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Weekly Almanack.

SEPTEMBER—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
10 Wednesday - -	5 41	6 19	10 55	4 44
11 Thursday - -	5 42	6 18	11 48	6 0
12 Friday - -	5 44	6 16	morn.	7 [illegible]
13 Saturday - -	5 45	6 15	0 47	8 [illegible]
14 Sunday - -	5 47	6 13	1 50	9 [illegible]
15 Monday - -	5 48	6 12	2 54	10 [illegible]
16 Tuesday - -	5 50	6 10	3 58	10 13

First Quarter 10th day, 0h. 47m. morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for September:

E. E. HAZEN, DANIEL ANSLEY, JOHN HAMMOND.

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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, to the following described Premises in the City of Saint John, *viz.:*

Lots No. 1272 and 1274, situated on the south side of Britain-street, being each 40 feet front by 100 feet deep.—*Also:* That part of Lot No. 54, bounded on the west by Prince William-street, on the north by Church-street, on the east by a small alley-way leading from Church-street, and on the south by Property belonging to John Bentley, Esquire, together with all Buildings thereon, with 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 Shepherd.* JAMES T. HANFORD,

St. John, 21st July, 1834. *Coroner.*

The Garland.

THE WORKS OF GOD.

The God of nature and of grace
In all his works appears;
His goodness through the earth we trace,
His grandeur in the spheres.

Behold this fair and fertile globe,
By him in wisdom plann'd;
'Twas he who girded, like a robe,
The ocean round the land.

Lift to the arch of heaven your eye,
Thither his path pursue;
His glory, boundless as the sky,
O'erwhelms the wondering view.

He bows the heavens—the mountains stand
A highway for their God;
He walks amidst the desert land,—
'Tis Eden where he trod.

The forests in his strength rejoice:
Hark! on the evening breeze,
As once of old, his solemn voice
Is heard among the trees.

Here on the hills he feeds his herds,
His flocks on yonder plains;
His praise is warbled by the birds,
Oh, could we catch their strains!—

Mount with the lark, and bear our song
Up to the gates of light;
Or, with the nightingale, prolong
Our numbers through the night!

In every stream his bounty flows,
Diffusing joy and wealth;
In every breeze his Spirit blows,
The breath of life and health.

His blessings fall in plenteous showers
Upon the lap of earth,
That teems with foliage, fruit, and flowers,
And rings with infant mirth.

If God has made this world so fair,
Where sin and death abound,
How beautiful, beyond compare,
Will paradise be found!

THE HEAVENLY REST.

There is an hour of peaceful rest,
To mourning wanderers given;
There is a joy for souls distress'd,
A balm for every wounded breast—
'Tis found above—in heaven.

There is a soft, a downy bed,
'Tis fair as breath of even;
A couch for weary mortals spread,
Where they may rest the aching head,
And find repose, in heaven!

There is a home for weary souls,
By sin and sorrow driven;
When toss'd on life's tempestuous shoals,
Where storms arise, and ocean rolls,
And all is drear but heaven!

There, faith lifts up her cheerful eye
To brighter prospects, given:
And views the tempest passing by,
The evening shadows quickly fly,
And all serene in heaven!

There, fragrant flowers, immortal, bloom,
And joys supreme are given:
There, rays divine disperse the gloom:—
Beyond the confines of the tomb,
Appears the dawn of heaven!

Miscellaneous.

THE TELESCOPE.

We might be apt to think, on a slight view of the matter, that there can be no immediate relation between the grinding and polishing of an optic glass, and fitting two or more of them in a tube, and—the engagement of our views of the operations of the Eternal Mind. Yet the connexion betwen these two objects, and the dependence of the latter upon the former, can be fairly demonstrated.—The son of a spectacle-maker in Middleburg in Holland, happening to amuse himself in his father's shop, by holding two glasses between his finger and his thumb, and varying their distance, perceived the weathercock of the church spire opposite to him, much larger than ordinary, and apparently much nearer, and turned upside down. This new wonder excited the amazement of the father; he adjusted two glasses on a board, rendering them moveable at pleasure; and thus formed the first rude imitation of a perspective glass, by which distant objects are brought near to view. Galileo, a philosopher of Tuscany, hearing of the invention, set his mind to work, in order to bring it to perfection. He fixed his glasses at the end of long organ-pipes, and constructed a telescope, which he soon directed to different parts of the surrounding heavens. He discovered four moons revolving around the planet Jupiter—spots on the surface of the Sun, and the rotation of that globe around its axis—mountains and valleys in the Moon—and numbers of fixed stars, where scarcely one was visible to the naked eye. These discoveries were made about the year 1610; short time after the invention of the telescope. Since that period, this instrument has passed the high various degrees of improvement, and, by means of it celestial wonders have been explored in the distant spaces of the universe, which, in former times, were altogether concealed from mortal view. By the help of telescopes, combined with the art of measuring the distances and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies, the views of the Grandeur of the Almighty, of the magnitude of his Power, and of the *extent* of his universal Empire, are extended far beyond what could have been conceived in former ages. Our prospects of the range of the divine operations are no longer confined within the limits of the world we inhabit;—we can now plainly perceive that the kingdom of God is not only "an everlasting dominion," but that it extends through the unlimited regions of space, comprehending within its vast circumference thousands of suns, and ten thousands of worlds, all ranged in majestic order, at immense distances from one another, and all supported and governed "by Him who rides on the Heaven of Heavens," whose greatness is unsearchable, and whose understanding is infinite.

The telescope has also demonstrated to us the *literal truth* of those scriptural declarations which assert that the stars are "innumerable." Before the invention of this instrument not more than about a thousand stars could be perceived by the unassisted eye in the clearest night. But this invention has unfolded to view not only thousands but hundreds of thousands, and millions of those bright luminaries, which lie dispersed in every direction throughout the boundless dimensions of space. And the higher the magnifying powers of the telescope are, the more numerous those celestial orbs appear; leaving us no room to doubt, that countless myriads more lie hid in the distant regions of creation, far beyond the reach of the finest glasses that can be constructed by human skill, and which are known only to Him "who counts the number of the stars, and calls them by their names."

In short the telescope may be considered as serving the purpose of a vehicle for conveying us to the distant regions of space. We would consider it as a wonderful achievement, could we transport ourselves two hundred thousand miles from the earth, in the direction of the Moon, in order to take a nearer view of that celestial orb. But this instrument enables us to take a much nearer inspection of that planet than if we had actually surmounted the force of gravitation, traversed the voids of space, and left the earth 230,000 miles behind us. For, supposing such a journey to be accomplished, we should still be ten thousand miles distant from that orb. But a telescope which magnifies objects 240 times can [illegible] within ONE thousand miles of the Moon; and a telescope, such as Dr. Herschel's 40 feet reflector, which magnifies 6000 times, would enable us to view the mountains and vales of the Moon, as if we were transported to a point about 40 miles from her surface.

Though the highest magnifying power of Dr. Herschel's large telescope was estimated at six thousand times, yet it does not appear that the Doctor ever applied this power with success, when viewing the moon and the planets. The deficiency of light, when using so high a power, would render the view of these objects less satisfactory than when viewed with a power of one or two thousand miles. Still, it is quite certain, that if any portions of the moon's surface were viewed through an instrument of such a power, they would appear as *large* (but *not nearly so bright and distinct*) as if we were paced about 40 miles distant from that body. The enlargement of angle of vision, in this case, or the apparent distance at which the moon would be contemplated, is found by dividing the moon's distance—240,000 miles, by 6000, the magnifying power of the telescope, which produces a quotient of 40—the number of miles at which the moon would appear to be placed from the eye of the observer. Dr. Herschel appears to have used the highest powers of his telescopes only, or chiefly, when viewing some very minute objects in the region of the stars. The powers he generally used, and with which he made most of his discoveries, were 227, 460, 750, 932, and occasionally, 2013, 3168, and 6450, when inspecting double and treble stars, and the more distant nebulæ.

We can view the magnificent system of the planet Saturn, by means of this instrument, as distinctly as if we had performed a journey eight hundred millions of miles in the direction of that globe; which, at the rate of 50 miles an hour, would require a period of more than eighteen hundred years to accomplish. By the telescope, we can contemplate the region of the fixed stars, their arrangement into systems, and their immense numbers, with the same distinctness and amplitude of view, as if we had actually taken a flight of ten hundred thousand millions of miles into those unexplored and unexplorable regions, which could not be accomplished in several millions of years, though our motion were as rapid as a ball projected from a loaded cannon. We would justly consider it as a noble endowment for enabling us to take an extensive survey of the works of God, if we had the faculties of transporting ourselves to such immense distances from the sphere we now occupy; but, by means of the telesope tube, we may take nearly the same ample views of the dominions of the Creator, without stirring a foot from the limits of our terrestrial abode. This instrument may, therefore, be considered as a providential gift bestowed upon mankind, to serve, in the meantime, as a *temporary substitute* for those powers of rapid flight with which the seraphim are endowed, and for those superior faculties of motion with which man himself may be invested, when he arrives at the summit of moral perfection.

THE MICROSCOPE.

The *Microscope* is another instrument, constructed on similar principles, which has greatly expanded our views of the "manifold wisdom of God." This instrument, which discovers to us small objects invisible to the naked eye, was invented soon after the invention and improvement of the telescope. By means of this optical contrivance, we perceive a variety of wonders in almost every object in the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms. We perceive that every particle of matter, however minute, has a determinate form—that the very scales on the skin of a haddock are all beautifully interwoven and variegated—that the points of the prickles of vegetables, though magnified a thousand times, appear as sharp as to the naked eye—that every particle of dust on a butterfly's wing, is a beautiful and regularly organized feather—that every hair of our head is a hollow tube, with bulbs and roots, furnished with a variety of threads and filaments—and that the pores in our skin, through which the sweat and perspiration flow, are so numerous and minute, that a grain of sand would cover a hundred and twenty-five thousand of them. We perceive animated beings in certain liquids, so small that fifty thousand of them would not equal the size of a mite; and yet each of these creatures is furnished with a mouth, eyes, stomach, blood-vessels, and other organs for the performance of animal functions. In a stagnant pool which is covered with a greenish scum during the summer months, every drop of the water is found to be a world teeming with thousands of inhabitants. The mouldy substance which usually adheres to damp bodies, exhibits a forest of trees and plants, where the branches, leaves, and fruit can be plainly distinguished. In a word, by this admirable instrument we behold the same Almighty Hand which rounded the spacious globe on which we live, and the huge masses of the planetary orbs, and directs them in their rapid motions through the sky,—employed, at the same moment, in rounding and polishing ten thousand little transparent globes in the eye of a fly; and boring and arranging veins and arteries, and forming and clasping joints and claws, for the movements of a mite! We thus learn the admirable and astonishing effects of the Wisdom of God, and that the Divine Care and Benevolence are as much displayed in the construction of the smallest insect, as in the elephant or the whale, or in those ponderous globes which roll around us in the sky. These, and thousands of other views which the microscope exhibits, would never have been displayed to the human mind, had they not been opened up by this admirable invention.

In fine, by means of the two instruments to which I have now adverted, we behold Jehovah's empire extending to infinity on either hand. By the telescope we are presented with the most astonishing displays of his *omnipotence*, in the immense number, the rapid motions, and the inconceivable magnitude of the celestial globes;—and, by the microscope, we behold what is still more inconceivable, a display of his unsearchable wisdom in the Divine mechanism, by which a drop of water is peopled with myriads of inhabitants—a fact, which, were it not subject to ocular demonstration, would exceed the limits of human conception or belief. We have thus the most striking and sensible evidence, that, from the immeasurable luminaries of heaven, and from the loftiest seraph that stands before the throne of God, down to this lower world, and to the smallest microscopic animalcula that eludes the finest glass—*He* is every where present, and, by his power, intelligence, and agency, animates, supports, and directs the whole. Such views and contemplation naturally lead us to advert to the character of God, as delineated by the sacred writers, that "He is of great power and mighty in strength;" that "His understanding is infinite;" that "His works are wonderful;" that "His operations are unsearchable, and past finding out:" and they must excite the devout mind to join with fervour in the language of adoration and praise—

"When thy amazing works, O God!
My mental eye surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise."

USE OF WATER IN HOT CLIMATES.

The hardy Arabs of the desert have no other habitual drink than water, and even this, when on an [illegible] quantities, and far from being pure; but yet, what drinkers of wine or porter could undergo the fatigue and exposure to which these people are habitually subject. Water is the habitual, and we may add, only drink for millions of the inhabitants of Asia and Africa, to whom nature, in many parts of those continents, has been by no means niggardly in physical power and symmetry of form. The same may be said of that large population scattered over the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Are additions of an alcoholic or vinous nature required in the climates of the tropics, where the languor of the animal frame is considerable, and corroborants seem to be indicated? Dr. Johnson, editor of the *Medico Chirurgical Review*, in his "Tropical Hygiene," tells those who go to hot climates—

"In short, the nearer we approach to a perfectly *aqueous* regimen in drink, during the first year at least, so much the better chance have we of avoiding sickness; and the more slowly and gradually we deviate from this afterwards, so much the more retentive will we be of that invaluable blessing—HEALTH!

"It might appear very reasonable, that in a climate where ennui reigns triumphant, and an unaccountable languor pervades both mind and body, we should cheer our drooping spirits with the mirth-inspiring bowl; a precept which Hafiz has repeatedly enjoined. But Hafiz, though an excellent poet, and like his predecessor Homer, a votary of Bacchus, was not much of a physician; and, without doubt, his "*liquid ruby*," as he calls it, is one of the worst of all prescriptions for a "pensive heart." I remember a gentleman at Prince of Wale's Island, (Mr. S.) some years ago, who was remarkable for his convivial talents and flow of spirits. The first time I happened to be in a large company with him, I attributed his animation and hilarity to the wine, and expected to see them flag, as is usual, when the first effects of the bottle were past off; but I was surprised to find them maintain a uniform level, after many younger heroes had bowed to the rosy god. I now contrived to get near him, and enter into a conversation, when he disclosed the secret, by assuring me, *he had drunk nothing but water for many years in India; that in consequence his health was excellent—his spirits free—his mental faculties unclouded*, although far advanced on time's list; in short, that he could conscientiously recommend the 'antediluvian' beverage, as he termed it, to every one that sojourned in a tropical climate."

The experience of the most competent judges is decidedly favorable to the use of water, as the exclusive beverage in the West Indies. The celebrated Dr. Jackson, at one time at the head of the medical staff in the British West Indies, and who had served in the southern states in the revolutionary war, thus speaks of himself:—

"I have wandered a good deal about the world, and never followed any prescribed rules in any thing; my health has been tried in all ways; and, by the aids of temperance and hard work, I have worn out two armies, in two wars; and, probably, could wear out another before my period of old age arrives; I eat no animal food, *drink no wine or malt liquor, or spirits of any kind;* I wear no flannel, and neither regard wind nor rain, heat nor cold, where business is in the way."—*Philadelphia Journal of Health.*

Health of Children.—*Early Rising.*—Rising early, is a habit which it is of high importance to fix in children; and in forming it, there is far greater facility than in most other cases. There is a natural propensity in children generally to early rising, which needs only to be gratified and encouraged. They usually retire to bed some hours before their parents; and at daylight, or at least at sunrise, are generally awake, and anxious to rise. Many of them are actually lifted up with difficulty to the habit of taking morning naps: which when once formed, generally prevails through life. Let the father deny himself so far as to retire early, and become an early riser also. His health, enjoyments and usefulness, he may depend upon it, will be perceptibly benefitted. Long-lived persons have been found, after an extensive inquiry, to resemble each other only in this important practice. And this may be connected with another preventive of disease,—active employment.

The morning is the season for activity; the frame invigorated by repose, is prepared for exertion, and motion gives pleasure. The pure atmosphere, so much more bracing than at other hours, so much sweeter and more exhilirating than the air of a confined chamber, has been prepared to be breathed; and like all nature's medicines, it is superior to any which science can produce. Early rising and early exercise might more properly be called food than medicine, as they are designed for daily use, and to protect us from disease rather than to remove it. Every thing, except mere sloth, invites us, nay, requires of us to train up our children to use them. The morning is the most favorable season for exercising the frame, as well as for making useful impressions on the mind and heart; and whoever tries to conduct the education of his child independently of this practice, will loose some of the most favorable opportunities.—*Dwight's Father's Book.*

British Benevolence.—The month of May, in London, abounds in meetings for the promotion of religious and charitable objects. A foreigner, who might chance to visit the metropolis during this delightful month, would have a fine opportunity of witnessing the sympathy and benevolence of the British character. In no city in the world are such magnificent displays made of the influence which the religion of the heart has upon the conduct and actions of men. Not a day passes but one or more public meetings are held either for the increase of knowledge or the relief of affliction. To-day we hear of a meeting, the professed object of which is to cheer the path of those to whom light is denied, and who "know not light from darkness," but by the sounds which pass around them. On the morrow we read of rank, fashion, and intelligence, combining to distribute that book in which life and immortality are brought to light. Again we read of contributions made in the spirit of prodigal benevolence to the Asylum set apart for the reception of orphans. Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, useful Education Societies, are rivalled by Societies, for the relief of the aged, for the reclaiming of youth from the path of error, of crime from the consequences of its misdeeds. We are proud of our country when we reflect upon the numerous benefits which are perpetually springing up from the ceaseless activity of her virtuous and brave sons and daughters, who unite at this delightful season in diffusing "peace upon earth and good will to men."

Rice the common Food of the Chinese.—Rice being very cheap in Siam, every sailor had provided a bag or two, as a present to his family. In fact, the chief thing they wish and work for is rice; their domestic accounts are regulated by the quantity of rice consumed; their meals according to the number of bowls of it boiled; and their exertions according to the quantity of it wanted. Every substitute for this delicious food is considered meagre, and indicative of the greatest wretchedness. When they cannot obtain a sufficient quantity to satisfy their appetites, they supply the deficiency of rice with an equal weight of water. Inquiring whether the western barbarians eat rice, and finding me slow to give them an answer, they exclaimed, "O, the sterile region of barbarians, which produce not the necessaries of life! Strange that the inhabitants of snows [illegible] that we had substitutes for rice, which were equal, if not superior to it. But all to no purpose; and they still maintained, that it is only rice which can properly sustain the life of a human being.—*Gutzlaff's Voyage.*

Privileges of the Sexes of England.—The age of male and female in England are different for different purposes:—A male of twelve years old may take the oath of allegiance—at fourteen is at years of discretion, and may consent or disagree to marriage—may choose his guardian, and if his discretion be proved, may make a testament of his personal estate; at seventeen may be an executor, and at twenty-one is at his own disposal, and may alienc his own lands, goods, and chattels. A female at seven years of age may be betrothed, or given in marriage; at nine is entitled to dower; at twelve is at the years of maturity, and may consent or disagree to marriage; and if proved to have sufficient discretion, may bequeath her personal estate; at fourteen is at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian; at seventeen may be an executrix; and at twenty one may dispose of herself and her lands. So that full age, in male or female, is twenty-one years, who till that time is styled an infant in law. Scotland agrees with England in this point.—*A Barrister's Introduction to the Laws of England.*

COLUMN FOR THE LADIES.

Letter from the late Sir James Mackintosh on the Death of his Wife.—Allow me, in justice to her memory, to tell you what she was, and what I owed her. I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth, and might have formed a connexion in which a short-lived passion would have been followed by repentance and disgust; but I found an intelligent companion, a tender friend, a prudent monitress; the most faithful of wives, and as dear a mother as ever children had the misfortune to lose. Had I married a woman who was easy or giddy enough to have been infected by my imprudence, or who had rudely or harshly attempted to correct it, I should, in either case, have been irretrievably ruined: a fortune, in either case, would with my habits, have been only a shorter cut to destruction. But I met a woman, who by the tender management of my weaknesses gradually corrected the most pernicious of them, and rescued me from the dominion of a degrading and ruinous vice. She became prudent from affection: and, though of the most generous nature, she was taught economy and frugality by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life, she preserved order in my affairs, from the care of which she relieved me; she gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she prepped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me; and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness and improvidence. To her I owe that I am not a ruined outcast: to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest, she never, for a moment, forgot my feelings or my character. Even in her occasional resentment,—for which I but too often gave just cause, (would to God that I could recall these moments,) she had no sullenness or acrimony; her feelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placable, tender, and constant; she united the most attentive prudence with the most generous and guileless nature, with a spirit that disdained the shadow of meanness, and with the kindest and most honest heart. Such was she whom I have lost; and I have lost her when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years of struggle and distress had bound us fast together, and moulded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, before age had deprived it of much of its original ardour. I lost her, alas, (the choice of my youth and the partner of my misfortunes,) at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days.—I, my dear sir, is a calamity which the prosperity of the world cannot repair. To expect that any thing on this side of the grave can make it up, would be a vain and delusive expectation. If I had lost the giddy and thoughtless companion of prosperity, the world could easily have repaired the loss; but I have lost the faithful and tender partner of my misfortunes: and the only consolation is in that [illegible] under whose severe but paternal chastisement I am cut down to the ground.

A Mother's Instruction.—The following quotation from an Address of the Principal of the Flushing Institute, Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, should be laid to the heart of every mother:

"We are often asked, "What kind of boys do you want?" To this question too, the theory of our institution furnishes an answer. Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother. This is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth. Never would we despair of the child who has been used in infancy to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truths thus installed live forever in the memory. They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of conscience: not impregnable, it is true, but indestructible. They furnish the mind with chords which in later life seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful expostulation. They are an inextinguishable spark, which after being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel into the pure and genial flame of piety. The child of a mother's prayers, said St. Augustine, (and may we not believe it?) is never lost. It is those children who have been dedicated to their Maker under the auspices of a pious and vigilant mother, whose education we should esteem it a happy and useful vocation to continue. While on the other hand we should deem it an act of temerity equally hopeless and presumptuous, to become responsible for the youth in whose mind a mother's voice was connected with no other associations than those of apathy to religion and devotedness to the character and frivolities of the world."—*Flushing Journal.*

It was stated, at the anniversary of the Ladies' Bible Association at Spalding, that a calculation had been made at Birmingham respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies as collectors for charitable and religious purposes, and it was found that *one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half!*—[Liverpool Albion.

MY SISTER.

One morning in my early life, I remember to have been playing with a younger sister, not then three years old. It was one of those bright mornings in spring, that bring joy and life to the heart, and diffuse gladness and animation through all the tribes of living creatures. Our feelings were in perfect harmony with the universal gladness of nature. Even now I seem to hear the merry laugh of my little sister, as she followed me through the winding alleys of the garden, her cheek suffused with the glow of health and animation, and her waving hair floating in the wind.

She was an only sister, the sole companion of all my childish sports. We were constantly together; and my young heart went out to hers with all the affection, all the fondness, of which childhood is capable. Nothing afforded me enjoyment in which she did not participate; no amusement was sought which we could not share; no [illegible] the hour of breakfast, with undiminished ardor, when at some slight provocation, my impetuous nature broke forth, and in my anger, I struck my little sister a blow with my hand. She turned to me with an appealing look, and the large tears came into her eyes. Her heart was too full to allow her to speak, and shame made me silent. At that moment the breakfast bell summoned us away, and we returned to the house without exchanging a word. The excitement of play was over, and as she sat beside my mother at breakfast, I perceived by occasional stolen glances at her, that she was pale and sad. A tear seemed ready to start in her eye, which all her little self-possession could scarcely repress. It was only when my mother inquired if she was ill, that she drank her coffee, and endeavored to eat. I was ashamed and grieved, and inwardly resolved to embrace the first opportunity when we were alone, to throw my arms around her neck, and entreat her forgiveness.

When breakfast was ended, my mother retired with her into her own room, directing me in the mean time to sit down to my lesson. I seated myself by the window, and ran over my lesson, but did not learn it. My thoughts were perpetually recurring to the scene in the garden, and at table. It was long before my mother returned, and when she did, it was with an agitated look, and hurried step, to tell me that my poor Ellen was very ill. I asked eagerly if I might go to her, but was not permitted, lest I should disturb her. A physician was called, and every means used for her recovery, but to no purpose. The disease, which was in her head, constantly increased in violence, and she became delirious. It was not until evening that I was permitted to see her. She was a little recovered from the severity of her pain, and lay with her eyes closed, and her little hand resting on the pillow beneath her head. How I longed to tell her the sorrow I felt for my unkindness to her in the morning, and how much I had suffered for it during the day. But I was forbidden to speak to her, and was soon taken out of the room. During that night, and the day following, she continued to grow worse. I saw her several times, but she was always insensible of my presence. Once indeed, she showed some signs of consciousness, and asked for me, but immediately relapsed into her former state.

On the morning of the third day I rose at an early hour, and repaired to the sick room. My mother was sitting by the bed. As I entered, she drew me to her, and for some time was silent, while the tears flowed fast down her face. I first learned that my sweet sister was dead, as my mother drew aside the curtain that concealed her from me. I felt as though my heart would break. The remembrance of her affection for me, and my last unkind deed, revived in my mind; and burying my face in the folds of the curtain, I wept long and bitterly.

* * * * *

I saw her laid in the coffin, and lowered into the grave. I almost wished to lie down there with her, if so I might see once more her smile, and hear my forgiveness pronounced in her sweet voice.

Years have passed away, and I am now a man—but never does the recollection of this incident of my early life fail to awaken bitter feelings of grief and remorse. And never do I see my young friends exchanging looks, or words of anger, without thinking of my last pastime with my own loved Ellen.—*Religious Magazine.*

Ladies' Fashions.—The dresses are now worn extremely long, so as to cover the ankle. The bonds are at most only a quarter of a yard deep.

Pelisses are frequently made open at the side instead of the front, and are fastened with bows of riband.

Sleeves continue very wide at top; but from the shoulder to the wrist their form varies. Some are left loose and merely confined at the wrist; others are confined by three or four drawings placed at equal distances. Silk sleeves frequently have bows of riband on the inside of the arm, extending from the armhole to the wrist.—*Ladies' Magazine.*

SUMMARY.

Parliamentary Language.—In the House of Lords, on the 23d of July, the Marquis of Westmeath inquired of the Lord Chancellor, whether, if a bill were introduced for the purpose of preventing slanderous expressions in Parliament, he would support it? As the law now stood a certain person (Mr. O'Connell) had nothing to do but to pour forth cataracts of the most atrocious calumnies, and the only remedy which was left for the objects of them was to prosecute the printer. He knew no reason why members of Parliament should possess a prerogative to utter falsehood, which was denied to every one else. The Lord Chancellor said that, far from supporting such a measure, he would yet decidedly oppose it. He did not believe it in the power of Parliament to pass such a bill. There could be no such thing as freedom of discussion if its limits were prescribed; it would depend wholly on the caprice of judges, or the caprice of juries.—The argument was now unanswerable; and if a member of Parliament undertook to print a calumnious speech, he was answerable also. He confessed, that many things were said in Parliament, which ought never to have been uttered; but he hoped that the good sense and just feeling of the House would soon correct the habit.

The duty annually paid into the Exchequer on account of tobacco and snuff, exceeds by two millions the whole cost of the Church Establishment.

William Lamb, Viscount Melbourne in the Peerage of Ireland; Baron Melbourne in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; and a Baronet of England; born 15th of March 1779; married 13th of November 1805, to Caroline, daughter of Frederick, third Earl of Bessborough, by whom (who died 25th January 1828) he has issue, George Augustus Frederick, born 11th Aug. 1807. His Lordship succeeded to the honours, as second viscount, at the decease of his father, 22d July, 1828. His Lordship's brother is Frederick James, K. C. B. born April 1782, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid.—*Burke's Peerage.*

THE KING'S LEVEE.—His Majesty arrived at St. James' Palace from Windsor on Wednesday. Rear Admiral Sir Wm. Parker was invested with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Bath. Mr. Cutler Ferguson was sworn in as a Privy Councillor. Viscount Melbourne kissed hands on his appointment as Premier. Among the persons present at the general levee were—The Mayor of Liverpool, Major Wilson, 96th regiment, and Thos. Foster, Esq. Town-clerk, who presented an address from the inhabitants of Liverpool, signed by 15,000 persons, to thank his Majesty for his declaration in support of the Established Church. The Mayor of Liverpool and Town-clerk of Liverpool, attended also as a deputation from the Common Council of Liverpool, to thank his Majesty for his gracious declaration in support of the Established Church. The Mayor and Town-clerk were presented by Lord Sandon.—Similar addresses were presented from Manchester, Warrington, Runcorn, and various places in Cheshire.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce that it is the intention of Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria to pay a visit to Ireland this summer. They may be expected in Dublin about the 20th of next month. This announcement, we are sure, will be hailed with joy by all classes of the Irish people, not the less so, because it was totally unexpected.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Steam-boats on the Mediterranean.—A letter from Marseilles states, that the number of steam-boats which ply from that port increases very rapidly. Two English boats sail regularly for Leghorn—one to Naples, and the passage is usually effected in 48 hours. One boat undertakes to reach Lisbon from Marseilles in four days, stopping at Gibraltar; another is about to start for Constantinople, where it is expected to arrive within a week, although it will stop at three intermediate places.

An Island for Sale.—An entire island (Eday, in Orkney) containing 700 inhabitants, a parish church, schoolhouse, and other signs and tokens of civilization, is offered for sale. To a man ambitious of becoming, like honest Sancho Panza, governor of an island, and who has money enough to purchase such "a gem of the ocean," this little remote dominion offers a chance of *Dwarf marriage* [illegible] of the dwarf, exhibiting in Birmingham, Don Santiago de los Santos, to Ann Hippkins, took place at St. Martin's Church. The Don is 48 years of age, and about 25 inches high; and Miss Hipkins is 28 years of age, and 40 inches high. The bailiff had the honour of giving the lady away. The bride and bridegroom were brought to the church in a sedan; and, as might be expected, an immense crowd of people assembled, which it was found impossible to control without the aid of the police.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

Sowing Wild Oats.—All the splendid furniture and personal property of Sir Wyndham Anstruther, of Westraw and Carmichael, in the county of Lanark, is at present on sale. The Baronet began life as an officer of the Guards, squandered away the whole of his property, and reduced himself so low as to be compelled to travel the country with a troop of strolling players; whilst in this situation he succeeded to an estate of nearly £20,000 a-year, about three years since, and he is now once more so reduced that his creditors are selling every thing that can be disposed of. Amongst other articles to be sold there are several silver cups, three of which were given to one of his ancestors by Charles II., a number of pictures, 700 dozens of wine, and a fine stud of horses.

When we consider the countless myriads of birds of various kinds, and how few of them, comparatively speaking, are killed by man, or taken alive, it becomes a matter of curious inquiry what becomes of the vast remainder. It may be thought that when disease or old age overtakes them, they get into holes and hedges and die. But whoever found any in such places? Or it may be said that vermin devour great numbers, and that many destroy each other: but how seldom is the skeleton or the [illegible] feathers of a dead bird seen compared with the multitudes whose existence is not ended untimely. I should be grateful to any one who would at all lessen my curiosity, by throwing any light on the subject.—*Jesse's Gleanings.*

Luke Dillon, sent to Botany bay for a singular case of abduction, has been pardoned on condition of never quitting his Majesty's Australian dominions.

SPAIN.

The Gazette de France states that Don Carlos had arrived at Elisondo, and that, immediately after his arrival, he had taken his seat as President of the Provincial Junta. According to the same journal he had addressed the following proclamation to the Spanish nation:—

Arrival of Don Carlos at Elisondo.

"Spaniards! I return amongst you to defend the holy cause of the country, of religion, of our rights, of my crown, and of the fundamental laws of Monarchy. Surrounded by the subjects who have remained faithful to the National Constitution, I call for the co-operation of all Spaniards who wish for a liberty based upon our old institutions, modified by the real representatives of the wishes and interests of the country at large.

"Spaniards! Take my royal word for it, I shall never again quit you; if I fail in endeavoring to perform the duties which my rank and my love for you impose upon me, my eldest son will replace me. I bring you true liberty, and that which combines in one constitution the rights of all classes, instead of that pretended liberty which bows down the people before the pride and caprices of a few individuals. I promise you that the National Cortes shall be convoked, being first nominated by all orders of the State, and in all the communes, instead of that phantom of a representation, which is but the make-believe of a party. I shall re-establish the *fueros*, an ancient and valuable institution, the roots of which are still vigorous, and which has for so long a time been the source of the strength, the prosperity and the union of heroic Spain. Ferdinand VII. has, by his last will, infringed the laws of Spain. He said, in 1814, that the rights of the Monarchy and those of the people were equally inviolable, and yet his last act was the annihilation of the Salic Law, which is the Royal Constitution, without the consent and approbation of the general Cortes, which is the Constitution of the people. The result of this capital violation has been that all principles and all rights have been set at nought, the privileges of the provinces and of the communes have been trampled under foot, personal liberty has been sacrificed to the passions of a party, the flames of discord and of civil war have been lighted up, the finances of the kingdom have been delivered up to dilapidation, and all the evils consequent upon a double usurpation have been let loose upon the unfortunate country. Spain, in a word, has been again placed by this Royal Will, in the same deplorable situation as that in which it found itself in consequence of the iniquitous Decrees of Bayonne in 1808, but the yoke of which our heroic nation threw off. The same resignation, the same constancy, the same courage, the same national spirit which triumphed over foreign enemies and the perfidious ambition of Napoleon, will render vain the attempts made to subjugate it.

"Spaniards! It is for our liberty, religion, and the Monarchy, that we take up arms, it is in the name of liberty that I come amongst you, it is against her that all who are against us will fight. Let this noble cause rally you round your King; he wishes only what the voice of the nation shall recognize to be conformable to truth and justice. Pelasgius in former times carried with him into the Austrian religion, the laws and the glory of his country. Guardian of this sacred deposit, of this inheritance of national independence, he preserved it in order to restore it to Spain in all its purity, and in so doing prepared the deliverance of the country. An exile, like him, but full of confidence in the divine protection and in your fidelity, it is against other Moors that I commence the battle: it is with you and under the shield of our ancient liberties, that we shall triumph over our new enemy."

Mode of escape from England—His journey through France.—The Hampshire (Eng.) Telegraph says: "The departure of Don Carlos from London was not known to any of his distinguished adherents still remaining in this place, until the information was received of his having passed through Bayonne and the Spanish frontier, and was sent to the head quarters of his most energetic and successful chief Zumalacarreguy. It was, we are informed, not only secretly, but well devised plan. The Prince having affected to have taken a serious cold, wrapped a large handkerchief round his head, and retired to his room, desiring that all inquirers might be told of his illness and confinement to his room. He then had his hair closely cropped, his heavy dark whiskers and mustachios shaven off, and supplied himself with a wig. Thus disfigured he left Brompton on the evening of the 1st instant, five days after he had arrived from Portsmouth and taken up his residence there, and succeeded in passing down to our coast, through France to Paris, and on the Spanish frontier, ere it was known at either of the places that he had absconded. The Prince was eleven hours on horseback in passing the boundaries of the two countries. He was accompanied only by one person, a French officer.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, August 23.

The Pirates.—Deputy Marshals Bass and Harris made a safe deposit yesterday afternoon in Leverett-street gaol, of sixteen outlandish looking sailors, charged as Pirates, and several other persons detained as witnesses, all received by them from the British gun brig which brought them to Salem. It is honorable to modern nations, that instead of being asylums of foreign criminals, that comity exists, which aids each other in bringing felons to the proper tribunals of justice. These prisoners, charged with piracy and robbing the brig Mexican, will probably be tried at the October term of the Circuit Court of the U. States in this city. The following article in relation to them we copy from the Salem Register of yesterday:

From the Salem Register, August 27.

Arrival of H. B. M. Brig Savage.—Yesterday forenoon, H. B. M. Brig of war Savage, Lt. Com. Loney, from Portsmouth, England, arrived in our harbour, having on board sixteen of the crew of the piratical schr Pinda, which robbed the brig Mexican, of this port, on the high seas, nearly two years since. The commander of the Pinda is one of the prisoners. The Savage sailed from Portsmouth on the 23d of July.

Of the sixteen men brought here by the [illegible] the time the piracy was committed. The other two joined her on the coast of Africa. The prisoners are principally Spaniards, and belong to Havana—there are no Americans or English among them. The prisoners were confined in irons below on board the Savage, and only one at a time permitted to come on deck.

The Savage is a neat and handsome looking vessel, mounting 10 guns. The novelty of witnessing an English vessel of war enter our harbour, was an attraction of no ordinary power to our citizens, and an immense number congregated upon the wharves to behold her.

The Mexican is now likewise in our harbor ready for sea. The same captain and mate who were in her at the time of the robbery, were going in her, but in consequence of the expected arrival of the pirates, their places were supplied by other officers, and they will remain at home to give evidence at the trial.

The robbery committed upon the Mexican was one of the most audacious and cruel acts of piracy on record. She was bound to Rio Janeire from this port, and was plundered by a piratical schr. under Brazilian colors, on 20th Sept. 1832, lat. 33, long. 34, 30, and robbed of 20,000 dollars in specie, the officers and crew stripped of every thing valuable, lastened below, and the vessel set on fire, with the horrid intention of destroying her with all on board. Capt. Butman and his men succeeded in getting on deck through the scuttle, which the pirates had left unsecured, extinguished the flames, and returned home. Our government ordered a vessel to cruise in pursuit, but she gave up the chase as hopeless.

The piratical vessel was afterwards taken on the African coast by H. B. M. brig Curlew, and destroyed under the following circumstances:—

The Curlew arrived at St. Thomas, west coast of Africa, from India, with orders to cruise on that coast, and her commander having obtained information that a schooner, suspected to be a pirate, was lying in the river Nazareth, on the southern extremity of the coast, immediately sailed in pursuit, and found the schooner as described. The boats of the Curlew were manned to take possession of her, when the crew of the schr. fled to the shore, with the exception of four, who were taken prisoners. They had kindled a fire to destroy the schr. and she had been stripped of every article of value. The fire was extinguished without damage. She had no cargo on board, but her water casks were all filled and she was apparently ready for another cruise. In her cabin were found a compass marked Boston, the flags and ensigns of different nations, and custom-house papers made out at Havana. In taking her down the river she was accidentally blown up, and the Curlew's purser and one man killed. The four men taken on board were shipped at St. Thomas after the robbery of the Mexican. The Curlew's crew pursued the fugitives in various directions, and succeeded in capturing an additional number of the Pirates. The English crew encountered great difficulties during the pursuit, the natives protecting the pirates; and several native towns were burnt by the Curlew's men.

The men had an examination in England before the proper authorities, when five of them offered to turn King's evidence—two of whom were admitted to testify. They were fully committed,—and the British Government ordered them to this country for trial. The affidavits and documents relative to their capture and subsequent confinement and examination, have been delivered to the authorities here.

At one o'clock the Savage saluted the town, which was returned from a battery of twelve pounders on Derby Wharf.

Andrew Dunlop, Esq. District Attorney, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, and visited the Savage. We learn that the prisoners will be landed this morning, under the care of the U. S. Marshal, and have an examination before Judge Davis, at the Court House. Besides the two men who will appear as States' evidence, and the Captain and Mate of the Mexican, we learn that a Midshipman of the Curlew has arrived in the Savage, who will likewise testify.

We learn that the Insurance Offices in town, will send on board the Savage this morning, an abundant supply of fresh provisions, &c. as a token of respect to her officers and crew.

The conduct of the British Government in relation to this matter, as well as the intrepidity of the British officers and seamen in ferreting out and securing the pirates, are worthy of all praise. We trust that our Government and people will be prompt in imitating such noble examples, should opportunities ever occur.

Jacob Hays.—New-York does not contain a more extraordinary man than this far-famed individual. He is now 72 years of age, and yet the fire of his eye, the elasticity of his step, is scarcely less than it was fifty years ago. As High Constable of the city of New-York, his duties are particularly arduous; as Serjeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, they are scarcely less so; and when the multitude of commissions are remembered, which he daily and hourly performs with unfailing exactness and punctuality, together with the attendance which is required of him in the grand juries, in the different courts of justice while in session, and when to these is superadded the many important affairs in which he is hourly engaged as a police officer, it must be admitted on all hands, that he is one of the most extraordinary men of the day. One solitary fact out of the thousands which we could relate of a similar nature, will place this beyond doubt. On Tuesday night the store of Mr. Dikeman was robbed of jewellery to a large amount: before noon on Wednesday, Jacob Hays, with the solen assistance of his son Benjamin, and with no other clue to the thieves than his own shrewdness and natural sagacity furnished, had recovered the greater part of the property, which was buried in the earth about six miles from the city; and the cunning day Benjamin Hays arrested two of the thieves, in whose possession he found the remainder of the property, except two watches.—*New-York Transcript.*

From the Fayetteville (Tenn.) Yeoman of July 31.

DISTRESSING.—Seldom, if ever, have we been called to notice a more distressing visitation of Providence than our worthy citizen, William Edmiston, Esq. of this county, has been called to experience. On Saturday last about 4 o'clock, P. M. just as his hands had housed the last load of an exuberant wheat harvest, and was probably rejoicing that it was saved from an approaching shower, the barn was struck by lightning, and was consumed with all its contents, and melancholy to relate, his third son, Thomas, a promising youth, about ten years of age, three of his servants, a negro man, woman and boy, were consumed with the building. On Sunday their remains were committed to the earth, amid a numerous concourse, which the solemn occurrence had brought together.

Peculiarly severe have been the recent bereavements of Mr. Edmiston. But little more than one year since, he lost his wife very suddenly; in March last, a daughter, six years of age, was attacked with the scarlet fever, and carried off in a few days, and shortly afterwards his dwelling house was consumed by fire with all its contents.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1834.

Our New-York and Boston papers received by the last Western Mail, have put us in possession of London intelligence to the 26th July, a day or two later than our previous advices from that metropolis. Subjoined is a summary of the principal items furnished by the American papers.—An address of DON CARLOS to the Spanish people is given in a preceding column.

On the 25th July, the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his financial statement to the House of Commons. The receipts for the year ending on the 5th, were £46,914,786, and the expenditures £44,737,556: leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of £2,177,030. Having made this statement of the present state of the revenue, the Chancellor then stated what was to be provided for during the present year, viz.:—The charge on the Consolidated Fund, year ending April, 1835, £30,500,000; *Supplies*—Army £6,497,903, Navy 4,578,009, Ordnance £1,166,914, Miscellaneous £2,228,387,—£14,471,213;—Total, £44,971,213.—A further reduction of taxes to the amount of £1,581,000, is proposed.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean, had landed [illegible] but precisely for what purpose, does not appear.

The Paris Constitutionnel states, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has demanded from England an explanation of her extraordinary armaments in the Mediterranean, and adds, that England is perfectly aware of what is going on at Constantinople, and therefore sees the necessity of striking a decisive blow, which she is now preparing to do.

The Morning Herald of the 26th mentions a report of the death of Mr. Coleridge, the poet, on the day previous.

Between 60 and 70 houses had been destroyed by fire at North Tawton, near Plymouth.

Marshal Soult has retired from the French Ministry, and has been succeeded by Marshal Gerard, both as Minister of War and President of the Council. Various rumors were afloat as to the cause of this change. Some attributed it to the old Marshal's expensive though effective appropriations for the military service, to which the Chamber, who are studying economy, were opposed.—The Chambers are to meet at an early period for the transaction of business. The reasons assigned for this determination are the changes which have taken place in the French and British Cabinets, and the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain. A ministerial paper urges the necessity of an early intervention in the affairs of Spain, as the security of France requires the overthrow of the revolutionary party of Don Carlos.

No doubt is any longer entertained of the entrance of Don Carlos into Spain. He travelled in disguise from London to Paris, and through France to Bayonne, and crossing the Spanish frontier on horseback, accompanied only by a French officer, joined the army of the insurgents, making his head quarters at Elisondo, a small town on the Bidassoa, eight leagues north of Pampeluna. As soon as he had crossed the frontiers, the Spaniards manifested their joy by bonfires, the ringing of bells, &c.

No action had taken place between Don Carlos and Rodil, so lately as the 20th. The army of the former comprised eleven battalions: no more than 300 recruits had joined him. He had published a decree, declaring Zea Bermudez, Count Olalia, Gen. Cruz, Antonio Martinez, and Gualberto Gonzalez, traitors, in consequence of their proclamation of Isabella II. He is said to have appointed M. Castello his ambassador in Russia, Count Alcudia in Vienna, De Los Rivos in Berlin, Alvarez de Toledo in Naples, and the Marquis of Labrador at Rome. General Rodil was at Lerin, and also occupied Ledoso and Mendigorrea. Large numbers of recruits were on their way to join him. The insurgents were suffering extreme privation, in consequence of Rodil's measures to cut off their supply of provisions.

The banker of Don Carlos at Paris, M. Jauge, has been arrested and imprisoned, in pursuance of a warrant issued from the private cabinet of the Prefect of Police. A London paper says: "M. Jauge was committed upon the charge of the crimes set forth in the following articles of the penal code: Art. 76. The penalty expressed in articles 76 and 77 (death) shall be the same, whether the machinations or manœuvres specified in the said articles, shall have been committed towards France, or toward the allies of France acting against the common enemy. Art. 92. Those shall be punished with death and confiscation of their goods, who shall have raised armed troops, or caused them to be raised, engaged or enrolled soldiers, or caused them to be engaged or enrolled, and shall have furnished or procured them arms and ammunition, without order or authorization of the legitimate power." This charge is founded upon the correspondence and acts of M. Jauge, which are considered as calculated to overthrow the Queen of Spain's Government, one of those which forms a part of the Quadruple Alliance, and which the French Government has engaged to maintain. This arrest created a great bustle in the Paris Exchange.

It is stated in the London papers, that an American vessel, with 10,000 stand of arms on board for the service of Don Carlos, had been prevented from clearing from the Thames.

Madrid was tranquil on the 15th July. A London paper thus classes the delegates elected to the Cortes: Carlists 4, friends of the Ministry 32, independent liberals 60, extreme Liberals, opposed to the Ministry, 28, persons, whose opinions are not known, 44.

We are happy to state that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in accordance with the request of the Board of Health of this City, has been pleased to dispense with the Drill of the Militia in the City and County of St. John, for the present year,—all that is required only being for Captains to assemble their Companies on King's Square, at 10 o'clock, on the days previously appointed for General Inspection, call over the Muster Roll of their Companies, marking Absentees, and then dismiss their men from duty.—The object of thus simply calling the Companies together is to enable a correct return to be made to the Commander-in-Chief.

An excellent plan.—It will be seen, by a succeeding paragraph, that the Magistrates of Halifax have ordered *Stocks* to be erected in the Market Square of that Town, for the punishment of persons found drunk in the streets during the prevalence of the Cholera.—The Editor of the Halifax Times recommends that a Whipping Post be also added for the punishment of such offenders.—The plan of preparing Stocks may be considered as a useful auxiliary to the Temperance cause, and might be practised to advantage in other towns besides Halifax.

The departure of Assistant-Commissary-General ROBINSON and Lady, who are passengers in the ship *Cambrian*, for Belfast, we are persuaded, will be much regretted by many in this community. Among the foremost in establishing and upholding several highly useful and charitable institutions, they have secured for themselves general respect and gratitude; and, we are sure, they have the best wishes of our citizens for the speedy restoration of Mrs. Robinson's health, which would prove a blessing to the poor and unfortunate in whatever part of His Majesty's Dominions the future residence might be.

GEORGE SAINSBY, Esquire, D. A. C. General, has charge of the Department here, during Mr. Robinson's leave of absence.—*Courier.*

LAUNCH.—On Thursday last, a remarkably fine looking and well proportioned Ship of about 600 tons, named the "Scotia," and built for John Robertson, Esq. of this City, was launched in beautiful style from the Ship Yard of Messrs. W. & J. Lawton, in Portland. The Scotia we are informed, for neatness of workmanship, and superiority of materials, will class with any of the many fine vessels recently built in this vicinity.—*Ib.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday last, *Michael Gallagher*, Blacksmith, was crushed to death, in consequence of some block slipping under which Jack screws were applied in raising a House in Britain street.—A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. The unfortunate man has left a wife and two children.

From the Halifax Novascotian, September 3

THE CHOLERA.—The Health of the Town has been the all engrossing topic during the past week, and as we can well understand the anxiety which pervades the country, to know how matters stand in the capital, we have devoted our editorial columns almost exclusively to such information as bears upon the progress and treatment of the prevailing disease. Things have been and are bad enough with us here—but let our friends at a distance be assured we are meeting the difficulties of our present position like men, neither underrating their amount, nor shrinking from the responsibilities they impose. We give below the official Reports since Wednesday:—

	Cases remaining from yesterday.	New Cases.	Total.	Number died.	Sent to Hospital.	Number discharged.	Number remaining.
THURSDAY,	73	55	128	12	21	16	79
FRIDAY,	79	30	109	17	15	7	85
SATURDAY,	85	44	129	17	18	15	97
SUNDAY,	97	34	131	18	16	17	96
MONDAY,	96	35	131	10	10	12	109
TUESDAY,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	96
WEDNESDAY,	96	28	124	18		24	83

From these it appears that the number of deaths rose on Sunday to 18 in 24 hours—since then the mortality has been much less. With but very few exceptions the fatal cases have been among the debilitated and the intemperate, and among those who neglected to call in aid until the disease had advanced upon them too far to afford a chance of recovery.

A Public Meeting was called at the Exchange Coffee House on Monday last, to raise a fund for the relief of the poor and destitute. The Hon. H. H. Cogswell was called to the Chair, and stated briefly but feelingly the objects of the Meeting. After alluding to the state of the town—and showing how the prevailing disease was likely to be aggravated by the poverty and wretchedness of many of the humbler classes of society, he reminded the meeting that the preparations made by the former Administration for the reception of Cholera, were founded on a vote of credit from the Legislature. The present Executive had no such authority—responsibility must be incurred by whatever was done—but his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the present crisis, was willing to contribute liberally towards any fund that might be raised by subscription to provide comforts for the destitute, and to enable them to cleanse their dwellings and provide for their families, at a time when, from the stagnation produced, there was great difficulty in obtaining employment.

John Howe, jun. Esq., Michael Tobin, Esq., and Mr. Hare then addressed the Meeting, and urged the duty which as men and christians rested upon those who were in comparative comfort and affluence, to step forward and relieve their less fortunate fellow creatures. Resolutions were passed, a Subscription Paper circulated—and £200 was subscribed in the room. The Health Wardens were then directed to solicit contributions in their different Wards. To this duty several have already attended, and in two from which we have heard, about £70 additional will be forthcoming.

At this time, of course, all sorts of nostrums are trumpetted as infallible cures for Cholera. Now, as a great many of our readers may be attacked without being able promptly to procure Medical aid, we have been most anxious to get some rational mode of treatment which *actual experience in this country* might induce us to recommend. In the 83d Regiment, about fifty or sixty cases have required Medical treatment; nearly thirty of them were decidedly Spasmodic Cholera—they have all been treated nearly in the same way, and *all the patients have recovered.* Two deaths by Cholera have occurred at the 83d Hospital—one of a Convict, who had been confined and fed on bread and water for several weeks preparatory to being sent to Bermuda—the other was an old soldier of the 8th, who had been sadly dissipated, and was sent in in a state of intoxication. Hearing how successful this practice had been, we applied to a gentleman connected with the Medical Department of that Regt., and (who pursued the same with equal success at Tralee, in Ireland,) for an account of his treatment—and have been obligingly favored with the following communication. We have also conversed with Dr. Twining, who was raised out of a violent attack of Cholera, by the writer, in a very few hours, and who authorises us to add his testimony to the value of a practice to which he considers he owes his life:—

CHOLERA SPASMODICA.

It becomes the duty of every Medical Practitioner to promulgate, for the benefit of mankind, the mode of treatment found most efficacious in the existing malady; a disease that has engrossed the attention of the most able Pathologists, whose researches unfortunately have not proved so satisfactory to themselves, or as beneficial to the afflicted, as could have been wished for.

It is in this stage of darkness I take the opportunity to caution the Public against Empiricism, because the disorder will not admit of being trifled with, having the tendency to run rapidly through its course, unless counteracted by proper and timely management, which experience has proved cannot be effected or expected from empirical medicaments.

Suffice it to say, that after experimental practice of wide extent, and considerable reflection as to the result, the preference has been given to the subsequent mode of managing the disease, both for its simplicity and efficiency, to the more complicated and inexplicable forms so frequently and uselessly adopted.

Before I advance in detail of those remedies, I have to inculcate the absolute necessity of prompt and early attention to the premonitory symptoms, to which I shall allude in due time. It will be found most essential to do so, whereas much suffering and loss of life may be obviated, and it also affords the medical attendant a fair opportunity of averting the vehemence and malignity of a disease so appalling in its character and rapid in its course.

When the atmosphere becomes impregnated with the Cholera Malaria, the slightest derangement of the stomach or of the digestive organs readily begets a predisposition to an attack of the disease, which varies in its mode of seizure, according to the peculiarity of the constitution; in some it may be slow, while in others it is quite quick. From this observation a fair inference may be drawn that a removal to an untainted atmosphere will obviate such tendency, which is a fact well established, and should be resorted to whenever it can be effected.

One of the leading symptoms at the onset, in the mild form of the disease, is derangement of the stomach, which evinces a proof of disorder, in the form of loathing, nausia, or actual vomiting, sometimes accompanied by headache and torpor of the bowels, and if these are not removed by medicine, languor of circulation, apathy of mind and body, with a new train of other symptoms soon follow; or the disease may assume a different feature, such as vomiting and looseness of the bowels, succeeded by debility, thirst, coldness of skin and a shrinking of the countenance.

In the more aggravated form, the foregoing symptoms are soon followed or accompanied by cramps of the feet and legs, with pericordial uneasiness, colicy pains, with dejections resembling the rice water like fluid, &c. I cannot avoid observing, how frequently it happens that it is in this latter stage only, that the sick or their friends think it requisite to resort to medical advice, which is not always obtainable at this period; consequently the malady continues its rapid strides towards its fatal termination.

The main objects in the treatment, should be directed to the checking of morbid action, and producing a reactive force in the system by unremitting attention to medical discipline. The remedies chosen may be divided into internal and external stimulants—the first comprehend emetics, calomel, capsicum, camphor, ammonia, &c. The external applications are mustard sinapisms combined with horse radish, tincture of capsicum, cantharides, strong camphorated mercurial liniment, dry heat and friction, &c.

In extolling the advantages of full vomiting is the primary symptoms, I am not urged by enthusiasm, but convinced by experience. It is a remedy to which I attach great importance, having resorted to it in almost every stage of the complaint, where at all admissible, or that the powers of life encouraged its trial.

The emetic to which I have given the preference, is tartarised antimony, to the extent of three or four grains dissolved in a glass of water; and in four or five minutes follow it with a mixture of four drachms of powdered mustard in a cup of water. The combined effect is the completely purifying the stomach of all offending injista, an arterial excitement, and a propelling of the serous fluid to the surface, which alters thereby the morbid determination to the mucous membrane of the intestinal tube.

Having seen proofs of the benefit arising from the exhibition of half a grain of tartarised antimony every half hour, during the existence of the disease, after full vomiting had been established, I think the remedy highly deserving of notice; and although I have not given it a trial as the sole remedy in cholera, I can vouch for the candour and reputation of the medical gentleman who has done so, in several instances with great success. Its great efficacy was attributed to its nauseating quality. After vomiting, I next administer calomel and opium, according to the urgency of the symptoms, and endeavour to mercurialise as speedily as possible. The doses may appear large to those unacquainted with the disease, and likely to be succeeded with serious mischief; but the reverse is the fact. Having given calomel to the extent of 60 or 80 grains, in the course of six or eight hours, in 5, 10, or scruple doses, without even producing consecutive fever, or an unfavourable symptom.

In our efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the patient, a fixed plan must be pursued, while at the same time we are to resort to symptomatic treatment; but as the limits of this desultory and excursive view will not admit of a lengthened or systematic detail, I shall convey in the condensed form of a case the treatment I have adopted, and have had very little occasion to deviate from in many others of equal severity.

J. T. aged 21, admitted in Hospital at 10 o'clock, the night of the 17th August, labouring under vomiting of rice water like fluid, with troublesome bowel complaint, violent cramps of the upper and lower extremities coldness of surface, sunken or collapsed countenance, livid hue of the skin, no pulsation at the wrist, tongue loaded and icy cold, excessive thirst, violent pain at the stomach, with great anxiety, prostration of strength, voice almost inaudible, and total cessation of secretion from the kidnies. The treatment consisted of the emetics alluded to, and afterwards 5 gr. doses of calomel with 2 grains of opium and capsicum every half hour, oftener, if rejected, until 8 pills had been swallowed. He had a hot mustard foot bath, was placed between heated blankets, close to a fire, heated sand bags, and constant friction over the spasmed parts, a strong camphorated mercurial liniment was also resorted to—he had spiced punch in small and frequently repeated quantities, as also spirits camphore and ammonia aromatic in cinnamon water every half hour, with an acrid mustard poultice over the epigastrium, turpentine enemas, hot drinks, chicken broth, an effervescing draughts, with nitrous ether and laudanum; by perseverance in the foregoing remedies, partial reaction was induced about the 4th hour, when the spasms became so violent in the lower limbs as to urge the use of the lancet; nor was it till after 12 ounces of blood had been abstracted from the arm that they became less violent, or yielded to the treatment so actively enforced.

In less than twelve hours after admission the patient felt relieved from pain, and only complained of debility. W. G.

From the Halifax Times, August 2.

The Board of Health for public information, have issued Daily Reports of the state of the disease, which we lament has spread to every part of the Town. Every means which prudence and skill can suggest, are using for the purpose of disinfection, but as yet no visible decline of the contagion is apparent.

There have been several cases at the wharves, among the shipping, some of which have terminated fatally. A shallop from Sydney, C. B., Tutty, master, coal laden, has lost all her crew. Cholera has also made its appearance on board the Frigate President, and three deaths have taken place, though every precaution was used to prevent communication with the shore. She was on Sunday removed to the Basin, and her crew disembarked on Sterin's Island.

The health of the Rifle Brigade since their encampment at Sackville, has been comparatively good. But few deaths have occurred among them from Cholera, and though the disease is not extinct, a great improvement both in health and spirits, is apparent. Among the different corps in garrison, we are happy to know that the mortality is diminishing. But it is impossible to speak correctly of the disease, until there is a more decided change; its developements are so fluctuating as to baffle the experience of the sagest medical practitioners.

For the purpose of disinfecting the atmosphere, tar barrels have been burnt in the streets, and other fumigations resorted to, doubtless with much benefit.

We are glad to perceive by a Resolution passed at a Special Sessions held on Saturday the 26th ult., that the Magistrates are to have stocks prepared in the Market Square for the punishment of drunkenness. The wretches who at such a time as the present so outrage human nature, should be summarily dealt with—and we would advise as an accompaniment to the stocks, that a whipping post be also erected, that such a punishment may be inflicted, as will be a cogent reason against transgressing morality and decorum, at least while the smart is felt. There is not a night in which many miserable creatures, dead drunk, may not be discovered lying in the streets, and this, though we have a watch hourly perambulating, whose duty it should be to prevent such disgusting occurrences.

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Times, August 2.

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QUEBEC, AUGUST 25.—The health of the city has much improved, under weather very unfavorable. The deaths for the last two weeks are as follows:—August 8, 39; 9th, 23; 10th, 12; 11th, 23; 12th, 3; 13th, 10; 14th, 20; 15th, 12; 16th, 12; 17th, 26; 18th, 21; 19th, 15; 20th, 12; 21st, 14; 22d, 8; 23d, 13; 24th, 8.—*Neilson.*

The following are the interments at Montreal since the 9th August,—Aug. 9th, 29; 10th, 20; 11th, 30; 12th, 34; 13th, 23; 14th, 30; 15th, 14; 16th, 24; 17th, 17; 18th, 14; 19th, 16; 20th, 13; 21st, 12; 22d, 8.—*Ib.*

Mortality in Toronto, U. C.—The victims by the cholera in this unfortunate little city, have amounted to 253 already. Its whole population is less than 10,000, or one in every forty. In the same ratio, the mortality in this city *would be* 6,000—it has been only 225, reckoning upon a population of 230,000—or one in each 1,086.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

New-York.—Cholera deaths on the 22d Aug., 12—on the 23d, 19—24th, 10—25th, 16—26th, 21—27th, 24—28th, 26. Number of cases not reported.

A man named Morgan Sullivan, aged 21, who recently arrived from Ireland, was taken to the Hospital in Duane street on the 17th inst. with a severe attack of the cholera, and in an advanced state of collapse. He was a man of gigantic size, being about 6 feet 2 inches high, and with a frame the strongest we remember ever saw. His legs and arms were almost the size of those of two ordinary men, the bones of his wrists and ankles as large as the horse of an ox, and his strength appeared to be astonishing. We saw him wrestling with the disease, and he did it with a giant strength. Although so far advanced he was almost cured of the disease, when the inaction of exhausted blood about the brain, brought on the congestive fever, and he ultimately died on the 22d, although every possible effort was made to save him.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Buffalo.—Cholera deaths on the 17th Aug. 7; 18th 5; 19th, 5; 21st, 11—total from beginning, 67; on the 23d, 6 deaths.

West Indies.—In many of the Islands the 1st of August passed off without difficulty or danger. In Barbadoes and Bermuda no difficulty whatever has occurred. The day was observed with religious ceremonies in the latter; and in the former, from which we have papers to the 4th or 5th, the negroes remained at work without murmur or discontent. From Trinidad, the accounts, which are to the 26th of July, are not so favourable, as strong symptoms of discontent were manifested. The Governor had been insulted, and the day of emancipation was dreaded. We have seen a letter from St. Thomas, dated August 9th, which says—

"Some commotion has taken place in Grenada, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts—particularly in the last, where most of the slaves have refused to work, and some fled to the mountains; a strong force has been sent after them, composed of the military in the island, and 500 marines and sailors which were landed from on board of five vessels of war that were at that island, but we have not heard any thing of their further proceedings, and it is much to be feared there will be a good deal of blood shed. I am informed by Mr. J——, of Tortola, that all is quiet with them, and the negroes (with very few exceptions) have gone to their work, and conduct themselves as usual; the few who refused to obey orders are in jail, and he (Mr. J——) anticipates no further trouble."—*New-York Albion, Aug. 30.*

GOOD NEWS TO SAILORS.—It is really surprising to witness the numerous ways in which steam has of late years been made subservient to the purposes of man. As a power, it is, perhaps, the most interesting and important of any with which we are acquainted. And it is with feelings of high satisfaction we have now to call the public attention to Mr. Wells' invaluable apparatus exhibited on Saturday, the 23d inst. at Westminster bridge, for converting sea water into pure fresh water. The process is so simple, and the quantity of water obtained in a short time so great, that it far exceeded the expectation of the numerous scientific gentlemen who witnessed the process. The machine cooked the dinner, and made pure water from sea water at the rate of 14 gallons per hour, with a very small consumption of fuel. The mode of condensation is admirable, (the river or sea being made the condenser.) Few persons are aware of the sufferings of sailors at sea for the want of pure water, but we may now look forward with confident hope to the time when the prediction of Czar Peter the Great shall be verified: "that the period would arrive when the ocean would be the sailor's tank." Many persons of rank and scientific knowledge have witnessed the apparatus at work, and have declared their conviction of the incalculable advantages of it, if it be but patronized as they consider it deserves.—*London paper.*

HEAD QUARTERS,
Fredericton, 2d September, 1834.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

First Battalion St. John County Militia.

Lieutenant James Payne, to be Captain of a Rifle Company.

To be Lieutenants in the Rifle Company—David H. Anderson, Gent. 1st Sept.; John F. Goddard, 2d do.; Henry Ketchum, 3d do.

Nathaniel Godson, to be Lieutenant in the Battalion, 4th September. By command,

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased (in consequence of the late very unfavourable weather, which has greatly retarded the Harvest,) to remit one day's Company Drill to such of the Battalions as have not yet performed them.

☞ NOTICE.—On Sunday evening next, a Sermon will be preached in the Asylum Chapel, in behalf of the EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL in this City, and a Collection made in behalf of its funds.—The Annual Examination of the School will be held at the same place To-Morrow (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, when the Parents and Friends of the Children are invited to attend. *Tuesday, Sept. 9.*

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst. at St. Andrews, by the Rev. Dr. Alley, William Ritchie, Esq. Merchant, of Montreal, to Mary, second daughter of the late John Strang, Esq. of the former place.

On Saturday the 23th ult. by the same, Mr. Matthew Barnside, of St. Andrews, to Frances, relict of the late Mr. Henry Wallace, of Halifax.

On Friday the 29th ult. Mr. John L. McCormick, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Harvey, of St. John.

On Monday the 18th ult. in St. John's Church, New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Reverend Professor William B. King, of King's College, Nova Scotia, to Miss Alida, eldest daughter of Dr. C. C. Yates, of that city.

DIED,

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. David Robinson, a native of Donegal, (Ireland,) and for many years a respectable inhabitant in this Province, aged 65 years.

At Liverpool, (Eng.) on the 19th July, of consumption, Capt. George Forsyth, late of the ship Amy, of this Port, aged 40 years, leaving a wife and five children to deplore their loss.

At Sheffield, on the 14th ult. Mr. Samuel Upton, in the 64th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children, and a number of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

In New-York on the 10th August, after a long and distressing illness, which he bore with great patience and fortitude, Mr. G. B. SANDERSON, formerly a merchant of this city, and latterly of St. Andrews, in the 46th year of his age.

At Quebec, on the 18th ult. James Coffin, Esquire, Assistant Commissary General, aged 62 years

MACKEREL.—220 brls. No. 3 Mackerel, in shipping order, just received and will be sold low by early application.
15th July J. T. HANFORD.

THIS DAY SAILS FROM.

ABROAD,

3686. *Venetian*, brig Thomas, Scribner, N. York, 6—D. Hatfield & Son, bran, etc.

3687. Sch'r Congress, Robbins, Quebec, 23—James T. Hanford, dour and beef.

3688. Thomas Dyer, Beck, Halifax, 7—Master, assorted cargo.

3689. Fair Trial, Crammond, Halifax, 7—W. Vaughan, assorted cargo.

3690. Brig Sally, Kinney, Sidney, 6—W. & T. Leavitt, ballast.

3691. Edwin, Carr, Liverpool, 37—E. Barlow & Sons, goods, etc.

3692. Sch'r Charles Eliza, Deliver, Philadelphia 10—W. Vaughan, flour, etc.

3693. *Saturday*, sch'r Trial, Snyder, Boston, 6—John Robertson, sugar.

3694. Mary, Newton, Halifax, 3—meat and fish.

3695. *Sunday*, cutter Government, brig Daniel Kelley, Crowell, New-York, via Eastport,—W. & T. Leavitt, assorted cargo.

CLEARED,

Ship Edward Reid, Forrest, Londonderry, timber.
Formosa, Crowell, Liverpool, timber.
Tay, Teir, Liverpool, do.
Brig Victory, Hatch, New-York, plaster.
Charity, Burnett, Kingston, fish.
Columbia, Hughson, Barbadoes, fish, etc.
Ontario, Kimball, Londonderry, timber.
Emperor, Peake, Barbadoes, fish and lumber.
Westmoreland, Bennett, Cork, timber.
Precious, Murray, Hull, timber.
Sch'r Edward Preble, Greenlaw, Eastport, plaster.

Spoken, in lat. 44, long. 57, ship Eleanor, Davison, of this port, 7 days out, all well.

Spoken, on the 20th July, by the ship Florence, at New-York from Gottenburg, barque Louisa, from St. John, for England, in lat. 46, long. 48.

Cleared at Quebec, 14th ult. brig Patriot, Leblanc, St. Jean; 18th, brig Nonpareil, Williams, Dublin.

THE THREE MASTED.—A boat belonging to this unfortunate vessel, known from her peculiar construction—double diagonal planking—was recently picked up on the coast of Galway, Ireland.—*Halifax Novascotian.*

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 2.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick,
St. John, 6th September, 1834.

☞ NOTICE.

SPANISH or Mexican Dollars will be received at this Office in payment for Bills of Exchange drawn on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at *four shillings and three pence* each.

Paper Hangings, & Piano Forte.

200 PIECES superior PAPER HANGINGS.
ALSO:—
A PIANO FORTE.
Just received and for sale by
9th Sept.—2¼ J. & H. KINNEAR.

ALEWIVES.

180 BARRELS ALEWIVES, in Shipping order, just received per Sch'r. Mary, from Halifax, for sale low by
Sept. 9. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN

Sheathing Copper, &c.

5067 LBS. SHEAR COPPER,
448 lbs. Composition NAILS,
700 lbs. Sheathing PAPER,
A quantity suitable for a Vessel of from 250 to 300 tons,—for sale by
9th Sept.—3¼ J. & H. KINNEAR.

SUGAR.

10 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR,—received per Sch'r. *Thomas Wyer*, for sale low from the Wharf by
Sept. 9. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

SUGAR & PORK.

10 HHDS. SUGAR, and
200 Brls. Prime Quebec PORK,
Now landing, and for sale by
9th Sept. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FLOUR & FISH.

360 BRLS. Fine and Middlings Canada FLOUR,
100 Barrels MACKEREL;
20 Do. Canso (late caught) HERRINGS,
Now landing at the end of the North Market wharf, and for sale by *MACKAY & CO.*
9th September.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that PROPERTY fronting on Prince William-street and Saint John-street, now occupied by Mrs. JOHNSTON.—If not disposed of prior to 1st November next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.
9th September. J. JOHNSTON.

BIRCH TIMBER.—610 Tons Birch TIMBER, average 14 inches and upwards, for sale low by
9th September. GREGG & HALL.

BEEF AND PORK.

44 BRLS. prime and prime mess BEEF,
140 do. Middlings FLOUR,
110 do. Fine FLOUR—landing ex sch'r *Congress*, from Quebec, and will be sold low by
September 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

ALEWIVES AND MACKEREL.

165 BRLS. ALEWIVES—in shipping order;
130 do. MACKEREL; just arrived, and are offered for sale low on landing, by
September 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

FLOUR.—110 Barrels best RYE FLOUR, ex *P. I. Nevins*, from New-York, for sale low by
9th September. MACKAY & CO.

SEA-FENCIBLE
MILITIA BATTALION ORDER.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having been pleased to dispense with the Drill of the Battalion for the City and County of Saint John, for the present year, exacting only Company Musters, to enable the Commanding Officers of Companies to make up the usual Returns.

Captains and the 2nd Commanding Companies in or attached to the SEA FENCIBLE BATTALION, are hereby ordered to give notice to their respective Companies, that they will not be required to appear for Drill on Saturday the 13th, and Monday the 15th days of September, instant, as directed by Battalion Order of the 28th August last.

They will further take notice, that the Companies in the City, on the Eastern side of the harbour, will assemble at their Parade Ground, in Main Street, and the other Companies at their respective places of Parade, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, instant, as directed by the Battalion Order of the 5th August, and at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, to call the Muster Roll of their respective Companies, marking all Absentees, and then dismiss the Men from duty, and furnish the Adjutant with a correct Roll, particularly shewing the Absentees, to enable the correct Field Return to be made for completing the General Return, for the information of the Commander in Chief.

By Order of the Lieut.-Col. commanding.
THOMAS M. SMITH,
Adjutant.
Saint John, N. B. 8th Sept. 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against Miss KERWICK, prior to the time of the Assignment of her Property to the Subscribers, in trust for her Creditors, are hereby requested to render their Accounts within *One Month* from the date hereof, at the Office of Mr. L. HAZEN, who will give every information as to the terms of the trust.

WM. M'CANNON,
S. G. HAMILTON,
WM. SCAMMELL,
D. M'MILLAN,
Trustees.

St. John, 1st Sept. 1834.

GOODS per Packet.

3 BALES Mulines, Bombazette, and Tartans,
3 cases—150 pieces assorted pack and packet Bandanna Hdfs; 2 cases Tinsel Edings, Gymp Laces, Bobbinnetts, Black Lace Veils, &c.; 3 bales well-assorted London SHOPS.

—ALSO—

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

FOR NEW-YORK,
(To Sail on SATURDAY Next.)

THE REGULAR PACKET BRIG
P. I. NEVINS,
SCRIBNER, Master:
Has a Portion of her Area—having very superior accommodations in the Cabin—apply to Capt. SCRIBNER, on board, or at the Store of
8th September. D. & P. HATFIELD.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE FINE BARQUE
EMPEROR,
314 Tons, NICHOLAS JOHNSTON, Master:—Will be despatched on or about the 10th instant. For Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or to
24 Ch. P. BARLOW & SONS.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The superior copper fastened and copper bolted Brig
NIGER,
208 Tons,—can be sent to sea with very little expense. Apply to W. & T. LEAVITT,
23 September. *North Market Wharf.*

EMIGRATION.

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

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

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL of about 200 Tons Burthen, to carry a Cargo of DEALS to a Port in England or Ireland.—Apply to
St. John, 25th July. ALEX. YEATS.

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

SUGAR.—9 Hhds. good Brown SUGAR,—now landing and for sale by
Sept. 2. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

GREY COTTONS.—3 Bales, containing 130 pieces Unbleached COTTONS,—for sale by
2d Sept. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Received per Ship Samuel.

3 BALES Broad Cloths,—Blue, Black and Invisible Green, cost from 8s 6d. to 10s.; 1 bale superfine Saxony Flannels.
The Schooner Rambler,
34 Bbls. Sea SHAD, in fine order. For sale by
Sept. 2. GREGG & HALL.

CORN, FLOUR, & TOBACCO.

The subscriber has just received by the Victory, from New-York:

100 BAGS Yellow CORN,
90 barrels Rye Flour,
10 kegs Fig Tobacco.
Which will be sold low for Cash, as landed.
Also, in store—200 barrels Quebec Fine FLOUR,—fresh and good.
30th August. JAS. T. HANFORD.

MERINOS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS.

The subscriber has received, and offers for sale, on liberal terms:

3 BALES.—150 pieces; and 6-4 MERINOS,—comprising an excellent assortment both in colors and qualities;
2 Bales—200 pair wide Witney BLANKETS,—6-4 to 14-4;
1 Bale—10 pieces red and white Flannels,
300 Reams blue Wrapping PAPER.
September 2. JOHN KERR.

TOBACCO.—20 kegs Prime TOBACCO, (12's and 16's) just received per *Borer.*
30th Aug. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

St. John, May 20th, 1834.

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 a superior quality, and will be sold on the lowest possible terms, for satisfactory payments, at their Store in the Market Square.

PARKS & HEGAN.

JAMES KIRK

Has received per MILMAN *and* WAKEFIELD,

PART of his Supply of British GOODS, which is offered for sale upon low terms.
—*Also,*—
Chests INDIGO; Bags PEPPER,
Hhds. BRANDY; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
CANVAS; PAINTS, OIL, &c.
St. John, 22d April, 1834.

H. P. WHITNEY,

Has just received per sch'r JANE, *from St. Kitts*

16 HHDS. bright MOLASSES,
4 hhds. good quality SUGAR,
4 Puncheons good flavored RUM.
—ALSO—
Superfine, Fine, Common, and Rye FLOUR, and INDIAN MEAL,—constantly on hand, of superior qualities.
—LIKEWISE—
Every description of Gentlemen's Fine and Coarse CLOTHING, with a general assortment of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and CASSIMERES, which he will be happy to make up to all orders for CLOTHING with which he may be favoured, at the shortest notice, and on the most liberal terms for punctual payments or liberal credits.
—ALSO—
Seamen's MATTRASSES and BEDDING, with every description of Slops, very low—constantly on hand.
Water-street, St. John, June 10, 1834.

POLAND STARCH.

40 BOXES—ex brig *Admiral Lake*, from London—for sale by
9th Aug. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

TOBACCO.—Ex brig *Mosnich*, from New-York, 23 kegs first quality Richmond TOBACCO—16's and 20's. For sale by
19th August. JOHN KERR

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent on the Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 31st of August, will be paid the Stockholders on or after the 2d of October next. *By Order,*
D. JORDAN, Secretary.
St. John, 2d Sept. 1834.

CONSTITUTIONAL
BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

CAPITAL, £150,000.

THE Commissioners having received the Royal Charter for the above Bank, hereby give notice, that Subscriptions for Stock are now opened, and they request all persons inclining to subscribe, to intimate the same to the Solicitor within Thirty Days from this date, as at the expiration of that period the lists will be closed.

M. H. PERLEY,
August 21. Solicitor to the Committee.

SAINT JOHN
Mills and Canal Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Subscription has been opened for One Thousand Shares of Stock in the above Company, at Twenty-Five Pounds currency per Share; and that the Subscription List is at the Office of the subscriber, of whom further information may be obtained.

M. H. PERLEY,
Solicitor to the Company.
St. John, 19th May, 1834.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have an called Accounts with the subscriber, are requested to present them to him for adjustment; and those who are indebted to him are hereby called upon for payment without further delay.

GEORGE CHADWICK.
St. John, August 18 1834.

CARD.

MR. WILLIAM CURTIS proposes, with the kind occasional assistance of his Father, the Rev. T. CURTIS, to instruct from fifteen to twenty YOUNG GENTLEMEN in the Classical and English Languages; the Rudiments of the Mathematics, and the ordinary Branches of a Commercial Education on the plan of the Charter House and superior English Schools.

TERMS:—Per Quarter, One Pound Eleven Shillings and Sixpence. Exclusive of Books and Stationary. St. John, August 18, 1834.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.

Beg to inform the public that, in addition to their former importations this year, they have received per Brig ADMIRAL LAKE, *from* LONDON:—

INLET Gimp; Tuscan, fancy Devon, and Dunstable Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashion; printed Muslin Dresses; rich pearl white Dacape; colored figured Gros de Naples; Chamoni, Chalyette, Kerseyene, Chail and Mantua DRESSES; Crape, Zephyr, Aerophane SHAWLS and SCARFS, of rich and various descriptions; Artificial Flowers; Gimp Trimmings; Military Cloak Girdles; Hair Fronts; Shoes, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

☞ A small assortment of Gentlemen's very superior HATS, from *Chapman & Moore*, Old Bond-Street, London.

Market-Square, St. John, August 5.

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

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

30 CASES sheathing COPPER, assorted from 16 to 28 oz.
30 Cwt. Copper sheathing NAILS,
30 Do. Bolt COPPER, ass'd from ½ to 1¼ inch,
5 Do. 6 inch do. SPIKES,
900 Kegs London White Lead,
700 Barrels Quebec superfine, fine, and middlings FLOUR; 250 do. prime PORK,
50 ANCHORS, assorted from 1¼ to 10 cwt.,
25 Chain CABLES, ass'd from ¾ to 1 inch,
8 Sets of Topsail Sheets and Ties,
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted,
20 Do. Bolt and Bar IRON,
80 Bags Iron SPIKES, assorted 6 to 8 inch,
50 Do. Flown SALT,
30 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
80 Hhds. best refining MOLASSES, &c.
E. BARLOW & SONS.
5th August, 1834.—2¼

Cheshire Cheese, Wines, &c.

Just received per ship Lucy:

15 CAMPERS Cheshire CHEESE,
20 pieces superfine Cloths & Cassimeres,
30 pieces white and red Flannels,
1 bale Log and Deep Sea Lines,
1 ditto brown Canvas,
2 cases Cotton Balls and Tins,
10 boxes 10 x 14 Tin Plate; 5 bags Black Pepper.
Per Brig Zephyr:
135 kegs white, black, and yellow Paints,
1 cask Putty, in bladders,
9 casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil.
Per Brig Joseph Anderson:
8 pipes and 2 hhds. } WINES.
May 13. GEORGE THOMSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

Now Landing ex James Hogg, from New-York:

BARRELS and Half Barrels Genesee, Superfine, and Rye FLOUR,
Bags best Yellow CORN, Corn Meal,
PRESS, PITCH and TAR.
All which is offered at the lowest prices for Cash.
WM. HENRY SCOVIL,
13th May. *North Market Wharf.*

IN STORE—*Bags of Butter SALT*

SPRING IMPORTATION.

The subscriber has just received by the Mulman from Liverpool, and Norwich from Liverpool—a supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, amongst which are:

BALES of CLOTHS and Cassimeres,
Ditto of PLANNELS and Blankets,
Ditto printed, plain, and furniture Cottons,
Ditto Linens and Fustians,
Ditto Bleached and Brown CANVAS,
Ditto Grey and Shirting COTTONS,
Ditto Studs and Slops; do. Checks and Stripes,
Ditto Carpeting and Threads,
Ditto Osnaburg and Ducks,
Cases Hats; casks White Lead and Paints,
Casks boiled and raw Oil,
Pipes and Hhds. GIN and BRANDY,
Boxes Soap and Candles; Lines and Twines,
Lead and Shot; 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.

CABLES.—Two 12 Chain Cables, 90 fathoms each, nearly new, for sale cheap by
19th August. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, will be Sold by Auction, on the end of the North Market Wharf:

100 BARRELS MACKEREL, in good shipping order;
20 Barrels Canada Middlings FLOUR, *for family use;*
20 Barrels Canada Pork, *for family use;*
Terms—Under Ten Pounds, Cash; Ten Pounds and upwards, Three Months.
9th September, 1834. MACKAY & CO.

THE Schooner ESPERANCE will take Passengers very moderate, for the United States, Canada, or Nova-Scotia.—Apply as above, or of the Captain on board, end North Market Wharf.

FALL GOODS, &c.

Just received per ships SIR 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 7-4 to 11-4;
10 Pieces Long'd } CETTERSHAMS.—*Colors*
10 Do. Nap } Brown, Claret, Olive, Drab, and Indigo Blue,
30 Do. Scotch CARPETING, assorted patterns and quality,
70 Do. white and yellow FLANNELS,—some extra fine,
10 Do. white twilled ditto,
10 Do. Salisbury ditto,
10 Dozen twilled red Flannel Shirts,
10 Do. plain do. do.
20 Do. Flannel and Swanskin long Drawers,
10 Do. drab and blue Monkey and Pea Flushing Jackets,
10 Do. do. do. Flushing Trowsers,
10 Do. double & single breasted Moleskin Vests,
3 Cases Gentlemen's best water proof and other HATS, &c. &c.
ON HAND:—
10 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY & Hollands GENEVA; 10 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR; superfine and fine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Satinets,—various colors; Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Ladies' Beaver Bonnets; SADDLES, &c.
MACKAY & CO.
August 19. Lower end North Market Wharf.

RICE AND TOBACCO.

Received per sch'r Friendship, from Boston, and for sale:

10 TIERCES Best RICE,
47 Kegs Fig TOBACCO,
25 Half-kegs ditto.
August 26.—3¼ J. & H. KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by the subscriber:

25 PUNS. high proof Demerara RUM,
20 qr.-casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
10 half-pipes superior Cognac BRANDY,
100 boxes, } Best Bunch RAISINS,
100 qr.-do. }
30 boxes hard yellow SOAP,
1 puncheon WHISKEY,
50 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES.
August 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

ON SALE:

10 HOGSHEADS } First quality Brown
20 barrels } SUGAR,
50 barrels prime PORK,
100 ditto spring and summer HERRINGS,
20 half-barrels ditto—*for family use.*
5 tons Oakum; 10 tons Cordage—assorted,
70 bolts CANVAS,
20 firkins very prime Irish Butter,
30 barrels Quebec BEEF,
1 Chain Cable and Anchor, (second hand,) for a Vessel of 200 tons.
August 19. JOHN ROBERTSON

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received, a Consignment of

80 DOZEN COD LINES, [illegible] of 12, 15, and 18 inch.
25 Cwt. New OAKUM,
70 Cwt. Spunyarn and Rat [illegible]
which will be sold very cheap indeed for prompt payments. Aug. 19. J. T. HANFORD.

SUGAR & LOGWOOD.

30 HHDS. SUGAR, of superior quality,
and 3 Tons LOGWOOD,
Just received per brig *Union V.*, from Montego Bay (Jamaica,) for sale by
19th July. WILLIAM JARVIS.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber having commenced business on his own account, has taken the new Store in the house of Mr. Henry Blakslee, South side of King-street, two doors east of Mr. James E. M'Donald's Boarding House, where he will always have on hand a choice assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c. &c. which will be sold at lowest rates for Cash.

HENRY BLAKSLEE, Jun.

N.B.—He still continues to carry on the *TRUNK, PLAITED HAT,* and *OIL CLOTH Manufactory*, which articles will be disposed of at very reduced prices.—They can also be had at the Store of Messrs. Blakslee & Fisher, North Market Wharf.

☞ Whale Ships fitted out with Glazed Hats and Oil Clothes, on reasonable terms.
St. John, 19th May, 1834.

☞ 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-Brunswick, *FURNITURE* of every description, on the lowest terms. THOMAS NISBET.
St. John, August 1st, 1834.

TOBACCO.—25 kegs, and 30 half-kegs, landing ex schooner *Friendship*, from Boston. For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
20th August, 1834.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River *Restigouche*, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Garde, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 570 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation.

On the premises is an excellent Dwelling HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two STORES, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.

Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.

Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER SUTHERLAND.
Point à la Garde, Restigouche,
Baie des Chaleurs, 23d July, 1834.

JUST RECEIVED,

And on sale very low by the subscriber:

10 PIPES and Hhds. best Cognac BRANDY, 10 Pipes and Hhds. best pale Hollands GENEVA.

200 Boxes and quarter-boxes Bunch Muscatels,
300 Barrels Wheat Middlings FLOUR,
A quantity of *readymade CLOTHING*, suitable for summer wear. *Also*—
20 very superior water FILTERERS—will be sold very low.

July 1st. JOHN V. THURGAR.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Received, per Schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:

54 CHESTS Congou and Souchong TEAS.

—Also, in Store—

Chests Twankay, Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas—For sale low by the Subscriber.

8th July. JOHN WALKER.

IRON, SPIKES, &c.

Per Jane Dennis, from Liverpool:

300 TON Lance MOULDS.
Bar cases assorting Boat & other Nails,
100 bars Spikes, 4 to 9 inch,
20 tons best refined IRON, assorted—flat, square, and round; 20 tons common do. do.
4 tons best Parisian-pattern CARTS, &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—*Connolly*,—
8 pipes Madeira WINE,
300 sides Sole LEATHER.

June 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JOHN WALKER

Has just received per ship JOHN BUNYAN, *from Liverpool, the residue of his Spring Supply of*

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

viz.—

1 BALE White Shirting COTTONS,
1 do. Grey do. do.
1 ditto fancy Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 ditto Cotton and Linen BED TICK,
1 ditto Printed Calico; 1 do. Regatta Stripes,
4 Barrels Bright and Black Varnish,
20 ditto Coal TAR. St. John, 3d June.

JAMAICA RUM, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber:

25 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS;
AND,
Per William Ewing, from Liverpool:
5 Packages ready made Clothing,
containing a great variety.

A double barrelled GUN, of a very superior description, Case, &c. complete. For sale by

June 9. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CANADA FLOUR,
Nails, Butter, and Hams.

Landing, ex schooner Bachelor, from Quebec:

465 BRLS fresh ground Fine FLOUR;
47 kegs cut shingle Nails;
14 Kegs BUTTER;
100 HAMS—*in Canvas, for Shipping:*

For sale low for Cash, or approved paper, by

5th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Just received by the Subscriber:

30 BARRELS excellent quality Pork,
20 dozen Griffin's Scythes, 38 to 41 inches;
20 do. Sickles, Nos. 2, 3, and 4,
100 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP.

IN STORE:

Boxes London Sperm and waxed-wick Mould CANDLES,
Ditto TEAS—Congou, Hyson, and Bohea,
Ditto Bunch Muscatel RAISINS,
Best Hollands Gin, Cognac Brandy, Wines, &c.

5th July. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Quebec, per sch'r Congress:

80 BBLS. Prime PORK, Inspection of 1834,
300 Barrels Fine FLOUR,
100 Barrels Fine Middlings.

Per the Experance:

40 Barrels Prime Mess PORK,
240 Barrels Fine FLOUR,
20 Barrels Fine Middlings.

☞ This Flour will be found of a very superior quality, and is offered low for Cash.

24th June. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.

Just received, per brig Frederick Young, from North Shields:

15 BEST Proved CHAIN CABLES, assorted from 1-2 to 7-8 inch;
Pair Tarpaulin SHEETS, 5-16, 6-16, and 7-16 inch;
600 Fathoms *short link* CHAIN, from 5-6 to 5-8 inch;
30 Chain ANCHORS, all sizes from 1 to 10 cwt.;

All which will be sold very low if taken from the vessel. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

June 8th, 1834.

FLOUR, RICE, & CIDER.

Just landing, for the subscriber, at the North Market Wharf:

105 BARRELS Ri. FLOUR,
75 ditto Wheat Middlings,
2 Tierces RICE; and
10 Barrels Newark CIDER.

For sale very low, by immediate application to

1st July. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOR SALE.

Ex brig Eliza, from Jamaica:

60 PUNS. RUM; 20 Hhds. SUGAR.

Ex Alliance, from Quebec:

40 Brls. prime PORK; 25 do. prime Mess ditto.
100 ditto Fine FLOUR.

July 22. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

MOLASSES.

90 PUNS. best retailing MOLASSES, now landing ex sch'r *Eliza*, from St. Kitts,—for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

8th July.

LANDING,—Ex schooner *Marm & Louisa*, from Cape Breton:—150 barrels of MACKEREL; 80 barrels ALEWIVES; 200 barrels HERRINGS,—for sale by

July 15. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CHAIN CABLES, &c.—The Subscribers have on hand—1 Chain Cable, 90 fathoms, 1 1-8 inch; 1 do. do. 75 fathoms, 7-8 inch, second-hand; a quantity 7-8 and 3-4 Chain, and ANCHORS from 1 to 5 Cwt.

ALSO,—A handsome Brass CABIN STOVE.—All of which will be sold very low.

21st June. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FRESH TEAS.—Landing, ex *Elizabeth*, from Halifax:—HYSON, CONGOU, & BOHEA TEAS. For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

8th July.

PER LADY CAMPBELL.

9 HHDS. and Pipes Port WINE,
6 hogsheads BRANDY,
48 Bags first quality BARLEY,
440 Reams assorted Wrapping and other Paper.

On hand, received per Joseph Anderson:

3 Cases black and drab Silk HATS,
3 Cases fancy Straw BONNETS,
3 Cases assorted HARDWARE,
Hair and Shoe Brushes, and Combs,
1 Case Ruled BOOKS and Letter PAPER.

May 20th, 1834. GREGG & HALL.

The Subscriber has received,

By the Saxon, from Belfast, and other arrivals:

A seasonable assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Comprising among other things:

230 PIECES 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 scarlet, black and fancy colored Merinos,
100 do. fine Irish Linen, and Linen Sheeting,
150 do. India muslin, net, and mull Muslins,
100 do. Nansooks, Swiss mulls, and checked and corded ditto,
Do. fine white Cambricks, and book-fold Longcloth,
50 pieces Scotch Homespuns, Shirting Stripes, and Apron Checks,
60 do. 32 to 40 inch grey Shirting and Sheeting,
48 do. red, white and yellow plain and twilled Flannel; 224 pieces Calico, black and white fancy and dark colored CALICOS,
40 do. fancy printed Muslins and French Ginghams,
120 doz. cotton, muslin, and cambric Handkerchiefs,
80 do. silk, cotton, worsted, and Thibet-wool Shawls,
200 do. black and fancy Bandanas;

Spun silk Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, black & brown Holland, Bishop's Lawn, Bossin Camblet, cotton Balls and Reels, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, patent Thread, Shop Twines, &c.; 1 bale Guernsey Frocks, Scotch Caps, and Comforters; 1 ton best Polland STARCH; 15 boxes Dog Blue, &c. &c.

Which, together with a considerable Stock on hand, are offered for sale at the lowest market prices.

22d July. JOHN KERR.

NEW & CHEAP STORE,

No. 2 North Market Wharf.

The subscriber has received per *Millman* from *London*, *Wakefield*, *Beverley*, and *New-Brunswick*, from *Liverpool*, a part of his

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

among which are:—

GREY, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
White and colored Cambrics; French and Scotch Ginghams; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Blue Nankeens and Grandrills,
Superfine blue and black broad & narrow Cloths,
Satinetts, Cassinetts, Lastings, Osnaburgh,
Ready made Clothes; 3-4 Bagging,
Gentlemen's superfine Beaver Hats; Checks,
Linen Threads, Umbrellas, striped Cottons,
Beverteens; white and red Flannels and Serges,
Colored Counterpanes; bluey white Cotton Warps,
Kegs rose and cut NAILS, 4d. to 20d.,
Horse and Ox Nails; Sad Irons,
Iron Pots and Bake Ovens, all sizes,
Blue Vitriol; E. I. Indigo; Alum,
Copperas; Bladders PUTTY,
Kegs London white and green Paints,
A well selected assortment of CUTLERY,—consisting of Pen, Pocket, and Jack Knives; Table and Desert Knives and Forks; Scissors; House and Sheep Shears, &c. &c.
Mill, Cross Cut, Hand and Buck SAWS,
Ditto FILES and Rasps; *Griffith's* Scythes,
Best B Y. Sickles; CS. Boston Hoes,
Chissels, Screw Augurs, &c. &c.
Ink Powder, Quills, Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND—

An assortment of GROCERIES,

All which will be sold at the lowest rates.

WM. HENRY SCOVIL.

13th May, 1834.

No. 3,

SANDS' BRICK BUILDING.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

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,—

1 CASE of gauze, Lutestring, and fancy Belt Ribbons; black and colored watered Gro de Naples; ditto ditto plain ditto; black Italian Crape and gauze Handkerchiefs; ladies' white, black, and random silk Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; gents. white, black, and random spun silk half Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; ladies' and gents. superior French Kid Gloves; ditto ditto white and colored Berlin ditto; black and colored Merinos; Thibet Wool Shawls; black and olive Lastings; rolled Jaconets; men's muslin Cravats; thread Edgings and Eddinets; Cotton Velvet, and Velveteen; India-Rubber Braces; silk Stocks; silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols; ladies' pruncella and leather Shoes and Boots; cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; fancy and plain French Ginghams; fancy Furniture and Printed Cottons; white Cantoon, buff Moleskin, and fancy corded ditto, silk and cotton Vestings, brown and black Hollands; superfine black, blue, and olive Broad CLOTHS; gentlemen's superfine HATS.

ALSO—2 casks of HARDWARE, containing—Rodgers's superior Pen and Pocket Knives; Elliott's superfine Razors; Ivory-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.

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:

240 DOZEN ladies' Pruncella BOOTS and SHOES, colored and black,
20 ditto maids' and children's Shoes, of all qualities, colors, and prices,
30 ditto very handsome Thibet wool, printed crape, real India crape, richest silk, and other SHAWLS—quite new,
400 ditto printed crape Squares, embroidered,
China crape, white damask, blonde, figured and plain gauze Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
A great variety of Insertion Trimmings, worked Collars, Scotch and French Cambrics, Caps, Edgings, &c.
40 pieces white, black, and assorted colors plain and figured Brobinett, muslin Dresses,
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.

GEORGE THOMSON

Has received per ship Wakefield from Liverpool:

10 TIERCES Pearl and Common BARLEY; 10 kegs MUSTARD,
70 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
70 do. yellow Soap; 1 cask Zante Currants,
50 do. and 100 half do. Muscatel Raisins,
2 cases Beaver Hats; 1 do. straw Bonnets,
4 bales Cotton Warp; 1 case Umbrellas,
1 tierce Brushes, assorted; 30 bundles sheet Iron,
25 kegs Nails, assorted from 4d to 24d,
10 boxes Tin Plate, and 6 bundles Wire,
2 casks Hardware; 3 rolls sheet Lead,
120 bags Iron Spikes, 4 1-2 to 9 inches,
1 hogshead Poland Starch,
1 truss carpet Threads; 3 tons Oakum,
220 bolts Copper, 9 to 14 inch,
1 pipe and 2 half-ditto GENEVA,
4 half-pipes Cognac BRANDY.

St. John, 26th April, 1834.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per ship, Beverley from Liverpool, and Joseph Anderson, from London, a seasonable assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, *comprising among other things:*—

SCOTCH and Venetian, and stair CARPETTING; broad and narrow Cloths and Cassimeres; Merinos, Moleskins, Druggets, Crumb Cloths, Satinetts, Flannels, Moleskins, Fustians, Jeans, Bedticks, grey and white Shirtings, Apron Checks, shirting Stripes, furniture ditto, Furniture prints, Marseilles Quilts, COTTON WARP, Cotton Wick, Shoe Thread, Sailmaker Twine, Bordered, an elegant assortment of MUSLINS, &c. &c.

ALSO—*A seasonable assortment of* LONDON GOODS, comprising—Black and colored Gro de Naples, fine figured ditto, plain ditto, black Bombazeen, ditto black and colored Norwich Crapes, gents. fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Blue Bandanas ditto, rich Cotton crown Shawls, Thibet wool and Norwich ditto, an elegant assortment of ladies' fancy fancy, crape, & silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, 4-4, 6-4, & 8-4 Bobinetts; thread Lace, patent Bobbin Lace and Quillings, rich figured *Brussels Bobbins*, rich gauze ditto, a large assortment plain Satin and Lutestring ditto—black, white, and colored; ladies' black, white, and colored silk Hose; ladies' and gents. fancy colored ditto, a large assortment black and white ditto, ladies' and gents. silk, kid, beaver, Berlin, cotton, and dog-skin GLOVES, sewing Silks, Twist, black & white Satins, Crape de Lyons, Zephyr Scarfs, cambric Handkerchiefs, Black Crapes, muslin Collars, lace Pelerines, bed Laces, pearl Buttons, Braces, Needles, Pins, &c. an extensive assortment of Printed CALICOS, Silk Vestings, and Quadrille Stripes; cases gents. best superfine Beaver Hats, cases common ditto ditto, fancy figured and embossed Satins for Bonnet Linings. *Also*—10 Hhds. double refined Loaf Sugar, pearl and shelled Barley, Lage Pepper, kegs Mustard, Queen's Blue, Pound Ginger, &c. &c. with a great variety of other Goods.—For sale at liberal credit, for approved paper.

Also, per schooner Nelson from Halifax—20 chests Congou and Hyson TEAS. *Per sch'r Olive Branch from Eastport*—50 barrels Wheat FLOUR. And by the Post-Boy from Eastport—50 barrels superfine Rye Flour, 4 cases Looking Glasses and Palm Leaf HATS.—For sale at the lowest market prices.

16th May. JOHN KERR.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Joseph Anderson from London, and Beverley from Liverpool:

A FEW Pieces very fine black and fancy colored CLOTHS; English, Welsh, and Saxon Flannels; a few pieces of the new *Patent* FLANNELS—(*warranted not to shrink in washing*); black, colored, and fancy printed MERINOS; black and colored Moreens; fancy Druggets for carpet covers; Black, drab, and blue Lastings; fancy rib Cantoons—for summer pantaloons; fancy printed Muslins; French Ginghams, Muslin ditto; a few of Mackintosh & Co's. patent India Rubber CAPES, CLOAKS, &c.; a large assortment of English and French RIBBONS; ladies' gents. and children's HOSIERY of all kinds; best quality black and colored Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs; white and fancy colored, plain and watered GROS DE NAPLES and crimped SATINS; ladies' and children's best quality Stays; silk Velvets; black, green, and white Crapes; white, black, and fancy colored Gauze and Lace Veils; ladies' and children's Parasols; cotton and silk Umbrellas; ladies' fancy Gauze and Crape Scarfs; men's plain Military, Opera, Cavendish, and Velvet Stocks; boy's silk and kid ditto; cotton and India Rubber Braces and Brace Pullies; a few rosewood Tea Chests and ladies' Work Boxes; silk Purses; India Rubber Garters, boys' patent leather Belts, best quality London made Tapes, Persian Reels, best quality Pins and Needles, Lunar Pens, Mordan's patent Oblique and Straight ditto, wrapping Paper of all sizes, best paste and card Boards, Patent Composition CANDLES—in 24 lb. boxes; 58 casks Duntar & Sons best Brown Stout, in quarts and pints; a few barrels London Ale; a small assortment very superior hair, tooth, and clothes Brushes; new patterns *German* and *Bohemian* Imperial Combs; Shell Imperial and Side Combs, &c. &c.

A supply of LINENS, DRILLS, &c. daily expected.

P. DUFF & CO.

Prince William-street, 13th May, 1834.

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*—

GRO DE NAPLES, Silk and Valentia 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 Moleskins,
Cotton, silk, and worsted Hosiery,
Cotton Reels, ditto Threads,
Paper and pound Pins,
Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, plated ditto,
Assorted Ribbons, silk and cotton Velvets,
Merinos, black Crape,
Ladies' white and colored Stays,
Scotch Homespuns, Checks and Stripes,
Cotton Warp, brown Holland and Duck,
Ladies assorted Shoes, Hardware, Cordage,
Iron, crates and hoopsheads Earthenware,
Port and Teneriffe 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.

☞ NOTICE.

ANGUS M'KENZIE and PETER ROBERTSON having formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP in Business, under 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'MILLAN, Bookseller—an extensive assortment of *GOODS*, either by Wholesale or Retail. They have also on hand, in their Warehouse in *Water-street*, lately occupied by SAMUEL SHARES—

80 TONS assorted IRON—½ to 1½ 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;
10 ditto Nails, 4d. to 40d.;
10 ditto assorted CORDAGE,
100 bolts boiled Canvas; 5 tons best Oakum,
8 tons White Lead, best,
30 casks and 50 Basks Paint Oil,
10 cwt. each yellow, black, and green Paints,
15 cwt Putty, in small Bladders,
100 boxes 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 GARDIN'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, 3½, and 4 lbs.,
20 dozen square SHOVELS,
15 Chain Cables, 11-16 to 1½ inch,
4 ANCHORS, 6, 7, 7½, 8 Cwt.;—

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.

St. John, May 1st, 1834.

SHEATHING PAPER.

2 TONS just received—for sale cheap by

Aug. 19. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

TWIGG NOTICE.

THE high repute and extensive sale of POWLAND'S ALYSSAR OIL, throughout the world, has induced unprincipled persons (in order to reap the benefit of its merit) to introduce spurious imitations into America—to the great *Injury of such Imposition*. It is necessary to Notice, that each bottle of the Original is enclosed in a Wrapper, which has the *Name* and *Address in Ink* on *Lancaster*.

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, *And vendors around.* ALEX. ROWLAND.

—Sole Proprietor and Inventor.

—Particular attention to the Genuine Article.

—Contraband Imitations.

—As the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations.

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

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

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

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

ALSO:

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT.—*For immediately relieving the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief. Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d.—and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

A. ROWLAND & SON, have just supplied

MESSRS. P. DUFF & CO.

their Agents at ST. JOHN, N. B., with a quantity of the above valuable articles. May 28.

JOHN CREAR;

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

South side of King-street, three doors from the Market Square,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to Customers and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has received in his line during the time he has been in business. He still solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges himself to supply them with articles of the best materials and workmanship, and attend punctually to all orders committed to his care.

☞ He has constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made of the best materials and first rate workmanship.

Saint John, N. B. 8th July, 1834.

JOHN S. MILLER,

Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woollen

DYER,

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,—

Lustring, Silk,	*Cotton, Crape,*
Worsted Coat,	*Hosiery, Gloves,*
Plush, Ribbons,	*Camel Hair Shawls, &c.*

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

St. John, 20th May, 1834.

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, Sattinetts and Cassinetts,
Grey and Crimson Druggets; Cotton Ticks,
Grey, black, and white Shirtings,
Printed Calicoes; Counterpanes; Sarsnets,
Drab, brown, and printed Moleskins,
Cases plated 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 Lowmor IRON; 100 barrels Irish PORK.
2 Tons stowed SALT; 30 bbls. Coal Tar, &c.

May 13th, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

Landing from the Ship Wakefield,

April 22.

3400 YARDS Grey, White, and Book-fold SHIRTINGS;
850 Yards best Cotton Bedtick,
930 Ditto Fancy DRILLS and CANTOONS, for *Summer Pantaloons*;
10 Dozen Quilts and Counterpanes;
120 Pieces Roll'd Jacconetts;
50 Ditto Jacconet and Medium Muslins;
2 0 lbs. cotton Candle Wick;
20 Dozen cotton, silk, buck, & India rubber BRACES,
650 Pieces PRINTS, printed Muslins, and Fancy Ginghams,
340 Yards VESTINGS,—consisting of silk spotted Toilinets, silk spotted Crapes, silk warp Cassimeres, silk India Cloths, fancy Welt, padded and wove Quiltings;
5 Dozen colored Damask Table Covers;
200 Yards Japan Stripe and Printed Linens, for *Window Blinds*;
16 Dozen Cotton Umbrellas;
200 Yards white and grey Cotton Swansdown, for *Men's Summer Drawers*;
36 Dozen fancy Furniture FRINGE;

A few pair very handsome BELL ROPES & TASSELS.

P. DUFF & CO.

MADEIRA WINE.

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

5th August. JAMES T. HANFORD.

INSURANCE.

WEST OF SCOTLAND

INSURANCE OFFICE.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON,

St. John, March 8, 1834. *Agent and Manager.*

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

ANGUS McKENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, November 6, 1832.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Exchange and Commission Office

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has established an Office, for the purpose of transacting the above business. Marine Insurance may be effected; Real or Personal Property purchased or disposed of; Vessels chartered; Freights procured; Bills of Exchange or other paper negotiated on Commission, the amount and general arrangement of which, he hopes will be approved of. From his knowledge and experience, he flatters himself that he will meet with confidence and patronage.

The Business will at present be conducted at his Store in St. John-street.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, *Broker.*

St. John, N. B. 4th March, 1834.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

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

Loss or Damage by Fire,

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 liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

Brandy, Wines, Hollands Gin,

AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRESH

Groceries, Sauces, &c. &c.

Received per ship Wakefield, *and brig* Hannah, *from Liverpool, and brig* Millman, *from London, viz.*

5 PIPES and 10 half-pipes Hollands GIN,
11 pipes and 14 half-pipes Cognac Brandy,
Pipes superior old PORT WINE,
Ditto do. Madeira ditto,
Hhds. and quarter-casks Teneriffe ditto,
Cases Champagne ditto; Bris. Brown Stout,
Pipes double-boiled Linseed Oil, } London;
Ditto raw ditto, }
7 tierces Barley; 2 tierces Pearl Barley,
2 ditto fine split Pease; cases Crown Blue,
Casks whole and ground Ginger,
Ditto Nutmegs and Cloves; chests Cinnamon,
Cases containing a very choice assortment of PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c. viz:—mixt Pickles, Onions, Walnuts, Gerkins, French Beans, Piccalilla, &c. &c.; Mushroom Ketchup, in pint and ½ pint bottles; Lazenby's Harvey Sauce, in do. do. do.; Essence of Anchovies, and Essence of Lobsters; King of Oude Sauce, Mogul Sauce; Cayenne Pepper; Durham double s. r. Mustard, in bottles, &c. &c.;
100 whole, half, and quarter-boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins; 10 brls. Lexia (cooking) Raisins,
10 drums Sultana Raisins,
10 drums fresh Turkey Figs,
1 ton best Zante Currants,
5 boxes Jordan Almonds; 1 bale shell Almonds,
2 boxes Sugar Candy; 4 boxes Windsor Soap,
20 do. long & short Pipes; 2 tons best yellow Soap,
60 do. Mould and Dipt Candles, 4's, 6's, & 8's,
6 bls Spun Yarn, two and three thread,
3 bls best Oakum; 1 bale Tar Brushes,
100 bolts patent CANVAS, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

April 22. JOHN WALKER.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is just opening at his store in Prince William-street, a choice Importation of SPRING GOODS,—*received per brig* Hannah, *and ship* Wakefield, *from Liverpool, viz.*:

401 PIECES fancy GINGHAMS,
330 ditto fashionable Prints,
75 do. Furniture Calicoes; 15 do. Bed Tick,
100 do. assorted colours lining Sarsnets, and rolled Jaconett; 15 do. Moleskin and Fustian,
50 do. Shirting Cottons; 75 do. unbleached do.,
50 colored and white Counterpanes,
6 pieces bull, white, and printed Cantoons,
20 ditto fancy printed Vestings,
100 dozen grey, blue, and white Wadding,
150 pieces jaconet, mull, Swiss mull, book, figured, checked, and plain MUSLINS,
10 dozen ladies' French Cambric Handkerchiefs—plain and printed,
20 pieces Cotton Cambrics, assorted prices,
100 dozen assorted Cotton Handkerchiefs—low priced and good,
45 pieces very fine and good Irish Linens,
30 ditto " Lawns, assorted prices,
6 ditto 3-4 Linen Diaper,
30 ditto Union Linens—very choice qualities,
10 bolts Strelitz Osnaburgs,
4 ditto 40 inch Bagging,
150 lbs. black, blue, all colors, white-brown, and white THREAD, assorted prices,
30 pieces assorted prices Brown Holland,
10 dozen assorted sizes (some very large) brown Table Cloths, cheap and good.

☞ The remainder of his Spring Importation is daily expected from London by the *Joseph Anderson*, and from Scotland by the *Lady Campbell*. These Goods coming direct from the manufacturers, he will sell as low as any other House in the City, either by wholesale or retail.

JAMES HOLMAN.

St. John, 22d April, 1834.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.