

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 5 |
| 9 SUNDAY | 7 9 4 51 | 12 45 | 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 all 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. RICHMOND, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire.

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be Insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

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

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

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-Bruswick, 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 bags 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 Pergola's celebrated "Sabbat Mater," having been sent to your readers 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 was't that light of anguish!"
"On the cross beheld him languish!"
"God's Belov'd the noon-day sun—
Horror veils the noon-day sun."
SOLA.
(The following verse from a Hymn.)
2. Here I'll sit, in spirit viewing
"Mercy'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 drink ere I."
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 wert'st my cup long drank for me."
DUETTO CORALE.
6. Hell's dread host his soul confounding,
"Man's black rage his body tore;
Still I hear the scourge rescinding,
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!
"Now thy heavy travel o'er—
"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.—JUGA.
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.
These 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—
Lift eternal, noblest blessing,
Through thy mighty toil possessing—
"Thou for thine that prize hast won."
SOLA.
11. When the trumpet sounding,
"Thou' 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.
13. Father! may my feeble spirit—
"When this pale form a move—
Trusting in thy Saviour's merit,
Rise to realms of heavenly love!"
DUETTO CORALE.—JUGA.
14. Amen! when mortal souls are gone,
"Sublimar tenes shall there roll on."
Amen.

Miscellaneous.

THE HUMAN FRAME.

(FROM DR. ROBERT'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 expanded 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 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 concavity 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 oversteering; 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 continuously 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 the other muscles into play. Hence the weight of the body is transferred alternately from one foot to the other. The action of the muscles, in 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 suddenly we are required to walk with a steady and firm step, we are sensible of the fatigue which we have to acquire, and which costs him in the apprenticeship many painful efforts, and many discouraging falls. But, whenever nature is the teacher, the scholar makes rapid progress in learning; and no sooner have the muscles acquired the necessary strength, than the child becomes an adept in balancing his body in various attitudes, and in a very short time is unconscious that these actions require exertion.

In walking, the first effort that is made consists in transferring the whole weight of the body upon one foot, with a view to fix it on the ground; and then the other foot, being at liberty is brought forward. By this action the centre of gravity is made to advance, till it passes beyond the base of the foot; in this situation the body, being unsupported, falls thro' a certain space, and would continue its descent, were it not that it is received on the other foot, which, by this time, has been set upon the ground. This falling of the body would, if not immediately checked, become a child's game; as happens when, on walking intently, the foot we had advanced comes down to a lower level than we were prepared for; in which case the body, having acquired a certain shock when its greater descent, receives a sudden check when that velocity is checked, and thus a disagreeable jar is given to the whole frame.

While the weight of the body is thus transferred alternately from one foot to the other, the centre of gravity not only rises and falls, so as to describe a wavy line, but also vibrates from side to side, so that the series of curves it describes are somewhat complicated in their form. This undulation of the body from one foot to the other would scarcely

be performed with perfect equality on both sides, if we trusted wholly to the sensations communicated by 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 imbibes a large portion of oxygen, or healthy gas. Bread has, according to the experiments of the physicians in London, one fifth more nutriment in it when ripe, than it has when just out of 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 householders. It is to let the bread ripen where it can inhale 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 we eat. The ripening of bread has often eaten bread of this kind, and has felt strongly disposed to lecture the mistress of the house on the subject of keeping bread in a pure atmosphere. Every man and woman ought to know that much of health and comfort depends upon the method of preparing their food. Bread should be light, well baked, and properly ripened before it should be eaten.—N. England Farmer.

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 light blue, or hazel. 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, of 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 Helimus, 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.

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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 untried 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 any thing else—so that all the conversation consists of an abrupt observation and an embarrassed rejoinder. If she can be prevailed upon to venture more than six syllables at a time, she has a bad habit of speaking

unpleasant truths, and afterwards looking distressingly conscious, not exactly knowing whether she had done right or wrong. She sits on her chair, holding in one hand a white-handkerchief, and not a little perplexed what to do with the other; with an eternal simper hanging round her mouth, ready to be aggravated into a laugh upon the most trivial occasion. If any body tells a joke with a grave face, she looks grave too; but is mightily tickled with the bymenal allusions and matrimonial witticisms of which the more mature part of the company are delivered. She does not understand or appreciate worldly knowledge, yet she has school learning enough to find out if you talk settled state, filled with childish reminiscences and low-spirited, and is, when a man feels grave or unwell, a source of the most unendurable annoyances with which he can be well afflicted. But if your girl-woman is an undesirable individual, your boy-man is one of the greatest nuisances in civilized society. There is something charming about the female sex at almost every period of their existence; and even in town a very young lady, though certainly a subject for apprehension, has some redeeming points; while in the country, after a scamper in the fields, or a chase after a bird or butterfly, with her eyes filled with fire and animation, her cheeks glowing in health and exercise, her clustering curls dancing in the wind, and her pretty bonnet hanging loosely and carelessly on the back part of her head, she is a truly beautiful and poetical object. But your boy-man is a monster wherever you meet with him. In the country he is an "unlicked cul," a lout, a bumpkin; in town, a half made up coxcomb, an unfinished puppy, a thing with nearly all the vices and follies of a man, without his sense or passions. It is his oath that rings loudest in the tavern, and his tongue that is most clamorous in its demands for strong drink to destroy his puny constitution, merely because he thinks it looks manly. He is altogether a foolish and contemptible creature; for even his vicious habits do not afford him pleasure. He does not, like the real voluptuary, "roll sin like a sweet morsel under his tongue;" but he counterfeits bad habits, and will drink and smoke, though both be unpleasant to him, and make him sick, merely because older people do so; and this it is which prevents him from ever becoming what it is the height of his ambition to appear—a man. Then the swearing of these grown children is perfectly disgusting. From a man, borne away by passion, or from an old sailor, to whom it has become a trick of custom, and who, moreover, seems a sort of person privileged to wish his nose no good, a few anathemas do not come with so bad a grace; but to hear these would-be men repeating, like parrots, all the vulgar oaths that low blackguardism has invented and perpetuated, merely because they have arrived at the dignity of shaving, is very nauseous.—Fay's Crayon Sketches, printed at New York.

It is with a deep sense of the exertion and labour which you have bestowed in the prosecution of your pleasures that I at length close this protected epistle, and release you from attendance. I am fully sensible of the application you have given to the business of Crookford's, and of the ardent spirit you have afforded to the visit table at the Travellers', as well as to the more important parties at Graham's. I rely with entire confidence on your judgment and zeal in maintaining the cookery of our excellent kitchens according to the established principles of Life.

I continue to receive most favourable accounts of the white-bait dinners at Greenwich and Blackwall, and it is with great satisfaction that I have observed the two great parties in my Parliament encouraging these entertainments so peculiarly national, and showing agreement in a matter of taste so important to the fisheries.

I continue to receive from all my neighbours assurances that they are my most obedient humble servants at command, and it is with sincere pleasure that I find myself held by many in high consideration. As the autumn advances, there is reason to apprehend that the days will shorten and the leaves will fall, but I am not without confident hopes that the return of spring will bless us with length of days and restore vegetation.

The Thames continues to run through London, and the Monument stands on Fish-street-hill. The prospects of the Regent's-park are improved, and my people will be partially admitted to the privilege of taking the air without swallowing the dust on the road; but to guard the sudden privilege of walking on the grass from licentiousness will be the anxious object of my Government.

The insanity of the dogs during the summer solstice has long been a subject to me of the profoundest grief and concern, but I trust that the committee which has devoted itself to the prevention of drunkenness will discover a method of removing the prejudice or delusion of my faithful dogs, and reconcile them to water.

I have seen with a just indignation the racing omnibuses, by which hundreds of my faithful subjects are pulverized, so that not even their names are left behind them. Persons, living and well one instant, are run down, ground to a powder, and lying in dust the next moment. These horrors are not unknown nor undeplored by me, and your attention will naturally be directed, early in the next session, to the adoption of some plan by which all my subjects will be enabled to ride in their own carriages.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for your supplies. More money and less need of it is the anxious wish of my heart, and be assured that whatever you grant is well laid out, and that the profuse expenditure of which circumstances will permit is the wisest economy. The same course of frugality which has been proposed in my speeches and those of my predecessors for the last fifty years will be steadily pursued, but while it is pursued it is not in the nature of things that it should be possessed, and my people must consequently be satisfied with the pleasures of the chase.

My Lords and Gentlemen, It gives me great satisfaction to believe, that in returning to your several counties you will find all at home well, and I rely with confidence on your setting a pretty example.

NEWSPAPERS.—Who can live without newspapers? What man will content himself with such ignorance? Better, far better live on one meal a day, or live on the cheapest and homeliest of food. Talk of expense! What expense is it? It is the cheapest book you can buy, for there is in it more reading matter than can be purchased in any book for four times the sum. A father of a family who does not give his children a newspaper is guilty of a sin towards them, for he keeps them ignorant. He takes away a stimulus that will create an appetite for reading, for study, a stimulus that will make them better scholars & better men.

Ingratitude is a kind of weakness. I have never found able men ungrateful. I have never found self-governed or moral men ungrateful. Respect for self governs our morality; respect for others governs our behaviour.—Guthe.

do. It is more natural, we think, to attribute these phenomena to the transmission to the north of the smoke and ashes 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 Sincere 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.—Circuits 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, "A. K. S. Wetmore."
Mr. Saunders, K. C. "Diblee."
"J. A. Street, "Wright."
"Parker, "J. M. Robinson."
"W. T. Peters, "Parley."
"A. L. Street, "J. W. Chandler."
"Putnam, "Bertou."
"Robinson, "Wilmet."
"Chandler, "Fisher."
"Cleary, "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.

1. 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.
2. 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 likewise, in the opinion of the Home Government, the Bar of this Province afforded men sufficiently qualified to fill the Judicial situation; and they would fain hope, that the present state of the profession, now greatly increased in numbers, does not furnish any just grounds for deviating from that practice.
3. 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 pursuits 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 this 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.
4. 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.
5. That the various enactments of English Law and Practice, which circumscribe local circumstances, 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.
6. 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 eligible member of His Majesty's Council, to present the same to His Majesty, and to forward such Memorial, with such remarks as His Excellency may deem it proper to make thereupon.
7. 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 for your officers salaries, 2s. 6d. stg. for 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 not to be 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 infamous 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 prostrated, a tenement holder of the Corporation is used as a depot for dealing out disease and death to the same class of individuals, spreading far and wide the most fatal predisposition to the dreadful malady, 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 cease to deal out disease, and let the most bold and inflexible of them, and turn it into a Soup-house for the benefit of those very creatures who are dignifying orges are 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 gain for themselves the honorable distinction of being more careful for the lives and health of their fellow-citizens, than the agriculturalists of the municipal Corporation can be in any economy, in times like these, to gain money derived from the dilution of drink, and the sale of rum, and wine, and then to spend more (probably) in providing antidotes to the very evils they have themselves assisted in suggesting, and relief for wretches they have contributed to render miserable. It may be said, that the tenant of "Holly Kitchen" (aptly so called), cannot be elected 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 intermission by 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 over the door of this (now) public poisoning.

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. Johnson, 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 Asiatic Cholera, Mr. James Mackay, ship carpenter, son of Mr. W. Rapert Mackay, of Cullinvar, 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, Liverpool, 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—Blakely & Eatey, 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 boy, having been washed overboard in the gale of the 14th.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Oct. 21.—The bark Ady, of Whitby, 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 3d 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.**

G. B. being shortly about to transmit orders to the Patentee of the celebrated and favorite PICOLO PIANOFORTES, respectfully intimates to his friends, that those wishing to have instruments imported for them by their 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 Gd. 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 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, Superfine and Cassimeres, Peterdams and Flannels, hosiery, Blankets, plain and twilled; Blankets, Carpets, Calicoes, white and grey Cottons, Tartans, Merinos, Bombazettes, Bombazines, Cambrils, black Veil Crapes, Cassimere Shaws, Linens, Selvins; Writing, Wrapping, and Sewing PAPER, and Nails; Soap, Candles—common and wax tapers; Leaf Sugar, **HARDWARE,** Anchors and Chains, &c. &c.

8000 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
All which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for approved payment.
St. John, 4th November, 1854.

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

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

FOR LIVERPOOL.—DIRECT.
THE FINE SAIL RIGGING 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 to **JOHN ROBERTSON.**

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 CANNERS, 50 Casks Bottled PORTWINE, 10 Cases SUGAR CANDY, 1 Chain CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 90 fathoms, 1 do. ditto, 1 1/2 inch, do. new make; Received per the Lady Campbell and Louisa. **J. & H. KINNEAR.**
October 21.—4

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-westers, 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 Centon from Ogd. **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:
18 HDS. and Three superior quality BROWN SUGAR. **JOHN WALKER.**
21st October.

FALL GOODS.
The subscriber has received per Barque JOHN BENTLEY, from Liverpool:
AN assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the season, which he offers for sale low for Cash. **N. DISBROW, Jr.**
—A L S O—
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, 28th Oct. 1854.—2

LONDON HATS,
CAPS, MUFFS, TIPPETS, & BOAS.
Just received from LONDON, per ship MONTEBLO and brig INA; and from LIVERPOOL, per ship GRANVILLE:
50 CASES very best quality short napt London Beaver HATS, manufactured for the Subscriber;
12 Casks, containing—fine South Sea Seal, Otter, Chinchilli, Neutra, Jennet, Fitch, Mack Fitch, 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 Subscribers to the said Bank will be held on Wednesday, the 10th 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 Subscribers, 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. **By Appointment** to wholesale purchasers. 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 ditto, wax'd wicks, 4, 5, & 6's, 22 Casks London Brown Quarts and Pints, Boxes Poland Starch, Kogs Mustard, Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Tenerife Wines, Pipes and Hbls. best Cognac BRANDY, and Hollands GIN, Bags Pepper, Bleached and Brown Canvas, Cordage, Pilot Cloth and Fishings, 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, 2 Pipes COGNAC BRANDY, 1 ditto MADEIRA WINE, A few Barrels SUGAR, and sundry other Goods, to close Consignments. —A L S O—
20 Pieces SATINETTS, 20 ditto superfine and second CLOTHS, 10 ditto double milled CASSIMERES, 3 Hbls. SADDLES; 3 hbls. SUGAR. **RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.**
Nov. 4.

On FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, by the subscriber, at his Auction Room:
10 PIECES Drab and Olive Flankings, A part of a Bale Rose Blankets, 1 bale Bleached and Grey SHIRTINGS, 10 pieces fine Union Linen; pieces Carpadding, 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 O—
200 boxes Bloom and Muscatel RAISINS, 2 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4 small casks Bottled PORT WINE. **JOHN V. THURGAR.**
November 4.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of the Subscriber, a valuable assortment of **GOODES,** 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 Ticks, 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 500 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 PARTELOW.**
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-Brunswick, 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 BEXLEY, 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,** Coroner.
St. John, 21st July, 1854.

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 Napt 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. **JAMES T. HANFORD.**
21st October.

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

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

TEA—TEA—TEA!
From the E. I. Company's September Sale, Ex schooner Elizabeth:
114 C 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'S, of the most approved vintage, viz.: Champagne, Claret of 1854, Old Brandy, Frontignac, Sauternes, and Picardine. Will be sold at cost and charges. **CROOKSHANK & WALKER.**
7th Oct.

do. It is more natural, we think, to attribute these phenomena to the transmission to the north of the smoke and ashes 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 Sincere 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.—Circuits 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, "A. K. S. Wetmore."
Mr. Saunders, K. C. "Diblee."
"J. A. Street, "Wright."
"Parker, "J. M. Robinson."
"W. T. Peters, "Parley."
"A. L. Street, "J. W. Chandler."
"Putnam, "Bertou."
"Robinson, "Wilmet."
"Chandler, "Fisher."
"Cleary, "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.

1. 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.
2. 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 likewise, in the opinion of the Home Government, the Bar of this Province afforded men sufficiently qualified to fill the Judicial situation; and they would fain hope, that the present state of the profession, now greatly increased in numbers, does not furnish any just grounds for deviating from that practice.
3. 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 pursuits 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 this 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.
4. 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.
5. That the various enactments of English Law and Practice, which circumscribe local circumstances, 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.
6. 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 eligible member of His Majesty's Council, to present the same to His Majesty, and to forward such Memorial, with such remarks as His Excellency may deem it proper to make thereupon.
7. 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 for your officers salaries, 2s. 6d. stg. for 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 not to be 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 infamous 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 prostrated, a tenement holder of the Corporation is used as a depot for dealing out disease and death to the same class of individuals, spreading far and wide the most fatal predisposition to the dreadful malady, 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 cease to deal out disease, and let the most bold and inflexible of them, and turn it into a Soup-house for the benefit of those very creatures who are dignifying orges are 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 gain for themselves the honorable distinction of being more careful for the lives and health of their fellow-citizens, than the agriculturalists of the municipal Corporation can be in any economy, in times like these, to gain money derived from the dilution of drink, and the sale of rum, and wine, and then to spend more (probably) in providing antidotes to the very evils they have themselves assisted in suggesting, and relief for wretches they have contributed to render miserable. It may be said, that the tenant of "Holly Kitchen" (aptly so called), cannot be elected 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 intermission by 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 over the door of this (now) public poisoning.

Yours, &c.
CIVIS.

TEMPERANCE.

ST. JOHN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

From the Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate.

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

The Rev. G. L. WIGGINS favoured the meeting with a peculiarly pleasing and interesting address, to which we regret our inability to do justice.

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 on its lists.

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 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 altho' 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.

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.

riously 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.

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.

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 on its lists.

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The Meeting was eloquently addressed by all the speakers of the foregoing resolutions, and the second 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.

FALL GOODS, &c.

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

- 320 PAIRS Rose and Point BLANKETS, assorted from 7-8 to 11-12;
10 Pieces Unnap'd Brown, Charret, Olive, Drab, & Indigo Blue;
30 Do. Scotch CARPETING, assorted patterns and quality;

MACKAY & CO. Lower end North Market Wharf.

Cloths, Petershams, &c. 4 BALS assorted Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets.

RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIDES & LOGWOOD. LANDING ex LAPLATA, and SARAH ANN, from Jamaica.

FRANKLIN and COOKING STOVES. A FEW FRANKLINS of assorted sizes, and COOKING STOVES, ditto.

SUGAR.—15 Hbls. and tierces excellent SUGAR, just received and for sale by JAS. T. HANFORD.

FLOUR & RUM. 50 BLS. Prime Mess Pork, recent Inspection. 80 BLS. Fine FLOUR.

Wine, Olive Oil, & Brown Sugar. 10 HBLDS. and 13 quart-casks Madeira WINE.—8 years old;

TOBACCO.—172 Kegs TOBACCO, of assorted qualities, in the ship Galatia from New-York, just received and for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

ALEWIVES. THE Cargo of ALEWIVES now on board the ship's Industry, Capt. Brown, from Miramichi, will be sold on advantageous terms by early application to JAMES T. HANFORD.

JAMAICA RUM. 47 PUNCHIONS now landing, for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

MERINOS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS. The subscriber has received, and offers for sale, on liberal terms:

3 BALS.—180 pieces 3/4 and 6-4 MERINOS, in colors and qualities; 2 Bales—200 pair white Witney BLANKETS, 6-4 to 11-12;

GOODS per Pacific. 5 BALS Merinos, Bombazets, and Tartans; 1 case—150 pieces assorted neck and pocket Handkerchiefs; 2 cases Thread Edgings, Gimp Laces, Bobbinets, black Lace Veils, &c.; 3 Bales well-assorted LONDON SLOPS.

SUGAR, &c. per Elizabeth. 8 Hogsheads and 3 barrels Prime SUGAR, 3 Punchions Molasses; 3 tierces Coffee. September 9. GREGG & HALL.

FLOUR & FISH. 360 BLS. Fine and Middlings Canada FLOUR; 100 Barrels MACKEREL;

GREY COTTONS.—3 Bales, containing 150 pieces Unbleached COTTONS, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

LONDON GLUE.—The Subscriber, offers for sale a quantity of prime LONDON GLUE, at 60s. per cwt. September 2. JOHN KERR.

FOR SALE. And immediate possession given, THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River Restigouche,

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

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, 20 barrels prime PORK;

FOR SALE. Ex brig Eliza, from Jamaica: 60 PUNS RUM; 20 Hbls. SUGAR.

FLOUR, RUM, ANCHORS, Cables, Copper, &c. The subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved Credit:

50 Cwt. Copper sheathing COPPER, assorted from 16 to 28 oz. 50 Cwt. Copper sheathing NAILS;

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.

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.

CASE of gauze, Lutestring, and fancy Belt Ribbons; black and colored watered Gro de Naples; ditto ditto plain ditto; black Italian Craps and gauze Handkerchiefs; ladies' white, black, and random silk Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; greys, white, black, and random spun silk half Hose; ditto ditto cotton; and 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 Jacons; mens' muslin Cravats; thread Edgings and Bobbinets; Cotton Velvets; and Velveteen; India-Rubber Braces; silk Stocks; silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols; ladies' prunella and leather Shoes and Boots; cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; fancy and plain French Gingham; buff Handkerchiefs; ditto ditto ditto; white Canton, buff Molestin, and fancy corded ditto; silk and cotton Vestings, brown and black Hollands; superfine black blue, and olive Broad CLOTHS; gentleman's superfine HATS.

Also—2 casks of HARDWARE, containing—Rogee'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. St. John, May 20, 1834.

NOTICE. ANGUS M'KENZIE and PETER ROBERTSON having the Firm of 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'ILLAN, 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—1/2 to 1 1/2 round, and 1 inch to 5 inch flat; 10 Tons Refined Iron; 5 tons blistered and cast Steel; 30 tons Iron Spikes, 4 to 10 inch; 15 tons Nails, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; 10 ditto assorted CORDAGE; 100 lbs. boiled Canvas; 5 tons best Oakum, 8 tons White Lead, best, 30 casks and 50 flasks Paint Oil, 10 cwt. each yellow, black, and green Paints, 15 cwt. Putty, in small Bladders, 100 lbs. best SOAP; 10 bags Pepper, 100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, 50 kegs Mustard; 10 cwt. Pearl Barley, 50 boxes best Poland Starch, 10 kegs Lexia Raisins, 30 dozen GIBBY'S SCYTHES, 10 crates fine EARTHENWARE, 1 case MILL SAWS; 1 doz. circular Saws, 1 ton Block Bushes; 1 cask Sad Irons, 1 ton Heel and Toe Sparrow-Bills, 1 ton assorted SHOT, BB, B, and No. 1 to 9, 1 ton Sheet Iron; 2 casks Miners' Shovels, 6 rolls Sheet Lead, 3, 3 1/2, and 4 lbs., 20 dozen square SHOVELS, 15 Chain Cables, 15-16 to 1 1/2 inch, 4 ANCHORS, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 Cwt. — All of which will be sold at reduced prices. ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO. St. John, May 1st, 1834.

ST. GEO. D. ROBINSON & Co. Have received per the Beverley from Liverpool, and Quebec from Glasgow, part of their SPRING SUPPLY—consisting of—SUPERFINE blue, black, and fashionable Cloths, Sattinets and Cassinets; Cotton Ticks, Grey, black, and white Shirtings, Printed Calicoes; Counterpanes; Saranets, Drab, brown, and printed Molestins, Cases fluted Hats; 1 do. superfine stuff do., Black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs, Stiffeners and Stocks; Looking Glasses, SLOPS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM, Starch, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Raisins, Pepper, BRANDY, PORT WINE, An assortment of common, refined, and Lowrow IRON; 100 barrels Irish PORK, 2 Tons stove SALT; 30 brls. Coal Tar, &c. May 13th, 1834.

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 searlet, black and fancy colored Merinos, 100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheetings, 180 do. India, book, jaconet, and mull Muslins, 150 do. Nonsook, 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 Sheetings, 48 do. red, white and yellow plain and twilled Flannel; 420 pieces 2 blue, black and white fancy and dark colored CALICOS, 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 Guesney 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. 22d July. JOHN KERR.

IRON, SPIKES, &c. Per John Bentley, from Liverpool: 300 IRON KNEE MOULDS, 100 casks sheathing, lead & other Nails, 100 bags Spikes, 4 to 9 inch, 20 tons best refined IRON, assorted—flat, square, and round; 20 tons common do., 4 tons best Paris-picked OAKUM, &c. &c. Ex brig Cupid, from Newry: 70 barrels Prime Mess PORK, 1 hogshead very superior Irish HAMS.

Per Elizabeth, from Halifax: 50 barrels Prime PORK—(Canada)—8 pipes Madeira WINE, 300 sides Sole LEATHER. JOHN ROBERTSON. June 3.

JOHN WALKER Has just received per ship JOHN BENTLEY, from Liverpool, the remainder of his Spring Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, viz.:

1 BALE White Shirting COTTONS, 1 do. Grey do., 1 ditto fine Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS, 1 ditto Cotton and Linen BREAD TICK, 1 ditto Printed Calico, 1 do. Legatta Stripes, 4 barrels Bright and Black Varnish, 20 ditto Coal TAR. St. John, 3d June.

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 craps, real India craps, rick silk, and other SHAWLS—quite new, 400 ditto printed craps Squares, embroidered, China craps, 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. May 20.

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—

CRO DE 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; Flannels 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 Molestins, 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 Craps, Ladies' white and colored Stays, Scotch Hosiery, Checks and Stripes, Cotton Warp, brown Holland and Duck, Balise assorted Spices, Hardware, Cordage, Iron, crates and hogsheads Earthenware, Port and Tenerife Wines, in pipes, hogsheads, 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. The subscriber has just received by the Millman from London, and Hannah from Liverpool—a supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, amongst which are:

BALS of CLOTHS and Cassimeres, Ditto of FLANNELS and Blankets, Ditto printed, plain, and furniture Cottons, Ditto Linens and Fustians, Ditto Bleached and Brown CANVAS, Ditto Grey and Shirting COTTONS, Ditto Carpeting and Threads, Ditto Osmberg and Ducks, Cases Hats; casks White Lead and Paints, Casks boiled and raw Oil, Pipes and Hbls. GIN and BRANDY, Boxes Soap and Candles; Lines and Twines, Lead and Iron; Coal Tar and Varnish, 40 tons IRON and SPIKES, assorted sizes, 3 ditto Bolt COPPER, assorted sizes, 10 ditto assorted sizes CORDAGE, Spun Yarn, and Bolt ROPE; 100 bundles Oakum.

He expects further shipments daily, comprising a large and general assortment of first quality articles, the whole of which having been purchased at the lowest rates for cash, he will be enabled to dispose of them by the Package, or otherwise, on the most favourable terms, for approved payment. Also, in store—5000 bushels Liverpool SALT. JOHN WISHART. St. John, April 22.