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Weekly Almanack.

APRIL—1836.	SUN	MOON	FULL	
Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	SEA.	
11 WEDNESDAY	4 59	7 21	3 53	3 37
12 THURSDAY	4 58	7 22	3 52	9 20
13 FRIDAY	4 57	7 23	3 51	9 57
14 SATURDAY	4 56	7 24	3 50	10 32
15 SUNDAY	4 55	7 25	3 49	11 7
16 MONDAY	4 54	7 27	3 47	11 46
17 TUESDAY	4 53	7 27	3 48	15

New Moon 15th, 9h. 28m. morning.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 o'clock to 4 o'clock.
JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for May:
R. F. HAZEN, JOHN HAMDON, DANIEL ANLEY.
All Communications, by Mail, must be post paid.

The Garland.

THE HILLS.
The hills—the "everlasting hills!"
How peerlessly they rise,
Like Earth's gigantic sentinels
Discouraging in their aspect,
Hail! Nature's storm-proof fortresses,
By Freedom's children trod;
Hail! ye invulnerable walls—
The Majesty of God!

When the dismantled pyramids
Shall blend with desert dust,
When every temple "made with hands"
Is fallible to decay,
Ye shall not stoop your Titan crests—
Magnificent as now!
Till your Almighty architect
To thunder bids you bow!
I love the torrents strong and fierce
That to the plain ye fling,
Which gently down'st drink at their goal,
And eagles at their spring.
And when arrested in their speed
By winter's waif of frost,
The brilliant and fantastic forms
In which their waves are tossed.
Glorious ye are, when Noon's fierce beams
Your naked summits smite,
As o'er ye Day's great lamp hangs poised
In cloudless crystalline;
Glorious when o'er ye sunset clouds,
Like brooding eagles lie—
Sublime, when through the moonlight looms
Your spectral majesty.
Have ye shared their rugged fate—
The thresholds of your eyes homes
Look out on boundless air,
Bold hunters, who the highest cliffs
The wild goat's trophies bring,
And crest their bonnets with the plumes
Of your aerial king!

I love the mountain maidens—
Their step elastic springs—
In light, as if some viewless bird
Uphovey them with its wing;
Their hair the wild, unfettered breeze
That art hath never soiled,
And their healthful purity
That fashion hath not soiled.

Mountains! I dwell not with ye now,
To climb ye, and rejoice;
And round me loometh, as I write,
A crowded city's voice:
But oft in watches of the night,
When sleep the turmoil stills,
My spirit seems to walk abroad
Among ye, mighty hills! [Enricherbocker.]

JOHN SMITH.
[From the New York Evening Post.]

By the Liverpool packet, a double letter, folded and sealed in a way which led to the belief that it was enclosed, and addressed to Mrs. John Smith, was received at our post-office. It had not long been deposited in its proper box, before a short, fat, snoring little woman made her appearance at the window, and in a broad Irish accent, inquired, "Have you a letter for Mrs. Smith?"

"Yes, here is one for Mrs. Smith—Mrs. Catherine Smith—is that your name, good woman?"

"No, that's not my name; it's Bridget."

"Ah, here is one. Pray, what is your husband's name?"

"Out on the vagabone, his name is John."

The clerk was about to give the letter to the woman, but his experience had taught him that John Smiths were as plenty as blackberries; and he held it back, while he asked a few more questions. "And where did you expect a letter from, Mrs. Smith?"

"Oh, from Cincinnati or New Orleans, or thereabouts. The villain John Smith (that I should say so!) promised to write me twice a month, and he held it back, while he asked a few more questions. "And where did you expect a letter from, Mrs. Smith?"

"Supposing he has, you would probably expect to receive money from him."

"Is it money you want? Sure then you have put your fat in it. The saddle is on the other horse. It would be asking for money, not sending me any, that John Smith would be after. No, no, sharp's the eye that ever sees the colour of John's money more nor hisself, and the man where he buys his whisky."

"I fear, if that is the case," said the clerk, "that I shall not be able to give you this letter. It appears to contain a large sum of money, and must be for some other person of your name."

The woman went away grumbling and scolding and vowing "it was all a cheat," and threatening, if there was law in the land, she would have her letter. In about an hour after, a tall, yellow-looking man, whose straight black hair, keen eye, and Indian gait denoted him as one of that portion of our countrymen who style themselves "half-horse, half-alligator, and a little touch of the snapping turtle," walked up to the place of letter delivery.

"I say, stranger, I want a letter for John Smith."

"There is none addressed to that name," said the clerk; "but here is one for Mrs. John Smith."

"Ah, that's me, or what's the same thing, it's my woman; so shall it out here in a little less than no time."

"Stay a moment, my friend; where did you expect a letter from?"

"What from?" exclaimed the Kottuckian in surprise. "Look here, stranger, I reckon you want to poke fun at me. Now let me tell you, I'm a pretty considerable sort of a chap—I'm a ring-tail roarer, all the way from Salt River. So, none of your cock-fighting coveys about me, or I'll be into you like a streak of lightning!"

"I merely wish to know where you expect a letter from, to avoid mistakes, as there are so many John Smiths."

"That's why I want it. And you're graining [going] to keep the letter for the sake of the shiners? Maybe you think I ain't worth no money. I tell you what, stranger, my old man's a heavy dog, and you see, I ain't the rick species than you do of a hundred of 'em. Why should he? Ain't he a director, and what account is money to him?"

"But the letter is from England. Your father is not an Englishman."

"Look here, stranger, I ain't no Englishman, just step out here, and I'll lick you within an inch of your life. Englishman! I reckon if you had seen me at Orleans, with old Hickory, you wouldn't 'a' thought there was much English blood in me, though there was a pretty considerable smart chance of it to be sure. And my wife's a real Kentuck' to the backbone, too; none of your half-and-half Yankee thrash. If the letter's from England, she should 'a' touch it, if it contained ever such a powerful heap of money. And so saying the stranger turned indignantly from the office, satisfied that a letter from England could not be intended for him or his.

The next applicant for a letter for John Smith was a small dapper gentleman with hair a little grey, light eyes and steady complexion. The bosom of his vest was traversed in every direction with strings of silk braid and safety chains, and his collar was rolled back with great precision, so as to display to the best advantage a curiously patterned necktie, and a set of gilt-mounted studs, with which it was adorned. His upper lip was shaded with one dozen or twenty hairs, which, as the weaver said of the threads of his carpet, were not so neatly shorn as they should be; but they glistened with hair's grease, and had been pushed with infinite pains from their bristling to a supine position, so that they presented quite a smart apology for mustaches. Our bean was highly indignant that a post-office clerk should dare to question him or withhold a letter addressed "to his lady," and said it was no more than might be looked for under a rascally Jackson administration—told him with impressive earnestness that he was a gentleman—threw his card down with the look of an angry Caesar, and uttered mighty threats in a very weak and effeminate voice, which was not without a certain quaver, that seemed to denote that the speaker was not altogether sure whether the intermediate wall afforded a protection to his exquisite person. The clerk, however, receiving no satisfactory answers to his enquiries, was not intimidated into giving the dandy the letter, and the disappointed applicant walked off in a most unbecoming passion.

A long blue-eyed, red-checked, ram-boned, awkward-looking man, from "down east," was next to ask for the much-mentioned letter for Mrs. John Smith, and he was succeeded by a chubby negro woman, and a regular market-day Dutchman followed her. None of them, however, gave satisfactory answers to the questions which the careful clerk thought it his duty to ask, and were obliged to go away as they came. At last a small pretty woman, with high cheek bones, curly complexion, dressed in a neat blue habit, a gipsy hat, having altogether a John Bull air, came to the post-office window and modestly asked if there was a letter by the Liverpool packet for Mrs. John Smith. Noticing that the clerk felt some little hesitation at giving it to her, she authorized him to break the seal, telling him what amount of money it would probably be found to contain, and one or two other details. The contents of the letter proved her right to it, and, much to the joy of the clerk, the troublesome episode passed out of his custody.

THE INDIAN SUTTEE.—The place appointed for the suttee was about three hundred yards from the bank of the river, and we could both hear and see the natives (several thousands being assembled) long before we came to the shore; and their shouting, together with the beating of dumdums and gongs, and the blowing of horns, could almost have been heard at Calcutta. We landed in some degree of state, the gentlemen being preceded by their peons with their spears. A loud and deafening shout was sent up on our approach, and a lane was opened for us to advance to the immediate scene of action. Upon a platform made of bamboo, and raised about three feet above the ground, was the corpse of an aged man of a rather high caste; it was wrapped in cotton, well saturated in ghee (a sort of expurgated butter) and coco-nut oil; the face was exposed, and materials of a light combustible nature were not only piled about the body, but laid at convenient distance to throw upon the living sacrifice, and hasten the consumption. Several Brahmins were nuzzling round the platform, and a number of devotees, nearly the whole of them in a state of acquired deformity, were practicing their abominations, and undergoing torture with the most patient endurance. We waited some time, till at length the widow of the deceased was brought forward by her relatives, among whom were two of her own sons. She had passed the age of youth; but there were still the remains of maternity beauty about her, and it was evident that she had been well drugged with opium: there was an unnatural glare in her eyes, but a heavy expression of countenance, the effects of the narcotic; yet she dressed herself in her ornaments, and presented them to her companions with considerable grace, and then, being assisted on to the platform, she embraced the dead body with much apparent affection. Again she returned, and conversed calmly with her friends; and the official gentleman, whose duty it was to ascertain whether the act was voluntary, addressed her in Hindostanee, and received clear and distinct answers—there was no evidence of fear nor apprehension of pain. The Brahmins offered up what appeared more ready, ghee and oil were smeared over every part of her, and she once more ascended the platform amidst loud shouts and the discordant noise of the native instruments. The woman embraced her sons who had ascended with her, and as soon as they came down she placed herself near the body of her late husband—face to face. At this moment my very heart sickened at the thought of self-immolation by so horrible a death; but there certainly was a great deal of excitement in the spectacle. The tranquility of the widow had gone through the previous ceremony—the calmness with which she laid herself down, had something superhuman about it; that proceeded from high-wrought feelings; and though mingled with disgust were profound piety, yet it was possible not to honour the courage that could thus brave the prospect of a death of torture. Combus-

tion was liberally strewn over the bodies of the living and the dead, and oil and ghee were plentifully poured over all. The pile was lighted, and at first a smothering cloud of smoke arose that concealed the victims, or rather the place where they were extended; in a few seconds, however, it burst into a clear and raging flame that must have instantly reached the woman, and there was a struggle and a piercing shriek; but the former was prevented by two long bamboo poles being placed across the bodies and forcibly held down, and the latter was immediately returned in the vociferations of the multitude, and by incessantly. The effluvia arising from the burning was at first extremely grateful to the smell, on account of the quantity of sandal wood and fragrant spices that had been profusely scattered amongst the combustibles; but this was succeeded by a stench so horrible, that we were glad to make our escape to the budget—no very easy task, as, notwithstanding our escort, our way was much impeded by a crowd of men who crowded along. One thought, I remember, had kept his fist closed, without understanding it till the nails had grown right through the fingers. He appeared at the back of his head; another man looked through into my face; and a third had an iron skewer through his tongue, which was hanging out, and prevented his shutting his mouth. One of these fanatics had walked on his knees till his legs had withered, and were turned up almost like shrivelled marmosets on rollers, behind him. All were filthy, dirty, and particularly a muscular man as black as a negro, whose matted hair could not have been less than two fathoms in length. At last we got on board, and I naturally made inquiry why such a horrible system was not prevented. Policy was alleged as one cause; but there was yet a more forcible one—the want of education to dispel the dark clouds of ignorance and superstition, added to a fear that forbidding it would render the natives more a portion of man amongst the natives, and would lead to secret murders amongst myself, I could not contemplate, without shuddering, the fact of two sons (the eldest not more than fourteen) cheerfully assisting in the murder (for to the mind of an European it is nothing short of murder) of their mother, and gratitude swelled my heart the maternal parent is one of the best, as it is the chief characteristic of its inhabitants. I could have readily sooner than have given my mother a moment's bodily pain; but these youths rendered their aid in offering up the being who brought them into the world, in the horrible manner I had witnessed.

"When I thought, 'I will the glorious light of truth be diffused over the whole earth, and man be taught to worship his Creator in spirit and in truth?'—United Service Journal.

WHIGS AND TORIES.—People wonder that the Whigs never remained long at the helm, but have always been compelled to give way to the Tories; this seems to me very natural, and even necessary. The former have always prepared and accomplished the great changes, and during certain critical periods, have assumed the office of bold physicians; but the mode of treatment was not so well adapted to the usual course of things, and, in days of calm, the national mind was not so well prepared to receive the regular ministrations of the Tory system. The Whigs neglected to suffer the watch to ring, and when they came to the helm, they were forced to do so. The idol of the false Tories is the *perpetuum mobile*, the false Whigs, the *perpetuum mobile*. But centrifugal as well as centripetal force was necessary for the regular motion of all such much more complex and varied as the motions of all that really has life!—*Harper's England.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—Yesterday I dined at the Archbishop of Canterbury's, a very courteous, polished, and intelligent man, who has always conducted himself with great moderation, though he regularly maintained a course of critical periods, and naturally endeavoured to preserve the Church as much as possible, and only to remedy its defects; but he is certainly obliged, like many others, to oppose abuses more decidedly than before. The difference between the Church of England and that of Germany might be inferred from this single dinner; it would have cost a haired month's or a year's revenue of our clergy, if silver knives, forks, spoons, plates, dishes, and covers were to be provided. Too much, according to the rigid Presbyterian standard; little, if compared with our old archbishops and Bishops. The same rule cannot be applied to all, and if the immense disparity of fortune be tolerated and approved among the laity, there may be also gradations among the clergy. A poor man is not so well accounted of as a rich one, and where the sons of the distinguished and rich refrain from entering the Church, and where there is no encouraging prospect, defects of another kind will surely creep in.—*Id.*

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—If this budget, the national debt, has lost much of its terror, as does the appearance, does not the other face of this Janus-headed demon the more ruinous? Whatever complaints and schemes may now be uttered in this respect, cannot pass what was said by Devereux on this subject, more than a hundred years ago. Like him, many political economists, looking only at the naked figures, and not at the English people, have estimated as high as P_0 the debt for instance, because every tax-payer's pocket is some ten times as large. But if the Englishman, in a spirit of this tenfold amount of his taxes, eats, drinks, lodges, and is clothed better, obtains more enjoyments for the mind and body, and in the end has far more than the Pole, who is the tax-payer the highest and most oppressive.—*Id.*

APPOINTMENTS.—Appetite.—A relish bestowed upon the poorer classes, that they may like what they eat, while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like. *Audience.*—A crowd of people in a large theatre, so called because they cannot hear. The actors speak to them with their hands and feet, and the spectators listen to them with their eyes. *Sail.*—One animal impaled upon a hook, in order to torture a second, for the amusement of a third. *Plagiarism.*—Purloiners, who filch the fruit that others have gathered, and then throw away the basket. *Sermon.*—A sort of dumb Alderman which gets through a great deal by the activity of its teeth.—N. B. A bon-fide alderman is not one of the "wise saws" mentioned by Shakespeare, at least in "modern instances." *Speculation.*—A word that sometimes begins with its second letter. *Trader.*—A thin rag—such for instance as the dress of modern females, intended to catch the sparks, raise a flame, and light up a match.—*The Tin Trumpet.*

MICE.—Mice seem to have been regarded with some sort of superstitious reverence by the ancient people of the earth. In the Egyptian hieroglyphy, the figure of a mouse was understood to typify some personage. Apollo in Crete and the Tyrod, had the head of a mouse, as being the patronizing deity of these gentle animals, to whom he was supposed to have communicated some of his own talent of divination, so that they were enabled to foresee the destruction of the tenement in which they may happen to

be lodged, and to make their escape in good time ere the tenement tumbles—a faculty which we have transferred, less classically, to rats, a more unamiable and unpopular quadruped. Mice have obtained celebrity by being prominent agents in three transactions—two of profane, the third of divine history. Ashdod, in consequence of the captivity of the ark, was smitten with a plague of mice; as a trespass-offering to the Lord, the golden mice were presented to the judges of Israel by the lords of Philistia. Sennacherib's army, when on the point of invading Egypt, was, according to Herodotus, assailed by a countless army of these animals, who, by devouring their bowstrings, shield-straps, baggage, &c. foiled the invader, and incapacitated him for completing his object. On another occasion, when a colony of the Terebi issued from Crete in quest of settlements in Asia Minor, they were encouraged and authorized, by an oracular response, to make their abode in that place, where the earth-born, or Indigene, should emerge from their dens, and make an assault upon them. This appeared to them near Amastus, a town of the Troad, where, as they lay encamped during the night, a countless host of field-mice emerged, swarming from underground, and began to nibble away the leather part of their armour, their baggage, and the falliment of the fowls, those seated there; and erected a temple in Chrysa to Apollo Smintheus, or Apollo of the Mouse, with a statue of the god, appropriately having a figure of a mouse under his foot. Some geographers have thought that the country called Mysia had its name from this circumstance of the mouse.

ANECDOTE OF THE PLAQUE.—A writer in the Foreign Quarterly Review relates the following anecdote of the plague in the village of Carregi, whether it were that due precautions had not been taken, or that the disease was of a peculiarly malignant nature, one after another—first the young, and then the old of a whole family, dropped off. A workman who lived on the opposite side of the way, the wife of a labourer, the mother of two little boys, felt herself attacked by fever in the night; in the morning it greatly increased, and in the evening the fatal tumour appeared. This was during the absence of her husband, who went to work at a distance, and she returned on Saturday night, bringing home the scanty means of subsistence for his family for the week. Terrified by the example of the neighbouring families, she moved by the bedside for her children, and determining not to communicate the disease to them, she formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home, and going elsewhere to die. Having locked them in a room, and sacrificed to their safety even the last and sole comfort of a parting embrace, she ran down the stairs, carrying with her the sheets covered, that she might leave no means of contagion. She then shut the door, with a sigh, and went away. But she lingered, hearing the door shut, went to the window, and seeing her husband, she cried out, "Good bye, mother," in a voice so tender that she involuntarily stopped. "Good bye, mother," repeated the youngest child, stretching its little head over the door. And thus was the poor afflicted mother compelled, for a time, to endure the dreadful conflict between the yearnings which called her back, and the pity and solicitude which urged her on. At length, the latter conquered; and, amid a flood of tears, she departed. It is not necessary to know the fatal cause and import of the disease, she reached the house of those who were to bury her. She recommended her husband and children to them and in two days she was no more.

REV. JOHN WESLEY'S CHAPEL.—This, if I was rightly informed, is one of the largest dissenting places of worship in London. The sexton showed us the building and pointed out the place where the regular members of this extraordinary man, who once held listening thousands here in breathless attention. I felt a thrill run over me, as I stepped up into the pulpit, and stood in the very spot, from which the great founder of one of the most flourishing denominations in the United Kingdom, so often addressed his early followers. It is not necessary for a person to abjure Calvinism or even to be influenced by the slightest methodical bias, in order to admire the men of whatever sect, who stood up for evangelical piety, in a suffering and destitute land, as well as eminent piety, unquenchable zeal, and such like venerable form, and heard that persuasive voice. Not that I should have disturbed his repose, had it been in my power. But as I can never cease to admire the men of whatever sect, who stood up for evangelical piety, in a suffering and destitute land, as well as eminent piety, unquenchable zeal, and such like venerable form, and heard that persuasive voice. Not that I should have disturbed his repose, had it been in my power. But as I can never cease to admire the men of whatever sect, who stood up for evangelical piety, in a suffering and destitute land, as well as eminent piety, unquenchable zeal, and such like venerable form, and heard that persuasive voice.

BUNHILL FIELDS.—This is a very ancient and extensive burying ground, lying on the city road and not far from Wesley's Chapel. I spent an hour here, in walking over it and reading the inscriptions upon the tombs of the great and the good. And in looking at the time-worn monuments of John Bunyan, Dr. Watts, Dr. Owen, Dr. Waugh, Dr. Gill, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Winter and many other once burning and shining lights in the church, I felt as if I was treading upon holy ground! Perhaps it was wrong, perhaps my veneration for the noble army of martyrs and confessors, and puritan worthies, slumbering here, carried me further, for the moment, than was altogether safe, though I hope it did not. I am quite sure, that I was never in so interesting a cemetery before, and from what I could learn of its history, I doubt whether there is any other spot on earth, of equal extent, where so many of the best of our original piety, and to multiply its impressions, for ages to come. The remains of Dr. Adam Clarke lie near those of Mr. Wesley.—*Rev. Dr. Humphrey's Tour.*

THE PASTOR OF THE UNITED STATES.—As viewed on horseback, General Jackson is a fine, solidly, well preserved old gentleman, with a pale wrinkled countenance, and a keen clear eye—restless and searching. His seat is an uncommonly good one, his hand apparently light, and his carriage easy and horseman-like—circumstances, though trifling themselves, not so general here as to escape observation. His personal friends, of whom I know many most intimately, speak of him with great regard, and describe him politically as one, in that relation to his country, can never be fairly impeached upon any tenable ground. With these friends, without regard to rank or station, he lives at all times on the most familiar terms. When in his neighbourhood they visit him as they have ever done, without finding the slightest increase of form; and, over his cigar the President canvasses the events and receives the opinions of the day with all the frankness of an indifferent party, neither affecting nor enforcing mystery or restraint. His address is described as being naturally fluent, pleasing and gentlemanlike.—*Id.*

BROADWAY AND THE BOULEVARDS.—The long line of Broadway, with its crowded sidewalks, showy shops, and numerous hotels, at once transports you back to Europe; and, were it not for the sprinkling of black faces with which the mass is checked, one might imagine oneself in Paris, on some portion of the Boulevards not altogether familiar to the eye, but offering most of the points needful to prove identity, from the monkey and hurdy-gurdy of the Savoyard, the blouse of the carman and conductor, to the swagger of the citizen soldier, and the mincing step and "tournee charmante" of the belle. The fronts of the coffee and hotels, too, as you pass along, you perceive to be covered by chairs occupied by similar loungers to those on the Boulevards.—*Impressions of America by Tyrone Power.*

THE HARLEM ROAD.—In the cool of the afternoon, if there chance to be a fine cool, it is a common custom for the young men of all classes to drive or ride some five or six miles along the north avenue—an excellent road leading to the pretty village of Harlem; and on this line, about sunset, the amateur of horse flesh may see done the fastest pace in the trotting world; double horse waggon, of the neatest and lightest construction, girth, sulky and saddle, all are alike borne along by trotters or pacers at a speed varying from the pair that are doing their mile in three minutes, to the sulky or saddle nag, flying at the rate of a mile in two minutes, thirty seconds.—*Id.*

RAILWAYS.—Wander whither you will, take any direction, the most frequented or the most secluded—at every and at all points do these lines of railway intercept your path. Each state, north, south and west, is eagerly thrusting forth these iron arms, to knit, as it were, in a stricter embrace her neighbours; and I have not a doubt but, in a very short time, a man may journey from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico coastwise, with as much facility as he now does from Boston to Washington, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, which may be at this day performed within forty hours, out of which you pass a night at New York.—*Id.*

THE AUTHOR'S OBJECT IN WRITING.—I seek only to describe America as I saw it—a mighty country, in the enjoyment of youth and health, and possessing ample room and time for growth, which a few escapades incident to inexperience and high blood may retard, but cannot prevent. Heaven has written its destinies in the gigantic proportions allotted to it, and it is not in the power of earth to change the record. I seek to describe its people as I saw them—clear-headed, energetic, frank, hospitable; a community suited to, and labouring for their country's advancement, rather than for their own present comfort. This is and will be their lot, for probably another generation to those, then, who seek scandalous invidious against, or imaginary conversations with the fair, the brave, and the wise, among the daughters and sons of America, I say, read not at all; since herein, though something of mankind, there is little of any man, woman or child, of those with whom I have reciprocated hospitality and held kind communion.—*Id.*

THE AUTHOR'S ADVICE AT BREAKFAST IN A "LAVAZZ."—The signal is made, the covers drawn; and appetite or no appetite, here is temptation for all. If the incontinent voyager will benefit by my experience, as he might well have done by an example, had he been happy enough to possess his amiable society on board the *Europa*, he will develop his main battle against the mutton chops *au naturel*, the gossip over a slice of broiled *Virginia* ham, with an egg or tureen, while his southerly is getting pleasantly cool; this having emptied his cup, first with a couple of delicate morsels raised from the spit part of the salted shad fish, and which shad, for richness and flavour, is surpassing. To his second cup he will dedicate the upper crust of a well baked roll with cold butter, and, after having duly paused a while, choose between Copac and Schiedam for a change. If he will yet walk with me, I say try Schiedam, in absence, reverently be it spoken, of Isla or Irish-whisky.—*Id.*

THE AUTHOR'S PATRIOTISM.—I give back in love of country to no man, and to no foe under heaven will I yield up one jot due to Britain's well won supremacy, but to the United States we may surely spare without envy the leaf she has so hardly plucked from our thick laurels. The glory of having given her birth, language and laws, she cannot rob us of; this will endure until her mountains crumble, and all else she has acquired at the expense of Britain, Britain can well spare, and still stand foremost on the roll of fame.—*Id.*

THE PASTOR OF THE UNITED STATES.—As viewed on horseback, General Jackson is a fine, solidly, well preserved old gentleman, with a pale wrinkled countenance, and a keen clear eye—restless and searching. His seat is an uncommonly good one, his hand apparently light, and his carriage easy and horseman-like—circumstances, though trifling themselves, not so general here as to escape observation. His personal friends, of whom I know many most intimately, speak of him with great regard, and describe him politically as one, in that relation to his country, can never be fairly impeached upon any tenable ground. With these friends, without regard to rank or station, he lives at all times on the most familiar terms. When in his neighbourhood they visit him as they have ever done, without finding the slightest increase of form; and, over his cigar the President canvasses the events and receives the opinions of the day with all the frankness of an indifferent party, neither affecting nor enforcing mystery or restraint. His address is described as being naturally fluent, pleasing and gentlemanlike.—*Id.*

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—The Pasha of Egypt lately asked an Englishman to tell him why, instead of sending the Steamboats round by the Persian Gulf, the British Government preferred incurring the enormous expenses of conveying them over land across mountains without roads, and the marshy plains of the Anak? The traveller declared his inability to answer the question. "This experiment," said the Pasha, "has been tried by the English, let me tell you, in order to ascertain the practicability of marching an army with its artillery and waggon-train from the coast to Basra, embarking it there on rafts down to Bassorah, and directing it from that point either on Bushire or India, as circumstances may require." [Is not this Russian prompting? "The bat is taught his lesson."—*Shakespeare. Brut* in the Russian language means *breaker*.]

A NATION PUT IN QUARANTINE.—Speaking of slavery in the United States, and of Mr. Ably's able exposure of the horrors of the system as carried on by the Americans, the *Westminster Review* says, "It is the right of the civilized world to combine in placing them (the Americans) in quarantine till they are less creditable to their ancestors. Will any Englishman sit at meat with a nation that sell one another by weight?" This alludes to a practice prevalent in the slave-dealing States of disposing of the young slaves of from three to eight years old by weight, so that the heavier they are the more valuable are they to the American man-sellers!—*Id.*

On Thursday morning the Royal Tar started for Eastport and St. Andrews, whence she returned on Friday, performing the passage from Eastport to this harbour in less than five hours, which is considered a very quick run.

The Royal Tar has a fine appearance on the water, and is fitted up with every convenience to ensure comfort and accommodation to passengers; and from the well known character of her commander, we are persuaded that nothing will be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.—*Id.*

NEW BOSTON PACKET.—We feel gratified in calling public attention to the very superior and splendid Packet Schooner "France," built by Mr. M. Leod, of Carleton, for Capt. Robert Field, of this city, which is now being fitted up in our harbour. She is intended to run as a regular Packet between this port and Boston, and neither pain nor expense have been spared in making her one of the finest vessels ever built at this port,—for model and workmanship she is unrivalled. The France is to be commanded by her experienced and enterprising owner, who, while in the trade, from his good seamanship and kind attention to passengers, ensured for himself the good wishes of the whole community. We wish him much success in his undertaking.—*Id.*

MIRAMICHI, May 3.—The ice, which remained in our river for several days, in a very dangerous condition, began to move down on Thursday last, and it has now entirely disappeared from the shores at Newcastle and Chatham. Yesterday morning we learnt that it remained in a very firm state a short distance below Shediac Island; but we are in hopes the East wind yesterday, and the high tide this morning has broken it up, and that the navigation will be open in a day or two.—*Gleaner.*

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL SOCIETY.—The North American Colonial Society has appointed a Mr. John Ross, preacher of the Gospel, and Missionary in the East Parish of Alberton, in the charge of the United Congregations of Yarmouth and Shelburne, in the Province of Nova-Scotia.—*Halifax Times.*

We are happy to state that Halifax is fast recovering—as we declared it would—from the state of stagnation and paralysis into which it was plunged by peculiar causes some years or two ago. The importation of Goods has been and is likely to be very large. The prices of Fish, Pork, Beef, Butter, Lumber, and indeed every description of country produce, are good, and all classes are commencing the season with cheerfulness and activity.—*Novascotian.*

The affairs of Europe seem to wear no promising aspect, if we may judge by the arming of the great Powers. The entry of Russian and Austrian troops into Greece—the persecution of the Poles—the disturbed state of Spain, and the sanguinary warfare carried on there, are affording grounds of jealousy, which with the now acknowledged necessity of contending with the ambition of Russia, may, spite of all caution, bring about a war, in which, whenever it shall happen, England will be called upon actively to engage.—*Halifax Times.*

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 26th April, 1836.
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointments:—The Hon. Simuel Cunard, and Edward M. Dodd, Esq., to be Commissioners on the part of Nova-Scotia, to act with the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, on the part of the Province of Lower Canada and New-Brunswick, for ascertaining and determining the most fit sites for Light Houses on the Islands of St. Paul and Scatarie, and for other purposes mentioned in the Act.

Lieut. Gen. Sir James Lyon, on his appointment to the command of the Army in North America, was presented to His Majesty on the 9th March.—A London paper states that this distinguished Officer has appointed his Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary, and will proceed to Canada early in the Spring.

WAR OFFICE, March 25.—His Majesty has permitted the 20th, 72d and 83d Regiments to bear on their Colours and Appointments, in addition to any other Badges or Devices heretofore granted to them, the words "Cape of Good Hope," in commemoration of the gallantry of those Regiments at the Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, Jan 8, 1806.

BOSTON, April 30.—Flour.—The market is rather heavy, and prices are gradually on the decline. The sales for the past week have been to a fair extent, embracing about 1200 to 2000 bbls. Genesee—\$8 for common, and 8 1/2 to 8 25 for fancy brands. Sc. Very hundred barrels Baltimore Howard street, 8 50 @ 8 50, cash; 1500 @ 2000 bbls Philadelphia, principally 7 37 to 7 40, cash; one parcel sold 31. Cash sales to arrive, \$7 40, 60; 2000 bbls. Frederic-Brown lowland, 7 02 1/2, 6 m., and a few hundred do. Alexandria Mountain, 7 23 1/2. The market closes rather heavy, with a downward tendency. Imported this week—from New-York, 3602 bbls.; else where, 7888—Total, 11,500 barrels.—*D. Adm.*
Exchange at Boston on London, 8 per ct. pr. The New-York money market is more quiet, and stocks rising.—April 29.

The steambark *Erie*, recently performed the passage from Albany to New-York, about 160 miles, in 9 hours and 21 minutes, being the quickest passage on record.—Travellers can now pass from Baltimore to New-York in 16 1/2 hours, by steambark and railroad. A general convention of Editors and Printers is appointed to assemble at Albany on the 10th of May, (this day).

It is stated in the New Orleans Post, that General Gaines has received orders from our Government to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest going on between the residents of Texas and the Mexican Government; and that armed emigrants from the United States, going for the purpose of interfering in this war, will not be permitted to enter Texas.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

MARRIED.
At Portland Village, on Monday the 22d instant, by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, Mr. Daniel Smith, to Miss Sarah Jane Ross.
At Greenwick, by the Rev. Christopher Milner, on the 20th January, Mr. William B. McKee, to Miss Emily German, of the same place.—At Westfield, by the same, on the 21st February, Mr. Daniel Curry, to Miss Margaret Ann Stephens, of the same place.—At Westfield, by the same, on the 21st February, Mr. Jesse Harvey, to Miss Eliza Ann Harrington, of the same place.—At Greenwick, by the same, on the 10th February, Mr. Thomas S. Worden, of the Parish of Wickham, Quebec's County, to Miss Anne Walden, of the same place.—At Greenwick, by the same, on the 10th February, Mr. Hiram Burtwell, to Miss Elizabeth Walden, of the same place.—At Westfield, by the same, on the 6th April, Mr. Jesse E. Leakey, to Miss Mary Anne Hardbrook, both of the same place.—At Greenwick, by the same, on the 10th April, Mr. John Price, to Miss Maria, eldest daughter of William M. Leod, Esquire, Member for Kings County.
When Cupid calls and Hyman waits, Maden take my advice, Nor tempt too long the changeling fate, But marry, in your mate, And you have got your prize. * * *

DIED.
On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, Mrs. Maria, wife of Mr. Scamron Lee Leagr, Merchant of this city, aged 35 years.—For many years she was a professed believer in our Lord Jesus Christ, and by a pious and holy walk adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour in all things. The Religion which she honored by an exemplary life, sustained her by its strong consolations in death, and enabled her to depart in the hope of a blissful immortality.—She has left a husband and rising family to deplore the loss of an inestimable friend, and an affectionate mother.
On Wednesday evening, after a tedious illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude, Mr. Stephen Hay, aged 30 years, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss.
On Thursday morning, aged 14 months, Eliza Darant, infant daughter of Mr. W. O. Smith.
On Friday evening, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Sarah Woodworth, wife of Mr. William A. Woods, in the 22d year of her age.—*Id.*

Yesterday morning Mrs. Hannah Nowlin, aged 82 years, relict of the late Mr. Patrick Nowlin, of Horton, N. S.—Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Mr. R. W. Nowlin at the City Gaol, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend. In Carleton, on Thursday, Hannah Maria, daughter of Mr. Geo. Cunnebell, aged 3 months & 7 days. At Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, on the 4th inst., in the 73d year of his age, James Ratcliff, Esquire, one of the earliest inhabitants of that township. He was emphatically the Friend of the Poor—and a firm supporter of the cause of Religion.
At Pleasant Valley, Digby, Mrs. Sarah Harding, (noble of the Rev. H. Harding,) in the 100th year of her age.—The memory of the righteous is blessed.
At Cornwallis, on the 29th April, John Chipman, Esquire, Custos Rotulorum for King's County, aged 51 years.

Port of Saint John.
ARRIVED.
97. Wednesday, scaly William Walker, Maloney, Boston, 6—C. H. Crocock, assisted cargo.
98. Diligence, Hamon, Boston, 6—Master, flour, &c.
99. Thursday, brig Samuel Freeman, Pickance, Boston, 6—W. Flaherty, ballast.
100. Ambassador, Vanlang, Jamaica, via Charleston, 9—Master, rum, &c.
101. Sch'r James Woodcock, Trinidad, 26—D. & P. Hatfield, sugar and molasses.
102. Friday, ship Hegrett, Stephenson, Hull, 57—Mackay, Brothers & Co. coal.
103. Brig Felicity, Mackintosh, Belfast, 63—J. M. Wainot, provisions.
104. Sch'r John, Doggett, Boston, 3—C. Cove, rice.
105. Saturday, ship Margaret Rait, Mackie, from a Whaling Voyage, (last from the Cape of Good Hope, 60 days),—Chas. C. Stewart, 120 barrels sperm oil. Sold 1200 barrels of right oil at the Cape.
106. Brig La Plata, Kaverd, Savannah la Mar, 26—Crookshank & Walker, rum and hides.
107. Edwin, Dulson, Cork,—E. Barlow & Sons, provisions and passengers.
108. Sch'r Thistle, Boat, Boston, 3—James Robinson, assorted cargo.
109. Monday, brig Sarah E. Brown, Philadelphia, 9—B. Hilton, flour.
110. Sch'r Diligence, Grady, Boston, 3—E. Price, flour, &c.
111. This day, ship Edmund Strang, Liverpool, 50—John Wabart, merchandise.
112. Brig Westmoreland, Bennett, Philadelphia, 20—C. M. Lauchlan, and others, flour.

REMOVAL.
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
THE above Establishment is removed to that spacious and eligible Building, owned by Mrs. H. JOHNSON, in Prince William-street, north side of the Bank of St.-Brunswick, 10th May, 1836.—A. R. TRURO.
N. B.—Wanted for the above Establishment, a Boy of good character, from 14 to 15 years of age.
IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
THE MEMOIRS OF
HENRY MOORE SMITH,
THE
MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
PREPARING for the Press, and will be published as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained to defray the expense.—*The Mysterious Stranger, or Memoirs of Henry Moore Smith,* containing an account of his extraordinary and surprising adventures in this and the neighbouring Provinces, and subsequently in the United States,—by WALTER DATES, Esquire.
The Work to be well got up, and to contain about one hundred pages, 12 mo. Price to Subscribers, 2s. 6d.—Subscribers' names received by Messrs. J. & A. McKinlay, Halifax;—Eastport; Mr. George N. S. White, Saint Andrews; F. Beverley, Fredericton;—Miramichi; and JOHN M-MILLAN, Saint John, 10th May, 1836.

FILBERTS!—FILBERTS!
Just received and for sale,
25 BAGS FILBERTS containing 3300 lbs. J. & H. KINNEAR.
May 10, 1836.—24
RYE FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &c.
Just received per brig Westmoreland from Philadelphia:
100 BARRELS RYE FLOUR,
10 ditto CORN MEAL.
1 Bale COTTON WOOL. For sale low.
DANIEL C. PERKINS,
No. 5, South Market Wharf.
May 10th, 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received per barque James Lemon from Liverpool, part of his SPRING GOODS, viz.:
100 DOZEN 9 and 12 thread Pollock Lines,
Albion, Brown, Liverpool.
5 ditto Hand Lead Lines; 10 ditto Log Lines,
50 ditto Bed Corda,
40 coils White Rope, from 6 thread to 3 inch,
100 dozen white, black, brown, and all cold Threads,
20 bolts Brown Canvas,
50 pieces Osanburg.
May 10th, 1836. JAMES OTTY.

REMOVAL.
The Subscriber has removed to the Store adjoining that of Messrs. J. & H. KINNEAR, South Market Wharf; and offers for sale low for prompt payment:—
Barrel Superfine and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Navy and Pilot Bread, bags Coffee, Corn, 10 Dozen Patent Pails, 2 ditto Deep Sea Lines, Cotton Warp, Slops, &c.
10th May.—17 EDMUND A. PRICE.
RYE FLOUR, &c.
Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,—
125 BARRELS RYE FLOUR,
15 Dozen CORN BROOMS,
10 Dozen Patent Pails.
For sale low if taken from the Wharf.
10th May.—17 EDMUND A. PRICE.
WHITE LEAD.
JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber,—
150 Kegs Superior WHITE LEAD.
St. John, May 10. JOHN WALKER.
RYE FLOUR, &c.
Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,—
25 Terres Prime RICE,—just received per sch'r John, from BROCK WHEELER, No. 2, Donaldson's Wharf.
10th May.—47

FOR NEW-YORK.
THE fast sailing and substantial schooner DILIGENCE, will sail for the above port on Thursday next, 12th inst., (wind and weather permitting.)—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or at the store of BROCK WHEELER, No. 2, Donaldson's Wharf.
May 10.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
Ships Cleared and Scotia, hence, at Balfant, Canada, &c., via the Nerepis, will hereafter be closed on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.
Post Office, St. John, May 3, 1836.

NEW STORE.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that New Store nearly adjoining the Store of Messrs. E. Barlow & Sons, King-street, (formerly kept by him) and where he intends to continue a general Retail Business.
NEW GOODS.
In addition to his former Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES, &c. he has lately received, London, a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, large and small, of various qualities and prices; also, a general assortment of HOSIERY,—all of which will be sold low, and particular attention will be paid to Customers.
St. John, 3d May, 1836. R. M'CREADY.

BRITISH GOODS.
Ex Barque JAMES LEMON, Lawton, Master, from Liverpool.—
300 BOXES LIVERPOOL SOAP,
100 kegs White Lead,
45 crates common Earthenware,
100 barrels Lexia Cooking Raisins,
30 Cans boiled and raw Lined OIL,
600 bars of round and flat IRON,
400 pounds Oakum,
2 Chain CABLES, with Shackles,
10 kegs Lath and Box NAILS.
One Hundred and Eleven Bales and Cases,—containing a valuable assortment of every description of Cotton Goods, Shillocks, Hops, Linen and Twines, and general Hosiery,—for sale by the subscribers at a moderate advance, with liberal credit.
3d May. JOHN KERR & CO.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of HARDWARE, &c. to the Brick Store of David Hatfield, Esq., St. John-street, next door south of Messrs. Parks & Hegon, and fronting on the Market Square. N. SMITH DEMILL.
St. John, 26th April, 1836.—47
Crown Window Glass, and Soap.
Per ship Evergreen, from Liverpool, to the subscriber:
A FEW THOUSAND Feet assorted Crown Window Glass, 9x7, 10x8, and 12x10 sizes,—in small boxes;
100 Boxes hard Yellow SOAP.
May 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Broad Cloths & Fancy Woollens.
THE Subscriber has to call the attention of purchasers to the Stock of WOOLENS they have received per Barque James Lemon, from Liverpool; which, with their previous Stock on hand, forms a most extensive and valuable assortment,—consisting of Fine and Superfine Broad Cloths of every variety of colour and quality; Striped and Fancy BUCKSKINS,—Extra black and colored CASSIMERES,—Furth, Columbia, a variety of fancy Ribbed ditto.—The above are for Sale on liberal terms.
10th May, 1836. J. KERR & CO.

RYE FLOUR.
50 BARRELS RYE FLOUR, just received, from Boston, for sale by
BROCK WHEELER,
No. 2, Donaldson's Wharf.
10th May.—37
Per ship "James Lemon," from Liverpool, on sale by the subscriber.—
NINE BALES OF DRY GOODS, consisting of—Broad and Narrow Superfine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Stripes Trowsering, London Vestings, drab and Olive Brevettens, white Serges, bleached and grey Calicos, fancy Gingham Shirts, Super Drill Pantaloons, &c. &c.
10th May. JOHN V. THURGAR.

WINES, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
Landing ex ship James Lemon, and for sale by the subscriber:
2 PIPES Sicily Madeira WINE;
2 PIPES PORT WINE;
2 Pipes Very Superior
4 Half-Pipes) Old COGNAC BRANDY.
100 Boxes and Half-Boxes prime Muscatel Raisins,
20 Packages FIGS, in drums, half and/or drums.
10th May. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Twenty Shillings Reward.
AN away from the Subscriber on the thirty-first day of March last, an Indentured Apprentice, named Charles Grant, (a colored boy.) All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting said Apprentice, as in the event of so doing, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.
Dated at Salisbury, County of Westmoreland, the 8th day of April, 1836.
GEORGE PITFIELD.

Edward C. Waddington
Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken a Store in Mr. Merritt's Brick Buildings in Water-street, where he is opening his SPRING GOODS, received by the ship Evergreen, from Liverpool,—consisting of—Black, blue, Adelaide, &c. BROAD CLOTHS; black, blue, Oxford grey, checked and striped fancy Cassimeres; fancy figured Merinos, for Pantalons; printed Cottons and Muslins; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; book, jaconet and other Muslins; cotton and worsted Hosiery; cotton Umbrellas; cotton Reels; ravers sewing Silk and Twist; ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes; cloth Caps; beaver and plaid Hats.
A few articles of British Silvers, of very handsome manufacture; brass Locks; Braces and Bits; Ivory, bone, and black handled Knives and Forks; Oyster Knives; pen and jack do.; Scissors; silver, plated, and gilt Cutlery; Needles; Gunpowder; cut Bottles; cut glass Decanters, quarts and pints; do. Tumblers and Wine Glasses; glass Globes, for halls; Flower Glass, of different colors and shapes, &c. Boxes Mould Candles, short 6s; do. Dip do. 8s, 10s, & 12s; do. Soap, 2s, 5s, & 11 1/2 lb. boxes; do. Crown Glass, 7s, 8s, 10s, 10 1/2s; cases of STATIONERY, consisting of blot, foolscap envelopes, and wrapping Paper; Twines; Blank and Ruled Account Books; Quills, Wafers; black, red, and fancy Sealing Wax, and other articles too numerous to mention.

One Hoghead of BUTTER, consisting of—Paint, white-wash, shoe, hearth, crumb, sweeping, scrubbing, mill, tooth, hair, clothes, and other Brushes; Mop heads and handles; Table Mats; Turfles, Clocks, Market covered and uncovered Baskets; dozen and half-dozen Bottle Baskets; Reticules, &c.
A few lampers prime CHEESE.
One cask of London Pickles and Sauces,
One cask Day & Martin's Blacking,
Four crates Woodcutting Earthbore, Washers, Wine, Porter and Ginger Beer Corks, Bangs and Taps,
One 6 Size Cabinet PIANO, made by Detmer, London, with cabinet and concert;
One 6 Size Square PIANO, Circular Corners and reeded legs;
A small selection of the latest Music for the Piano.
Also, a quantity of—
6 boxes Queen's Bluing,
2 hogheads Cut Glass—assorted,
1 barrel Paste Blacking, in tin cases,—which will be sold at a small advance.
Saint John, 3d May, 1836.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of WHEELER & GOVE, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make immediate payment to Charles M. Gove, who is alone authorized to receive the same, and who is also authorized to demand against the Firm.
BROCK WHEELER,
C. M. GOVE.
St. John, 30th April 1836.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has taken the Store at the head of Donaldson's Wharf, where he intends carrying on a Wholesale and General Commission Business, on his own account.
BROCK WHEELER.
St. John, April 30, 1836.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber will continue the business of the Store heretofore occupied by them, in Nelson-street, St. John, 3d May 1836.—37 C. M. GOVE.

LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale, the following Tracts of LAND, on easy terms, viz. —
300 ACRES in the Parish of St. MARTIN, originally granted to T. L. Nicholson, Esq., and adjoining a Tract granted to the Honorable William Black, and others.
100 ACRES in the Parish of SUSSEX, originally granted to Richard Morton, being Lot No. 4, in the grant to Peter McDougall and others.
100 ACRES, being the western half of Lot A, in the Division of Whitehead Island, near Grand Manan.
Also,—in the Town of FREDERICTON, a part of Lots No. 33, 34, 35, and 36, formerly owned by Thomas Smith, and fronting on Carleton-street.
Persons wishing to treat for the Property at Grand Manan, will please apply to W. Fisher, Esq., there. Those wishing to treat for the Fredericton Property, will please apply to F. E. Beckwith, Esq.—For the other Lands, application may be made to the subscriber.
All Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting Logs, or Timber, or in any manner trespassing on the two first mentioned Lots.
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
St. John, 26th April, 1836.—67

Cheshire CHEESE.
EDWARD C. WADDINGTON has imported in the ship Evergreen, from Liverpool, a few Hampers of Prime Cheshire CHEESE, which he will sell low, if applied for immediately.
No. 1, Merritt's Buildings, Water-street, St. John, 26th April, 1836.

COALS.—25 Chaldrons House Coal, per James Lemon, from Liverpool.
3d May. J. KERR & CO.

REMOVAL.
On THURSDAY Next, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Subscribers' Sale Room, North Market Wharf:
THE SCHOONER
VICTORY,
About 15 Tons,
Well adapted for a Fishing Cruiser.
J. KERR & CO.
10th May.

SCHOONER—By Auction.
On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at the North Market Wharf, at 12 o'clock, precisely, will be sold by the subscriber:
The good and substantial Schooner
HEROINE,
Burthen 52 Tons, 4 years old next July, in perfect good order and condition, and in all respects well found.
The terms, which will be liberal, and other particulars made known on application to
10th May. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Valuable Sale of Real Estate.
ON Monday the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Sales Room of the subscriber, in Water-street, the following VALUABLE PROPERTIES in this City; being part of the Real Estate of the late Mr. SAMUEL H. M'KIN, and sold by order of Mrs. ANN M'KIN, Executrix, by virtue of a License from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Council, bearing date 13th day of April, 1836.
First, The Lots, Buildings, and Improvements situated in Brussels-street, now under Lease for one year from 1st instant, to John Johnston, Esq.
Second, A valuable Lot, with the House and other Improvements thereon, situate in Nelson-street.
Terms and other particulars made known at the time of sale.
T. L. NICHOLSON.
St. John, 3d May, 1836.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of Sixteen Pounds, Thirteen Shillings, and Four Pence per Cent, on the CAPITAL Stock of this Bank, is required of the Stockholders, on or before the Twenty-third day of May next.
HENRY GILBERT, President.
St. John, April 23, 1836.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK paid in, for the (Second) Half-year ending the 16th instant, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 19th proximo.
A. BALLOCH, Cashier.
St. John, 19th April, 1836.

MECHANICS' Whale Fishing Company.
THE Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an Instalment of Ten Per Cent, on the Capital Stock is required to be paid to the Secretary, at their Office, No. 2, Merritt's Brick Building, St. John-street, on or before the tenth day of May next;—an Instalment of Five Per Cent, will be given at the Office from 12 to 2 o'clock every day, except Sunday.
THOMAS NISBET, President.
St. John, 26th March, 1836.

St. John Bridge Company.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of FIVE PER CENT, of the Stock of the above Company, is required to be paid in at the Secretary's Office, on the first day of June next.—Office Hours—From 10 to 3.
JOHN ROBERTSON, President.
23d April, 1836.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY STEAM BOAT COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of Ten Per Cent, (making Twenty Per Cent, on the amount subscribed,) is required to be paid by the Stockholders in the above Company, on or before the 16th day of May next;—by those resident at St. John, into the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick; and by those resident in Nova-Scotia, into the hands of the Secretary at Annapolis.
FRANCIS W. PICKMAN, President.
Annapolis, 12th April, 1836.

CONTRACT FOR OIL.
THE Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Lundy LOTS, and those off this Harbour, will receive Tenders, till Wednesday the 15th June next, at 12 o'clock, for a quantity of PALE SEAL OIL, not exceeding
1500 Gallons,—and
600 Halls of Turpentine OIL,
The same to be delivered to them at this Port, to be perfectly clear of all dregs or sediment, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners.
The Payment to be made in one month after the delivery of the Oil, (which must take place by the 15th July) or sooner, if the article is accepted before that date. Security must be stated on the Tenders for its due performance, and the Tenders left with any of the subscribers.
JOHN WARD, Senr.,
R. W. CROOKSHANK,
THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN WARD, Junr.,
L. DONALDSON.
St. John, 29th March, 1836.

TOBACCO, COFFEE, &c.
Just received and for sale:
25 KEGS 10 bags TOBACCO,
16 bags COFFEE,
500 lbs. CINNAMON.
April 12.—37 J. & H. KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED.
Per schooner MARY JANE, from Boston:
40 SACKS WOODEN MEASURES,
20 dozen Brooms,
6 dozen Painted Pails,
10 dozen Hay and Manure Forks; 10 dozen Hoop, 3 bags Coffee; 10 dozen patent Wheel Hoes, Kegs Tobacco; Cigars,
Covered Buckets; Wool Cards, Ox Bows; Hair Seives,
Dried Apples; Filberts and Walnuts.
—ALSO—
Per schooner ACTIVE, from New-York:
4 tierces Head Rice; 3 kegs Tobacco—extra,
5 dozen Flour; 6 barrels Hickory Nuts.
For sale low for Cash.
DANIEL C. PERKINS,
South Market Wharf,
19th April.

COALS.—25 Chaldrons House Coal, per James Lemon, from Liverpool.
3d May. J. KERR & CO.

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