The Weekly Observer.

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Vol. VII. No. 8.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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DONALD A. CAMERON.

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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

August—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
27 Wednesday - -	5 20	6 40	10 51	8 47
28 Thursday - -	5 21	6 39	11 30	4 53
22 Friday - -	5 23	6 37	morn.	6 13
30 Saturday - -	5 24	6 36	0 19	7 38
31 Sunday - -	5 26	6 34	1 19	8 49
1 Monday - -	5 28	6 32	2 28	9 45
2 Tuesday - -	5 30	6 30	3 43	10 31

New Moon 3d Sept. 10h. 12m. morning.

INSURANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for August:

JAMES HENDRICKS, WILLIAM JARVIS, JOHN KINNEAR.

☞ All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
INSURANCE OFFICE.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1831. *Agent at Attorney.*

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

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

Loss or Damage by Fire,

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

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

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

MARINE INSURANCE.

Exchange and Commission Office.

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

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

SAMUEL STEPHEN, *Broker.*
St. John, N. B. 4th March, 1834.

CORONER'S SALE.

On Monday *the 26th day of January next, at* 12 *o'clock, at the Coffee House corner, will be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder:*

ALL the right, title and interest of the Honorable Harry Peters, having privilege of His Majesty's Council of New-Brunswick, to the following described Premises in the City of Saint John, viz.:

Lots No. 1272 and 1274, situated on the south side of Britain-street, being each 40 feet front by 100 feet deep.—*Also:* That part of Lot No. 54, bounded on the west by Prince William-street, on the north by Church-street, on the east by a small alley-way leading from Church-street, and on the south by Property belonging to John Bentley, Esquire, together with all Buildings thereon, with the appurtenances.—The said Property having been taken in Execution to satisfy a Judgment recovered in the Supreme Court against the said Hon. Harry Peters, at the suit of *James Chaplin, James M. Chaplin,* and *John Shepherd.*

JAMES T. HANFORD,
St. John, 21st July, 1834. *Coroner.*

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, their Business will be continued under the Firm of

D. & P. HATFIELD.

DAVID HATFIELD,
PETER HATFIELD.

St. John, 24th September, 1833.

MISCELLANEA.

Cause of the Blue Tint of the Skin.—The cause of the blue tint assumed by the fine skin which covers the veins has hitherto been a doubtful question. This phenomenon, which is uniformly connected with the opaline property of the skin, is mentioned by Leonard De Vinci; let us first see the conditions under which it exists. First, the vein must be deep enough to absorb all the light transmitted by the skin; and the skin must have the thinness requisite to transmit a great portion of the light. If the vein is thin, it reflects the colour of the blood and becomes red; this colour mixing with the opaline blue of the skin, forms those violaceous tints observable on the countenances of persons of dark complexion (brunette.) If the vein is still thinner and nearer the epidermis, the transparency of the skin increases and the red colour is more distinct; finally, a tissue of imperceptible veins, very near the surface of the skin, colours the cheeks and lips of young people, of a fine complexion, with a uniform red; but we may observe that these beautiful colours have not the exact tint of the blood which produces them; it partakes of the opaline blue, which renders the colour slightly carmine, and tinges the lips of sanguine people of a purple or a violet hue. Thus the difference which may exist in the size of the blood vessels and in their proximity to the surface is sufficient to produce all the shades of blue, violet, red and purple which are seen in the human face, by the mixture of the opaline blue of the skin with the red of the blood. The red colour of the blood is not the cause of the blue tinge of the veins; it might be black or green without occasioning any change; it is enough that the colouring principle absorbs all the light transmitted by the skin. This result may be artificially produced by a very thin plate of ivory, which has nearly the same effect as the skin. If a few drops of ivory black, prussian blue, cochineal, or bile, sufficiently dense to be opake, be placed on one of its surfaces, they produce alike a blue tint on the opposite surface, because they equally absorb all the light transmitted by the ivory. But if, instead of a colouring matter which absorbs light, we use an opake reflecting colouring substance, we have a tint compounded of opaline blue and that of the colour employed.—*Silliman's Journal.*

The Plains of Rome.—At length the vapours rolled away and the spacious plains began to show themselves, in which the most warlike of nations reared their seat of empire. On the left, far off, rises the rugged chain of Appennines, and on the other side a shining expanse of ocean terminates the view. It was upon this vast surface so many illustrious actions were performed, and I know not where a mighty people could have chosen a grander theatre. Here were space for the march of large armies, and verge enough for encampments; levels for martial games, and room for that variety of roads and causeways that led from the capital of Latin. How many triumphant legions have trodden these pavements! How many captive kings! What throngs of cars and chariots once glittered on their surface! savage animals dragged from the interior of Africa, and the ambassadors of Indian princes, followed by their exotic train, hastening to implore the favour of the senate. During many ages, this eminence commanded, almost every day, such illustrious scenes, but all are vanished; the splendid tumult is passed away; silence and desolation remain. Dreary flats thinly scattered over with flex, and barren hillocks crowned by solitary towers, were the only objects we perceived for several miles. Now and then, we passed a few black, ill favoured sheep straggling by the way's side, near a ruined sepulchre, just such animals as an ancient would have sacrificed to the *manes*. Sometimes we crossed a brook, whose ripplings were the only sounds which broke the general stillness, and observed the shepherd's huts on its banks, propped up with broken pedestals and marble frizes. I entered one of them, whose owner was abroad, tending his herd, and began writing upon the sand, and murmuring a melancholy song. Perhaps the dead listened to me from their narrowed cells. The living I can answer for—they were far enough removed.—*Beckford's Italy.*

Anecdote.—A pleasant and striking instance of the miscalculation of impression is recorded in the history of Prince Lee Boo: who being brought from an uncivilized island of Asia into this country, was delighted and enraptured with all he saw of the conveniences, accommodations, and facilities of civilized life. Seeing how full of admiration he was at all the ordinary and familiar contrivances for human convenience, his importers and friends took it for granted that he would be still more rapt in astonishment at the sight of that which to themselves was extraordinary and new; so they took him to see Lunardi's ascent in a balloon, which to the people of this country, was then a novelty. They were, however, disappointed in their expectations; for the young foreigner merely remarked, that he thought it very foolish for a man to fly in the air like a bird, when there were so many convenient and agreeable conveyances for him on land. Thus it is with the luxurious and highly-stimulated inhabitants of the metropolis; they may and must have a relish for many stimulants which the quieter and less excited care little about. He that eats fat bacon, and savings upon a gave, would not relish caviare: this is no proof of any natural want of taste, but merely shows that his palate has not been trained up to that point. It might be worth while for those who pride themselves on their refined taste, and who look contemptuously down on others on account of their want of taste, to enter more particularly into this day of inquiry, in order to ascertain whether their own superiority of taste be any thing more than the result of the repeated application of stimulants.

HAPPINESS.

True happiness is not the growth of earth,
The toil is irnitless if you seek it there;
'Tis an exotic of celestial birth,
And never blooms but in celestial air.

Sweet plant of paradise! its seeds are sown
In here and there a mind of heavenly mould;
It rises slow, and buds, but never is known
To blossom forth—the climate is too cold.

Oh, may my erring wishes learn to rise
Beyond the transient bliss which earth bestows;
Stretch forth my wings, and gain my native skies—
There happiness in full perfection grows.

[*London Baptist Magazine.*

Order in the disposition of Time.—"If every part of time has its duty," says Dr. Johnson, "the hour will call into remembrance its proper engagement. I have not practised all this prudence myself, but *I have suffered much for want of it*; and I would have you, by timely recollection, and *steady resolution*, escape from these evils which have lain heavy upon me."

This advice is particularly important to the student, for whose benefit we may add the following, from one of Lord Chatham's letters to his nephew:

"If you do not rise early, you never can make any progress worth talking of: and another rule is, if you do not *set apart your hours of reading*, and never suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, *your days will slip through your hands unprofitably and frivolously.*"

From an official return it appears that there are 16,000 benefit societies in England.

Sir Colin Campbell.—About six weeks before the battle of Assaye, General Wellesley thought it necessary to obtain possession of an important fort, named Ahmedaugger. It was taken by a most gallant escalade: in the thick of the assault, General Wellesley saw a young officer, who had reached the top of the 'very lofty wall,' thrust off by the enemy, and falling through the air from a great height. General Wellesley had little doubt that he must have been severely wounded, if not killed, by the fall; but hastened to inquire the name and fate of the gallant young fellow, and had the satisfaction of seeing him in a moment after, comparatively little injured, again mounting to the assault. Next morning the General sent for him—offered to attach him to his staff as brigade-major—and from that hour through all his fields and fortunes, even down to the conquest of Paris—continued him in his personal family and friendship, and used sometimes to observe that the first time he had ever seen him was in the air; that young officer is now Sir Colin Campbell—knight commander of the Bath, a major-general in the army, and governor of Nova Scotia! We record with pleasure, this act of justice to a brave and distinguished officer, whose subsequent services have fully justified his own early promise, and the generous patronage of his illustrious commander.—*Quarterly Review.*

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

A grand musical festival was given in Westminster Abbey, London, on 24th June, in which nearly three hundred performers took part. The instrumental performers consisted of 30 violins, 20 tenors, 18 violoncellos, 18 double basses, 8 flutes, 2 octave flutes, 12 oboes, 8 clarionets, 12 bassoons, 12 horns, 8 trumpets, 9 trombones, 2 orphiclides, 2 serpents, 1 side drum, 2 kettle drums, and 2 tower drums; and the vocal department was equally strong, as in the semi chorus there were 12 soprani, 8 alti, 8 tenori, and 12 bassi; there being in the full chorus, 112 soprani, 60 alti, 52 tenori, and 88 bassi. Among the pieces performed was Haydn's Oratorio of the Creation, the effect of which is said to have been grand and sublime beyond description.

LINES,

Written after hearing the Choral Music and Coronation Anthem in Westminster Abbey, June 26, 1834.

It is full fifty years since I heard last,
Handel, thy solemn and divinest strain
Roll through the long nave of this pillar'd fane,
Now seeming as if scarce a year had pass'd:
And there He sat, who then wore England's Crown,
The pious Father—for the soul of Prynne†
Had not revis'd to judge these scenes a sin—
He who has long to silent dust gone down,
A man of sorrows, though a King.

And there,
In graceful youth, stood the same Kingdom's Heir,
He also to the dust gone down—and now
The Diadem shines on his living brow,
Who then was part of that fair progeny,
On which a Mother gaz'd, and with a sigh,
Bless'd as she gaz'd, as some sad melody
Stole to her heart, and fill'd her eyes with tears.

When I look back on the departed years,
And many silent summits pass'd away,
Since youth, beneath the jocund morning star,
Panted, with ardent hope, his race to run,—
Ah! now unmindful that I now am gray,
And my race almost run,—in this same lane,
I hear those Hallelujahs peal again,
Peal and expire, and while upon my ear,
The mighty [illegible] swells, full blest and clear,
I muse and the holy harmony,
On thoughts of other worlds, and songs which never die.

W. L. BOWLES.

† Prynne, the Puritan, who wrote folios against profane anthems and cathedral music.

Pitt and Burke.—I never could read a page of Burke without fully concurring with him in almost every word he said: indeed I can recollect no passage in which I differed from him. Pitt was a man of abstract notions, who knew not how to accommodate himself to the working of the human heart and human character. Burke saw society in all its fermenting operations—its flames, its clouds, its vapours, and its subsidings. Burke had read every thing; Pitt had scarce read any thing except acts of Parliament, state papers, and finance documents. Burke's mind was an array of imagery; Pitt had no imagery at all. The vicissitudes he was passed in their days, and I watched all they said and did.—*Sir E. Brydges's Autobiography.*

Official Talent's frequently Technical.—A vast proportion of official talents is factitious. We see men do well in office, who, when the aids of office are gone, become mere ciphers. Even Pitt himself fell fathoms deep when the aids of office were gone. This is a proof of the want of genius and imagination. We have great men now who give themselves the most insulting and insufferable airs from the station and wealth into which the corruption and base intrigues of their immediate ancestors have placed them, who have never up to this moment produced one instance of positive talent or virtue. They have none of the claims to superiority which can justify or palliate aristocratical influence. Better that there should be no aristocracy than that such men should have dominion. Great families, though they have many obscure periods in a course of generations, yet always break out at intervals and show their brilliant lights. Men may by their own personal merits be entitled to obtain even the highest ranks, but they who have neither personal merit nor ancient nobility of distinction are not to be endured. I cannot see why men should be rewarded for robbing the public purse. But what if, into the bargain their evil counsels have gone far to ruin the glory and prosperity of the nation?—*Ibid.*

Lauriston relates among other anecdotes of Napoleon's sojourn at the camp of Boulogne, a remarkable instance of intrepidity, on the part of two English sailors. These men had been prisoners at Verdun, from whence they made their escape, and arrived at Boulogne, without having been discovered on the road, notwithstanding the vigilance with which all English were watched. They remained at Boulogne for some time, without money, and unable to effect their escape. They had no hope of getting aboard a boat, on account of the strict watch kept on vessels of every kind. They however made a boat of little pieces of wood, which they put together as well as they could, having no other tools but their knives. They covered it with a piece of sail cloth. It was only three or four feet wide, and not much longer, and so slight that a man could easily carry it on his shoulders. So powerful a passion is the love of home and liberty! Certain of being shot if discovered; almost equally sure of being drowned if they put to sea, they nevertheless resolved to attempt crossing the channel in their fragile skiff. Perceiving an English frigate, within sight of the coast, they pushed off and endeavored to reach her. They had not gone a hundred toises from the shore, when they were seen by the Custom House officers, who pursued and brought them back. The news of this adventure spread through the camp, where the extraordinary courage of the two sailors were the subject of general remark.—The circumstance reached the Emperor's ears. He wished to see the men, and they were conducted to his presence along with their little boat. Napoleon, whose imagination was struck by every thing extraordinary, could not conceal his surprise at so bold a project, undertaken with such feeble means of execution. "Is it really true," said the Emperor to them, "that you thought of crossing the sea in this?" "Sire," said they "if you doubt it, give us leave to go, and you shall see us depart." "I will, you are bold and enterprising men; I admire courage wherever I meet with it. But you shall not hazard your lives—you are at liberty: and more than that, I will cause you to be put on board an English ship. When you return to London, say how I esteem brave men, even when they are my enemies." Rapp, who with Lauriston, Daroc, and many others were present at this scene, were not a little astonished at the Emperor's generosity. If the men had not been brought before him, they would have been shot as spies: instead of which they obtained their liberty, and Napoleon gave several pieces of gold to each."

An Active Youth.—In May 1833, the British brig Active landed at Philadelphia, and brought, among other passengers, a young Englishman, named Newman, who disembarked without a cent of money in the world, and possessing nothing else but the clothes he stood in. A week after his arrival, he was seen in the market without shoes, stocking, hat, or coat, and with only one sleeve to his shirt, and gnawing a bunch of radishes. Yet such was the activity of his disposition, and the facilities [illegible] in the city of brotherly love for the display of his active nature, that he soon furnished himself with clothes, money, jewels, &c., boarded in a hotel, and kept the best of company. He went to Standard, Conn. where he stopped awhile, and figured somewhat largely, often hiring horses and gigs, (some of which, by-the-by, he never returned;) but a mystery seemed to hang over the means by which he "raised the wind" to meet his expenses, for he was never known to apply himself to any of the dull pursuits of life styled business. Yesterday, he stood in the Police Office, charged with forging a check for 700 dollars on Arnold & Rose, 9 Cedar-street. He had formed an acquaintance with a highly respectable British officer named Bedford, a young gentleman named Douglas, son of a lawyer in Philadelphia, and a young person possessed of an independant fortune named Randolph. Their acquaintance began in the steamboat, coming from Philadelphia, and they subsequently boarded together at the Philadelphia Hotel. Yesterday morning, Newman gave Randolph the check, and asked him to present it at the Union Bank, and meet him with the money on the Exchange. The forgery was so badly executed that it was immediately detected, and Randolph was taken to Mr. Arnold. Newman, who was on the watch, immediately ran down Exchange street, and was seen by Benjamin F. Phelps, of New Rochelle, who recognized him as a horse thief and pursued him, but without success. Randolph was then taken to the Police Office, and committed to Bridewell for offering to pass the check. A plan was then laid by Homan and Huntington, and in the course of the day, the latter arrested Newman, who stands fully committed. It is but justice to state, that captain Bedford, as soon as he became acquainted with the character of Newman, did his utmost to assist the officers in capturing him.—*New-York paper.*

Important to snuff-takers.—A London paper says, that a gentleman in Devonshire has invented what he calls a snuff-pistol. It has two barrels, and being applied to the nose, and touching the spring under the fore-finger, both nostrils are instantly filled, and a sufficient quantity driven up the head to last the whole day.

The following lines are taken from the Album of the Hotel in the vicinity of the Falls of Niagara:

NIAGARA.

Flow on forever, in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty. God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud
Mantles around thy feet. And he doth give
Thy voice of thunder, power to speak of him
Eternally, bidding the lip of man
Keep silence, and upon thy rocky altar pour
Incense of sweet music.

Lydia H. Sigourney.
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 5th, 1834.

SUMMARY.

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, August 5.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED.

The rubicon is passed, the step from Slavery to Freedom has been taken, a step which for confidence and honest boldness stands unequalled in the Annals of the World;—and we sincerely trust that the movement has been effected with the same ease and security in the other British Colonies that it has been in this. For then this act of liberty and humanity will, as it must, peculiarly distinguish the reign of our beloved Monarch, William the Fourth—even though his period of Sovereignty was unmarked by any other of those memorable events for which it is so justly esteemed.

The eventful first day of August, 1834, a period looked for in all the British West India Colonies with the excited feelings of hope and fear—hope by those in bondage for a relief from thraldom; fear on the part of the owners lest that liberty which was to become general would be the means of leading the newly emancipated, to acts unbecoming Men and Christians. The Month preceding passed as its precursors, without, as might have been anticipated, any preparations being made to celebrate so grand an era. The first of August came, a day on which in this Island alone, near four thousand beings received their freedom from a domestic slavery which had been perpetual. The change was gradual, was peaceable; and none but those conscious of the work which the lapse of a few hours, nay moments, was effecting, and familiar with the habits of the people, could fancy such an event was taking place. The day was as remarkable for quietude, exemption from labour and solemnity as that which marks the Sabbath in every Christian land.—The only bustle perceptible was in the preparation for attending public worship, which His Excellency the Governor most wisely ordered to be performed—thereby dedicating it wholly to God, the giver and the doer of this great work. The Churches and other places of public worship throughout the Island were crowded to excess—every possible accommodation being afforded to the coloured people. From every quarter we hear of their orderly, nay mere their exemplary behaviour; for those assembled in the parish Church of Pembroke—upwards we think of Four Hundred—we say with much satisfaction that in the many churches and chapels and other places of worship, of various denominations of Christians which we have visited, we have never seen a more orderly, a more becoming or a more attentive congregation. The solemn occasion on which they were assembled, had evidently wrought much on their minds; and the affectionate, good and wholesome advice of their Pastor will it is hoped have a proper and lasting effect.

Four days of universal freedom have now passed; and four days of more perfect order, regularity and quiet have these famed peaceful Isles never witnessed; the opinion which this change would cause in the Slaves of this Island, long since expressed when even the Anti-Slavery Society was in its infancy, by a person then and now high in office in this Colony, has been to the letter realized. In one instance only have we heard of any thing like a general and public ebullition of feeling, and this consisted in those recently liberated in St. George, meeting on the square in that town, on Saturday morning, and giving three long and loud huzzas, and then dispersing, each to his respective home and occupation.

It must have been a gladsome, a heartfelt sight to all slave-owners to witness the devout and reverential mien of their late dependants in the House of God—and their steady and orderly conduct since; to feel that the instruction which they had diligently extended to them, had so well fitted them to receive the great boon of Freedom which circumstances have enabled them to grant at so early a period.

Thus has commenced this wonderful change, and it is expected from a people who have shown so much discretion on the occasion that a similar line of conduct will be pursued by them—as a reward to their Masters who have given up a part of the compensation, by extending to them all the benefits which they could possibly confer under the Imperial Act, so well as an example to the West India Colonies.

Famine in Thurles.—We have heard from a Thurles correspondent, on whose authority we [illegible] that a great concourse of people (more [illegible]) that town on Monday, headed by a man who bore a pole, to which was affixed a loaf of bread. The half-famished creatures conducted themselves with great decorum, and said that they made the display in that peaceable manner for the first time, in order that the gentry and respectable and wealthy inhabitants of the town should timely take their wretched condition into consideration; but if their appeals either for food or employment were not attended to, they should have recourse to those means pointed out by the law of nature. A subscription on a large scale has been set on foot, to provide food and employment for them. Unless some legislative means be quickly employed, this evil will spread.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

A tract of land, comprising 1350 acres, in the county of Cork, is offered to pensioners and small farmers, in divisions of 10 acres each, gratis for 3 years, after which a rent will be imposed commensurate with the produce of the soil.

Henry Grattan, Esq. M. P. has addressed the people of Meath, exhorting them to assemble in every parish, and petition against the re-enactment of the Coercion Bill.

There are now in the House of Peers more than sixty noblemen whose age exceeds the "three score and ten years" which the inspired writer speaks of as the usual boundary of the life of man. By the death of Lord Wedehouse, which occurred last week, the venerable Lord Stowell has become the father of the house; his lordship is now, we believe, in his eighty-ninth year. There are many other Peers whose age varies from eighty to eighty-five.

Lord Egremont gave a real old English dinner at Petworth Park, a short time ago, to 3500 women and children of Petworth and the surrounding parishes. There were 1190 stone of beef and 800 plum puddings. The table reached nearly a mile, and there were supposed to be 10,000 persons of all ranks to witness the joyous *fete*, most of whom participated in old English sports, provided for their amusement. A grand display of fire-works closed the happy day.

Gloucester Lodge, the house at Old Brompton formerly occupied by Mr. Canning, has been taken for Don Carlos and his suite.

Captain Hugh Piget, R. N., on whom a long court martial has been sitting on charges preferred by Lieut. Walker, and acquitted, has since been created a Knight of the Bath.

The town of Leeds, which in 1816 was assessed at £90,000, is now valued at £190,000.

Mr. Powell, the unhappy gentleman who shot himself, in consequence, as it has been supposed, of hearing of the death of his son through a fall from his horse at Ascot, had the affliction of losing all his sons, five in number, in the course of a year!

A meeting of native highlanders, who are known to be well affected towards the Church of Scotland, took place in Glasgow on Wednesday evening, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature, and sending an address to his Majesty and Earl Grey expressive of their attachment to the Church Establishment, and stating what good effects have risen to the Highlands of Scotland from the Church establishment there. The meeting appointed a committee to carry the resolutions into effect.

Quick Work.—The steam boat Dundee, of 1209 tons, and 300 horse power, lately accomplished the voyage from London to Dundee, and *vice versa*, in *three days and eleven hours*, the distance being upwards of *nine hundred and fifty miles*—averaging at the rate of nearly eleven knots and a half an hour. This is said to have been a feat unparalleled in the annals of Steam Navigation.

The Orkney Islands in Pawn.—Mr. Anker, on looking over some old deeds and records belonging to the Danish Crown at Copenhagen, has found that G. Britain holds the Orkney Islands only in pawn; that they were consigned to England in lieu of a dowry for a Danish Princess, married to one of our English Kings, upon condition that these Islands should be restored to Denmark whenever the debt, for which they were pledged, should be discharged. Therefore, as the price of and value of money have undergone such considerable alteration since this happened, it is in the power of Denmark, for a very small sum, to claim possession of the Orkney Islands.

The storm which was so seriously felt in England on the 14th inst. was most tremendous in the northern parts of France. Many houses and farm buildings were struck by the lightning, and, with their contents consumed, and even standing crops became a prey to the devouring element, which the French journals describe as having for a time formed one grand dome of fire.

Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.

A decree of the new Grenadian Congress, approved 25th May, authorizes the President to receive propositions from any individual or company which may offer them, for the construction of a rail road or only a carriage road, across the Isthmus of Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to be commenced within two years at farthest from the date of the contract. As a remuneration to the contractors for the construction of the road, it is proposed to grant them the proceeds of the same, for 10 to 15 years, according to the description of road which may be stipulated for in the contract. The maximum rates of toll are specified in an appendix to the decree. There shall be granted to the contractors, by way of further compensation, 20,000 acres of new lands in the Isthmus, which shall be free from taxes (except local) for 20 years, and the occupants of which shall not be called into military service, except in case of foreign invasion. The cultivation of these lands must be commenced within one year from the date of the grant. In accordance with this decree, President Santander, under date of the 27th May, invites proposals for the said undertaking, either from Colombians or foreigners, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations, before the 15th of January next. Those who forward proposals, should designate to some person in Bogota the powers necessary to the concluding of a contract. If we mistake not, here is a fine opening for the enterprise of some of our citizens.—*N. York Journal of Commerce.*

BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 9.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey rose, evidently labouring under very strongly wrought feelings. He said, "My lords,"—The noble earl was so much affected as to be unable to proceed. The noble lords on the opposition side cheered several times, in order to afford him time to collect himself. He made several attempts to proceed, but being unable, he, after standing for full three minutes, sat down amidst general cheering. The scene was exceedingly affecting.)

The Duke of Wellington rose and presented a number of petitions in favour of the church.

Earl Grey again rose, and it was evident that he had not even then recovered his usual calm deportment. He said, my lords, I really feel quite ashamed—(cheering)—of the excess of feeling which I have shewn upon this occasion. (Loud cheering.) My lords, in rising to propose that you should agree to the report which has just been brought up, I have to state that I no longer do so, as a minister of the crown, but as an individual member of the legislature, strongly impressed with the necessity of passing the act, in order to strengthen the hands and enlarge the powers of the government in Ireland. The ground upon which that bill is founded, I have before had opportunities of stating to your lordships. Reflection has confirmed me in that opinion, and it has been, I can assure your lordships, most painfully wrung from me by a general consideration of all the circumstances connected with the situation of Ireland, as they have come before me by public dispatches from the lord lieutenant, and from communications made from different quarters. Those documents, my lords, have been laid on the table of the house, and the result, upon the whole, is a sincere conviction on my part, that Ireland cannot be safely left to the ordinary protection of the law, but that government must be armed with some extraordinary powers. But, my lords, on this occasion it will be naturally expected by your lordships that some explanation of the circumstances which have produced the situation in which I now stand is requisite. * * * Questions have arisen, and disclosures have been called for, on what has passed in the confidential communications of ministers between themselves or their subordinates. I will not say that in the course of the discussion on this measure that there may not have been different views taken by different parties, and that some members of the administration have separated from it, and the affairs of the government, at all times difficult, have become absolutely impossible to be carried on. It was with considerable pain and surprise that I heard it stated by those, who I think ought to be anxious, above all party considerations, to preserve the peace of Ireland—anxious to preserve the first privileges of the government—it was with the greatest astonishment that I heard them in support of a motion of an hon. member of the other house, call for the production of documents which were not of a nature to be laid before the house. The letters in question were not addressed to me as a minister of the crown, but were of a secret and confidential nature, and whatever may have transpired respecting these communications, I do not think that the nature of them was such, that the production of them could properly be called for. The statements respecting them were made without my knowledge, but the effect was this—a member of the other house having been put in possession of the fact of this communication, made use of it to bring a charge against government, stating that the production of these documents were absolutely necessary to justify the passing of that bill, and charging a member of the government with a breach of faith, vacillation, and inconsistency, contrary to all precedents and the proceedings in this house. The consequence of this has been, that my noble friend, the chancellor of the exchequer, (I have the permission of his majesty to state these facts,) who has the conduct of the affairs of government in the other house, and who had been fully impressed with the opinion of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and who felt how much of the grounds, upon which this bill was proposed, was swept from under him, felt, in consequence of what had passed in the other house, that he could not, with satisfaction to himself, continue in the situation which he then held. The consequence was, that yesterday morning I received a letter from my noble friend, containing his resignation, and in a personal interview with him, having ascertained that his resolution was final, I submitted his resignation to his majesty. It then became necessary for me to consider what I should do. I had long felt the difficulties of the situation in which I was placed, that it was so painful, and so much above the remaining strength and energy which I possess, that I have long wished to retire from office. * * * In March last I completed my 70th year, and at that time, though I might be able to discharge the ordinary duties of office, yet felt it was impossible—that it would be too much for the strength of any man, at least of mine, blessed though I am with health. (Hear, hear.) I felt, however, in the difficult circumstances in which I was placed, that I would be justified in retiring from office. That intention I abandoned. The places of those who left the ministry were filled up, and I had hopes that we could have gone on, till the measures then before parliament were completed. Then arose this new circumstance, which has deprived me of the assistance of the chancellor of the exchequer, the leading member of government in the commons, on whom my whole confidence rested, and without whom I felt it was impossible that government could go on. Former breaches had weakened it. This new breach has placed us in a situation in which I cannot hope, to any useful purpose, to continue in the situation which I hold. To receive my noble friend's resignation, I felt myself impelled by necessity—there was no alternative left—but to tender at the same time my own resignation. Those resignations have been accepted by his majesty, and I now discharge the duties of my office, only till such time as his majesty can supply my place.—I have endeavoured to uphold the principles on which the government was formed, namely, peace—reform—retrenchment. I appeal to the people whether these promises have not been kept. (Hear.) I am sure, my lords, that this house will not say any pledge given by me has not been most faithfully proved. Peace has been preserved. He found the country in a most difficult position with regard to its foreign policy. The noble marquis (Londonderry) shakes his head, but I shall be most willing to enter fully into the question with him at any time that he may bring it forward. We leave the peace of Europe with greater probabilities of its duration than have been for a length of time. We have reduced the expenses of all the establishments of the country, we have taken off four millions and a half from the taxation of the country, and we are the more entitled to praise for that, because they succeeded the great and meritorious reductions made by the noble duke opposite, and former governments, from whom I am not desirous to abstract an iota of praise. My lords, places to an enormous amount have been abolished. The patronage of the crown had been diminished to what many of your lordships may consider a most inconvenient state; and, as a minister of the crown, my only doubt is whether that principle has not been carried too far. (Loud cheers.) With respect to the internal state of the country, your lordships must recollect in what state it was when we acceded to office. My lords, we now leave it in good circumstances in every respect. Trade in a sound and healthy state; the manufactories generally employed; the credit of the country greatly improved; the revenue increasing; and all, with the exception of one interest—the agricultural interest, and to them the landlords themselves must give relief by a reduction of the rents, in a general healthy and greatly improved state.—I have stated to you the reasons of my resignation, and I review with satisfaction all that I have done, and the success that has attended my endeavours and the state generally, in which I now take leave of office. My lords, it has been said, nay, it has often been repeated, that nothing has been done to those who have been in the habit of throwing out such insinuations. I would put the question, was the reform of parliament nothing? Did the settlement of the slave trade amount to nothing? Was the settlement of the East India question and the opening up of the trade of that country and its neighbours to the reduction of the British merchant? Was the settlement of the bank question nothing? Were the various improvements in the law, the merit of all which belonged to the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, nothing? Was the reform in the Irish church to be called nothing? and looking at the list I have mentioned, can it be said, with any degree of truth, that the affair of Ireland have been neglected. I appeal confidently to the country, now that I am leaving the service of his gracious majesty, whether during the time I have served him much has not been done, and the only regret I feel in leaving, is that those measures for the amendment of the poor laws, and the settlement of tithes in Ireland, have not been brought to a final conclusion. My lords, the latter bill, if suffered to pass, will, I firmly believe, do more towards the pacification of Ireland, than any other thing that we have introduced. (Cheers.) I leave the government, at least, with the satisfaction of having done the best in my power, for the purpose of carrying into effect those measures of reform and retrenchment which I have considered necessary for the peace of the country. (Hear, hear.) I have incurred every species of opposition. I have been attacked for not going far enough on the one hand, and on the other for having gone too far. My situation has not been an enviable one, standing as I did in this house deprived of the natural support which a minister of the crown has a right to expect. I feel myself that in such a situation the government has done as much for the redemption of their pledges as it was possible men could do; in fact, we have done more in the short space of time that we have held the reins of government than has ever been done before in the space of half a century. The noble earl concluded by stating that the appointment of his brother to the see of Hereford was the act of the King, and by saying, that he did not think it advisable, under circumstances, to proceed further with the coercion bill, and with the Irish tithe bill, till a new administration was formed, but that he should on Friday move the second reading of the poor law amendment bill, which he hoped to carry to a successful termination. The noble earl was loudly cheered on taking his seat.

The Duke of WELLINGTON—My Lords, the noble earl has stated to your lordships, with great clearness, his own reasons for resigning office; but, begging the noble Earl's pardon, he has left untouched the reasons which have induced his noble colleague (Althorp) to abandon the service of his sovereign. I am surprised at this, because, if ever there were men who were bound by a kind of necessity to continue in the service of their sovereign, those men were the noble earl and his collegues. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.)—The noble earl had referred to the speech of a right hon. friend of mine (Sir R. Peel) which had been delivered in the other house, as embarrassing his government, and consequently leading to the noble earl's resignation of office. I quite concur with the noble earl in the propriety of preserving secrecy in all confidential correspondence. But my right hon. friend only begged the right hon. Secretary for Ireland would let the house of commons know what had passed in the way of correspondence between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the government here, relative to the renewal of the bill for the suppression of disturbances in that country. The right hon. gent. (Mr. Littleton) had stated that only certain parts of that correspondence were intended to be produced—as much as would, in the opinion of his majesty's government, justify the renewal of the measure; and a noble lord (Althorp) had said that the opinion of the lord lieutenant was, that the bill ought to be renewed, but without certain clauses. These facts, my lords, prove that there does exist correspondence which has passed between the lord lieutenant of Ireland and his majesty's government, relative to the renewal of this measure, which has not yet been laid on your lordships' table. I therefore, my lords, maintain that my right hon. friend was perfectly justified in demanding the production of the whole of the correspondence on this subject. It is proper, my lords, that those who object to the passing of this bill should have the whole correspondence before them which passed between the Irish government and his majesty's ministers. It is due, also, to ministers themselves, in justification of their own character.—My lords, I am sorry to say it, but my conviction is, that the noble earl, and the noble lord in the other house, have no grounds whatever for deserting his majesty's service.—The noble earl has spoken of the excited state in which the country was when he and his colleagues accepted office; but, begging the earl's pardon, I must tell him that he has forgotten to state that all the populous towns throughout the country were at that time paraded by large bodies of men having political objects in view. This is one reason which I could give for the state of the country at the time the noble earl took office.—The noble earl had boasted of what his government had done for the country. My lords, I hesitate not to say this; that during the three years and a half that the noble earl had presided over his Majesty's councils, there has been more bloodshed in this country than there was from the year 1790 down to 1830. —(Expressions of dissent from the Ministerial side of the house.)—The noble earl has also talked of the prosperous state of affairs in other countries—of the peaceful state of Europe generally at this moment. My lords, I maintain that the peace of Europe is not more secure at this time than it was when I quitted office. In point of fact, Europe is in a more unsettled state now than when the noble earl assumed the reins of government. At that time he declared, in the hearing of your lordships, that non-interference in the affairs of other countries was one of the three great principles on which his government should be conducted. Now, my lords, I ask how far has the noble earl redeemed this promise? Does not every part of Europe complain of the intervention of this country in its affairs? Was not the quadruple alliance a breach of the noble earl's promise of non-intervention? My lords, I do say that this country had no right whatever to interfere in the affairs of Spain and Portugal. —In those instances in which I had opposed the measures of the noble earl, it had been solely because I did not approve of them. This I can say, that I was always most anxious to support the noble earl whenever I could.

The LORD CHANCELLOR considered the observations of the noble Duke (Wellington) at once extraordinary and uncalled for. With reference to the speech of the noble earl (Grey) he had never heard one less calculated to excite angry feelings, or less calculated to kindle and increase political animosity—he had never heard an Address more touching in painting, more candid in profession, more fair and open to disclosure—one in which blame against any body, but more particularly against the Noble Duke, was more cautiously and carefully shunned. His noble friend had stated his reasons for his unhappy resolution—for so he must call it—of retiring from office—a resolution which no man could deplore more sincerely than he did. * * * His noble friend, in taking leave of his colleagues on the one side, and his opponents on the other, indulged in a retrospect of what he had done for his Country, and of what he could trust to in his retirement for the continuance of his name in veneration among his friends and countrymen—his noble friend had taken the opportunity, much exasperated as he was by the foulest and falsest calumnies that a public man had ever had to struggle against—to step aside and overwhelm his base and malignant calumniators by telling to the world the simple truth, that he retired from office, he and his family, not only not richer, but absolutely poorer, than he was before his accession to power. * * * On one point on which the noble duke had touched, he fully concurred with him, and he would take leave to say, that of all men who had ever held office, the present Ministry would be the most without excuse, if they could think of leaving the service of their King and their Country through an unavoidable necessity—this had ever been his opinion since he came into office, and he felt that he should not discharge his duty, if, at all sacrifices of his comfort—at all abandonment of his own ease—at the destruction, if so it might be, of his own peace of mind, he did not stand by that gracious Monarch and that Country, whose support, whose cordial and hearty support, he had received during the three years and a half of which he had been a member of the Government—after having said this he need not add that he (the Lord Chancellor) had not tendered his resignation. * * * According to the opinion of the noble Duke, no sufficient explanation had been given of the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—He could only say he differed widely with his noble friend (Lord Althorp) as to his resignation—he did not think he ought to have resigned—he however cast no blame, he imputed none—he highly esteemed his noble friend, but he could not follow his example. That example was not followed by any other member of the Government, save the noble Earl at its head.—[The Lord Chancellor then replied to various remarks of the Duke of Wellington, and defended the Ministerial conduct of Earl Grey. In conclusion, he observed:—] I must again express my deep regret—and in this I am sure I shall for once have a majority of your lordships with me—that the determination of my noble friend to retire from office, is final. To you and to the country at large it must be a subject of deep sorrow that my noble friend, with his robust understanding, with his firm temper, his manly feelings, his undiminished ability, his purely honorable mind, with every quality of the head and heart in which he excels almost all the statesmen of our time, with all these qualities remaining to him in as absolute perfection as ever—and I who have the happiness of knowing him in private—I who live with him in daily and almost hourly communication—can give my glad and unhesitating testimony to the fact, that never since I have known him:—which is now about thirty years—never was his intellect more perfect or his vigour and capacity more capable of holding and directing the helm of the state than at the present moment—(great cheering)—That my noble friend should now court retirement, which in spite of all he has said I hold to be premature, will be looked upon as a cruel calamity to the country, of which he is one of the choicest ornaments, and one of whose most precious and valuable possessions is the public character of my venerable and Noble Friend. (cheers.)

The country still continues without a government, and without any immediate prospect of a Government being formed. The attempt of Lord Melbourne to make up an Administration out of the wreck of the Grey Cabinet is understood to have been signally unsuccessful.—*Globe.*

Nothing is yet arranged about a new ministry. Not even the preliminary steps have been taken. After Lord Melbourne had announced the failure of all his attempts to *restore* the administration, Earl Grey was, we understand, applied to, to see his late colleagues, and try what could be done. They all met his Lordship, except Lord Althorp, but the result was the same as that of Lord Melbourne's negociations—namely that nothing could be done.—*Post.*

Nothing further has transpired respecting the formation of a new Cabinet. It was pretty currently reported at the West end of the Town, this morning, that Lord Brougham was to have the Premiership, and Lord Denman go to the Woolsack. We understand that Lord Melbourne has gone down to Windsor.—*Standard.*

LONDON, July 11.—The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Althorp, Mr. Secretary Rice, the Rt. Hon. C. Grant, Lord Holland, the Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, and Mr. Abercromby, were in frequent communications yesterday.

His Majesty held a Levee at St. James' Palace on Wednesday, which was thinly attended. Lieutenant Governor Arcelas Young, of Prince Edward Island, was presented by Mr. Secretary Rice, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Governor Young.

Her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, landed at Rotterdam on the 6th July, and soon after proceeded to the Hague.

We (Sun) *learn from private sources of information that Don Pedro is going on successful at Lisbon.*

The German papers contain nothing worth mention, with the exception of an article dated from the banks of the Danube, by which it would appear that Russia is not a little uneasy at the increase of the English squadron in the Mediterranean. The writer states, however, that "it must not be thought that she is afraid of England in her present state; she would not dread her even united with France." This reminds us of Bob Acres *in the play, who, when trembling with apprehension at the idea of being shot in a duel, cocked his hat fiercely, stuck his arms a-kimbo, and boldly cried out "Who's afraid?" Should things ever come to an extremity between Russia, France and England, we have no doubt that the former, despite her present valorous boast, would feel her courage, like that of* Acres, *"oozing out" at her "finger ends."*—London Paper.

The accounts from Bengal, Madras, Mauritius, and other parts in India, represent the shipping interest as suffering most severely, owing to the numerous vessels there not being able to procure freight, although they offered to take it at an exceedingly low rate.

The wool trade in Glasgow and Stirling, and in the surrounding districts, is very dull at present, especially in the manufacture of worsted shawls and blankets. The reason is the high prices of wool, without a corresponding advance in the price of goods. In Stirlingshire there are few manufactories in which the whole of the weaving looms are going, on account of the masters waiting for a reduction in the price of wool, when the new clip is brought to the market. A few years ago the weaving of worsted shawls was a very flourishing business; the men employed in it made from 18s. to 20s. per week. At present when they are so fortunate as to get work, they are making from 9s. to 14s.

Accounts of the wheat from all the agricultural districts are of the most flattering description; and should the present splendid weather continue, an early and productive harvest may be confidently looked forward to.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Long Suit.—The longest lawsuit ever heard of in England was between the heir of Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, on the one part, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley on the other, respecting certain possessions not far from Wotton-Under-Edge, in the county of Gloucester. It commenced at the end of the reign of Edward IV., and was pending till the reign of James I., when a compromise took place, it having lasted above 120 years.

UNITED STATES.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

Burning of the Convent in Charlestown, Mass.

(From the New-York Observer, Aug. 16.)

On Monday night of last week, a mob in Charlestown, Mass. set fire to the Ursuline convent in that town and burnt it to the ground. We copy from our Boston papers the particulars of the disgraceful outrage. It seems that a young lady, Elizabeth Harrison, the daughter of a gentleman in this city who had been sent to the nunnery to complete her education, became so pleased with the place and its inmates, as to be induced to take the black veil; that subsequently, either becoming disatisfied, or under the influence of temporary derangement, she left the institution in the garb of a nun, and sought protection in the house of Mr. Edward Cutter, a gentleman in the neighborhood, who, at her request, conveyed her to the residence of a friend in West Cambridge. In this retreat she was soon visited by her brother and Bishop Fenwick, who persuaded her to return to the nunnery, with the understanding that she would be permitted to leave the institution at any time she should choose. Soon after rumors became current that the young lady was detained in the convent against her will, and that her friends had called for her but she was not to be found. These rumours created a great excitement in the public mind, and on Monday there were indications that the lower classes of the people were preparing for some act of violence. With a view to counteract the false impression which had been produced, and to quiet the populace, Mr. Cutter, and the selectmen of Charlestown on Monday prepared statements of facts, and sent them for insertion in the Boston papers of Tuesday morning, but before the papers were issued, the Convent was in ashes.

From the Boston D. Advertiser of Wednesday.

Disgraceful Outrage.—We are called on to record one of the most scandalous acts of popular violence, ever perpetrated in this community. We announced in a postscript to our last paper, dated at a quarter past one o'clock, yesterday morning, that the Ursuline Convent, at Charlestown, was then in flames, having been set on fire by a mob assembled for the purpose. The Convent is situated on Mount Benedict, at the distance of about a mile from the central portion of Charlestown, and two or three miles from this city. The principal building was an edifice of brick, about eighty feet in length, and four stories high. Among the other buildings were a farm house and cottage. The inmates of the convent were the Lady Superior, five or six nuns, three female attendants, and from fifty to sixty children, placed there by their friends principally Protestants, for the purpose of instruction.

At a little after 11 o'clock on Monday night, an alarm of fire was given in this city and the neighboring towns, produced by the burning of several tar barrels in the neighborhood of the convent. It appears that this must have been a pre-concerted signal, for assembling, among the mass of citizens who would be collected, a large number who had entered into a combination for the destruction of the convent. A party of fifty to a hundred persons, or perhaps more, disguised by fantastic dresses and painted faces, assembled before the convent, and after warning the inmates who had all retired to rest, by loud noises and threats of violence to make their escape, proceeded to make an actual assault upon the house. The ladies of the convent, alarmed by these threats of violence, immediately awoke the children under their charge, and with them retreated from the rear of the house through the garden and made their escape to some of the neighboring dwellings. The assailants pressed the evacuation of the house with such haste, that it is said they laid violent hands on the lady superior to hasten her movements; the distress and terror of the scene were heightened by the solicitude of the nuns for one of their number, who is confined to her bed by a disease from which she is not expected to recover. The assailants forced open the doors and windows of the convent, carried most of the furniture, among which were three piano fortes, a harp and other musical instruments, into the yard, and then destroyed it. At about half-past twelve o'clock they set fire to the building in the second story, and in a short time it was entirely destroyed.

A great number of persons were assembled at the spot, and were witnesses of these transactions. We are unable to account for it, that no measures were taken to repress them. We do not learn that any magistrate or police officer came upon the ground. Several fire companies from this city, from Charlestown and from Cambridge, repaired to the scene on the first alarm, and when they ascertained the cause of the alarm a part of them returned home. A number of the fire companies however were present during the conflagration, and the effectual measures which were taken to suppress it appear to have been overruled by the great number of persons assembled, many of them evidently from a distance, for the apparent purpose of encouraging and aiding the work of destruction.

Besides the nunnery several other buildings belonging to the establishment were also burnt. The fire was deliberately communicated to the Chapel, to the Bishop's Lodge, the stables, and the old Nunnery, a large wooden building situated at a short distance from the others. It is asserted also, that the cemetery was opened, and its contents taken out and exposed to view. The work of destruction was continued until day-light, when the mob dispersed. Of the pecuniary value of the property thus destroyed we cannot give any accurate estimate. It is supposed to have cost from 50 to 150,000 dollars. It is stated that there was insurance against fire at the American Office, on the nunnery for $12,000, and on the furniture for $2,000, on a policy, however, not protecting the property against outrages of this kind.

From the Boston Morning Post of Wednesday.

At the first announciation of the designs of the incendiaries, all or nearly all the nuns swooned, and were not aroused to a sense of their dangerous situation until the heralds of destruction returned and reiterated their mission, with threats of burning the nuns with the building. The unfortunate ladies then retired to the garden, carrying with them such articles of value as were within their reach. As soon as the buildings were deserted, the assailants entered with flaming torches, and after flying through the apartments, which were fitfully illuminated by the transient but glaring blaze of the torches, they were simultaneously applied at twenty different points among the curtains and drapery of the rooms, and instantly the interior of the institution was enveloped in one general conflagration.

The astounded refugees at first gathered round the tomb, at the bottom of the garden, but were soon driven from this sanctuary by the ruthless avengers of an imaginery wrong, and were compelled to fly to the adjoining fields and neighbouring houses for safety. The mob burst open the tomb, and ransacked the coffins, but retired without offering any other outrage to the ashes of the dead. The Boston engines, which had repaired to the spot on the alarm of fire, were prevented from acting by the surrounding multitude, who, we are informed, were not less than 4,000 in number.

We understand that Mr. Runey attempted to read the riot act, but without effect; and the mobocrats did not cease from their exertions till the main building, together with the chapel, out-houses, and even the gardener's building, were destroyed. The few articles that the nuns and scholars succeeded in conveying to the garden were seized upon by the destroyers and thrown back into the flames, and nothing was rescued from ruin except what was actually attached to their persons. When the nefarious undertaking was thoroughly accomplished, fragments of fire and combustibles were collected, and a bonfire lit up as a signal of triumph.

A majority of the scholars were Protestants, some of whom have no relatives in this vicinity, and their distressing situation, being stripped of every thing, is truly lamentable.

We hope that no attempt will be made by the Catholics at retaliatory measures. This would only augment the evil tenfold, and forfeit the sympathy and allay the deep indignation which the unjustifiable outrage on Monday night has excited.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 14.

We understand that the Catholics were called together on Tuesday afternoon by Bishop Fenwick, who addressed them, in a most earnest and impressive manner. He assured them, that acts of violence, which terminated in the destruction of the Convent at Charlestown, were regarded with deep regret and indignation by their Protestant fellow citizens of Boston: that it was their duty to leave the vindication of their rights to the guardianship of the judicial tribunals and the civil authority: and that, as citizens and christians, it was equally incumbent on them to refrain from every thing which might appear to be dictated by a spirit of revenge. He concluded by solemnly enjoining on all who heard him to communicate to others the counsel which he had given to them.

The Governor of the Commonwealth, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the rioters.

Mr. David Hogg, a brother of the Ettrick Shepherd, and his family, arrived at New York last week. For many years past he has been in the employment of Sir Walter Scott, for whom he acted as Shepherd, but in consequence of the death of that illustrious individual and the breaking up his splendid establishment at Abbotsford, Mr. Hogg and his family have been obliged to seek a home in this country. We understand that they have proceeded on to Silver Lake, Pennsylvania, the property of Robert H. Rose, Esq. where the family of the late Mr. Hogg, the Poet's youngest brother, are at present comfortably settled. Mr. Hogg has been accompanied to this country by the Rev. Mr. Jardine, who will act as pastor to a Colony of his countrymen which Dr. Rose is about to establish on his beautiful and extensive property at Silver Lake. —*Albany Daily Adv.*

SAINT JOHN

Mills and Canal Company.

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

M. H. PERLEY,
Solicitor to the Company.

St. John, 10th May, 1834.

JAMES KIRK

Has received per MILLMAN *and* WAKEFIELD,

PART of his Supply of BRITISH GOODS, which is offered for sale upon low terms.

—*Also,*—

Chests INDIGO; Bags PEPPER,
Hhds. BRANDY; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
CANVAS; PAINTS, OIL, &c.

St. John, 22d April, 1834.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1834.

IT is our painful duty this day to announce the Death of the HONORABLE JOHN MURRAY BLISS, Senior Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court for this Province, who departed this life on Friday Evening last, at 10 o'clock, after an illness of about four weeks, aged 63 years.

Judge BLISS was a native of Massachusetts, in the United States, whence he removed on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and came to this Province in 1786. He practised with great success at the Bar for many years, during which time he filled the office of Solicitor General, and several other offices connected with his profession.—He represented the County of York in General Assembly for several years, and in July, 1816, was elevated to the Bench, and at the same time appointed a Member of His Majesty's Council. In 1824, on the death of the Honorable WARD CHIPMAN, then President and Commander in Chief, Judge BLISS succeeded to the Administration of the Government, and continued in office until the arrival of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS as Lieutenant Governor, a period of about a year.

Such is a brief history of the principal events in the life of this distinguished individual—but we should be wanting in the duty which we owe to the public, were we to omit the expression of those feelings of respect for the character of the deceased, which we share in common with the inhabitants of the Province at large, and which the uniform tenor of his conduct, during the many years he has been before the public eye, has so generally produced.

Whether as a Judge on the Bench, as Administrator of the Government, a Director of its Councils, or as a member of the Legislature, his manly, open and independent deportment commanded universal confidence and esteem, whilst the dignity of his demeanour and the distinguished urbanity of his manners, both in public and in private, won for him the regard of all who were brought into contact with him.

Among the members of the Profession to which he belonged, he was both revered and beloved, and as well in society at large as in public life, has left a blank which will be felt as generally, and deplored as deeply, as in the case of any individual whose loss the public could have been called on to lament.

We draw a veil over the sorrows with which such a man must be regretted by the afflicted relatives whom he has left behind him; but if public sympathy can tend to soothe their present anguish, we feel assured they will possess this source of consolation in no ordinary degree.—*Courier.*

We insert above an Editorial that appeared in last Saturday's *Courier*, or the death of that highly respected and estimable man, the Hon. JOHN MURRAY BLISS, in the sentiments of which notice we cordially agree; and subsequent events have shewn that they are those possessed by all classes of the community.—Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a Meeting of the Common Council was convened, for the purpose of taking measures to evince the deep feeling of respect entertained by that Body for the Memory of the Deceased, when it was unanimously resolved that a Committee should be appointed to arrange the order of Procession to be observed at the Funeral and one for the same purpose was also nominated by the County Magistrates, to co-operate with them, when the following Order of Procession was determined upon.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

To be observed at the Funeral of the late Hon. Judge BLISS.

Constables.
Marshals.
High Constable.
Deputy Sheriff.
REGISTRAR AND CHAMBERLAIN.
Clerk of the Peace.
SHERIFF AND CORONER.

County Magistrates.	County Magistrates.
Assistant Aldermen.	Assistant Aldermen.
Aldermen.	Aldermen.

RECORDER.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.
Sexton.
Clerk and Undertaker.

DR. T. PADDOCK.	DR. BOYLE.
REV. I. W. D. GRAY.	REV. DR. GRAY.
Assistant Commissary General ROBINSON,	His Worship the MAYOR.
Hon. RICH'D. SIMONDS.	Hon. WM. BLACK.
Hon. Chief Justice JARVIS.	Hon. Judge CHIPMAN.

BODY

MOURNERS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR,
In Full Robes.

CITIZENS.

The Funeral took place at 2 o'clock this day. The Body, after having been taken to Trinity Church, and the Services performed was interred in the New Burying Ground.

We scarcely recollect seeing on a melancholy occasion like the present, such a vast concourse of people,—nor do we believe, from the numerous instances of sorrow depicted on the countenances of those who had known the Judge for many years, and admired his Judicial, political and social character, and the expressions of all, who were acquainted with him only from common fame,—that any man in this country was ever consigned to the tomb, more justly and generally regretted.

During the time that was occupied in going through with the ceremony, about two hours, business of all kinds was suspended, the stores and shops were closed, and every other feeling was demonstrated, to mark the high estimation in which the Deceased was held by the community. The Ships in port wore their colours half mast.

By the arrival of the *Charity* at this port, from Dublin, and the *Nehemiah* at Halifax, from Cork, we have been put in possession of London dates to the 14th of July. The only intelligence of importance the papers furnish is the Resignation of Earl GREY, Premier, and Lord ALTHORPE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, which took place on the 9th July,—an event which was not altogether unexpected. At the latest date, their places had not been filled, and all attempts to form a Ministry from the remaining Members of the Whig Cabinet, had proved unsuccessful.—Various names are given, for the post of Premier, among them the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, Lord

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ND CORONER.
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Assistant Aldermen.
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ORDER.
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.
exton.
Undertaker.
DR. BOYLE.
AY. REV. DR. GRAY.

His Worship the MAYOR.
BOD Hon. WM. BLACK. Hon. Judge CHIPMAN.

URNERS.
N OF THE BAR,
full Robes.
TIZENS.

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Durham, Sir R. Peel, &c., but it was all conjecture.—We have given some extracts from the speech of Earl Grey on resigning his office, with some remarks of the Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor.

We beg to congratulate persons doing business in, as well as all who have occasion to visit, St. John or Water-street, in the prospect of *at length* having something done towards its improvement, and the probability, ere long, of being able to pass through it in wet weather, without sinking ankle deep in mud.—Ground was broken this morning, and we understand that the street is to be finished with all speed, and in a superior style.—One of the greatest improvements our streets could receive, would be to have the *side walks* flagged.

THE CHOLERA.

Subjoined are the latest accounts of the progress of the Cholera at the places in which we are the most interested.—Our highly favoured Province remains free from the Pestilence, and a kind Providence may still avert the threatened scourge from our borders.—It is, however, our duty to make use of all human means to ward off the danger.

HALIFAX, Aug. 20.—*Health of the Town.*—During the last fortnight there have been, both at the Asylum for the Poor and the Military Hospital, several deaths from what a large majority of the Medical Men pronounce to be Asiatic Cholera. Indeed we believe there can be little doubt of it—but as so long a period has elapsed since the first appearance of the disease, and as few if any persons have been attacked, but those who from their previous habits and mode of life were strongly predisposed—there is but little excitement or alarm among the inhabitants. That this Province could over entirely escape the scourge, we have never had an idea,—but as Boston and the cities along the American sea-board were but slightly affected by it, and as Nova-Scotia is almost encircled by the sea, and Halifax in particular has so fine an exposure to the clear breezes from the ocean, we have trusted much to those advantages of which experience had oftentimes tested the value. In a few days after the Cholera first appeared at Quebec, hundreds were smitten down as if by a whirlwind. At Montreal 1037 were seized in three weeks. If the disease be here, it must be of a milder type, as there has not been a single death in the town, and those at the hospital have not, we believe, exceeded ten or fifteen.—*Novascotian.*

The Barracks have been put in the best state as respects cleanliness, and flannel waist belts have been ordered for the Soldiers.

The Seamen of His Majesty's Ships in the harbour, are refused all liberty to come on shore—their health, we have no doubt, will be better preserved by their being kept on board their vessels.—*Royal Ga*

QUEBEC, August 11.—The interments at the several cemeteries of Quebec, on Wednesday last, were 30; Thursday, 32; Friday, 38; Saturday, 21; yesterday, 29, not including the return from the Protestant burying ground, estimated at 10.

At Grosse-Isle the deaths for seven days ending yesterday were—9, 6, 7, 9, 6, 7, 7. The admissions in hospital by cholera on Saturday, were 17; cholera cases in hospital on Sunday, 43; other diseases, 40.—*Gazette.*

Montreal.—Deaths on the 6th August, 32, of which cholera 20; on the 7th, 50, by cholera, 36; on the 8th, 33, by cholera, 26; on the 9th, 22, by cholera, 17; on the 10th, 24, of which by cholera, 16.—The above includes the interments at the Catholic and Protestant Burying Grounds.—The deaths at the hospital are interred at the Common.

Toronto, U. C., Aug. 4.—In all from the commencement we have heard of 90 cases, several of which may not have been the epidemic of Cholera.

On the 7th of August the disease had not abated. Out day 10 new cases were reported.

Dumfries, Gore District, U. C.—A letter of Aug. 2, published in the Toronto Advocate, says: "The cholera begins to send forth its arrows of death last Tuesday, and within the hours there were thirty deaths in this vicinity. There have been several cases every day since, and every one proved fatal except one. The scene it exhibited was awful in the extreme; here you could see men digging graves and burying dead in the night, by torches and fires built in the grave-yard every few minutes hear the clattering of horses' feet—messenger despatched in haste for a physician or something for the sick. There were less cases of cholera yesterday than any since it commenced its pestilential sway."

A gentleman who arrived from Toronto Saturday evening, the 24 inst. states that the Chra had made its appearance in every town between city and Montreal, with the exception of Belleville and Hallowell.—*Mont. Herald.*

New-York City.—The Cholera within the last two days has slightly increased—the Report of the Board of Health, for Thursday, 24 cases and 13 deaths; and for yesterday, 29 cases and 9 deaths. This change is in a great degree owing to the sudden change which has taken place in the wea. Sudden cold, after intense heat, obstructs the perspiration and at all times is apt to produce more or less affection of the stomach and bowels. Such changes in the atmosphere should guarded against by extra clothing, and particularly by the addition of a good flannel bandage carried round the abdomen. We repeat our opinion of last week—that the disease is prving rather *sporadically*, than *epidemically*—that it is limited extent—that there is no necessity for leaving the city, any danger in approaching it. The utmost confidence prevails, and business is in no wise interrupted.—*Albion, July*—The deaths previous to the above days amounted to 331.

Poughkeepsie.—The cholera visited Poughkeepsie Friday the 8th inst. and in five days the deaths amounted to 16, a greater mortality in proportion than in any other town the Hudson river.

Albany.—The cholera has been in Albany since the 5th July, but not as an epidemic, and the Board of Health did not it important to make a public report until Tuesday 5th inst. At that time the whole number of deaths reported amounted only to 12.

Cincinnati.—A letter from Cincinnati, dated 1st 5th, states that the cholera had ceased its ravages in the.

The following is an extract from a letter received in this city from Oswego, State of New-York, bearing date 12th instant. The next Quebec will decide the truth of the statements contained. We sincerely hope there may be some error the matter:—

"The weather has been for a month past excessively hot, more so than for several years. We are all suffering with it. The Cholera is raging on British side of the Lake. We have heard of death of Sir John Colborne and his son, and on Saturday there were fifteen died at Kingston. On continues healthy."

Launch.—On Wednesday last, was launched from Ship Yard of Mr. George Thomson, in Portland, the magnificent built Ship *Aide-de-Camp*, burthen about 400 tons. vessel descended into the water in beautiful style, side Mr. T's wharf, being the second ship launched by that man in the same way. This novel method of launching, tried, as on the former occasion, a large concourse of spectators; the weather was by no means inviting.—Immediately Mr. T. had regaled his friends, he, with several gentlemen, embarked on board the new schooner *Alert*, and started company with the fast-boat schooner *Thistle*, for the purpose trying the relative sailing qualities of these vessels. We returned, the *Thistle* was for astern.—The Alert was

The Collection in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Sunday evening se'nnight, in behalf of the Female House of Industry, amounted to £5 2s. 9d.

ANTIGUA.—At a quarter before nine o'clock yesterday morning, a very severe earthquake was experienced throughout the Island. Several houses in the town were injured by it. Light refreshing showers followed at intervals, through the day and night, and the weather continues promising. Perhaps the verdant and promising appearance of the country has not been surpassed for many years, and demands deep gratitude to that good Providence whose bounty not only has been signally displayed in the present crop, but holds out a prospect of greater abundance in the next. —*Antigua Free Press, July 3.*

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—*We have just been informed that a gentleman who came passenger in the steamboat Henrietta from Digby this afternoon, brings information that Lord MELBOURNE has been appointed Premier, and that Lord ALTHORPE has resigned the Ministry.*

Arrivals.—On Saturday evening se'nnight, the Hon. Chief Justice Jarvis, of Prince Edward Island, Lady and Son.

On Thursday—Major Slade, R. E., Lady and family, and Dr. Hartwell, from Halifax.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. at Point de Bute, by the Rev. C. Milner, the Rev. Alexander W. M'Leod, Wesleyan Missionary, formerly of this city, to Sarah, second daughter of Harman Trueman, Esq. of the former place.

At Bathurst, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Somerville, the Rev. George Douglas, Wesleyan Missionary, to Rebecca, third daughter of Richard Dawson, Esq. of New Bandon.

DIED,

On Saturday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mr. CHARLES RAYMOND, in the 43d year of his age, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

At Indian Town, yesterday morning, Wellington Hutchison, second son of Mr. Moses Tuck, aged one year, 7 months and 16 days.—Funeral To-morrow, (Wednesday) at 4 o'clock, when the friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Sussex Vale, on Sunday the 17th inst. after a lingering illness, Anna, wife of Mr. Thomas O. Arnold, in the 47th year of her age—leaving a family of nine children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss.—Also, on the 1st inst. Lavinia, youngest daughter of the deceased, aged 2½ years.

At Prince William, on the 16th inst. after a painful and protracted illness, Mr. James Duncan, in the 52d year of his age.

At St. Davids, on the 14th inst. at the advanced age of ninety-three years and a half, Mrs. Joanna relict of the late Mr. Thomas M'Laughlan, of that place, and one of the earliest settlers of Charlotte County, having emigrated with her late husband from the State of New-Hampshire, in the year 1785. She has left behind her eight children, 56 grand children, and 89 great grand children, in all 156 descendants.—She died generally respected, and in the firm, yet humble hope of a blessed immortality.

At Eastport, on the 18th inst. after a long and distressing illness, Mr. Jas. H. Olmstead, aged 33 years.

At Wilmot, N. S. on the 24th ult. in the 53d year of his age, Mr. George Innes, a native of Banffshire Scotland.

Suddenly, at Stranraer, Scotland, 10th June, Edward Heughs, aged 102. He was in the engagement at Quebec when Wolfe fell.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

289. *Saturday*, ship Edward Reid, Forrest, Londonderry, via St. Andrews, Master, pork, etc.
290. Brig Charity, M'Lay, Dublin, 35—James Kirk passengers.
291. Sch'r Lavinia, Vaughan, Halifax,—with a detachment of the 34th Regiment.
292. Sloop Ann Wyndham, Dearcombe, Antigua, via New-York, 8—Sand. Gould, beef and pork.
293. *Sunday*, ship Tay, Tier, Hull, 44—John Robertson, coals.
294. *Monday*, sch'r Friendship, Purdy, Boston, 7—J. & H. Kinnear, tobacco and rice.
295. Sophia, Harvey, Boston, 7—C. M'Lauchlan flour.
296. *This day*, brig William, Cannon, Lancaster, 4—Master, coals.

Arrived at Quarantine Ground,
Mountaineer, New Orleans; Nestor, New-York; and a brigantine.

CLEARED,
Brig Eliza, Scott, Belfast, timber.
Linnæald, Marsters, Liverpool, do.
Sch'r Hanger, Anderson, Londonderry, deals.
Tripoli, Best, New-York, grindstones.
Henry Robert, Holmes, Philadelphia, plaster.

The Liverpool spoke on the 20th July, in lat. 47 long. 24, 30, barque Ant, of Port Glasgow, from Quebec, for London, 26 days out.—On the 12th instant Cape Sable N. N. E. 15 leagues, barque Lotus, 9 days from St. Andrews, for Liverpool.

Sch'r Congress, Robbins, cleared at Quebec for this port, on the 8th inst.—Sch'r Bachelor, Caldwell hence, arrived at Quebec on the 9th.

Sch'r Henry Clay, hence, at New-York, 12th inst.

Arrived in the Clyde, 27th June—brig Hunter, St. John; 28th, barque Quebec, do.

Barque Fallas, Hall, hence, at Cork, 10th ult.

Captain Martinez, of the Spanish brig Guaninita from Havana, states, that while on his passage, he saw lying under the land off Santaringel, (Cuba) a schooner with no sail out, who on his bearing in sight made sail, gave chase, and came up with him about 10 o'clock.—He spoke Capt. Martinez in broken English and said he was from Jamaica and wanted provisions. Captain M. now shifted his course, and bore down for a British barque which was near. The strange sail then sheered off—she was a sharp built fore and aft schooner, full of men—and Captain M has no doubt she was a pirate.—*N. Y. Pap.*

Abstinence Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the SAINT JOHN ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, will be held To-Morrow (Tuesday) Evening, in the Baptist Session Room, commencing at 8 o'clock.

h August. Z. ESTEY, *Sec'y.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

CAPITAL, £150,000.

THE COMMITTEE having received the ROYAL CHARTER for the above BANK, hereby give notice that Subscriptions for Stock are now opened, and request all persons intending to subscribe, to inform the same to the Solicitor within Thirty Days from this date, as at the expiration of that period the Books will be closed.

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

SOAP & CANDLES.
50 BOXES Liverpool SOAP,
100 do. *London* Mould CANDLES,—received by
ust 19. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

CANADA FLOUR AND PORK,
AND LIVERPOOL SOAP.
0 BRLS Canada FLOUR,
60 do. Prime Mess PORK.
—ALSO—
whole boxes } Best Liverpool SOAP.
half ditto }
received, and for sale by
h August. J. & H. KINNEAR.

SHEATHING PAPER.
TONS just received—for sale cheap by
Aug. 19. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

RICE AND TOBACCO.
Received per the sch'r Friendship, from Boston, and for sale:
10 TIERCES Best RICE,
47 Kegs Fig TOBACCO,
25 Half-kegs ditto.
August 26.—3t J. & H. KINNEAR.

TOBACCO.—25 kegs, and 30 half-kegs, landing ex schooner *Friendship*, from Boston. For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
26th August, 1834.

FLOUR & CORN.
92 BARRELS superfine scratch FLOUR;
100 bags best round Yellow CORN;—
ex brig *Mansfield*, from New-York, for sale by
26th August. MACKAY & CO.

☞ NOTICE.
ALL Persons who have unsettled Accounts with the subscriber, are requested to present them to him for adjustment; and those who are indebted to him are hereby called upon for payment without further delay.
GEORGE CHADWICK.
St. John, August 18, 1834.

CARD.
MR. WILLIAM CURTIS proposes, with the kind occasional assistance of his Father, the Rev. T. CURTIS, to instruct from fifteen to twenty YOUNG GENTLEMEN in the Classical and English Languages; the Rudiments of the Mathematics, and the ordinary Branches of a Commercial Education on the plan of the Charter House and superior English Schools.
TERMS:—Per Quarter, One Pound Eleven Shillings and Sixpence. Exclusive of Books and Stationary. St. John, August 18, 1834.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.
WANTED, a Sitting Room and Bed Room, furnished, in some respectable house,—near the Market-square would be preferred. Apply at the office of the Observer. August 12.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received, a Consignment of
80 DOZEN COD LINES, consisting of 12, 15, and 18 thread,
25 Cwt. New OAKUM,
70 Cwt. Spunyarn and Ratline,
which will be sold very cheap indeed for prompt payment. [Aug. 19.] J. T. HANFORD.

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

CABLES.—Two 1¼ Chain CABLES, 90 fathoms each, nearly new, for sale cheap by
19th August. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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

ON CONSIGNMENT.
The subscriber has received per Robert H. Dick, from Liverpool:
60 PIECES of BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.—comprising a very handsome assortment,—which he offers for sale at a moderate advance for approved paper.
The above are direct from the manufactory, and can be recommended as well worthy the attention of purchasers. JOHN KERR.
12th August.

☞ NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, begs to inform the public that he has taken his Son THOMAS into Co-partnership, and that the Business of *Cabinet Making and Upholstery*, hitherto carried on by himself, will in future be conducted under the firm of
THOMAS NISBET & SON.
They will constantly keep on hand, or make at the shortest notice, at their Manufactory, in Prince William-street, nearly opposite to the Bank of New-Brunswick, *FURNITURE* of every description, on the lowest terms. THOMAS NISBET.
St. John, August 1st, 1834.

JOHN CREAR,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
South side of King-street, three doors from the Market Square,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to Customers and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has received in his line during the time he has been in business. He still solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges himself to supply them with articles of the best materials and workmanship, and attend punctually to all orders committed to his care.
☞ He has constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made of the best materials and first rate workmanship.
Saint John, N. B. 8th July, 1834.

St. John, May 20th, 1834.
NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow,
66 Bales and Cases
OF NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS
WHICH will be found, on inspection, to be of a superior quality, and will be sold on the lowest possible terms, for satisfactory payments, at their Store in the Market Square.
PARKS & HEGAN.

GROCERIES, &c.
THE Subscriber having commenced business on his own account, has taken the new Store in the house of Mr. Henry Blakslee, South side of King-street, two doors east of Mr. James E. M'Donald's Boarding House, where he will always have on hand a choice assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c. &c. which will be sold at lowest rates for Cash.
HENRY BLAKSLEE, Jun.
N. B.—He still continues to carry on the *TRUNK, GLAZED HAT*, and *OIL CLOTH Manufactory*, which articles will be disposed of at very reduced prices.—They can also be had at the Store of Messrs. Blakslee & Estey, North Market Wharf.
☞ Whale Ships fitted out with Glazed Hats and Oil Clothes, on reasonable terms.
St. John, 13th May, 1834.

FALL GOODS, &c.
Just received per ships Sir R. H. DICK, *and* WAKEFIELD, *from* LIVERPOOL, *for sale at a small advance for Cash or short credit:*
320 PAIRS Rose and Point BLANKETS, assorted from 7-4 to 11-4;
10 Pieces Unnap'd } PETERSHAMS.—*Colors*
10 Do. Nap } Brown, Claret, Olive, Drab, and Indigo Blue,
30 Do. Scotch CARPETING, assorted patterns and quality,
70 Do. white, red and yellow FLANNELS,—some extra fine,
10 Do. white twilled ditto,
10 Do. Salisbury ditto,
10 Dozen twilled red Flannel Shirts,
10 Do. plain do. do.
20 Do. Flannel and Swanskin long Drawers,
10 Do. drab and blue Monkey and Pea Flushing Jackets,
10 Do. do. do. Flushing Trowsers,
10 Do. double & single breasted Moleskin Vests,
3 Cases Gentlemen's best water proof and other HATS, &c. &c.
ON HAND:—
Hhds. Cognac BRANDY & Hollands GENEVA; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR; superfine and fine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Satinets,—various colors; Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Ladies' Beaver Bonnets; SADDLES, &c.
MACKAY & CO.
August 19. Lower end North Market Wharf.

JOSEPH SUMMERS & CO.
Beg to inform the public that, in addition to their former importations this year, they have received per Brig ADMIRAL LAKE *from* LONDON:—
INLET Gimp; Tuscan, fancy Devon, and Dunstable Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashion; printed Muslin Dresses; rich pearl white Dacape; colored figured Gros de Naples; Chamoni, Chalyotte, Kersyrene, Chali and Mantua DRESSES; Crape, Zephyr, Aerophane SHAWLS and SCARFS, of rich and various descriptions; Artificial Flowers; Gimp Trimmings; Military Cloak Girdles; Hair Fronts; Shoes, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
☞ A small assortment of Gentlemen's very superior HATS, from *Chapman & Moore*, Old Bond-Street, London.
Market-Square, St. John, August 5.

FLOUR, PORK,
Anchors, Cables, Copper, &c.
The subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved Credit:
50 CASES sheathing COPPER, assorted from 16 to 28 oz.,
50 Cwt. Copper sheathing NAILS,
50 Do. Bolt COPPER, ass'd from ⅝ to 1¼ inch,
5 Do. 6 inch do. SPIKES,
300 Kegs London White Lead,
700 Barrels Quebec superfine, fine, and middlings FLOUR; 250 do. prime PORK,
30 ANCHORS, assorted from 1¼ to 16 cwt.,
25 Chain CABLES, ass'd from ⅜ to 1¼ inch,
8 Sets of Topsail Sheets and Ties,
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted,
20 Do. Bolt and Bar IRON,
80 Bags Iron SPIKES, assorted 6 to 8 inch,
50 Do. Blown SALT,
30 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
80 Hhds. best retailing MOLASSES, &c.
E. BARLOW & SONS.
5th August, 1834.—2t

SPRING IMPORTATION.
The subscriber has just received by the Millman from London, and Hannah from Liverpool—a supply of GOODS, *suitable for the season, amongst which are:*
BALES of CLOTHS and Cassimeres
Ditto of FLANNELS and Blankets,
Ditto printed, plain, and furniture Cottons,
Ditto Linens and Fustians,
Ditto Bleached and Brown CANVAS,
Ditto Grey and Shirting COTTONS,
Ditto Muffs and Stops; do. Checks and Stripes,
Ditto Carpeting and Threads,
Ditto Osnaburg and Ducks,
Cases Hats; casks White Lead and Paints,
Casks boiled and raw Oil,
Pipes and Hhds. GIN and BRANDY,
Boxes Soap and Candles; Lines and Twines,
Lead and Shot; Coal Tar and Varnish,
40 tons IRON and SPIKES, assorted sizes,
3 ditto Bolt COPPER, assorted sizes,
10 ditto assorted sizes COIRDAGE, Spun Yarn, and Bolt ROPE; 100 bundles Oakum.
He expects further shipments daily, comprising a large and general assortment of first quality articles, the whole of which having been purchased at the lowest rates for cash, he will be enabled to dispose of them by the Package, or otherwise, on the most favourable terms, for approved payment.
Also, in store—5000 bushels Liverpool SALT.
JOHN WISHART.
St. John, April 22.

NEW & CHEAP STORE,
No. 2 North Market Wharf.
The subscriber has received per *Millman* from *London*, *Waterloo*, *Beverley*, and *New-Brunswick*, from *Liverpool*, a part of his
SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,
—among which are—
GREY, White, and Printed COTTONS,
W. Book and Jaconet Muslins,
White and colored Cambrics; French and Scotch Ginghams; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Blue Nankeens and Grandrills,
Superfine blue and black broad & narrow CLOTHS,
Sattinetts, Cassinetts, Lastings, Osnaburgh,
Ready made Clothes; 4-4 Bagging,
Gentlemen's superfine Beaver Hats; Chocks,
Linen Threads. Umbrellas, striped Cottons,
Beverteens; white and red Flannels and Serges,
Colored Counterpanes; blue & white Cotton Warps,
Kegs rose and cut NAILS, 4d. to 20d.,
Horse and Ox Nails; Sad Irons,
1 ton Pots and Bake Ovens, all sizes,
Blue Vitriol; E. I. Indigo; Allum,
Copperas; Bladders PUTTY,
Kegs London white and green Paints,
A well selected assortment of CUTLERY,—consisting of Pen, Pocket, and Jack Knives; Table and Desert Knives and Forks; Scissors; House and Sheep Shears, &c. &c.
Mill, Cross Cut, Hand and Buck SAWS,
Ditto FILES and Rasps; *Cogle's* Scythes,
Best B Y. Sickles; CS. Boston Hoes,
Chisels, Screw Augurs, &c. &c.
Ink Powder, Quills, Paper, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND—
An assortment of GROCERIES,
All which will be sold at the lowest rates.
WM. HENRY SCOVIL.
13th May, 1834.

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

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber, at his Auction Room:
200 BOXES Muscatel & Bloom RAISINS,
1 pipe and 1 half-pipe Old COGNAC,
1 pipe pale HOLLANDS; 8 puns. MOLASSES,
10 quarter-casks Sicily MADEIRA,
6 casks best London bottled PORTER,
1 case INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
A few boxes STARCH; kegs MUSTARD, &c.
Terms at sale. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*
August 26, 1834.

On THURSDAY *next, the 28th instant, at* 11 *o'clock, the subscriber will sell at his Auction Room:*
10 BARRELS VINEGAR,
10 kegs cut Nails; 3 do. Putty,
100 lbs. rock Candy; brls. Onions; bags Pepper,
A few articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—Birch and Mahogany Bed-steads, one Feather Bed, 30 yards Venetian Carpeting, &c.
—ALSO—
Sundry DRY GOODS, viz.—White and unbleached Cottons, Union Linen, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Crape Dresses, Fancy Regatta Shirts;
Sundry articles of HARDWARE, &c.
26th August. T. L. NICHOLSON.

The subscriber will sell on MONDAY *next, the 1st September, commencing at* 11 *o'clock:*
THE whole of the STOCK IN TRADE of Mr. JACOB HOLDER, at his Store at the Market Inn, in King-street,—comprising—
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.
TERMS:—Over £15, Approved Endorsed Notes at Three Months.
ALSO—*If not previously Let,*—
The STORE till the 1st May next.
26th August. JOHN KERR, *Auctioneer.*

Wanted to Charter,
A VESSEL of about 200 Tons Burthen, to carry a Cargo of DEALS to a Port in England or Ireland.—Apply to
St. John, 29th July. ALEX. YEATS.

For LONDON—DIRECT,
To sail about the 25th August, instant,
The fine British Ship
HOPEWELL,
WM. DALES, Master,
Having superior accommodations, and can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers. Apply to the Master on board, or to
August 12. GEO. D. ROBINSON & CO.

☞ NOTICE.
THIS is to caution all persons from trusting the Crew of the Ship *Hopewell*, as any debts contracted by them will not be paid by
WILLIAM DALES, *Master.*
St. John, 12th August, 1834.

EDUCATION.
THE Subscribers most respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have opened a SEMINARY in the Rev. Mr. French's Building, Horsefield-street, where they intend to instruct Youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and the various branches of the Mathematics in Theory and Practice. THOMAS ADDISON,
12t August. ROBERT K. ADDISON.

Co-Partnership Notice.
THE Mercantile Business heretofore conducted by EDWARD L. JARVIS on his private account, will, from this date, be carried on by the subscribing Firm,
E. L. JARVIS & CO.
St. John, June 9, 1834.

FOR SALE,
And immediate possession given,
THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River *Restigouche*, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Garde, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 570 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation.
On the premises is an excellent Dwelling HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two STORES, one 24 by 80 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.
Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.
Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.
PETER SUTHERLAND.
Point à la Garde, Restigouche,
Baie des Chaleurs, 23d July, 1834.

SUGAR & LOGWOOD.
30 HHDS. SUGAR, of superior quality, and 3 Tons LOGWOOD,
Just received per brig *Union V*, from Montego Bay, (Jamaica,) for sale by
15th July. WILLIAM JARVIS.

JUST RECEIVED,
Now Landing ex James Hay, from New-York:
BARRELS and Half Barrels Genesee, Superfine, and Rye FLOUR,
Bags best Yellow CORN, Corn Meal,
BEANS, PITCH and TAR.
All which is offered at the lowest prices for Cash.
WM. HENRY SCOVIL,
13th May. *North Market Wharf.*
IN STORE—*Bags of Butter SALT.*

Cheshire Cheese, Wines, &c.
Just received per ship Beverley:
15 HAMPERS Cheshire CHEESE,
20 pcs. superfine Cloths & Cassimeres,
50 pieces white and red Flannels,
1 bale Log and Deep Sea Lines,
1 ditto brown Canvas,
2 cases Cotton Balls and Pins,
10 boxes IC. Tin Plate; 5 bags black Pepper.
Per Brig Zephyr:
135 kegs white, black, and yellow Paints,
1 cask Putty, in bladders,
9 casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil.
Per Brig Joseph Anderson:
3 pipes and 2 hhds. } WINES.
May 13. GEORGE THOMSON.

POLAND STARCH.
40 BOXES—ex brig *Admiral Lake*, from London—for sale by
5th Aug. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JUST LANDING:
20 PUNCHEONS DEMERARA RUM.—For sale, if applied for immediately.
5th August. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE GARLAND.

For the Weekly Observer of St. John.

SPIRIT OF THE MOUNTAIN.

Thou stern inspector of some thousand years,
Who on the highest peak of *Coolin* wears
The mountain mist for mantle, hoar and chill,
Thou guiding destiny of Scotia's will!
My soul now whisper's unto thee in song
Heroic verse, the singing woods among.

But genius of my fathers! not confined
To the spot where once I was a child!
Thy hallow'd shrine is erected far and wide,
Upon the mountain's brow and on the tide,—
The spangled canopy of distant wave,—
The cabinet, the court, the white sail.

Thy magic wand, unconscious to the eye,
Is still extended where thy children lie,
To fan the flame of patriotic love,
And waft their loyal souls to realms above!
Kindly at the tenants on thine hills,
Soothing as the murmur of thy rills,
Scowling like the tempest on thy wilds,
Stubborn as the rocks to wintry tiles
Thy spell-bound progeny on distant lands
Be always bound to thee in faithful bands!

The bounding skiff of their midnight dream
Swiftly, swiftly glides across the stream,
The tide, the gulf, the distant sea after,
Where to my Neptune mounts his fluid car
And rolling on in soothing rapture wild,
Is cast upon a rock each knew a child!
The murmur of each distant stream and rill
That wend their tuneful course around each hill,
Instil into their minds in measures mild
The tie that binds to thee a distant child!

From the summit of the towering peaks
Of *Nishrimlal*, to me thy spirit speaks,
And floats around thy mind in kindly guise
Which sordid sons of pelf can never prize.
The spell-bound charm around my mind is cast!
A willing slave to freedom I am fast!

The herald of the morning chanticleer
In accents loud and shrill upon the ear
Summonses each spirit to his post,
And quicker far than thought that host
Of countless thousands, whose devoted minds
Fleeting fast upon the passing winds
Animates each one his kindred clay
To bring him to his post at dawn of day.

But when the sun has compassed in his spheres
Diurnal speck of time, and night appears,
When wearied nature sinks to take repose,
Thy marshalled host in willingness disclose
A loyalty remote from selfish bribe,
Which neither tongue can tell nor pen describe!

Oh, happy thou! the "Spirit of the North"!
So lofty exalted, looking forth,
To watch the kindred spirits of the night
And find thy hallowed shrine that wing their flight!

21st Aug. From the random thoughts of *Montcola*.

THE TENDER HEART.—"Although I'm the finisher of the law," said Jonathan Mills, the hangman at Aberdeen, "I'm the tenderest hearted man in a' Scotland." In proof of this assertion, Johnnie being once called on to execute a woman at Arbroath, whilst he was adjusting the rope round her neck, she began to shrink, and manifest other symptoms of terror. "Dinna be fearit yen, my dear," said the feeling hangman, "dinna be fleyed, I'll be as canny wi' you as ever I can."

M. Dupin, in a letter to a friend at Paris, says, "I cannot conceive why the English should be reckoned a grave people. Every where I go I see none but people bursting with laughter."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden.

And counter-signed, ALEX. ROWLAND.

—*All others are Counterfeit.*—*Particular attention to this Caution is necessary*, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations.

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

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

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

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

ALSO:

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

A. ROWLAND & SON, have just supplied

MESSRS. P. DUFF & CO.

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

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

WILLIAM DOUGAN, *St. John-street.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

Brandy, Wines, Hollands Gin,

AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRESH

Groceries, Sauces, &c. &c.

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

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

April 22. JOHN WALKER.

The Subscriber has received,

By the SARAH, from Belfast, and other arrivals:

A new and extensive assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Comprising among other things:

230 PIECES 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 scarlet, black and fancy colored Merinos,
100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheeting,
180 do. India, book, jaconet, and mull Muslins,
150 do. Nonsook, Swiss mulls, and check'd and corded ditto,
Do. fine white Cambricks, and book-fold Longcloth,
50 pieces Scotch Homespuns, Shirting Stripes, and Apron Checks,
60 do. 24 to 40 inch grey Shirting and Sheeting,
48 do. red, white and yellow plain and twilled Flannel; 420 pieces 2 blue, black and white fancy and dark colored CALICOS,
40 do. fancy printed Muslins and French Ginghams,
150 doz. cotton, muslin, and cambric Handkerchiefs,
80 do. silk, cotton, worsted, and Thibet-wool Shawls,
200 do. black and fancy Bandannas;
Spun silk Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, black & brown Holland, Bishop's Lawn, Russian Camblet, cotton Balls and Reels, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, patent Thread, shop Twines, &c.; 1 bale Guernsey Frocks, Scotch Caps, and Comforters; 1 ton best Poland STARCH; 15 boxes Fig Blue, &c. &c.

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

22d July. JOHN KERR

PER JOSEPH ANDERSON.

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

40 DOZEN ladies' Prunella BOOTS and SHOES, colored and black,
20 ditto maids' and children's Shoes, of all qualities, colors, and prices,
40 ditto very handsome Thibet wool, printed crape, real India crape, rich silk, and other SHAWLS—quite new,
400 ditto printed crape Squares, embroidered,
China crape, white damask, blonde, figured and plain gauze Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
A great variety of Insertion Trimmings, worked Collars, Scotch and French Cambrics, Caps, Edgings, &c.
40 pieces white, black, and assorted colors plain and figured Bobbinett, muslin Dresses,
20 dozen silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, assorted,
20 ditto ladies' and children's worsted and colored STAYS,
100 ditto Hosiery of all descriptions, plain, white, and printed,
20 ditto children's fancy Grecian Boots,
40 ditto black lace, colored and black gauze, figured and plain blonde Veils, assorted prices—*some very low*,
60 ditto ladies', gentlemen's and youths' Kid and other GLOVES,
40 pieces watered and embossed Satins, very rich colors; white and colored Persians; Gro de Naples, &c.
300 ditto plain and fashionable RIBBONS, of all descriptions.

The above, with a variety of other Goods, will form a general assortment, and will be sold very low for Cash.

JAMES HOLMAN,

May 20. *Prince William-street.*

NEW GOODS.

Landing from the Ship Wakefield,

April 22.

3400 YARDS Grey, White, and Bookfold SHIRTINGS;
850 Yards best Cotton Bedtick,
930 Ditto Fancy DRILLS and CANTOONS, for *Summer Pantaloons*;
10 Dozen Quilts and Counterpanes;
120 Pieces Reel'd Jaconetts;
50 Ditto Jaconet and Medium Muslins;
2 0 Lbs. cotton Candle Wick;
20 Dozen cotton, silk, buck, & India rubber BRACES,
630 Pieces PRINTS, printed Muslins, and Fancy Ginghams,
340 Yards VESTINGS,—consisting of silk spotted Toilinets, silk spotted Crapes, silk warp Cassimeres, silk India Cloths, fancy Weit, padded and wove Quiltings;
5 Dozen colored Damask Table Covers;
200 Yards Japan Stripe and Printed Linos, for *Window Blinds*;
16 Dozen Cotton Umbrellas;
200 Yards white and grey Cotton Swansdown, for *Men's Summer Drawers*;
36 Dozen fancy Furniture FRINGE;
A few pair very handsome BED ROPES & TASSELS.

P. DUFF & CO.

Per WAKEFIELD:

40 CRATES EARTHENWARE, blue and plain assortment,
10 crates fancy Dinner Setts,
60 casks NAILS, from 3½dy. to 24dy.,
80 bags Spikes, from 3½ to 9 inches,
16 tierces Barley; 40 bags best Pearl ditto,
Bales STOPS; red Flannels, and Blankets,
5 tons sheet Lead—3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, & 7 cwt.,
2 ditto Copper Bolts—1¼ & 1¾ inch,
2 casks Composition Spikes—8 & 8½ inch,
3 cases Gentlemen's HATS,
100 boxes, } best Muscatel RAISINS,
50 half-boxes }
22 tons best Banks, Staffordshire, Russia, and Swedes IRON,
2 cases Buntings and Ships' Colors,
Chain CABLES and Anchors, of all sizes.

April 29. JOHN ROBERTSON.

QUEBEC FLOUR & PORK.

Now landing, ex Schooner LARK, *from Quebec, at the North Market Wharf:*

350 BARRELS Fine FLOUR;
50 ditto Prime PORK;

For sale by

28th June. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

NOTICE.

ANGUS M'KENZIE and PETER ROBERTSON having formed a Co-PARTNERSHIP in Business, under the Firm of

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.

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

80 TONS assorted IRON—⅞ to 1½ round, and 1 inch to 5 inch flat;
10 Tons Refined Iron; 5 tons blistered and cast Steel; 20 tons Iron Spikes, 4 to 10 inch;
10 ditto Nails, 7dy to 30dy;
10 ditto assorted CORDAGE,
100 bolts boiled Canvas; 5 tons best Oakum,
8 tons White Lead, best,
30 casks and 50 flasks Paint Oil,
40 cwt. each yellow, black, and green Paints,
15 cwt Putty, in small Bladders,
100 boxes SOAP; 40 bags Pepper,
100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
50 kegs Mustard; 10 cwt. Pearl Barley,
50 boxes best Poland Starch,
10 kegs Lexia Raisins,
30 dozen GRAIN SCYTHES,
10 crates fine EARTHENWARE,
1 case Mill SAWS; 1 do. circular Saws,
1 ton Black Bushes; 1 cask sad irons,
1 ton Heel and Toe Sparrow-bills,
1 ton assorted SHOT, B10, B, and No. 1 to 9,
1 ton Sheet Iron; 2 casks Miners' Shovels,
6 rolls Sheet Lead, 3, 3½, and 4 lbs.,
20 dozen square SHOVELS,
15 Chain Cables, 1-16 to 1¼ inch,
4 ANCHORS, 6, 7, 7½, 8 cwt.;—

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.

St. John, May 1st, 1834.

GEORGE THOMSON

Has received per ship Wakefield from Liverpool:

10 TIERCES Pearl and Common BARLEY; 10 kegs MUSTARD,
70 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
70 do. yellow Soap; 1 cask Zante Currants,
50 do. and 100 half do. Muscatel Raisins,
2 cases Beaver Hats; 1 do. straw Bonnets,
4 bales Cotton Warp; 1 case Umbrellas,
1 tierce Brushes, assorted; 30 bundles sheet Iron,
25 kegs Nails, assorted from 4d to 24d,
10 boxes Tin Plate, and 6 bundles Wire,
2 casks Hardware; 3 rolls sheet Lead,
120 bags Iron Spikes, 4½ to 9 inches,
1 hogshead Poland Starch,
1 truss carpet Tarrans; 3 tons Oakum,
225 bolts Copper, ¾ to 1¼ inch,
1 pipe and 2 half-ditto GENEVA,
4 half-pipes Cognac BRANDY.

St. John, 26th April, 1834.

CANVAS AND CORDAGE.

120 COILS Greenock CORDAGE, including a gang of RIGGING for a vessel of 250 tons;
6 Bales British Canvas, Seaming and Roping Twines, Log and Deep Sea Lines;
1 Bale very superior twilled Flannels, for gentlemen's wear, just received.

May 13. GREGG & HALL.

IRON, PIPES, &c.

Per John Bentley, from Liverpool:

300 IRON Knee MOULDS,
100 casks sheathing, boat & other Nails,
100 bags Spikes, 4 to 9 inch,
20 tons best refined IRON, assorted—flat, square, and round; 20 tons common do. do.
4 tons best Patent Sheet OAKUM, &c. &c.

Ex brig Cupid, from Newry:

70 barrels Prime Mess PORK,
1 hogshead very superior Irish HAMS.

Per Elizabeth, from Halifax:

50 barrels Prime PORK—*Canada*—
8 pipes Madeira WINE,
300 sides Sole LEATHER.

June 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

PRIME RICE.

15 TIERCES, } Now landing ex schr
20 half-Tierces, } *Carolina*, from Boston,
—for sale low while on the wharf.

8th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

JOHN WALKER

Has just received per ship JOHN BENTLEY, *from Liverpool, the remainder of his Spring Supply of*

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Viz:

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

IRISH MESS PORK.

49 BARRELS Irish Mess PORK, *of very superior quality*, for sale by

15th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Received, per Schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:

54 CHESTS Congou and Souchong TEAS.

—*Also, in Store*—

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

8th July. JOHN WALKER.

MOLASSES.

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

8th July.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per William & Robert *from Liverpool, a few packages of Goods, which he offers for sale at a low advance, with liberal credits,—comprising*

RUSSELS CARPETS, Lastings, Shaloons, Fancy Drills, Fancy Merino and Moreens, Silk and Velvet Vestings, Thread Lace, Thread and Cotton Edgings and Quillings, one case of assorted Buttons, 2000 yards glass bleached Linen.

On hand—A general assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE. JOHN KERR.

10th June.

CHAIN CABLES, &c.—The Subscribers have on hand—1 Chain Cable, 90 fathoms, 1⅛ inch; 1 do. do. 75 fathoms, ⅞ inch, second-hand; a quantity ⅝ and ¾ Chain, and Anchors from 1 to 5 Cwt.

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

21st June. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FLOUR, CORN, &c.

Just received in the schooner HENRY CLAY, *from New-York, and now landing on the South Market Wharf:*

45 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,
30 half-barrels ditto,
250 barrels Rye FLOUR,
150 barrels Wheat MIDDLINGS,
100 barrels Corn Meal,
125 bags Yellow Corn; 17 barrels Vinegar,
10 kegs Tobacco; 10 boxes Cigars.

All of which will be sold Cheap, in lots to suit purchasers, as it is landed from the Vessel.

22d July. A. M'KENZIE & CO.

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

July 15. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

No. 3,

SANDS' BRICK BUILDING.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

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

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

Also—2 casks of HARDWARE, containing—Rodger's superior Pen and Pocket Knives; Elliott's superfine Razors; Ivory-handle Table Knives and Forks; black horn ditto ditto; ladies' Scissors; Front Hooks; superfine chilled eyed Needles; Plated and Britannia Spoons; patent SCYTHES and SICKLES; German Hand saws,—*with a great variety of other Goods.*

St. John, May 20, 1834.

GEO. D. ROBINSON & Co.

Have received per the Beverley from Liverpool, and Quebec from Glasgow, part of their SPRING SUPPLY,—*consisting of*—

SUPERFINE blue, black, and fashionable Cloths, Satinets and Cassimeres,
Grey and Crimson Druggets; Cotton Ticks,
Grey, black, and white Shirtings,
Printed Calicoes; Counterpanes; Sarsnets,
Drab, brown, and printed Moleskins,
Cases plated Hats; 1 do. superfine stuff do.,
Black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs,
Stiffeners and Stocks; Looking Glasses,
SLOPS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM,
Starch, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Raisins,
Pepper, BRANDY, PORT WINE.
An assortment of common, refined, and Lowmor IRON; 100 barrels Irish PORK,
2 Tons stoved SALT; 20 brls. Coal Tar, &c.

May 13th, 1834.

CANADA FLOUR,

Nails, Butter, and Hams.

Landing, ex schooner Bachelor, from Quebec:

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

For sale low for Cash, or approved paper, by

5th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FOR SALE,

Ex brig Eliza, from Jamaica:

60 PUNS. RUM; 20 hhds. SUGAR.

Ex Albion, from Quebec:

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

July 22. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Just received by the Subscriber:

30 BARRELS excellent quality Pork,
20 dozen Griffin's Scythes, 38 to 44 inches; 20 do. sickles, No. 2, 3, and 4;
100 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP.

IN STORE:

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

11th July. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

Per the Hesperus:

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

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

24th June. JAMES T. HANFORD.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

A FEW Pieces very fine black and fancy colored CLOTHS; English, Welsh, and Saxon Flannels; a few pieces of the new *Patent* FLANNELS—(*warranted not to shrink in washing*); black, colored, and fancy printed MERINOS; black and colored Moreens; fancy Brussels for carpet covers; black, drab, and blue Lastings; fancy silk Cantoons—for summer pantaloons; fancy printed Muslins; French Ginghams, Muslin do. do.; a few of Mackintosh & Co's. patent India Rubber Cloths, Cloaks, &c.; a large assortment of English and French RIBBONS; ladies' gents. and children's HOSIERY of all kinds; best quality black and colored Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs; white and fancy colored plain and watered Gros de Naples and crimped Satins; ladies' and children's best quality Stays; silk Velvets; black, green, and white Crapes; white, black, and fancy colored Gauze and Lace Veils; ladies' and children's Parasols; cotton and silk Umbrellas; ladies' fancy Gauze and Crape Scarfs; men's plain Military, Opera, Cavendish, and Velvet Stocks; boy's silk and leather do.; cotton and India Rubber Braces and Brace Pullies; a few rosewood Tea Chests and ladies' Work Boxes; silk Purses; India Rubber Gaiters, boys' patent leather Belts, best quality London made Tar-Persian Rugs, best quality Pins and Needles, 1 Pens, Mordan's patent Oblique and Straight wrapping Paper of all sizes, best white and coarse P. Patent Composition CANDLES—in 28 lb. 1 28 casks Dunlap & Sons best Brown Stout, in and pints; a few barrels London Ale; a small ment very superior hair, tooth, and clothes Br new patterns German and B. Lemon Imperial C Shell Imperial and Side Combs, &c. &c.

A supply of LINENS, DAMASKS, &c. daily expe

P. DUFF &

Prince William-street, }
13th May, 1834. }

PER LADY CAMPBELL.

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

On hand, received per Joseph Anderson:

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

May 20th, 1834. GREGG & H.

Per Barque LADY CAMPBELL,

from Clyde,—

10 BALLS CARPETINGS,
3 Bales Scotch Homespuns,
2 Bales Shirting Stripe and Apron Check,
2 Bales Brown Cottons, 1 bale Scotch Don
2 Cases Scotch PLAIDS,
10 Hhds. Refined LOAF SUGAR,
4 Hhds. best Double do. do.
2 Cases PRINTS, &c. &c. &c.

20th May. JOHN ROBERTSO

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

GRO DE NAPLES, Silk and Valentia Vestings; silk, worsted, and Merino Shawls,
Muslin and silk Cravats,
Plain and figured jaconet, book, and mull Muslin,
Ladies' and gents. black and colored silk and kid Gloves; Flannels and Blankets,
Ladies' and gents. Shoes and Slippers,
Imperial green, Black, blue, and olive Cloths and Cassimeres; printed Cottons & Furnitures,
White and brown plain Cottons; twilled ditto,
Cotton and Linen Drills,
Barragan and Moleskins,
Cotton, silk, and worsted Hosiery,
Cotton Reels, ditto Threads,
Paper and pound Pins,
Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, plated ditto,
Assorted Ribbons, silk and cotton Velvets,
Merinos, black Crape,
Ladies' white and colored Stays,
Scotch Homespuns, Checks and Stripes,
Cotton Warp, brown Holland and Duck,
Bales assorted Shops, Hardware, Cordage,
Iron, crates and hogsheads Earthenware,
Port and Teneriffe Wines, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks; Scotch Barley,
Best Poland Starch, Indigo,
Coils and boxes Raisins; Candles, Soap, &c.

With, together with his former stock, he offers at lowest rates, for approved payment.

13th May. JOHN M. WILMOT.

JOHN S. MILLER,

Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woollen

DYER,

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

Sattins, Silk, *Cotton, Crape,*
Merino Cloth, *Hosiery, Gloves,*
Sash, Ribbons, *Camel Hair Shawls, &c.*

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

St. John, 20th May, 1834.

FLOUR, RICE, & CIDER.

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

15 BARRELS RYE FLOUR,
75 ditto WHEAT MIDDLINGS,
2 Tierces RICE; and
10 Barrels Newark CIDER.

For sale very low, by immediate application to

15th July. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.

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

17 BEST Proved CHAIN CABLES, assorted from 1-2 to 7-8 inch;
Air TOWSAIL SHEETS, 5-16, 6-16, and 7-16 inch;
600 fathoms *short link* CHAIN, from 5-6 to 5-8 inch;
20 Chain Anchors, all sizes from 1 to 10 cwt.;

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

4th ne, 1834.

JUST RECEIVED,

and on sale very low by the subscriber:

10 PIPES and Hhds. best Cognac BRANDY,
10 Pipes and Hhds. best pale Hollands GENEVA,
253 seroons and qr. do. prime Bunch Muscatels,
100 barrels Wheat Middlings FLOUR,
A quantity of *ready-made CLOTHING*, suitable for summer wear. *Also*—
100 dozen superior water FILTERERS—will be sold very low.

July. JOHN V. THURGAR.

MACKEREL.—250 brls. No. 3 Mackerel, in shipping order, just received and will sell low by early application.

1 July J. T. HANFORD.

ALEWIVES.—100 Barrels in prime Shipping Order, now landing ex sch'r *William Henry*, from Eliza, for sale low for Cash.

2 July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Fur, Corn, Rice, & Tobacco.

Landing, ex schooner CAROLINE *from Boston, and ship* MARY *from Philadelphia, and for sale by the subscr.* AT LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH ONLY:

BARRELS GENESEE and ALEXANDRIA Superfine FLOUR;
Bs *Philadelphia* RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL;
Best *Northern Yellow* CORN;
Superior manufactured TOBACCO;
Ts *best* RICE.

—IN STORE—

13 bushels OATS;
Barrels *Canada Fine* FLOUR;
Sided HAMS, of excellent quality;
Bbls SPIRITS TURPENTINE;
ON YARN; LOAF SUGAR;
s, GLASS, PAINTS, OIL, &c. &c.

THOMAS P. CRANE,

North Market Wharf.

San, 8th July, 1834.—2d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per ships Beverley *from Liverpool, and* Jn Anderson *from London, an extensive assortment* BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, *comprising, amongst other things*—

BRUSSELS, and Venetian, and stair CARPETINGS; broad and narrow Cloths and Cassimeres, Moreens, Druggets, crumb Cloths