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Weekly Almanack.

January—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
20 Wednesday	7 32	4 28	7 4[illegible]	0 53
21 Thursday	7 31	4 29	8 55	1 30
22 Friday	7 31	4 29	10 4	2 6
23 Saturday	7 30	4 30	11 11	2 44
24 Sunday	7 29	4 31	morn.	3 28
25 Monday	7 28	4 32	0 16	4 19
26 Tuesday	7 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 22

First [illegible] 25th day, [illegible]

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Committee for January:

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The Garland.

THE PAST.

[From the Greenock Intelligencer.]

Our infancy—our infancy!—what sunshine settled there,
When o'er us watched a mother's eye with all a mother's care,
And marked our growth with tender pride, and joyed to hear us frame,
With lisping tongue and laughing eye, a loving parent's name!

Yes, fancy loves to hover there, where memory lingers not,
As hearts in foreign lands recall a long-forgotten spot,
We may not look with listless eye on childhood's helpless mien;
We may not look with listless eye on what ourselves have been.

Our childhood!—when at first we learned along the floor to crawl,
And then to walk from chair to chair, though getting many a fall:
Who treasures not the dancing thoughts which lightly bound away
To childhood's age of innocence, and thoughtlessness and play?

The age of round and ruddy cheeks—of buoyant happy hearts!
We ask, in very childishness, why such an age departs?
Why lean, decrepit age must come with wrinkles and disease,
When wealth nor honour brings relief, and pleasure fails to please?

The old, grey-headed man looks on with tears of fondest joy,
While round him sports, in laughing youth, the curly-headed boy;
"Bless you," the old man says, "my child, be happy while you can,
For sad experience shows that grief is still the lot of man."

Our boyhood!—ay, like yesterday, our memory may recall
The days when pleasure's cup we quaffed all unalloyed with gall;
Ere yet with tiresome steps we 'gan through learning's paths to tread—
Ere yet we knew a task to hate—a master's rod to dread.

Our school-days!—Blessings on them yet! The dear delightful spot—
The play-ground of the village-school—what heart has e'er forgot?
The world may frown—misfortune, care, may turn our locks to grey—
But still, while memory lasts, shall last thoughts of the "summer play!"

Yet why do these sweet halcyon spots stand forth in high relief
From out a clouded atmosphere of trouble, toil, and grief?
'Tis that the steep we struggled up to learning's lofty brow
Was rugged then when forced to climb, but seems not toilsome now.

As when, with weary feet and hearts, a mountain's top we gain,
The sun looks forth and we look down with pleasure on the plain;
We soon forget the steep ascent, and rapture only know
At nature's varied landscape spread in loveliness below.

Our school-companions!—where are ye, ye links of former joys?
We think on you—ah! how the thought our happy dream destroys!
We scarce have reached to manhood's verge, and yet how few there be
Who launched with us their bark at school and still are on the sea!

Where are ye? If your lot has been to roam to other climes,
Do not your bosoms swell, like ours, to think on former times?
Though not of our romantic land, your youth with us was passed;
We loved you then, we love you still, and still our love shall last.

Where are ye? Some, we know, are snatched to an untimely tomb!
And some—but why pursue the theme?—uncertain is their doom!
Most scattered—some for ever gone—and some are sought in vain!
We still are here, and value more the few that still remain.

Farewell, our first—our fondest friends! Whate'er may be our lot,
Of worldly wealth or poverty, you shall not be forgot;
For, journeying through this changing scene, so oft with clouds o'ercast,
A gleam of sunshine lights the gloom while looking to the past!

A society has been recently established in London, the object of which is to assist the struggling and industrious by small loans without interest. It is called "The Benevolent Loan Society," and is under the patronage of the Bishop of London. The genuine philanthropy of such an institution cannot be too highly appreciated.

Miscellanea.

OLD ENGLISH STYLE OF LIVING.

In the Life of Crabbe, by his son, prefixed to the current cheap edition of his poems, there is a delightful passage descriptive of the writer's first experience of his father's society at the dawn of intellect, which we have read once and again with the greatest pleasure. It is followed up by a very charming picture of an old English yeoman's family and style of living; and for the gratification of many of our readers, we give both passages:—

"I am now arrived at that period of my father's life, when I became conscious of existence; when, if the happiness I experienced was not quite perfect, there was only alloy enough to make it felt the more. The reader himself will judge what must have been the lot of a child of such parents—how indulgence and fondness were mingled with care and solicitude.

What a pity it seems that the poignant feelings of early youth should ever be blunted, and, as it were, absorbed in the interests of manhood; that they cannot remain, together with the stronger powers of mature passions—passions so liable to make the heart ultimately selfish and cold! It is true, no one could endure the thoughts of remaining a child for ever; but with all that we gain, as we advance, some of the finer and better spirit of the mind appears to evaporate; seldom do we again feel those acute and innocent impressions, which recalling for a moment, one could almost cry to retain. Now and then, under peculiar circumstances this youthful tenderness of feeling does return, when the spirits are depressed either by fatigue or illness, or some other softening circumstance; and then, especially if we should happen to hear some pleasing melody, even chimes or distant bells, a flood of early remembrances and warm affections flows into the mind, and we dwell on the past with the fondest regret; for such scenes are never to return; yet though painful, these impressions are ever mingled with delight; we are tenacious of their duration, and feel the better for the transient susceptibility: indeed transient; for soon the music ceases, the fatigue yields to rest, the mind recovers its strength, and straightway all is (to such salutary sensations) cold and insensible as marble. Surely the most delightful ideas one could connect with this sublunary state would be a union of these vivid impressions of infancy with the warmth and purity of passion in early youth, and the judgment of maturity: perhaps such a union might faintly shadow the blessedness that may be hereafter.

How delightful is it to recall the innocent feelings of unbounded love, confidence, and respect, associated with my earliest visions of my parents! They appeared to their children not only good, but free from any taint of the corruption common to our nature; and such was the strength of the impressions then received that hardly could subsequent experience ever enable our judgments to modify them. Many a happy and indulged child has no doubt partaken in the same fond exaggeration; but ours surely had every thing to excuse it.

Always visibly happy in the happiness of others, especially of children, our father entered into all our pleasures, and soothed and cheered us in all our little griefs with such overflowing tenderness, that it was no wonder we almost worshipped him. My first recollection of him is of his carrying me up to his private room to prayers, in the summer evenings, about sunset, and rewarding my silence and attention afterwards with a view of the flower-garden through his prism. Then I recall the delight it was to me to be permitted to sleep with him during a confinement of my mother's—how I longed for the morning, because then he would be sure to tell me some fairy tale, of his own invention, all sparkling with gold and diamonds, magic fountains and enchanted princesses. In the eye of memory I can still see him as he was at that period of his life—his fatherly countenance, unmixed with any of the less loveable expressions that, in too many faces, obscure that character—but pre-eminently *fatherly*; conveying the ideas of kindness, intellect, and purity; his manner grave, manly, and cheerful, in unison with his high and open forehead; his very attitudes, whether as he sat absorbed in the arrangements of his minerals, shells, and insects—or as he laboured in his garden until his naturally pale complexion acquired a tinge of fresh healthy red; or as, coming lightly towards us with some unexpected present, his smile of indescribable benevolence spoke exultation in the foretaste of our raptures.

But, I think, even earlier than these are my first recollections of my mother. I think the very earliest is of her as combing my hair one evening, by the light of the fire, which hardly broke the long shadows of the room, and singing the plaintive air of 'Kitty Fell,' till, though I could not have been more than three years old, the melody found its way into my heart, and the tears dropped down so profusely that I was glad the darkness concealed them. How mysterious is shame without guilt!

There are few situations on earth more enviable than that of a child on his first journey with indulgent parents; there is perpetual excitement and novelty, and at the same time a perfect freedom from care. This blessed ignorance of limits and boundaries, and absence of all forecast, form the very charm of the enchantment; each town appears indefinitely vast, each day as if it were never to have a close: no decline of any kind being dreamt of, the present is enjoyed in a way wholly impossible with those who have a long past to remember, and a dark future to anticipate. Never can I forget my first excursion into Suffolk, in company with my parents. It was in the month of September, 1791—(shortly after my mother had recovered from her confinement with her fourth son, *Edmund Burke* Crabbe, who died in infancy)—that, dressed in my first suit of boy's clothes (and that scarlet), in the height of a delicious season, I was mounted beside them in their huge old gig, and visited the scenes and the persons familiar to me, from my earliest nursery days, in their conversation and anecdotes. Sometimes, as we proceeded, my father read aloud; sometimes he left us for a while to botanise among the hedgerows, and returned with some unsightly weed or bunch of moss, to him precious. Then in the evening, when we had reached our inn, the happy child, instead of being sent early as usual to bed, was permitted to stretch himself on the carpet, while the reading was resumed, blending with sounds which, from novelty, appeared delightful; the buzzing of the bar, the rattling of wheels, the horn of the mail-coach, the gay clamour of the streets—every thing to excite and astonish, in the midst of safety and repose. My father's countenance at such moments is still before me; with what gentle sympathy did he seem to enjoy the happiness of childhood!

On the third day we reached Parham, and I was introduced to a set of manners and customs, of which there remains, perhaps, no counterpart in the present day. My great-uncle's establishment was that of the first-rate yeoman of that period—the Yeoman that already began to be styled by courtesy an Esquire. Mr. Tovell might possess an estate of some eight hundred pounds per annum, a portion of which he himself cultivated. Educated at a mercantile school, he often said of himself, 'Jack will never make a gentleman;' yet he had a native dignity of mind and of manners, which might have enabled him to pass muster in that character with any but very fastidious critics. His house was large, and the surrounding moat, the rookery, the ancient dovecot, and the well-stored fishponds, were such as might have suited a gentleman's seat of some consequence; but on one side of the house immediately overlooked a farm-yard, full of all sorts of domestic animals, and the scene of constant bustle and noise. On entering the house, there was nothing at first sight to remind one of the farm: a spacious hall, paved with black and white marble—at one extremity a very handsome drawing-room, and at the other a fine old staircase of black oak, polished till it was as slippery as ice, and having a chime-clock and a barrel organ on its landing-places. But this drawing-room, a corresponding dining parlour, and a handsome sleeping apartment up stairs, were all *tabooed* ground, and made use of on great and solemn occasions only—such as rent-days, and an occasional visit with which Mr. Tovell was honoured by a neighbouring peer. At all other times the family and their visitors lived entirely in the old-fashioned kitchen, along with the servants. My great-uncle occupied an arm-chair, or, in attacks of gout, a [illegible] of a large oven chimney. Mrs. Tovell sat at a small table, on which, in the evening, stood one small candle, in an iron candlestick, plying her needle by the feeble glimmer, surrounded by her maids, all busy at the same employment; but in winter a noble block of wood, sometimes the whole circumference of a pollard, threw its comfortable warmth and cheerful blaze over the apartment.

At a very early hour in the morning, the alarum called the maids, and their mistress also; and if the former were tardy, a louder alarum, and more formidable, was heard chiding the delay—not that scolding was peculiar to any occasion, it regularly ran on through all the day, like bells on harness, inspiriting the work, whether it were done ill or well. After the important business of the dairy, and a hasty breakfast, their respective employments were again resumed; that which the mistress took for her especial privilege being the scrubbing of the floors of the state apartments.

If the sacred apartments had not been opened, the family dined on this wise:—the heads seated in the kitchen at an old table: the farm-men standing in the adjoining scullery, door open—the female servants at a side-table, called a *bouter*;—with the principals, at the table perchance some travelling rat-catcher, tinker, or farrier, or an occasional gardener in his shirt-sleeves, his face probably streaming with perspiration. My father well describes, in 'The Widow's Tale,' my mother's situation, when living in her younger days at Parham:—

'But when the men beside their station took,
The maidens with them, and with these the cook;
When one huge wooden bowl before them stood,
Fill'd with huge balls of farinaceous food;
With bacon, mass saline! where never lean
Beneath the brown and bristly rind was seen:
When, from a single horn the party drew
Their copious draughts of heavy ale and new;
When the coarse cloth she saw, with many a stain,
Soil'd by rude hinds who cut and came again;
She could not breathe, but, with a heavy sigh,
Rein'd the fair neck, and shut the offended eye;
She minced the sanguine flesh in frustums fine,
And wonder'd much to see the creatures dine.'

On ordinary days, when the dinner was over, the fire replenished, the kitchen sanded and lightly swept over in waves, mistress and maids, taking off their shoes, retired to their chambers for a nap of one hour to the minute. The dogs and cats commenced their siesta by the fire. Mr. Tovell dozed in his chair, and no noise was heard, except the melancholy and monotonous cooing of a turtle-dove, varied, however, by the shrill treble of a canary. * * *

CLIMATE OF THE WEST INDIES.

The year may be divided into four seasons:—The first commencing with the mild vernal rains in April or May, which usually last six weeks; the second includes June, July, August—hot and dry; the third includes September, October, and November, which are the hurricane and rainy months; and the fourth, December, January, February, and March, which are the most serene and cool months.

The climate of the West Indies is pretty nearly alike in all the islands. The average of the thermometer in the towns may be set down at 80° during the summer months (from July to November). It often attains to above 90°, but in the mountains it has been known to be so low as 44°, so that a fire at noon is there necessary a great part of the year. The temperature is kept cool by the alternations of the sea and land breezes, the former blowing only during the day, the latter only during the night. Of the latter, which always blows from the centre of the island (be it ever so small), the only scientific account ever given is that of Dr. Franklin, which is as follows:—"As soon as the sea-breeze dies away (in the afteroon) the air of the plains, being rarified, ascends towards the tops of the mountains, and is there condensed by the cold, which making it specifically heavier than it was before, it descends back to the plains on both sides of the ridge." It is a singular dispensation of Providence, that in Barbadoes and the smaller windward Charibean islands, which are without these land-yard breezes, the sea-breeze (or trade-wind) blows both night and day.

The most delightful time of day in Jamaica is at day-dawn, before the sun has yet begun to pour his effulgence over the hemisphere of the Caribees, and before the land-breeze has died away. The sea-breeze or "doctor," as it is gratefully designated by the inhabitants of Jamaica, which invariably blows from the south-east, or some other point ranging from south to east, generally sets in about nine o'clock A. M., at first only gently rippling the surface of the ocean, and increasing gradually, until it often assumes the strength of a temporary hurricane. Its coming is hailed by the panting, and literally melting inhabitants, with a degree of thankfulness and a sensation of relief, which can only be known by those whose lot it has been to inhale the oppressive and suffocating atmosphere of these climes.

Were it not for this regular alternation of trade-winds and inland-breezes, the islands of these seas would, to Europeans at least, be perfectly uninhabitable. Let such of our readers, therefore, whose destiny has never led them beyond the cool shores of Britain, conceive, if they can, the sufferings of their brethren in the tropics, when it happens that the 'doctor' absents himself for a whole fortnight at a time.

In the afternoon, the sea-breeze dies away, as it comes—gradually; after which, for a few hours, earth and sea are again locked in a stillness of repose—a syncope of motion, which, to a new comer, has something almost ominous; and as his imagination is generally saturated before his arrival with descriptions of those fearful visitations, the earthquakes—which are there so frequent, though seldom occasioning much damage—he instinctively listens, in that period of profound stillness, for the first rumbling growl preceding the volcanic explosion. Earthquakes, however, have for many years been becoming rarer and rarer in the West Indies—a fact which seems to confirm the hypothesis that these islands having at one time or other, had their origin in volcanic eruptions, are gradually cooling, and that these fearful visitations will soon altogether cease. There is scarcely a house, however, of many years' standing, in the walls of which several huge cracks are not to be seen—a circumstance which called forth a witticism from a late visitor, who observed, that although the value of West India property was daily falling, the *rents* of the houses were yearly increasing.

The most dreadful scourge of these islands are the hurricanes, which have devastated them all repeatedly from time to time. Between the years 1780—87, a succession of hurricanes desolated Jamaica to such an extent, that, combined with the scarcity of provisions produced by the American war, no less than 15,000 negroes perished from famine. The more mountainous islands also suffer severely from the violent rains, which pour down, as they actually appear to do, in bucketfuls, sometimes sweeping the entire soil, and all growing thereon, from whole plantations, and leaving nothing but the bare rock! Since the gradual clearing of the islands from wood, thunder is much less frequent now than formerly, and seldom does any damage. It is, however, terrifically loud.

CLIMATE OF ENGLAND.

The mortality of Great Britain, its cities, and its hospitals, is greatly inferior to that of any other country in Europe; it is also incontestible that "Great Britain is at present the most healthy country with which we are acquainted;" and that it has been gradually tending to that point far the last 50 years. This superior value of life in Great Britain is not confined to any particular districts or classes of individuals. To whatever point we turn our view, the advantage is still the same; the man of affluence, the pauper-patient of the hospital, the sailor and the soldier on active service, the prisoner of war, the inmate of a jail, all enjoy a better tenure of existence from this country than from any other of which we have been able to consult the records. It has been long the fashion, both abroad and at home, to exhaust every variety of reproach on the climate of our country, and particularly on the atmosphere of London; and yet we shall find that the most famed spots in Europe, the places which have long been selected as the resort of invalids, and the fountains of health, are far more fatal to life than even this great metropolis. The annual proportion of deaths at Montpelier was greater 30 years ago, and is greater at present, than in London.—*Dr. Hawkins' Elements of Medical Statistics.*

Earthquakes.—These fearful visitations are, beyond all example, frequent in South America; and there is not a town, city, or village, in the immense continent, but has suffered more or less at various times. One of the most destructive in modern times was that which occurred at Caraccas in 1812, when about 20,000 people in the city and surrounding district (16,000 of whom belonged to the city alone) were destroyed. The principal part of the people who were swallowed up by the rending of the earth, or buried beneath the ruins occasioned by the shock, were at prayers when the fearful destruction occurred. Every church, protected either by St. Francis or St. Nicholas, fell to the ground; the belfry of the cathedral alone withstood the concussion; but, as if sensible of the calamity, and alarmed at the work of desolation which threatened the general extinction of the inhabitants, and aware that some record should remain to inform the historian of the hour and minute when the shock occurred, the clock stopped at seven minutes past four, at the very instant when the first rumbling noise was heard, and still remains with its hands pointed to the hour, as a fearful memorial of the past, and an awful warning of the future. The superstitious reverence paid to this clock grants it an eternal repose; and this and the ruins of the former palace are the only sights that strangers are shown as worthy of observation.

A Fair Offer.—Make a full estimate of all you owe, and all that is owing you. Reduce the same to note.—As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your note every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious—lose no time—and waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but that of acting well—be faithful in your duty to God by regular and hearty prayer morning and night—attend church and meeting regular every Sunday, and 'do unto all men as you would they should do unto you.' If you are too needy in your own circumstances, to give the poor, do whatever you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in all your circumstances, come to me and I will pay all your debts.—*Dr. Franklin.*

DEFINITIONS.

Money—A fish peculiarly difficult to catch.

My Dear—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

Watchman—A man employed by the parish, to sleep in the open air.

Dentist—A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

Gentility—Eating your meat with a silver fork, though you have not paid the butcher.

Take a Friend's Advice—An expression used by a man who is going to be impertinent.

The most Intelligent Child that was ever seen—Every man's own child.

Thin Shoe—An article worn in winter by high-spirited young ladies, who would rather die than conceal the beauty of their feet.

Witness-Box—In a court of justice, a land of pillory, where a person is obliged to receive every species of verbal insult without being able to resent it.

Hay on Barn Floors.—When hay, particularly clover, is thrown on the floor, much of it, and the most valuable part, too, breaks and crumbles into small pieces, that the fork will not take them up. In most barns this is entirely wasted or shoved out into the yard, where but comparatively little of it is picked up by the stock. "I," says an aged farmer, "keep my barn floor as clean as my wife's parlour, and every day shovel into a box, which I keep standing by, all the leaves, seeds, and fine parts of the hay. This makes superior feed for my cows, if moistened with water, and a small quantity of bran or meal added, and given about the time of calving, nothing appears more nourishing to them."

Complimentary.—An old clergyman, and rather eccentric one withal, whose field of labor was a town in the interior of New England, one Sunday, at the close of his services, gave notice to his congregation that in the course of the week he expected to go on a mission—on a mission *to the heathen*. The members of his church were struck with alarm and sorrow at the sudden and unexpected announcement of the loss of their beloved pastor, and one of the deacons in great agitation exclaimed,—"Why, my dear sir, you have never told us one word of this before! What *shall* we do?" "Oh, brother ——," said the parson, "*I don't expect to go out of town.*"

A Sober Pun.—Why are Temperance Societies a bar to friendship? Because they prevent *shaking* hands!

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK.

This edifice, which was consumed by the flames on the 16th Dec., was one of the largest in the city, situated on the south side of Wall-street, and embracing 115 feet of the front between William and Hanover-streets.

It was three stories high, exclusive of the basement, which was considerably elevated. Its south-west front 114 feet on Exchange-street. The front on Wall-street was of Westchester marble. The first and second stories of the Ionic order, from the temple of Minerva Polias, at Prigne, in Ionia. A recessed elliptical portico of forty feet wide introduced in front. A screen of four columns and two antæ, each thirty feet high, and three feet four inches in diameter above the base, composed of a single block of marble, extended across the front of the portico, supporting an entablature of six feet in height, on which rested the third story, making a height of sixty feet from the ground.

The principal entrance to the rotunda and exchange room was by a flight of ten marble steps, with a pedestal at each end. On ascending to the portico, three doors opened to the vestibule in front, while one on each hand opened to offices. The vestibule was of the Ionic order from the little Ionic temple of Ilyssus. The exchange room, which was the rotunda, was 75 feet long, 55 feet wide, and 45 feet high, to which were attached four principal rooms, and in the rear of the rotunda another used for the auction sales of real estate, shipping, and stocks.

The building was begun on the 1st of April 1825, and occupied 27 months in its erection, having first been occupied in July 1827. The plan was that of the architect Mr. E. Thompson.

The loss of this edifice is a serious inconvenience to the mercantile community, thrown into disorder and confusion as it now is. In it, besides several insurance offices, offices for the great sales of real estate and merchandise, rooms for artisans of various descriptions, &c. were the great hall for the congregation of merchants, not only of the city, but from all parts of the country and Europe; rooms for the chamber of commerce and board of brokers; our extensive post office establishment; ship letter office and news room; the telegraph office; several newspaper offices, extensive refreshment rooms, &c. &c.

Baby-talk.—Most persons in playing with and talking to infants, have a great *penchant* for what is called 'Baby-talk,' of which we have a great abhorrence. 'Baby-talk' causes half the ungrammatical and nondescript jargon so frequently observed among children. When a child first begins to speak, it should always be spoken to in the most accurate language; for as it first learns entirely by rote, its first impressions are accurate, according to the language it hears used. If, therefore, children learn to speak 'baby-talk,' they acquire a habit of which it is extremely difficult to rid themselves, and which often adheres to them even in manhood.

We have heard of an old bachelor who had a perfect aversion to 'baby-talk,' and could not endure the presence of any one who should indulge in it. In illustration of this, we heard related the following anecdote:—Riding in his coach, he overtook a young woman walking by the way side with an infant in her arms. As he was alone in the vehicle the woman solicited to be permitted to ride a few miles. He at once consented, "on *strict condition that she should not talk 'baby-talk' to her child.* Before the parties had ridden far, and just as they commenced ascending a hill, the woman began playing with her child, and forgetful of the condition on which she was permitted to ride, broke forth in the following strain—'*Oh! you darling, darling—see how bootiful we ridy pidy up de hildy pildy, in de coachy poachy—and see de wheely peelies how bootiful dey go roundy psundy!*'

We need scarcely say that the man would stand it no longer, but ordered the woman instantly to leave the coach.

Pay the Printer.—*An old Story repeated.*

(From Noah's New-York Star.)

It is quite pitiable, we declare, opening many of our country papers to see the oft repeated and imploring request to 'Pay the Printer,' and the earnest assurance that he will take wood, butter, eggs, poultry and pigs in payment, and if we in the city were not ashamed at the inconvenience of looking so poor, we would make proclamation to the same effect; indeed, we should all be thankful to the delinquents at least, if they would commute for butter and eggs—chickens, corn and oats. It was but the other day, that ten or twelve Southern subscribers, not having the convenience of Nicholas Biddle's monsters, sent us a little bale of cotton to liquidate arrears, and if they were all to club in this manner, we should be in clover as well as in cotton. Really and truly it is lamentable for an Editor to look over the list of his delinquent subscribers—it is enough to make the tears come into his eyes at the ingratitude of mankind, to think how daily and nightly he has to labor, to pluck out his brains like bird lime, to scour the city and mail papers for news—to keep the scissors and pen in incessant employment, and to shin it in Wall street for the needful pay for printing paper, ink, compositors, rent, carriers, devils, and so forth; and then at the end of a year's probation to be told, "call again to-morrow," "*item ad que iterum*," until the poor printer says, "I'll take pork and molasses—apples or cider—cod-sounds or mackerel, in payment." The amount due the printer from each individual is frequently so small, that he who pays thousands and tens of thousands daily, deems it of too trifling an import to lose time in paying a five dollar note, but the aggregate of these small payments make up the sum total of the printer's hopes. But the most unconscionable of all delinquents, are those who, living by public patronage, are constantly calling on the printer to puff their small wares, and constantly forgetting to pay their bills. Pocketing thousands, with the aid of the Press, and yet allowing the Press to be the last in the calender of payment. We should at a rough guess say, that there is not less than $300,000 due the daily press in this city on old accounts.—What a merry Christmas the proprietors would enjoy if the whole of these arrears was to come in.

A Reasonable Request.—An anecdote in the last New Monthly reminds us of the following:—At his first breakfast in new lodgings, a gentleman was much annoyed by finding hairs in his butter. As the mildest but the most effectual mode of reproof, he thus addressed the servant, when she came to take away the things: 'Sally, I am very fond of hairs in my butter; but, for the future, be so good as to bring the hairs in one plate, and the butter in another, so that I may mix them in what proportion I like.'

Cræsus, king of Lydia, who felt presumptuously proud on account of his power and his riches, had dressed himself one day in his utmost splendour of apparel and royal ornament, and, seating himself on his throne, exhibited his person to Solon, as comprehending within itself the substance and sum of all worldly glory. "Have you ever beheld," said he to the Grecian sage, "a spectacle more august?" "I have," was the answer: "there is neither a pheasant in our fields, nor a peacock in our court-yard, nor a cock on our dunghill, that does not surpass you in glory!"

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, December 12.

Within the last few days several British vessels have been taken up at an advance of 15 to 25 per cent., to be engaged in the American trade should a system of non-intercourse be adopted by America towards France.

The transactions in the public securities to-day have been upon an extremely limited scale. Money continues pretty abundant, the accommodation afforded by the Bank of England, by advances upon deposit of stock in approved securities, having wholly prevented any scarcity which might otherwise have been occasioned by the large amount of money which is locked up awaiting the decision of the Commissioners for the West India Claims. Consols for account have only fluctuated during the day between 91¼ and 91⅜, the latter being the quotation at the close. Exchequer Bills are a shade lower than yesterday, closing at 17 premium.

The favourable tenor of the advices from Madrid produced but little effect upon the market for Spanish Stock to-day.

General Steam Navigation Company's Vessels.—One of the immediate effects of the anticipated rupture between France and the United States has been to greatly increase the business of ship insurances. Policies have been signed on American bottoms at 10 per cent., which includes the war and common risk. There is also a good deal of activity among the principal shipbuilders on the river, chiefly confined, however, to steam shipping. Several of this class of vessels, of a very superior description, are now on the stocks, the largest and finest of which are for the East India Company, the General Steam Navigation Company, and the Peninsula Trade. The General Steam Navigation Company are said to be preparing vessels also for the river trade, of a class and character calculated to excel the surprising performances of some of the present river steam-packets.

There are now built and building, in the ports of the Mersey and Clyde, 15 new large steam vessels, for the use of the Liverpool steam companies, each of from 190 to 250 horses' power. Several contracts for large ones are about to be entered into for companies connected with America, London, Lisbon, and other places.

The all absorbing topic of the week among the commercial men, says the Manchester Chronicle, has been the failure, under the most extraordinary circumstances, of a person extensively known here. His debts are understood to amount to upwards of £20,000, to meet which the assets are very far from being adequate. Bill transactions of a very suspicious character have also appeared. The individual principally concerned has quitted the town, and is stated to have embarked for America.

The Admiralty List.—The death of Rear Admiral Joshua Sydney Horton, who died at Bologne-sur-Mer, on the 24th ult. aged 67 years, makes the *twelfth* Admiral of various ranks, viz.:—Six Admirals, two Vice Admirals, and four Rear Admirals, (including three from the retired list,) who have died since the 1st of January of the present year, (1835,) besides twenty post captains.

Their Majesties continue in good health, at Brighton, entertaining a few select guests almost every day.

The Duke of Montrose is said to be dangerously ill. His Grace is a Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Dumbarton and Stirling.

The Ionian Islands.—The Courier of Thursday, after alluding to some reports as to the recall of Sir H. Douglas, says,—"We have made diligent enquiry, and are satisfied that there is no intention in any quarter to recall Sir Howard Douglas, and that there is no intention in any quarter to re-appoint Lord Nugent."

No less than two hundred plans for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament have been submitted to the committee appointed to consider the subject.

Lord Stanley was on Monday re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Trade of Leeds.—The cloth trade in this district is dull [illegible] compared with what it was a month ago.—[illegible] last fortnight several firms have discharged a portion of their workmen, and the purchases of cloth in the halls have been smaller than for some time previous; but there is still a good deal of business doing, and wool maintains its price.

Two Old Cocks.—Lord Stowell, the Father of the House of Peers, completed his 91st year on Thursday the 29th ult.,—his brother, the Earl of Eldon, travelled a long journey to dine with him, being himself 86. What a vista to look back upon what has been the line of life of each of these sons of a Newcastle coal-shed keeper! Each tutor of his College at Oxford—each the first lawyer in the world in his respective walk—each by merit and long service, a Peer of the Realm—and each living under William IV., to meet and talk together of what they saw and did under George II.! "Blessings on their frosty pows," say we.—*London Age.*

No progress, as far as we can learn, has yet been made by Ministers towards filling up the vacant office of Lord Chancellor; while to the suitors and the profession, the inconvenience of the present temporary arrangement is felt more grievously.

Hatfield House.—The princely mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been nearly destroyed by a destructive fire, in which the life of the dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, has been unfortunately lost. The fire, it appears broke out in her room, while she was engaged, it is supposed, at the time, in writing letters, and before any alarm was given, had acquired such mastery, that all attempts to reach the apartments were fruitless. The unfortunate lady, had in pursuance of her usual custom of passing the Christmas with her son, came down to Hatfield House, and taken possession of the apartments in the west wing of the mansion, which she had occupied ever since the death of her husband the late Marquis.

Captain Manby has been nominated President of the British section of the society lately established in Paris, called "The Union of all Nations for the preservation of shipwrecked Seamen." Sir Sydney Smith has taken an active part in the formation of this institution.

DREADFUL COAL MINE ACCIDENT.—An explosion took place on Thursday afternoon in Burdon Main Colliery, at the head of North Shields, by which 11 persons lost their lives.

The London Gazette, of Friday, announces that the payments to the Demerara planters are about to commence. We learn that the portion of those payments which will come to Glasgow, amounts to above £1,500,000.—*Scots Times.*

Emigrants to Jamaica.—In this week's list of exports are 121 emigrants to Jamaica, per ship James Ray. These persons are from the neighbourhood of Ballymoney, of the labouring class, sent out from this by James M'Dowell, Esq., of the house of M'Dowell, Cramsie, and Watt, of Jamaica. The emigrants have a free passage, with the best victualling on board, a surgeon engaged for the voyage, and they will, on arrival, be provided, rent free, with cottages and extensive gardens for their own use, besides constant employment for themselves and children on the plantations, in healthy parts of the Island. We hail with pleasure this opening for our superabundant agricultural labourers.—*Belfast Register.*

O'Connell Tribute.—The Morning Register contains a return of the amount contributed on Sunday, as far as the returns have yet been received. The collection in Dublin approached to nearly £2000, and the subscriptions are still coming in. The amount in Dublin last year was little more than £1100. The Treasurer of the Cork district thus writes to Mr. Fitzpatrick:—"For this City and Liberties you may calculate upon £1000."—The letters received by Mr. Fitzpatrick yesterday morning, show that the contributions of the provincial towns and parishes will exceed in amount those had for the last year, to the same extent as the metropolis exhibits. We subjoin the amount in various places:—Newry, 100; Carrickmacross, £50—last year it was £39; Clonmel, £175—last year £128; Belfast, £197, nearly double the amount of last year; Enniscorthy, £140; Tullamore, £60; Waterford, £470—last year £244; Limerick, £275. It is said that the Tribute this year will certainly exceed £20,000, and probably reach £25,000.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

There is nothing of interest from Spain. The same old story of marchings and counter-marchings and petty skirmishing, is again repeated.

His Majesty King Louis Philippe is said to be the richest private individual in Europe. The Rothschilds, it is supposed could at a week's notice realise four millions, but the Citizen-King could command eleven millions.

The Theatre at Christiana, (Norway,) was destroyed by fire on the 6th November,—the spectators and actors having barely time to escape.

A commercial treaty between Prussia and America is in course of arrangement. Several American Consuls are expected throughout Germany.

New Loan for Don Carlos.—It is affirmed that the King of Naples has effected a loan of 25,000,000 of francs for Don Carlos, to which most of the Italian princes have subscribed, in order that Don Carlos may not be cramped in his operations at the present moment, when he especially feels the want of funds.

A letter from Vienna states that there is the best authority for believing that the allied Sovereigns are *privately sending money to Don Carlos!*

The Moniteur announces that serious maladies have arisen on board merchant ships, from the use of leaden vessels for serving wine to the ships' crews. The consequence of this practice is the leaden cholic, which often produces death, and generally palsy of the limbs.

The Siamese Twins have arrived in Paris.

SCOTLAND.

The Scotch provincial papers are filled with the most lamentable details of the effect of a violent storm which appears to have been general on the northern coast of Scotland, on Wednesday morning the 18th Nov. The previous night was clear and calm, and the aurora borealis more than usually brilliant. The next morning was equally fine, with a mild breeze from the southward, when about half-past ten o'clock, it veered suddenly to the north, and in a very short time blew a perfect hurricane. A great number of fishing boats, were overtaken by the storm, and notwithstanding the most experienced seamanship on the part of the crews, were unable to survive the tempest.

Collingham one boat lost and six men; Peterhead one boat and six men; St. Comb's two boats and nine men; leaving 27 children to deplore their loss. Gardenson one boat lost and four men; Cullen Bay one boat and eight men; Johnshaven two boats and fifteen men.—Total eight boats and forty-eight men.

In addition to the above awful catalogue, several fishing boats are still missing, and there is much reason to fear that their crews have met a watery grave. Several coasting vessels were totally wrecked, but providentially all the crews were saved. The hurricane is said to have exceeded anything of the kind ever remembered, unroofing houses and driving slates, tiles, &c., before it like chaff. In the country many stacks of grain were blown away.

The torrents of rain which fell at the end of last and the beginning of the present week have so swollen the waters of the Clyde, that they have overflowed their banks and caused much destruction amongst the cattle and sheep of the farmers in the Hamilton and Bothwell districts. Much misery has been caused among the poor at Bridgegate and Broomielaw by their habitations being flooded.

GREENOCK.—*Forty-eight persons drowned by the bursting of a water dam.*—A sad calamity occurred at Greenock, Nov. 21, in consequence of the bursting of the dam on the Caitsburn rivulet. The torrent, in its progress towards the sea, overflowed almost the entire suburb of Greenock, called Crawford's Dyke, destroying property to the value of £30,000, and *forty-eight lives.*

About £600 has been subscribed at Greenock for the sufferers by the dreadful inundation there.

THE STORM—*Ireland.*—The provincial papers contain distressing accounts of wrecks and loss of lives. From Dunmore they write:—"Never did we witness such a tremendous storm as during the last few days; it blew incessantly a perfect hurricane. Great damage to the shipping, besides numerous wrecks on the coast, has been the consequence.

DUBLIN, November 30.—*Effects of the late Storm.*—The papers received in town this morning, are filled with distressing accounts of shipwrecks and losses of life, caused by the late frightful storm on the eastern and southern coasts of the island. The greater number of casualties took place between Wexford and Cork, and the home-bound vessels in the American timber trade are the principal sufferers. Much injury has also been sustained on the shores of the Atlantic and the Irish sea. The agents for Lloyd's were busily engaged in all the sea-port towns in rendering assistance to the vessels in distress, and the safety of the crews was in many instances owing to their exertions. The inhabitants on the coast acted in every instance with creditable humanity.

SHIPWRECK OF THE TRANSPORT VESSEL NEVA.—Launceston (Van Dieman's Land) papers to the 3rd July, and Hobart Town papers to the 4th July, were yesterday received at the North and South American Coffee House: they bring a melancholy account of the shipwreck, almost contiguous to Van Dieman's Land, of the transport ship NEVA, Captain Peck, which left Cork on the 8th of January last, bound to Sidney, having on board 150 female prisoners, with 33 of their children, 9 free women with 22 children, and a crew of 26 persons, under the charge of Surgeon Dr. Stevenson. They had proceeded prosperously on their voyage until the 13th of May last; and being (by Malta reckoning) about ninety miles from King's Island at two o'clock in the morning, the man on the look-out discovered land in sight, and about four, a reef of rocks suddenly appeared right ahead. Orders were instantly given to tack about, but while yet in stays, the vessel struck, unshipped the rudder, and was instantly driven upon her larboard bow with violence on the rocks; she immediately bilged; the boats were speedily lowered, but they had no sooner reached the water than they were upset, and in a few minutes more the vessel parted, and fell asunder in four pieces; when, dreadful to relate, with the exception of twenty-two persons, who clung to the fragments, the whole on board perished. After enduring great hardships, the survivors reached King's Island, but seven of the number were so exhausted that they died soon after, leaving only fifteen saved out of the entire compliment of 241, namely, six of the convicts and nine of the crew.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Paris papers contain accounts of the naval preparations making by France to meet the contingency of war with the United States; but we still hope they will not be required. Really if the American President and the French Ministers wish to make statemanship the laughing stock of mankind, they will spend a few millions, shed the blood of their subjects, and destroy the prosperity of the two nations over which they preside, in this most insignificant and unintelligible quarrel.—*Courier.*

The Morning Herald of Nov. 30, says:—The domestic matter published in the French papers comprises some matters of importance. We regret to collect from it and our private letters, *that a rupture between France and the United States is deemed possible. A levy of seamen has been ordered throughout the maritime towns of the kingdom.* The quota of the Pas de Calais is fixed at 800 men. The Courier Francais, in reply to an article in a Toulon paper, deems it necessary to contend that the French navy is more than competent to crush that of the American. Let us hope however, that the question will not be brought to issue.

The Courier Francais has an article to prove that the French navy is vastly superior to that of the American, and will undoubtedly be able to annihilate the whole American navy in case of hostilities between the two countries. It gives a list of 50 French vessels of war now in actual service on the ocean.

The Impartial states, that no fewer than fifteen ships of the line and fifteen frigates have been ordered to be armed and equipped for active service.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Eclaireur of Toulon, of the 25th instant, announces that the Maritime Prefect had received orders by telegraph for equipping and arming the Algesiras, of 84 guns, the Scipion, of 82, and the Artemise frigate of 52 guns, for the purpose of forming part of the squadron of observation. The Eclaireur, upon this, observes, that according to all appearances this squadron will assemble in the ocean, and hold itself in readiness to act against the Americans.

The Brest Armuricain of the 24th inst. contains the following details of the movements in the port of Brest:—"The frigates Didon and Terpsichore have been put upon the war establishment by the completing of their crews. Yesterday the fiftieth permanent company embarked on board the ship of the line Jupiter, whose crew will be increased to 800. The 90 gun ship Iena, and the Santi Petri are being rapidly fitted out. The ships Didon, Allier, Loire, and Recherce, will sail on the first favorable wind. Great numbers of seamen daily arrive at Brest."

DEC. 2.—The Constitutionnel remarks that, as for the American difference, it is generally thought that the departure of Admiral de Mackau with an imposing force is rather a guarantee of peace than of war. In presence of the French squadron, President Jackson must come to a decision. America would not have an equal force to oppose France, and peace would prevail the more easily, from the circumstance that the explanations demanded require nothing humiliating on the part of the United States.

A letter of the 27th ult. from Montreuil, says:—"Our coast is in a state of agitation. A considerable levy of men for the navy is being made in all the maritime arrondissements. We do not yet know the number, but the Administration detains every effective man, from 18 to 36 years of age, who has not yet served."

DEC. 1.—The Renovateur says:—"M. Bois le Comte, the most suple of diplomatists, is immediately to set out for the United States, on a mission to President Jackson. It is to be hoped that M. Bois le Comte will be more successful than he was in his mission to Mehemit Ali, in 1833."

The Chamber of Peers convened on the 8th Nov. for the trial of the Luneville prisoners, comprising the first division of the persons accused of being concerned in the April conspiracy.

The news from Spain is of little moment. The Queen's speech at the opening of the Chambers, was generally applauded.

Portugal.—There has been a change of ministry in Portugal, occasioned by the reluctance of the Queen to let the second division of Portuguese troops enter Spain agreeably to the quadruple treaty. The old ministry, headed by Saldanha, were of a different opinion, and tendered their resignations, Nov. 11th, which were promptly accepted. A new ministry was thereupon formed, with the Marquis de Loule at its head. This change of ministry derives its principal importance from the bearing it may have upon the Portuguese auxiliary force destined for Spain, and from the fact that it was in part effected by the influence of the military.

WARSAW, Nov. 10.—The population of the kingdom of Poland, according to the census taken this year amounts to—Males, 2,012,951; females, 2,046,556; Total, 4,059,517. With respect to their religion there are—Catholics, 3,211,357; Jews, 410,062; United Greeks, 210,988; Greek Russian Church, 937; Lutherans, 212,968; Reformed 2201; Moravians, 199; Mennonites, 915; Philipons, 3567; Gypsies, 258; Mahometans, 343.

THE ARMY.

A committee has recently been appointed under the authority of the Secretary at War, for the purpose of investigating the sickness and mortality among British troops in our various colonies, during the last twenty years, and ascertaining how far the climate of each station is favourable or prejudicial to the health of its garrisons.

The Brevet.—We have at last the satisfaction of announcing, that the long expected brevet comes out on the 1st of January, 1836, and includes all colonels of 1825, ending with Colonel Keate, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The promotion will give upwards of twenty steps in the Artillery and Engineers alone, besides leaving vacant several commands and staff appointments.—*Irish paper.* [As yet the Government have not finally decided on this subject.]—*Naval and Mil. Gaz., Dec. 5.*

The command of the army in Ireland has been for several months kept open for Lord Aylmer. His Lordship has however, returned from his Canadian government, and we believe declines the command. At all events, *for the present,* Maj-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney will continue to hold the chief command of the troops in Ireland.

The duties of the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General at the Horse Guards are to be performed by one officer; the Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy Quartermaster General to remain as at present.

The duties of Adjutant and Quartermaster General at the following colonies to be performed by one officer, viz:—At Barbadoes, Jamaica, Quebec and Halifax, the Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius.

There will no doubt be a considerable saving, and the duties will be equally well done by one instead of two officers as at present. The four Inspecting Field Officers at Halifax to be abolished; also the Assistant Adjutant General in Canada.

The appointment of Principal Inspector General of the Army Medical Department, which recently became vacant by the demise of Sir William Franklin, M. D., K. C. H., it is understood is abolished.

Major General Sir John Colborne, the late Governor in Upper Canada, is to have command of the troops in Canada, and to be stationed at Montreal.

Pensions to Officers' Widows.—It may not be generally known that the widows of several lately deceased officers have been refused the usual pensions by the War Office, on the ground that they already possess enough of private property for their support.—*United Service Journal.*

Whitehall, Dec. 9.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. Viscount Howick, the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Lord Strafford, G. C. B., the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, and the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Baronet, his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the practicability and expediency of consolidating the different departments connected with the civil administration of the army.

Death of "JAMES HOGG," "The Ettrick Shepherd."

The following intelligence will be read with that general regret which the death of a great and good man must necessarily inspire. British literature has sustained some severe losses of late, and to the names of Hemans, Lamb, and Coleridge, we are now compelled, reluctantly, to add one which Scotland has long since ranked with those of her most distinguished sons—a name, not more widely known than honored—that of JAMES HOGG, of Ettrick. The *Dumfries Courier* of the 25th Nov. thus notices the event:—

"It is with the deepest regret we announce, on the authority of a private letter, dated from Altrive Lake, the death of by far the most remarkable man that ever wore professionally a shepherd's plaid.—This sad event, in which every son of genius and reader of taste, in broad Scotland, and far beyond its bounds, must feel a melancholy interest, occurred at his beautiful rural residence, on the banks of the Yarrow, on Saturday last, the 21st current, at the hour of noon. For some weeks previous he had been confined to bed by a severe attack of bilious fever, which lately assumed the form of jaundice—both, in all probability originating in exposure to cold, or some latent affection of the liver. During the fever he suffered great prostration of strength, and for a week or more his friends and medical attendants had begun to fear the worst, particularly after the accession of jaundice. And their fears, we regret to say, have been realized; for it is but too true that one of the sweetest poets that ever framed a lay, and by far the first man of his class, with the single exception of Robert Burns, will, on Friday first, follow to the grave his illustrious friend Sir Walter Scott, at the distance of little more than three years. We believe they were born in the same year, and that Mr. Hogg, had he survived till the 25th January next, would have reached the age of 59 or 60.—From the humble occupation of a Mountain Shepherd, with very little aid from the hand of education, he raised himself by the force of his natural poetic genius, to high literary fame, and independence in circumstances.

Hundreds of pens will, of course, be employed in sketching the character of the Bard of Altrive Lake; and though few, perhaps, knew him better than ourselves, we dare not intrude farther until the last solemn duties have been paid to his memory. The funeral has been fixed for Friday the 27th current, and his remains will be attended to a cemetery (Ettrick church-yard) closely adjoining the cottage in which he was born, by a crowd of mourners such as has rarely been witnessed in the pastoral valleys of the Ettrick and the Yarrow,—for the death of one who did so much to illustrate the district in which he resided, has excited feelings of so vivid a nature, that the entire population may be described as one extended family of mourners.

Thousands who have not had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him but through his genius, will join with us in the wish expressed for a kindred spirit;—

"Softly lie on his bosom the turf,
Robin Gray,
Rest his ashes unmingled and pure;
May the tomb of his urn
Caledonia adorn,
And his much-lov'd remains so secure,
Well, a well a day,
And his much lov'd remains so secure."

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 9.

AMOUNT OF LOSS BY THE LATE FIRE.—The Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of losses by the great fire, have made their report, from which it appears that the whole number of buildings burned was 527, exclusive of the Merchants' Exchange and the South Dutch Church, and that the whole loss, in buildings and goods, is estimated at $17,115,692. This estimate is based on the statements of 276 firms and owners of real estate. After giving a tabular view of the value of buildings and stock destroyed in each street, and of the amount of insurance, as far as reported to them, the Committee conclude as follows:

The value of 129 of the buildings destroyed, according to the above statement, is $1,179,700. And of stock $6,557,846. Making the total loss reported to the Committee, $7,637,546. Upon this amount those interested show insurance effected to the sum of $7,969,150.

These statements were made by 276 firms and owners of real estate, which latter class however, form but a small part. From a vast majority of owners of buildings, no accounts have been presented.

The Committee have thus stated in the foregoing particulars, all the facts which have come to their knowledge, during the investigation committed to their charge. As it regards the total destruction of property by the terrible conflagration that visited our city, we are compelled to make our calculations from the data now before us, and such other aid, as the committee can place reliance upon.

The whole number of buildings destroyed, is ascertained to be 527, exclusive of the Exchange and the South Dutch Church, and may be fairly valued at $4,000,000, which is a fraction over $7,000 each, and is generally considered a correct estimate. As far as the Committee can ascertain, less than one half only of the mercantile houses have reported their loss of goods by the late fire. By duplicating this amount, (6,557,846) we have $13,115,692, as the probable total sum destroyed in merchandise of all descriptions. Add to this, the estimated value in buildings, $4,000,000, and the whole loss may be calculated at $17,115,692.

Judging from the property destroyed in stores upon the different streets, and the business of those who occupied them, there has been consumed as reported in Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Produce, $1,596,000. In Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, including an inconsiderable item of Hardware and Crockery, $4,961,625. And in Real Estate, $1,179,700.

The Committee are of opinion that the above calculations are in no respect exaggerated. And great as the loss has been, they cannot conclude their report, without expressing their hope, that our city, from the various plans of relief, now proposed, will ere long, Phenix like, arise from the ashes of her late misfortune, to her usual commanding, uninterrupted and prosperous business.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, *Chairman.*

The number of arrivals at New York from foreign ports in 1835, was 2043. In 1834, the number was 1933—increase 110. The number of passengers in 1835, was 35,302; in 1834, 48,111—decrease 12,808. Of the number of arrivals in 1835, 1,568 were American vessels, 287 British, 46 Swedish, 32 French, 26 Bremen, 19 Dutch, 15 Spanish, 14 Danish, 10 Austrian, 4 Prussian, 4 Sicilian, 4 Hamburg, 2 Portuguese, 2 Lubec, 2 Colombian, 1 Belgian, 1 Norwegian, 1 Mexican, 1 Haytien, 1 Sardinian, 1 Tuscan, 1 Brazilian, 1 Venezuelian.—520 were ships, 123 barks, 938 brigs, 446 schrs. 6 sloops, 10 galliots.

Several of the Marine Insurance Companies of New-York have just declared their semi-annual dividends, and all of them quite as much as was expected. They are as follows: the Union four per cent; New-York, five; Neptune, seven; Jackson, eight; and Ocean, ten.

The packets which have just arrived from England are loaded to the full with manufactured goods. The George Washington had the largest freight list which has been earned for a very long time, being about 8000 dollars.—A reduction of custom house duties on imports took place on the 1st inst.—*N. York Obs.*

We learn that the forts below New Orleans, and on the Lakes, are rapidly assuming a most warlike aspect. Heavy ordnance has been mounted, and other steps taken which would appear to indicate the intention of government to prepare seriously for war. All the fortifications on the gulf, and sea-board, have been placed in the same state.

Jackson City.—The City of Washington is to have a rival of the name of Jackson. A number of gentlemen, in the expectation of being able to establish a place of business, at the south abutment of the Potomac Bridge, opposite to the city of Washington, have purchased the land, and laid it out for a city. They have addressed a letter to Gen. Jackson, informing him that they have given it the name of Jackson City, and have invited him to be present and assist in laying the corner stone of the proposed city. Gen. Jackson has accepted their invitation.

Compliments of the season.—The New-York American says:—We have seen this morning, an *envelope* addressed to Arthur Tappan and *gang,* franked by *J. Speight,* a member of Congress from North Carolina, containing a piece of rope, with this sensible, liberal, and manly *envoi.*

"I herewith return you your protest, enclosing as a testimony of my high regard for your necks, a piece of rope. You will no doubt duly appreciate my motives.—Washington, 2d Jan. 1836. J. SPEIGHT."

The paper thus returned, was the printed Protest of the American Anti-Slavery Society, against the denunciations of the President of the United States in his Message—a copy of which has been sent to each member of Congress—a document signed by *Arthur Tappan, William Jay,* and others.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on Tuesday evening the 22d December, a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing about £4 10s. in Bank Notes,—a Due Bill on Messrs. OWENS & DUNCAN, and sundry other Papers of no value to any person but the owner.—The finder, by returning the same to the *Observer* office, in St. John, shall be entitled to one half the Cash (£2 5s.) contained in the Pocket Book.

JOHN WILLEGAR.

Belisle, 4th January, 1836.—1*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1836.

By the English December mail, which arrived in this city on Wednesday last via Digby, and the Western mail on Saturday, English dates to the 5th of that month were received.

The brig *Fenwick Keating* arrived at this port from Liverpool on Sunday, and brought Liverpool papers to the 15th December, with which we have been favoured.—In the preceding columns will be found a great variety of extracts from the several sources.

Parliament is appointed to meet for the dispatch of business on the 4th of February.

Severe gales were experienced on the English, Irish, and Scotch coasts during the month of November, which proved very destructive to vessels on the coast, and property on shore. The papers also contain melancholy accounts of the loss of life.

Mr. James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," died at his residence on the banks of the Yarrow, 21st Nov.

Mr. Macan, of the Irish bar, has been appointed Justice of Prince Edward Island.

Vice Admiral Sir Peter Halket, G. C. H., had been appointed to succeed Sir George Cockburn in the command of the West India and North American stations. He was expected to hoist his flag on board H. M. ship Melville.

The total imports of Cotton of all descriptions into Liverpool from the 1st of January to the 15th December, 1835, amounted to 915,215 bales,—and the Sales during the same period, was 940,150 bales. Of the imports, 746,086 bales were from the United States; from Demerara and Berbice, 1950; from Barbados, 650; common West India, 36[illegible] bales; East Indies, 58,600 bales; Egypt, 13,690, &c. &c. An increased demand for cotton prevailed on the 14th Dec. and about 7000 bales were sold on that day, at good prices.

Our Provincial Legislature is to meet for the dispatch of business To-morrow (Wednesday,) and the Members from this section of the Province, including the Speaker, have all we believe proceeded to the Seat of Government to be present at the opening of the Session.—We trust that the Session will prove a harmonious one between the several branches; and as there is a probability of an unusual share of business coming before them at the present sitting, may they all, (as the Governor's proclamation expresses it,) proceed in good earnest to the "*dispatch of business,*" with but one single desire in view,—THE PUBLIC GOOD; and thus perhaps shorten the length of the session a week or two.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.—Letters were received in town on Saturday from Mr. PIERCE, of Miramichi, which state, that having obtained sufficient patronage to cover the *actual expenses* of publishing the Debates of the Assembly, as proposed in his prospectus, he intended to proceed forthwith to Head Quarters and enter upon their publication as soon as the Session commences.—Mr. P. BENNETT, we learn, is engaged as Reporter.—We hope Mr. Pierce may receive still further patronage, and that his *experiment* may prove a successful and profitable one.

It is with extreme regret we have in this day's impression to record the death of JOHN BAINBRIDGE, Esquire, one of the Agents for this Province—a Gentleman whose unwearied exertions have been so long devoted to matters connected with the advancement and prosperity of this Colony, as to have rendered his death a cause of general regret. His memory, we are certain, will long be cherished and revered by many sincere friends in this Province.

THE NOVEMBER PACKET.—The Packet *Star,* a new and superior vessel of about 360 tons burthen, from Falmouth, for Halifax, with the November Mail, was fallen in with on the 6th December, in lat. 29, long. 30, by the Dutch Galliot Concordia, from Rotterdam, arrived at Boston. The Star had lost all her masts, decks swept, &c. and we regret to state Capt. Binney and 12 men were lost overboard; the Concordia supplied her with a boat, the remainder of the crew refusing to leave her, having plenty of provisions, and the hull stanch.—Capt. Binney was son of the Hon. H. N. Binney, of Halifax, and bore the character of being an active and excellent officer.

The last Miramichi Gleaner contains a notice of the High Sheriff of the County calling a public meeting to be held there this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to pass a law for the better providing for and securing Lunatics within this Province,—in accordance with the Circular issued some time since by the Committee of the General Court of Sessions for this City and County.

The snow which fell yesterday has again made the sleighing good; and will be of much service to both town and country.

Roger B. Taney, Esquire, of Baltimore, has been nominated by the President to be Chief Justice of the United States in the place of the late Chief Justice Marshal.—It is expected that the Senate will confirm the appointment, although that body last year rejected his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. John Cunningham, of this city, Architect, has been appointed a Deputy Land Surveyor, and has received a commission to act as such within the Province.

The New-Brunswick Baptist Seminary was opened at Fredericton, agreeably to notice, on Monday the 4th instant, since which upwards of fifty pupils have been admitted, seventeen of whom board in the building.—Pupils may be admitted at any time during the term, at the end of which they will be charged only from the time of their admittance.—We sincerely congratulate the public on this auspicious opening of an institution which promises such important and lasting benefits to the rising generation; and we trust the course which the Directors intend to pursue will be such as to secure a continuance of the liberal patronage under which they have been enabled to open the Seminary.—*Courier.*

RETURN OF MR. BARTON.

Mr. Barton, late U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Paris, came passenger in the Albany. He left Paris on the 29th Nov. and Havre on the 3d of Dec. It is now known that the French Government have refused to pay the sum due us under the treaty. The correspondence between Mr. Barton and the French Government will, no doubt, be immediately laid before Congress and the people. We trust there will be no war. The feeling at Washington, we understand, is pacific and unfavorable to any measures which would be likely to lead to hostilities.—*N. York paper.*

Mr. Pageot, the French Charge de Affaires at Washington, gave notice to the Secretary of State on Saturday, of his recall, which has created considerable sensation at the seat of Government.—Mr. Pageot designedly absented himself from the President's levee on New Year's day. He paraded round the mansion of the Chief Magistrate to shew publicly that he had refrained from joining in the festivities within, and altogether evinced a littleness of character unworthy the representative of the French nation.—*Ib.*

We are informed that the French Consul in this city, has received from his government an official intimation, that according to an agreement between the French and British Governments, the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington, during the impending interruption of the diplomatic relations between the United States and France, will protect the French citizens whose interests should require any application to the Federal authorities at Washington. Consular business going on as heretofore.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

SERVER.

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Lord Gosford & Sir John Colborne compared.

(By Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, of Toronto.)

Lord Gosford is the very opposite in every point to Sir John Colborne.—Sir John has the martial gait of a grenadier, and the corresponding anticivil sentiments of a military commander. He would do well to drill a regiment, enforce military edicts, and try, convict, and punish offenders by a drumhead court-martial; and play, too, a good double game, upon a small scale, against an enemy. But nature never fitted him, and his education, altogether in the field of war, never trained him, either to comprehend or administer liberal institutions among a free people. —Lord Gosford on the contrary moves, on all occasions, with the ease and urbanity of an Irish Gentleman. He is both a scholar and a statesman. Instead of hating reformers, he receives them with courtesy, regards their exertions with respect, and endeavours, in every possible manner to acquire a knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people over whom he has been appointed to rule. There is an openness and candour in his countenance and manner, which made every one we met, that saw him, declare —"his hands may be tied by his instructions, but he is an honest man."—It is some comfort for reformers to know, that while they are treated with indignity by a *Lieutenant* Governor, they are graciously recognised by his superior in rank, intellect, and principles, the Governor General. He is so naturally endowed with greatness, and is so conscious of deserving, and therefore receiving the good will of the people, that upon opening the present session, he would not allow their cheers to be drowned by that cannonading, which is music to Sir John, and may serve to deaden for him on such an occasion, the murmurs and groans of an ill-governed and therefore dissatisfied population.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—On Thursday evening an extraordinary meeting of the "British Rifle Corps" was held, when the following letter from the Governor-in-Chief in answer to the memorial of the Corps was read:—

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 28th Dec., 1835.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received and laid before the Governor-in-Chief your Memorial dated the 23d instant, in which in behalf of yourselves and others, you pray the sanction of His Excellency to the organization of Eight Hundred effective men in Montreal, under the appellation of the "British Rifle Corps," for the purpose of assisting as far as it may be in your power to preserve inviolate the connection which exists between Great Britain and Lower Canada, and to confirm unimpaired the rights and privileges confirmed to you by the constitution.

I am desired to acquaint you in reply, that the connection and the rights which you maintain are not considered by His Excellency to be in danger; and that, if they were, their safety would be best provided for by the authority of the Government, and not by the formation, in a time of entire peace, of an armed Corps at the instance of private individuals.—Such a measure is calculated not to promote the good purposes you state you have in view, but on the contrary, to endanger the public tranquillity, which His Excellency desires me to assure you, he is resolved to maintain against all attempts, from whatever quarter proceeding, to the full extent of the powers vested in him by law.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
S. WALCOTT, Civil Secretary.

Francis C. T. Arnoldi, M. D., Francis Hunter, Robert Weir, Junr., Aaron Philip Hart, Robert Mackay, Esquires.

It was resolved that the Committee should prepare another address to His Excellency, stating on what grounds it was deemed necessary to establish a Rifle Corps in Montreal and that in the mean time the organization of the Corps should proceed as if no answer had been received from His Excellency.—*Herald.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to state, that Mr. Philip Tryford, of Windsor Road, whilst in pursuit of a Carraboo, was shot through the heart, yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a gun from a person in company.—*Halifax Recorder.*

We have given Mr. Alexander Raphael's charge against Mr. O'Connell relative to the £2,000 and the Carlow election affair, and appended to the same Mr. O'Connell's reply. Our readers will see that the whole sum was laid out in expenses, and that Mr. O'Connell has completely vindicated himself from the imputation of having taken money for his own use.—*New York Emigrant.*

Mexico.—We learn that information has been received by private letters, in this city, of the ports of Mexico having been shut against the vessels of the United States; a measure induced probably by the embarkation of so many of our citizens in hostilities against the authorities of that country in Texas. We have no further information, however, than the naked fact of the shutting of the ports.—*Nat. Int.*

*** Mr. LUGRIN's reply to Mr. FLAHERTY's communication in our last paper, is received, but unavoidably postponed till next week.

MARRIED,

At Grace Church, Portland, on Monday morning, by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, Mr. Charles M'Pherson, of Fredericton, to Fanny Susannah, second daughter of Mr. William Belyea, of Indian Town.

At Saint Martins, on Christmas evening, (25th ult.) by John Jordan, Esquire, Mr. William H. Bradshaw, to Miss Ruth Brown, third daughter of the late John Brown, Esq., of that place.

At St. Martins, on the 7th inst. by James Moran, Esquire, Mr. Thomas Carson, to Miss Eliza Brown, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Brown, of that place.

On the 17th December, at New Mills, Parish of Addington, and County of Gloucester, by the Rev. James Steven, Mr. Hamilton Fleming, Dalhousie, to Miss Mary Fleming, only daughter of Wm. Fleming, Esq. New Mills.

DIED,

On Tuesday last, Mr. Charles King, in the 64th year of his age, an old inhabitant of this place.

On Thursday last, in the 36th year of her age, Mary, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hutchings, after a lingering affliction—leaving a husband and two young children to lament their loss.

On Sunday evening, Augustus Alexander, infant son of Mr. William A. Woods, aged 7 months.—Funeral at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, from his father's residence in Queen-square, when the friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

At Fredericton, on the 8th inst. Margaret Sandall, sixth daughter of Mr. Robert Chestnut, Merchant, aged two years.

At his residence in London, on the 24th October last, after a short illness, JOHN BAINBRIDGE, Esquire, one of the Agents for the Province of New-Brunswick, much and deservedly lamented.

In Edinburgh, at the early age of 32, Dr. John Wilson Anderson, the eminent Scotch chemist and lecturer, and Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

On the 15th Nov., at Tralee, Commander Francis Edward Collingwood, R. N. This gallant officer served as midshipman on board the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar, and being stationed on the poop, shot the man who had just inflicted a mortal wound on the heroic Nelson.

On the 28th Nov. at Lausanne, in Switzerland, the Princess de Montfort, consort of Jerome Bonaparte, and sister of the reigning King of Wirtemburgh, aged 52 years.—The last twenty years have swept away five members of the Bonaparte family.

In New-York, on the 3d inst. General William North, aged 83.—General North was aid-de-camp to Baron Steuben during the revolutionary war, and afterwards Adjutant General of the U. S. forces, and through life bore the most unblemished character.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED,

7. *Wednesday*, brig British Queen, Cook, Philadelphia, 19—Wheeler & Gove, flour, &c.

8. *Friday*, ship Bee, Allen, Greenock, 36—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

9. *Saturday*, brig LaPlata, Kavend, Montego Bay, 42—Crookshank & Walker, rum, &c.

10. Sch'r James Clarke, Doyle, Portland, 3—G. Chadwick, flour.

11. *Sunday*, ship Prudence, Wylie, Londonderry, 54 John Robertson, provisions.

12. Brig Fenwick Keating, Moran, Liverpool, 30—James Whitney, coals, &c.

CLEARED,

Ship Lanark, Pennington, Liverpool, timber.
Lord John Russell, Clarke, Cork, timber.
Margaret, Tucker, Liverpool, timber.
Charlotte, Betts, Liverpool, timber and furs.
Pacific, Tozer, Liverpool, timber.
Edward Thorne, Wiley, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Niger, Kinney, Belfast, timber.
Henry, Williams, Cork, deals.
Spruce, Nickerson, Belfast, deals.
Eliza, Brown, Kingston, (Jam.) assorted cargo.
Ann, Swinford, Glocester, timber.
Sch'r Catherine, Lingley, Boston, gypsum.
Active, Delue, Barbados, lumber.

Capt. Rusland, and crew of the late ship Kent, of this port, arrived in town on Wednesday by the packet Dart, from Digby.—They got ashore in the jolly-boat on Great Seal Island, near Cape Sable.

Ship Brothers, Poole, hence, arrived at Liverpool, Nov. 27th, in 23 days.

The ship Thomas Worthington, Lindsay, of and from this port, for Liverpool, went ashore on the coast of Ireland, about 40 miles below Wexford, on the 28th November, in a heavy gale,—vessel a complete wreck.—Crew and passengers saved.

The brig Sultan, Phelan, of and for this port, from Berbice, sprung a leak, and put back to Turk's Island, and was there ordered to proceed to Nassau, for repairs.

The Britannia, Halliday, from Bathurst, N. B., was upset and totally dismasted at Bowness, on the 21st Nov. after having been aground.

His Majesty's Packet Seagull, Lieut. Parsons, arrived at Falmouth on the 28th Nov. in 16 days from Halifax.

Boston, January 8.—Arrived, barque Noble, Stevens, from London. On the 21st Dec. in lat 43 50, long 34, fell in with the wreck of a ship, part of her deck torn up, and her stern as low as her transom entirely gone. She appeared to be about 400 tons, British built, laden with square timber, oak staves and deals: had a billet head, which appeared to be newly gilt, was coppered and copper fastened, painted black with a white streak round her waist, and painted ports: quarters painted like galleries: spars white, except head of foremast, which was blue. The bodies of four men were found on board, two of them in the fore top: one appeared to have died a short time previously, the others were much decayed: could find nothing on board to indicate her name, or where she belonged.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.—Sailed, ships New-Brunswick, Bruce, and Pearl, Fletcher, for Savannah.—11th, arrived Dædalus, Maloney, St. John, N.B.; Westmorland, Bennett, do.—12th, Clansman, Scott, and Governor, Lawson, from Miramichi.—13th, James Lemon, Lawton, St. John.—Also arrived, Lunenburg, Pernett, from Nova-Scotia. The Lunenburg has brought in three of the crew of the Alexander, of Harrington, from Quebec to Alnwick, which vessel was abandoned at sea.—Also arrived, Carlton from Quebec. On the 27th Nov. lat 45, lon. 40, struck the wreck of a timber laden vessel, which carried away one of the Carlton's quarter boats and some of her stancheons.

Dec. 14.—Arr. Samuel, Jamieson, from St. John, N. B. 27 days; John Troughton, Jordan, St. Andrews; Captain Ross, Morton, Halifax. Also arrived, Christino, Hogarth, from Demerara.—On 30th Nov. in lat. 35, long. 37, 50, fell in with the St. David, Dale, from Quebec to Plymouth, water-logged, and took off the Captain and one passenger, and 11 of the crew, after being in the maintop nine days, their feet much frostbitten; two passengers and four of the crew had previously died on the wreck. While in the rigging, the crew saw an American brig with a gilt scroll head pass, but she did not lay to or make any attempt to rescue them from their perilous situation.

Off Holyhead, Mary, from Miramichi for this port.

Deptford, from Miramichi for this port, was spoken 8th Dec. in lat. 50, 55, lon. 30, 30.

Caravan, Judd, from Halifax, at Cove, lost deck load, &c.—Lowther, Murphy, from Richibucto, at Cove.—Magwasha, Russell, from Miramichi for Liverpool, at Cove, lost boats, bulwarks, &c.

Pons Ælie, Havelock, from Quebec, at Cove, lost deck load, boats, bulwarks, stanchions, &c.

The Hebron, Higginson, from St. Andrews, of and for Dublin, went ashore in a gale, at Kilmarrine Head, Ireland, on the 21st Nov.—Three of the crew were drowned.

The Severn, Brown, from Miramichi, for Bristol, is ashore near Arthurston, County Wexford, Ireland, not much damaged. The Master reports that during the day he had been in company with four or five sail of large vessels, for the safety of which he entertained much fear.

A brig with a broad yellow streak and no head, about 300 tons, was seen 25th Nov. in lat. 44 38, long. 31 11, with loss of foremast and maintopmast, apparently water logged.

Limerick, Dec. 9.—The Cleopatra, Barlow, from London for Quebec, is the vessel towed into this river, with loss of maintopmast, by the New Hamilton, revenue cutter. She was spoken 100 miles off Cape Breton, when blown out of her course.

LIVERPOOL, December 15.—*Wreck of the Britannia.*—On the 13th Nov., the Britannia, Andrews, sailed from Miramichi for Cork, laden with timber. On the 21st, in lat. 46, 14, long. 39, 41, she encountered a severe gale, with a tremendous sea. After scudding for six hours under close-reefed maintopsail, she rounded with a tarpaulin in the main and another in the mizen rigging, all the other sails having been previously blown away. The crew were then obliged to ease the vessel by cutting away the maintopgallantmast and maintopmast yards. Notwithstanding this she was hove on her beam ends, every thing on deck carried away, her waterways opening 3 inches on her starboard side. When she righted the men were constantly at the pumps for two days and two nights, with 15 feet water in the hold. Finding they could not keep her clear, the men gave themselves up for lost, and declared they would sooner die than continue to endure the excessive fatigue they had undergone, being completely exhausted. As she gave no indication of sinking, six of the men got some pork into the tops, and remained there four days and nights, while the captain, the mate, and the other hands kept on deck, under the shelter of the roundhouse, preferring the wet to the extreme cold aloft. After being in this deplorable situation for several days, the weather having moderated, they contrived to bend a foresail, and put the ship before the wind, having got out of the track of vessels; but the wind again blew "great guns," and the gale came on with still greater violence, and carried it away. In this state of distress they were hailed by the *Rialto*, of this port, from Savannah, and the crew were taken on board that vessel, and landed here on Sunday. The men are in a most pitiable state, and their sufferings from cold and hunger were most intense. They state that they lived on raw provisions for ten days!

DEALS AND TIMBER.

THE subscribers offer for sale, a Cargo of 9 inch BRIGHT DEALS—on *Gilbert's* wharf,—and at Chamcook and Magaguadavic, Three Cargoes Bright DEALS—principally 11 inch, and some of 12 to 18 inches.

One Cargo excellent WHITE PINE TIMBER—averaging 17 inches. Prices and terms moderate.
19th Jan. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

VESSEL WANTED.

A VESSEL of 100 to 120 Tons may obtain a CHARTER for Jamaica, on application to
19th Jan. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

140 BARRELS fresh ground Superfine FLOUR—for sale CHEAP by
Jan. 19. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Pianoforte Music.

MRS. MALCOLM, and (her Sister) Miss BARR, respectfully intimate their intention of immediately opening classes for instruction on the PIANOFORTE, in Mr. N. Merritt's house, east end of Britain street.

From their extensive knowledge of Music, (having studied the Logerian system under the best masters,) and their experience in teaching, they feel confident of giving every satisfaction. Mrs. M. and Miss B. are in possession of two very superior instruments, and a large quantity of the best modern Music, which shall be adapted to the use of their pupils, if required. The most respectable references can be given.

☞ For terms, &c., apply as above.
St. John, 19th Jan'y, 1836.

GROCERIES.

JAMES MALCOLM

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has opened that Store in Prince William-street formerly occupied by Mr. George Ball, (opposite Messrs. Street & Ranney's) with a well selected stock of Black and Green Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Raw Sugar, Candles, Soap, Fruit, Spices, &c. which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices.
Saint John, January 19th, 1836.

PORK, BEEF, &c.

Per ship PRUDENCE, *from Londonderry:*

160 BARRELS Prime Mess PORK,
50 tierces Best Mess BEEF,
100 boxes Dipt CANDLES,
2 tons Salted Calf Skins,
1 bale PILOT CLOTHS,
1 bale Ginghams and Checks,
1 box Gimp and Swiss Laces and Nett,
138 pair Men's Trowsers; 80 Pilots' Spencers,
14 Camblet Cloaks; 60 fashionable Waistcoats,
2 cases Diapers,
2 bales coarse Baizes and Flannels.
All for sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.
January 19, 1836.—4†

RUM AND SUGAR.

Landing This Day from on board the LAPLATA, *from Jamaica, on the North Market Wharf:*

50 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM,
20 Hogsheads Jamaica SUGAR,
Will be sold low on the Quay.
19th January. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SALMON, SHAD, & HERRING TWINES.

THE subscriber is now opening for sale a few Packages of SALMON, SHAD, and HERRING TWINES, of the very best quality and description, which are offered low.
19th January. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOR SALE,

THE fine substantial, fast sailing coppered and copper fastened Ship *PRUDENCE*, Burthen per Register 282 Tons—three years old—built at Saint John. She can be sent to sea without any expense.—For terms and further particulars please enquire of JOHN W. SMITH,
St. John, 19th Jan., 1836. *Portland.*

FOR LIVERPOOL—DIRECT,
To Sail about the 25th instant,

THE superior new copper fastened Ship NORVAL, JOHN HARKNESS, Master; has good accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers.—Apply to the Captain on board, at Merritt's wharf, or at the Store of the Subscriber.
Jan. 12, 1836. ALEXANDER YEATS.

For Sale,

THAT roomy and pleasantly situated Edifice in Lower Cove, at the corner of Sidney and Sheffield-streets, occupied by the Subscriber, and his tenant, Mr. GEORGE BROWN.—The Building may form two distinct Dwelling Houses, with entrances from Sidney and Sheffield-streets, or one splendid mansion. The Premises may be viewed any day except Sunday, between the hours of 11 and 12 at noon, until Saturday the 23d instant, and if not then disposed of, will be sold by Auction on the premises, on the following Monday the 25th instant.—The Property is Freehold and unincumbered.
T. S. BEAUCHANT.
Saint John, Lower Cove, January 12, 1836. 2*

Wanted Immediately,

A HOUSE in the City with three or more Rooms and Kitchen.—Apply at the office of this paper.
St. John, 12th Jan. 1836.

For Sale or to Let,

AND possession given immediately,—That valuable stand for *Coopering* and *Lime Burning*, at Mosquito Cove, near South Bay.—For further information inquire of
ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr.
12th January, 1836. *Green Head.*

BOOKS.

GEORGE BLATCH

Has just received from LONDON, *per ship* AMY, (*via* HALIFAX,) *an extensive assortment of SCHOOL and other BOOKS; comprising, (among others,)*

PINNOCK'S and MURRAY'S various Standard Works; LONDON *Latin* and *Greek* Grammars; EDWARDS's and SMITH's *Eton* Latin Grammars; BOSWORTH's Eton *Greek* Grammar; a general assortment of *School* CLASSICS, &c.; a do. do. of INTERLINEAR *Classics*, on LOCKE'S system; ROBERTS'S and GOLDSMITH's Geographies; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Duncan's Expositor; Pinnock's Explanatory English Spelling Book; Goldsmith's Natural History; Enfield's Speaker; Keith on the Globes; Keith's complete Measurer; Brookes's Gazetteer; Nursery Rhymes; Hymns for Infant Minds; BICKERSTETH on PRAYER, 12mo. and 18mo.; Bickersteth's Companion to the *Holy Communion*; *Bean's, Palmer's, Swete's, Cotterill's*, and *Knight's* FAMILY PRAYERS; Peacock's *Pietas Quotidiana*; Hannah More's *Pietas Privata*;—An elegant assortment of COMMON PRAYER BOOKS; and a splendid variety of

ANNUALS for 1836.

Market Square, Saint John, January 2, 1836.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN COOPER, to make Lime Casks.—A good workman, of steady habits, will find constant employment and cash payments for his services.—Apply to R. ROBERTSON, Jr.
12th January, 1836. *Green Head.*

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES RYAN, late of Mill Stream, in the Parish of Sussex, and County of King's, deceased, are requested to present the same, to the subscribers, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to
JOHN HENRY RYAN, JAMES RYAN, Executors.
Mill Stream, Sussex Vale, 8th January, 1836.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,

THAT three story STORE in St. John-street, next South of the residence of Mr. Mullin.—Enquire of SOLOMON NICHOLS.
15th December.

J. M'MILLAN

Has received by the brig Spruce,

36 CASES, Bales and Casks of BOOKS, STATIONERY, INKS, Printing PAPER, &c. &c., which with his other stock will be sold at a small advance, wholesale and retail.
St. John, 12th Jan. 1836.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per brig Spruce:

100 BARRELS Irish Mess PORK,
85 do. ditto BEEF,
16 bales BACON; 48 boxes Pipes,
90 boxes Mould Candles; 200 do. Liverpool Soap,
10 boxes Starch; 14 boxes assorted Threads,
13 bales and boxes PAPER,
4 cases Men's HATS; 2 bales Blankets,
2 bales Flannels; 1 box Jackets and Shirts, &c.,
9 boxes Prints and Cottons,
7 cases Irish LINENS; 2 bales Baizes.

Also, per Scotia:

56 Canada STOVES; 20 casks GLASSWARE.

And per Plough Boy:

26 assorted Franklin STOVES; 4 Cooking do.
January 5.—4† J. & H. KINNEAR.

SALT & COALS

AFLOAT,

Just received *ex* ship *Charlotte* from Liverpool.

—ALSO:—

CHAIN Cables, from ⅜ to 1 inch, ANCHORS, from 3 to 13 cwt. } assorted,
8 Casks of Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
Barrels COAL TAR,
10 Hhds. } BRANDY,
5 Pipes } approved quality,
2 Pipes Hollands GIN,
50 Boxes Mould CANDLES,
Crates Earthenware; Oakum, &c. &c.
For sale by JAMES KIRK.
8th Dec. 1835.—6†

Barlows & Ketchum

Have received per brig Edwin, and barque Woodman, from Liverpool:

6 BALES white and unbleached COTTONS,
4 ditto Fancy PRINTS,
2 ditto Merinos and Stuffs; 1 case Sarsanetts,
2 ditto Red and White FLANNELS,
1 ditto Counterpanes—assorted,
2 ditto ready-made CLOTHING,
1 Case—containing Printed Merino, Tartan and scarlet Shawls, printed Cotton ditto, fancy Cravats, Cambric Handkerchiefs assorted, an assortment of Muslins, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.
1 Case, containing an assortment Cotton Reels,
1 ditto Furniture Prints; 1 ditto Umbrellas,
1 ditto Cloth and Hair Brushes,
2 bales Mattresses; 1 case LINENS,
1 case Paper, and Account Books,
2 hogsheads refined LOAF SUGAR,
1 bale Raven's Duck; cases Gents. HATS,
2 bales Strelitz Osnburgs,
1 case Gloves and Vestings,
1 case Bunting and Ship's Colors,
10 crates well assorted Earthenware,
Sheet and Pig Lead; Sheet and Block Tin,
100 boxes SOAP,
20 pipes superior Irish WHISKY,
1 package Hardware; ½ Ton ZINC.
AT THE WAREHOUSE—20 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-casks Teneriffe White WINE.
All of which will be sold very low.
8th December, 1835.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of

EWING & PATTEN,

and taken the Store in Dock-street, lately occupied by Messrs. H. & P. M'CULLOUGH, offer for sale low for Cash, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season,—consisting of:—Black, blue, olive and mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Pilot Cloths and Flushings; blue and brown Petershams; 60 pieces Antwerps; Swansdown, Serge, brown Holland, Canvas and Padding, red and white Flannels, dark and light Vestings, Cotton Warp, white and grey Cottons, Thibet wool Shawls, silk Velvet; silk, cotton and worsted Hose; plain and printed Moleskins, Fustians, Cantoons, red Baize, Oznaburgs, Blankets, Table Linen, Merinos, worsted Plaid, Homespun, Cloaking, Camblet, Cassinetts, black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, silk Stocks, India Rubber and worsted Braces, lambs wool Stockings, cotton Velvet, Fur Caps, Kid Gloves, silk ditto; 500 gross Buttons, assorted; ivory, dressing, side and back Combs; Lead Pencils, Boot and Stay Laces, black and colored Thread, sewing Silk, 50 M. Quills, steel Pens, Patent Shot Bags, Percussion Caps, Lucifer Matches, &c. &c. —ALSO—

Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Indigo, and a few dozen White Wine Vinegar, &c.
ALEXANDER EWING,
WILLIAM PATTEN.
St. John, 14th December, 1835.

Spirits, Brandy, Gin, &c.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

140 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS,
40 Ditto Demerara Rum,
5 Puncheons Lime Juice,
5 Ditto West India Shrub.
10 Pipes BRANDY, } approved quality,
20 Hhds. Ditto, }
3 Pipes Pale Ditto.—a very superior article,
10 Hhds. Holland GENEVA,
10 Qr. Casks White WINE, good, & low price.
10 Hhds. } very Bright SUGAR.
10 Tierces }
—ALSO—
Chests Bohea TEA, } *From the Hon. E. I. Company's Warehouse, Halifax.*
Chests Fine Bohea Do.
Chests Congo, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder Do.
WITH
A General Assortment of Bottled WINES, London PORTER, and GROCERIES.
St. John, 22d Dec. JOHN WALKER.

ORREL COALS, IRON, &c.

Per ship Scotia:

150 CHALDRONS of ORREL COALS, best quality; 8000 bars and bolts common refined and extra hammered Iron; 80 casks Nails, 4dy. to 20dy.; 300 bags SPIKES, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches; 15 Chain Cables, from 7-16 to 1 1-4 inches; 6 small Chains, for Topsail Sheet Ties; 53 coils Cordage; 7 casks Lamp Black, in ¼, ½, and 1 lb. papers; 100 kegs Paints, assorted—white, green, black, and yellow.
5th January. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FLOUR.

200 BARRELS Canada Fine FLOUR,
100 ditto Middlings ditto,
Now landing ex schooner *Ino.* from Halifax.
12th January. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CANADA STOVES.

JUST received, and on sale by the subscriber, at very low rates,—an assortment of single and double Canada STOVES, of various sizes.
5th January. JOHN V. THURGAR.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber:

22 Kegs No. 1 Tobacco.
December 29. JOHN WALKER.

LANDING,

Ex schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:

25 BAGS Saint Domingo COFFEE,
50 boxes Mould Candles,
25 ditto Chocolate.—for sale by
Dec. 29. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, the subscriber will sell at his Auction Room, in Water-street:

PUNCHEONS RUM,
Hogsheads MOLASSES,
Barrels Fine SUGAR,
Sides Upper and Sole LEATHER,
Sets CHINA, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Sundry DRY GOODS, consisting of White Cottons, Red and White Flannels, Woollen Slops, Hosiery, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Homespuns, Cassinetts and Sattinetts, Beaver Bonnets, Bed Ticking, Damask Table Covers, Tea and Snuffer Trays, and a variety of other articles.
19th January. T. L. NICHOLSON.

Blankets, Flannels, &c.

BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY *next, the 21st instant, will be sold at the subscribers' Auction Room:*

100 PAIR Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
60 pieces red and white Flannels,
100 pieces Printed Cottons,
20 do. cotton Bed Ticks; 100 do. Irish Linens,
100 do. White and Grey COTTONS,
50 do. Cotton Handkerchiefs,
200 boxes best Yellow SOAP,
50 barrels Irish Mess PORK,
200 pairs India Rubber SHOES,
4 pieces Linen SHEETING,
30 dozen Seal Skin CAPS,
12 do. Oil do. ditto; 6 do. Cloth ditto,
3 casks straw coloured SEAL OIL,
10 barrels Canada FLOUR,
48 boxes short PIPES,
100 reams Writing PAPER,
100 do. Wrapping ditto; 50 do. Printing ditto,
10 boxes STARCH,
20 dozen white and colored THREADS.
☞ CREDIT—*Three* and *Four Months.*
January 19. J. & H. KINNEAR.

DIGBY PACKET.

THE Packet Schooner DART, Capt. TANCH, with the Mails, will, till the latter end of February, leave this port for Digby on Saturday evenings, and on her return will leave Dighy on Tuesday evenings. JAMES WHITNEY.
St. John, 29th Dec. 1835.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

100 BRLS. "extra" Superfine FLOUR,
25 half brls. do. do. do.
100 Barrels RYE do.
100 Ditto CORN MEAL,
10 Ditto BEANS,
Just received and landing at North Market Wharf, ex sch'r *Victory*, from Philadelphia, and for sale by
22d *Dec.*—4† WHEELER & GOVE.

CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

Ex the Charlotte Douglas,—now landing for the subscriber:—

A FEW thousand feet of Crown Window GLASS, assorted sizes,—which will be sold low from the wharf. JOHN V. THURGAR.
29th December.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per ship Margaret, *Capt. Russell, from Liverpool, the following British GOODS—viz:*

3 BALES grey and white COTTONS,
3 ditto Fashionable dark PRINTS,
2 bales Merinos; 4 do. white and red Flannels,
2 ditto Pilot Cloths and Petershams,
5 ditto Cotton Warp; 18 boxes Tin Plate,
16 ditto best Twine CANVAS,
100 boxes SOAP; 100 ditto CANDLES,
100 barrels best Irish PORK,
6 tons Liverpool CORDAGE,
16 ditto common Iron; 5 ditto Sheet Iron, &c.
The above Goods being laid in low, will be sold wholesale or otherwise, at a reasonable advance, for Notes at three and six months.
25th August. JOHN M. WILMOT.

British American Society.

AT a Quarterly Meeting, held at Mr. BRAGG's Rooms, on Monday evening, 16th November, —Ordered, that Notice be published, requesting Gentlemen who are in arrears to the Society, to call and pay the Secretary.

By Order of the Meeting.
THOMAS S. ESTEY,
17th November, 1835. *Secretary.*

Rice, Tobacco, & Cotton Batting,

Just received per schr Little Mary, from Boston:

4 HALF Tierces RICE, Bags Green Coffee,
5 Kegs TOBACCO.
Brass Hanging LAMPS and Lamp Glasses,
3 dozen Molasses Gates.

Per Halcyon, from New-York,

20 Barrels Winter APPLES,
5 Dozen Brush BROOMS,—for sale by
DANIEL C. PERKINS.
South Market Wharf, Nov. 10

Flour & Corn Meal.

Ex the brig Clara *and schooner* Victory, *from Philadelphia:—*

105 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,
25 Half Brls. do. do.
100 Barrels CORN MEAL.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
No. 15 *South Market Wharf.*
St. John, 22d Dec. 1835.—4†

WAKEFIELD STORE.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received per steamer John Ward, *from St. John, the following GOODS, which he offers for sale at his Store in Wakefield, Carleton County:—*

GREEN Baize, red and white Flannel, Flannel Drawers, Ticking, Scotch Homespun, Cheeks, Merinos, Calicos, Cotton Reels, Bombazetts, Cassimeres, Petershams, Moleskins, Braces, cloth and homespun Trowsers, grey and white Cotton, Osnaburg, Ribbons assorted colors, Thread, silk and gauze Handkerchiefs, Snuff Boxes, pocket Combs, Pins and Needles, Scissors & Penknives, Buttons, dead Eyes, Studs, Fur Caps, Windsor Soap, Candles, Silk Gloves....Together with a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold low for Cash. MICHAEL DORAN.
Wakefield, 5th Dec. 1835.

Valuable Property for Sale.

AS the subscriber is making arrangements to leave the Province, he offers for sale that valuable and pleasantly situated Property, owned and partly occupied by himself, fronting on Duke and Sidney-streets,—consisting of three Dwelling HOUSES, occupying two corner Lots; two of the Houses have superior back buildings suitable for Stables, Barns, Woodhouses, &c. The Rents at present are worth one hundred pounds per annum.—If the Property should not be disposed of previous to Wednesday the 20th of April next, the whole will on that day be offered at Public Auction, on the premises, either together or in separate lots, as may suit purchasers. The terms of payment will be liberal, and all further information respecting the Property can be obtained from the subscriber on the premises.
St. John, Dec. 22. JAMES ADAMS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the Subscriber will be required to make payment previous to the 1st of June next, and all demands against him must be sent in by that date for payment. JAMES ADAMS.

Insurance Notices.

Protection, Marine and Fire Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber being duly authorized by the PROTECTION Office, of Hartford, Connecticut, to issue Policies of Insurance as well upon Sea Risks, whether Vessel, Cargo, or Freight; as upon Buildings and other property, against loss or damage by Fire—now begs leave to solicit the patronage of Ship Owners and Merchants, and other persons owning property in this City and other parts of the Province. —The PROTECTION Office has carried on business for several years past in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Canada, as well as in this Province, and its character for liberality and equity in settling losses is already well established. In all applications for Insurance, a written statement of the nature of the risk and amount to be covered, will be required.

Office of the Agent upon the second floor in the store of Messrs. Blakslee & Estey, head of the North Market wharf, where attendance will be given at all business hours.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, N. B., 1st May, 1835.

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 and Attorney.*

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.

HOUSE and LOT in Queen's Square

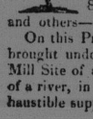
FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and LOT, owned and occupied by Captain KYLE,—the Lot is 80 by 100 feet, and the House 25 by 34, with a Stable, Coal-house, and a good Well of Water. The whole is offered for sale on reasonable terms.—If not disposed of before the 1st May next, it will then be sold at Public Auction.—Please apply to

J. & H. KINNEAR.

St. John, 3d November, 1835.

FOR SALE,



A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, near the mouth of Little River, in the County of Sunbury—being Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, in the Grant to S. Ryers, and others—containing 1500 acres.

On this Property, upwards of 100 acres has been brought under cultivation; but its great value, is a Mill Site of almost unequalled power, at the *mouth* of a river, in the neighbourhood of which are inexhaustible supplies of Pine and Spruce.—Apply to

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, 25th August, 1835.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and Premises belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING, deceased, in Queen-street at present occupied by Dr. BOYLE.

Also, for Sale or to Let:

The Brick HOUSE and Premises, near the corner of Prince William and Queen-streets, belonging to the Trustee of the Estate of ANDREW LYMBURN.—If sold, possession will be given immediately,—and if not sold, it will be Let until first May next.

W. & F. KINNEAR,

Attornies for Heirs and Trustee.

St. John, 21st July, 1835.

STORE TO LET.

TO LET,—That commodious STORE in Prince William-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Angus M'Kenzie, & Co. For terms, apply to

JOHN WALKER.

St. John, May 19th, 1835.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers having made arrangements for carrying on the FOUNDRY and FINISHING Business, under the Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co. beg leave to inform the Public that they are now prepared to execute any Orders in the above line, at their Establishment on Pond-street, East side of the Mill Bridge, where they will cast *Ship and Mill Work, Stoves, Grates, Franklins, Ploughs, &c. Jack and other Screws cut, Engine Work, Turning Lathes, &c.* finished in a superior manner.

Orders left at the Foundry, or at the Store of D. BARLOW & SONS, will be punctually attended to.—The Subscribers trust from their endeavours to give satisfaction, to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN STEWART,
GEORGE FLEMMING.

St. John, 1st July, 1835.

Lever Watches, &c.

The subscriber has received per ANNA MARIA, *from Liverpool:*

AN assortment of Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES;—JEWELLERY, consisting of—fine Gold fancy set Finger Rings; ditto enamel'd Broaches and Breastpins; fine Gold top and drop Ear Rings; Gold set, Carved, Coral, Cornelian, and black top and drop Ear Rings.—Which he offers for sale, together with his former Stock, consisting of

Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware;
Quadrants, Compasses, Telescopes, &c. &c.

WM. HUTCHINSON.

Coffee House Corner,
St. John, N. B., July 21st, 1835.

TEAS,—FRESH TEAS.

140 CHESTS—from the Warehouses of the Agents of the Hon. East India Company; a part just received per schooner *Elizabeth*, Vaughan, Master, and for sale at reduced prices at 6, 9, & 12 months credit, for approved endorsed Notes, by BENJAMIN SMITH.

27th October.

LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

NEW-BRUNSWICK & NOVA-SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

THE New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia LAND COMPANY having been long since incorporated by Royal Charter, with a Capital of £200,000 Sterling, with power to increase that amount to £300,000, and having purchased from the Crown the most central and delightful portion of the Province of New-Brunswick, between the Rivers "Saint John and South West, Miramichi," have been quietly and unostentatiously improving a large portion thereof for settlement. The improvements consist of a fine line of Road, cut and now travelled upon, directly through what may be termed the Valley of the Nashwaak, to the Company's new Town of STANLEY, where they have erected a SAW MILL of great power, with Circular Saws, capable of producing every description of Boards and Scantling necessary for Building, at the most reasonable rate and shortest notice—a GRIST MILL has likewise been built, with the most approved resecting power, and the best and finest Graizie and French Burr Stones introduced; so that the Settler may have the opportunity (without difficulty) of getting the produce of his Farm rendered serviceable at the least possible expense.

The Town of Stanley, delightfully situated on the banks of the beautiful River Nashwaak, offers every advantage and inducement, both from situation and luxuriance of its soil, for immediate increase of population. Gentlemen of Wealth from England having already fixed their location there, their Buildings showing at once a cultivated taste and certain satisfaction of future success; a Tavern, a Blacksmith's Shop, and many Houses have been erected by the Company, most of which are now occupied or in course of completion; one hundred and fifty to two hundred Acres have already been cleared, and the principal part in a state of cultivation—proving to demonstration the capability and happy results produced by only ordinary labour, strict attention to the nature of the soil, and a proper mode of Agriculture.

The whole line of Road, from its commencement to the South West, Miramichi, offers every inducement for Settlement, on both of which a number of small Farms have been laid off, some with clearings and Log Houses built thereon, a few of which are inhabited, so that the Traveller will find accommodation at the most reasonable rate. The steady and persevering Emigrant will find that every attention will be paid, and every necessary facility given him to render his new undertaking as light and pleasing as the Company's interests may justly and fairly warrant.

The price of the Land will as a matter of course, vary according to situation, but none will be higher than Twelve Shillings currency, or Ten Shillings sterling per Acre for the present Season, (Town Lots and Ten Acre Farms surrounding the Town excepted,) every information about which will be readily and cheerfully communicated by the Company's Agent at Fredericton.

As many applications have been made for Town Lots without positive situations being named—it will be necessary for the Applicants to repeat their requests and fix upon the number of the Town Plot they would wish to occupy.

TERMS:—The terms of Payment will be made easy, as follows:—One fifth to be paid at the time of purchase, upon which a Location Ticket of Possession will be given, the other four-fifths by annual Instalments; but should the Purchaser pay the whole amount at once, a discount of 15 per cent will be allowed upon the purchase money, upon completion of which a Deed, in fee simple, will be immediately prepared by the Company's Solicitor, to be paid for by the Purchaser, putting him in absolute and sole possession.

The Company's Road has been cut out, but not yet finished, to Campbell, (another projected Town on the South West, Miramichi River.) At this Establishment a valuable Property has been purchased by the Company, consisting of Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Blacksmith Shop, &c. &c. &c. for some years in active operation, Houses built by the Company, and a beautiful Farm under good cultivation; the line of Road from Stanley to Campbell proving yet more fully the value and richness of the Soil of this long neglected, little understood, and most valuable portion of His Majesty's North American Colonies.

As enquiry will bear out every statement made in the above advertisement, and as every attention and assistance will be given to the most humble but industrious Settler, it is particularly requested that when real information is required, application may be made to

E. N. KENDALL,
Chief Commissioner, or
JOHN STEPHENS,
Fredericton;
The Hon. J. CUNARD & CO.
Miramichi;
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Resident Agent at *Saint John;*
And ANDREW DUNCAN,
Campbell;
Or The Hon. S. CUNARD & CO.
Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

Company's Office, Saint Mary's, near Fredericton, N. B., November 25, 1835.

CHAIRS.

Just received per sch'r Catherine M'Gill, from Boston:

12 DARK Cane-seat CHAIRS,
10 large raised-seat Rocking ditto,
12 fancy top Chairs—Scrowl Fronts,
18 ditto, without Scrowls,
6 common ditto, half size, mortice tops,
12 common ditto; 24 Tremont pattern, extra,
2 dark Dish Stools.

—IN STORE—

10 barrels Country BEEF,
10 ditto do. PORK; 75 CHEESE,
56 Beef Tongues.

December 8. LOCKHART & CRANE.

PORK AND SHOES.

200 BRLS. Irish Prime Mess PORK; (superior brand.)
3 Cases (500 Pairs) Men's SHOES.

Received per the brig *Bob Logic*, Capt. Ennington, from Cork, and for sale low, if applied for while landing. (Dec. 8.) JOHN ROBERTSON.

VINEGAR, OATMEAL, & OIL.

Received per schooner Lavinia, from Halifax:

2 CASKS White Wine VINEGAR,
21 barrels fresh ground Oatmeal,
30 casks Pale Seal OIL.

December 8. JOHN WALKER.

SEAL OIL, CUT NAILS, &c.

16 BRLS. very best Pale Seal OIL,
20 kegs 2½d'y and 3d'y Cut Nails,
50 bags White BEANS.—just received, and for sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

8th December.

Per Ship CHIEFTAIN:

12 CASKS assorted GLASSWARE,
3 bales do. FLANNELS,—for sale by

Nov. 3. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Landing, ex sch'r Eurline, from Demerara:

6 PUNCHEONS of RUM,
9 hogsheads SUGAR,
51 hogsheads MOLASSES. For sale by

3d Nov. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NEW FURS.—Just received per St. Hilda, a small assortment of Squirrel, Lynx, and Real Sable MUFFS and BOAS—for sale by P. DUFF.

Also, a consignment of 17 casks of GLASSWARE, for sale at a low price if taken from the Vessel.

10th November.

NOW LANDING,

50 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM,
19 Hhds. MOLASSES,
34 Bls. OATMEAL,
1½ Tons Grass ROPE, assorted,
20 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,—for sale by

Dec. 1st. *CROOKSHANK & WALKER.*

TEA.

36 CHESTS Congou TEA,—from the Hon. *E. I. Company's* Warehouse, at Halifax—just received by the sch'r *Sarah.*

8th December. JAS. T. HANFORD.

PORT WINE.

2 PIPES,
2 Hogsheads,
2 Quarter casks,
4 Cases, (each 3 doz.) } Very Superior PORT WINE;

Received from a very respectable House in Oporto, via Newfoundland, by way of trial.—for sale by

8th Dec. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

36 HOGSHEADS of superior quality, for sale on reasonable terms by

December 1. JOHN ROBERTSON.

A New Article.

BARLOWS & KETCHUM

Have received per barques Granville and Elizabeth Bentley, from Liverpool:

BARS of PATENT METAL, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1⅛, 1¼ inch; and 6 and 7 inch SPIKES.

This Metal on being heated, will work to any shape required, and is much better than copper for driving, as well as being stronger. They respectfully invite ship-builders and the public generally to examine this metal, which will be sold low.

3d November.

Candles, Soap, and Grey Cottons.

100 BOXES Mould CANDLES,
25 do. Dips; 150 do. SOAP,
100 pieces Grey COTTONS, of good quality and favourite widths.

Just received per *Henry* from Liverpool,—for sale low from the Wharf.

ON HAND:

60 Barrels Canada Prime BEEF.

October 6. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Ex Ship "Sir Robert H. Dick," from Liverpool:

20 CASKS NAILS; 6 ditto Ox Chains,
1 cask Composition Rings,
1 Case—50 pieces Buntings, &c.
10 Casks Wine BOTTLES,
2 Bales OSNABURGHS,
30 Bolts Brown CANVAS,
30 Dozen THREADS—assorted colors.

November 17. JAMES OTTY.

NEW GOODS

Per INA *from* London, *and* HENRY *from* Liverpool,—*just received and for sale at low prices at the subscriber's Store,* Prince William-Street:—

100 PIECES assorted white, red, scarlet, and green FLANNELS and BAIZES,
150 Pieces dark CALICOS—good patterns,
Bales unbleached Cotton Shirting, Dowlas,
Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.

—ALSO:—

2 Cases assorted STATIONERY, per ship Leady Campbell from *Glasgow.*

☞ The remainder of his FALL GOODS daily expected per Albion from Liverpool.

October 6. JAMES HOLMAN.

WESTMORELAND BEEF.

THE Subscribers have received a few Barrels BEEF from Westmoreland, which can be recommended as being of the first quality.

3d Nov. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

CHOICE WINES,

PER "SAINT HILDA," FROM LONDON.

The subscriber has just received per the ship St. Hilda, from London:

4 QUARTER Casks Superior Old PORT WINE; 4 quarter-casks Sherry do.

—ALSO—

30 Cases, containing each 2 and 3 dozen of Hock, Moselle, Claret, Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES, of very fine quality,—and which are offered for sale at moderate prices.

IN STORE:

10 Hogsheads genuine Old Cognac BRANDY,
5 ditto Hollands Geneva,
2 Puncheons prime Malt Whiskey.

November 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

BARLOWS & KETCHUM

Have received per sch'rs Dolphin, from Boston, and Consolation, from Philadelphia:

12 BALES FEATHERS; 100 barrels Rye FLOUR; 80 do. CORN MEAL.

Which will be sold on reasonable terms.

24th November.

RYE FLOUR, CORN & PORK.

100 BARRELS RYE FLOUR,
500 bushels Yellow CORN,—in bags and bulk—per *Active*, from Philadelphia.
100 barrels Irish Prime Mess PORK, of superior quality—per *St. Hilda*, from London,—and for sale very low if taken from the vessels.

Nov. 24. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FISH.

125 BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL,—St. John Inspection;
150 do. do. Grand Manan do.;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL,
20 Barrels HERRINGS—No. 1;
A few barrels pickled COD—for sale by

November 10. JAMES T. HANFORD.

NEW GOODS.

Now landing per late arrivals, and on sale by the subscriber:

A FEW Bales Flushings, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, Serges, Napt Cloaking, &c.;
2 cases } assorted SLOPS—suitable for the
1 bale } season.

—ALSO—

3 puncheons superior Malt WHISKY,
10 half-pipes Old Cognac BRANDY,
5 ditto Hollands GENEVA.

November 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

TEAS, INDIGO, &c.

Received by the Brig CLARA, *from London:*

9 QUARTER Chests Bohea TEA,
6 half do. do. do.
3 half do. Twankay do.
9 half do. Congou do.
15 half do. Campoi do.
2 half do. Imperial Gunpowder do.
2 Serroons INDIGO; 8 Casks BLACKING.

☞ The TEAS are warranted superior to any shipped to this Port.—Terms liberal.

3d November. JOHN M. WILMOT.

6th OCTOBER, 1835.

The subscriber has received per ships *Samuel* and *Henry*, from Liverpool,—

96 BALES of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, comprising a most extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

ALSO:

Per brig INA, *from London:*

32 Cases of SILKS, FURS, & Haberdashery; comprising an assortment of every variety of Fancy Goods.

☞ *From the great satisfaction expressed by the subscriber's Customers with the assortment of London Goods he received per ship* BARLOW, *he is induced to warrant those by the* INA, *being selected by the same purchaser.*

JOHN KERR.

GOODS.

By the arrival of the St. Hilda, fro m London, the subscriber has received an addition to his former Stock of LINES *and* TWINES—*which now consist of*—

400 DOZEN Cod and Pollock LINES,
4000 lbs. fine Salmon TWINE,
5000 lbs. Seine TWINE,
200 dozen Herring TWINE,
24 Herring NETS;

Which are offered wholesale on better terms than they can be imported.

17th November. JAMES T. HANFORD.

FALL GOODS.

Per Elizabeth Bentley, and Emigrant:

BALES of 10-4 BLANKETS,
Ditto white, red and yellow Flannels,
Ditto of White SERGES,
Ditto SLOPS, consisting of red and blue Flanned Shirts, Monkey and Pea Jackets and Trowsers; Bales Grey COTTONS,
Boxes HATS.

—ALSO—

2 Tons BOLT ROPE, assorted; and
Materials for a Vessel about 450 Tons register, consisting of Chain Cables, Anchors, Gang of Rigging, Canvas, &c.—For sale by

Nov. 10. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

LOAF SUGAR, &c.

10 HHDS. LOAF SUGAR,
15 bales CARPETINGS,
3 bales Homespuns and Checks, [yarn,
25 tons Cordage, assorted, 8½ inch to 2 yarn Spun-
16 bales CANVAS, No. 1 to 7,
2 bales Twines and Linen Threads,
3 bales Carpet Rugs and Bed Covers,
2 bales 9-4 and 10-4 Horse Blankets,
8 bales FLANNELS—Welsh, swanskin and red, plain—also, red and white twilled, for Drawers,
50 boxes London Mould Candles,
3 tons Copper Bolts; 2 tons Composition Spikes.

—ALSO—

6 Hogsheads }
40 Barrels } very fine Brown SUGAR,
40 Casks WINES, assorted.

November 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE,

Ex ship Aid-de-Camp, from Liverpool:

200 CHALDRONS *warranted* best ORMEL COAL,
2500 bushels SALT; 797 bars and 5 bundles Iron,
53 bolts Copper; 200 boxes first quality Soap,
4 casks Hardware; 60 coils Cordage,
60 boxes Crown Window Glass,
10 bags black Pepper; 20 barrels Ginger,
3 barrels Saltpetre; 6 casks Loaf Sugar,
12 barrels Raisins; 25 crates Earthenware, asst'd,
22 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 3 boxes Buttons,
10 bales Winter Slops; 10 bales Cotton Warp,
1 case Sewing Silks; 1 case Beaver Bonnets,
6 bales printed Calicos,
4 bales Apron Checks, Stripes, & Homespuns,
3 bales grey Shirtings; 2 bales Camblets & Plaids,
5 cases Haberdashery; 2 cases Fur Caps,
4 cases Hats; 8 bales Pilot Cloths & Flushings,
2 bales Broad Cloths; 2 bales Buckskins,
9 bales Merinos; 2 bales Carpeting,
5 bales Flannels;
With a variety of other GOODS.

November 10. JOHN KERR.

FALL GOODS.

Ex ship Elizabeth Bentley, from Liverpool:

4 BALES SLOPS, containing Pea and Monkey Jackets, Flushing Trousers, Drawers, Guernsey Frocks, &c.
1 bale, 30 pieces, superfine blue and black Broad CLOTHS; 1 case, 50 pieces, dark Prints,
100 pieces MERINOS—assorted colours,
20 ditto Bombazeen,
1 bale rose and point Blankets,
2 cases mens' Hats; 50 pieces white Serge,
5 pieces green Baize; 1 caroteel Zante Currants,
2 pipes Linseed OIL.

November 10. JAMES OTTY.

RECEIVED,

Per ship *Chieftain*, from Clyde; ship *Saint Andrew*, from Liverpool; and ship *Evergreen*, from London, —a large and choice selection of

GROCERIES,

Wines, Brandies, Hollands, &c.

PER CHIEFTAIN FROM CLYDE:

6 HHDS. Refined SUGAR, 6 tierces do. do.
4 Puncheons WHISKEY,
1 Ton split PEAS, 1 ton Yellow SOAP.

PER SAINT ANDREW FROM LIVERPOOL:

2 Tons Soap, 100 boxes CANDLES,
2 Pipes Paint OIL,
100 Reams Post and Foolscap PAPER,
2 Carrotells Currants, 1 ton Black Pepper,
1 Bale PILOT CLOTH.

PER EVERGREEN FROM LONDON:

13 Pipes Cognac BRANDY,
30 Hhds. do. do. 10 hhds. Holland GIN,
2 Pipes very superior PORT WINE,
2 Do. London P. MADEIRA,
2 Do. Sicily do.
20 Quarter Casks Teneriffe,
12 Boxes Windsor SOAP,
50 Do. Wax Wick Mould CANDLES.

November 3. *JOHN WALKER.*

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

PER SHIP GRANVILLE.

A SMALL Invoice, comprising a handsome assortment of the above, direct from the manufacturers; for sale very low if taken immediately.

3d Nov. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

LANDING,

Ex sch'rs William Walker, and Victory, from Halifax:

PALE and straw colored SEAL OIL, in small casks;
10 Bags White BEANS,
1 ANCHOR, 25 cwt.; 3 do. 5 @ 8 cwt.,
1 Hemp CABLE, 7 inches, 60 fathoms,
1 Chain ditto, 1⅛ inches, 120 fathoms.

For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

27th October.

RECEIVED

Per Schooner Carolina, from Boston:

100 BRLS. of silver-skinned ONIONS,
100 ditto *Baldwin, Greenings, Conies,* and *Spice* APPLES,
20 barrels and half-barrels Genesee family Flour,
8 ditto superior Vinegar; 3 do. sugar Pears,
1 ditto Cranberries; 1 do. Squashes,
6 tierces Rice; Brooms; nests of Boxes,
Covered Buckets; nests of Coolers,
Fancy work Baskets; market Baskets,
Glass Lanthorns.

6th October. LOCKHART & CRANE.

QUEBEC FLOUR & PORK.

Landing, from the brig EMPEROR, *from Quebec:*

825 BARRELS Quebec Fine FLOUR,
375 do. Middlings ditto,
50 Barrels PORK.

For sale by D. & P. HATFIELD.

6th October.

FALL GOODS.

Just received, per INA *from London, and* HENRY *from Liverpool:*

1 BALE MERINOES and BLANKETS,
2 Bales SLOPS,
4 do. COTTON WARPS, 50 bundles each,
1 do. FLANNELS;

Which will be sold low by the Bale.

WILLIAM HENRY SCOVIL,

6th October. *North Market Wharf.*

SHIP BREAD.—5 Tons of good quality SHIP BREAD,—for sale by

Dec. 15. JAMES T. HANFORD.

BRITISH GOODS.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of purchasers to his present Stock of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,—*comprising among other articles, the following:*

200 PIECES white and red plain and twilled FLANNELS,
50 do. white and red Serges, and Welsh Flannels,
100 pairs rose, Witny and point BLANKETS,
50 pieces milled Kerseys, Pilot Cloths, Flushings, and Paddings,
60 pieces fine and superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; 20 rolls CARPETING,
300 pieces Dark printed CALICOS,
100 ditto lining Sarsnets, Jaconets, Furniture Prints, &c.; 200 pieces of Book, Jaconet, Checked and Mull Muslins,
500 pieces Apron Checks, Shirting Stripes, and Shirting Cotton, Cotton Dowlas, &c.
50 pieces Diaper Linens, Hollands, Cotton Velret,
100 pieces French Ginghams,
50 pieces Merinos, Plaids, and Camblets,
30 pieces plain and figured Gro de Naples,
200 pieces black and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
500 pieces Ribbons; a very extensive assortment of Bobbinets, Laces, Edgings, and Quillings; Blond Nets; Blond Laces and Edgings; Ladies' Jean Stays, cotton Handkerchiefs, Shawls, 60 doz. Linen Threads, 20 do. Bed Cords, 20 do. Salmon Twine, 2000 gross Buttons, 100 doz. Scrubbing Brushes, 100 sets Shoe Brads, 50 dozen cloth, hair and paint Brushes, 6 casks double refined Loaf Sugar, 2 bales Seamen's Slop Clothing, well assorted; 2 chests E. I. Indigo, 200 boxes Liverpool Soap, 20 boxes Poland Starch, 20 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 40 kegs Mustard, 10 kegs Ginger, 4 barrels Blacking, 100 coils Cordage, 20 dozen men's Silk and Beaver Hats, 12 crates Earthenware, well assorted; 60 chests and boxes Bohea, Congo, Souchong, and Hyson TEAS; 100 reams Wrapping Paper, 200 boxes Mould Candles.—For sale at a fair advance on first cost, with liberal credits.

22d December, 1835. JOHN KERR.

Per St. Hilda:

14 PACKAGES, containing Winter SLOPS, Fur Caps, Silk Hats, &c.—for sale by

Dec. 8. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

Muscatel Raisins.

Just received per sch'r Caroline, and for sale:

100 BOXES } Muscatel & Bloom
90 half boxes } RAISINS.

8th Dec. *J. & H. KINNEAR.*

CANVAS AND CORDAGE.—100 Bolts best bleached CANVAS; 5 tons assorted CORDAGE; 1 ton best OAKUM.—for sale by

Dec. 22. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

QUEBEC FLOUR.—100 Barrels Quebec Fine FLOUR, landing at the North Market Wharf, ex schooner *Lavinia*, from Halifax.

29th December. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RUM AND COFFEE.

Landing, This Day, from on board the sch'r Thomas, from Jamaica, for the subscriber:

30 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM,
20 bags excellent quality COFFEE,

December 5. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Prince William Street, 10th October, 1835.

NEW LONDON AND MANCHESTER

GOODS,

Landing from the INA, *and* HENRY.

The Subscriber's usual extensive assortment of

CARPETINGS, consisting of—Common and Fine Kidderminster, Striped and Damask Venetian, 2-4 and 4-4 Hemp Venetian, 4-4 and 6-4 Mattings, Footstools and Ottomans, Fine Wilton and Rope Back Rugs.

HABERDASHERY, SILKS, &c., consisting of —Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Bombazines, Common Silk and Patent Military Stocks, Common and Rich Silk Collar Velvets, Ladies' Plumes and Bonnet Plush, Silk Umbrellas, Ladies' Stays, Lace and Gauze Veils, India Rubber Braces and Pantaloon Straps, Ribbons, best drill'd eye Needles, black, grey and bleach'd Waddings and Pasteboards, best London manufacture patent Cotton Reels, Gentlemen's Silk Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mackintosh & Co's. patent Waterproof Cloaks, 4-4 and 5-4 Black Crapes, Edgings, Quillings, Gymps, &c.

HOSIERY, consisting of—Men's finest Merino, Lambs Wool, and Chamois Shirts and Drawers, Children's patent Leather Belts, Ladies' cotton, mohair, silk, merino, and worsted Hose, in great variety, Gentlemen's silk, merino, lambs wool, and worsted Half Hose, Chamois lined, fleec'd, and milled Winter Gloves of all kinds, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Worsted Scarfs, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS, consisting of—Very fine Ladies' Cloths in all colors, Gentlemen's Coatings, and very fine Wool-dyed Broad Cloths in various colors, Druggets and very fine Welch and Saxon Flannels, a large assortment of plain and twill'd Prints, very fine Merinos in all colors, Watered and Embossed Moreens, Blankets, Shalloons, &c.

FURS, &c. consisting of—French Sable, LYNX, Squirrel, Fitch and Sable Gill Muffs and Boas, Gentlemen's Boas, and prepared Rabbit Skins, Ladies' Swansdown Boas, Black Crimea and Sealett Travel-Caps, Gentlemen's Sable South Sea Seal Turbans, best quality grey and black Crimea Skins.—For sale at his usual low prices.

P. DUFF.

EDWARD DRURY,

From Sheffield, Yorkshire, England

GENERAL HARDWAREMAN,

Dealer in warranted Tools, Saws, Files, Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, &c. &c.

(Tool Chests fitted up for Gentlemen, Farmers, &c. ready for use.)

HAS received per Elizabeth, a neat assortment of superior CUTLERY, and Britannia Metal WARE, viz.:

Sets of Ivory, (three prong) Tables and Desserts,
Ditto, (two ditto,) ditto,
Sets Self tip „ ditto,
Stag do. „ ditto,
Buck do. „ ditto,
Black do. „ ditto,
Cocoa, „ ditto,
Bone, „ ditto,
Steels, &c. &c.
Spring Knives, in great variety;
Office ditto, ditto;
Scissors, extra fine; Razors and Strops, do.
Sets of Britannia Metal Ware, superior quality Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Cream Jugs, Mustard Pots, Salts, Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS and SPINDLES, in great variety.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

E. D. having had twenty-five years' experience in the use of these Saws, on a large scale, offers his services to FIT UP and INSTRUCT in the use of them, (being acquainted with their intricacies,) on the premises of any Gentleman or Company, on reasonable terms.

☞ All Saws fitted up by E. D. will be warranted to answer the purpose intended, or no charge made.

*** *Store in St. John-street.*

St. John, N. B. Sept. 8, 1835.—tf

JUST RECEIVED

By the JAMES STEWART *from London, and for sale by the subscriber, at his Shop, foot of King-street:*

A LARGE supply of DRUGS, Patent MEDICINES, Pickles, Perfumery, Confectionary, Surgeon's Instruments, &c. &c.,—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

—ALSO—

A small quantity of best London Winter Strained SPERM OIL,—which will be sold at a small advance.

11th August. JOHN PADDOCK.