

# The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818,  
Under the title of "THE STAR." } Whole No. 861.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1834.

Vol. VII. No. 18.

## THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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;

### Weekly Almanack.

NOVEMBER—1834.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
5 WEDNESDAY	7 4 4 56	8 25	2 6
6 THURSDAY	7 5 4 55	9 29	2 57
7 FRIDAY	7 6 4 54	10 35	3 55
8 SATURDAY	7 8 4 52	11 41	5 3
9 SUNDAY	7 9 4 51	12 48	6 15
10 MONDAY	7 10 4 50	0 45	7 22
11 TUESDAY	7 12 4 48	1 48	8 17

First Quarter 8th day, 1h. 51m. morning.

## INSURANCE.

### MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freights, agreeable to the general principles of MARINE INSURANCE, and having obtained by a late arrival from the United States, Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Secretary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this City and the Province at large, that he will attend to applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating particulars of the Risks required to be covered. He would also remark for the information of the public, that the above Company have had a Marine Insurance Agency established at Halifax for some time past, under the management of J. L. STARR, Esquire, who has done a good deal of business in that line, and which he believes has given general satisfaction to the assured,—and that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partial or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurance in the United States—that in any case where the claim for Loss is as dubious as to warrant an appeal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will submit to the decision of the Courts in this Province.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.  
St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.  
Office in the Store of  
A. M'KENZIE & Co., Prince Wm. Street.

### 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.

### PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'KENZIE & TISDALE, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all cases in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.  
St. John, November 6, 1832.

### 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. B. W. RITCHIE, 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,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance 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.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, begs to inform the public that he has taken his Son THOMAS into Co-partnership, and that the Business of Cabinet Making and Upholstery, hitherto carried on by himself, will in future be conducted under the Firm of

### THOMAS NISBET & SON.

They will constantly keep on hand, or make at the shortest notice, at their Manufactory, in Prince William-street, nearly opposite to the Bank of New-Bruns-  
wick, FURNITURE of every description, on the lowest terms. THOMAS NISBET.  
St. John, August 1st, 1834.

### Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Mercantile Business heretofore conducted by EDWARD L. JARVIS, on his private account, will, from this date, be carried on by the subscribing Firm,

### E. L. JARVIS & CO.

St. John, June 9, 1834.

### NOW LANDING:

2 BALES Red FLANNELS, assorted; and 50 kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO.—For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, 9th August, 1834.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—10 hogsheads, 5 tierces, and 10 barrels very superior SUGAR, now landing ex St. Christopher, from St. Kitts, for sale by 7th Oct. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

### The Garland.

#### CALVARY, A SACRED ODE.

The following Sacred Ode, written for and adapted to Pergolesi's celebrated "Stabat Mater," having been sent to my hands by a friend, I am anxious to communicate to your readers the pleasure I have myself received from it. Those who are musical will be glad of a substitute for the original hymn; and those who are not may at least profit by the pious and sentiments.

#### CALVARY.

1. "Oh what woe! what sight of anguish!"  
"On the cross beheld him languish!"  
God's Belov'd the holy one—  
Horror veils the noon-day sun.  
SOLA.
2. Here I'll sit, in spirit viewing  
Mary's streams in streams of blood;  
Precious drops my soul bedewing,  
Plead and claim my peace with God.  
DUETTO.
3. Shame and sorrow, hope and wonder,  
Gratitude's emotions deep—  
"A sinner's doom I ponder—  
Or my sinner's doom I dread."  
SOLA.
4. Is there sought in earth or heaven  
Can revive the mourning soul,  
Like this balm,—I'm now forgiven,  
Safe while endless ages roll?  
DUETTO.
5. Should I wade through tribulation,  
What love's pledge could stronger be?  
Guide till death! friend in disaster!  
Thou shalt be my Lord and master,  
Who warest thy cup for me.  
DUETTO CORALE.
6. Hell's dread thought his soul confounding,  
Man's black rage his body tore;  
Still I hear the saviour rescuing,  
Which the patient victim bore.  
SOLA.
7. "Worn with pain, with terror shaken,"  
Fainting, dying, and forsaken,  
Lo! he bows his sacred head.  
SOLA.
8. Wondrous Saviour, lost man's lover!  
"Never may I forget thy smart;  
Never more may I offend thee,  
All thy goodness still attend me,  
"Dwell forever in my heart."  
DUETTO CORALE.—JUGO.
9. What is life, its pride and glory!  
Worldly joys how short their story!  
Fading hopes and deepening woe.  
Let us lay up heavenly treasure—  
God to please is angel's pleasure,  
Him to love, praise, serve, and know.  
DUETTO.
10. Father! thine what condescension,  
Thine what love past comprehension—  
"Twas for us thy Son was slain!  
World! adore th' exalted Saviour,  
Seek his face, explore his favour—  
Once revild, he now doth reign.  
Then behold him interceding!  
While on mercy's throne he's pleading  
None shall sue and sue in vain.  
Grant us grace, O Lord of glory!  
May we humbly walk before thee—  
Life eternal, noblest blessing,  
Through thy might to possessing—  
Thou for thine that prize hast won.  
SOLA.
11. When the trumpet sounding,  
Thine the tambour rebounding,  
Up shall roll the slumbering clay;  
Calling happy saints away;  
Then his foes shall tremble  
Then his friends assemble  
Round his throne in bright array—  
Save us, Lord, in that great day!  
DUETTO.
12. Oh what songs of joy and praise  
All th' ascending choir shall raise!  
Loud they swell the immortal strain:  
Hymning sweet th' vast expiations,  
Chanting mid th' eternal mansions  
(CORALE) "Glory to the Lamb once slain!"  
DUETTO CORALE.—JUGO.
13. Father! may my feeble spirit—  
When this pale form forgoes—  
Trusting in Thy Saviour's merit,  
Rise to realms of heavenly love!  
DUETTO CORALE.—JUGO.
14. Amen! when mortal souls are gone,  
Sublimar tones shall there roll on.  
Amen.

### Miscellanea.

#### THE HUMAN FRAME.

(FROM DR. BOGIE'S BRIDGEWATER TREATISE.)  
The series of structures modelled on the characteristic type of the mammalia, after having exhibited the successive development of all its elements, attains the highest perfection in the human fabric; for even independently of those prerogatives of intellect and of sensibility, by which man is so far exalted above the level of the brute creation, both his physical structure and his physiological constitution place him inconceivably at the summit of the scale of terrestrial beings. Considered zoologically, indeed, the human species must rank among the mammalia; and it even makes a near approach to the quadrumania; yet there exist many peculiarities of structure which entitle man to be placed in a separate order, where, disclaiming any close alliance with inferior creatures, he proudly stands alone, towering far above them all.

It is not, however, on a pre-eminence in any single physical quality or function that this title to superiority can be founded; for in each of these endowments man is excelled in turn by particular races of the lower animals; but the chief perfection of his frame consists in its general adaptation to an incomparably greater variety of objects, and as an infinitely more extended sphere of action. As the beauty of an edifice depends not on the elaborate finishing of any one portion, but results from the general suitability of the whole to the purposes for which it was constructed, so the excellence of the human fabric is to be estimated by the exquisite proportion and harmony subsisting among all its parts, and pervading the whole system of its functions. The design of its structure and economy embraces widely different, and far higher aims than those contemplated in the organization of any of the inferior animals. Destined to an intellectual, a social, and a moral existence, man has had every part of his organization modified with an express relation to these great objects of his formation. This will best appear when we come to examine the organs which are subservient to the sensitive and active faculties; but even here, where our views must, for the present, be limited to the mechanical circumstance of his structure, the proofs are sufficiently numerous to warrant this general conclusion.

Man presents the only instance among the mammalia of a conformation by which the erect posture can be permanently maintained, and in which the office of supporting the trunk of the body is consigned exclusively to the lower extremities. To this intention the form and arrangement of all the parts of the osseous fabric, and the position and adjustments of the

organs of sense, have a well-marked reference.\* The lower limbs are qualified to be the efficient instruments of progression by their greater length and muscularity, compared with the generality of quadrupeds. The only exceptions to this rule occur in those mammalia which are constructed expressly for leaping, such as the Kangaroo and Jerboa, where, however, the hind legs are employed almost solely for that mode of progression. The quadrumania, which come nearer to the human form than any of the other tribes, have the lower limbs comparatively weak. In still all other quadrupeds the disproportion is almost greater, the thigh being short, and almost concealed by the muscles of the trunk, and the remainder of the limb being slender, and not surrounded by any considerable mass of muscles.

The articular surfaces of the knee joint are broader, and admit of greater extent of motion in man than in quadrupeds; hence the leg can be brought into the same line with the thigh, and form with it a straight and firm column of support to the trunk; and the long neck of the thigh bone allows of more complete rotation. The widely spread basin of the pelvis effectually sustains the weight of the digestive organs, and they rest more particularly upon the broad expansion of the iliac bones; in quadrupeds, these bones, having no such weight to support, are much narrower.

The erect position in which the whole body is supported in the erect position is constituted by the toes, and by the heel, the bone of which projects backwards at right angles to the leg. Between these points the sole longitudinal, and the other transverse, constituting a double arch. This construction, besides conferring strength and elasticity, provides room for the convenient passage of the tendons of the toes, which proceed downwards from the larger muscles of the leg, and also for the lodgment of smaller muscles affixed to each individual joint, and for the protection of the various nerves and blood vessels distributed to all these parts. The convexity of the foot adapts it also to retain a firmer hold of the inequalities of the ground on which we tread. The muscles which arise from the heel, and which compose the calf of the leg, are of great size and strength, and derive a considerable increase of power from the projection of the bone of the heel, into which their united tendons are inserted. In all these respects the human structure possesses decided advantages over that of the monkey, with reference to the specific objects of its formation.

It is impossible to doubt that nature intended man to assume the erect attitude, when we advert to the mode in which the head is placed on the spinal column. The enormous development of the brain, and of the bones which invest it, increases so considerably the weight of that part of the head, which is situated by its articulation with the vertebrae of the neck, that the balance of the whole is much more equal than it is in the monkey, where the weight of the fore part very greatly preponderates. The muscles which bend the head back upon the neck, and retain it in its natural position, are therefore not required to be so powerful as they must be in quadrupeds, especially in those which graze, and in which the mouth and eyes must frequently be directed downwards, for the purpose of procuring food. In man this attitude would, if continued, be extremely fatiguing, from the weakness of those muscles, and the absence of that strong ligament which sustains the weight of the head in the ordinary horizontal attitude of quadrupeds.

The space comprehended by the two feet is extremely narrow, when compared with the extended base on which the quadruped is supported. Hence the stability of the body must be considerably less. The statue of an elephant placed upon a level surface would stand without danger of oversetting; but the stance of a man resting on the feet, in the usual attitude of standing, would be thrown down by a very small impulse. It is evident, indeed, that in the living body, if the centre of gravity were at any moment to pass beyond the base, no muscular effort which could then be made would avail to prevent the body from falling. But the action of the muscles are continually exerted to prevent the yielding of the joint under the weight of the body, which tends to bend them. In quadrupeds less exertion is requisite for that purpose; and standing is in them, as we have seen, a posture of comparative repose; in man it requires nearly as great an expenditure of muscular power as the act of walking. Soldiers on parade experience more fatigue by remaining in the attitude of standing, than they would by marching during an equal time. Strictly speaking, indeed, it is impossible for even the strongest man to remain on his legs, in precisely the same position, for any length of time. The muscles in action soon become fatigued, and require to be relieved by varying the points of support, so as to bring other muscles into play. Hence the weight of the body is transferred alternately from one foot to the other. The action of the arms, in the fact, of a series of small and imperceptible motions, by which the centre of gravity is perpetually shifted from one part of the base to another; the tendency to fall to any one side being quickly counteracted by an insensible movement in a contrary direction. Long habit has rendered us unconscious of these exertions, which we are, nevertheless, continually making; but when we attempt to walk with a gait which is not their usual one, we are sensible of their fatigue, and when they are more than ordinary, we are sensible of their fatigue, and when they are more than ordinary, we are sensible of their fatigue.

He that boasteth of his ancestors, confesseth he hath no virtue of his own. No other person hath lived for our honor; nor ought that to be reputed ours which was long before we had a being; for what advantage can it be to a blind man that his parents had good eyes? does he see one whit the better?—*Charron.*

ever be performed with perfect equality on both sides; if we trusted wholly to the sensations of equality of the muscles, and if we were not guided by the sense of sight, or some other substitute. Thus a person blindfolded cannot walk far in a straight line; for, even on a level plane, he will incline unconsciously either to the right or to the left.

In all quadrupeds, and even also in the quadrumania, the fore extremities more or less contribute to the support and progression of the body; it is only in man that they are wholly exempted from these offices, and are at liberty to be applied to other purposes, and employed as instruments of prehension and of touch. In the power of executing an infinite variety of movements and actions, requiring either strength, delicacy, or precision, the human arm and hand, considered in their mechanism alone, are structures of unrivalled excellence; and, when viewed in relation to the intellectual energies to which they are subservient, plainly reveal to us the divine source from which have emanated this exquisite workmanship, and these admirable adjustments, so fitted to excite in our breasts the deepest veneration, and to fill us with never-ceasing wonder.

#### RIPE BREAD.

Bread, made of wheat flour, when taken out of the oven or skillet is unprepared for the stomach. It should go through a change or ripen before it is eaten. Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment of vigorous health, may eat bread immediately after being baked without any sensible injury from it, but weakly and aged persons cannot and none can eat such without doing harm to the digestive organs. Bread after being baked goes through a change similar to the change in newly brewed beer, or newly churned butter-milk—neither being healthy until after the change. During the change in bread, it sends off a large portion of carbon, or unhealthy gas, and imbues a large portion of oxygen, or healthy gas. Bread has, according to the opinions of the physicians in London, one fifth more nutriment in it when ripe, than it has when just from the oven.—It not only has more nutriment, but imparts a much greater degree of cheerfulness. He that eats old ripe bread will have a much greater flow of animal spirits than he would if he were to eat unripe bread.

Bread as before observed discharges carbon and imbibes oxygen. One thing in connexion with this thought should be particularly noticed by all housewives. It is to let the bread ripen where it can imbibe the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of the air that surrounds it while ripening—hence it should ripen where the air is pure. It should never ripen in a cellar, nor in a close cupboard, nor in a bedroom. The noxious vapours of a cellar or a cupboard should never enter into and form a part of the bread. It is to let the bread ripen where it can imbibe the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of the air that surrounds it while ripening—hence it should ripen where the air is pure. It should never ripen in a cellar, nor in a close cupboard, nor in a bedroom. The noxious vapours of a cellar or a cupboard should never enter into and form a part of the bread. It is to let the bread ripen where it can imbibe the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of the air that surrounds it while ripening—hence it should ripen where the air is pure. It should never ripen in a cellar, nor in a close cupboard, nor in a bedroom. The noxious vapours of a cellar or a cupboard should never enter into and form a part of the bread.

COLOUR OF THE EYE.—That the colour of the eyes should affect their strength may seem strange; yet that such is the case need not at this time of day be proved. It is well known that those whose eyes are brown or dark, are more susceptible of injury from various causes than those whose eyes are blue, green, or hazel. Light blue eyes are, *ceteris paribus*, generally the most powerful; and next to those are grey. The lighter the pupil, the greater and longer continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain.—*Curtis on the Eye.*

ABSORPTION.—*Absorption*, in like manner, takes place from the lining membrane of the lungs, as we have seen it do in the skin. When a person breathes an atmosphere loaded with fumes of spirits, of tobacco, or turpentine, or of any volatile substance, a portion of the fumes is taken up by the absorbing vessels of the lungs, and carried into the system, and there produces precisely the same effects as if introduced into the stomach. It has occasionally happened that a person has unwarily become intoxicated in this way; and the lungs thus become a ready inlet to contagion, miasmata, and other poisonous influences diffused through the air which we breathe.

THEORY OF THE TEETH.—In a curious Arabic work, ascribed to Helinus, probably a corruption of Apollonius, we find the following question and answer:—"Why have animals the teeth in the mouth? It is the effect of heat. Teeth are a species of vegetable; they derive their origin from the substance of the bone; the bones being conglutinated by the fiery principle, and having acquired a certain consistency, a part of the substance destined to their support remains superfluous. This substance is of the same nature as the bones; but when they are complete it cannot be used for its original destination. Heat continuing to act upon it, it rises to avoid this influence; and having reached the mouth it buds forth; the substance becomes hardened by exposure to the air, and thus the teeth are formed."

Bestow thy youth so that thou mayst have comfort to remember it, when it hath forsaken thee, and not sigh and grieve at the account thereof. Whilst thou art young thou wilt think it will never have an end; but behold, the longest day hath its evening, and that thou shalt enjoy it but once, that it never return again; use it therefore as the spring-time, which soon departeth, and wherein thou oughtest to plant and sow all provisions for a long and happy life.—*Sir W. Raleigh—To his son.*

He that boasteth of his ancestors, confesseth he hath no virtue of his own. No other person hath lived for our honor; nor ought that to be reputed ours which was long before we had a being; for what advantage can it be to a blind man that his parents had good eyes? does he see one whit the better?—*Charron.*

#### BOY-MEN AND GIRL-WOMEN.

The girl-woman is generally a rather pretty creature, dressed in something between a frock and a gown, made of white muslin, with a pink sash round her waist. Her face has lost the free and unembarrassed expression of childhood, without having attained the self-possession and dignity of woman. The graces of her person are as yet but half developed; her shoulders are sharp and angular, and her arms long and unpleasantly slender. She is too mature to wear her hair in a *crop*, and too childish to have it piled in towers of curls and combs on the top of her head. Indeed, let her dress be what it may, it appears alike unfit for the stage through which she has just passed, or on the one which she is about to enter. Her intellectual faculties and conversation are in an equally early and unprepared state, and the person who addresses her is sorely puzzled how to hit the right medium between juvenility and maturity. She has not made up her mind whether she likes Byron or the skipping-rope; but decidedly prefers Mrs. Opie to the author of *Waverley*. If you talk of school, you offend her; and yet she knows not how to discourse about anything else—so that all the conversation consists of abrupt observations and conversation are in an equally early and unprepared state, and the person who addresses her is sorely puzzled how to hit the right medium between juvenility and maturity. She has not made up her mind whether she likes Byron or the skipping-rope; but decidedly prefers Mrs. Opie to the author of *Waverley*. If you talk of school, you offend her; and yet she knows not how to discourse about anything else—so that all the conversation consists of abrupt observations and conversation are in an equally early and unprepared state, and the person who addresses her is sorely puzzled how to hit the right medium between juvenility and maturity. 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SUMMARY.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—The Society for the Register for British and Foreign Shipping have now completed their first labours, and the book containing the amended registry of ships is in the press.

MEMORIALS.—The following is a statement of the increase of members of the Western Methodist Society during the past year:—Great Britain 12,002; Missions 2,518; Ireland 1,211; Total 15,731.

TRIALS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—As an example of the unprecedented economy and dispatch with which conveyance, we find that it is actually possible to leave London on Thursday in a coal, or steam, or steam boat, pass through the Thames, coast the shores of six counties, land at our largest northern port, sojourn sufficiently long to visit every object of interest therein, and return on Sunday to dinner in London, all for ten shillings; comprising a sea voyage of six hundred miles, and a visit to Hull.

SUGAR FROM LIMA.—We perceive amongst the arrivals of last week, a cargo of sugar from Lima. This is, we believe, the first importation of that commodity from that island, and it is not to be expected that any other, must prove of very great importance to the commercial world, as a return for the vast quantity of British manufactures which are exported to that region of the world.—Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.

HINDOO WORSHIP.—We rejoice to state that the Indian Government have resolved to abolish the Pilgrimage Tax, and to prohibit all Europeans from taking any part in the festival, processions, &c. made in honor of Judgment and the other pretended deities of the country. The edicts of the Government, so long encouraged by our Indian Government, was a blot in our section which we are happy to see now removed, and we hope that as the sanguinary rites connected with this false worship are now to be discouraged by the Indian Government, the natives will be led entirely to forsake their idol worship and embrace the mild and peaceful doctrines of Christianity.

INFLUENCE OF A BAD SPEAKER.—It was said of Doctor Dugan, that he had as strong an influence over the House of Commons as Gaius Gracchus; for, if Gaius could fill the house, the other could at any time empty it. This must be animating to dull speakers.

FREE GRANTS OF LAND TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—The following circular has been issued to the Army:—

“War Office, August, 1834.  
“Sir.—The Secretary of State for the Colonial Department having noticed to me, that it has been found by experience that the practice of making gratuitous grants of land is injurious to the Colonies, and prejudicial to the individuals receiving them, when they are of that rank to which discharged soldiers belong, and that, consequently, the practice will be discontinued, I think it right to communicate this circumstance to you, in order that it may be notified to the troops serving under your command, in such a manner as will prevent any misunderstanding on the subject, which they have been led by the allusions to cases of men settling in the Colonies made in the Pension Regulations, to entertain the mistaken notion, that they were entitled, on discharge, to free grants of land.”

IRELAND.—Mr. O’Connell has addressed a long letter to Lord Duncannon, in performance of his promise. The first part of it consists of an exposure of the Orange process, that the Protestants are a persecuted race of beings in Ireland. He calls upon them to make out their list of grievances, and promises to assist in procuring their removal.

He proceeds to argue, that the Irish people have been shamefully treated by the Whig Administration; and affirms that, to effect a reconciliation between the Government and the Irish people, it is absolutely necessary to make the former acquainted with their misconduct—to point out which party has been in the wrong.

“If the Popular party had been so, I should be the first to advise them to retract their steps, and to atone for their errors. I respectfully but distinctly require you to adopt a similar line of conduct, when I show that the follies, the faults, and the crimes, have all been on the side of the Whigs; and that we have done nothing but set on the offensive, or assert active principles of civil liberty. With such a demonstration before you, I will emphatically call on you, in the name of your country, either to procure redress and a change of system for Ireland, or at once to resign, and not to allow your hitherto unshaken character to be tinged with the duplicity and abandonment of principle on the part of the leading Whigs of which the Irish people have been hitherto the victims. Prompt, immediate redress is what I demand on the part of the people of Ireland. Do not talk to us of ‘waiting a while,’ that has been the cant used in this country by the hirelings of the whigs, until it has actually sickened public indignation. We will not, I tell you, wait. We ought not to wait longer. You cannot safely postpone us. You will lose the popular support of Ireland if you attempt to procrastinate relief. We will not be baffled. We cannot be deluded. All we ask, that you should put out of office our enemies and your friends, if we require it. The Orange faction should not continue to be, as they have hitherto exclusively been, your only instruments of rule in Ireland. We simply ask of you, not to continue to invest power, as you have hitherto done, to your mortal enemies, but to govern Ireland by avowed and tried friends of reform and of the Irish people—by such men as you are yourself. In the name of common sense, I ask, whether any thing can be more reasonable and just than our demand?”

He then arranges the details under separate heads, and promises chapter and verse for everything.

“CHAPTER THE FIRST.  
“Containing a brief catalogue of some of the follies, faults, and crimes, perpetrated on the people of Ireland by the Whigs, since they came into office.”

“First.—The first folly begins with the beginning. When Earl Grey was made Prime Minister, the only person he consulted or entrusted with the government of Ireland were Lords Plunkett and Anglesy. This was a grievous folly; and although I do not agree with Talleyrand that folly is worse than a crime, yet this folly has been the fruitful source of many crimes. Lord Grey did not deserve his station unless he was aware that there never lived a public man in Ireland so devoid of popularity as Lord Plunkett. He had obtained rather than earned the hatred of all parties. There was something about him which made it impossible to place confidence in him. A Præsumptuous in his days of office—a Protestant as he grew to wealth. The advocate, and yet deemed the deadly foe, of the Catholics. His whole mind seemed concentrated in his. His cold sepulchral manner, the

ardonic sneer which ever played about his lips, marked him as a man without a friend—friends whom he had none. The most efficient advocate the British empire ever produced, he had no reputation as a lawyer, and gave anything but satisfaction as a judge. Such was the man whom Lord Grey made Lord Chancellor, and on the principles of the Government of Ireland, accordingly, he has devoted his opportunities, not to advance the interests, to promote the prosperity, or increase the liberty of his native land, but solely and exclusively to heap offices, livings, and emoluments upon his sons, until the fate and fortunes of the Hanseatic have become a matter of ridicule and disgust, as the English language is read and understood. As to Lord Anglesy—poor man—a compound of the most ridiculous weakness, with some splendid and useful theories. After this appointment, I had a dialogue with him, length with him if that may be called a dialogue, where we talk was almost exclusively his, but in which I ventured to predict to him that he would not be six months in Ireland before he became the most unpopular Lord Lieutenant that country ever saw. Alas, he took care to verify my prediction within one fortnight after his arrival in Dublin. Lord Grey should have known him better. It was next to madness to confide in a country squaw, who had no talents of governing than any other in the world, to a man of whom it could for one moment be believed that the Duke of Devonshire publicly declared, he was the greatest fool he ever knew; and, accordingly, believe, you may, that Lord Grey was the greatest fool in the world could not more effectually misgovern Ireland than did Lord Anglesy. Lord Grey’s folly was the greater because his connexion with you. He should have consulted you—there was no excuse for his not consulting you. He ought not to have made arrangements for Ireland without having the benefit of your knowledge in this country, and of your sound advice. He might, indeed, have consulted you, but he had no time to do so; he had to earn his personal hostility so long since 1825; and that hostility—invisible, because a direct consequence of his misrule of Ireland; but there is no excuse for his not consulting you. He had to wait the subsequent faults and follies which he had committed, he consulted you and attended to your advice.”

DON CARLOS AND HIS FAMILY INCAPABLE OF INHERITING.—The Liberator of the Procurores, against Ministers, by a vote of 57 to 35, on the 5th Sept.

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER.—The gigantic undertaking of the Emperor Nicholas, to erect a monument to the memory of his brother, Alexander, is one of the most stupendous works of human industry ever undertaken. It is a work of colossal dimensions, and the materials employed are of the most magnificent quality. The monument consists of a single block of granite, eighty-four feet in length, placed on a pedestal and base, and the height of the whole is one hundred and sixty feet.

THE LUGGAGE BLOCK OF GRANITE WHICH FORMS THE SHAFT, RISES FROM A QUARRY IN FINLAND. IN ITS ROUGH STATE IT WAS CONVEYED TO THE WATER-SIDE ON ROLLERS, AND WITH MOST INCREDIBLE LABOR WAS PLACED ON BOARD AN ENORMOUS FLAT BOTTOMED VESSEL CONSTRUCTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PURPOSE.

THE DAY ON WHICH THIS ENORMOUS MASS WAS PLACED IN A PERPENDICULAR POSITION, WAS A HOLIDAY IN ST. PETERSBURGH. IT WAS THE 11TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1828, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDER. IT WAS AN INTERESTING SIGHT. THE TOWERS AND MACHINERY EMPLOYED FOR THE PURPOSE, WERE ARRANGED WITH MUCH SKILL AND ingenuity. Two thousand men were employed in the operation, and the whole was completed in a few days.

CHINA.—We have been politely favored, says the N. Y. Gazette, with the following extract from a letter written by the captain of an American ship, upon his leaving Canton, to a friend in this city:—

“The opening of the English trade will, I apprehend, be the first step towards revolutionizing China. The moral effect of such an event, not only with regard to China, but to the whole eastern world, will be very great; and although I am not versed enough in political economy to pretend to divine the consequences, yet I cannot help looking forward to this new era with a great deal of interest. The prejudices of the Chinese are beginning to give way, under the conviction of their own senses, that strangers are at least equal to them in the arts as well as arms. Our manners are beginning to be copied by them—our language is studied; and what is more important and singular, our religion is not only tolerated by the government, but is engaged to be taught by the mass of the people in the marine provinces; and notwithstanding the avowed enemies of missions may say, Christianity is publicly studied, and publicly preached, by the Chinese themselves, within the very walls of Canton.”

UNITED STATES.—Great Fire at Rochester.—When the mail left Rochester on Monday evening last (8 o’clock), a very destructive fire was still raging, which broke out at 10 o’clock, at the residence of Messrs. Smith, and which spread with astonishing rapidity, and was already done at that hour was estimated at more than 40,000 to 50,000 dollars.—N. York, Oct. 25.

CHENAM.—Our merchants are indebted to Captain Thomas Bennett, of the New-York and Liverpool packet line, for the introduction of a new article into their business. Chenam (the East India name) is made by mixing slacked and fine pulverized lime with whole oil, to the consistency of mortar. It is so tenacious that it adheres immediately wherever applied, and is entirely impervious to water, and becomes perfectly hard, and in the same manner, it is used for the purposes of the copper and sheet-iron, and in some instances in both places. The copper is put on while the Chenam is soft, and adheres to it so completely, that no water passes between them; and it is said that copper on vessels which have a coat of Chenam will last for a long time.

Death of William Blackwood.—We have to announce the death of this distinguished publisher and excellent man, which took place on Tuesday morning, at his house, No. 3 Ainslie-place.

The corn trade is depressed in London, and the price is low, notwithstanding the favorable promise of the harvest; owing to the impression that a large stock is still in the hands of the farmers.

Large seizures of smuggled tea have been made in London since the opening of the tea trade, and the contraband operations are carried on to a very great extent.

In Spain the contending parties were much in the same state in which they were left by the previous accounts. Some slight advances had been gained over the insurgents, but nothing decisive. The Cortes had declared Don Carlos and his family incapable of inheriting the crown; and by a majority of two, in the Chamber of the Procuradores, had determined to establish the full liberty of the Press!

By letters from Madrid of the 8th, it appears, that the Committee of Finance have decided that the whole of the loans of the old Cortes ought to be recognised, and the remainder of the foreign debt cancelled. It was believed that their report would be adopted by the Cortes. M. Martinez de la Rosa, it is said sent in his resignation on the 8th, and his example was followed by all other ministers, except Count Toreno, who had been charged with the task of forming a new administration. All the articles of the Declaration of Rights had been adopted by the Chamber of Procuradores, some of them by very large majorities. In reply to an inquiry made by General Burton, relative to the course of the war in the Northern provinces, M. Martinez de la Rosa, vindicated the government from the charge of inactivity, and declared that their efforts were limited by the state of the treasury.

London papers of the 20th declare that the Carlists were again acting on the offensive in the north of Spain, but no results of importance had occurred.

Lisbon accounts of the 8th represent Don Pedro as suffering severely from the dropsy. The Duke of Luchtemberg, a brother of the Empress, is the intended husband of the young Queen. A serious disturbance occurred in Lisbon on the 6th, owing to a meeting on the part of 1200 French soldiers, who killed their commanding officer, and took possession of the barracks at Val de Perreira. A convent, in which all the Miguelites taken at Madeira, were lodged, was set on fire, and nearly two hundred lives were lost.

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THE OBSERVER. ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1834.

By the last Western Mail, and by a gentleman from New-York, we have received papers of that city to Saturday the 25th inst. They contain London dates to the 21st September, forwarded by the packet ship Hannibal. A summary of their contents will be found below.—In a preceding column we have given a copy of the Spanish “Bill of Rights,” as presented to the Chamber of Procuradores on the 28th August; and we are very glad to find by the subsequent accounts, that the whole of the Articles have been adopted by the Chamber. Spain, with her liberal Cortes, and the liberty of the Press, which has recently been secured to her, may ere long become one of the most enlightened Governments of Europe—a result which passing events in that country seem fully to indicate.

Latest from Europe.—London papers of the evening of the 21st, and Portsmouth of the 22d, have been received by the packet ship Hannibal.

The dinner to Earl Grey was given at Edinburgh on the 11th Sept. It was a very splendid affair. The number of persons present was about 2000. Earl Grey, in the evening, addressed the assembly in a noble and eloquent manner, and was received with acclamations of the most enthusiastic kind.

The noble Earl said he felt completely inadequate to express all the feelings of satisfaction, of gratitude, and of pride for the honor done him. This meeting was an unparalleled one, and he believed there was no example in the history of the world, embracing as it did the numerous and intelligent persons of all ranks, and of all nations, united in a common feeling to support that liberal line of policy, and that system of government which was calculated to secure to the people their just rights, and to all the branches of the Executive its necessary authority.

The noble Earl continued—there is, gentlemen, another reflection peculiarly affecting myself, which presents itself to me on this proud occasion—namely, that this most gratifying of all honors is not paid to a Minister unwearily raised to power, in the vigor of his age, with his health being strong, and his mind clear; but before him, and bearing out an expectation, the most of official benefits, not yet conferred,—no, gentlemen, this proud mark of distinction has been given to a Minister, who has descended. I will not say has fallen, from power, whose official life is ended, whose long Parliamentary career is hastening to a final close.—to one when the balance has been struck between his promises and his performance, to one when the law, as far as he is concerned, presents no object either for hope or for fear. If, gentlemen, I have been at last the beneficiary of the confidence of a gracious Sovereign, and supported first by the confidence of a gracious Sovereign, to whom the people owe a debt of gratitude which they never can pay, but by that general tribute of official loyalty to which he is so fully entitled—

If, I say, I was enabled, first by the confidence of a gracious Prince, and next by the support of the people, to accomplish the great object of that great cause, I desire that no better remembrance of me should descend to posterity, and that no better inscription should be engraved on my tomb, than that I assisted in restoring to the people of England and Scotland their rights and liberties, and that I supported the same principles as those which Parliamentary Reform was founded—namely, the principles of strengthening and preserving the settled institutions of the State—proceeding, I say, upon those principles, we shall have the power of electing such further improvements as the necessities of the time may require, and which, in doing that, I am sure that I need not say to such a meeting as this that we should carefully abstain from pressing any extreme or violent changes. Throughout the progress I have made in Scotland, I have never found one who was not a zealous attachment to the principles of liberty, but also a zealous attachment to the principles of our mixed Government. I have found men who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them—men who prize liberty above all things, and who, in its defence, if needs were, are prepared to sacrifice their lives, and to shed their blood for its sake. But who, at the same time, are impressed with the same feelings, that for the sake of liberty itself, the peace and order of society, and the authority of the laws must be sustained, and the just powers of a regular and beneficial Government duly supported.—We have lived in extraordinary times, we are surrounded by which will secure the just rights of the people, but in the accomplishment of that great work, strong passions were on all sides excited, which could not be expected all at once to subside. I trust that the passions which have been excited on both sides, will speedily subside, and I rejoice in the hope to see those feelings, succeeded on the one hand by the sense of the necessity of the measures, and on the other, by a sense of the necessity of the measures, and by a sense of the necessity of the measures.

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Latest from Europe.—London papers of the evening of the 21st, and Portsmouth of the 22d, have been received by the packet ship Hannibal.

The dinner to Earl Grey was given at Edinburgh on the 11th Sept. It was a very splendid affair. The number of persons present was about 2000. Earl Grey, in the evening, addressed the assembly in a noble and eloquent manner, and was received with acclamations of the most enthusiastic kind.

The noble Earl said he felt completely inadequate to express all the feelings of satisfaction, of gratitude, and of pride for the honor done him. This meeting was an unparalleled one, and he believed there was no example in the history of the world, embracing as it did the numerous and intelligent persons of all ranks, and of all nations, united in a common feeling to support that liberal line of policy, and that system of government which was calculated to secure to the people their just rights, and to all the branches of the Executive its necessary authority.

The noble Earl continued—there is, gentlemen, another reflection peculiarly affecting myself, which presents itself to me on this proud occasion—namely, that this most gratifying of all honors is not paid to a Minister unwearily raised to power, in the vigor of his age, with his health being strong, and his mind clear; but before him, and bearing out an expectation, the most of official benefits, not yet conferred,—no, gentlemen, this proud mark of distinction has been given to a Minister, who has descended. I will not say has fallen, from power, whose official life is ended, whose long Parliamentary career is hastening to a final close.—to one when the balance has been struck between his promises and his performance, to one when the law, as far as he is concerned, presents no object either for hope or for fear. If, gentlemen, I have been at last the beneficiary of the confidence of a gracious Sovereign, and supported first by the confidence of a gracious Sovereign, to whom the people owe a debt of gratitude which they never can pay, but by that general tribute of official loyalty to which he is so fully entitled—

If, I say, I was enabled, first by the confidence of a gracious Prince, and next by the support of the people, to accomplish the great object of that great cause, I desire that no better remembrance of me should descend to posterity, and that no better inscription should be engraved on my tomb, than that I assisted in restoring to the people of England and Scotland their rights and liberties, and that I supported the same principles as those which Parliamentary Reform was founded—namely, the principles of strengthening and preserving the settled institutions of the State—proceeding, I say, upon those principles, we shall have the power of electing such further improvements as the necessities of the time may require, and which, in doing that, I am sure that I need not say to such a meeting as this that we should carefully abstain from pressing any extreme or violent changes. Throughout the progress I have made in Scotland, I have never found one who was not a zealous attachment to the principles of liberty, but also a zealous attachment to the principles of our mixed Government. I have found men who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them—men who prize liberty above all things, and who, in its defence, if needs were, are prepared to sacrifice their lives, and to shed their blood for its sake. But who, at the same time, are impressed with the same feelings, that for the sake of liberty itself, the peace and order of society, and the authority of the laws must be sustained, and the just powers of a regular and beneficial Government duly supported.—We have lived in extraordinary times, we are surrounded by which will secure the just rights of the people, but in the accomplishment of that great work, strong passions were on all sides excited, which could not be expected all at once to subside. I trust that the passions which have been excited on both sides, will speedily subside, and I rejoice in the hope to see those feelings, succeeded on the one hand by the sense of the necessity of the measures, and on the other, by a sense of the necessity of the measures, and by a sense of the necessity of the measures.

Death of William Blackwood.—We have to announce the death of this distinguished publisher and excellent man, which took place on Tuesday morning, at his house, No. 3 Ainslie-place.

The corn trade is depressed in London, and the price is low, notwithstanding the favorable promise of the harvest; owing to the impression that a large stock is still in the hands of the farmers.

Large seizures of smuggled tea have been made in London since the opening of the tea trade, and the contraband operations are carried on to a very great extent.

In Spain the contending parties were much in the same state in which they were left by the previous accounts. Some slight advances had been gained over the insurgents, but nothing decisive. The Cortes had declared Don Carlos and his family incapable of inheriting the crown; and by a majority of two, in the Chamber of the Procuradores, had determined to establish the full liberty of the Press!

By letters from Madrid of the 8th, it appears, that the Committee of Finance have decided that the whole of the loans of the old Cortes ought to be recognised, and the remainder of the foreign debt cancelled. It was believed that their report would be adopted by the Cortes. M. Martinez de la Rosa, it is said sent in his resignation on the 8th, and his example was followed by all other ministers, except Count Toreno, who had been charged with the task of forming a new administration. All the articles of the Declaration of Rights had been adopted by the Chamber of Procuradores, some of them by very large majorities. In reply to an inquiry made by General Burton, relative to the course of the war in the Northern provinces, M. Martinez de la Rosa, vindicated the government from the charge of inactivity, and declared that their efforts were limited by the state of the treasury.

London papers of the 20th declare that the Carlists were again acting on the offensive in the north of Spain, but no results of importance had occurred.

Lisbon accounts of the 8th represent Don Pedro as suffering severely from the dropsy. The Duke of Luchtemberg, a brother of the Empress, is the intended husband of the young Queen. A serious disturbance occurred in Lisbon on the 6th, owing to a meeting on the part of 1200 French soldiers, who killed their commanding officer, and took possession of the barracks at Val de Perreira. A convent, in which all the Miguelites taken at Madeira, were lodged, was set on fire, and nearly two hundred lives were lost.

Great devastation has been occasioned by recent storms in Switzerland. The magnificent road from Milan to Monte Stivo has been completely destroyed, and the road from Turin, and the road from Turin to the Pasterthal very seriously injured. The passage over the Brenner is the only one remaining open.

It is stated in letters from Constantinople, that a note had been received by the Porte from the Russian Minister, declaring that the Emperor could not support the contest in which he was about to enter with the Vizier of Egypt, as the obligations of the treaty of the 8th of July related only to a defensive war.

Serious disturbances had taken place in the Mecca, occasioned by the arbitrary manner in which the tribute had been levied. Offensive operations had been undertaken by the government against the insurgents.

The U. S. frigate United States, in a trial of skill (sailing on a wind) in the Archipelago, beat the British squadron, The Thunderer, 74, the nearest to her, and the Endymion, frigate, the next.

There was some excitement among the diplomatists of Paris, growing out of a note from the King of Prussia to the cabinet of the Tuilleries, requiring the restoration of the Prussian Consul, to his office at Bayona.

The Astronomer Harding, who discovered the planet Juno, died at Göttingen, on the 31st of August.

The cholera was spreading into all parts of Spain, and causing great mortality.

The plague was raging in Constantinople.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5.—THE CHOLERA.—Up to this day there have been in all—cases, 1,293; recoveries, 213; deaths, 649; remain, 331. The King has applied for a vote of credit, of 500,000 dollars, to defray the extraordinary expenses caused by the prevailing disorder.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease has considerably increased since our last. The great majority of the cases have, thus far, occurred in Portland and at York Point. The number of cases reported since last Tuesday amounts to 39, and the deaths to 17. Total number of cases from the beginning, 84; cures, 40.—Subjoined are the reports for the last week.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Thursday morning, 30th October.

Six new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported to the Board since Tuesday morning—two of them fatal; one death also among those under treatment, from coexistent fever.

Saturday morning, 1st November.

The Board regret to announce an increase in the number of cases of Asiatic Cholera since Thursday morning, seventeen new cases having been reported by the Physicians, five terminating fatally, besides one death from those remaining over, and nearly all occurring in Portland.

Tuesday Morning, November 4.

Sixteen new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported by the Physicians since Saturday morning, four of them fatal; besides four deaths from those under treatment.

By Order of the Board of Health. J. R. PARTELOW, CLERK.

ACCIDENT.—On the 25th ult. Mr. RICHARD WOODS, of Fredericton, left his place in a boat to secure some timber which had broken loose and was drifting down the river. He had got as far down as the outlet of the Ormocro river, when, in consequence of the wind blowing fresh, accompanied with a rough sea, he attempted to land; in this attempt, the boat was struck by a sea, and Mr. W. was thrown into the water. Every exertion was used by several persons on shore to save him, but without effect, and he was drowned. His body was found two days afterwards. He was 28 years of age, a native of Fermanagh, Ireland, and brother of Mr. GEORGE WOODS, of Fredericton.

NEW SHIPS.—During last week, two more fine new ships had been added to the fleet already belonging to this port. One is called the Ann, and built at 470 tons, owned by Messrs. D. & P. Hatfield, and built at St. Martin’s, by Mr. Vail.—The other is named the Elizabeth Bentley, 542 tons, owned by Mr. N. S. Demill, and built by Mr. John Owens, Parish of Portland.—The former ship was towed to this port by the steamer Maid of the Mist.

In our last page will be found the account of the proceedings of the St. John Temperance Society at their meeting on Tuesday evening last.

The Legislature of Nova-Scotia is to meet for the dispatch of business on the 27th of November.

From the Courier of Saturday.

SORE THROAT.—We are happy to state that the Board of Health yesterday resolved on the establishment of Soup Houses, one of which is to be located in Portland, and the other in St. John. For the present, the Soup will be made and distributed at the Hospital, in Portland, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN C. WATKINS, to commence to-morrow; and another establishment will be opened in the City as soon as a suitable place can be provided. Persons needing Soup will be furnished with Tickets to Mr. Waterbury, on application to any member of the Board of Health, or the different Physicians in the City, by A. G. GILBERT, Mr. H. PEARCE, or RICHARD PEARCE, Esquires, the Soup Committee. We trust and hope that this measure will be attended with a very beneficial effect, and be as efficacious in checking the progress of the dreadful scourge now among us, as it has proved in Halifax and other places.

We also understand that the Board this day ordered six Bathing Tubs and a bale of Blankets to be provided, and placed in convenient situations for the use of the Poor, under the direction of the several members of the Medical profession in the City—another measure well calculated to relieve the indigent, and by the means of doing much good.

PROMOTION.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. F. Love, Major of the 11th Foot, (late Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in this Province,) has been promoted (without purchase) to the Lieutenant-Colony of the 76th, vacant by the death of Lieut. Col. John Clarke.

Melancholy Accident.—A most melancholy accident happened on the river yesterday morning. Mr. WISE, of Douglastown, accompanied with four other persons, in attempting to board the bark Ocean, on her passage up the river, the boat in which they were, came in contact with another in tow of the bark, and immediately upset. Two of the men were jammed between the boats, and immediately sunk to the hell, in his praiseworthy endeavours to save Mr. WISE, fell overboard, and was also lost. We have only heard the names of two of the sufferers: one was named Wilson, the other Conway. The former was a single man, the other married, and had left a widow and several small children; and to add to their distress, we understand, that their dwelling, situated on the south west branch, was totally consumed by fire, with its contents, a few days since.—Miranachi Gleaner, Oct. 28.

The freshets have risen considerably, and several large lots of timber have in consequence been brought to market; and as our full fleet has been far more numerous than we had calculated on, this supply has been very opportune.—It.

QUEBEC, October 20.—The dark day of Friday last, the 17th instant, was attended by the usual accompaniments of the fall of substances colouring very darkly all standing waters. The deposit of sulphurous matter which takes place a great many times in the year, and particularly after heavy thunder showers, is easily accounted for by the extreme tendency to evaporation of that substance, so generally distributed in the earth, which may be precipitated by a change of temperature, the rain, or electric shocks. It is not so easy to account for the appearance of the colouring matter of the dark days. Volcanoes do exist on this continent; but none are known to be very remarkable, or to be subject to extraordinary eruptions; nor is it likely that these eruptions would uniformly take place in the autumn months, on which the dark days always

do. It is more phenomena to smoke and other parts of the continent of the specific air to winter, my obscurities with

From the Editor of the Liberator, George Fred. Ruxton, General, in the name of John Simcoe, Esq., General, in the name of Abraham K. ...

SUBSCRIBE TO THE OBSERVER.—HON. M. DAY, the 13th of County, on a Meeting

At a Meeting of the Board of Health, Mr. Saunders, J. A. ...

“ W. T. P. ... “ A. L. ... “ Putnam, ... “ Robinson, ... “ Chandler, ... “ Clay, ...

The Advocates, the Liberator, and the Liberator, should be signed by the next No.

1. That the ... 2. That the ... 3. That the ... 4. That the ... 5. That the ...

6. That the ... 7. That the ... 8. That the ... 9. That the ... 10. That the ...

11. That the ... 12. That the ... 13. That the ... 14. That the ... 15. That the ...

16. That the ... 17. That the ... 18. That the ... 19. That the ... 20. That the ...

21. That the ... 22. That the ... 23. That the ... 24. That the ... 25. That the ...

26. That the ... 27. That the ... 28. That the ... 29. That the ... 30. That the ...

31. That the ... 32. That the ... 33. That the ... 34. That the ... 35. That the ...

36. That the ... 37. That the ... 38. That

do. It is more natural, we think, to attribute these phenomena to the transmission to the north of the smokestacks which have collected in the southern parts of the continent, and which, by the rapid changes of the specific gravity of the atmosphere on the change to winter, may be driven northward, and produce the obscurities witnessed.—*Nelson's Gaz.*

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, October 29.

**PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.**  
George Frederick Street, Esquire, to be Solicitor General, in the room of Robert Parker, Esquire.  
John Simpson Saunders, Esquire, to be Advocate General, in the room of George F. Street, Esquire.  
Abraham K. S. Wetmore, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of Carleton, in the room of John M. Robinson, Esquire.  
William Napier and Joseph Read, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the Port of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester.

**SUPREME COURT.—Circuit in Michaelmas Vacation.**—Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, St. John, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1854. Ditto in King's County, on Tuesday, the 27th day of the same month.

**At a Meeting of the Bar, held in the Court House in Fredericton, on Wednesday the 22d day of October, 1854.**  
PRESENT: The Attorney General, Mr. C. P. Wetmore. The Advocate General, Mr. A. K. S. Wetmore. Mr. Saunders, K. C. J. A. Street, J. M. Robinson, W. H. Peters, A. L. Street, Putnam, Robinson, Chandler, Cleary, Mr. C. P. Wetmore, " Dibblee, " Wright, " J. M. Robinson, " Parley, " J. W. Chandler, " Bertou, " Wilmet, " Fisher, " Needham.

The Attorney General in the Chair.

The Advocate General, from a Committee previously appointed for that purpose, reported the following Resolutions, which having been fully considered, approved, and agreed to, it was Resolved the same should be signed by the Chairman, and published in the next Royal Gazette.

- That the Members of the Bar view with deep regret, the appointment of a Gentleman from England, who is a total stranger to the Province, to fill the important situation of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- That the practice which has prevailed in this Province, for nearly the last half century, of selecting Judges from the Members of the profession resident therein, has given just ground to believe, that in the opinion of the Home Government, the Bar of this Province afforded men sufficiently qualified to fill the Judicial situation; and that they would have been the present state of the profession, now greatly increased in numbers, does not furnish any just grounds for deviating from that practice.
- That the high and important nature of the Judicial situation, thus held forth as an object of attainment by the Members of the Bar, has afforded a strong stimulus to honourable exertion in the pursuit of legal knowledge, and in the practice of the profession; and that its operation has been highly beneficial as well to the Bar as to the Country; while the removal of this incentive, in depriving the Bar of the prospect of advancement, must necessarily tend to degrade the profession at large, and to discourage those, who by talents and character, have a right to look forward to promotion.
- That a measure of this kind, having a tendency to drive men of honourable feeling from the practice of the Law, and to place it in the hands of those, who are actuated solely by the hope of pecuniary emolument, must have a pernicious effect upon the well-being of the Country at large; to which it is a matter of the highest interest, that men of talent, honor, and integrity should fill the profession.
- That the various enactments of English Law and Practice, which exist in this local jurisdiction, as well as the numerous Enactments of the Provincial Legislature, imperatively require a due course of Study, and also experience in the Colonial Courts, in order to qualify a Judge satisfactorily to discharge the important duties of his office.
- That we feel bound, as well in justice to the Profession of which we are members, as to the Country at large, in which our lot is cast, to address an humble and respectful Memorial to His Majesty, embodying the sentiments contained in the foregoing Resolutions, and praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased, by some other mark of His Royal favour, to reward the merits of the Gentlemen recently appointed; and at the same time to restore to the Bar of New-Branswick the gracious countenance and protection which it has heretofore enjoyed.
- And lastly, Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to forward such Memorial, with such remarks as His Excellency may deem it proper to make thereupon.

Mr. Parker, from a Committee previously appointed for that purpose, reported a draft of an Address to the Throne, founded upon the foregoing Resolutions, which having been duly considered and approved, was ordered to be engrossed for Signature by the Members of the Bar throughout the Province.

CHARLES J. PETERS, Attorney General.  
D. L. ROBINSON, Secretary. Chairman.

The following letter has been handed to us by John Wilson, Esquire, in this place, and will no doubt be interesting to the Commercial world.

BARBADOS, September 20, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—The following changes which will take place in the charges on vessels entering at this port, after the 10th prox. we beg leave to submit for your future government. For eight years there have been collected at the Custom House for defraying the officers salaries, 2s. 6d. stg. (or 22 cents) per ton, and after that period 1s. 6d. stg. or 24 cents per ton.

For the above term, the old Colonial duty will be reduced from 40 to 16 cents per ton, but the law does not provide for it beyond that time.

The charges therefore for the next eight years, will be fully equal to sixty-eight cents per ton, payable twice a year by vessels under sixty tons, and each time of entry of those exceeding that burthen.

By this act of Legislation so injurious in its consequences to the shipping and commerce of the Island, the British Government are pledged to refund the amount of American duties, which has been appropriated to the payment of the salaries of the customs establishment at this port for the last eight years, rated at £24,000 to £25,000 sterling.

We are, &c.

H. ARNOTT & Co.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—With inexpressible satisfaction I read in last Saturday's paper, the information that a Soup-house has been established in Portland, but was greatly surprised to find that a similar beneficial institution for the poor was to be delayed, till "a suitable place can be provided." Why surely the Corporation cannot for one moment plead the want of a suitable place, when at the same time a very eligible portion of their own public building in the Market Square is actually occupied for the infemous purpose of retailing rum? Yes, at the very moment that the most awful epidemic ever known is raging amongst us, and causing the establishment of public Soup-houses for the relief of the indigent and prostrate, a tenant holder of the Corporation is allowed to devote a large portion of his most barren of the most fatal predisposition to the dreadful malarial, and thus actually promoting the fatality which the Corporation themselves are seeking the means to alleviate! In the name of humanity, of expediency and consistency, then, let them instantly give up that building from the pollution and infection of rum-selling, and turn it into a soup-house for the benefit of those very creatures who are dignifying our eyes as now rapidly destroying. Let the poor now receive nourishment and health from the place where they have hitherto derived only poison and death; and let our civic authorities boldly gaze for themselves the honourable and safe result of being more careful for the lives and health of their fellow-citizens, than the degradation of the municipal Corporation. It can be no true economy, in times like these, to gain money derived from the diffusion of drunkenness, poverty, disease and crime, and then to spend more (probably) in providing antidotes to the very evils they have themselves assisted in engendering, and relief for wretches they have contributed to render miserable. It may be said, that the tenant of "Holly Kitchin" (as he is called), cannot be ejected till his term has expired, but surely, Sir, if the public health and safety require it, there is ample power. Let the Board of Health determine this risk of interruption to be a nuisance dangerous to the health of the community, (and no one can deny the fact), and require its suppression, and we can believe the Corporation will venture to refuse it. Hoping soon to see "Soup-Kitchens" required under the door of this (now) public intoxication.

Yours, &c.

Remain Sir, Yours, &c.

CIVIS.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 to 12 o'clock.  
JOHN M. WILSON, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.  
COUNSELLOR FOR NOVEMBER:  
JOHN FLOYD, F. A. KINNEAR, A. S. PERKINS.  
All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

**SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.**  
Deposited in October, - - - £315 1 3  
Withdrawn ditto, - - - 98 2 4

**WARRANTS** up to No. 869, will be paid on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M., Mr. John Ratter, to Miss Ann Robertson, both of Sussex, King's County.

On the 23d, by the same, Mr. Charles Armstrong, to Miss Martha Jane Day, both of Portland Parish.

On the 27th, at Cumberland Bay, Grand Lake, by the same, Mr. Hector McLean, to Miss Jane McLean, both of the Parish of Waterborough, Queen's County.

On the 28th, in this City, by the same, Mr. William A. Johnston, to Miss Rachel Thomas.

By the same, Mr. Thomas Nixon, to Miss Elizabeth W. Anley, both of this city.

**DIED.**  
On Wednesday last, William John Peacock, son of Mr. James Ballentine, aged 4 years.  
On Friday evening, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. William Jacobs, aged 41, leaving a husband and four children to lament their loss.

In the Parish of Portland, on the 29th ult. of Asiatie Cholera, Mr. Donk Mackay, ship carpenter, son of Mr. W. Rapert Mackay, of Cullinnes, Scotland.

Suddenly, on Thursday evening, of cholera, Mr. Daniel Mc Coy, cooper, York Point, aged 47 years.

On Saturday, John Edward, infant son of Mr. Thomas W. Booth, aged 1 year and 7 months.

**PORT OF SAINT JOHN.**

ARRIVED.

393. Wednesday, brig Charlotte, Rees, London, 40.—J. Wishart, clerk.

400. Thursday, ship Dorothy, Dearness, Liverpool, 48.—R. Rankin & Co. Ballast.

401. Brig Katherine, Marshall, Belfast, 45.—Master, goods.

402. Sch'r Russell, Clarke, New-York, 7.—Blackie & Estey, flour.

403. Friday, sch'r Atlanta, Griffith, New-York, 6.—R. Rankin & Co. assorted cargo.

404. Saturday, sch'r Lavinia, Vaughan, Boston, 5.—W. Vaughan, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Ship Clarkson, Watson, Hull, timber.  
Brig Margaret, Smith, Dundalk, deals.  
Brig Little Mary, Rankine, Barbados, fish & lumber.  
Lark, McKenny, Barbados, fish & lumber.

The brig Daniel O'Connell, Warnock, from Treon, (arrived last week), sustained considerable damage in a heavy gale on the 14th September, having lost yards, sails, boats, bulwarks, &c. On the 17th, in lat. 50, long. 37, 12 W. fell in with the wreck of the large Mary, of London, from Quebec, bound to Bristol, water-logged, and although the brig was under close reefed topsails, the wind being high at the time, Capt. Warnock succeeded in rescuing ten of the crew, the only survivors, the master, (Capt. Armstrong), the mate, carpenter, and a few others being washed overboard in the gale of the 14th.

Miscellaneous, Oct. 21.—The bark Adm. of Whitley, Capt. Heselton, in ballast, from Liverpool, consigned to Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co. at this port, was stranded on Point Esplanade, on the night of Tuesday last—Crew saved. Vessel condemned.

Look out for Pirates.—Capt. Jenks, of brig Ellen, which arrived yesterday morning from Maracaibo, reports, that on the 34 inst. lat. 24 52, long. 73 10, he was brought to and boarded by a piratical schooner mounting 10 guns, with a crew of about 80 men. Baltimore clipper built, showing a black and white flag—robbed them of a lawyer, coils of rigging, very stores, &c. without ceremony, and on leaving, very politely bid them good morning, wishing them a pleasant voyage. Money appeared to be their principal object. All the men who boarded the Helen spoke Portuguese.—*Boston Gazette.*

**FLANNELS, SERGES, & BLANKETS.**  
200 PIECES red and white FLANNELS, 66 do. milled white Serges, 16 pieces milled white Kerseys, 50 do. red Serges; 200 pairs Blankets.  
For sale by S. WIGGINS & SON, 4th November.

**FRESH OAT-MEAL.**  
20 BARRELS fresh ground OAT-MEAL, just received from Onslow, Nova-Scotia, for sale cheap by GEORGE A. LOCKHART, North Market Wharf, 4th November.

**CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.**  
The subscribers have received, direct from the Manufacturers, on a Consignment—  
A FEW Bales WOOLLENS, comprising—  
Superfine and second Cloths; double and single milled Cassimeres; a few pieces very fine and stout Water-proof CLOTH, for Top Coats, &c., which will be sold at a small advance.  
4th Nov. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

**STATIONERY, &c.**  
POT, FOOLCAP, POST, & LETTER PAPER; an assortment of BLANK BOOKS, of various descriptions, SELLING BOOKS, &c., just received and for sale at very low prices, wholesale or retail, by GEORGE BLATCH, 607 G. B. being shortly about to transmit orders to the Patentees of the celebrated and favourite PICOLO PIANOFORTES, respectfully intimates to his friends, that those wishing to have instruments imported for them by the first Spring ship from London, should favour him with their orders previous to the 8th instant.  
Market-Square, St. John, N. B., November 4th, 1854.

**GENESEE FLOUR.**  
40 BARRELS Genesee Superior FLOUR, from new Wheat, just received by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN, 4th Nov.

**TOBACCO.**  
120 KEGS and Boxes manufactured TOBACCO, all qualities and prices, from 6d. to 1s. 12 lb.—now landing ex schooner Atlanta, from New-York, and for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN, 4th Nov.

**TO RENT.**  
And possession given immediately.  
THE Second Flat of a HOUSE in the Market Square, with every convenience attached, including a Well of excellent Water.—Enquire at the Office, 4th November, 1854.

**TO RENT.**  
And possession given immediately.  
ONE Flat of the Subscriber's HOUSE in Charlotte-street.  
October 21. JAMES G. LESTER.

**D. & P. HATFIELD**  
Have recently received an assortment of **BRITISH GOODS,**  
Suitable for the Season, consisting of:  
SUPERFINE Forest, Habit, and Pilot CLOTHS, Hosiery, hosiery, Flannels, plain and twilled; Blankets, Carpeting, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons, Tartans, Merinos, Bombazines, Bombazines, Cambrils, black Veil Crapes, Cassimere Shaws, Linens, Selvins; Writing, Wrapping, and Sewing PAPER, and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax; Leaf Sugar, HARDWARE, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c.

8000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT, for approved payment, St. John, 4th November, 1854.

**ANTIGUA MOLASSES & SUGAR.**  
30 PUNS, superior Antigua MOLASSES, 4 hds. and 15 barrels SUGAR.  
Just received by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN, Oct. 25.

**FRESH RICE.—15** Tonnes, received per Boxer, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN, 4th Nov.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.—DIRECT.**  
THE FINE EAST SAILING BARQUE "SHERBROOKE," GEORGE WILKIE, Master, WILL sail for the above Port on the 20th instant—has a fine Cabin, and a few Passengers will be taken at a low rate. Apply to the Master on board, or to 4th November. GREGG & HALL.

**FOR NEWRY.**  
THE fine fast sailing brig CUPID, WILL sail for NEWRY on or about the 6th of November next, and will take Cabin and Steerage Passengers on moderate terms.

Arrangements will also be made for bringing out Passengers from Newry by the said Vessel early in the ensuing Spring.  
Apply to Capt. STEPHENSON on board, or to WILLIAM DOUGAN, St. John, October 21.

**FOR LONDON.—DIRECT.**  
To return in the Spring—leaving London on or before the 15th of March.  
The fine fast-sailing first-class A 1 BARQUE "ATHOL," WILLIAM MCCREADY, MASTER; WILL sail for LONDON direct on the 8th November—her accommodations in the Cabin will be found superior. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or JOHN ROBERTSON, St. John, October 14.

The ATHOL is intended regularly for the London trade, and will positively sail at the time stated, if the weather permits. Persons engaging Freight here for their Spring Goods, will have a preference over any other that may offer.  
St. John, October 14.

**FOR CHARTER.**  
The handsome and fast sailing Brig GARLAND, WITTELTON, Master, 300 tons Register—Will take a Cargo for England, Ireland, or Scotland. Apply to the Master on board, or to J. & H. KINNEAR, 21st October.

**FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter.**  
The superior copper fastened and coppered Brig "NIGER," 208 Tons,—can be sent to sea with very little expense. Apply to W. T. LEAVITT, North Market Wharf, 2d September.

**TO LET.**  
FROM the 1st November to the 1st May next, THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Subscriber, lower end of Duke-street, containing a Parlour and a Sitting Room, two Bed Rooms, a Cellar, Garret, &c.; together with a Barn, Wood Yard, and Garden in the rear.—Possession given 1st November. Enquire on the premises. ISABELLA GRUNDY, 28th October.

**SALT & COALS.**  
3000 BUSHELS SALT, 100 Chalds. best House COAL, now landing from the Barque Louisa, from Liverpool, and for sale low if applied for immediately. G. BALL, 21st October.

**SPUNYARN, GLASSWARE, &c.**  
23 CASKS assorted GLASSWARE, 1 ton Spun yarn, 60 Bolls MICHIGAN CANVASS, 50 Casks Bottled PORTWINE, 10 Cases SUGAR CANDY, 1 Chain CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 90 fathoms, 1 do. ditto, 1 3/8 inch, do. new make; Received per the Lady Campbell and Louisa, J. & H. KINNEAR, October 21.—47

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
Per INA from London, and GRANVILLE from Liverpool:  
**31 Bales and Packages,** containing the subscriber's usual extensive Stock of WOOLENS, PURS, HABERDASHERY, &c. which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH.  
Corner of Prince William & Church-Street, St. John, 23th October, 1854. P. DUFF.

**Ex INA, from London,**  
4 BALES—Consisting of Red FLANNEL, Valencia, Swansdown & Toilet VESTS; South-western, Oil Jackets, &c. MACKAY & CO., 21st October.

**FOR SALE,**  
1100 TONS Birch & White Pine TIMBER, ready for immediate delivery. JAMES KIRK, 21st October.

**American and Canada Stoves.**  
31 FRANKLIN, Cooking, and Hall Stoves, 12 Canada STOVES, assorted sizes, Per Carlton from Dept. J. & H. KINNEAR, October 21.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Has just received by the INA from London:  
30 PACKAGES of LINES, TWINES, &c. consisting of—  
Fine Salmon and Seine TWINE, Cod and Pollock LINES; Sail TWINE.

A choice selection of Herring NETS, which will be sold at rates much below what the same Goods can be purchased at any other Store in the city. JAMES T. HANFORD, 21st October.

**ELIZABETH,** from Halifax: Ex schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax: 18 HDS. and Three superior quality BROWN SUGAR, JOHN WALKER, 21st October.

**FALL GOODS.**  
The subscriber has received per late JOHN BENTLEY, from Liverpool:  
AN assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the season, which he offers for sale low for Cash.  
N. DISBROW, Jr.  
For sale at his Store, TRACTS, and other Religious Works belonging to the St. John Religious Tract Society, Prince William-street, 28th October.

**Liverpool Yellow Soap.**  
Just received per the Barque INDUSTRY:  
250 BOXES best Yellow SOAP.  
For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR, St. John, 25th Oct. 1854.—27

**LONDON HATS,**  
CAPS, MUFFS, TIPPETS, & BOAS.  
Just received from LONDON, per ship MONTROSE and brig INA; and from LIVERPOOL, per ship GRANVILLE:  
50 CASES very best quality short nap London Beaver HATS, manufactured for the Subscriber:  
12 Casks, containing—fine South Sea Seal, Otter, Chinchilli, Neutra, Jennet, Fish, Mack Field, Rich Pup Seal, and Hair Seal CAPS;  
MUFFS, TIPPETS, and BOAS, of various qualities;—together with those received a few weeks ago, make an assortment of over 3000 CAPS, well worthy the attention of purchasers. Wholesale or Retail. C. D. EVERITT, Market Square, St. John, 21st October, 1854.

**PRESERVED GINGER, &c.**  
Just received, a few Jars of East India Preserved GINGER, (about 7 lbs. each), for sale very low.  
Also—A few Bags of Family MEAL. W. H. SCOVILL, North Market Wharf, 14th October.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.**  
THE whole of the CAPITAL STOCK of the above Bank having been subscribed, Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Subscriber Stockholders will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next, in the Masonic Hall, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making, ordaining, and establishing such Bye-Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations, for the good management of the affairs of the said Bank, as shall be deemed necessary; and also for the purpose of choosing Thirteen Directors, being Subscriber Stockholders, to serve until the first Annual Meeting.

By authority and direction of the Committee.  
M. H. PERLEY, SOLICITOR, St. John, 11th October, 1854.

**IN THE PRESS,**  
And will be ready for delivery to subscribers early in December:  
(In one Vol. 18mo. bound in silk, with gilt edges.) "THE RISING VILLAGE," WITH OTHER POEMS. By OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

THE delay which has occurred in the publication of this volume, has been unavoidable—having been occasioned by the loss of the paper intended for the work, which was only recently replaced.  
St. John, October 18, 1854.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, under the Firm of P. DUFF & CO., having terminated this day, all persons having demands on the concern, will render the same for adjustment and payment; and those indebted thereunto, will please make immediate payment to P. DUFF, who is duly authorised to pay and receive all debts, due by and to the said concern.  
P. DUFF, A. BALLOCH, St. John, 1st October, 1854.

**JAMES HOWARD,** Tailor, Draper, and Ladies' Habit-maker, HAS removed from Cross-street to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MURPHY, Prince William-street; where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
Just received as above:  
A fresh supply of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING, which will be sold at extremely low prices, or made up into Garments, to suit purchasers, in the best style.  
St. John, Sept. 20th, 1854.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber being obliged to relinquish Business, on account of ill health, takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and hereby gives notice, that he has relinquished his right, in TAILORING, to  
MR. JAMES HOWARD, whom he cheerfully recommends to his Customers, with the hope that they will not forget to call at the Old Stand, where work will be done as usual with neatness and dispatch.  
Sept. 20, 1854. JOHN MURPHY.

**JOHN McMILLAN**  
Has received, and offers for sale at low prices for Cash—  
AN extensive Supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, Family and Pocket BIBLES, Prayer Books, Psalm Books, Manuals, &c. Also—Blank Books; Post, Pot, Letter, and Note PAPERS;  
PRINTING and WRAPPING ditto.  
BOOKBINDING executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable prices.  
St. John, 30th September.

St. John, May 20th, 1854.

**NEW GOODS.**  
The subscribers have received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow,  
66 Bales and Cases OF NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS WHICH will be found, on inspection, to be of the superior quality, and will be sold on the lowest possible terms, for satisfactory payments, at their Store in the Market Square.  
PARKS & HEGAN.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Has received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool:  
25 BOXES best London Sperm CANDLES, short 6's;  
25 Boxes Mould dirt, wax'd wicks, 4, 5, & 6's, 22 Casks London Brown Quarts and Pints, Boxes Poland Starch, Kags Mustard, Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Tenerife Wines, Pipes and hds. best Cognac BRANDY, and Hollands GIN, Bags Pepper, Bleached and Brown Canvas, Cordage, Pilot Cloth and Flusings, Sheet Iron, &c. JOHN V. THURGAR, October 25.

**AUCTION SALES.**

**STOVES, &c.—By Auction.**  
TO MORROW, (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber, at their Auction Room:  
20 STOVES, comprising a great variety of Cooking Stoves, Franklin's, &c., 10 Half-Tierces RICE, 2 Half-Pipes HOLLANDS, 1 Pipe COGNAC BRANDY, 1 ditto MADEIRA WINE, A few Barrels SUGAR, and sundry other Goods, to close Consignments.  
—A.L.S.—  
20 Pieces SATINETTS, 20 ditto superfine and second CLOTHS, 10 ditto double milled CASSIMERES, 3 Hds. SADDLES; 3 hds. SUGAR. Nov. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

On FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, by the subscriber, at his Auction Room:  
10 PIECES Drab and Olive Flusings, A part of a Pale Rose Blankets, 1 bale Bleached and Grey SHIRTINGS, 10 pieces fine Union Linen; pieces Carpeting, A quantity of Clothing suitable for the season, Shirts, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hensh Rugs, Men's and Youth's Hats and Caps, A lot of Window GLASS, 12x10 & 10x8, &c. —A.L.S.—  
200 boxes Bloom and Muscad Raisins, 2 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4 small casks Bottled PORT WINE. November 4. JOHN V. THURGAR.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of the Subscriber, a valuable assortment of GOODS, recently imported,—among which are the following articles:  
10 BLS. best London Brown STOUT,—4 dozen each, 3 pipes Cape Madeira WINE, 3 quarter-pipes MARSEILLES, 8 years old, 4 half-pipes MARSEILLES, 8 years old, 5 tierces Pot Barley, 10 boxes best London Sperm Candles, 40 ditto Tallow mould and dipt Candles, 50 barrels Irish Prime Meas PORK, 6 Anvils; 100 pair Sad Irons, 100 Pots, assorted; 30 Tea Kettles, 2 casks plate Nail, 3 bales superfine blue, black, and olive CLOTHS, 20 pieces Devonshire Kerseys, 1 bale white and red Flannels, 1 bale Merinos; 1 cask Haberdashery, 1 case patent linen Threads, assorted colors, 20 pieces white Serges; 10 pieces Assorted Tick, 50 pair Blankets; 100 pair Shoes, &c. &c. &c. TERMS.—Under £15, Money, over £15, Three Months.—Approved Endorsed Notes. 4th November. JOHN ROBERTSON.

**VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND**  
BY AUCTION.  
On FRIDAY the 21st day of November instant, at 12 o'clock, by the subscriber, at his Auction Room:  
A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, situate in the Parish of Saint Martins, distant about 22 miles from the City, and containing 600 acres, more or less, with a good Dwelling House thereon, and part of the Land cleared.—Terms made known at time of Sale. JOHN V. THURGAR, 4th November.

**VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,**  
FOR SALE.  
On MONDAY the 1st day of December next, will be Sold at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale)  
THE whole of the PROPERTY of the Subscriber, at the lower end of Charlotte-street, (East side), from the large yellow House on the corner of Charlotte and Brittain-streets, to low water mark, extending South of the Breakwater.—The Property will be sold in Lots of such dimensions as may suit Purchasers, a plan of which may be seen on application to the subscriber.  
Terms made known at the time of sale. MATTHEW PARTELLO, St. John, 16th Sept. 1854.

**CORONER'S SALE.**  
On MONDAY the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee House corner, will be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder:  
ALL the right, title and interest of the Honorable HARRY PETERS, having privilege of His Majesty's Council of New-Branswick, in the following described Premises in the City of Saint John, viz. —  
Lots No. 1272 and 1274, situated on the south side of Brittain-street, being each 40 feet front by 100 feet deep.—Also: That part of Lot No. 54, bounded on the west by Prince William-street, on the north by Church-street, on the east by a small alley-way leading from Church-street, and on the south by Property belonging to JOHN BENTLEY, Esquire, together with all Buildings thereon, and the appurtenances.—The said Property having been taken in Execution to satisfy a Judgment recovered in the Supreme Court against the said Hon. HARRY PETERS, at the suit of James Chaplin, James M. Chaplin, and John Shephard. JAMES T. HANFORD, St. John, 21st July, 1854. Coroner.

**Stuart's Antiquities of Athens,** in Five Volumes—new and elegantly bound,—is offered for sale at a less price than half the original cost. Apply to J. JOHNSTON, September 9.

**GOODS by the PEGGY.**  
2 BALES dark CALICOS, 4 do. Plain and Naps Pilot CLOTHS, 2 do. Red and White FLANNELS. GREGG & HALL, October 14.

**LANDING,**  
Ex schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:  
BOHEA and Congo TEA S.—for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, 21st October.

The subscriber has just received by the schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:  
43 CHESTS and Boxes BOHEA and Congo TEA S.—For sale at the lowest rates. 21st October. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Ex schooner Boxer, from Boston:—40 Barrels UNION S, of first quality. For sale by JOHN KERR, 21st October.

**TEA.**  
Per Barque Peewee, from Liverpool:  
198 BOXES Congo TEA, of a very superior quality, recommended particularly to the attention of Grocers and Families. 14th October. JOHN ROBERTSON.

**TEA—TEA—TEA!**  
From the E. I. Company's September Sale, Ex schooner Elizabeth:  
CHESTS fine Bohea, Congo, and Also in Store,—Chests and Boxes Twankay, Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas. JOHN WALKER, 14th October.

**SUPERIOR FRENCH WINES.**  
1 CASES (each 3 dozen) superior French WINE, of the most approved vintage, viz.: Champagne, Claret of 1854, Orléans, Frontignac, Sauternes, and Picardine. Will be sold at cost and charges. 7th Oct. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

do. It is more natural, we think, to attribute these phenomena to the transmission to the north of the smokestacks which have collected in the southern parts of the continent, and which, by the rapid changes of the specific gravity of the atmosphere on the change to winter, may be driven northward, and produce the obscurities witnessed.—*Nelson's Gaz.*

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, October 29.

**PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.**  
George Frederick Street, Esquire, to be Solicitor General, in the room of Robert Parker, Esquire.  
John Simpson Saunders, Esquire, to be Advocate General, in the room of George F. Street, Esquire.  
Abraham K. S. Wetmore, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of Carleton, in the room of John M. Robinson, Esquire.  
William Napier and Joseph Read, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the Port of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester.

**SUPREME COURT.—Circuit in Michaelmas Vacation.**—Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, St. John, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1854. Ditto in King's County, on Tuesday, the 27th day of the same month.

**At a Meeting of the Bar, held in the Court House in Fredericton, on Wednesday the 22d day of October, 1854.**  
PRESENT: The Attorney General, Mr. C. P. Wetmore. The Advocate General, Mr. A. K. S. Wetmore. Mr. Saunders, K. C. J. A. Street, J. M. Robinson, W. H. Peters, A. L. Street, Putnam, Robinson, Chandler, Cleary, Mr. C. P. Wetmore, " Dibblee, " Wright, " J. M. Robinson, " Parley, " J. W. Chandler, " Bertou, " Wilmet, " Fisher, " Needham.

The Attorney General in the Chair.

The Advocate General, from a Committee previously appointed for that purpose, reported the following Resolutions, which having been fully considered, approved, and agreed to, it was Resolved the same should be signed by the Chairman, and published in the next Royal Gazette.

- That the Members of the Bar view with deep regret, the appointment of a Gentleman from England, who is a total stranger to the Province, to fill the important situation of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- That the practice which has prevailed in this Province, for nearly the last half century, of selecting Judges from the Members of the profession resident therein, has given just ground to believe, that in the opinion of the Home Government, the Bar of this Province afforded men sufficiently qualified to fill the Judicial situation; and that they would have been the present state of the profession, now greatly increased in numbers, does not furnish any just grounds for deviating from that practice.
- That the high and important nature of the Judicial situation, thus held forth as an object of attainment by the Members of the Bar, has afforded a strong stimulus to honourable exertion in the pursuit of legal knowledge, and in the practice of the profession; and that its operation has been highly beneficial as well to the Bar as to the Country; while the removal of this incentive, in depriving the Bar of the prospect of advancement, must necessarily tend to degrade the profession at large, and to discourage those, who by talents and character, have a right to look forward to promotion.
- That a measure of this kind, having a tendency to drive men of honourable feeling from the practice of the Law, and to place it in the hands of those, who are actuated solely by the hope of pecuniary emolument, must have a pernicious effect upon the well-being of the Country at large; to which it is a matter of the highest interest, that men of talent, honor, and integrity should fill the profession.
- That the various enactments of English Law and Practice, which exist in this local jurisdiction, as well as the numerous Enactments of the Provincial Legislature, imperatively require a due course of Study, and also experience in the Colonial Courts, in order to qualify a Judge satisfactorily to discharge the important duties of his office.
- That we feel bound, as well in justice to the Profession of which we are members, as to the Country at large, in which our lot is cast, to address an humble and respectful Memorial to His Majesty, embodying the sentiments contained in the foregoing Resolutions, and praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased, by some other mark of His Royal favour, to reward the merits of the Gentlemen recently appointed; and at the same time to restore to the Bar of New-Branswick the gracious countenance and protection which it has heretofore enjoyed.
- And lastly, Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to forward such Memorial, with such remarks as His Excellency may deem it proper to make thereupon.

Mr. Parker, from a Committee previously appointed for that purpose, reported a draft of an Address to the Throne, founded upon the foregoing Resolutions, which having been duly considered and approved, was ordered to be engrossed for Signature by the Members of the Bar throughout the Province.

CHARLES J. PETERS, Attorney General.  
D. L. ROBINSON, Secretary. Chairman.

The following letter has been handed to us by John Wilson, Esquire, in this place, and will no doubt be interesting to the Commercial world.

BARBADOS, September 20, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—The following changes which will take place in the charges on vessels entering at this port, after the 10th prox. we beg leave to submit for your future government. For eight years there have been collected at the Custom House for defraying the officers salaries, 2s. 6d. stg. (or 22 cents) per ton, and after that period 1s. 6d. stg. or 24 cents per ton.

For the above term, the old Colonial duty will be reduced from 40 to 16 cents per ton, but the law does not provide for it beyond that time.

The charges therefore for the next eight years, will be fully equal to sixty-eight cents per ton, payable twice a year by vessels under sixty tons, and each time of entry of those exceeding that burthen.

By this act of Legislation so injurious in its consequences to the shipping and commerce of the Island, the British Government are pledged to refund the amount of American duties, which has been appropriated to the payment of the salaries of the customs establishment at this port for the last eight years, rated at £24,000 to £25,000 sterling.

We are, &c.

H. ARNOTT & Co.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—With inexpressible satisfaction I read in last Saturday's paper, the information that a Soup-house has been established in Portland, but was greatly surprised to find that a similar beneficial institution for the poor was to be delayed, till "a suitable place can be provided." Why surely the Corporation cannot for one moment plead the want of a suitable place, when at the same time a very eligible portion of their own public building in the Market Square is actually occupied for the infemous purpose of retailing rum? Yes, at the very moment that the most awful epidemic ever known is raging amongst us, and causing the establishment of public Soup-houses for the relief of the indigent and prostrate, a tenant holder of the Corporation is allowed to devote a large portion of his most barren of the most fatal predisposition to the dreadful malarial, and thus actually promoting the fatality which the Corporation themselves are seeking the means to alleviate! In the name of humanity, of expediency and consistency, then, let them instantly give up that building from the pollution and infection of rum-selling, and turn it into a soup-house for the benefit of those very creatures who are dignifying our eyes as now rapidly destroying. Let the poor now receive nourishment and health from the place where they have hitherto derived only poison and death; and let our civic authorities boldly gaze for themselves the honourable and safe result of being more careful for the lives and health of their fellow-citizens, than the degradation of the municipal Corporation. It can be no true economy, in times like these, to gain money derived from the diffusion of drunkenness, poverty, disease and crime, and then to spend more (probably) in providing antidotes to the very evils they have themselves assisted in engendering, and relief for wretches they have contributed to render miserable. It may be said, that the tenant of "Holly Kitchin" (as he is called), cannot be ejected till his term has expired, but surely, Sir, if the public health and safety require it, there is ample power. Let the Board of Health determine this risk of interruption to be a nuisance dangerous to the health of the community, (and no one can deny the fact), and require its suppression, and we can believe the Corporation will venture to refuse it. Hoping soon to see "Soup-Kitchens" required under the door of this (now) public intoxication.

Yours, &c.

Remain Sir, Yours, &c.

CIVIS.

TEMPERANCE.

ST. JOHN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Parasit to notice, a Quarterly public meeting of the St. John Temperance Society took place on Tuesday evening last, at the Aylum Chapel.

The Meeting was opened by the President, the Rev. Dr. GRAY, by a brief address, in which he particularly alluded to the operations of the Committee since the last meeting, with respect to discipline.

He observed, that in conformity with their general rules, wherever information had come before them relative to alleged misconduct in any members of the Society, strict investigation had invariably followed, and in every case where there was found to be a foundation for accusation, every method had been resorted to, to induce the erring parties to retrieve their reputation by amendment, rather than, by summary expulsion, to cut them off prematurely from all hope or chance of reformation.

It was intended to print and disseminate throughout the Province, calling on every family in the country seriously to consider and promote the cause of Temperance.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice PARKER, seconded by the Hon. R. SIMONS:—That the circular which has now been read, be adopted, and printed for general circulation throughout the Province.

Moved by the Rev. G. L. WIGGINS, seconded by G. H. SMITH, Esq.:—That the Temperance reformation is founded upon a known and declared precept in the Christian Religion, and, as it has already poured countless benefits and blessings upon the world, so it claims and encourages the unabated struggles for its furtherance, of every good man in the land.

Moved by Mr. BROWN, of New-York, and seconded by Mr. G. T. RAY:—That while we deprecate and deplore the miserable fate of confirmed drunkards, commonly called hard drinkers; we deem it impossible to apply an adequate remedy to the evil of Intemperance, until the moderate drinkers, or those who are sometimes said to make temperate use of ardent spirits, shall be induced to betake themselves to total abstinence.

Moved by the Rev. F. COSTER, of Carleton, seconded by the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY:—That our Provincial accounts, so far as we are in possession of them, are encouraging. The cause in our neighbouring districts particularly is progressing; and generally throughout the Colony, the consumption of ardent spirits is upon the decrease.

Moved by S. HUMBERT, Esq., seconded by M. PARKER, Esq.:—That Temperance is not only a pledge for national respectability and happiness, but a source of national wealth.

Moved by W. B. KINNEAR, Esq., seconded by C. SIMONS, Esq.:—That although public opinion is a most important agent in the great work of Temperance Reformation, yet it is not expedient that we should wait its tardy operation in the renovation of the Society. Legislation ought to lend its aid in furtherance of the unexampled revolution which is working for the happiness of Society.

Moved by the Rev. S. BUSBY, seconded by Lieut. S. HUGHES:—That if the traffic in ardent spirits is immoral, all who patronize a Tavern Rum-dealer are guilty of an immorality. It is therefore a matter of conscience with the Members of Temperance Societies, to avoid purchasing any article of grocery at such places, while they can be had elsewhere.

The Meeting was eloquently addressed by all the speakers of the foregoing resolutions, and the speaker of the 6th, and great interest appeared to be excited among a very attentive audience, by the animated and forcible appeals of the various speakers. Pointed and well-sustained arguments, persuasive and touching addresses, well-timed and applicative details could not fail to awaken, in well disposed minds, a responsive feeling of admiration towards the glorious and beneficent cause of TEMPERANCE, which, it is to be hoped, like a moral tree of life, will not cease to expand and fructify, till the whole earth shall repose in happiness and security beneath its salutary branches.

We cannot pretend to do justice to the admirable speeches delivered on this occasion; but a few brief and imperfect notices of some of the principal points urged by the Speakers may not be unacceptable to our readers.

The Hon. Judge PARKER, in moving the printing of the Circular, for the purpose of sending it to every family in the Province, (after stating that he had returned home only 2 or 3 hours previous, after an absence of some length, and therefore felt unprepared to take a part in the proceedings of the evening,) ably advocated the objects of the Temperance Society, and the ends they have in view.

What more universal philanthropy (he asked) could possibly be evinced, than was manifested in all their proceedings and designs? There could be no cause or interest of greater importance to the whole world, excepting that of Religion itself. It was only necessary for every individual to recur to his own experience, to be convinced of the innumerable and terrible evils of intemperance.

They extended every where, pervaded every community, and shed their influence over every portion of the human race. Intemperance invariably destroyed the happiness of society, the peace of families, and the everlasting welfare of individuals. It was indeed impossible to enumerate its evils; and surely it was well worth while to use every endeavour to put a stop to them. The day was now gone by, when people were ashamed to join their efforts and influence to the promotion of such a cause. The Temperance Society was now above such foolish ideas; it was strong in its numbers, strong in its respectability, and above all, it was strong in a good cause. People were now coming forward to unite under its banners throughout the world. It had ceased to be a doubtful experiment; its effects were now certain and triumphant. It had been proved, wherever it had been tried, that when all other means had failed, the Temperance Society had produced the desired effect. He trusted every individual would now turn their attention to it; they should look ser-

iously into the matter; if they did not think it likely to attain its object, they might withdraw their countenance from it, but if convinced of its adaptation to the desired end, it was the bounden duty of every one to come forward and join with those already engaged in the cause. At the very least, those who would do nothing else, could unite in giving the Society the means of doing good, by contributing towards the expense of printing and circulating the paper which had just been read.

The Rev. G. L. WIGGINS favoured the meeting with a peculiarly pleasing and interesting address, to which we regret our inability to do justice. He observed that the principle on which the subject of his motion rested was one which, perhaps, some years ago would have been strongly disputed, even by some who now advocated the cause of Temperance.—There was a time when conscientious and even religious persons would have felt themselves justified in vending and circulating ardent spirits, and would have considered themselves responsible neither to God nor the community for so doing. But that time he hoped was now passed away, or at least rapidly hastening to an end. He hoped that so much light had now been thrown on the subject, that however people might now choose to act, their convictions would not need to tell them how they ought to act. When men contemplated the countless, most inconsistent Temperance Societies had been the means of shedding a broad in the world; when they considered the tens of thousands, nay, perhaps the hundreds of thousands of human beings who had thereby been prevented from continuing a career of misery, of crime, and of destruction, surely all must concede that the cause of Temperance was one which "claims and encourages the unabated struggles for its furtherance of every good man in the land."

Perhaps, however, there were many individuals who wished well to the cause, who admitted that it was doing incalculable good, and who wished it success and prosperity, but who, most inconsistently still refused to come forward and enrol their names in its lists. Surely this was acting inconsistently with their professions of Temperance principles; it was acting inconsistently with their professions of Christian sincerity; and when such persons reflected on the evils the Temperance Society was calculated to repress, and the good it was calculated to do, they could no longer refrain from adding their exertions and influence in its service. The secret was only lately discovered, of doing good by preventing the evil effects of intemperance from the beginning. If it had been discovered half a century ago, how many thousands, who have already gone down to a drunkard's grave, might now have been valuable members and ornaments of society.

The Rev. speaker then drew a striking picture of the career and fate of such unhappy beings, and proceeded to remark, that those individuals who approved the design and objects of the Temperance Society, but were unwilling to enrol their names on its list, were unconsciously sanctioning and supporting evils which they professed to deplore. Many such persons said, that Temperance Societies were attempting to do too much, that they were degenerating, and that it would be better to wait awhile. But he would ask such persons, how long must we wait? Should we wait till the drunkards that now are have all passed into eternity! Should we wait till those now preparing to tread in their predecessors steps, have likewise shared in their fate?

Should we wait till generation after generation has passed away, following each other's example, and perishing for want of exertion to save them? Then may we wait for ever!—No; let us make one bold and noble resolve, that we will wait no longer, but begin now to use the remedy, and at once resolutely attack the evil. The Rev. gentleman here aptly compared the individual who would patiently wait for a reasonable time to commence the Temperance reformation, to the simpleton in the Latin Fable, who, arriving at the bank of a rapid stream, sat down to wait till the water should all have flowed past him, ere he attempted to cross it. And should we so wait while the stream of intemperance and moral dissolution flows by; a stream which, if left to itself, will forever flow? It was as a river of death flowing thro' the land, spreading evil and desolation throughout it, and bringing innumerable miseries among us. Even now the beginning of judgment and penitence was among us; the hand of the Almighty was even now inflicting wrath upon us, and snatching away first the drunkard and the intemperate.

And should we then wait to see this deadly stream of vice flow by? No; let us go up to its banks, trace it to its source, and then shall we find that its fountain is not natural, but artificial; and if we cannot dry them entirely up, we may at least divert them. We may turn away those artificial sources of misery and crime from the course they have so long pursued, and then may we triumphantly exclaim, "We have dried up that stream, and rejoice that they shall run no more. We may convert the juices of the cane and grain into nutriment instead of poison; and we shall then see the glorious fruits of peace and happiness gladdening the land. Shall we then wait now? No, we will wait no longer, we will begin at once; we will encounter the foe boldly, and generations yet unborn shall rise up and call us blessed."

[The remainder of the Speeches in our next week's paper.]

A Collection was then made, in aid of the Funds of the Society, (to defray Printing expenses, and the cost of Publications imported for gratuitous distribution,) amounting to £24; after which 23 persons came forward and enrolled themselves on the list of the Society. This makes a total of 48 members added to the list since the last public meeting; 25 having subscribed the rules in the interim. The whole number now on the books is 827.

It is proper to add, that the books are always open for inspection in the hands of the Secretary, Mr. G. BLANCH, by whom signatures of persons desirous of becoming members will be received. The Secretary and Treasurer are also authorised to receive pecuniary contributions in aid of the funds, to be appropriated to the objects already mentioned; and it can scarcely be necessary to remind the friends of Temperance, that the most effectual mode of promoting this inestimable moral reformation, is by the circulation of printed documents and publications. This the Society are desirous as much as possible to effect, and to this end they solicit the pecuniary aid of all well disposed individuals.

**JOHN S. MILLER, Dyer,** Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woollen

**GRAVEFUL** for the support and patronage he has experienced during the last Ten Years that he has conducted the above business in this City, begs now to intimate that he continues his business, in all its branches, at his house, next to Mr. George Doherty's Brewery, Union-street, where he will dye and finish in the best manner.

**LAUNDRY, Silk, Cotton, Crapes, Worsted Cord, Hosiery, Gloves, Plush, Ribbons, Canal Hat Shaws, &c.**

Atso,—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description Cleaned and Re-dyed,—Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds,—Carpets cleaned,—Blankets cleaned and raised, &c.

**MADEIRA WINE.**

**6 HALF-PIPES** very choice MADEIRA WINE, just received by the Admiral Lake from London, and for sale by

FALL GOODS, &c.

Just received per ships SIN R. H. DICK, and WAKFIELD, from LIVERPOOL, for sale at a small advance for Cash or short credit:

- 320 PAIRS Rose and Point BLANKETS, assorted from 7-4 to 11-4;
- 10 Pieces Unnap'd Brown, (Chart, Olive, Drab, & Indigo Blue,
- 30 Do. Scotch CARPETING, assorted patterns and quality,
- 70 Do. white, red and yellow FLANNELS,—some extra fine,
- 10 Do. white twilled ditto,
- 10 Do. Salisbury ditto,
- 10 Dozen twilled red Flannel Shirts,
- 10 Do. plain do. do.
- 20 Do. Flannel and Swanskin long Drawers, drab and blue Monkey and Pea Flushing Jackets,
- 10 Do. do. Flushing Trowsers,
- 10 Do. double & single breasted Mole skin Vests,
- 3 Cases Gentlemen's best water proof and other HATS, &c. &c.

ON HAND—Hlds. Cognac BRANDY & Holland GENEVA; Hlds. LOAF SUGAR; superfine and fine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,—various colors; Grey and White COTTONS, Priests, Ladies' Beaver Bonnets; SADDLES, &c.

**MACKAY & CO.** Lower end North Market Wharf.

**Cloths, Petershams, &c.**

**4 BALS** assorted Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets.

**1 Do. Blue PETERSHAMS,** For sale at a very small advance, by

**RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.**

**RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIDES & LOGWOOD.**

**LANDING** ex LAPATA, and SARAH ANN, from Jamaica,—for sale by

**16th Sept. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.**

**FRANKLIN and COOKING STOVES.**

**A FEW FRANKLINS** of assorted sizes, and COOKING STOVES, ditto, which are offered much below the usual rates.

**SUGAR**—15 hds. and tierces excellent SUGAR, just received and for sale by

**16th Sept. JAS. T. HANFORD.**

**50 BALS** Prime Mess Pork, recent Inspection.

**80 BLS.** Fine FLOUR, 50 Do. Superfine FLOUR,

**96 BLS.** superfine FLOUR, 75 Bags fine Flour, per Rachel from St. Andrew.

For sale very low.

**WINE, Olive Oil, & Brown Sugar.**

**10 HDS.** and 13 quart-casks Madeira WINE—8 years old; 20 Packages Olive OIL—from 20 to 60 gallons; 8 Hogsheads BROWN SUGAR.

Received per Barque PEGGY,

FROM LIVERPOOL: BALES Carpeting, Superfine Broad CLOTHS, Peterham and Pilot Cloths, Worsted Hose, Boxes Liverpool Soap, casks Oil,

**ON SALE:** 10 HOGSHEADS First quality Brown SUGAR,

50 barrels prime PORK, 100 ditto spring and summer HERRINGS, 20 half-barrels ditto—for family use,

5 tons OAKUM; 10 tons Cordage—assorted, 70 bolts CANVAS, 20 firkins very prime Irish Butter, 40 barrels (Quebec BEEF, 1 Chain Cable and Anchor, (second hand), for a Vessel of 200 tons.

**FOR SALE:** 60 PUNS RUM; 20 hds. SUGAR.

**FLOUR, PORK, Anchors, Cables, Copper, &c.**

The subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved Credit:

**50 CWT.** sheathing COPPER, assorted from 16 to 28 oz.

50 Cwt. Copper sheathing NAILS, 50 Do. Bolt COPPER, ass'd from 3 to 14 inch,

5 Do. 6 inch DO. SPIKES, 300 Kegs London White Lead, 700 Barrels Quebec superfine, fine, and middling FLOUR; 250 do. prime PORK,

30 ANCHORS, assorted from 14 to 16 cwt., 25 Chain CABLES, ass'd from 1 to 14 inch, 8 Sets of Tapsail Sheets and Ties, 10 Tons SHELDON'S COPPER, assorted, 20 Do. Bolt and Bar IRON,

80 Bags Iron SPIKES, assorted 6 to 8 inch, 50 Do. Blown SALT, 30 Puncheons Demerara RUM, 80 Hds. best retailing MOLASSES, &c.

**EMIGRATION.**

THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from BELFAST, DUBLIN, 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.

**NO. 3, SANDS BRICK BUILDING.**

**HAS** received per the Joseph Anderson, from London, and New-Brunswick from Liverpool, the following articles, which he offers at reduced prices, for cash payments.

**I CASE** of gauze, Lutestring, and fancy Belt Ribbons; black and colored watered Gro de Naples; ditto ditto plain ditto; black Italian Crapes and gauze Handkerchiefs; ladies' white, black, and random silk Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; gaiters, white, black, and random spun silk half Hose; ditto ditto cotton; ditto ladies' and gents' superior French Kid gloves; ditto ditto white and colored Berlin ditto; black and colored Merinos; Thibet Wool Shawls; black and colored Hosiery; rolled Jacquets; men's muslin Cravats; trunks, trunks, and Hobnietts; Cotton Velvets; and Velvettes; India-Rubber Braces; silk Stocks; silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols; ladies' prunella and leather Shoes and Boots; cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; fancy plain French Gingham; buff Mole skin, and fancy corded ditto; silk and cotton Vestings, brown and black Hollands; superfine black blue, and olive Broad CLOTHS; gentlemen's superfine HATS.

Also—2 casks of HARDWARE, containing—Rogley's superior Pen and Pocket Knives; Elliott's superior Razors; Iron-handle Table Knives and Forks; black horn ditto ditto; ladies' Scissors; Trout Hooks; superfine drilled eyed NEEDLES; Plated and Britannia Spoons; patent SCYTHES and SICKLES; German Hand Saws,—with a great variety of other Goods.

**ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.**

They offer for Sale, in the elegant Stone-Building lately erected by Mr. JOHN WALKER, in Prince William-street, next door to JOHN M'MILLAN, Bookseller—an extensive assortment of GOODS, either by Wholesale or Retail. They have also on hand, in their Warehouse in Water-street, lately occupied by SAMUEL STEPHENS,

**80 TONS** assorted IRON—1 to 1 1/2 round, and 1 inch to 5 inch flat;

The Subscriber has received,

By the SARAH, from Belfast, and other arrivals: A new and extensive assortment of

**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,** comprising among other things:

**230 PIECES** 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 scarlet, black and fancy colored Merinos, 100 do. fine Irish Lincen, and linen Sheeting, 180 do. India, book, jaconet, and mull Muslins, 150 do. Nonsok, Swiss mulls, and check'd and corded ditto,

Do. fine white Cambricks, and book-fold Longcloth, 50 pieces Scotch Hosiery, Shirting Stripes, and Apron Checks,

60 do. 33 to 40 inch grey Shirting and Sheeting, 48 do. red, white and yellow plain and twilled Flannel; 420 pieces 2 blue, black and white fancy and dark colored CALICOES,

40 do. fancy printed Muslins and French Gingham, 150 doz. cotton, muslin, and cambric Handkerchiefs, 80 do. silk, cotton, worsted, and Thibet-wool Shawls, 200 do. black and fancy Bandannas;

8 ton silk Handkerchiefs, Belticks, black & brown Holland, Jishop's Lawn, Russian Cambric, cotton Balls and Reels, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, patent Thread, shop Twines, &c. 1 bale Guernsey Frocks, Scotch Caps, and Comforters; 1 ton best Poland STARCH; 15 boxes Fig Blue, &c. &c. Which, together with a considerable Stock on hand, are offered for sale at the lowest market prices.

**IRON, SPIKES, &c.**

**300 IRON** KNEE MOULDS, 100 casks sheathing, lead & other Nails, 100 lbs Spikes, 4 to 9 inch, 20 tons best refined IRON, assorted—flat, square, and round; 20 tons common do. do. 4 tons best Paris-picked OAKUM, &c. &c.

**JOHN WALKER**

**1 BALE** White Shirting COTTONS, 1 ditto Grey do. do., 1 ditto Cotton and Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, 1 ditto Printed Calico, 1 do. Legatta Stripes, 4 Barrels Bright and Black Varnish, 20 ditto Coal TAR.

**PER JOSEPH ANDERSON.**

The subscriber has just opened a very choice assortment of London Goods, in prime order. Amongst a great variety are the following:

**40 DOZEN** ladies' Prunella BOOTS and SHOES, colored and black, 20 ditto maids' and children's Shoes, of all qualities, colors, and prices, 40 ditto very handsome Thibet wool, printed crapes, real India crape, rick silk, and other SHAWLS—quite new,

400 ditto printed crape Squares, embroidered, China crape, white damask, blonde, figured and plain gauze Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. A great variety of Insertion Trimmings, worked Collars, Scotch and French Cambrics, Caps, Edgings, &c.

40 pieces worsted, black, and assorted colors plain and figured Bobbinets, muslin Drills, 20 dozen silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, assorted, 20 ditto ladies' and children's worsted and colored STAYS, 100 ditto Hosiery of all descriptions, plain, white, and printed, 20 ditto children's fancy Grecian Boots, 40 ditto black lace, colored and black gauze, figured and plain blonde Veils, assorted prices—some very low,

60 ditto ladies', gentlemen's and youths' Kid and other GLOVES, 40 pieces watered and embossed Satins, very rich colors; white and colored Persians; Gro de Naples, &c. 300 ditto plain and fashionable RIBBONS, of all descriptions.

The above, with a variety of other Goods, will form a general assortment, and will be sold very low for Cash. **JAMES HOLMAN, Prince William-street.**

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

The subscriber has just received, per Hannah, Wakefield, and Beverley, from Liverpool, Millman, from London, and Quebec, from Glasgow—a valuable and carefully selected assortment of BRITISH GOODS, consisting of—

**CRODE NAPLES**, Silk and Valencia Vestings; silk, worsted, and Merino Shawls, Muslin and silk Cravats, Plain and figured jaconet, book, and mull Muslin, Ladies' and gents' black and colored silk and kid Gloves; Gannels and Blankets, Ladies' and gents' Shoes and Slippers, Imperial green, black, blue, and olive Cloths and Cassimeres; printed Cottons & Furnitures, White and brown plain Cottons; twilled ditto, Cotton and Linen Drills, Barragan and Moleskins, Cotton silk, and worsted Hosiery, Cotton Reels, ditto Threads, Paper and pound Pins, Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, plated ditto, Assorted Ribbons, silk and cotton Velvets, Merinos, black Crape, Ladies' white and colored Stays, Scotch Hosiery, Checks and Stripes, Cotton Warp, brown Holland and Duck, Balise assorted Spices, Hardware, Cordage, Iron, cranes and hogheads Earthenware, Port and Tenerife Wines, in pipes, hogheads, and quarter-casks; Scotch Barley, Best Poland Starch, Indigo, Casks and boxes Raisins; Candles, Soap, &c. Which, together with his former stock, he offers at lowest rates, for approved payment.

**13th May. JOHN M. WILMOT.**

**SPRING IMPORTATION.**