Mould CANDLES,
25 do. Dips; 150 do. SOAP,
100 pieces GREY COTTONS, of good quality and favourite widths.
Just received per *Henry* from Liverpool.—for sale low from the Wharf.
LOW HAND:
60 Barrels Canada Prime BEEF.
October 6. **MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.**

Stockholm Rigging, Tar, Pitch, &c.
The subscriber has on hand:
STOCKHOLM RIGGING, TAR,
Danish PITCH,
American TAR and PITCH.
—ALSO—
TURPENTINE; and a few puncheons of choice MOLASSES.
Which will be sold low.
EDMUND A. PRICE,
No. 8, South Wharf,
6th October.

FALL GOODS.
Just received, per *Isa* from London, and *Henry* from Liverpool:
1 B ALE MERINOS and BLANKETS,
2 Bales SLOPS,
4 do. COTTON WARPS, 20 bundles each,
1 do. FLANNELS;
Which will be sold low by the Bale.
WILLIAM HENRY SCOVIL,
North Market Wharf,
6th October.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having taken the Store on the South Market Wharf, belonging to Messrs. REID & PERKINS, and adjoining that in the occupation of Mr. E. W. GREENWOOD, intends conducting a General Wholesale, Retail, and Commission Business.
EDMUND A. PRICE,
St. John, 4th Sept. 1835.

JAMES HOLMAN
Has received, per ship *BARLOW* from London, AN ASSORTMENT OF
FURS, including a great variety of Ladies' and Children's Muffs, Boas, and Peltries, among which are Squirrel, Lynx, Chinchilla, Sable, Bohemian Martin, and Fox.
Cases of HOSIERY and GLOVES, including every variety suitable for the season.
Trunks of SHOES, Ladies' and Children's, assorted
Children's Muffs, Boas, and Peltries, among which are Squirrel, Lynx, Chinchilla, Sable, Bohemian Martin, and Fox.
Cases of HOSIERY and GLOVES, including every variety suitable for the season.
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