

The Weekly Observer.

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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY DONALD A. CAMERON. Office—In Mr. HARRISON'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Weekly Almanack.

15 WEDNESDAY	16 THURSDAY	17 FRIDAY	18 SATURDAY	19 SUNDAY	20 MONDAY	21 TUESDAY
6 34 5 26	6 36 5 24	6 37 5 22	6 39 5 21	6 40 5 20	6 42 5 18	6 43 5 17
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Full Moon 17th day, 11h. 47m. morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 o'clock, at the Coffee House corner, will be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder:
JOHN M. WILSON, AGENT.
Committee for October:
R. M. JARVIS, G. T. RAY, M. H. PERLEY.
All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

CORONER'S SALE.

On Monday the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee House corner, will be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder:
ALL the right, title and interest of the Honorable HARRY PETERS, having privilege of His Majesty's Council of New-Brunswick, to the following described Premises in the City of Saint John, viz.: Lots No. 1272 and 1274, situated on the south side of Britain-street, being each 40 feet front by 100 feet deep.—Also: That part of Lot No. 34, bounded on the west by Prince William-street, on the north by Church-street, on the east by a small alley-way leading from Church-street, and on the south by Property belonging to JOHN BENTLEY, Esquire, together with all Buildings thereon, with the appurtenances.—The said Property having been taken in Execution to satisfy a Judgment recovered in the Supreme Court against the said Hon. HARRY PETERS, at the suit of James Chaplin, James M. Chaplin, and John Shepherd. JAMES T. HANFORD, Coroner.
St. John, 21st July, 1834.

The Garland.

DEPARTED YOUTH.

The year was verging to a close—like courser hastening—
And birds had ceased to roam forth their cheerful summer song—
The forest leaf had fled its stem beneath the autumn's blast,
And Nature, pensive, look'd the while as mortal sorrows past.
The wailings of a stricken heart, the weepings of an eye,
Did mournful meet upon the breeze as it went sweeping—
And amid the withered works of time, all crumbling in decay,
Poor mortals mourn'd the deeds of death to frail and feeble clay.
Soon came the hour, that was to close forever from the sight,
The idol of a father's heart,—a mother's fond delight;
And ne'er shall I forget the scene which words are weak to tell,
The grief that burst upon my soul, to hear the sad farewell.
As falls the mallow on the bed, ere bloom is yet obtained;
As sink the beams of evening star ere zenith is attained;
So, fall the withering blight of death upon their off-spring fair,
So, flitting hope dispell'd its rays, when scarce they risen were.
And when the mourners pass'd away, and left me there alone,
I turned my thoughts to thee, O God! to whom all thoughts are known;
And, bending o'er the coffin-cell—the home of blighted youth,
Methought thou hadst the silent dead thus teach impulsive truth.
"Come, gaze upon my faded form" the dead did seem to say,
"Come, look in vain upon my cheek, for bloom that's chased away,
Come, lay thy hand upon my brow, of cold and pallid hue,
And when thou dost, O think I was, but yesterday, as you."
"And if, perchance, to mem'ry due, some youthful friend comes near,
To give a lingering look on death,—let fall the burning tear;
O, may the scars disclosed to view, the solemn import bear,
That e'en the child is born to death, and must its sentence share."

THE NEGRO IS FREE.

Blow ye the trumpet abroad o'er the sea,
Britannia hath triumphed, the Negro is free;
Sing, for the pride of the tyrant is broken,
His scourges and fetters, all clotted with blood,
Are wreathed from his grasp—for the word was but spoken,
And letters and scourges were sunk in the flood:
Blow ye the trumpet abroad o'er the sea,
Britannia hath triumphed, the Negro is free.
Hail to Britannia, fair Liberty's isle!
Her from quailed the tyrant, the slave caught her smile.
Fly on the wings to tell Africa the story,
Say to the Mother of mourners, "Rejoice!"
Britannia went forth in her beauty, her glory,
And slaves sprang to men at the sound of her voice:
Praise to the God of our fathers—"twas He,
Jehovah, that triumphed, my country, by Thee."
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
Sheffield, August 1, 1834.

MARY.

MARY—in that simple name there breathes
A spirit of enchantment; 'tis as sweet
As nectar which the bee sucks from the wreaths
Of Helios, to the lips that utter it.
Oh! as my muse says "Mary," the deep strings
Of my heart's lyre are swept; fancy awakes,
Memory's torch is kindled, and there breathes
Upon my mind the vision of past things.
I had a sister, she was Mary; how
I loved to trace her name upon the leaf
Of the dear tree which once she fostered; now
How to trace it on my heart's own grief.
I had a lovely friend, 'twas Mary; yes,
That sweet name, "Mary," has a talisman for me.

Miscellanea.

A CHAPTER FOR BUSY-BODIES.

"Whom the cap fits let him wear it."

The busy-body, or the meddler, for they are one and the same thing, is so familiar a term that it can scarcely fail to attract the eye of every creature, male and female, so that they have the powers of observation and reflection; and, indeed, I much doubt if even the brute creation, could they speak like the beasts in fabled history, would not also exclaim, "Aye, I once had the misfortune to meet with such an one." It seems to be of little consequence to this class of beings on what subject they exercise their meddling, marring propensities; but there certainly is one which, as it gives greater scope for the display of their natural talent for creating misery and discord, seems to be a peculiar favourite with them. I allude to a courtship. What a glorious field it is for a meddler. It matters not to him whether the parties are friends, relatives, or utter strangers, so that he may create misery out of their ennobled happiness, and render their true black as the depths of his own perverted thoughts. I have never yet been able to ascertain whether the busy-body really tastes a moment's satisfaction when his ends are gained, when the ruins of his fellow-creatures' happiness is complete; but I think we may be allowed to believe that he has some gleam of the kind, or to what purpose are all his cares, wakings, watchings, and plottings? Unfortunately, my means of observation have occurred so frequently that I am tempted to consider this same meddling mist, in some hidden way, more profitable than to the uninitiated it seems to be. There is, however, one thing certain, that is, if they do ever know satisfaction, it must be very transient, for no sooner have they married in one place than their attention is awakened in another, and all their energies, such as they are, turned on the accomplishment of their new-like plans.

It was once supposed that this class of persons was composed exclusively of old maids; but, if any one is ignorant enough to preserve so ancient an opinion, I beg leave to congratulate them on their ignorance. It is bliss in that instance, if not in all; and it is my misfortune, not my glory, to be wise on this head. Unluckily I have ascertained, most indubitably, that old maids are a very humble and, comparatively speaking, harmless portion of the reptiles; and most certainly they are the more excusable from having so little of their own to interest or excite them. But I have known beings who call themselves men practice this black art; yea, married men, too, with wives, families, and business on which to turn their ends and aims, but who, either from a native love of contemplating misery, or from disappointment in their own outset in life, concentrate their efforts to mar the fortunes of others. They hear that a deserving young man is paying attention to Miss So and So, whom they know to have a little fortune. How can the meddler help calling to keep on the richer parent with his list of faults and failings to keep on the back of enduring poverty. Perchance the young couple may be equal in actual fortune, but from adventitious circumstances, one party is rendered undesirable to the parents of the other. This is, indeed, a feast for the meddler, a mighty theatre wherein he may shift, and shuffle, and strut, and finally make an exit from the scene with the thanks of the principal part of the interested spectators. Sometimes, too, I have seen a meddler receive the thanks of the parties; for, with his cunningly-devised reasonings, he can win the gratitude of the very pair he has ruined. If the young man is poor, he represents the forsaken girl as unfit to buffet the waves of rough fortune. Perchance she has received an education to fit her for the companion rather than the slave of her future lord. He will then represent her as totally useless, fit for nothing but to receive bad French, and discourse full discord to the accompaniment of a piano-forte. I do not deny that there may be some like this, but they are not so frequent as the narrow-minded represent them; and to the meddler it matters not whether his representation be true or false. His grivelling mind of he has any, for heart and soul he has none) can look no higher than his own governing propensities. The married meddler will ever be found with a vulgar, mindless woman, who has no aim beyond fretting and carrying at the command of her lord and master; and one who has sufficient education to enable her to spell pins and pens; by contraries, when she writes them down in her list of weekly expenditure for the inspection of her suspicious spouse; a woman not to be trusted with the care of her own or her fellow-men's mind which may be rendered useful and ornamental: it would be an anomaly in nature for him to suppose that a woman could render herself independent of the sneers and scorns of this grudging world, and help her husband to rise superior to such dress as he.

RESPECT FOR THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

(From the "Duties of Men," by Silvio Pellico.)

There is a low and jeering kind of cynicism which is the essence of vulgarity. It is nothing less than a satanic wish to calumniate the human race, to reduce it to laugh at virtue and to trample it under foot. It is indefatigable in collecting all facts which tend to dishonour religion, and in keeping back those which ennoble it. "To talk of God," it exclaims, "of the benign influence of the ministers of religion, and of the influence they afford! All mere chimeras of superstition!" The same bad spirit is equally an enemy to political institutions. "What laws, what civil order," it cries out, "and what patriotism do you call this? It is nothing but the struggle of the cunning and the powerful, in the party which rules, or that which aspires to rule; nothing but imbecility in those who obey." In the same way it dwells on everything derogatory to civility, to the marriage state, to the paternal and maternal authority, the duties of son, relative, and friend, exclaiming with infamous exultation, "Behold, I have discovered that everything is egotism and imposture, sensual passion and delusion, and reciprocal contempt!"

This is so far correct, that we invariably find that the fruits of such a detestable and false doctrine are precisely egotism, imposture, violence of passion, want of natural affection, and general contempt.
It is strange, then, that the base spirit of vulgarity, the desecrator of everything noble, should be more especially the enemy of woman's virtues, and eager only to degrade her? In all ages it has taken a delectable pleasure in describing her as an object of derision, inferior in the scale of mind, curious, full of artifice, inconstant, vain; incapable of friendship, or of incorruptible love. But the generous impulses of humanity shielded woman from these venomous shafts; Christianity raised her high in character and in worth; banished polygamy and all dishonourable connections, presenting in a woman, next to our Saviour and our Lord, a being superior to all the saints, and the angels themselves.

Modern society has benefited by the influence of this spirit of grace and love. In the midst of barbarism knightly rose, and was embellished with the elegant charm of love; and all civilized Christians, the sons of that chivalry, only esteem, as being polished and educated, the man who respects the sex for its gentleness, its natural graces, and its domestic virtues.

Nevertheless, her ancient adversary, envious of her noblest qualities, is still in the world. Would he had for his followers minds only of a despicable stamp. But at times he corrupts more splendid intelligences, and this depravation invariably takes place where religion, which can alone sanctify man, ceases to have influence over his mind.

Some philosophers, for so, at least, they called themselves, at times affecting zeal for humanity, and at others a prey to irreligion, were so mean and mistaken as to deride their talents, in various arts, to the exhibition of the most dangerous passions, to the promulgation of licentious doctrines, or poems and romances of the same execrable cast.

One of the most fascinating of writers, and not without good qualities, but immersed in the lowest sinks of hardness and profane wit—L'abbé Voltaire—had the scurrilous to compose a long poem in ridicule of female honour, presenting as an object of scorn one of the most devoted heroines of which any country can boast—the magnanimous and unfortunate Joan of Arc. Madame de Staël justly designates this work, when she denounces it as high treason against a whole people.

Hence it follows, that you will always have the doctrine of contempt for woman from many quarters; from men celebrated and obscure; from living authors and dead; even from the shameless of her own sex; but in all these the same spirit of inherent vulgarity will be found.
I reject with scorn the infamous temptation to join in the cry; reject it, you who are the son of woman, if you are not a contemptible even in your own eyes. Turn from those who do not respect in woman the mother they were bound to honour. Turn from the books which lower their character and recommend profligacy. Keep yourself worthy, by your noble estimation of the sex, to protect her who gave you life, to protect your sisters, one day, perhaps, to protect the being who shall bear the title of the Mother of your Children.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

If, among the perilous and adventurous occupations of a sea-life, there is one requiring more energy, activity, skill, courage, and patient endurance than another, it is when man, in a fragile skiff, comparatively a nutshell, defies and attacks in his own element the mighty monarch of the ocean, one of the fiercest and most active of all the finny tribes, the sperm whale. This enormous creature, as much as the shark, measures nearly eighty feet in length, and from thirty to forty in circumference; the head, shaped like a huge box rounded at the corners, and rising a little towards the neck, in some species forming nearly one-half of the body of the animal, is horizontal, and from eighteen to twenty-four feet in breadth; while a tremendous lower jaw, from twenty-five to thirty feet in length, thickly studded with conical, curved teeth, ten or twelve inches long, moved as adroitly as the tail, and both, when running on his side, with a power that would crush a ship, and a noise like thunder, to these irresistible faculties he possesses the agility of the salmon, leaping from the water, and—in the instance of the unfortunates American South-seaman in 1821—falling on the decks of ships with a weight capable of shattering or sinking the largest. This redoubtable animal was not only with many other fish, but with some of the more peevish of its own species, pursuing, attacking, and with its long sharp teeth, tearing the flesh from the carcasses of many of the whale-tribe.

The ships employed in this trade to the South sea sail, newly coppered, with three years' provisions of the best quality, and a liberal supply of shot, rigging, sea-stores, and antiscorbutics, the success of the voyage often depending on their ability to keep at sea. This branch of trade was originally established at Nantucket and Newburyport, but has recently spread to several parts of the United States; in England, and considerable trade is done, especially in London, where it is carried on with much spirit and success.

The coast of Peru and Galapagos Islands were, until lately, the great resort of these fish-hunters, with a singular instinct, they have abandoned those shores, and taken to the coast of Japan, the Feejee, Navigation Islands, and the Indian Ocean. During the passage out, the crews, from thirty to thirty-five, according to the number of boats in each vessel, are employed in preparing the latter and their gear; for, on completion of the trade, they are to be sent to the Western Islands, and spend the winter in the West Indies.

The boats are usually from twenty-eight feet long, sharp at both ends, like a canoe, with six men, five or eight hundred weight of whale-line and other materials. The instruments of attack are the harpoon with a barbed prog, and a lance. Look-outs are placed at the mast-head, and when a fish is seen it is made known to the deck by the cry of "Town oh!" "Where away?" is the demand, which is answered by pointing the quarter it is in. The course of the fish is directed towards it, and the boats prepared for lowering; when near, they are off in an instant, and skim the sea with the fleetness of the dolphin. On approaching the fish, great precaution is necessary, generally pulling up in her side until near, but steering clear of the sweep of the tail until almost of the shoulder or fin, and then closing, the harpoon is struck before the hump, at the moment, if possible, when the animal is diving, the skin being at that moment off, clear of the sea into a perfect foam. She is, in going perpendicularly down. In the former case the boat is tossed behind at a tremendous rate, the people sitting perfectly still, as the least motion would risk the loss of the boat and all on board; in the latter, the line must be veered unchecked around the loggerhead, a round piece of wood, ten inches in diameter, fixed in the stern of the boat; this operation the fish is large, a signal is made by tossing up an ear of fishing line, when a second boat comes within more line to bond on in case of need. After a time, the animal comes again to the surface, blowing and spouting up the water many yards, which at a distance looks like smoke. A fresh attack is now made, the boat already fast hauling alongside, and with a lance nine feet in length, including pole, commencing to probe her between the ribs, after each thrust withdrawing the instrument. She now begins to spout being covered with it, all the time cutting or dipping her tail, to the great danger of the boats, which require much management to keep them clear. In the last convulsive agonies, she runs round on her side in a circle, clashing her lower jaw, and shortly after turning up, and generally dies with her head towards the sun.

She is then towed alongside, secured, and the ceremony of cutting-in is commenced.

AN ENGLISH FARMER.—Once in an excursion to the north, I fell into conversation with a Sussex farmer, one of that race of sturdy, rich, and independent English yeomen of which I am afraid few specimens remain: he was quite a character in his way. I must sketch him for you; but only Miss Mitford could do him justice. His coat was of the finest broad-cloth; his shirt full, in which was stuck a huge agate pin, and his neckcloth, were both white as snow; his good beaver shone in all its pristine glass, and an enormous bunch of seals adorned his watch-chain; his voice was loud and dictatorial, and his language surprisingly good and flowing, though tinged with a little coarseness and a few provincialisms. He had made up his mind about the Reform Bill—the Catholic Question—the Corn Laws—and about things in general, and things in particular; he had doubts about nothing; it was evident that he was accustomed to lay down the law in his own village—that he was the tyrant of his own fireside—that his wife was "his horse, his ox, his ass, his any thing," while his piano, went to college, and his daughters played on the organ. London was to him merely a vast congregation of pestilential vapours—a receptacle of thieves, cut-throats and prodigals—a place which no sensible man, who had a care for his life, his health, or his pockets, would willingly see his foot in; he thanked God that he never spent but two nights in the metropolis, and at intervals of twenty-seven years; the first night he had passed in the streets, in dread of fire and vermin; and on the last occasion, he had not ventured beyond Smithfield. What he did not know was to him not worth knowing; and the word French, which comprised all that was foreign, he used as a term, expressing the most unbounded abhorrence, pity, and contempt. I should add, that though rustic, and arrogant, and prejudiced, he was not vulgar. We were at an inn, on the borders of Leicestershire, through which we had both recently travelled; the farmer was enthusiastic in his admiration of the country. "A fine country, madam—a beautiful country—a splendid country!" "Do you call it a fine country?" said I, absently, my head full of the Alps and Appennines, the Pyrenean, and the river Po. "To be did I do; and where would you see a finer?" "I did not know what you call picturesque," said I. "Picturesque!—thing very picturesque," said I. "I don't know what you call picturesque; but I say, give me a soil, that when you turn it up you have something for your pains; the fine soil makes the fine country, madam!"—*Max. Janeon.*

SKETCH OF LORD GREY AT CHELTENHAM.

My attention was strongly attracted to a tall and venerable personage, gray with years, blanched with care, and "saturated" with the pale cast of thought, standing in profound meditation, with a goblet of the strongest champagne before him. If the emotions of the mind could be guessed at by the expression of the countenance, there were feelings of pride not unalloyed with triumph not unalloyed with apprehension. I eagerly inquired who he was. He said my friend, one of those few and fortunate mortals who, having dedicated a long life to the pursuit of an object which many considered as visionary, and more as destructive than half the things which are wished, and perishing the spirit of the sun, or rather like a magician who conjures up a spirit which he finds it difficult to coerce, the arm of the wizard trembles under the weight of a slender wand, and the startled accompaniment of half the success of his potent spell. But the very expression of anxiety is an evidence of philosophy; and the patriotic benevolence, which even his enemies accord to him, will it is hoped, be crowned with the realization of the statesman's wishes and his country's welfare.—*Autumnal Relaxation.*

ANSUBRIDITY OF HEREDITARY LAW-MAKERS.

But supposing that the House of Commons was ready to concede their just rights to the people, still they could never be sure that their liberties till reform had reached the house of Lords.—(Cheers.) The time was come when it was proper to speak out on this subject, and this was a fitting place. In feudal times they had often read of hereditary lawyers and hereditary judges; but did they ever hear of hereditary tailors, or hereditary lawgivers?—(Hear! and a laugh.) What would you think of a man who would come and ask leave to mend your pantaloons, and who, when asked how he could mend them, would answer "My father was a tailor?"—(Laughter.) And how would you like a man to plead your cause whose only claim on your confidence was, that his grandfather was a lawyer?—(Hear, hear!) There was neither reason nor common sense in it; neither was there reason or common sense in having hereditary lawgivers. It might be true that there were many worthy men in the House of Lords, and there were also many drivellers, but they were lords—there were lords, but they were peers. The great evil was, that those lords stood between the people and their liberties.—(Hear, hear!) They put their long spurs into the peoples' plates, and took away with them the benefits of the peoples' industry. Let the people be up and stirring. What did the people care whether the man was a duke or a duke? they were not great enough to care for them.—(A laugh.)—*Mr. O'Connell's Speech at the Finsbury Dinner.*

Roughly painted by itself, or a Queen in troubled times.—I must see company on my set days; I must play twice a week; say, I must laugh and talk, though ever so much against my will; I believe I dissemble to those who know me; at least, it is a great constraint to myself, yet I must endure it. All my notions are so watched, and all I do so observed, that if I eat less, or speak less, or look more grave, all is lost in the opinion of the world; so that I have this misery added to that of your absence, that I must grin when my heart is ready to break, and talk when my heart is so oppressed that I can scarce breathe. I go to Kensington as often as I can for air; but then I cannot be quite alone, neither can I complain—that would be some ease; but I have nobody whose humour and circumstances agree with mine enough to speak my mind freely to. Besides I must heat of business, which being a thing I am new in and so unfit for, does but break my brain the more and ease not my heart.—*Letter from Queen Mary to William the Third.*

EFFECTS OF GAMBLING.

"The wages of sin is Death."—We do not remember ever to have seen the malignant consequences of this vice presented in stronger colors than in an account of the fate of a great body of gamblers at Hamburg, originally published in a German gazette, by an intelligent spectator as the result of his attentive examination during a period of six years. Of six hundred individuals who were in the habit of visiting gaming houses, he states that nearly one half not only lost considerable sums, but were finally stripped of all means of subsistence, and ended their days by self-murder. Of the rest not less than one hundred finished their career by becoming swindlers, or robbers on the highway. The remnant of this unfortunate group perished; some by apoplexy, but the greater part by chagrin and despair.—*London paper.*

THE EFFECTS OF HEAT.

A native of Europe, remarked Dr. Arnot, views with surprise the effects of heat in equatorial regions. Sealing-wax, he finds, will not retain the impression of a seal, butter becomes oil, a tallow-candle must be poured into a lamp; if he attempt to pour ether from a bottle, the ether disappears in vapour. The whole of living nature is changed. Our oaks and fir trees transplanted to the torrid zone, become stunted and shrubby. Animals clothed with wool or thick hair, such as the sheep and the dog, lose their covering, or exhibit only this silky hair. The English bull-dog, taken to India, in a few months becomes almost naked, and is deprived of spirit and courage. But though nature has not the aspect of colder climes, it assumes other forms of greater magnificence, and luxuriates in a more profuse development of life. The atmosphere is more clear and pure, and tinged with a deeper azure, the arch of heaven is higher, the splendour of the orb of light more intense, and the colours derived from the decomposition of his beams richer and more varied. Vegetation, stimulated by beauty, from the fit-tree that shades an Indian army to the waving plumes of the graceful palmetto. The trunk of the Adansonia measures thirty-four feet in diameter, the New Holland pine rises to a height of three hundred feet. Nor is the animal kingdom deficient in magnitude and variety. Within the tropics are found the largest quadrupeds, and birds of brightest plumage. The ground teems with reptiles, and the air is filled with myriads of insects.

The following description by Humboldt gives some idea of the exuberance of animation, even in its lowest forms, under the equator:

"At noon, in these burning climates, the beasts of the forest retire to the thickets, the birds hide themselves beneath the foliage of the trees, or in the crevices of the rocks. Yet amidst this apparent silence we bear a dull vibration, a continual murmur of insects, that fill, if we may use the expression, all the lower strata of the air. Nothing is better fitted to make man feel the extent and power of organic life. Myriads of insects creep upon the soil and flutter round the plants, parched by the ardour of the sun. A confused noise issues from every bush, from the decayed trunks of trees, from the crevices of the rocks, and from the ground undetermined by the lizards, millepedes, and centipedes. These are so many voices, proclaiming that all nature breathes, and that under a thousand different forms life is diffused throughout the cracked and dusty soil as well as in the bosom of the water, and in the air that circulates around us."

OXFORD STUDENTS.

The crying evil of Oxford is repetition. Your ancestors may have drunk more, and I believe they did, but I defy them to have eaten more than their descendants. In speaking indeed of the generality of the undergraduates, it is not too much to say that one third of their time is spent in gormandizing, one third in violent exertion to throw off the weight which oppresses them, and the remainder in deep drowsy slumber. The late breakfast is followed by the huge luncheon. A ride is then absolutely necessary to enable the literary youth to do justice to the college dinner. This meal is succeeded by a wine party, then comes coffee, and then, though last not least, the supper, or at all events a friendly computation, before each student (studens a son studendi) retires for the poor remnant of the night to his own cell. A detailed account of the entertainments given by these young gentlemen would not be credited on the Continent, and your English fathers do not stand in need of information. The items in their souls' unpaid bills will let them into the secret. Your Duns are indeed strange unaccountable creatures. Fondly attached to the present order of things, they yet suffer the rising aristocracy of England to plunge into more than Sybaritic luxury, at a time when more than usual vigor is required by those who are to take an active part in public life. But not only is the intellect dulled, the morals also are corrupted by this wide spread glutony. Were not your distinguished countryman Abernethy already in his grave, I should propose to have him appointed inspecting physician to the University, to disqualify and undergraduates alike should be committed to his charge; and after reviewing the collegiate band, from the sleek Dean with his portly semicircular protuberance, to the tall gawky freshman of eighteen, I doubt not the man of science would have given in his verdict with characteristic brevity—"Repetition—nothing but repetition."—*Letter to a Noble Lord by a Foreigner.*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR HAS BESTOWED THE SINECURE OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE CROWN, HELD BY THE LATE LORD BURBURY, AND WORTH £3,000 A-YEAR, UPON HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

NAPOLKON AND CHARLEMAGNE.

The tomb of Charlemagne is still existing in the magnificent cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, although long since filled of its contents. It was opened in 1653 by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, and the dead monarch was found in the royal robes and seated in a chair of marble, with the gospels on his knees, his sword beside him, and a small casket, containing a portion of the earth which received the blood of the martyred St. Stephen, at his feet. After having been exposed for a short time, "a translation publique," the body was enclosed in a beautiful antique sarcophagus; but no vestige of it now remains. It is supposed that here after bone has been taken away as sacred relics; and it is said that one solitary fragment, rescued from this traffic, has been re-interred in the vault in which the body was originally deposited. The vast stone that seals this vault, placed immediately under the centre of the dome, has the words CAROLO MAGNO inscribed upon it. The scrician who shows the building, tells that he accompanied Napoleon and Josephine into every part of it; they were followed, he says, by a numerous and brilliant cortege of the staff. When Napoleon read these words, he retreated from the verge of the stone, rendered sacred by such an inscription, and having remained for a moment gazing on it, walked slowly round, without placing his foot within its limits, but with his eyes still fixed upon the venerated name. The marble chair in which the body was found seated, is still preserved, and has been frequently used in the coronation of succeeding emperors.

ENGRAVING ON EGG SHELLS.

Draw any design you think proper with a pen, and using melted fat or grease, on an egg shell, and then put it either in white vinegar or diluted sulphuric acid. Leave it for about three or four hours, then take it out and wash it in fresh water. The acid acting on the carbonaceous chalk, of which the shell consists, will wear it into it, leaving unaltered the parts covered with the fatty matter, which will then stand out in relief. This is also the principle of lithography, although the mode of operation differs.

Female Fashions.

We learn from the London Court Journal, that the revived fashion of pockets on each side of ladies' dresses, is increasing in favour, and that dresses ever will have more and more pockets, and nearly touch the ground. There was certainly some for improvement.

...Greenock, 46—
John Ward & Sons,
Galway, 45—to or-
... (Con.) 6—Sam-
...-York, 4—D. & P.
... 52—R. Rankin &
...pool, 46—J. & H.
...on, Liverpool, 44—
...and coals.—On the
...the brig Wil-
...hence for London,
...head, Belfast, 35—
...0 passengers.
...ewcastle, 53—Mas-
...ville, Port Glasgow,
...handize.—Sailed in
...with the brig Two
...Messina, (Mediter-
...ult. lat. 44, long.
...in Jamaica, bound to
...row, 42—R. Rankin
...id, Newry,
...ammond, Halifax, 6—
...ool, timber,
...ast, timber,
...assorted cargo.
...um, etc.
...New York plaster,
...Philadelphia, salt.
...une 28, ship James
...sperm, and 5 right
...ult.—schooner Wil-
...red, 29th, brigantine
...7.—Barque Dorsey,
...eckit, do.; Assapio,
...do.; Cumberland,
...will be exhibited from
...on the south head of
...John's, N. F.
...rat, October 8.
...AND LOSS OF LIVES.
...and disaster so truly
...as that which we are
...our residence in this
...place in this vicinity
...never before have we
...suffered in every
...schooner Sarah, Thomas
...port, which sailed from
...with a full cargo of
...engels on board, was
...sailed on the 20th
...at 4 o'clock, and
...was wrecked, and only
...pieces in-
...ck.
...e have obtained from
...y, passenger on board
...of the sailors.
...th ult. at half past six
...S. S. W. At four, p.
...ert Rock—at 8 o'clock,
...Pierce supposed to
...made another light,
...Pecks, but it did not
...specially in the morn-
...doubt having made the
...to conclude that
...y's Island Light, the
...head Harbour.—
...both anchors, vessel
...of the sea, but as
...ried away her windlass
...made sail, put her on
...made sail, put her on
...red girl saved themselves
...quarter deck which was
...sailed up the side
...ed ahead, they were ship
...E. supposing himself in
...ward of the Wolves—at
...black and the wind blow-
...same time found that the
...sailed up the side
...having no room to wear,
...in a few minutes she
...of the Sea Islands.
...se on board, at this pe-
...dion described. In a
...by the board, and soon
...e centre of half an hour
...rally in pieces.
...ained are Peter Gould,
...Jeffries, of Sussex Vale,
...John Beale, George
...seaman; and the stave-
...red girl saved themselves
...quarter deck which was
...sailed up the side
...ed ahead, they were ship
...E. supposing himself in
...ward of the Wolves—at
...black and the wind blow-
...same time found that the
...sailed up the side
...having no room to wear,
...in a few minutes she
...of the Sea Islands.
...se on board, at this pe-
...dion described. In a
...by the board, and soon
...e centre of half an hour
...rally in pieces.
...ained are Peter Gould,
...Jeffries, of Sussex Vale,
...John Beale, George
...seaman; and the stave-

[We have been informed by some nautical friends who have been tracing the course of the Sarah, as given in the above statement, that she passed Mount Desert Rock at 4 o'clock, and carried a heavy press of canvas until 8, the Light then bearing N. by W. must have been on Moose Peck Head, and the other Lights made afterwards, bearing E. by S. and N. by W. could be no others than those on Libby Island and Seal Islands; and the vessel, therefore, must have been anchored in Machias Bay, or under Libby Island, as the course afterwards, allowing for drift, would carry her to the Seal Islands.]—*Courier.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
THE whole of the CAPITAL STOCK of the above Bank having been subscribed, Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Subscribing STOCKHOLDERS will take place on Wednesday, the twelfth day of November next, in the Masonic Hall, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making, ordaining, and establishing such Bye-Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations, for the good management of the affairs of the said Bank, as shall be deemed necessary; and also for the purpose of choosing Thirteen Directors, being Subscribing Stockholders, to serve until the first Annual Meeting.
By authority and direction of the Committee.
M. H. PERLEY, Solicitor.
St. John, 11th October, 1834.

Bank of New Brunswick,
1st October, 1834.
A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the Half-Year ending yesterday, having been this day duly declared, the same will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 15th instant.
Z. WHEELER, Cashier.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
FOR SALE.
A BILL of EXCHANGE for about £400 sterling, drawn on the Receiver General of His Majesty's Customs, London.—Tenders for the above Bill, stating the rate of Premium, will be received until One o'clock, on Thursday the 16th instant.
Custom House, Saint John, N. B.
7th October, 1834.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons are cautioned against giving credit to any of the Crew of the Barque *Compsie*, of Scarborough, as neither the Master or Consignee will be answerable for any debts the said Seamen might contract.
GEORGE NOBLE, Master.
St. John, 14th October, 1834.

PRESERVED GINGER, &c.
JUST received, a few Jars of East India Preserved GINGER, (about 75 lbs. each,) for sale very low.
Also, a few Bags of Family MEAL.
WM. H. SCOVILL,
14th October, North Market Wharf.

COALS, CHAIN CABLES, &c.
THE Cargo of the brig *Faithful*, Davidson, Master, from Newcastle, consisting of—HOUSE and SAVER best COAL, (kept apart in the vessel); Chain CABLES, ANCHORS, CANVAS, &c.—are offered for sale low, now landing at North Market Wharf.
MACKAY & CO.
14th October.

TEA—TEA—TEA!
From the E. I. Company's September Sale, *Eschscholtz*.
114 CHESTS fine Bhoja, Congo, and Souchong TEAS.
Also in Store—Ghosts and Boxes T-vanqui, Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas.
JOHN WALKER,
14th October.

FISU, &c.
THE Cargo of the Schooner *Rosacruz*, Gerard, Master, from Miramichi, consisting of—ALFIVES, SALMON, SHAD, and SHINGLES,—is offered for sale on very advantageous terms, by early application to
14th October. MACKAY & CO.

TEA.
Per Barque *PEGO*, from Liverpool.
198 BOXES Congo TEA, of a very superior quality, recommended particularly to the attention of Grocers and Families.
14th October. JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOODS by the PEGGY.
2 BALES dark CALICOS,
4 do. Plain and Napt Pilot CLOTHS,
2 do. Red and White FLANNELS.
October 14. GREGG & HALL.

FOR NEW-YORK,
To Sail on SATURDAY Next, the 18th inst.
The fine fast-sailing Packet Brig
P. I. NEVIUS,
W. SCRINER, Master;
Will sail as above.—For Freight, or Passage, having extensive and superior accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or the Store of
D. & P. HATFIELD,
No. 2 Ward-street.
October 14.

For LONDON—Direct,
To return in the Spring—leaving London on or before the 15th of March.
The fine fast-sailing first-class A 1 BARQUE
ATHOL.
WILLIAM MCCREARY, MASTER;
Will sail for LONDON direct on the 8th November—her accommodations in the Cabin will be found superior. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to
JOHN ROBERTSON.
The ATHOL is intended regularly for the London trade, and will positively sail at the time stated, if the weather permits. Persons engaging Freight here for their Spring Goods will have a preference over any other that may offer.
St. John, October 14.

FOR SALE,
THE good Schooner *SARAH JANE*, Barthen, 75 Tons—5 years old; is well found in every respect, and can be sent to sea without any expense.
For further particulars, enquire of Mr. ARCHIBALD HANEY, the Owner, at Deer Island, where the Vessel is now lying, or of
CROOKSHANK & WALKER,
St. John, 30th September, 1834.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,
The superior copper fastened and coppered Brig
NIGER,
208 Tons,—can be sent to sea with very little expense. Apply to
W. & T. LEAVITT,
2d September, North Market Wharf.

Sheathing Copper, &c.
5067 LBS. SHEET COPPER,
700 lbs. Siding PAPEL,
A quantity suitable for a Vessel of from 230 to 300 tons,—for sale by
J. & H. KINNEAR,
9th Sept.—at

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

ARMY FORAGE CONTRACT.
PERSONS desirous of Contracting to supply His Majesty's Troops with FORAGE for One Year from the first of January next, are hereby notified that sealed Tenders for the same will be received (the rates to be expressed in Sterling,) at this Office, on or before Tuesday the 4th of November next, at 12 o'clock.
For Horses belonging to the Garrisons of Saint John and Fredericton, for the year 1835, stating the rate at which the Ration consisting of
Ten Pounds of OATS, } of the best
Fourteen Pounds of HAY, } quality,
Six Pounds of STRAW, }
will be delivered by the Contractor, in detail, from his own Store.
All further particulars, touching the description and quality of the Forage, the quantity to be kept in Depot, and substitution for sick Horses, will be furnished on application at this Office.
Payments will be made every two months, either in British Silver, or Dollars at 4s. 4d. each, at the option of the Deputy Commissary General.
Two approved securities will be required for the due performance of the Contract, and the party tendering, or a person on his behalf, to attend at the Office at the hour of opening the Tenders.
COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, 11th October, 1834.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
A QUARTERLY MEETING of the St. John Temperance Society, will be held at the Asylum Chapel on Tuesday the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the friends of the Temperance cause and the public in general are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the President,
GEORGE BLATCH, Secretary.
A Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.
7th October.

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of the subscribers, under the Firm of P. DUFF & CO., having terminated this day, all persons having demands on the concern, will render the same for adjustment and payment; and those indebted thereunto, will please make immediate payment to P. DUFF, who is duly authorized to pay and receive all debts, due by and to the said concern.
P. DUFF,
A. BALLOCH.
St. John, 1st October, 1834.

EVENING TUITION.
THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the Public, that they have commenced EVENING TUITION at their Rooms in Horsefield-street, where Youth may be instructed in the common branches of Education, together with English Grammar, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Fluxions, Conic Sections, &c. &c.
Hours of attendance from 6 to 9.
THOMAS ADDISON,
ROBERT K. ADDISON.
St. John, 6th October, 1834.

SUPERIOR FRENCH WINES.
A FINE Assortment of French Superior French Wines, (each 3 dozen) superior French Wines, Champagne, Claret of 1825, Old Brandy, Frontignac, Sauterney, and Piccadilly. Will be sold at cost and charges.
7th Oct. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

COOKING-STOVES, FRANKLINS, &c.
THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of COOKING-STOVES, FRANKLINS, with and without Grates, and six plate Close Stoves,—for sale cheap.
7th October. J. F. HANFORD.

JOHN M-MILLAN
Has received, and offers for sale at low prices for Cash—
AN extensive FURNITURE of SCHOOL BOOKS, Family and Pocket BIBLES, Prayer Books, Manuals, &c. Also—Blank Books; Post, Pot, Letter, and Note PAPERS, PRINTING and WRAPPING ditto.
A liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers.
BOOKBINDING executed with neatness and despatch at reasonable prices.
St. John, 30th September.

TWOPENNY MAGAZINE:
OR
Weekly Museum of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction.
AMONG all the periodical publications of New-Brunswick and the sister Provinces, there is now devoted exclusively to general instruction and amusement. The very nature of *Twopenny* prevents their affording to readers much interesting matter, unconnected with politics and the daily occurrences of life; and more especially are they unadapted for the instruction of the young. The writer has had repeated opportunities of discovering, that something of a different nature is very desirable, many parents wish for the establishment of a small publication, exclusively composed of such instructive and entertaining matter, as they may safely furnish for the regular perusal of their children; while country residents, who a frequent access of books is unattainable, greatly desire an opportunity of obtaining a periodical supply of useful and amusing information, at a cheap rate. To accomplish this desideratum, and thus to afford an agreeable companion for the leisure hours of such persons, it has been determined to commence the publication above named. The work will consist of a pleasing and varied succession of brief articles, comprising every description of useful information, (exclusive of politics and daily news,) in LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and the ARTS; original and selected TALES, SATIRES, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, ESSAYS, RELECTIONS, Notices of New Publications, POETRY, &c. &c. in short, it is intended to form a complete Museum of useful and interesting reading, such as may be acceptable to all ages and classes, and which, while it will occupy the mind with very varied subjects, will in every thing be auxiliary to the promotion of religion and morality.
The TWOPENNY MAGAZINE will be printed on good paper, with new type; each number will contain eight handsome octavo pages, which will be *paged* successively, so as to form a neat volume at the end of the year. From its exceedingly low price, (only *twopenny* per weekly number,) it will be within the reach of all classes, and it is therefore to be presumed that it will meet with an extensive circulation; which, alone, can ensure its continuance. The first number will appear on Wednesday, December 3d, after which it will be published on every succeeding Wednesday, and sold at the store of the Editor and Proprietor,
GEORGE BLATCH,
Market Square, St. John, Oct. 4.
Editions of Newspapers will order, by bestowing a friendly notice on the above; and they, as well as other respectable individuals, are respectfully requested to act as Agents for the work.—Every subscriber, obtaining and guaranteeing subscriptions for twenty copies, will receive an additional copy gratis.—Liberal allowances to Booksellers, &c. purchasing quantities.—It is desirable that, as far as practicable, orders should be forwarded to the Editor previous to the publication of the first No., for the purpose of registering the number of copies to be struck off.

COALS.
50 CHALDRONS superior HOUSE COAL, in Store, apply to
JOHN ROBERTSON,
30th Sept.

Received per Barque PEGGY,
FROM LIVERPOOL:
BALES Carpeting, Superior Broad Cloths, Petersham and Pilot Cloths, Worsted Hose, Boxes Liverpool Soap, casks Oil, &c.
7th October. JOHN KERR.

NOTICE.
SPANISH or Mexican DOLLARS will be received at this Office in payment for Bills of Exchange drawn on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at four shillings and three pence each.
Commissioner, New-Brunswick,
St. John, 6th September, 1834.

MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.
THE subscriber having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freights, agreeable to the general principles of MARINE INSURANCE, and having obtained by a late arrival from the United States, Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Secretary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this City and the Province at large, that he will attend to applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating particulars of the Risks required to be covered.—He also remarks, that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partial or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurances in the United States—that in any case where the claim for Loss is so dubious as to warrant an appeal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will submit to the decision of the Courts in this Province.
ANGUS MCKENZIE, Agent.
St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.
Office in the Store of
A. MCKENZIE & CO., Prince Wm. Street.

LAND FOR SALE,
And BUILDING Lots to Let.
THE subscriber offers for sale, TEN Lots of LAND, of one hundred acres each, being his Property called *Manusius*, situated near the Hammond River, in King's County, and adjoining the rear of Lands granted to Humphrey Bull and others, and Henry Fowler and others. The property commences about three quarters of a mile from the River, and extends towards the Upper Loch Lomond—a Road from which to the Small Lots is also about three quarters cleared. The whole is well watered, the attention of persons desirous of obtaining small farms, and will be sold cheap, and liberal credit given for payment.
He also offers to Lease, for a term of Twenty-five Years, Four valuable BUILDING LOTS, in the City of Saint John, fronting on the Street leading from Garden-street to Waterloo-street,—the same being situated directly opposite the Property of Mr. PARSONS, Precursor of the Grammar School,—each Lot having a front of 40 feet on the Street, and extending back 90 feet, excepting the corner formed by Garden-street, which is 44 feet and bounded 90 feet on the said Street.
CHARLES I. PETERS.
St. John, 23d Sept. 1834.

FOR SALE,
And immediate possession given,
THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River *Restigouche*, Bois des Chaleurs, known as Point a la Gardie, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 370 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation. On the premises is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two STORES, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARRSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.
Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.
Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.
PETER SUTHERLAND,
Point a la Gardie, Restigouche,
Bois des Chaleurs, 24th July, 1834.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale that PROPERTY fronting on Prince William-street and Saint John-street, now occupied by Mrs. JOHNSTON.—If not disposed of prior to 1st November next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.
Also—THE STORE, below the property of Mr. WILLIAM MILLAN, at the foot of Princess-street, be sold or Let.
9th September. J. JOHNSTON.

FALL GOODS, &c.
Just received per ships SIR R. H. DREW, and WALKER, from LIVERPOOL, for sale at a small advance for Cash or short credit:
320 PAIRS Rose and Point BLANKETS, assorted from 7-4 to 11-4;
10 Pieces Unwashed PETERSHAMS,—Colors 10 Do. Nap } Brown, Claret, Olive, Drab,
10 Do. Scotch CARPETING, assorted patterns and quality,
70 Do. white, red and yellow FLANNELS,—some extra fine,
10 Do. white twilled ditto,
10 Do. Salubury ditto,
10 Dozen twilled red Flannel Shirts,
10 Do. plain do. do.,
20 Do. Flannel and Swanskin long Drawers,
10 Do. drab and blue Monkey and Pea Flushing Jackets,
10 Do. do. do. Flushing Trowsers,
3 Cases Gentlemen's best water proof and extra HATS, &c. &c.
On HAND—
Hhds. Cognac Brandy & Holland GINSEY; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR, superior and Fine CLOTHS, Cassimere, and Sattinets,—various colors; Grey and White Corross, Prints, Ladies' Beaver Bonnets; SADDLES, &c.
MACKAY & CO.
August 19. Lower end North Market Wharf.

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

AUCTION SALES.
On WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by Auction at the subscriber's Store, Ward-st. 2 PIPES of PORT WINE,
2 ditto L. P. MADEIRA do.,
2 ditto Holland GIN,
2 hogheads LOAF SUGAR,
4 ditto bottled Lined OIL; 60 kegs PAINTS,
5 tierces BARKLEY,
23 kegs NAILS, sd. to 20d.,
100 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
60 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
10 tons flat IRON, assorted,
2 rolls SHEET LEAD,
A variety of DRY GOODS, consisting of—Cloths, Flannels, Slops, Omburgs, Cottons, Homespuns, Checks, Alarins, Linens, Bombazines, Crapes, Silk Hankerchiefs, Hosiery, Threads, &c. &c.
A liberal Credit will be given, and positive sales made.
7th October. GEORGE THOMSON.

For Sale, at Public Auction,
THE Brick HOUSE and Premises, situated in Prince William-street, owned by the Trustees of the Estate of MR. ANDREW LYNNERT, formerly owned by Mr. James Whittier, &c. &c. on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale. Information may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. W. & F. KINNEAR, and at the Counting Room of J. & H. KINNEAR, St. John, 11th February, 1834.

The above Sale is POSTPONED till the First November next. W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys.
15th April.

JAMES HOWARD,
Tailor, Draper, and Ladies' Habit-maker,
HAS removed from Cross-street to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MURPHY, Prince William-street; where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Just received as above:
A fresh supply of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERE, and VESTING, which will be sold at extremely low prices, or made up into Garments, to suit purchasers, in the best style.
St. John, Sept. 20th, 1834.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being obliged to relinquish Business, on account of ill health, takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and hereby gives notice, that he has relinquished his right, in TALLOW, to
MR. JAMES H-VARD,
whom he cheerfully recommends to his Customers, with the hope that they will not forget to call at the Old Stand, where work will be done as usual with neatness and dispatch.
Sept. 20, 1834. JOHN MURPHY.

FLOUR, PORK,
Anchors, Cables, Copper, &c.
The subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved Credit:
50 CASKS sheathing COPPER, assorted from 16 to 28 oz.,
50 Cwt. Copper sheathing NAILS,
30 Do. Bolt COPPER, ass'd from 3 to 14 inch,
3 Do. 6 inch do. SPIKES,
300 Kegs London White Lead,
700 Barrels Quebec superior, fine, and middling FLOUR; 250 do. prime PORK,
20 ANCHORS, assorted from 14 to 16 cwt.,
25 Chain CABLES, ass'd from 4 to 14 inch,
8 Tons of Tapsail Sheets and Ties,
10 Tons COBDALE, assorted,
20 Do. Bolt and Bar IRON,
80 Bags Iron SPIKES, assorted 6 to 8 inch,
50 Do. Blown SALT,
30 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
80 Hhds. best retailing MOLASSES, &c.
E. BARLOW & SONS.
5th August, 1834.—21
St. John, May 20th, 1834.

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

SCREWED HAY.
THE Subscribers are authorized to contract for the supply of a quantity of BEST HAY, screened by an *Andriano Press* into a very small compass, and to be delivered at Annapolis.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply to
16th Sept. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

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

BIRCH TIMBER.—640 Tons Birch TIMBER, average 14 inches and upwards, for sale low by
9th September. GREGG & HALL.

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

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

Tobacco, and Brown Sugar.
10 H HDS. and 13 quarter-casks Madeira WINE—8 years old;
8 Hogheads BROWN SUGAR,
Received per schooner *Isabella*, from Halifax,
30th Sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JAMAICA RUM.
47 P PUNCHONS now landing, for sale by
7th Oct. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

AUCTION SALES.
On MONDAY the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of the Subscriber,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH & OTHER GOODS,
Among which are the following Articles:
6 H WINE, } eight years
4 Quarter Pips ditto, } old;
5 Hhds. Brown SUGAR; 2 do. Loaf do.,
4 Barrels Olive OIL,
40 Casks NAILS, assorted,
50 Pieces CLOTHS, assorted,
ditto Flannels—white, red, and yellow,
100 Pairs Blankets—8, 9, 10, and 11 qrs.,
200 Pieces Home-spun, and striped Shirting Cat-
50 Ends Dovonshire Kerseys, } (two
Printed Cottons; Grey Cottons, }
Threads; Stationery, &c. &c.
October 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.
On MONDAY the 1st day of December next, will be Sold at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—
THE whole of the PROPERTY of the Subscriber, at the lower end of Charlotte-street, (East side), from the large yellow House on the corner of Charlotte and Brittain-streets, to low water mark, extending South of the Breakwater.—The Property will be sold in Lots of such dimensions as may suit Purchasers, a plan of which may be seen on application to the subscriber.
Terms made known at the time of sale.
MATTHEW PARTELOW,
St. John, 16th Sept. 1834.

Stuart's Antiquities of Athens,
In five Volumes—new and elegantly bound,—is offered for sale at a less price than half the original cost. Apply to
J. JOHNSTON,
September 9.

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

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

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
Now landing, ex Sch'r *Prosperity*, from Montserrat:
50 P PUNCHONS MOLASSES,
4 hogheads, 6 tierces, and 15 barrels SUGAR;
3 barrels and 3 kegs T. AMARINDS.
For sale low from the Wharf, by
Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FOR SALE.—Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Hides, and Logwood, ex Brig *Eliza*, from Jamaica.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER,
7th October.

TEA.—A few Chests of Congo and Fine Bhoja, just received and for sale by
7th Oct. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—10 hogheads, 5 tierces, and 10 barrels very superior SUGAR, now landing ex Sch'r *Christopher*, from St. Kitts, for sale by
7th Oct. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

TORACCO, &c.
Ex *Calista*, from New-York, and Post-Boy, from Eastport:
30 K EGGS No. 1 PRIME RICHMOND TOBACCO;
20 ditto second quality ditto,
10,000 red and half do. best Spanish Cigars,
300 Corn Brooms and Brushes,
15 barrels OXONS, &c. &c.
In Store—233 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES.
For sale by
JOHN KERR,
30th September.

CORDAGE, PAINTS, AND WINE.
By the *Calista*, and *Montrose*, from LONDON, the subscribers have received on Consignment:
20 TONS best London staple CORDAGE,
320 Kegs White and Green PAINT,
4 Butts Sherry WINE, of superior quality.
W. H. STREET & RANNEY,
St. John, 30th Sept.—24

SALERATUS and RYE FLOUR.
Received per schooner *Friendship*, &c.
12 CASKS first quality SALERATUS,
48 Barrels Rye FLOUR.
For sale by
23d September, 1834. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Cordage and Chain Cables.
10 TONS CORDAGE, assorted from 6 thread to 34 inch, with a few HAWKERS,
4 Chain Cables, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 1 1/2 inch,
For sale at very low prices to a person who will treat for the whole.
30th Sept. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FLOUR & PORK.
50 B BLS. Prime Mess Pork, recent Inspe-
80 BLS. Fine do. do. } ton.
50 Do. Superior FLOUR,
Just received per *Rambler* from Quebec.
—ALSO—
96 BLS. superior FLOUR,
75 Bags Fine } Per *Rachel* from St. Andrews.
For sale very low.
Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

ALEWIVES.
THE Cargo of ALEWIVES now on board the Sch'r *Industry*, Capt. Brown, from Miramichi—will be sold on advantageous terms by early application to
JAMES T. HANFORD,
St. John, 30th Sept.

Cloths, Petershams, &c.
4 B Assorted Cloths, Cassimere, and Sattinets,
1 Do. Blue PETERSHAMS,
For sale at a very small advance, by
Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

RICE.—20 Tierces Rice, just received by the Sch'r *Deer*, and for sale by
30th Sept. JAMES T. HANFORD.

