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## Weekly Almanac.

JUNE—1835.	SUN.	MOON.	FULL.
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
3 WEDNESDAY	4 25	7 45	0 26
4 THURSDAY	4 25	7 35	0 55
5 FRIDAY	4 24	7 24	1 21
6 SATURDAY	4 24	7 16	1 46
7 SUNDAY	4 23	7 07	2 12
8 MONDAY	4 23	7 00	2 40
9 TUESDAY	4 22	7 5	3 10

First Quarter 14th day, 5h. 25m. 10 1/2.

## The Garland.

### THE MOTHER'S HOPE.

BY LAMAR BLANCHARD.

(From the *Annulet* for 1835.)

Is there, when the winds are singing  
In the happy summer time—  
When the raptur'd air is ringing  
With Earth's music, heavenward springing,  
Forest chirp, and village chime?  
Is there, of the sounds that float  
Minglingly, a single note  
Half so sweet, and clear and wild,  
As the laughter of a child?  
Listen! and be now delighted;  
Morn' bath touched her golden strings,  
Earth and sky their vows have plighted,  
Life and light are reunited,  
Amid countless carollings:  
—Oh, delicious as they are,  
—That a sound that falls sweeter far—  
—One that makes the heart rejoice  
More than all—the human voice!  
Organ finer, deeper, clearer,  
Though it be a stranger's tone;  
Than the winds or waters dearer,  
More enchanting to the hearer;  
For it answers to his own.  
But, of all its witching words,  
Sweeter than the songs of birds,  
Those are sweetest, bubbling wild,  
Through the laughter of a child.  
Harmonies from time-touched towers,  
Haunted strains from rivulets,  
Hum of bees amongst the flowers,  
Rustling leaves, and silver showers;  
—These are long, the ear forgets;  
But in mine there is a sound  
Ringing on the whole year round—  
Heart-deep laughter that I heard  
Ere my child could speak a word.  
Ah! 'twas heard by ear far purer,  
Fondlier formed to catch the strain—  
Ear of one whose love is surer—  
—Hers, the mother, the ennobled,  
—Of the deepest share of pain;  
Hers the deepest bliss, to treasure  
Memories of that cry of pleasure;  
Hers to hoard, in lifetime after,  
Echoes of that infant laughter.  
Yes,—a mother's large affection  
Hears with a rapturous sense—  
Breathings that evade detection,  
Whisper faint, and fine inflexion,  
Thrill in her with power intense.  
Childhood's hoarse tones untang'd  
Hers to love, with loving thought,  
Tones that never hence depart,  
For she listens—with her heart.

## THE RETURN.

FREELY TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF C. MUEHLER.

(From Leigh Hunt's *London Journal*.)

Art thou the land which my fancy teems,  
Whose golden plains once brightly round me shone?  
Which oft hath shed sweet magic o'er my dreams,  
And cheer'd me on with hope when feeble grown?  
Art thou the land? Art thou the land?  
I greet thee, I greet thee, O my fatherland!  
Art thou the town, beside the rippling stream,  
Tow'rd which, in sadness, oft my eye I've cast?  
Where life's unclouded spring did on me beam,  
And the young hours in thrilling pleasure pass'd?  
Art thou the town? Art thou the town?  
To thee, to thee I come, O native town!  
Art thou the home, in which my cradle stood,  
Where sorrow's bitter pang I never knew?  
The future there appeared a glowing flood,  
The world a path, where joys celestial grew.  
Art thou the home? Art thou the home?  
Receive me once again, paternal home!  
Are ye the meads? Art thou the peaceful vale,  
Which oft, at silent eve, I've blithely crossed?  
My spirit then would o'er your boundless vale  
Until each trace of fading life was lost.  
Are ye the meads? Are ye the meads?  
Receive me once again, O native meads!  
Could I here rest, and rural joys be mine,  
The storm would cease—a brighter morning break;  
My pilgrim-staff I'd brook no longer,  
And, borne by friendship, life's last journey take  
To thee, O grave—to thee, O grave,  
Where rest my Fathers; gladly, then, O grave!

## Miscellaneous.

### ADVENTURE OF NAPOLEON.

(FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESS D'ANTHONY.)

The following adventure occurred in the brilliant  
days of Napoleon's empire.  
It is well known that he was fond of going about  
Paris, early in the morning, accompanied only by the  
Duke de Frioul, and he was always greatly pleased  
when he escaped being recognised. About six o'clock  
one morning in the month of March or April, he left  
the Elysee early, in company with Duroc. They had  
just their course towards the Boulevards, and on ar-  
riving there, the Emperor observed, that they had  
got out very early, as all the shops were yet closed.  
When they arrived at the Passage du Panorama, some  
of the shops were already opened. One of them  
particularly attracted the Emperor's attention. It  
was the celebrated *magasin* of Florence alabaster,  
which was kept then, as it is now, by M. L.— and  
his sister, natives of Switzerland.

There was at that moment nobody in the shop, but  
a servant girl who was sweeping it, and whose move-  
ments were much constrained by the fear of breaking  
any of the brittle but valuable articles around her.  
The Emperor was amused at the cautious way in which  
she performed her task, and after he had stood look-  
ing at her for some time he said, "Alas! who  
keeps this shop? ... Is there neither master or mis-  
tress here?"

"Do you want to buy any thing?" said the girl,  
suspending her labour. Then leaning on her broom,  
she rested her chin on her two hands and stared the  
emperor full in the face, apparently half inclined to  
laugh at his eccentric appearance. Certainly it would  
be difficult to imagine a more comical figure than Na-  
poleon presented in his Haroun-al-Raschid costume,  
as he used to call it.

He wore the famous grey frock coat,\* but it was  
not the coat itself, it was the make of it which ren-  
dered it so singular. The emperor would never allow his  
clothes to be in the least degree tight; and conse-  
quently, his tailors made his coats as if they had  
measured them upon a sallow boy. When he married  
Maria Louisa, the King of Naples prevailed upon him  
to have his clothes made by his tailor. The emperor  
— them most courageously for a short time; but  
he endured the torture no longer, and he begged for  
mercy. He submitted the question to the decision of  
the Empress, who, as long as she could ride on  
horseback, and take four or five meals a-day, was  
always good-humoured, and willing to agree to any  
thing. She therefore granted Napoleon full power  
to dress according to his own fancy; saying, that  
she liked the emperor *as well one way as another*.  
Perhaps she would have said, "I certainly had  
she said—she did not like him any better one way  
than another."

With the loose frock coat above described, the  
emperor wore a round hat slouched over his forehead  
to prevent his being recognised. His unfashionable  
appearance, joined to his abrupt and unceremonious  
manner, led the servant girl to conclude, at the first  
glance, that he wished only to purchase some trifle,  
worth about ten or fifteen francs, and that it was cer-  
tainly not worth while to call her young and pretty  
mistress for so paltry a customer. But the emperor  
thought differently, and after looking about him for a  
few minutes, he asked in an authoritative tone, whe-  
ther there was any one whom he could speak to.

Mademoiselle L.—, who had just risen at that  
moment came down stairs. On seeing her the em-  
peror was struck by her beauty and her elegant ap-  
pearance; and, in truth, she might well have vied  
with the finest woman of the imperial court.  
"Pardieu, Madame," said the emperor, touching  
the brim of his hat, (for he could not venture to take  
it off lest he should be known,) "it would appear  
that you are not very early folks here. A good shop-  
keeper should look after his business better."  
"That would be very true, Sir," replied Mademoi-  
selle L.—, "if business were going on well. But as it  
is, it matters very little whether we are in our shops  
or not."

"I trade then so very bad!" said Napoleon, ex-  
amining various things on the counter.  
"Ruined, Sir, totally ruined. I know not what  
will become of us."  
"Indeed! I had no idea that France was in so  
pitiable a condition! I am a foreigner. I wish to  
make a few purchases, and at the same time, I should  
like to learn from so agreeable a person as yourself  
some particulars respecting the state of business in  
Paris. What sort of vases do you call these?"

"These are the Medicis form," replied Mademoi-  
selle L.—.  
"They are very beautiful. What is the price of  
them?"  
Mademoiselle L.— opened at once her eyes and  
her eyes. The vases were marked at three thousand  
francs. She told Napoleon the price of them; but  
he merely nodded his head, and then said,  
"Pray what is the reason trade is so bad?"

"Oh, Sir, as long as that little man, our emperor,  
is so sadly intent on war, how can we hope to enjoy  
either prosperity or happiness?"  
As she spoke these words, Mademoiselle L.—  
threw herself into a chair, and the emperor stood  
looking at her with the admiration and respectful in-  
terest which her beauty was calculated to excite.  
"Is your husband with the army?" inquired the  
emperor.

"I am not married, Sir; I live here with my bro-  
ther, whom I assist in carrying on his business.  
We are not French, we are Swiss."  
"Ah! ah!" said the emperor; and he uttered  
these exclamations with as much indifference as if he  
had been yawning. "Well, I will purchase those  
Medicis vases. I will send for them at eleven o'clock.  
Take care to have them ready."

With these words, which were delivered in a truly  
imperial tone of authority, he touched the brim of his  
hat, and darted out of the shop, beckoning the Duke  
de Frioul to follow him.  
"That girl is very interesting," said he to Duroc  
as they left the Passage du Panorama. "When she  
told me she was a Swiss, I fancied I beheld before me  
one of the wives or sisters of the heroes of the Reu-  
ly; do you think she looks like one?"  
"I am confident she does not, Sir. No her manner  
was too calm and too self-possessed. She had no  
suspicion of whose presence she was in."

The emperor remained silent and thoughtful for a  
few moments; then as if suddenly recovering from  
his abstractness, he looked round him with an air  
of calm dignity. Duroc, who described the whole of  
this scene to me, said he was certain that some un-  
worthy thought had for a moment crossed the em-  
peror's mind, but that he had immediately banished it.

At eleven o'clock, two porters, accompanied by a  
footman in imperial livery, arrived at the shop of Ma-  
demoiselle L.—. The footman was the bearer of  
a little billet, requesting that the lady would accom-  
pany the vases and receive payment for them.  
"And where am I to go?" said Mademoiselle  
L.— trembling for, on seeing the imperial livery,  
she began to regret the freedom with which she had  
spoken to her customer in the morning.

"To the Elysee Napoleon, Mademoiselle," said the  
footman. The vases were carefully packed and de-  
livered to the porters, and Mademoiselle L.—, ac-  
companied by her brother, followed them, trembling  
like an aspen leaf; yet she was far from suspecting  
the whole truth.

On arriving at the Elysee Napoleon, they were  
immediately ushered into the emperor's cabinet. He  
took three bills of a thousand francs from his desk,  
and presenting them to Mademoiselle L.—, said,  
with a smile,  
"Another time, Mademoiselle, do not be so ready  
to murmur at the stagnation of trade." Then, wish-  
ing her good morning, he retired into his interior  
apartment.

The brother and sister were both sensibly alive to  
this generosity. Mademoiselle L.— used to relate  
the adventure with the most charming simplicity and  
feeling. It had taught her a lesson; and since that  
morning she readily admitted that the depression of  
trade might exist without any fault being chargeable  
to the head of a government. The little man, too,  
had grown wonderfully great in her estimation, not  
because he had purchased from her a pair of vases  
worth three thousand francs, but because he had for-  
gotten a remark which many others in his exalted  
station would have regarded as an unpardonable  
offence.

\* Latterly he frequently wore a blue one.  
\* The fact is, that William Tell, Valther, Turst, and Stauf-  
facher took the cash.

## A BASHFUL MAN.

BY M. M. NOAH.

Modesty, diffidence, and a proper humility, are  
jewels in the cup of merit; but downright bashfulness,  
your real *non-vivante* is terrible, and is a distinct  
mark of ill breeding, or rather of no breeding at all.  
Your desiring impudent fops, who say a thousand silly  
things to the ladies and flutter around them like  
butterflies, are yet more unbecomingly bashful, or  
exchange a word with a pretty woman.

Such an identical person paid me a visit one of the  
cold days last week, and broke in upon me with a  
thousand bows and apologies, while busily engaged  
with pen in hand, thinking of a whig candidate for  
president, who would not run the risk of being knock-  
ed on the head by our friends the moment his name  
was announced.

"Sit down, sir, if you please; make no more apolo-  
gies; sit down and tell me your business." "Well, Sir,  
I'm come for a curious business, quite an intrusion,  
I'm sure, but so it is; necessity knows no ceremony.  
Sometime ago I read in your paper a description of  
the miseries of an old bachelor, and it was so to the  
life—so true, and so exactly my condition, that I have  
made bold to call on you to advise; for misery, they  
say, loves company, and one wretched bachelor may  
be able to counsel another—thus it is—" "Stop,  
my friend; before you proceed let me correct  
an error in which you have no doubt, inadvertently  
fallen. Though I may be able to counsel, I had not  
the courage singly to face it. You must not be  
deceived, I am no longer a bachelor; do you want the  
proofs, look there; that black-eyed ruddy-checked  
fellow on the carpet, employed in cutting out ships  
and houses from old newspapers, is my oldest; he  
designs himself to be an editor, for he contends that  
nothing is easier; it is only, he says, cutting out slips  
from one paper and putting them into another. That  
little one who struts about in a paper cocked-hat and  
wooden sword, with which, *et cetera* and *et cetera*, he  
pokes at my ribs while deeply engaged in considering how  
the nation is to be saved, is my second help; he is a  
Jackson man; all children, sir, are Jackson men; he  
goes for a soldier if there be wars. That little golden-  
haired unclean, with a melting blue eye, who is sure to  
ask me for candy, while I am describing, in bitter  
terms, the tyranny of the Albany regency, is my  
youngest; and there, with a basket of stockings near  
her, sits my better half; there is the sparkling fire,  
and here are my slippers, which, *et cetera*, are really  
miseries of a bachelor?" "Well, I beg your pardon,  
sir, for believing that you were as wretched as I am,  
but still when you hear my story you may possibly  
advise me what is best to be done." "Go on, sir."

"Well, sir, this is it: My father realized a handsome  
property by his industry, which he left to me; but  
such were his rigid notions of the necessity of con-  
stant occupation to prevent idleness and other evils,  
that my time was employed, after I had left school,  
which was at an early age, from sunrise to bed time.  
It was an incessant round of occupation—labour,  
keeping books, and making out bills. Behold me  
now, at the age of twenty-three, with a good consti-  
tution, correct principles, and a handsome income. I  
have lost my parents—am alone in the world. I wish  
to marry, but really, sir, to my shame I confess it,  
I have no acquaintance among young ladies. I do not  
know any. My secluded manner of living has pre-  
vented my cultivating their acquaintance; and if by  
accident I am thrown into their society, my tongue is  
literally tied. I do not know how to address them—  
I am not conversant with the topics which are usual-  
ly discussed. In short, sir, I wish to advertise for  
a wife, and not knowing how to draw up such an advertise-  
ment, I came to get that favour at your hands."

"So, so," said I to myself, "here's a little modesty  
tumbled into decay." Crelebs in Search of a  
Wife." He was a good looking young fellow, and  
had a quick eye, which led me very much to doubt  
his reserved, retired and abashed condition before the  
ladies.

"Have you, sir, considered the risk in taking a wife  
in this position? How very liable you may be  
to gross imposture? What law of delicacy or re-  
putation would venture to contract an alliance so very  
solemn and obligatory, through the channel of a news-  
paper advertisement?" "Very probably, sir; but a  
poor honest girl might be struck with it; a clever,  
well-educated daughter, ill treated by a fiery step-  
mother, might, in despair, change her condition for a  
better one; nay, a spirited girl might admire the  
novelty, and boldly make the experiment." "Well, sir,  
you are very anxious to conduct the negotiation with  
your native bashfulness. You have no superannuated  
grandmother or old uncle, to arrange prelimi-  
naries?" "That's very true; but, sir, necessity will  
give me confidence, and despair afford me courage."

I wrote the advertisement for him, which he thank-  
fully and carefully placed in his pocket-book, and bade  
me good morning. "Poor devil," said I, "here's a  
condition—here's a novelty—here's a *vera avis*! I  
fellow of twenty-three, with a good character and in-  
come, and not sufficient impudence to ask for a wife.  
I know lots of young ladies who would have sufficient  
clarity to break him of his bashfulness in a few  
lessons."

However, his case is not a novel one. It shows  
the necessity of parents accustoming their sons in  
early life to cultivate the society of respectable females.  
They should be encouraged in any disposition they  
may manifest for good female society, although they  
may incur the charge of being either a beau or a dandy.  
Boys should go to dancing-school, not only because  
it teaches them grace, but it accustoms them in early  
life to the society of women. They dance with those  
girls, whom, in later periods, they may admire and  
respect as ladies. The lives of children should be  
checked with innocent amusement—study and labour  
require such relief; and they should not be brought  
up in close confinement, in a doggerly way which  
unfits them for society when they are men; nor be  
driven to the dire necessity of advertising for a wife,  
and taking the risk of such a desperate adventure.—  
*New-York Star.*

THE LADIES OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—I am told by  
those who have long resided here, that the ladies are  
amiable and kind; and, in the higher circles, elegant  
and polished in their manners. They are deficient in  
the essentials of a polite education, but are accom-  
plished musicians and dancers. Their style of dress  
would not please us. They are, generally, very dark  
brunettes, have fine black eyes and hair, and are rather  
below *embonpoint*; in fact, the whole population  
appears to be disposed to grossness and obesity. As  
in all tropical climates, the ladies are marriageable  
at a very early age; they are not unfrequently mothers  
at twelve and fourteen years old.—*Three Years in  
the Pacific.*

Stoicism of Seaman.—I went to hardships, to dan-  
gers, and to perpetual change of companions, the sea-  
man contracts a species of stoicism almost incredible.  
"Avast there!" cried a sailor to his comrade, who  
was busied in heaving aboard the lower division  
of a shipmate just cut in halves by a chain-shot, at  
a great naval engagement. "Avast! let us first see  
if Ben 'n' got the key of our mess chest in his  
pocket, boys, what a fine landscape!"

## SCENES OF WAR.

—On the 12th the brigade advanced, and took up a position on the banks of the  
Nive, between Cambu and the ford of Elsa, a party  
of the 24th advanced to reconnoitre it, when the  
French opened a heavy fire, and knocked down the  
sergeant-major and two men. The party was obliged  
to retire. A few minutes afterwards, the enemy gene-  
rally allowed a few men to go out and carry in their  
wounded comrades. Next day we retired, and encam-  
pued near St. Paulet, the weather becoming very  
severe; and, on the 15th, went into cantonments in  
the village of La Rosier, situated on a narrow curve  
of the Nive. In consequence of the severe weather  
the river was a complete barrier between the two ar-  
mies. The French had a sentry on the opposite bank,  
within half musket shot, absolutely looking into our  
windows. The French, as well as ourselves, were  
muddled with the toils and fatigues of the past; so  
that we enjoyed ourselves very much in our miser-  
able cantonments, and never molested each other. This was  
the first time we were in a French village. The peo-  
ple did not know what to make of us at first; but,  
from the judicious proclamations of the Commander-in-  
Chief, recommending them to remain in their  
houses, and assuring them that every thing would be  
paid for, they soon gained confidence. The poultry  
of France, of which we had heard so much, but of  
which we had yet seen nothing, began to make its  
appearance, and, to our astonishment, we found it was  
kept in the greatest state of luxury. I had not  
established; and those that had money could get luxu-  
ries to which they had long been strangers, and those  
that could get none, were contented with soup and  
bouillie one day, and bouillie and soup the other.  
While in cantonments, brevet Lieutenant-colonel  
Ross relieved brevet Lieutenant-colonel Nixon, who  
went home to take the command of the second bat-  
talion. On Colonel Ross being shown to his house,  
which overlooked the narrow curve of the river, he  
was not a little surprised to see a French sentry within  
pistol shot of him. It was the first he had seen since  
his return from England. The French officers and  
soldiers soon became intimate; we used to meet at a nar-  
row part of the river and talk over the campaign.  
They would never believe (or pretended not to believe)  
the reverses of Napoleon in Germany; and, when we  
received the news of the Orange Boven affair in  
Holland, they said that it was impossible to  
convince them. One of our officers took the Star  
and rolled a stone upon it, and attempted to  
throw it across the river; unfortunately the stone  
went through it, and it fell into the water. The  
French officer very quietly said, in tolerably good  
English, "Your good news is very soon damped."—  
*Colonel Cadell's services of the 25th Regiment.*

A set Military Dinner.—On the 16th, being the  
second anniversary of the battle of Albuera, the regi-  
ment gave a dinner to Sir Rowland Hill and the staff  
of the 2d division. Being encamped, we had no tables  
or chairs, but the deficiency was ingeniously supplied  
by Lieutenant Irvine. A new piece of turf being se-  
lected, he marked out the length and breadth of a  
mess-table for one hundred covers. The sword was  
carefully lifted, and a trench dug round large enough  
to accommodate the party; the sods and mould were  
then carefully placed in the centre and levelled,—this  
centre-piece was excavated sufficiently to give room  
for our legs underneath; when the mass was raised  
to a proper height, the sword was carefully laid on  
it, and a beautiful green table, novel and ingeni-  
ous, was the result. The dinner was cooked and served  
by old soldiers called in—rust and boiled, soup and  
bouillie; camp kettles were reversed for ovens to  
bake pies, and every guest brought his knife, fork,  
and plate. The wine of the country being excellent,  
we all enjoyed ourselves much; so much so, that  
some of us bivouached under the table for the night.  
—*Ibid.*

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.—Henry V. passed in the  
circle of his acquaintance as one who was governed  
by his wife; and the men called him hen-pecked, and the  
women quoted his lady as an example of a clever per-  
son, who knew how to manage her husband. It is  
thus that people often judge; the married individual  
who has the misfortune to have an incorrigible partner,  
is called weak because he submits to what cannot be  
remedied, though his submission evinces his superior  
strength of mind; while the incorrigible person, who  
is endured as an incurable evil, is called clever, because  
she destroys her own happiness, and interrupts that  
of all around her, by the indulgence of a bad temper  
and false view of subjects, incompatible with clever-  
ness, in the proper acceptance of the word. If we  
reflect on all examples of husbands or wives that have  
been most governed, we shall find that the *subordinate*  
party was the most clever, and the governing one the  
most weak; unless, where the latter was so gentle  
that the sway was not apparent, the person following  
the poet's *beau ideal* of the wife.

"Who never answers till her husband cools,  
And though she rules him, never shows she rules."  
A jealousy of being governed, and a desire of govern-  
ing, are in general most frequently to be found in  
weak minds of both sexes; and this love of rule, joined  
to obstinacy, another characteristic of feeble intellect,  
renders such persons so incorrigible, that passive for-  
bearance is all that remains to a husband or wife, so  
unhappily "paired, but not matched." Let me  
however, persons so borne with rejoice in the belief  
that they are clever, but be thankful to the strength  
that yields to their weakness.

A German publication gives the following state-  
ment of the proportion between the journals and the  
population of the principal countries in Europe:—In  
Rome there is one journal to 51,000 persons; in  
Madrid, one to 50,000; in Vienna, one to 11,000;  
in London, one to 10,000; in Berlin, one to 10,700;  
in Paris, one to 3,700; in Stockholm, one to 2,000;  
in Leipzig, one to 1,100; in the whole of Spain, one  
to 864,000; in Russia, one to 674,000; in Austria,  
one to 376,000; in Switzerland, one to 66,000; in  
France, one to 32,000; in England, one to 46,000;  
in Prussia, one to 43,000; in the Netherlands, one to  
40,400. The number of subscribers to that of the in-  
habitants is, in France, one to 437; in England, one  
to 184; in the Netherlands, one to 100.—*Foreign  
Quarterly.*

Short Sermon.—"Be sober, grave, temperate."  
Titus, ii. 9. 1. There are three companions with  
whom you should always keep on good terms—1st,  
Your Wife. 2d, Your Stomach. 3d, Your Con-  
science. 2. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life,  
and happiness, preserve them by temperance; intem-  
perance produces 1st, Domestic Misery. 2d, Prema-  
ture Death. 3d, Infidelity. To make these points  
clear, I refer you—1st, To the Newgate Calendar,  
2d, To the Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and Work-  
houses. 3d, To the past experience of what you have  
seen, read, and suffered in mind, body, and estate.  
READER, BE WISE! Which will you choose? Tem-  
perance with happiness and long life; or intem-  
perance, with misery and premature death.

A singular Narrative.—An Irish officer, a thou-  
sand miles at sea in the Atlantic, observing three ves-  
sels right ahead of his own, called out to some friends  
who were peering the spatterdeck, "By Saint Pat-  
rick, boys, what a fine landscape!"

## Scene in the Commons.

—A singular scene, consider-  
ing the state of parties, was seen in the House of  
Commons on Wednesday evening. Sir James Gra-  
ham, who was sitting in his usual place on the Minis-  
terial side, beckoned Lord John Russell, as his Lord-  
ship entered the House, to the seat next him, where  
they sat in conversation for some time. Lord Stanley  
soon came in, and found his place occupied by "the  
Leader of the Opposition." After shaking hands,  
the trio sat down, and had a very earnest conver-  
sation of a quarter of an hour's duration. When Lord  
Stanley came, Lord John pointed over to his own seat,  
as if jokingly inviting Lord Stanley to take his place.

To such of our readers as are skilled in etymology,  
the following account of the derivation of the word  
*News* may appear worthy of attention. "*News*" is  
not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective *New*.  
In former times, it was a prevalent practice to put  
over the periodical publications of the day, the initial  
letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus:  
N  
E—W  
S

importing that these papers contained intelligence  
from the four quarters of the Globe; and from this  
practice is derived the term newspaper.

This year has been more than usually fatal to the  
*Moose Deer*. The Lorette Indians have killed about  
thirty this spring, and probably an equal number has  
been killed by other hunters. The deep falls of snow,  
and the prolonged frosts of the spring which form a  
crust on its surface, afford a very favorable condition  
of things for this description of deer-hunting, which  
is probably peculiar to North America. The Moose  
has a close hoof, not spreading like that of the Rein  
Deer; it consequently sinks to the ground at every  
footstep. In the fall, the moose chooses those parts  
where the shoots of their favorite trees are most abun-  
dant, and treading the snow on each fall, they manage  
to pass the winter if undisturbed. The parties who  
pursue them, first find their beat, and if the crust and  
snow are favorable, they start the deer and pursue  
them on snow shoes. The exceedingly timid animal,  
first rushing off with a bold and strong full  
speed, soon flags, and a couple of miles, or rather more,  
according to the state of the snow, bring up its suc-  
cessors to dispatch him with the gun, or to cut the sinews  
to dispatch him with the tomahawk. Its senses of  
smelling and hearing are exceedingly acute, and it is  
almost impossible to surprise it; but it easily thus  
falls overpowered by its own struggles, claiming the  
pity of its pursuer with a submission so unresisting,  
that it sometimes draws a tear even from the savage.—  
*Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR.—The remarks in the *Observer* of the  
12th inst., relative to the Resolution system upon items  
of Appropriation, to which the several Houses of As-  
sembly since 1801 have submitted, are much in point,  
and afford a good lesson to the present House, as must  
be obvious to every man of common capacity.—The  
time has now arrived when the People at large must  
unavoidably discover the dangerous tendency of their  
Representatives allowing the least possible innovation  
upon their privileges, as Members of one of the Inde-  
pendent Branches of the General Assembly of the  
Province.

In 1801, by an understanding entered into by the  
then Speaker of the House, and a few Members of  
the Council, unauthorized by either of the branches,  
it was contrived to get the Appropriations up to the  
Council in separate items, thereby allowing the Coun-  
cil to exercise a control over as many single grants  
made by the House as the Council might deem pro-  
per. The House then, and the several Houses since,  
have shamefully suffered this dangerous and destruc-  
tive system to be acted upon, and now in 1835, the  
Council, having had that control so long, consider it  
as their inherent right, and proceed not only to re-  
state to the House what the salary of an officer must  
be, but openly proclaim a retaliatory system—two  
measures as destructive of the true spirit of British  
legislation as can possibly occur.

Every person acquainted with Parliamentary pro-  
cedure, must know, that a mere reference in debate  
as to what another branch might do with a matter in  
progress, is highly improper, and is therefore usually  
immediately censured and very properly too, as such  
allusion is considered a concession of the independence  
of that branch of the Legislature in which it is made.  
How much more improper and unconstitutional then  
must be an official document declaratory of a Retali-  
atory proceeding!

Among the many communications published in fa-  
vor of the measure adopted by the House of Assem-  
bly, but little notice has been taken of the Retaliatory  
Resolve of the Legislative Council at the late session;  
only one writer has alluded to that view of the Re-  
solve. My opinion is, that the greatest objection to  
the resolve in question is, that it is a retaliatory  
measure, and therefore unless that Resolve be rescinded,  
it must hang in *terrorem* over the heads of the Repre-  
sentatives of the People; and if it *must* not, it still  
may engender the spirit of fear on matters of legisla-  
tion in the lower House; and hence the unaltered  
independent spirit which every member should possess  
and act upon, on all occasions, must be annihi-  
lated. If the above view of the question is correct,  
the House, at their next meeting, will be bound by  
their promise, not only to resume their ancient and  
unquestioned right to send up their appropriations in a  
Bill, but also to exert their utmost endeavors to  
have the objectionable Resolve of the Council taken  
from their journals.

Frequent objections have been made by some Members  
of the Resolution system; but the measure was not fairly  
brought before the House until the first session of the late House.  
Mr. Humber, early in the session, gave notice that he would  
bring the proper time move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide  
"for the ordinary services of the Province," in order to take  
proposition to the Council in a Bill instead of Resolves; and  
when the resolves for the ordinary services were read as en-  
grossed, and the question put by the Speaker, a debate ensued,  
and the question came fairly before the House. The present  
hon. Speaker, Mr. Kimour, and Mr. S. Humber, advocated the  
propriety of sending up a Bill. Mr. Simons went largely into  
the question and strongly reprobated the *retaliatory* annually  
made by the House. Mr. Kimour gave his opinion explicitly  
in favor of the House to originate both as to *matters and  
money*, in all money matters. He said his hon. colleague,  
Mr. S. had used a term, when applied on such an occasion, by  
the House of Commons, which he thought ought to be re-  
jected, and which ought instantly to be rejected.  
Several Members spoke in favor of the resolution system, as  
respected the independence of the Council; and in their  
opinion, it created and constituted a mutual good feeling  
between the Council and House. The hon. and learned Mem-  
ber for Westchester, Mr. S. Humber, said he had long  
good reason to depart from the usual mode, as the country had  
the hon. and learned gentleman would say, that the Country  
had presented an account of the present system of resolutions,  
and that he would then say something of the subject, but as yet he had  
not said anything.

LATEST NEWS.

ST. ANDREWS, May 30, 1855. By the arrival of the ship Princess Victoria, Capt. Paul, we have received London dates to the 27th April.—A complete list of the Members of the Cabinet, and of the other public appointments so far as yet known, will be found below.

LIST OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE CABINET. First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Melbourne, President of the Council—Lord Lansdowne, First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Auckland, Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord Holland, Woods, Works, and Privy Seal—Lord Duncannon, Home Secretary—Lord John Russell, Foreign Secretary—Lord Palmerston, Colonial Secretary—Mr. Charles Grant, India Board—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Secretary at War—Lord Howick, Board of Trade—Mr. P. P. Thompson, Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Spring Rice.

JOY IN THE CABINET. Joint Secretaries of the Admiralty—Mr. F. Baring, Treasurer, Mr. E. J. Stanley, Attorney General—Sir John Campbell, Solicitor General—Mr. Rolfe, Judge Advocate General—Mr. C. Ferguson, Postmaster General—Earl of Minto, Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy—Sir H. Parnell.

Clerk of the Ordnance—Colonel L. Hay, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Mulgrave, Attorney General for Ireland—Mr. Perrin, Solicitor General for Ireland—Mr. O'Loughlin, Lord Advocate of Scotland—Mr. J. A. Murray, Solicitor General for Scotland—Mr. Cunningham, Lords of the Treasury—Lord Seymour, Mr. Ord, and Mr. R. Stewart, Lords of the Admiralty—Lord Dalmeny, Admiral Adam, Admiral Sir W. Parker, and Hon. Captain Elliot, R. N., Irish Secretary—Lord Maropeth, Under Secretary for Home Department—Hon. Fox Maule, Under Secretary of the Colonies—Sir Geo. Gray, Secretary to the Admiralty—Mr. Labouchere, Secretaries of the Board of Control—Mr. Robert Gordon, and Mr. Vernon Smith, Surveyor Gen. of Ordnance—Sir Rufane Donkin.

Lord J. Russell left Queen-street, May-fair, on Thursday morning, to attend his election for South Devon.—Lady J. Russell, who had returned with her lord from Woburn Abbey, accompanied his Lordship, Lord John Russell will return to town about the 30th inst. to resume his official duties as Secretary of State for the Home Department. Lord Melbourne has appointed J. Young, Esq. to be his lordship's private Secretary. Mr. Stanley, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed Mr. Geo. Arbuthnot to be his private Secretary. There will, we understand, be no opposition offered to the return of Mr. Spring Rice for Cambridge. Sir John Campbell will be returned for Edinburgh without opposition. No less than nine of the new Ministry are representatives of Scotch constituencies. It is reported that E. L. Bulcher, Esq. is shortly to be created a Baronet.

IRISH CHURCH.—Mr. Shiel gave notice that on the first day, on going into a committee of supply, he would move a resolution to this effect—That no person who should hereafter be appointed to, and enter upon an ecclesiastical benefice in Ireland shall be deemed to have a vested interest in it, entitling him to compensation in the event of its being suppressed. Sir R. Inglis would also beg to give notice that on the 10th inst. he would move a resolution to the effect—That no person who should hereafter be appointed to, and enter upon an ecclesiastical benefice in Ireland shall be deemed to have a vested interest in it, entitling him to compensation in the event of its being suppressed. [Great cheering from the opposition.]

THE HOUSE THEN ADJOURNED, at half-past four till Tuesday the 12th May.

RECALL OF SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.—Col. Sir George Berkeley, Baronet, is said to be about to receive the appointment of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and, therefore, Sir Howard Douglas will be recalled before he can have entered on the duties of his office.—Morning Herald, April 26.

MR. LIVINGSTON.—A letter from Paris, dated April 22d, states that Mr. Livingston would sail from Havre on board the Constitution frigate, bringing the official intelligence of the passage of the Indemnity bill, instead of proceeding to England or Belgium. The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Indemnity bill, has occasioned at least one duel, between two of the members; they exchanged a couple of shots, without effect, when the seconds interfered.—N. Y. Com. Adr.

EX-MINISTERS.—There are at this moment as many as eight Ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer living:—Lord Sidmouth, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Bexley, (who held that office 11 years,) Earl Ripon, Mr. Hurrell, Mr. Goulburn, Earl Spencer, and Sir Robert Peel. The number of persons who have held the office of Premier, or First Lord of the Treasury, is six:—Lord Sidmouth, the Earl of Ripon, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert Peel's administration was the shortest known in England, at least since 1721, on the date of his accession to the office. It lasted only 118 days; the other short ones during that period were that of Lord Shelburne in 1782, which lasted five days longer, that of Mr. Canning, the duration of which was 135, and of the Earl of Ripon, which was 132 days. The duration of Lord Melbourne's first administration was 186 days.

At a meeting of the Bristol Taverners, held on Thursday evening, at the Full Moon Tavern, Broad-street, it was unanimously resolved to commence a subscription in this city, for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Lord J. Russell, in token of the admiration which the reformers of this city feel for the manly integrity and able generalship displayed by this illustrious Nobleman during the debates in the present Parliament. In order to make this testimonial as general as the feeling which prevails, it has been resolved to limit the subscription to six pence each person.—Bristol Mercury.

Earl Amherst, his Majesty's Commissioner to Canada, accompanied by his nephew the Earl of Hillsborough, and his Secretary Mr. Elliott, will embark for that colony on the 30th inst. His Lordship and suite will take their passage in the Pique, 34 guns, a new frigate, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Rous. The mission of the Noble Earl will be temporary, as he is expected to return in eight or ten months, and the Countess and Lady Sarah Amherst therefore will not accompany his Lordship. Lord John Russell was this morning at eleven o'clock, married at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, to Lady Ribblesdale. The happy pair afterwards set off for Woburn Abbey.

Presbytery of Glasgow.—At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Glasgow Presbytery on Wednesday, the Rev. D. Lorne gave notice of an overture for appointing a day of solemn humiliation and prayer, on account of the past sins and disaffection of the church; and for expressing thanks to Almighty God for the pleasing prospects that are now before them of its extension and improvement.

His Majesty's State Coach.—This splendid carriage was designed by Sir Williams Chambers, and executed under his direction. The carving was the work of Wilton; the painting by Cipriani; the closing by Gilt; the coachwork by Brierley; the embroidery by Brierley; the gilding, which is triple throughout, by Brierley; the harnessing by Ansel; and the harness by Kingstead. The total cost was £7,661 17s. 5d.; but the sums which have been, from time to time, expended in keeping it in repair, and preserving its splendour unimpaired, are immense. The carriage, drawn by eight noble horses, superbly caparisoned, forms the most magnificent equipage in Europe.

A splendid carriage is being built in this country for the Grand Duchess of Parma, the widow of Napoleon. It is to be painted green, and is to be embellished with chased silver. Suitable harness for six horses is also being manufactured.

The late General Sir Henry Johnson, Bart.—General Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., Colonel of the 5th Foot, died on Wednesday week at Bath. He entered the service in 1761, as an Ensign in the 28th Foot, and has been nearly three-quarters of a century in the King's service. He served during the seven years' war, and got his company in 1763. Under Sir W. Howe he served in America, and remained in that country, under Lord Cornwallis, until the capitulation of the British army, when he returned to England. The first regiment he got was the 51st Foot in 1788. He served on the staff in Ireland during the rebellion of that time, and commanded at the battle of New Ross, where he had two horses shot under him. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Ross Castle. In 1818 he was created a Baronet, and next year obtained the 5th Regiment. Sir H. Johnson was second senior General Officer, ranking after Sir James Stewart.

It is in contemplation to fit out by subscription an expedition to explore the unknown parts of Southern and Central Africa, extending between Latakoo (Litakoo) and the (so called) Mountains of the Moon, including in its intended route some of the confines if not the actual source and course, of the Congo or Zaïre. It is proposed that this expedition shall proceed from the Cape of Good Hope in the south, and attempt to egress, by way of the great Lake Tchad, at some part on the shores of the Mediterranean in the north.

The following is a copy of the Address from the Bankers, Merchants, &c. &c. of London.

To the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., M. P., First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, &c.

SIR.—We, the undersigned, merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of London, desire respectfully to convey to you at this time, the expression of our unfeigned admiration of the transcendent ability, selfless integrity and the consummate prudence with which you are now administering the high functions to which you have been called.

Under ordinary circumstances, we should not, Sir, have felt ourselves called upon to offer to you this expression of our sentiments, had not the position of public affairs at this moment appeared to us so extraordinary as to call for extraordinary demonstrations of the public feeling.

We cannot conceal, Sir, the pain and alarm which we feel at perceiving that in your laborious exertions for the public service, you are experiencing an opposition impelled by no public motive, and directed to no purpose that we are enabled to discover, but that of producing a change in His Majesty's Ministers, without the slightest regard to the character of the measures which they have brought forward.

What purpose, beneficial to the nation, can be answered by removing from the head of the Government a Minister who has shown himself to be distinguished by the possession of every quality that can fit him for that station, we are unable to discover:—nor can we contemplate, without dismay, consequences to be apprehended from such a result, when we see that it is sought to be effected by a coalition of parties who have, in the most unmeasured terms, denounced each other's political opinions.

Far from having given the slightest justification for the hostility with which you are assailed, either by the manner of your late elevation to power or by your measures during the short period of your Ministry, we feel ourselves bound, with thankfulness to acknowledge the determined, able and judicious manner in which you have applied yourself to works of useful reform; and our earnest conviction that, by your continuance in office, will be the safe progress of beneficial reform be most effectually secured.

Having no object in view but the public security and tranquillity, we cannot, Sir, without dread and alarm, look to the position which public affairs are likely to assume should the country be deprived of your inestimable services. Permit us, therefore respectfully to express our earnest hope, that upheld by the highest considerations that can animate human exertion, you will continue in the discharge of the arduous duties which are thrown upon you, in the sure confidence that whatever opposition may still await you, you will secure to yourself the lasting gratitude of the British people. We have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful humble servants.

PROVINCIAL.

THE CHAIRMAN HAVING LEFT THE CHAIR, and William Abrams, Esq., being called thereto, Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Alexander Rankin, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair. GEORGE KERR, Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS. St. John, June 1st, 1855. Mr. EDWIN.—I am not in the habit of complaining, but, until lately, and during the whole of the time we had but one Bank, there was only one day for discounting in each week; and too many know the consequence of having one had to pay six days' interest in advance in providing for notes falling due five or six days after discount day. The rule then was, to drop the notes into the tolling box on Tuesday, and if the parties drew a prize—the money—they were rejoiced, and willingly consented to pay the usury. When the Directors of the Commercial Bank commenced operations, they selected Tuesdays and Fridays for their discount days; and to my astonishment, I discover in the newspapers, that the Directors of the Bank of New-Bruswick have lately abandoned their long practice of discounting on Wednesdays, and to even with the Commercial, have come to the determination to discount twice in each week, and have selected the same days as the Commercial Bank! Let me ask why is this choice made—Is it to prevent the public meeting that accommodation which Banks are intended to supply, and which in other places their managers are glad to extend? If you cannot answer this question, perhaps it would be well to make enquiry of the industrious and well-informed "Etc. etc." Competition is thought to be the life of business, and accommodation, in my view of things, is the best means of securing a preference. The Bank of New-Bruswick, I discover also by the newspapers, will discount on Wednesdays and Fridays; and I trust it will be borne in mind that the Commercial Bank have done so from the first of their doing business, and still continue the practice. The Bank of New-Bruswick, I learn also, now take Notes for collection without charge. This, Mr. Editor, shows something like reform. And very much doubt is the Directors do not before long to away with the office of Notary, for a more unnecessary office has seldom if ever been created in this city. Yours, &c. MELBELLICK.

COUNTY OF KENT. On Saturday last the adjourned General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Kent was held at the Court House in Richibucto; but at which we regret to say the state of the weather prevented many respectable persons from distant places, who intended being present, from assisting. The proceedings however may be considered a fair sample of the general opinion of that county, for time had been afforded for ascertaining the sentiments of influential and enlightened individuals in the different settlements, and some persons attended whose opinions were highly respected, but who were not expected.

On motion of Major Kollock, John Wheten, Esq., in the unavoidable absence of the High Sheriff, was unanimously called to the Chair, by acclamation. Thomas Powell, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Layton, then moved the following Resolutions, which passed unanimously, and almost without one expression of dissent from any individual.

Resolved, That this meeting deeply regrets that the House of Assembly declining entering into negotiations with His Majesty's Government for the Commutation of the Quit Rents; a burthen which might have been reimposed in a manner better adapted to the situation of the minor class of Landholders. Resolved, That the violent, declamatory language indulged in by some members of the House of Assembly, against the Government, can lead to no good result; and meets with no congenial sentiment in this County.

Resolved, That it is the prevailing sentiment of enlightened and thinking men in this county, that the payment of expenses to country or travelling members of the House of Assembly, to such a moderate degree as to amount to ACTUAL CHARGES. Resolved, That the appropriation of the Public Treasury, is the peculiar business of the Popular branch of the Legislature; a practice which has existed in the constitution, from time immemorial; yet in the opinion of this meeting, the mode of granting supplies in this Province for the last 35 years, has proved not only unsatisfactory to the public, but has had a high tendency to promote its best interest, a departure from which after the sanction of so long a practice, is considered not only inexpedient, but deeply injurious.

Resolved, That a Petition be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, expressive of the above sentiments, and praying him not yet to exercise his constitutional prerogative of dissolution, but to suspend the House until a very early period, to enable it to repair the error which it committed, and permit it to regain the confidence of the country, by a moderate and enlightened course of conduct; and also praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to stay the collection of the Quit Rents, until the House be enabled to come to some further conclusion on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Layton, seconded by Mr. John Mackay, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are especially due to those members of the House of Assembly who formed the honorable minority in opposition to the unwise and ruinous measure adopted by the house, of including the Members Pay in the Bill of Supply, and which occasioned the loss of that Bill. Passed unanimously.

The Chairman having read a Letter addressed to John W. Welton, Esq. from the Honorable Wm. F. Odell, Provincial Secretary, in reply to the Petition agreed to at the meeting of the 30th ultimo: It was Resolved, That this meeting views with deep regret the resolution of the Government to extend additional rates of Duty on Timber and Lumber cut on Crown Lands, which they are fully convinced will operate in the most injurious manner on the interests of the County. It is proved by experience that the eastern shore of the Province cannot compete with the ports on the Bay of Fundy in the lumber business, although we are fully of opinion, that it is by no means our interest to call for privileges exclusive to the Province, having been prepared, by the largest rate of stumpage which has ever been required by individuals, has not exceeded Four Shillings a ton, and the only temptation to demand it on the one hand, and to give it on the other, was in such instances proximity to the tide waters of Richibucto harbour. Hay on this side of the Province is always more than double the price of that article on St. John's River; cattle, horses, and every article of agricultural produce, bear also prices far advanced of those in longer settled parts of the Province; labour is here considerably higher than among our western neighbours; and timber is carried to market at a greater expense than when floated down the deep and rapid waters of the Saint John; Therefore, Resolved, That the sentiments generally in the Petition presented to His Excellency, dated the 30th of last month, be adopted as the sentiments of this meeting.

The Petition in conformity to the Resolutions on the subject of the Province, having been prepared, the same was signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting. Adjourned sine die.

JOHN WHETEN, Chairman, The answer to the petition read to the meeting was similar in all respects to the answer of the Northumberland petition, to which it indeed referred.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G. C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Bruswick, &c.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Kent, assembled in a General Meeting at the Court House in Richibucto, the 16th of May, 1855, convened by the High Sheriff, MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners view with the deepest regret that the Assembly which has prevailed so many years in the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, has at length suffered an interruption, caused as your petitioners lament to believe, by a departure from that mode of proceeding which has received the sanction of 35 years usage. Your Petitioners humbly declare that the proposition to exclude either branch of the Legislature from a separate consideration of the appropriations, meets with no congenial sentiment among us, and we are firmly of opinion that the great interests of the country would not be subserved by an overthrow of the practice of passing the supplies for the public service, adopted since the year 1811; a practice which has been found to be attended with many eminent advantages to this, as well as our sister Colonies.

Your Petitioners humbly beg leave to approach your Excellency on another subject, which vitally affects a numerous class of individuals in this County. We fully acknowledge the justice of His Majesty's claim to the Quit Rents, and small as the annual amount is, yet the arrears now about to be collected, will create a large addition to individual misery, after a winter of unparalleled endurance, peculiarly felt by the poorest classes of land-holders, who by the loss or reduction in value of their cattle, and the necessity of feeding out their usual reservations of seed, are now reduced to a state of almost abject indigence, and deprived of the means of making cash payments.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to summon the Legislature at an early day, to enable the Lower House to repair the error it committed by causing the loss of the usual Supply Bill, and of some being a negotiation with your Excellency for the Commutation of the Quit Rents. And in the event of your Excellency's adopting the measure now prayed for, we, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, implore your Excellency to deal leniently with us in the amount of the commutation; and also to delay the collection until the Legislature may adopt a definitive measure on the subject.

And they as in duty bound will ever pray. JOHN WHETEN, Chairman. Richibucto, May 16, 1855.

MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, the house of George Morrison, at Carrlow River, was burnt to the ground; when distressing to relate, his wife and one of his children, a boy two years old, perished in the flames. This sad accident occurred, we understand, from incautiously boiling a tar pot within the house. No assistance arrived in time to arrest the progress of the fire, to save the inmates, or any part of the property. The unhappy husband was himself severely injured, and by a haughty, imperious and obstinate refusal to be assisted, he rendered his condition to the extremity of distress, his unfortunate wife was in a situation which makes her fate harrowing and deplorable. We have rarely known a case which more loudly calls for public sympathy and assistance, and we trust that both will be liberally experienced by the bereaved husband and his remaining three children.—Pictou Observer.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR HENRY JOHNSON, Bart.—General Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., Colonel of the 5th Foot, died on Wednesday week at Bath. He entered the service in 1761, as an Ensign in the 28th Foot, and has been nearly three-quarters of a century in the King's service. He served during the seven years' war, and got his company in 1763. Under Sir W. Howe he served in America, and remained in that country, under Lord Cornwallis, until the capitulation of the British army, when he returned to England. The first regiment he got was the 51st Foot in 1788. He served on the staff in Ireland during the rebellion of that time, and commanded at the battle of New Ross, where he had two horses shot under him. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Ross Castle. In 1818 he was created a Baronet, and next year obtained the 5th Regiment. Sir H. Johnson was second senior General Officer, ranking after Sir James Stewart.

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SIR.—We, the undersigned, merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of London, desire respectfully to convey to you at this time, the expression of our unfeigned admiration of the transcendent ability, selfless integrity and the consummate prudence with which you are now administering the high functions to which you have been called.

Under ordinary circumstances, we should not, Sir, have felt ourselves called upon to offer to you this expression of our sentiments, had not the position of public affairs at this moment appeared to us so extraordinary as to call for extraordinary demonstrations of the public feeling.

We cannot conceal, Sir, the pain and alarm which we feel at perceiving that in your laborious exertions for the public service, you are experiencing an opposition impelled by no public motive, and directed to no purpose that we are enabled to discover, but that of producing a change in His Majesty's Ministers, without the slightest regard to the character of the measures which they have brought forward.

What purpose, beneficial to the nation, can be answered by removing from the head of the Government a Minister who has shown himself to be distinguished by the possession of every quality that can fit him for that station, we are unable to discover:—nor can we contemplate, without dismay, consequences to be apprehended from such a result, when we see that it is sought to be effected by a coalition of parties who have, in the most unmeasured terms, denounced each other's political opinions.

Far from having given the slightest justification for the hostility with which you are assailed, either by the manner of your late elevation to power or by your measures during the short period of your Ministry, we feel ourselves bound, with thankfulness to acknowledge the determined, able and judicious manner in which you have applied yourself to works of useful reform; and our earnest conviction that, by your continuance in office, will be the safe progress of beneficial reform be most effectually secured.

Having no object in view but the public security and tranquillity, we cannot, Sir, without dread and alarm, look to the position which public affairs are likely to assume should the country be deprived of your inestimable services. Permit us, therefore respectfully to express our earnest hope, that upheld by the highest considerations that can animate human exertion, you will continue in the discharge of the arduous duties which are thrown upon you, in the sure confidence that whatever opposition may still await you, you will secure to yourself the lasting gratitude of the British people. We have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful humble servants.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Legislature of the Island was re-assembled on the 29th ult. and in about a week passed the supplies, and dealt the apprehensions which the recent rupture between the two branches had occasioned.

QUEBEC EXCHANGE.—The Exchange Reading Room has been re-opened for some days past, after undergoing painting and a thorough set off, and the numerous files of newspapers upon the main and side tables, the books for the registry of strangers, arrivals and clearances, and for the summary news of the day, together with the numerous attendants on the revival of business, give it the peculiar air of those institutions which have had their origin in, and are still distinctive of, Great Britain and her late or present colonies. There are none which more promote knowledge, which more animate to enterprise, and that liberal interchange of information for instruction, interest or entertainment, which have marked the English merchant to the first ranks of life and enabled him to take an influential share in the events which create the wealth, augment the prosperity, the comforts and luxuries of life, and bring to our homes the intelligence, productions and manufactures of the farthest corners of the globe. To such institutions many young men owe exclusively their advancement. For a pound a year, they have access to all the imaginable sources of information connected with business, and if their minds have any penchant for improvement, they will move onward. We are glad to say that the merchants of Quebec have most liberally aided in forming this institution on an improved plan. The present building was erected in 1828, by a joint stock company, after being removed from the Quebec Bank buildings. The site was then a good deal out of the way, but the selection soon led to the erection of the most spacious stores and wharves, and created the most ornamental part of the Lower Town. The building, besides containing the Reading Room, has a covered lower story with piazzas, where public sales take place, and where the usual advertisement boards are placed. The reading room itself is one of the finest on the continent. It is provided with all the accessories of similar establishments at home; the clock which indicates the hour, is opposed at the other end of the room by an ornamental compass which shows the minutest changes of the wind; works of reference on all subjects are at hand, with charts, &c. The intimate connexion it enjoys with the Trade, makes it command the earliest and most varied advices by shipping and by steamers; the telegraphic reports are immediately registered; letter bags for all the British and Irish ports are constantly opened; and the regularity and intelligence displayed in its management make it the resort of all classes, from the highest civil and military officers to the poor emigrant who writes to his friends.—Quebec Gazette.

Plan of Quebec.—A plan of this renowned city has just been completed by Mr. Smilie of New York, in a beautiful copperplate engraving. The Canadian public are indebted to the exertions of Mr. Hawkins, the Proprietor of the Picture of Quebec, for this excellent plate. It gives the outlines of the city, the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, and designates the sites of the principal fortifications and public buildings with great accuracy.—N. Y. Albion.

BAD TIMES.—There is just now, quite a rage for emigration from Halifax. In consequence of the recent and still continued depression of trade, and the embarrassments produced by the sudden change, a considerable number of our Mechanics and Laborers have gone to the States or the adjoining Provinces.

THE CHAIRMAN HAVING LEFT THE CHAIR, and William Abrams, Esq., being called thereto, Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Alexander Rankin, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair. GEORGE KERR, Secretary.

COUNTY OF KENT. On Saturday last the adjourned General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Kent was held at the Court House in Richibucto; but at which we regret to say the state of the weather prevented many respectable persons from distant places, who intended being present, from assisting. The proceedings however may be considered a fair sample of the general opinion of that county, for time had been afforded for ascertaining the sentiments of influential and enlightened individuals in the different settlements, and some persons attended whose opinions were highly respected, but who were not expected.

On motion of Major Kollock, John Wheten, Esq., in the unavoidable absence of the High Sheriff, was unanimously called to the Chair, by acclamation. Thomas Powell, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Layton, then moved the following Resolutions, which passed unanimously, and almost without one expression of dissent from any individual.

Resolved, That this meeting deeply regrets that the House of Assembly declining entering into negotiations with His Majesty's Government for the Commutation of the Quit Rents; a burthen which might have been reimposed in a manner better adapted to the situation of the minor class of Landholders. Resolved, That the violent, declamatory language indulged in by some members of the House of Assembly, against the Government, can lead to no good result; and meets with no congenial sentiment in this County.

Resolved, That it is the prevailing sentiment of enlightened and thinking men in this county, that the payment of expenses to country or travelling members of the House of Assembly, to such a moderate degree as to amount to ACTUAL CHARGES. Resolved, That the appropriation of the Public Treasury, is the peculiar business of the Popular branch of the Legislature; a practice which has existed in the constitution, from time immemorial; yet in the opinion of this meeting, the mode of granting supplies in this Province for the last 35 years, has proved not only unsatisfactory to the public, but has had a high tendency to promote its best interest, a departure from which after the sanction of so long a practice, is considered not only inexpedient, but deeply injurious.

Resolved, That a Petition be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, expressive of the above sentiments, and praying him not yet to exercise his constitutional prerogative of dissolution, but to suspend the House until a very early period, to enable it to repair the error which it committed, and permit it to regain the confidence of the country, by a moderate and enlightened course of conduct; and also praying that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to stay the collection of the Quit Rents, until the House be enabled to come to some further conclusion on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Layton, seconded by Mr. John Mackay, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are especially due to those members of the House of Assembly who formed the honorable minority in opposition to the unwise and ruinous measure adopted by the house, of including the Members Pay in the Bill of Supply, and which occasioned the loss of that Bill. Passed unanimously.

The Chairman having read a Letter addressed to John W. Welton, Esq. from the Honorable Wm. F. Odell, Provincial Secretary, in reply to the Petition agreed to at the meeting of the 30th ultimo: It was Resolved, That this meeting views with deep regret the resolution of the Government to extend additional rates of Duty on Timber and Lumber cut on Crown Lands, which they are fully convinced will operate in the most injurious manner on the interests of the County. It is proved by experience that the eastern shore of the Province cannot compete with the ports on the Bay of Fundy in the lumber business, although we are fully of opinion, that it is by no means our interest to call for privileges exclusive to the Province, having been prepared, by the largest rate of stumpage which has ever been required by individuals, has not exceeded Four Shillings a ton, and the only temptation to demand it on the one hand, and to give it on the other, was in such instances proximity to the tide waters of Richibucto harbour. Hay on this side of the Province is always more than double the price of that article on St. John's River; cattle, horses, and every article of agricultural produce, bear also prices far advanced of those in longer settled parts of the Province; labour is here considerably higher than among our western neighbours; and timber is carried to market at a greater expense than when floated down the deep and rapid waters of the Saint John; Therefore, Resolved, That the sentiments generally in the Petition presented to His Excellency, dated the 30th of last month, be adopted as the sentiments of this meeting.

The Petition in conformity to the Resolutions on the subject of the Province, having been prepared, the same was signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting. Adjourned sine die.

JOHN WHETEN, Chairman, The answer to the petition read to the meeting was similar in all respects to the answer of the Northumberland petition, to which it indeed referred.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G. C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Bruswick, &c.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Kent, assembled in a General Meeting at the Court House in Richibucto, the 16th of May, 1855, convened by the High Sheriff, MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners view with the deepest regret that the Assembly which has prevailed so many years in the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, has at length suffered an interruption, caused as your petitioners lament to believe, by a departure from that mode of proceeding which has received the sanction of 35 years usage. Your Petitioners humbly declare that the proposition to exclude either branch of the Legislature from a separate consideration of the appropriations, meets with no congenial sentiment among us, and we are firmly of opinion that the great interests of the country would not be subserved by an overthrow of the practice of passing the supplies for the public service, adopted since the year 1811; a practice which has been found to be attended with many eminent advantages to this, as well as our sister Colonies.

Your Petitioners humbly beg leave to approach your Excellency on another subject, which vitally affects a numerous class of individuals in this County. We fully acknowledge the justice of His Majesty's claim to the Quit Rents, and small as the annual amount is, yet the arrears now about to be collected, will create a large addition to individual misery, after a winter of unparalleled endurance, peculiarly felt by the poorest classes of land-holders, who by the loss or reduction in value of their cattle, and the necessity of feeding out their usual reservations of seed, are now reduced to a state of almost abject indigence, and deprived of the means of making cash payments.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to summon the Legislature at an early day, to enable the Lower House to repair the error it committed by causing the loss of the usual Supply Bill, and of some being a negotiation with your Excellency for the Commutation of the Quit Rents. And in the event of your Excellency's adopting the measure now prayed for, we, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, implore your Excellency to deal leniently with us in the amount of the commutation; and also to delay the collection until the Legislature may adopt a definitive measure on the subject.

And they as in duty bound will ever pray. JOHN WHETEN, Chairman. Richibucto, May 16, 1855.

COMMUNICATIONS. St. John, June 1st, 1855. Mr. EDWIN.—I am not in the habit of complaining, but, until lately, and during the whole of the time we had but one Bank, there was only one day for discounting in each week; and too many know the consequence of having one had to pay six days' interest in advance in providing for notes falling due five or six days after discount day. The rule then was, to drop the notes into the tolling box on Tuesday, and if the parties drew a prize—the money—they were rejoiced, and willingly consented to pay the usury. When the Directors of the Commercial Bank commenced operations, they selected Tuesdays and Fridays for their discount days; and to my astonishment, I discover in the newspapers, that the Directors of the Bank of New-Bruswick have lately abandoned their long practice of discounting on Wednesdays, and to even with the Commercial, have come to the determination to discount twice in each week, and have selected the same days as the Commercial Bank! Let me ask why is this choice made—Is it to prevent the public meeting that accommodation which Banks are intended to supply, and which in other places their managers are glad to extend? If you cannot answer this question, perhaps it would be well to make enquiry of the industrious and well-informed "Etc. etc." Competition is thought to be the life of business, and accommodation, in my view of things, is the best means of securing a preference. The Bank of New-Bruswick, I discover also by the newspapers, will discount on Wednesdays and Fridays; and I trust it will be borne in mind that the Commercial Bank have done so from the first of their doing business, and still continue the practice. The Bank of New-Bruswick, I learn also, now take Notes for collection without charge. This, Mr. Editor, shows something like reform. And very much doubt is the Directors do not before long to away with the office of Notary, for a more unnecessary office has seldom if ever been created in this city. Yours, &c. MELBELLICK.

COUNTY OF KENT. On Saturday last the adjourned General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Kent was held at the Court House in Richibucto; but at which we regret to say the state of the weather prevented many respectable persons from distant places, who intended being present, from assisting. The proceedings however may be considered a fair sample of the general opinion of that county, for time had been afforded for ascertaining the sentiments of influential and enlightened individuals in the different settlements, and some persons attended whose opinions were highly respected, but who were not expected.

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John, June 1st, 1835. In the habit of complaining during the whole of 1834 there was only one day sick; and too many days had to pay six days for notes falling due out of day. The rule then the tolling box on Tuesday—the money—their consented to pay this of the Commercial Bank selected Tuesdays and days; and to my astonishment, the Directors, which have lately abandoned on Wednesdays, commercial, have come to twice in each week, and as the Commercial Bank made—Is it to prevent accommodation which Banks and in which other places extend? If you cannot as would be well to make an well-informed. Enough to make the life of a man, in my view of things, is a preference. The Bank cover also by the newspapers on the Province Treasurers in mind that the do so from the first of their practice. The Bank I learn also, now take out charge. This, Mr. reform.—And I very do not before long do for the meeting, and was created in this city. MELBUCK.

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the inconvenience and public expense; and in the result of an appeal to the country by a dissolution of the House, we confidently anticipate that popular and representative rights will be manfully sustained by the constituency of the Province. The Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this City and County commenced at the Court House this morning, the newly-appointed Recorder, ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esquire, presiding. The charge to the Grand Jury, read by His Honour, was peculiarly luminous and impressive; and we learn that many of the Jury have expressed a desire for its publication. Should this be determined on, we shall be happy to give it insertion in our columns. To Correspondents.—A copy of a Pamphlet, entitled "The Legislative Council not chargeable with the loss of the Appropriation Bill," &c., has been received from the Author. At present we can only acknowledge the compliment, and must defer any critical notice of the work itself till next week. Last Wednesday evening, a quarterly meeting of the St. John Abstinence Society was convened in the Vestry of the Baptist Chapel in this city. The meeting was opened with prayer for the Divine blessing; after which various interesting remarks were made by different persons relative to the business of the meeting, and a few persons added their names to the Total Abstinence Pledge.—There are now 185 members connected with the Society. Its next public meeting is appointed to be held in the same place on the evening of the 17th June.—Christian Reporter.

The Halifax Journal says—"It is rumored that Lord Anherst is to have the assistance of the Lieutenant-Governors of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Upper Canada, in executing the important Commission with which he has been charged by His Majesty, and it is expected they will proceed to Quebec as soon as his Lordship's arrival at that destination is announced. This circumstance shows additional anxiety on the part of Government to conciliate all parties in Lower Canada. Col. Brough, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant of this Garrison, will, we understand, administer the Government of Nova-Scotia during the absence of his Excellency, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, according to instructions received from the Colonial Office."

POLICE OFFICE, SAINT JOHN. Friday, May 29. A Court was held at this Office to-day, present, His Worship the Mayor, and Aldermen Porter, Lockhart, and Van Horne. Mary Burns was tried on a charge for feloniously stealing a surtout coat, of the value of 15s., the property of Mr. Daniel Scovil, of this city, Merchant, was found guilty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Common Gaol, at her own request. James Carroll was tried on a charge for feloniously stealing a silver Watch, of the value of £1 5s., the property of John Francis, and was convicted upon his own confession, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Common Gaol, at hard labor. Before Alderman Lockhart, and Van Horne, John Stevens was fined Ten Shillings, with costs, for assault on Mary Paul. Thomas Knight, Mariner, Henry Kinslow, do., William Glending, do., John Preston, do., and John Campbell, do., were fined Ten Shillings each, before Alderman Lockhart, this day, for being in a drunken state, staggering in the streets of the City.

From the Royal Gazette, May 27. By His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, G. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the second Tuesday in June next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Monday the nineteenth day of June next ensuing, then to be held at Fredericton at the usual place of meeting.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, May 23. Militia General Orders.—Lieutenant Colonel W. CAMPBELL, commanding the First Battalion Westmoreland Militia, having requested leave to retire from the service, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to comply with his wish; and in consequence of the long and faithful services of Lieutenant Colonel Chapman, directs that he retire with his present rank in the Militia. His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas William Howe, late Adjutant of his Majesty's 5th Regiment of Foot, to be Adjutant of the Third Battalion York County Militia, with the rank of Captain. GEO. SHOLE, Adj. Genl. Militia.

We entertain strong hopes, from some information which has been afforded us, that His Majesty's Government have it in contemplation to erect Light Houses on the Islands of St. Paul and Scatarie—such establishments are much required.—Halifax Royal Gazette. Fire in Boston.—A destructive fire broke out at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th ult., in Blackstone-street, in the northerly part of the city, by which about thirty houses, shops, and stables were destroyed.

The imports of cotton into Liverpool the present season to April 16th, were 350,123 bales, against 254,059, within the same period of the last year. SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK. D. JORDAN, Esq., Cashier. Deposited in May, - - - £457 9 9 Withdrawn in do. - - - 114 14 0 Committee for June: R. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, LEBRON HAZEN. All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

MARRIED. On Tuesday, by the Rev. Mr. Coster, Mr. John Hayward, to Miss Sarah Seely, both of this city. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. S. Buxby, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. HENRY WILKINSON, to MARTHA M. BARLOW, sixth daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Barlow, all of this city. On Friday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Samuel Stone, to Miss Mary Cavenagh, both of this city. At Portland, on Monday morning, by the Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins, Mr. Joseph Potts, to Miss Ann Manning.—At same place, on Monday evening, by the same, Mr. Mark McLeary, to Miss Celia Clancy. On Saturday morning, the 30th May, at the Parish Church, Sussex Vale, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, A. M., Mr. John Clarke, of the City of St. John, to Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Peter Parlee, of Sussex Vale. At Fredericton, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. Dickyns, A. M., Mr. Zebedee Squiers, of the Parish of Kent, County of Carleton, to Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, of the former place.—On the 23d, by the same, Mr. Alexander McPherson, to Miss Isabella Young, both of the Parish of St. Mary. At Wilmet, Nova-Scotia, on the 10th May, by the Rev. Ingram E. Bill, Dr. Woodbury T.orne, to Maria Sabine, third daughter of John King, Esquire, B. N. At Montreal, on the 11th ult., Mr. Alfred Savage, Druggist, of Quebec, to Jane, daughter of the late Captain John Donaldson, of St. Stephen, New-Brunswick, formerly of Greenock.

On Saturday, at the residence of her son, Mr. Thomas G. Hatheway, Mrs. Mary Loder, in the 84th year of her age.—Her remains are to be taken to the family burial place in the County of Sunbury, for interment. On the 10th May, of scarlet fever, Charles Edwin—on the 16th, Sarah Ann—and on the 20th, Eliza Jane, the three youngest children of Mr. Charles Ruff, of Sackville. At Alfrimich, on the 20th ult., at the residence of the Hon. Joseph Cunard, Samuel R. Parr, Esquire, in the 25th year of his age.

ARRIVED. 123. Tuesday, (from Quarantine)—brig Nicholson, Gibson, Dublin, 42—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. 124. Wednesday, brig Kentville, Ellis, Newport, 39—D. C. Moore, coals and iron. 125. Catherine, Revely, Boston, 6—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. 126. William Rippon, Lee, Sunderland, 53—John Robertson, coals. 127. Friday, sch'r Caroline, Best, Boston, 4—J. W. M. Irish, assorted cargo. 128. Friendship, Garrick, Philadelphia, 13—Joshua Hughson, flour. 129. Sealover, Hoffman, Quebec, 18—J. T. Hanford, flour. 130. Sunday, brig Ceres, Bell, Leith, 40—R. Rankin & Co. coals.—Left the Orkney, 18th April, in company with brig Lancaster, Stickey, for this port.—On Wednesday last, off Cape Sable, spoke ship Everton, Westcott, hence for Liverpool, 3 days out, all well. 131. (from Quarantine)—brig Fenwick Keachin, Simpson, Savannah, 15—James Whitney, pitch pine timber. 132. (from Quarantine)—ship Pallas, Hall, Cork, 40—P. Desnard, passengers. 133. (from Quarantine)—brig Cassandra, Gregg, New Orleans, 30—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. 134. Sunday, ship Milo, Morris, Hull, 32—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. 135. Brig United Kingdom, Finlay, London, 47—J. M. Whit, ballast. 136. Anne, Davies, Cadiz, 46—G. Ball, salt. 137. Providence, Day, Newry, 54—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. 138. Sch'r Archibald, Morrison, New-York, 8—C. Stewart, staves. 139. Rover, Martin, New-York, 10—C. Stewart, staves. 140. Post Boy, Heney, Eastport,—Gregg & Hall, bread. 141. Monday, sch'r Boxer, Fields, Boston, 3—Isaac Ketchum, assorted cargo. 142. Wednesday, (at Quarantine)—brig Ann, Wisnart, Ballast, via Liverpool, 50—J. J. Swinford, merchandize. 143. Saturday, (at Quarantine)—brig William & Robert, Drake, Cork, 44—D. P. Hatfield, 89 passengers. CLEARED. Ship Wolf's Cove, Hamilton, Port Glasgow, timber. Branches, Huggin, Cork, timber. Brig Garland, Whittleton, Greenock, timber. Brig Halyon, Crowell, New-York, plaster. Ageneria, Cochran, New-York, gypsum. Sch'r Herald, Vaughan, Boston, gypsum. Dolphin, Webber, Halifax, potatoes. Sarah Jane, Richards, Wexford, deals. Caroline, Best, Boston, gypsum. Olive Branch, Swinford, Eastport, plaster. Mary Jane, Mosher, Eastport, plaster. Ship James, Pettigell, of this port, for Liverpool, at Philadelphia, on the 20th ult. Ship Wagon, Cook, from Hull, at New-York, 27th. Cleared at Baltimore, 25th ult. brig P. I. Nevius, Scitober, for this port.

Extract from a letter, dated St. John's, Newfoundland, 18th May, 1835. "A new Ship, 698 tons, called the Thompson, Henry, master, which sailed from the Port of St. John, N. B., on the 22d instant, ran on shore on this coast on the 14th, within a few miles of the Bay of Bulls. The crew and passengers, with the exception of one of the former, (the cook), were saved, and the Master reached here this morning. The vessel we learn has since drifted to sea."

On Saturday, at the residence of her son, Mr. Thomas G. Hatheway, Mrs. Mary Loder, in the 84th year of her age.—Her remains are to be taken to the family burial place in the County of Sunbury, for interment. On the 10th May, of scarlet fever, Charles Edwin—on the 16th, Sarah Ann—and on the 20th, Eliza Jane, the three youngest children of Mr. Charles Ruff, of Sackville. At Alfrimich, on the 20th ult., at the residence of the Hon. Joseph Cunard, Samuel R. Parr, Esquire, in the 25th year of his age.

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**A NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BRITISH GOODS.**

The Subscriber has just returned from England, and has imported by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool...

**178 Bales and Packages of BRITISH GOODS.**

Which he has selected with the greatest care, and now offers them wholesale and retail at the lowest prices in this country...

**750 PIECES Printed COTTONS,** consisting of Prints beginning at 4d per yard; 4-4 Muslins at 7d per yard; Regatta Shirting 9d; Furniture Prints 10s 6d piece.

850 Pieces Cottons consisting of Factory cottons at 3/4 per yard; Bleached Shirtings 4/4; Bedticks 5/4; Scotch Homespuns 6/4; Apron Checks 8/4; Cotton Toinet Vesting 1s; Grandville Nankeen 6d.

1300 Dozen Hose, consisting of Men's Grey cotton half hose at 4/4; Ladies' White cotton hose 5d pair; Women's Kid Gloves 7/4; Men's and Ladies' finest French and Danube Kid Gloves, Men's white buck and Woodstock Gloves; Ladies' worsted, mohair, angola, silk and lamb's wool, and open ankle cotton, all much below the usual prices.

310 Ladies' Swiss Summer Dresses, including a few of the Kent Royal Saloon Dresses.

196 Pieces Cambricks and Muslins, consisting of Glazed Cambrics at 6d; Jaconet Muslins 10s; cross-hair'd Cambrics 8d; also a variety of fancy printed book Muslin Window blinds.

118 Pieces best Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, 80 Ends fancy Silk, Cassimeres, and Tailor Vestings, 850 Pieces New and Fashionable Ribbons.

71 Pieces of Carpeting, consisting of Brussels 4-6, common 4-4 carpet 2s 8d; 3-4 common Venetian stair do. 10d; strong hemp ditto 11d; 4-4 hemp 1s 6d; 4-4 Indian Matting at 1s 6d.

96 Pieces finest Saxon, Welch, and English Wool Flannels.

65 Pairs Moleskins, Pantaloon Cords and Stripes' Jeans, Velveteens, Velvets, &c.

15 Packets black and white Crapes, 4-4 black crape 1s 10yd.

94 Pieces Silks, consisting of fashionable colors plain and figured, Gros de Naples, seranets, crimped and embossed bonnet satins, the plain Gros de Naples beginning in price at 1s 9d yard.

115 Pieces plain and fancy French Gingham 6d.

108 Pieces Plain and Twill'd Silk Pocket handkerchiefs, including a few very superior black silk Brussels and Damask Cravats.

25 Dozen Thibet and Cotton Shawls—the cotton beginning at 7s each, Thibet 6s 6d.

278 doz. cotton Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs—cravats 6d each, pocket do 3d.

50 Dozen Ladies' Straw Bonnets—including a few children's bonnets and hats, assorted in six dozen cases.

35 dozen Jean Strays and French Corsets.

24 doz. London made Regatta Shirts—36s dozen.

85 doz. Military and Travelling silk Stocks, including a few Men's and Boys' Kid Stocks, common plain black silk stocks at 1s.

85 dozen Cotton, Silk, and Indian rubber braces, brace ends, and pantaloon straps.

12 doz. boys' patent leather Belts at 5d.

12 doz. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, 8s each. 300 dozen Tapes.

12 doz. Ladies' wood, ivory, pearl, and shell mounted Fans, beginning at 6s.

115 lbs. Tailors' best Raven sewing SILK.

1350 gross Buttons, comprising the patent flexible shank silk Button 1s 6d to 1s 8s gross, Gilt buttons at 1s 4d gross. 100 doz. Wadding, 25 dozen.

60 M. best quality gold and silver Eye Needles.

400 dozen 6 inch Gold and Silver Buttons—the best quality of 200 and 300 yards length.

2 cwt. cotton Candle Wick and sewing cotton Balls. 15 doz. white quilts and cold counterpanes.

158 doz. best London Ivory Dressing and Imperial Combs—ivory at 3s 5d doz. and Dressing or sack do 2s 9d.

46 doz. Lace and Gauze Veils, China Gauze handkerchiefs and scarfs.

Morden's patent steel Pens, with holders, 1s 6d dozen.

A few good quality portable Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Watch Stands, French Reticles, &c.

Also, a fine selection of sample patterns double ply Brussels Carpet. Persons wishing a superior article in Carpeting, can have any of these patterns imported to order in the autumn by leaving their orders before the 20th June.

**P. DUFF,** Warehouse, corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets, St. John, 30th April, 1835.

**JAMES HOLMAN**

Has just received per brig St. MUNDO, from London, part of his Spring Supply of fashionable and well selected BRITISH, FRENCH, and EAST INDIA GOODS, consisting of—

**A LARGE** quantity of Ladies' fashionable Berlin, Tuscan and Dunstable Boxes; boys' ball Caps, (with fancy tops); do. leather Belts; India-Rubber Braces; assorted colored silk Girdles and Tassels for gentlemen's Cloaks; ladies' Opera Ties, satin and gimp Bracelets, black and gold Necklaces; a great variety of Artificial Flowers; black and colored silk Gimp and Fringe; ladies' colored Barcelona, Danmak, Diana, printed Satin, Hood-suns and Thibet Handkerchiefs and Shawls; French, Zebra and China Crapes do.; gentlemen's plaid Genoa Cravats; do. fine linen Collars; figured and plain silk Stocks; black silk Florentine; colored and black figured and plain Gros de Nap; black Bombazine; black Crapes; figured and plain white and colored Goldinet; cotton and thread Lace; muslin footings; (crean Lace; Ladies; ladies' white and black printed and fancy cotton Hose; children's printed and fancy cotton half hose; children's Grecian Boots; ladies' fancy braided colored Kid Gloves; black lace Veils; white and colored plain and figured Gauze Veils; black and colored silk and worsted Braces; plain and figured satin, gauze and lustrating Ribbons; black silk Velvet; worsted, cotton and silk Laces; Bandages; bed laces; cotton reals; mending cottons and worsted; white and black Canvas Backram; satin piping; sewing silks; plated things; ladies' fancy Work Boxes, (rose-wood and painted); ladies' and children's colored and white Jean Stays; do. do. black and colored lasting Shoes; do. colored Boots; silk Umbrellas and Parasols; children's cotton and silk Parasols;—together with a variety of other articles, which will be sold at low prices.

The remainder of his Spring Supply is hourly expected per first arrivals from Liverpool. Prince William-street, May 5, 1835.

**JAMES HOLMAN**

Has just received per ship Margaret, from Liverpool, and per Garland, from Greenock, the most choice of his Spring Supply of fashionable GOODS, viz:

**20 PIECES** superfine black, blue, brown and olive Broad CLOTHS; 2 cases gents. fashionable superfine Beaver HATS; 350 pieces fashionable and neat pattern CALICOES; 60 ditto French and Scotch Ginghams; 20 ditto assorted colors Morinos; 10 ditto Checks and Scotch Homespuns; 30 ditto stepol Shirting Cottons; 10 ditto Moleskin; 20 pieces Bed Tick; 200 ditto White and Grey Cottons; 225 ditto assorted colors glazed Lining Cotton; 60 assorted sized white Counterpanes and Quilts; 100 dozen black and white Wadding.

Which, together with his former assortment, will be sold on the lowest terms. Prince William-street, May 9, 1835.

**On Sale by the Subscriber,**

RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS:

**PIPPES** and half-pippes old Cognac BRANDY, Pils and half-pils best Holland's Geneva, Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES.

50 Boxes London Moulds, waxed wicks.

50 Drums first quality Turkey FIGS.

50 Boxes prime Bunch RAISINS, 20 ditto fresh LEMONS.

**A L S**

50 Puncheons high-proof Demerara RUM, 15 Hogsheds prime Jamaica Sugar, 20 ditto MOLASSES.

April 21. JOHN F. THURGAR.

**GREGG & HALE**

Have received per ship Isabella, and offer for sale: 7000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, 3000 lbs refined and common IRON, assorted.

1356 Jars—1, 2, and 3 gallons; a few Butter Casks, 30 tons Penetration OIL, 12 doz. Iron Spikes, 158 bolts ass'd Copper, 22 bags do. Iron Spikes, 2 casks composition Spikes, 303 kegs and tins White Lead; black, green and yellow Paint; 2 casks ass'd Iron Sheaves, 11 Hayse Pipes, and 3 Windlass Works, 25 casks Port Wine, 4 Hbls Cognac Brandy, 10 casks and boxes Button Blue, 8 1/2 coils Jackson's best CORDAGE—including 2 complete gangs of Rigging for vessels of 200 tons; 9 bales assorted bleached Canvas, 1 bale Bed Girds; 1 do. 15 to 18 thd. Collines, 1 tierce superior Hanging Nets & Seaming Twine, 3 tons parti-pickled Oakum, 10 crates well assorted EARTHENWARE, 52 boxes long and short Pipes.

2 bales printed Antwerp, 6 do. woolen Homespuns, bales and cases superior West of England Broad CLOTHS, 2 bales superior fashionable (ASSL) MERES, 3 do. Backskins, Cassinets and Merinos, 2 cases newest style plaid silk Vestings, 1 do. ladies' Bonnet shapes, 5 do. cambic and cotton Handkerchiefs, 9 cases and bales printed Calicos and Muslins, (newest style), 1 case Lacifer Matches, 3 cases superior London Millinery, 2 bales Flannels and Padings, 2 cases ladies' cambic Handkerchiefs, 1 bale grey and blue Talc'd Covers, 1 case silk and cotton Shawls, 2 do. Caswell's superior Cotton Twist, 2 do. silk and cotton Umbrellas, 2 trunks silk Parasols—very rich, 4 do. fancy silk and cotton Hose, 2 cases gents. elastic Braces and fancy Stocks, 1 do. worsted and lamb's wool Hosiery, 1 do. Ladies' superior French Straps 2 trunks ladies' and gents. Dundee and French Gloves, 1 bale superior linen Thread, 1 trunk thread lace and black lace Veils, 1 do. plain and rich figured Gros de Naples, 1 do. plain and rich Pinna Shawls, 1 do. Mantua, Isadora and Challott Presses, 1 case all-lead Pencils, 1 case cotton Gloves, and elastic Trowser Straps, 1 trunk satin Brussels bandanna Handkerchiefs, 1 trunk newest style silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, and Florentine Ties, 1 case fancy Glass Buttons—all colors.

**ON HAND:** 200 pieces Assorted Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, 200 ditto Calicoes and White Cottons, 300 barrels Navy Bread, 30 ditto SUGAR, 10 hbls. Sugar, 6 ditto Jamaica Rum, 20 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES. May 12th, 1835.

**New Spring Goods.**

**JAMES DUNN** Has received per Athol, from London, a great variety of Fashionable GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

**CASES** Straw, Tissue, and Tuscan Bonnets; a large assortment of Ribbons, plain, plaid, watered, and embossed; Gros de Naple Silk, assorted colors; black, white, and colored Satin; Saranets, do. do.; black and colored Bombazees and Norwich Crapes; black lace Yells; black, white, green and brown gauze do.; plain and flowered Felereens; gauze Handkerf. and Scarfs; Thibet wool, rockspun silk, satin, Cashmere, worsted and cotton Shawls; crepe, satin, silk and rockspun Handkerf.; gentlemen's black and fancy neck and pocket handkerchiefs; do. velvet and silk Stocks; gents', ladies' misses, and children's black, white, and fancy colored Gloves; ladies' silk, rockspun, cotton, worsted and lamb's wool plain and fancy colored Hose; gents. do. do. half hose; misses and children's white and colored cotton and lamb's wool do.; jaconet, boltonnet, and book Muslins; printed, painted and colored 20 cases; plain and colored Ginghams; plain and figured Blouse; gauze; thread & macklin laces and edgings; wrought Caps and Collars; infant's caps and frock-waists; white and colored Straps; Parasols and Umbrellas; med. Quilts and Counterpanes; white and brown cottons, bedticks, checks; London Prints and furniture Calico; white, red, and Salubur Flannel; Blankets, Carpeting, and hearth rugs; assorted colored CLOTHS, Casenets and Lusting; white and printed Canteons; Drills and Molekin do. do.; 1 case gents. Beaver HATS; 1 case boys' cloth Caps; 3 cases ladies' misses, and children's SHOES and BOOTS.—With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The whole of the above will be sold as low for Cash and approved payments as any goods offered in this market of the same quality. Prince William-street, 5th May, 1835.

**SPRING GOODS.**

The subscribers are now receiving from ships Barlow from London, and Isabella from Liverpool:

**3000 LBS.** Cotton Warp; 100 pes. white Cottons; 50 pieces Grey Twist, 108 do. Scotch Homespuns, 100 do. Cotton Twists, 29 do. Broad Cloths, first quality, assorted, 50 dozen fancy Regatta Shirts, 30 do. common cotton do.; 20 do. red flannel do. 20 do. do. twill'd do. 30 do. booten Trowsers, 30 do. molekin Trowsers; 15 do. duck do. 15 do. molekin and booten Jackets, 18 do. duck Flannels; 12 quilting Vests, 18 do. tollinet Vests; 18 do. swansdown do. 10 do. Southwesters, 100 boxes mould Candles; 100 boxes Soap, 5 cases mens' best water-proof and other HATS. For sale at a small advance by the piece or package.

Per brig Isabella, from Hull: 100 kegs White PAINT; 30 do. Blak do.; 40 ditto Red do.; 40 do. Yellow do. 25 ditto Green do.; 72 pots Green do. 10 cwt. PUTTY—in bladders; 1 Paint OIL, BIRKS, and COALS.

**ON HAND:** 1 ANCHOR, 5 cwt.; 1 do. 7 1/2 cwt.; 1 do. 8 cwt.; 2 do. 9 cwt.; 1 do. 10 cwt.; 1 do. 10 1/2 cwt.; 2 do. 11 cwt.; 1 do. 12 cwt.; 1 do. 13 cwt.; 1 do. 14 cwt.; 1 do. 15 cwt. 1 1/2 inch CHAIN, 45 fathoms; 1 1/2 inch do. 60 fathoms; 1 1/2 inch do. 75 fathoms; 1 one and one-sixteenth inch do. 90 fathoms; 1 1/4 inch do. 90 fathoms; 2 tons OAKUM; 100 coils CORDAGE; 50 lbs. Navy BRAD, with a variety of other Goods. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO. St. John, 9th May, 1835.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Has received per ship Isabella, from Liverpool, 1 BALE Deep Sea LINES, 3 dozen Hand Lead Lines, 12 do. Log Lines, 80 do. Mackerel Lines, 2 kegs Pump Tacks, 2 do. Snupper Nails, 1 ton Hand and Deep Sea Leads, 50 dozen Salt Twine. JAMES OTTY. 12th May.

**1st May, 1835.**

The subscriber has received per Margaret, from Liverpool, and Garland, from Greenock:

**28 B** ALES and Cases of Silk, Cotton, and Woolen GOODS.

123 boxes and half-ditto of prime Muscatel RAISINS, very superior quality, 22 ditto best Liverpool and Windsor Soap, 3 casks assorted Hardware, 3 bundles Griffin's Seythes, 4 casks Silk and Beaver Waterproof Hats, 5 bales Cotton Warp.

The above, together with a very extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, received by other arrivals, are offered for sale at a fair advance, with liberal credit, for approved paper. JOHN KERR.

**BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.**

The subscriber has received per barque Frederick, from Liverpool, and by St. Mungo, from London, on extensive and well selected assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, & EAST INDIA GOODS, comprising the following—

**8 B** ALES of printed Calicoes, Muslins, and French Ginghams; 5 do. grey and white Shirting and Shirting Cottons; 2 do. Moleskins, Fustians, Fusticks, Cantonens, &c.; 3 do. book, mull, jaconet, cambic, and other Muslins; 2 do. roll jaconet and Saranet Linings; Cotton Velvets; 2 do. cotton Handkerchiefs, Shawls, cotton Holland, Wadding; 2 do. cotton Checks, Scotch Hollands, Down's, Sheetings; 1 do. red and white Flannels, Serges, green Balizes; 1 do. fine colored Counterpanes, Marcell's Quilts, and Rugs; 3 do. 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, Shalons, Lastings, Bombazetts; 2 do. Osmaburghs, Canvas, Duck, black and brown Holland; 1 do. cord and pollock Lines, salmon and herring Twine, Bed Cords; 1 do. assorted Twines and patent Threads; 1 do. assorted Slops, with a large variety of summer Clothing; 3 do. blue, black, and color'd Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; 1 do. superior do. assorted colors, 10s. to 28s. sterling; 2 do. Scotch and Kidderminster Carpeting and Hearth Rugs; 1 do. worsted Yarn; 2 casks assorted Hardware; 9 cases Dunstable, Tuscan, and fancy Straw Bonnets; 2 do. Leghorn Hats and Willow Bonnet Shapes; 2 do. Youth's and Infant's Cloth and Leather Caps, Turbans, Belts, &c.; 5 do. Men's superfine Beaver and Waterproof Silk Hats; 10 trunks—a good assortment of strong and fancy Boots and Shoes; 2 cases Bobbinets, Quilings, Lace, Lace Veils, Edgings, &c.; 1 do. containing an elegant assortment of plain and figured Gro de nap Silks; 1 do. do. of Gauze, Satin, and Lustrating Ribbons; 1 do. do. of Bond Trimmings and Artificial Flowers; 1 do. black and fancy Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Gauze and imitation Satin ditto; 1 do. Gentlemen's black and color'd Silk, kid, and cotton Gloves; 1 do. Silk, Valencia and Velvet Vestings, Persian silk and crape Shawls, &c.; 1 do. Bombazees, printed Muslins, Thibet wool and Scotch Shawls; 1 do. Pins, Needles, Hooks & Eyes, and small articles of Haberdashery; 1 do. white, black, and printed Cotton Hose, Woodstock and Berlin Gloves; 1 do. silk Stocks, white drab Jean Stays, black and green Gape, &c.; 2 bales Gunsey Frocks, red baize Shirts, Scotch Bonnets, Cravats; 1 box black and color'd sewing Silks, silk Twist, silk Buttons; 1 case Coat and Vest Buttons, bone, metal and pearl Stuffs; 2 chests prime Madras Indigo; 3 cases Stationery; 54 coils Cordage; 40 boxes Soap; 10 cases Pins; 100 kegs and half-kegs best London White Lead, with a large variety of other Goods. 24th April, 1835. JOHN KERR.

**Per Athol, from London:**

The subscriber has received a part of his Spring Supply of BRITISH and EAST INDIA GOODS, consisting of—

**SUPERFINE** black, blue, and colored Broad and Narrow CLOTHS; Gentlemen's superfine Beaver HATS; 1 bale of SLOPS, viz:—Superfine blue Cloth Jackets, Fustian Hunting Coats, Drill and Fustian Pantalons, Vests, Fancy Regatta Straps, Oil cloth, Pen and Red Flannel do., South-westers, Oil cloth, Pen Coats and Frowers, &c. 1 cask silk's Mops; 1 cask Trumms; 1 cask Universal; 1 cask Murray's Spelling Books; Foolcap, Pot, and Letter Paper; kegs superfine Mustard, 20 lb. each; 1 trunk Ladies' Morocco SHOES; Children's Leather Boots and Shoes; 1 case each Saltpeper, Coppars, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone, Alum, Vitriol, Cream of Tartar, Cream of Soda, Borax, Refined Camphor, Nutmegs, Cassia; 5 cases best Poland Starch; 1 basket Arranatto; Black Pepper; Gripe; Windsor Soap; Pot and Pearl Hair; split Peas; 60 gr. lbs. FF and blasting Powder; 2 casks White Vinegar; 2 cases Indigo; 1 ton Brand-White Lead; 100 kegs White Lead; in 28 lb. and 56 lb. kegs; Red and Yellow Ochre; Lamp Black; Raw and Boiled Lined Oil; Spirits of Turpentine; 14 lb. kegs Green Paint; Spanish Brown; 2 hbls. Leaf Sugar; Grey and white knitting Worsted; 40 kegs patent SHOT, from BB to No. 9.—With a variety of other Goods, all of which will be sold low for prompt pay.

The remainder of his Spring Supply hourly expected by the first arrival from Liverpool. WILLIAM H. SCOVIL, North Market Wharf.

**NEW GOODS.**

The subscriber has just received by the ATHOL, from London, part of his Spring Supply, consisting of:

**2 C** ASES—containing Women's Devon, Dunstable, Tissue, and Swiss Straw Bonnets; 1 ditto Children's ditto ditto, 1 Trunk SILKS, plain and watered, black Crape, 16 in 4-4 and 5-4, Pieces India Bandannas, Ditto black de cape Bandannas, Prints; Muslin; Coquilla handle Parasols, Sewing Silks; Grecian Edging, Cotton Tatting, Thread Edging, Ladies' superior Beel Cotton, Children's Leather BOOTS, 3 do. Ladies' Prunella, Leather, and Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Madras Cravats, and fancy painted do. Gentlemen's superior Silk STOCKS, Spanish Cloth and Gossamer ditto. 21st April. W. D. W. HUBBARD.

**Per Athol, from London,** The subscriber has received:

**10 C** ASES refined SUGAR, 100 boxes Candles; 2 chests Indigo, 6 cases Sheathing Copper, 30 hbls. boiled Oil; 5 cases Christy's HATS, 20 pieces West of England Broad CLOTHS, assorted colors, 4 dozen Sealtell travelling Caps, 200 ditto ladies' Hose. JOHN ROBERTSON. April 28.

**Figs, Raisins, and Lemons.** Per Frederick, from Liverpool: 100 HBL Drums—fresh Figs, 100 boxes prime bunch Raisins, 50 boxes Lemons. Also—2 Pipes } prime Cognac BRANDY, 6 Half pipes } prime Cognac BRANDY, 5 Half pipes first quality Holland's GIN. JOHN F. THURGAR. 14th April.

**Per the Athol, from London,** THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING:

**20 H** BLS. COGNAC BRANDY, 10 hbls. Boiled Lined OIL, 200 kegs best London White LEAD, 100 Hbls-Bleached CANVAS, 2 Barrels-NUTMEGS, 2 Cases Men's fashionable black and drab Hats, Which will be sold at a small advance for approved paper, by JAMES T. HANFORD. 14th April, 1835.

**PORK.** Per schooner Baver, from Boston: 30 B ARRELS prime PORK, in Bund, 20 kegs superior FIG-TOBACCO, 2 tierces CLOVER SEED,—for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN. April 9.

**5000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.**

**LANDING** Ex Sultan, and Sarah Ann, from Jamaica: RUM, SUGAR, SHIRUB, & INIDES. Ex Yarmouth Packet, from Halifax: 40 chests first quality CONGO TEA, half-pipe } O. L. P. MADEIRA, 2 pipes } do. For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 9th April.

**JUST RECEIVED,** 20 P URRINS prime BUTTER, 15 Cwt. do. HAMS. May 20. LOCKHART & CRANE.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Has received per ships Isabella and Beverley, from Liverpool, and Wolf's Core, from Greenock:

**69 C** ASKS RED WINE, 50 gr. casks Polignac White WINE, 3 tons best Copper, from 4 to 14 inch, 1 ton Composition SPIKES, 7 1/2 to 9 inch, 13 tons CORDAGE, 24 do. IRON, 30 pieces Osmaburghs, 70 bolts CANVAS, 250 pieces Grey Cottons, 100 pieces white Cotton, 180 boxes SOAP, 100 bags Spikes, assorted. May 12. JOHN ROBERTSON.

**W. H. SCOVIL** Has received per Beverley, from Liverpool: 1 BALE white, red, and yellow Flannels, 100 dozen cotton Handkerchiefs, 2 bales CALICOES, 1 do. Furniture Prints and fancy Ginghams, 6 do. grey and white Shirting Cottons, 8-4 grey Shirting Cottons; 9-8 twilled do. Bedtick, Moleskin, black Velvets, Ratinetts, black Lusting, Lining Cottons, Plain and check Jaconets, sewing Cotton, Colored cotton Counterpanes, Cart Boxes, 42 kegs rose and clasp Nails, assorted, Kegs Horse and Ox Nails, 3/4 to 8 lb. Best blotted and cast Steel, Share Moulds, 3 tons Pots, Bakepans, Spiders, Griddles, &c. 10 dozen Griffin Seythes, 50 boxes Liverpool SOAP. All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates. 9th May, 1835.

**SPRING GOODS.**

Per ship Margaret, from Liverpool, the subscriber has received a valuable and carefully selected assortment of BRITISH GOODS, comprising:

**250 P** IECES grey and white Shirtings, 150 ditto printed Calicoes—fashionable colors; 6 bales best cotton Twist, 2 cases Silk Goods; 1 bale Flannels, Gentlemen's Fine and Superfine Hats, Fine and Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Irish Linens, Tick, Moleskins, Mottled Jean, Grandville and Union Stripes, 180 hbls Canvas, Cordage assorted, 30 tons refined and common Iron, 100 lars Copper, 2 cases Sheet Copper, 50 kegs assorted Nails, 150 boxes Glass, 100 boxes Candles, 150 ditto Soap.

**Also, Alloat—1500 Bushels Fine SALT.** IN STORE: 25 M. White Oak STAVES, 80 Chaldrons COALS. The above Goods will be sold at a low advance, for approved Notes at 3 and 6 months. 5th May. JOHN M. WILMOT.

**Per Baver, from Boston,** 1 CASK Saleratus; 2 bags COFFE, 10 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, 1 tierce white Beans, 5 dozen painted Pails, 10 dozen Wool Cards. W. H. SCOVIL, North Market Wharf, May 9th.

**A CHOICE SELECTION OF Wine, Gin, and Brandy.** Received per ship BARLOW, from London: PIPES and hogsheds superior Brandy, pipes and hogsheds Hollands Gin, pipes Port Wine—superior quality, pipes Madeira L. P., pipes golden Sherry, pipes and hbls. Marsala and Sicily Madeira, hbls. and gr. casks Tarrifina, barrels bottled London D. B. Stout. May 12th, 1835. JOHN WALKER.

**OATMEAL, BUTTER, &c.** Just received from Cumberland: 20 B ARRELS fresh OATMEAL; a few Firkins BUTTER, and Sides of Harness Leather.—For sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN. 5th May.

**MOLASSES—**50 Puncheons choice retulding Molasses, now landing ex brig Clarinda, from St. Kitts,—for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN. 5th May.

**14th April, 1835.** Per Athol from London, the subscribers have received:

**18 P** IPES, 29 hbls., 40 gr.-casks of Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Marsala WINES, 9 Pipes, 12 hbls. BRANDY and GENEVA, 4 Cases Cheddar CHEESE, 20 Hogsheds PORTER, 50 Boxes London Mould and Dipt CANDLES, 20 ditto best London SOAP, 6 Cases best CHAMPAGNE. The above will be sold at a very small advance, if applied for while landing. Of the WINES, is some superior Port in quarter-casks and larger packages. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

**W. H. SCOVIL** Has received per late arrivals from Philadelphia and London:

**100 B** RLS. RYE FLOUR, 100 do. Corn Meal, 500 Bushels Yellow CORN, 80 Bags Family MEAL, from the White Corn, 20 ditto best London SOAP, 2 tierces & tierces RICE, Do. Peas, Timothy and Clover SEE D Spring Steel Dung Forks, 10 sets Wool Measures.

In Store—Hbls. Sugar, puncheons Molasses, quarter casks Sicily Madeira Wine, kegs Tobacco, with a General Assortment of Dry Goods & Groceries; all of which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. 14th April.

**Per Athol, from London,** The subscriber has received:

**1 C** ASE QUADRANTS and COMPASSES, 1 C 1 Bale of BUSTING, 5 Casks SPIR PEAS; 2 bales SLOPS, 50 Tins Boiled Lined OIL, 1 Cask Scrubbing and Paint BRUSHES. April 28. JAMES OTTY.

**LONDON GOODS.** Per Athol, from London: 280 B UNDELS best OAKUM, 240 lbs. 3, 1, & 1 1/4 in. Bolt Copper, 100 bolts No. 1 to 6 Irvine Canvas, 70 coils Staple Cordage, 20 do. White Rope, 50 boxes Poland Starch, 6 boxes fine Cinnamon, 2 chests Licorice, 3 bags best Cloves, 7 Bales containing Printed Calicoes, grey Cottons, Beaverteens, silk & cotton Handkerchiefs, &c. 50 kegs Blasting Powder, 20 casks assorted Glassware,—for sale by 14th April.—J. & H. KINNEAR.

**50 B** ARRELS WILMINGTON T A R, just received, for sale by LOCKHART & CRANE. May 26.

**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's-street. St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

**Blanks for Sale at this Office.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

THE high reputation and extensive sale of Rowland's MACASSAR OIL, throughout the world, has induced adventurers (in order to gain a title more profit, to introduce "spurious imitations" into America,—injurious to the Hair, instead of the Original.—To prevent such Impostition, it is necessary to Notice, that each bottle of the Original is enclosed in a Wrapper, which has the Name and Address in Red, on Lace-work.

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden. And counter-signed, ALLEN ROWLAND. —All others are Counterfeits.—Particular attention to this Caution is necessary, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations.

&lt;