

# The Weekly Chronicle

Established in 1818.  
Under the title of "The Star." Whole No. 946.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1836.

Vol. VIII. No. 50.

**Weekly Almanack.**  
JUNE—1836.  
Rises, Sets, Moon, Full, Sea.  
15 WEDNESDAY - 4 17 7 43 9 28 11 58  
16 THURSDAY - 4 17 7 43 10 10 12 53  
17 FRIDAY - 4 17 7 43 10 44 1 11  
18 SATURDAY - 4 17 7 43 11 13 1 47  
19 SUNDAY - 4 17 7 43 11 37 2 26  
20 MONDAY - 4 17 7 43 11 58 3 8  
21 TUESDAY - 4 18 7 42 12 1 3 56  
First Quarter, 22d day, 1h. 13m. morning.  
NEW-BRITAIN-SWICK  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 to 1 o'clock.  
JOHN M. WILSON, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.  
Committee for June:  
R. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, MARK DOLE.  
All Communications, by Mail must be post paid.

**The Garland.**  
THE SING OF DEATH IS SWEET—1 Cor. xv. 55.  
By WILLIAM COWPER, Esq.—(Not inserted in his Works.)  
"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere casus."  
Thankless for favors from on high,  
Man thinks he fades too soon:  
'Tis his privilege to die,  
Who'd improve the boon.  
But he, not wise enough to scan  
His best concerns aright,  
Would gladly stretch his little span  
To ages—'till the night.  
To ages in a world of pain;  
To ages where he goes!  
Gall'd by affliction's heavy chain,  
And hopeless of repose!  
Strange fondness of the human heart—  
Enamour'd of its harm;  
Strange world, that counts it so much smart—  
And yet has power to charm!  
Where has the world its magic pow'r;  
Why deem we death a foe?  
Recoil from weary life's best hour,  
And court a longer woe?  
The cause is conscience—conscience oft  
Her tale of guilt renounces;  
Her voice is terrible, tho' sweet,  
And dread of death excites!  
Then, anxious to be longer spared  
Man mourns his fleeting breath;  
All evil then seems light compar'd  
With the approach of death!  
'Tis J-agony's shales—'Tis there's the fear  
That prompts his wish to stay;  
He has incur'd a longer arer,  
And must despair to pay!  
Pay—Follow Christ, and all is paid;  
His death your pains ensures—  
Think on the grave where He was laid,  
And calm descend to yours.

**THE MOUNTAIN AIR.**  
BY MRS. MOODIE.  
Have not to me, of your sparkling wine,  
Did not for me, the golden shine,  
My soul is athirst for a draught more rare,  
A gush of the pure, free mountain air.  
It wafts on its current the rich perfume  
Of the purple heath, and the honied broom,  
The golden fern, and the hawthorn fair,  
Shed all their sweets to the mountain air.  
It plays round the bank and the rocky stone,  
Where the violet droops like a nun alone,  
Shrouding her breast from the noon-tide glare,  
Yet filling with balm the mountain air.  
It gives to my spirits a tone of mirth,  
I bound with joy o'er the new-drest earth,  
When spring has scattered her jewell'd dews,  
And laden with sweets the mountain air.  
From Nature's fountain my nectar flows,  
'Tis the essence of each young bud that blows,  
Then come—and with me the banquet share,  
Let us drink together the mountain air.  
**Attirelance.**  
ENGLISH AND FRENCH COLONIZATION.  
My zeal I avow to you is enlisted  
In the cause of French colonization;  
I wish the French to colonize, as the English  
Wish to do of old; I say of old,  
Because our colonial policy has evidently  
Iken a less liberal turn since the war of  
American Independence. Moreover, I must  
speak on this subject in general terms, with-  
out digressing into special exceptions. Gen-  
erally speaking, our colonies have possessed  
constitutions; and to that circumstance,  
I more than to our naval power, I attribute  
our colonial superiority. Compare the history  
of British and French foreign settle-  
ments, and you will find that the former,  
on the whole, have been more or less  
successful, and the latter always more or less  
unsuccessful. What has given us the ad-  
vantage? In my opinion it has been our  
policy granted to our settlers, for the most  
part, free institutions and elective representa-  
tion. Then it was that the States of North  
America acquired their energy. On the  
tract of those pugnacious daughters, Eng-  
lish had stamped an image of herself—a so-  
ber image of the world. They were off, you  
I tell me, the parent yoke; aye—but what  
it had the parent to impose a yoke? The  
y resistance of those children proved that  
y were our legitimate children—and not  
bastards. Besides, consider—before we  
we them into self-emancipation, what  
lant had loyal, because free colonists we  
in these North Americans! Remember  
figure they made when brought into dis-  
hostility with the colonists of France,  
1745, the British colonial militia stormed  
France 30,000,000 livres; and thus

struck the first decisive blow at her North American possessions. Had the French colonists in Canada been equal in condition, and therefore in character, to those of England, Wolfe would have attacked Quebec in 1745. Few things have been more remarkable over the superiority of the British provincials over the Canadian Militia. Each body was composed of colonists; but the English were freeholders, and therefore acted with a self-defence and vigour which the French retainers of a degenerate noblesse were incapable of emulating. In the mean time, the European settlers here continued to be governed by French law modified by military government; for the decrees of the Governor-general have the force of laws. This military government, however, has two important checks; one of them in an express understanding that the Governor's decrees shall make no departure from the French code, except in cases of palpable and peculiar necessity. The other is, his responsibility to higher authorities at Paris, whose letters can reach him in a week.—*From Letters of T. Campbell, Esq., at Algiers, in the New Monthly Magazine.*

**TEMPERANCE AND STRENGTH.**—Among the Arabs, the Persians, and the Turks, you do not meet with those underized, rickety, consumptive beings which are so common in Europe—you do not meet with such pale, wan, sickly-looking countenances; their complexions are bright and florid, they are strong and vigorous, able to ride a hundred miles a day, and capable of performing feats which our professed athletes would not be able to do. I remember seeing a most striking instance of their powers. A band of men from the Himalaya mountains had come to Calcutta for the purpose of exhibiting feats of strength, and they were indeed perfect Samsons. Their size struck me with admiration; I know nothing that I can compare them to; but perhaps some of you have seen the statue at the bottom of the stairs at Somerset House—it is Hercules, leaning on his club, it is about seven feet high, and looking like a being capable of executing the most difficult task—and such men were these athletes. We selected five men on board the Glasgow frigate, a similar number from one of the regiments, and likewise from an Indian army, all fine picked men, and yet upon a trial of strength it was found that the Himalaya mountaineers were equal to two and three quarters of the strongest Europeans. They could grasp a man and hold him in the air like a child, and if they had not been under control, I am convinced they could have crushed him to death. I felt them and I never felt such flesh in my life—it appeared hard and muscular; and yet neither of these men had ever tasted spirit. I do not say that drinking water was the cause of this, but it serves to prove that abstemiousness from intoxicating drinks is perfectly compatible with the possession of great bodily power.—*Puckingham's Lectures.*

**EXTRAORDINARY PECULIARITIES OF GREAT CORNERS.**—Haydn was one of the most quiet composers, and never required stimulants to his imagination like many others of his profession; but he had a spiritus familiaris of another kind. This consisted of a diamond ring, which had been presented to him by Frederick the Great. When he was inclined to compose, if his ideas were not proportionate to his wishes, the ring was only accused by him—he had forgot to put it on his finger. From the moment this magic ring had re-taken its accustomed place, and the eye of the composer could meet the dazzling brilliancy of the most wonderful inspirations, retired to a verdant lawn, whither he had his pianoforte brought to him; at his side was placed a bottle of champagne, and it was thus, animated by the warmth of the sun and that of wine, he composed his operas.—Sarti adopted a system completely opposite; he used to lock himself up in a large and obscure chamber, illuminated alone by a small lamp, and which resembled in a considerable degree a sepulchral vault; there, during midnight, amid profound silence, he composed his justly celebrated airs, full of liveliness and fraicheur.—Zingarelli formed a plan still more singular to inspire himself. He never failed, before beginning to compose, to saunter in the chapter of the Aposle.—Soleri inspired amidst the multitude, he perambulated the public thoroughfares of every description, took an ice, and returned to his room to note down his ideas.—Pocci wrote his *Sarginius* and his *Achilles* in a chit-chat with his friends, amidst scolding and quarrelling with his wife and family.—Lastly, it was sung in bed that Paisiello composed his *Nina*, his *Molinara*, and his *Barbieri di Siviglia*!

**LORD LYNDHURST'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.**—In height he is rather above the usual size, and, as just stated is of a handsome make. His countenance, like his manner of addressing the house, is open and winning; he always looks cheerful and good-natured. Those who did not know his character would infer from the expression of his face, that he was soft and modest to such an extent as to trench on energy and decision of mind. His forehead is high, and well developed, and his mouth is full of character; his eye is quick and piercing, and his nose has a good deal of the aquiline conformation. His complexion is dark, and his face inclines to the oval form. What the colour of his hair is, I do not know, as he wears a wig.

He is apparently of a sound and healthy constitution, and looks much younger than he is. No one, to see him in the House of Lords, would suppose him to be in his sixtieth year. When he used to sit in a court of law, clothed in the habiliments of a Judge, he looked as old as he is.—*Random Recollections of the House of Lords.*

**CO-OPERATION.**—In Great Britain especially (which so far surpasses the rest of the world in the extent and rapidity of the accumulation of wealth) the fall of profits, consequent upon the vast increase of population and capital, is rapidly extinguishing the class of small dealers and small producers, from the impossibility of living on their diminished profits, and is throwing business of all kinds more and more into the hands of large capitalists, whether these be rich individuals, or joint stock companies. Lamed by the aggregate of many small capitals. We are not among those who believe that this process is tending to the complete extinction of individual competition, or that the entire productive resources of the country will, within any assignable number of ages, if ever, be administered by and for the benefit of a general association of the whole community. But we believe that the multiplication of competitors in all branches of business, and in all professions which renders it more and more difficult to obtain success by merit alone, more and more easy to obtain it by plausible pretence, will find a limiting operation in the progress of the spirit of co-operation; that in every overcrowded department there will arise a tendency among individuals so to unite their labours and their capitals, choose, not among innumerable individuals, but among a few groups. Competition will be as active as ever, but the number of competitors will be brought within manageable bounds.—*London and Westminster Review.*

**THE GULLITINE.**—The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in describing the execution of Fieschi and his accomplices, thus describes the instrument used in France, on occasions of this nature. "I shall describe the instrument by which they were beheaded. It is a square of iron, six or eight feet in length, and three or four feet in width, and is placed exactly horizontal, but making an angle with the horizon. By means of pulleys and cords this piece is drawn up to the top of the frame. The convict is stationed precisely in front of the blade, with his feet on the plank or board which supports him, and his hands nearly to the lower part of the neck. To that board the blade is fastened by the executioner. In an instant the blade, moved by the pulleys, falls over the convict down into a horizontal position, with his breast or rather his belly resting on it and his head between the two upright posts of the machine. In another instant the blade descends upon the back of his neck, with a noise which would lead you to believe that it does not weigh less than sixty pounds. Of course, the head is severed in the twinkling of an eye! The executioner picks it up and throws it into a basket, and along with it places the body. This is the famous guillotine, an instrument of death which certainly shows some advance in civilization, for it makes death as easy as a violent one is likely ever to be. This famous instrument, it is said, was invented by a French physician, about the commencement of the first revolution. It is further said, that the inventor of it lost his own life by the instrument of his own invention."

**THE CAPE.**—The Cape is cultivated for its fruits and crops, and even in Egypt, the waks are gathered for sale from wild plants. In France, the only plantations are in the neighborhood of Marseilles and Toulon, and these have been raised from the time that the plants were first grown in open fields, planted at 4 or 5 feet, and the distance between the plants is the same diameter. Every autumn a space of about cut off within 3 or 6 inches of the root; and then over the top of the stump a heap of earth is thrown up, 6 or 8 inches in height. In spring this earth is spread out, and the ground is levelled and ploughed; and this is the whole culture which the plant receives.—*Agriculture Britannica.*

**EXECUTION OF PILKINGTON.**—About 6 o'clock on Friday morning, Private Pilkington, of the 84th Regt., at Up Park Camp, underwent the sentence of a Court Martial passed upon him a few days since. This unfortunate man, from his inebriety became so excited, that he was ordered to be committed to the guard room, he seized the non-commissioned Officer, and plunged his bayonet in the Corporal's side. This act he could not afterwards account for, although at the time he committed it, he seemed perfectly collected. What rendered the act more extraordinary, was that the Corporal and himself not only came from the same county, but from the same neighborhood in England. Numerous acts of insubordination have taken place among the soldiers of the 84th, and the Rev. J. R. Pitt, Chaplain to the 22d Regt., were in constant attendance on the unfortunate man, upon whom they endeavored, and not in vain, to impress a sense of the crime he had attempted to perpetrate. He became, after a time, sensible of the horrid consequences of violence and insubordination in the army. He admitted the justice of the sentence, and received with willingness and sincerity the spiritual admini-

strations of the two Clergymen above named, and considering the very short period his mind was engaged in a contemplation of his prospects and course of life, evinced much Christian resignation combined with the fortitude of a soldier.

The arrangement of this tragic and awful scene was so made as to produce every affect that was desired. The troops were silent from seriousness—the staff surrounding the Commanded-in-Chief, shewed, with distinguished Officer, that they felt deeply. Six muskets at as many paces, and on a given signal, sent every ball through the breast of the unfortunate offender, who, kneeling on his coffin, fell and justly expired. The deeply impressed with the awful scene, this monument to the violated laws of the army, prove such an example to those who were present at this sad spectacle, and those who shall hear of it, as will make them feel the paramount duty of SUBORDINATION IN THE ARMY.—*Jamaica Watchman.*

**THE IMAM OF MUSCAT.**  
The magnificent vessel made by the Indian Prince our Sovereign, of a ship-of-war, carrying 74 guns, in a circumstance too remarkable not to make all the details relating to it acceptable to the public. This vessel, which is to be called the "Imam," at the King's express desire, was first named the Liverpool, according to the description of nautical men, is one of the most splendid sailboats ever constructed. Her burden is 1,252 tons, and she was built at Bombay in 1825, by the East India Company's builders, to the same class of vessels in the Royal Navy. She was brought to England with her entire masts and rigging by Captain Cargan, six officers, thirty-five crew, and 150 lascars. The report of these officers states that the ship remarkably well, and possesses every good quality that can be expected from a ship of that class. Besides the vessel itself, all its equipments, the Imam has presented to the King two horses and two mares of the finest Arabian breed. One of the horses is perfectly black, without a single white hair, and the other is as pure white or cream color. The black Arabian has the property, it is said, of going without water for 15 or 16 days, which is considered the proof by the Arabs of pure blood. We are not, however, obliged to adopt the fact literally, and to the full extent. One of the mares foaled early on the voyage, and the colt, during the remainder of the trip, was named the Imam himself, and is a very handsome and powerful animal. The Imam's account, given of her man, about 42 years of age. He has been for 24 years at the head of his government, to which he succeeded on the death of his uncle, and has managed, by a series of judicious measures, to consolidate his power. He has a standing army of about 20,000 men, and defends his territories in Arabia and Africa, and has been constant in his attachment to the British Government, and in person accompanied both our expeditions to the Persian Gulf against the pirates in that quarter, on which occasions Sir W. Grant, Knt., and Sir Lionel Smith, who commanded the British fleet, were personally acquainted with him. His liberality to the British nation is unbounded; on the arrival of any British ship at his port he always sends a salute of 21 guns, and has granted, or any other refreshment that may be a difficulty in procuring. He is extremely popular with his subjects, who consider his rule very mild, though highly energetic in his intercourse with other states. He gives much of his time to his navy, and expends the greater part of his revenue on that branch of the service.

His Majesty has expressed himself much gratified by the present. It appears that the entered Portsmouth on the 5th instant, when, the moment she anchored, the British flag was hoisted, and the Imam's flag immediately returned; and at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the British ship delivered over to Captain Cargan, to Sir F. Maitland, and by His Majesty's commands (in compliance with the request of the Imam) she is named the "Imam." It may be a circumstance worthy of notice, that the Liverpool is the first ship of war belonging to an Indian Prince that ever rounded the Cape of Good Hope; and it is an event that may be considered as opening the door to a more extensive commercial intercourse with his Highness's dominions in Arabia, Africa, and Persia; which, strange to say, his Highness is not ignorant of, and has, in fact, been the fact of there being, on the 9th of November last, two American frigates in Bombay harbour, where they had just arrived from the East Indies, and were established a commercial treaty with the Imam; the purpose of which, however, is not yet ascertained, but it is not unlikely that his Highness will require a stronger existing causes to overcome.—*London Times.*

**United States.**  
[From the Baltimore Patriot.]  
**DINNER TO MR. FOX.**  
In celebration of the Mediation of Great Britain between the United States and France.  
A number of gentlemen of Baltimore having determined to express their appreciation of the liberal course pursued towards the United States by the government of Great Britain in the affair of the Mediation, they were invited by the Hon. Secretary of State, Mr. Fox, Esq. by the Hon. Secretary of State, to invite him to a dinner to be given at Mr. Fox's, in this city, on the 7th inst. Mr. Fox promptly accepted the invitation, and suitable preparations were accordingly made to celebrate the event which the dinner was intended to commemorate. The Chief Justice of the United States, the Vice President and the heads of the departments, the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers, (including the Secretary of the British Legation and the British Consul at this city), the Comptroller of the Navy, the Maryland Senators in Congress from the City of Baltimore, the District Judge of this District, and the Mayor of the City, were invited as guests.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., the company sat down to dinner at half past 6 o'clock. The table was most sumptuously supplied with every thing that gratifies the palate, served up with an elegance certainly never surpassed, if ever equalled, at any public dinner in this city. The liberality and the taste of the host, the delicacy of the matchless cookery of his vices, and the rich embellishments with which the board was adorned. The room was decorated with portraits of the President of the United States and of William C. Fox, the Hon. Secretary of State, and of other distinguished statesmen. For the taste exhibited in the arrangements of the feast, we are indebted to Col. John Thomas.

Mr. Gilmer, presided, assisted by J. Meredith, J. P. Kennedy, Dr. Macaulay, and J. S. Nicholas, as Vice Presidents.

During the evening, the company drank the following toasts:—

1. The President of the United States.
2. His Britannic Majesty, William the Fourth.—We recognize in his late Mediation, on the one hand,

the chivalrous courtesy of a gallant nation to an ancient and brave foe, and, on the other, an honorable acknowledgment of the ties of kindred to a people who have inherited with English law and liberty a claim to share in the early triumphs of England's arms and arms. May this sentiment be the sure foundation of perpetual friendship between us and our father-land.

The sentiment was received with a lively manifestation of good feeling by the company, and was responded to by Mr. Fox in the following language:—  
Gentlemen: I thank you cordially in the name of my government and my country, for the manner in which you have drunk the health of the Sovereign of Great Britain, and for the handsome form in which you have spoken of the late form of mediation. That offer has been nobly responded to by the Government and by the people of America. We know that the—but how supremely gratified to be blessed throughout all lands of a nation—towards a people who feel and acknowledge the interest of the great who well know the value of its results!—Gentlemen, I may truly say that it is for the interest of the whole human race that America should continue to enjoy the blessings of peace,—for America knows how to turn those blessings to a noble use. When I behold the amazing, the unexampled progress which this country is making, in daily and hourly making, in all the paths of peaceful civilization, in arts and in literature, and in every noble enterprise of industry and commerce,—when I behold these things, and when I reflect, on the other hand, upon low vice a balance the event seemed lately to hang, whether all these happy pursuits, whether all these fair hopes, were not to be suddenly crossed and interrupted by the rude hand of war—I feel that it is just cause for exultation to Englishmen, that the mediation of his Government has been in some degree instrumental in averting so cruel a calamity. I firmly believe that so long as friendship subsists between England, America and France, they may command peace over the globe. I am as firmly persuaded, that a war now waged between any two of these three great liberal Powers, would retard, and perhaps for generations to come, the general improvement of mankind.

Gentlemen, in thanking you for the toast you have drunk to the health of my beloved Sovereign, I will admit that it were ever a King in the world whose name may be hailed with pride and satisfaction in an assembly of freemen,—in an assembly of American citizens,—it is King William the Fourth of England. For already, during the few years he has reigned, and under his generous auspices, a greater progress has been made in England, in strengthening and securing our free and popular institutions, than during long ages that preceded. As Americans, you are particularly interested in the course of our country, and I am sure that you behold with interest and affection the present course of public affairs in England. You there behold a King and his subjects, not merely struggling against each other for vain supremacy, but a Patriotic King leading on a willing people in the great march of intellect and improvement—a government and a nation labouring cordially together, not to extend the dominions of their country by war, but to render its social and political institutions more free and more popular. This is the great work in which your brethren in England are now employed, and I am sure that they have the good wishes of the people of America for their success.

Gentlemen, my sincere and ardent hope is, that the friendship which now unites our two countries—the two great nations of kindred race that people America and England,—that our friendship may be as lasting as it is honourable and precious to both.—We will drive and study to cultivate and to perpetuate it. We owe this to our common language, we owe it to the memory of our common ancestors. Americans will not forget that in England reside the ashes of their fathers; and England will long look with pride and exultation upon America, as the noblest, the first-born, and the best beloved of her children.

Mr. Fox concluded by offering the following sentiment:—  
The United States of America—May the friendship which unites the two kindred nations of America and England be as lasting as it is honourable and precious to both.  
This was followed by—  
Our Guest—We tender him the cordial welcome due to the station he fills, and the name he bears,—and both deeply interesting to the affections of the American people.  
The Toast drew forth a second reply from Mr. Fox, which was delivered with much emotion:  
Gentlemen—I am overcome with gratitude for the very kind and flattering manner in which you have been good enough to do me the honor to drink my health, to express my sense of your kindness. The friendly, and I may say the affectionate welcome which I have met with in America, can never be effaced from my recollection. If my conduct as British representative in this country, shall in any way contribute to strengthen the ties of friendship which now unite America to England, that will indeed be the most fortunate circumstance of my life. Gentlemen, it has been my destiny, in the public service, to be for many years absent from my native country. But I assure you that I have felt, upon landing in America, as if I were at once returned to my family, and my home, and my native land. I have found myself among men who speak the same language, who have the same thoughts, the same feelings—who are governed, almost, by the same laws and institutions—who look back with pride upon the same pages of history—who delight in the same fame of the same poets and orators,—as if I were found in America another England.

Gentlemen, you have been kind enough to allude to the name which I bear, and to the affection with which that name is cherished in America. I thank you most cordially for that friendly allusion. I feel, indeed, in this country, a peculiar pride in being related by birth to a British Statesman, Mr. Charles Fox, who was the truest and earliest friend to America that appeared amongst my countrymen. If we might imagine that the spirits of great men that are departed could look back upon the world which they have left, how would it cheer that generous spirit to behold the America of the present day—to see that the greatness which he often times in the British Parliament prophesied for this free and happy land, has been more than realized—to find those prophecies a reality!

Mr. Fox concluded with the sentiment:—  
The City of Baltimore—Long may liberty and peace protect the industry and enterprise of her citizens!  
General Smith, the Mayor of the city, rose to reply to Mr. Fox's last toast, and after some appropriate remarks, uttered with a firmness of tone that showed the vigor and animation of the veteran who fire time has not yet been able to quench, gave the following:—  
The floating bulwarks of Great Britain and the United States—a host against the world. May they never again be found in hostile array against each other.  
The President then announced:  
J. Charles Bankhead, Esq. Secretary of the British Legation. He has added a new claim to our regard by his efficient co-operation with his own government in the restoration of harmony between the United States and France.  
Mr. Bankhead rose and replied—  
Gentlemen—I beg leave to return you my best thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me by drinking my health.  
I am so little in the habit of addressing a public company, and especially so distinguished a party as that now before me, that I must crave your indulgence. I assure you that I am deeply impressed by your kindness, altho' I am utterly at a loss to give you





**Insurance Notices.**  
**PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the insured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by him, as Agent of the above Insurance Company.  
ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent.  
St. John, April 4, 1836.

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

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

**ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.  
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. RAYBURN, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Carriage, and also, 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 insured.—Applications for insurances (not paid) in any part of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; and the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the party of the applicant.  
The ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819.—Chartered with liberty to insure the same amount of property as the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, and to receive the same amount of public patronage.  
The reputation of this Office has acquired respectability and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to the public.  
A BALLOCH, Agent.  
St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

**RECEIVED**  
Per ships AID-DE-CAMP, from LONDON, EUROPE, from Liverpool, and CHEVETAIN, from Clyde, a choice selection of BRANDIES, WINES, PICKLES, SAUCES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, & DRY GOODS.  
BRANDIES, WINES, &c.  
120 pieces Dark Prints, assorted qualities; 120 do. Grey Cottons, 1 bale Brown Holland, 60 pieces China Furniture Cotton, 63 pieces Regatta Stripes, 2 bales Checks, Stripes, and Homespuns, 4 bales Cotton Warp, in blue paper, No. 6, 7, 8, 9; 1 bale Morinos and Struffs, 1 case silk Handkerchiefs and raven sewing Silks, 1 bale cotton Handkerchiefs, 4 bales Ducks, drab and striped; 1 bale Shoe Thread, 1 bale Candle Wick, &c.  
HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.  
100 dozen table Knives and Forks, assorted; 50 do. Dessert do. do.; 30 pair guard Carvers and Steel; 20 cards two and three bladed Knives, 36 dozen Jack Knives, 1 ton London White Lead, No. 1, 4 pieces Paint Oil, 10 dozen ship's Scrapers, 150 M. pump and tinned Tacks; 72 bags Spikes, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 inch; 50 bags Nails, assorted.  
CORDAGE, BRUSHES, &c.  
150 sets Shoe Brushes, 6 dozen Hearth Brushes, 10 dozen Mops and handles; 180 coils Cordage, assorted; 80 bundles Oakum, 1 bale Pump Leather, 10 crates Wine Bottles, 40 boxes Tobacco Pipes, &c.  
—IN STORE—  
40 pancheons fine flavored Jamaica SPIRITS.  
May 17. JOHN WALKER.

**TEA! TEA!**  
Per AID-DE-CAMP, from London:  
273 CHESTS CONGOU TEA, a superior article, and can be recommended to the public, will be sold in lots while landing, at low prices for cash or short credit.  
W. H. SCOVILL,  
North Market Wharf,  
17th May.

**BOOKS.**  
**GEORGE BLATCH,**  
Bookseller, Stationer, and Importer of  
Pianofortes, &c.  
Has just received, per ship *Emeline*, from London, a general assortment of SCHOOL, SUNDAY-SCHOOL, and other BOOKS, including, among a variety of others, WESTALL and MARTIN'S Illustrations of the BIBLE, 2 vols. 96 engravings; Mander's Treasury of Knowledge, latest edition; A fresh assortment of ANNUALS for 1836; comprising, Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book; Health's Book of Beauty; Northern Tourist; Keepsake; Biblical Keepsake; Health's Picture Annual; Baxter's Agricultural and Horticultural Annual; Literary Souvenir; Hood's Comic Annual; Affection's Keepsake, and Affection's Gift;  
Greek, Latin, and French School Books, various; English Grammars, Spelling Books, Geographies, Catechisms, &c.;  
Which, with his former stock of Books and Stationery, are offered at moderate prices, for Cash.  
Pianofortes, Globes, &c., daily expected, per next arrival from London.  
Market Square, Saint John's,  
17th May, 1836.

**JOHN M'MILLAN**  
Has this day received part of his Spring Supply of  
BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.  
ONE Case Kelly's Fishing Rods and Tackle, with a large assortment of Trout and Salmon Flies; Printing and Wrapping PAPERS, &c. &c., cheap for Cash.  
A further supply daily expected from London and Belfast.  
May 17.—49

**RECEIVED**  
Per ships *Margaret*, from Liverpool, and *Chieftain* and *Edin*, from Greenock:  
6 HDS. Refined LOAF SUGAR; 2 cases Best English Pump Leather; 4 cases Men's HATS; 30 cases NAILS, assorted from 12 1/2 to 20 1/2; 12 bales Cotton Warp, 100 lbs SOAP; 7 1/2 sheet Lead, from 2 1/2 to 10 lb.; 1 ton fine sheathing Nails, 2 to 3 1/2 inch; 1 crotel Currants, 20 barrels Lexia Raisins; 5 barrels split PEAS; 200 pieces fancy PRINTS, 100 do. cotton Handkerchiefs; 100 do. grey Cottons; 70 do. white ditto; 60 do. Apron Check; 60 do. Scotch Homespun; 30 do. Moleskins; 20 do. black and brown Hollands; 50 do. fine Merino; 10 do. fancy Cantonese; 30 dozen Scotch Bonnets; 5 do. Thompson's Sewing Augurs; 12 do. Tea Kettles, assorted; 4 do. tinned Saucepans; 10 pieces Hemp CARPETING.  
JAMES OTTY,  
17th May, 1836.

**RECEIVED**  
The subscriber has received per the *Emeline* from London:  
TRUNKS Ladies' London made SHOES and BOOTS; cases Ladies' fancy Straw BASKETS, and Cases Prints and Furniture Cottons; colored and black plain Silks; colored figured Satins; ladies' long and short silk lace Gloves; ladies' silk lace Embroidered Hose; ditto Cotton; ditto ditto; Spanish Cloth Stock; Union, Linens, Lavans, Muslins, Bolinas, Fringe; Silk Trimmings, &c.; 1 trunk, containing a special assortment of rich Ribbons; best black Sewing Silks; Machines and patent waxed thread; &c. &c.—The above, together with his former Stock of GOODS, is offered at lowest prices.  
W. D. W. HUBBARD.

**NEW GOODS.**  
Per AID-DE-CAMP, from London, and *Chieftain*, from Glasgow, the subscriber has received a part of his Spring Supply, consisting of—  
DRESSED and raw LINED OIL; No. 1 London LEAD; green Putty; 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 coil Spunners; 25 coils Iron Rope, 1 1/2 to 4 inch; 20 coils White Rope, 1 1/2 to 2 inch; 40 bundles best Oakum; 6 hds. and 4 lbs. boiled and raw Lined Oil; 20 tin cases boiled Linseed Oil; 100 kegs best White Lead; 150 bundles Putty; 20 bags Iron Nails, 3 to 1 1/2 inch; 50 fine rose Nails, 8 1/2 to 20 1/2; 6 kegs Horse Nails; 10 kegs 3 1/2 fine cut Nails; 50 boxes Tin Plates, 1C and IX; 4 Smith's Vices; 4 do. Anvils; 1 steel of various qualities; 2 cases Lead Shot, assorted; 5 hds. Brown Wine; 5 Cases Cape Wine; 10 do. best Cognac Brandy; 10 do. single refined Loaf Sugar; 2 do. double do. do.; 10 pieces fancy Carpeting; 4 boxes, containing STATIONERY; Brass and Wood Compasses; Ship's Designs, Union Jacks, &c. &c.—All which, with their Stock on hand, they offer for Sale at their usual low prices.  
17th May. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

**NEW GOODS.**  
The subscribers are receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenock, the following articles:  
2 CHESTS Madras INDIGO; 120 boxes best 2 Liverpool SOAP; 20 boxes—12 papers each, of Starch; 4 bales water Twist, 5th Cotton Yarn; 2 trunks fancy Prints; 3 bales white and grey Cottons; 100 bales Greenock Canvas; 100 coils Cordage, from 6 thread to 5 inch; 4 Hawsers, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, and 5 inch; 50 coil Spunners; 25 coils Iron Rope, 1 1/2 to 4 inch; 20 coils White Rope, 1 1/2 to 2 inch; 40 bundles best Oakum; 6 hds. and 4 lbs. boiled and raw Lined Oil; 20 tin cases boiled Linseed Oil; 100 kegs best White Lead; 150 bundles Putty; 20 bags Iron Nails, 3 to 1 1/2 inch; 50 fine rose Nails, 8 1/2 to 20 1/2; 6 kegs Horse Nails; 10 kegs 3 1/2 fine cut Nails; 50 boxes Tin Plates, 1C and IX; 4 Smith's Vices; 4 do. Anvils; 1 steel of various qualities; 2 cases Lead Shot, assorted; 5 hds. Brown Wine; 5 Cases Cape Wine; 10 do. best Cognac Brandy; 10 do. single refined Loaf Sugar; 2 do. double do. do.; 10 pieces fancy Carpeting; 4 boxes, containing STATIONERY; Brass and Wood Compasses; Ship's Designs, Union Jacks, &c. &c.—All which, with their Stock on hand, they offer for Sale at their usual low prices.  
17th May. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

**IRON, CORDAGE, &c.**  
240 TONS Common and Refined English IRON, assorted from half square to round; 600 bags SPIKES, 4 1/2 to 12 inches;  
50 cases NAILS, assorted 4 1/2 to 2 1/2; 3 1/2 tons Best COPPER, 3 to 1 1/2 inch; 3 tons Composition SPIKES, 1 1/2 to 9 1/2 inches;  
10 cases Sheathing NAILS;  
4 tons Sheathing PAPER.  
—IN STORE—  
2000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.  
April 5, 1836. JOHN ROBERTSON.

**GOODS per the "Liverpool,"**  
ON CONSIGNMENT.  
200 BOLS best CANVAS—No. 1 to 7, size 80 into Gaik Lines,  
3 dozen Log Lines,  
3 ditto 18 thread St. Peter's Lines,  
3 ditto 15 do ditto ditto,  
3 ditto 12 do ditto ditto,  
3 ditto 1 lb Lines; 3 do. 3 ditto,  
3 ditto 3 lb ditto; 1 do. 6 oz ditto,  
2 ditto 2 oz ditto; 2 do. 2 oz ditto,  
2 ditto 1 oz ditto.  
For sale at a small advance.  
MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.,  
15th March, 1836.

**Edward C. Waddington**  
In general, that he has taken a Store in Mr. Merritt's Brick Buildings in Water-street, where he is opening his SPRING GOODS, received by the ship *Evergreen*, from Liverpool—consisting of:  
Black, blue, Adalaid, &c. BROAD CLOTHS; black, blue, Oxford grey, checked and striped fancy Cassimeres; fancy figured Merinos, for Pantaloon; printed Cottons and Muslins; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; book, jaconet and other Muslins; cotton Reeling; raven's sewing Silks and Twist; ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes; cloth Caps; teaver and plaided Hats.  
A few articles of British SILVER, of very handsome manufacture; brass Cocks; Braces and Bits; ivory, bone, and black handled Knives and Forks; Oyster Knives; pen and jack do.; Scissors; silver, plated, and brass Thimbles; Needles; chest, drawer, and cupboard Locks; Bits; HIL & H Hinges; Screws, Hooks and Hinges; cross cut, pit, and hand Saws; carpenter's Compasses and Rules; wire Fenders, for saws; jack, smoothing, and trying Planes; a variety of brass and iron Padlocks; brass and wood stock Door Locks; Bolts; brass, plated, and other Candlesticks, &c.  
Bronze Lustres, with cut glass drops; Tapers, Shell Boxes, and Card Racks; Tea Caddies; tin Dressing Cases; Spice and Cash Boxes; Waiters and Trays; plated and paper Crust Stands; cut, Bone, Decanters, quarts and pints; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mops and handles; Table Mats, Trumbos, Clothes, Sheets, Blankets, quilts and quilts; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colours and shapes, &c.; Crown Glass, short 6's; do. 8's; do. 10's; 10's & 12's; do. Soap, 28, 36, & 112 lb. boxes; do. Boxes Glass, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10 1/2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of pot, foolscap, copying, and wrapping Paper; Twine; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Paper; Cutlery; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax; and other articles too numerous to mention.  
—A L S O—  
One Hogshead of LAUNDRY, consisting of—Paint, wash, shoe, hearth, scrub, sweeping, scrubbing, nail, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes;