Mr David Mack
Rebitute

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Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
6 WEDNESDAY - -	7 38	4 22	7 8	0 29
7 THURSDAY - -	7 38	4 22	8 16	1 5
8 FRIDAY - -	7 38	4 22	9 26	1 41
9 SATURDAY - -	7 37	4 23	10 35	2 19
10 SUNDAY - -	7 37	4 23	11 46	3 0
11 MONDAY - -	7 37	4 23	morn.	3 51
12 TUESDAY - -	7 36	4 24	0 59	4 56

Last Quarter 11th day, 11h. 51m. morning.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF THE
MAILS.

MONDAY.
For Fredericton, at 11 A. M.
For St. Andrews and the United States, at 1 P. M.

TUESDAY.
From St. Andrews, &c. at 10 A. M.
From Fredericton, &c. at 2 P. M.
From Halifax and Digby, by the Boat.

WEDNESDAY.
For Halifax, Miramichi, &c. at 1 P. M.

THURSDAY.
From Fredericton and Canada, at 1 P. M.

FRIDAY.
For Fredericton and Canada, at 11 A. M.
For St. Andrews and the United States, at 1 P. M.

SATURDAY.
From Halifax, Miramichi, &c. at 10 A. M.
From St. Andrews, &c. at 10 A. M.
For Halifax, Digby, &c. at 7 P. M.

☞ All Letters must be in the Office half an hour before the time of closing.

N. B.—The Inland Postage on Letters for Europe, the United States, Newfoundland, &c. must be paid, or they will not be forwarded.

CHARLES DRURY, *Post-Master.*
Post-Office, St. John, 1st Dec. 1835.

The Garland.

THE FUTURE.

Oh! brightly seems the coming year,
And gay the scenes around;
Sweet voices greet the youthful ear,
Like music's varied sound!
The eye of friendship clearly beams,
And hearts for thee are true,
While hope, in fancy's early dreams,
New pleasures bring to view.

But soon, alas! too soon, my friend,
Each joy may flee away—
Thine hours of gladness have an end,
And sorrow cloud thy day.—
'Tis changing all beneath the sky,
There's nothing certain here
The loveliest flowers will fade and die,
And beauty disappear!

Miscellanea.

BRITISH BIOGRAPHY.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

Born, 849. *Began to reign*, 871. *Died*, 901.

This illustrious prince, the wonder of his own age, and the admiration of all succeeding times, was the third son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and Osberga, a noble Saxon lady; and was born at Wantage, in Berkshire. His father was so partial to him, that he took means to secure to him the possession of the crown, in preference to his elder brothers. This unjust partiality was productive, as it generally is, of much family discord. While very young, he was taken by his father on a pilgrimage to Rome: visiting Paris on his return, his father, having lost his former wife, married Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald, of France—an able and accomplished woman, to whom Alfred was much indebted in his early education. Born in an age of ignorance, he reached the age of twelve before he had learned to read; when, listening to some Anglo-Saxon songs, which his step-mother was reading, she, holding in her hands a volume of these poems, richly illuminated, said to all the children, "I will give it to the one among you who first learns to read it." "Will you?" eagerly asked Alfred, though the youngest. "Yes," said she, with a smile of pleasure. He suddenly took the book out of her hands, and, seeking out a teacher, soon learned to read and recite it to her. Having obtained the prize, his joy was complete. In addition to the pleasure of learning, the attainment of the book was no mean reward for his labour; for, in those times, when printing was unknown, books of all kinds were very costly, and one so highly adorned as this must have been of great value. A short time before this, a large estate was given for a single volume; and great deposits and solemn contracts were necessary, on some occasions, to obtain even the loan of interesting books. In this respect, at least, we cannot say that former days were better than these; and highly thankful should we be that, by the kindness of Providence, through the invention of printing, the means of knowledge are now so accessible to all. The attainments of Alfred were at first unfavourable to him, for they made him proud. He felt his superiority, not only to his brothers, but to the people at large, and was elated by it. This feeling, and his habits of study, rendered him insensible or indifferent to the miseries which surrounded him; and for some time after his accession to the throne, in his twenty-second year, he took little or no interest in the affairs of his kingdom, much as they needed his care. However, at length he corrected this evil; his habits of application were transferred to the defence of his kingdom and the good of his people; and he showed himself equal to the emergency in which his country was placed.

The Danes had long committed ravages in various parts of the country, and after many battles and cruelties, at length succeeded in driving Alfred from his throne. He retired into obscurity, though unconquered, and with a determination to watch his enemies, and regain his kingdom. He established himself, with a few Saxon nobles, on a few acres of firm ground in a morass in Somersetshire, surrounded by bogs and forests. To this spot he gave the name of Athlingey, or isle of nobles; now called Athelney. Here he remained for a time, seemingly forgotten, as much as deserted. He so disguised himself that, one day musing on the fortunes of his country, and suffering some cakes to burn, which the wife of a cowherd, with whom he lodged, committed to his care, he was reproved by her for his neglect. He began, however, even in that condition, to revive the spirit of his followers, by attacking small parties of the enemy, who, ingnorant of his existence, looked at them as if they fell from an invisible hand. He visited the Danish camp, in the disguise of a harper, remained in it three days, examined its state, and ascertained the inattention and disorder which prevailed in it. Soon he issued from his retreat, and was received by his people with an enthusiasm which was increased by the mystery of his absence and return. They flocked to his standard in great numbers. His attack was vigorous and complete. He routed the Danes, and brought them into subjection, obliging Guthrun, their chief, to evacuate Wessex, and giving him as a possession the country to the north of the Thames, and to the east of the Lea and Watling street to the Ouse, together with a part of Northumberland. He settled others of them in different parts of the country, thus endeavoring to cure their predatory habits, and fix them down as part of his subjects; the best mode, probably, in that posture of affairs to secure the safety of the state. The chief condition of the treaty was the profession of christianity by Guthrun, which, whether false or sincere, separated him from Scandinavia, and thus weakened his power. For the great part of the remainder of Alfred, England enjoyed universal peace. In the latter part of his reign he was annoyed by an invasion, conducted by Hastings, a renowned pirate, whom, however, he at length defeated, and to whom he behaved most generously, setting free his wife and sons, who had been made prisoners, and making presents to them on their return. He did much towards the improvement of his naval force, causing vessels to be built twice as long as those of the enemy, both steadier and swifter, as well as higher, "not formed after the Frankish or Frisian model, but as he himself thought they might be most serviceable." On this account, he has been styled the father of the British navy.

This prince, amidst the occupations of war, and the cares of government, did not neglect the cultivation of his mind. In his thirty-eight year he began the study of Latin, of which he had previously been ignorant; and acquired such a knowledge of it, as to translate several works from that language into his own; as the history of the venerable Bede, that of Orosius, to whose text he added his own information or account of Germany and of northern voyages, and the treatise of Boethius on the consolations of philosophy. The services he rendered to literature, in that dark age, were very great. "When I took the kingdom," he observes, "very few on this side of the Humber, very few beyond, not one that I recollect south of the Thames, could understand their prayers in English, or could translate a letter from Latin into English." To remedy this evil, he brought together such scholars as the time afforded, among whom his biographer Asser was conspicuous. He founded, or at least renewed the University of Oxford, placing Asser and other competent men at the head of it. He continued to compose Anglo-Saxon poetry himself throughout his busy life, and he enforced education by refusing to promote the uneducated. At an advanced period of his reign, he who was called "the truth teller," thanked God that those who sat in the chair of the instructor were then capable of teaching. Aware of the value of time, and desiring diligently to improve it, he devised a method of dividing the day into three equal parts, by means of wax candles of a certain length, devoting eight hours to the cares of the state, eight to sleep and refreshment, and the remaining eight to study and devotion. He was diligent in the perusal of the scriptures, exemplary in habits of devotion, assiduous in the administration of justice, and ever attentive to the improvement and happiness of his people. He was indeed a "patriot king;" he introduced the trial by jury, divided the island into counties and hundreds, by which security and justice were promoted; instituted the device of frank-pledge, and laid the foundation of the common or customary law now in existence. Though born in a dark age, and having almost every thing useful to work out for himself, he did wonders for his country and for posterity, which will never be forgotten, and which will render his name most deservedly honourable to the latest generations. Scarcely any example can be produced of a man who so happily combined the magnanimous with the milder virtues; who joined so much energy in war with so much elegance and usefulness in peace; and whose versatile faculties were so happily apportioned and adjusted, as to adorn and secure each other, and give solidity, strength, and beauty to the whole character.

Our juvenile readers may learn some useful lessons from this short sketch of Alfred. They may see the importance of reflection to detect and rectify the errors of youth; the value of right principles to produce virtuous and honourable conduct; the advantage of industry for the attainment of knowledge, and the necessity of a right improvement of time; and, above all, they may learn from the example of Alfred, not only that true religion is compatible with active life and dignified station, but also that it is the best preservation from sin, the most forcible incentive to duty, and the only foundation for a hope of immortal happiness beyond the grave.—*Weekly Visitor.*

Anecdote of a French Preacher.—Massillon, in the first sermon he ever preached, found the whole audience, upon his getting into the pulpit, in a disposition no way favourable to his intentions; their nods, whispers, or drowsy behaviour, showed him that there was no great profit to be expected from his sowing in a soil so barren; however, he soon changed the disposition of the audience by his manner of beginning: "If," says he, "a cause, the most important that could be conceived, were to be tried at the bar before qualified judges; if this cause interested ourselves in particular; if the eyes of the whole kingdom were fixed upon the event; if the most eminent counsel were employed on both sides; and if we had heard from our infancy of this undetermined trial; would you not all sit with due attention and warm expectation to the pleadings on both sides? Would not all your hopes and fears be hinged upon the final decision? And yet, let me tell you, you have this moment a cause of much greater importance before you; a cause where not one nation, but all the world, are spectators; tried, not before a fallible tribunal, but the awful throne of heaven; where not your temporal and transitory interests are the subjects of debate, but your eternal happiness or misery, where the cause is still undetermined; but, perhaps, the very moment I am speaking, may fix the irrevocable decree that shall last for ever; and yet notwithstanding all this, you can hardly sit with patience to hear the tidings of salvation. I plead the cause of Heaven, and yet I am scarcely attended to."—*Ib.*

Duties of Life.—The object of a good and wise man in this transitory state of existence should be to fit himself for a better, by controling the unworthy propensities of his nature, and improving all its better aspirations;—to do his duty first to his family, then to his neighbours, lastly to his country and kind; to promote the welfare and happiness of those who are in any degree dependent upon him, or whom he has the means of assisting, and never wantonly to injure the meanest thing that lives; to encourage, as far as he may have the power, whatever is useful and ornamental in society, whatever tends to refine and elevate humanity, to store his mind with such knowledge as it is fitted to receive, and he is able to attain; and so to employ the talents committed to his charge, that when the account is required, he may hope to have his steward-ship approved. It should not seem difficult to do this, for nothing can be more evident than that man are and must be happy in proportion as their lives are conformed to such a scheme of divine philosophy.

Waste and Supply.—Dr. Wood found a healthy hand and wrist perspire in an hour 2533 grains of fluid. On this average the whole body yields, or throws off in perspiration, every twenty-four hours, nearly four pounds weight. How important then is the regular supply of wholesome and nutritive food to compensate for this constant waste! and what emphasis and interest does this fact give to the petition in the Lord's prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread!"

Marriage of Reason.—[illegible] drawback upon the chances of happiness in an Indian marriage exists in the sort of composition sometimes used to effect the consent of a lady. Many young women in India may be considered almost homeless; their parents or friends have no means of providing for them except by a matrimonial establishment; they feel that they are burdens upon families who can ill afford to support them, and they do not consider themselves at liberty to refuse an offer, although the person proposing may not be particularly agreeable to them. Mrs. Malaprop tells us that it is safest to begin with a little aversion, and the truth of her aphorism has been frequently exemplified in India; gratitude and esteem are admirable substitutes for love—they last much longer, and the affection based upon such solid supports, is purer in its nature, and far more durable, than that which owes its existence to mere fancy. It is rarely that a wife leaves the protection of her husband, and in the instances that have occurred, it is generally observed that the lady has made a love match. But though marriages of convenience, in nine cases out of ten, turn out very happily, we are by no means prepared to dispute the propriety of freedom of choice on the part of the bride, and deem those daughters, sisters, and nieces most fortunate, who live in the bosoms of relatives not anxious to dispose of them to the first suitor who may apply. It is only under those happy circumstances that India may be considered a paradise to a single woman, where she can be truly free and unfettered, and where her existence may glide away in the enjoyment of a beloved home, until she shall be tempted to quit it by some object dearer far than parents, friends, and all the world beside.—*Miss Roberts's Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan.*

The Cork Tree.—This useful production is known in Spain by the name of "alcornoque." Though of a very different appearance from our oak, it furnishes a wood of the same grain, and produces acorns which are not so bitter as ours, and which, as an article of food, the poorer classes do not always abandon to the hogs. The cork tree grows to the height of our apple tree, and spreads its branches much in the same manner; but the trunk is of much greater dimensions, and the foliage has a more gloomy hue. Its trunk and branches are covered with a thick, ragged bark, which would seem to indicate disease. The trunk alone, however, furnishes a bark of sufficient thickness to be of use in the arts. It is first stripped away in the month of July, when the tree is fifteen years old; but then it is of no use, except to burn, and is only removed for the sake of producing a stouter growth. In the course of six or eight years, the inner bark has grown into a cask of marketable quality, and continues to yield, at similar intervals, for more than a century.—*A Year in Spain.*

The Boston Courier has the following humorous illustration of the system of diet, which Mr. Graham of New-York, earnestly recommends to his disciples:—

"We advise all persons to abstain from all sorts of meat, for it is too fat: from all sorts of liquid, because it produces uneasiness in the stomach; from all fruits, because they are acid; from butter, for it is an accidentation; from cheese, because it is not cheese; from all spices and dried fruits, because *they irritate the lining of the bowels;* and from bread, because eating nothing else, they may eat too much of it, and gluttony will certainly produce death. Men will never enjoy health till they will learn to live without eating and drinking."

A Hint to the Married.—"I have heard," says Mr. Henry, "of a married couple, who, though they were both of a hasty temper, yet lived comfortably together by simply observing a rule, on which they had mutually agreed, 'Never to be both angry together.'" And that he adds, that an ingenious and pious father was in the habit of giving this advice to his children, when they married:

"Both one speck *first* Father with *water* come:
Is one provoked? be Mother soft and dumb."

Humility.—Look on the good in others, and the evil in thyself; make that the parallel, and then thou wilt walk humbly. Most men do just the contrary, and that foolish and unjust comparison puffs them up.—*Leighton.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—I have been preceded in my intentions of addressing you on the Debating Society system, by two brief communications in last week's Gazette, bearing the signatures of "Senior" and "Juvenis"—written, apparently, with the motive of forwarding the interests of the "Saint John Young Men's Debating Society," recently established in this City, by a few individuals.—I beg now, Sir, to make a few *additional* remarks, and have adopted your columns for their reception, being the only journal in town with well selected literary columns: and I trust you will allow my humble effort a place, being from the pen of one who has occupied much of his time for the benefit of his friends and companions in the world of science, and more particularly that part of our community composed of Young Men. And, Mr. Editor, let me intrude no longer with preliminary remarks, but endeavour to proceed with my communication as I first intended.

When, Sir, we see such an Institution as a Debating Society formed of Young Men in our city, should we not congratulate ourselves on the event; and the good which has originated from the Institutions elsewhere is a sufficient cause for our doing so: especially when we see the one lately established to have increased so extensively with the enterprise that nobly undertook the formation. A few weeks since it was formed by four or five individuals, and now, Sir, it has attained to the number of twenty or more, principally young men of genius and perseverance, who choose subjects for discussion in so circumspect a manner, as to reflect on them the highest meed of praise—particularly on those who have acted as Chairmen on the several successive evenings of meeting.

Debating Societies have peculiar benefits attending them, when properly conducted; and I have been surprised our Young Men should let the many evenings of Winter pass away without establishing some Literary Institution, where they could meet, and participate, to their mutual advantage, in the conversation of each other;—yes, Sir, if they were only to attend the Debating Society, with attention, they would reap those advantages which can only be procured by strict research and study. How many are there, who, instead of attending the Debating Room, or reading rooms, are squandering their time in tippling shops or in paradise those destroyers of the rational powers,—both of which tend to sow with weeds the little talent they may possess. To those, Sir, I would say,—seek learning and derive benefits from the sources where they are to be found, either by speaking your sentiments at a Debating Society or where you can imbibe something similarly advantageous, and, in the end, you will take more pleasure, enjoy more true happiness, and live far more respected, than ever you could have, even had you in life's wealth, in attending such places as Taverns, reading such works as Novels, or even likewise [illegible] you will really [illegible] Debating Society.

Debating societies have many more benefits; they cause us to see there are two sides to every question, and that both can be maintained by argument; they convince their members that they had the way for a Young Man to become susceptible of possessing the powers and actions of a public speaker; they are strong proofs how we may be wrong in forming an opinion on hearing both sides fairly argued.—The young speaker, by such institutions, is put in possession of his own talent as such, which might have been smothered in the smoke of diffidence had he not become a member. Indeed, Sir, the good results are too many and complicated, to allow me to insert them in the limits of a communication for a weekly paper. Let the young mind be tutored as I have said—let the light of oratory be opened to its view, and I am confident, no evil can result, but, opposite, the most sanguine benefit.—In all institutions of literature that are of celebrity, either in England or the United States, we see their stability chiefly dependent on their public speakers in some shape or way; and those must have practised their powers in institutions similar to Debating Societies. I maintain, Sir, that no man holding a judicial situation can ever expect to rise to distinction, unless his oratory be well practised and sensible; a few exceptions are on record where they have done so, but influence was at the helm, and moored them in the haven they had so long sought for, but had not the slightest reason to expect. We need not look in England or elsewhere for examples, but at home, when we instance the superiority of the legal bench over the Provincial Parliament, on account of the strong reasoning powers of the first named over those of the last.

I shall cite no more instances, at present, than those I have brought forward. Glad am I, Sir, that Saint John can now boast of her Debating Society, and may those who have raised it up be gratulated by all good men as well worthy of being fellow citizens.—I have done—I am inspired with zeal for the cause, and I hope I have not occupied too much of your paper; if I have, you will please to pardon

Your's, &c. PORCUPINE.

Saint John, December 19th, 1835.

Mr. Editor,—

In the annals of benevolent enterprise, I have no doubt, Sunday Schools, however unpretending they are now, will stand out in a permanent point of view to future generations. Bible Societies do well in circulating the Scriptures—for they contain the only revelation from God to man, and may alone bring forth to view the plan of salvation from sin and misery. Missionary Societies, established upon *Bible* principles, do well in sending out men of zeal, the toughly furnished with the doctrines of everlasting truth, to proclaim to perishing sinners the Gospel of the Grace of God. Tract Societies also, whose publications are free from the sectarianism of human opinions, are a blessing to that branch of Christ. Sunday Schools may be viewed in an aspect, that raises them above all. If they have Teachers, (for upon this the whole blessing, as far as human means are of any avail, depends,) if they have Teachers, who have been taught of God, and know, in consequence, the things of the Bible, from an heart felt experience of them, they must be eminently useful. Under such tuition, young minds, as yet unhackneyed in the way of professors, and unprejudiced by the reception of false doctrine, can be initiated into a true theoretical knowledge of Christ, as he is typified in the various parts of the Jewish Ceremonial, as he is predicted in the Psalms and the Prophecies, and as he is held forth in the days of his incarnation by the Evangelists and Apostles,—a knowledge, which will redound much to their own spiritual comfort, and render them highly useful to others, when the Holy Spirit, acting *His* part in the economy of Redemption, makes them, by his omnipotent power, new creatures in Christ Jesus.

The object of this communication is to detail in a very brief manner the anniversary of one of these Institutions, that of *Sand Point* Collection. This School was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, whose exertions in behalf of the people around them, both in a religious and moral point of view, ought to command the respect of every one. Indeed, when the moral improvement of the whole neighbourhood is taken into view—for instead of Sabbath breaking, cursing, drunkenness, and open uncleanness, with which the place was disgraced before, sobriety and the utmost decorum are visible. The anniversaries of their Sunday School for some years past has been held on Christmas Eve,—and on every succeeding occasion, it has been attended with increasing interest. The number of Scholars in attendance last Thursday evening was 62, of whom 15 were of the colored population. Many of the Parents, and other spectators were present, who took a lively interest in the joyful scene. They commenced their proceedings with singing and prayer. Then followed the examination of the Scholars, which was conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. The ease with which the Scholars followed their Instructors through the different ages of Bible History,—the Patriarchal, Mosaic, Prophetic, and Apostolic,—and the readiness with which they answered the questions put to them, at once proved the utility of the Institution, the ardent zeal of the Teachers, and the docile subordination of the Youth. After the examination, they sat down to a partial repast of cake, bread and butter, and tea, which had been previously prepared for them at the sole expense of Mrs. Boyd. This done, they sang a hymn, which was followed by very appropriate addresses from their Instructors who embraced the opportunity of drawing an improvement from the decease of some of those who had sat down along with them at the festive board on the former Christmas Eve. They then joined in prayer, and were dismissed with singing the following well known verses,

"Blessing for ever on the Lamb
Who bore the curse for wretched man," &c.

I should not omit to mention that, as usual, a distribution of small books was made—and that the greatest order prevailed throughout the whole evening.

Yours, A PARENT.

Carleton, 28th December, 1835.

The following are part of the Hymns which were sung on this interesting occasion.:—

THE EXCELLENCY OF TRUE RELIGION.

Religion should our thoughts engage,
And set our youthful bloom;
'Twill fit us for declining age,
And for the awful tomb.

More needful this than glitt'ring wealth,
Or aught the world bestows;
Not reputation, food or health,
Can give us such repose.

O may my heart by grace renew'd,
Be my Redeemer's throne!
And be my stubborn will subdu'd
His government to own.

Preserve me from the snares of sin,
'Thro' my remaining days!
And in me let each virtue shine,
To my Redeemer's praise.

Let lively hope my soul inspire;
Let warm affections rise;
And may I wait, with strong desire,
To mount above the skies!

JOURNEY TO HEAVEN.

Stay, says the world, and taste awhile
My every pleasant sweet;
Hinder me not, my soul replies,
Because the way is great.

Stay, satan my old master, cries,
Or force shall thee detain;
Hinder me not. I will be gone,
My God hath broke thy chain.

Through floods and flames, if Jesus leade,
I'll follow where he goes;
Hinder me not, shall be my cry,
Though earth and hell oppose.

Through duty and through trials too,
I'll go at his command;
Hinder me not, for I am bound
To my Immanuel's land.

And when my Saviour calls me home,
Still this my cry shall be,
Hinder me not; come, welcome death,
I'll gladly go with thee.

CHRIST CONTEMPLATED.

Contemplate, saints, the source divine,
Whence all your joys have flow'd,
With wondring minds, and praising hearts,
'Behold the Lamb of God.'

If sav'd from wrath, and from the stroke
Of heav'n's avenging rod;
Pouring his precious blood for you,
'Behold the Lamb of God.'

Freed from the pangs of conscious guilt,
And sin's afflicting load,
To Jesus' blood you owe your peace,
'Behold the Lamb of God.'

Each heav'nly blessing ye receive,
Through Jesus is bestow'd;
In every good our souls possess,
'Behold the Lamb of God.'

Hope ye in heav'n, with God at last
To find your blest abode?
Still as the ground of all your hope,
'Behold the Lamb of God.'

From the Christian Reporter & Temperance Advocate, Dec. 19.

My Dear Sir,—I embrace the present opportunity of communicating unto you the mournful intelligence of the death of Mr. THOMAS RYAN. About seven weeks ago Mr. Ryan was taken with a very violent cold which was succeeded by a simple continued fever, after which, other alarming disorders ensued that the most powerful medicine failed to remove, and were ultimately the means of terminating his earthly existence.

Few deaths in this part of the country have excited more deep and general interest than that of Mr. Ryan. For weeks the house has been literally thronged with persons from all quarters anxiously enquiring after his state. The minds of the public were, however, somewhat prepared for the announcement of his dissolution, by the opinion expressed by his medical attendants three weeks previous to the termination of his mortal career.—It is a source of great consolation to the family and friends of Mr. Ryan, that he had not neglected to pay attention to his soul's eternal interest. The Spirit of the Lord had been accustomed to strive with him from his infancy, and when a child he appears to have enjoyed the approbation of the Divine Being, but, like too many he gave way to the allurement of the world and lived in sin and folly until 1827, when it pleased the Lord through the instrumentality of his blessed word, to awaken him to a deep sense of his awful state, and led him by true repentance and unfeigned faith to Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. At that period he joined the Methodist Society, and has ever since been a zealous and useful member. His attachment to the Church of Christ was great, especially that branch of it to which he had conscientiously united himself, the Wesleyan connexion.

The Methodist Missionaries he highly esteemed, and nothing scarcely appeared to give him greater satisfaction than to see them approach his dwelling, where they always met with a kind and hospitable reception. The blessed cause of religion lay near his heart, and to promote the interest of christianity was his constant delight. Every institution calculated to promote the Glory of God, and augment the happiness of men had a place in his prayers, and as far as his circumstances permitted, a share in his liberality. This truly christian conduct brought with its own reward. Mr. Ryan could say, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." When death therefore made its approach the deceased was not alarmed, having peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, and that divine love which casteth out all slavish and tormenting fear. Through the principal part of his affliction he could rejoice in the Lord his God, and several times were the family aroused from their slumbers to sing the praises of the Most High. His beloved and attentive partner with the numerous and affectionate family, would frequently surround his bed, weeping, which never failed to elicit those expressions of regard which prompted him to exhort them mildly, earnestly, individually, and collectively, to serve the Lord their God, and often concluded by saying, "Weep not for me but for yourselves." The day before he departed this life, the enemy of souls made a powerful attack upon him, and for a time appeared to succeed in depriving him of his confidence in God, or rather that rapturous consolation of soul which had been his happy experience throughout the greatest part of his affliction to enjoy. The Lord however did not allow his servant long to remain in this trying disconsolate state, but soon dispersed the gloomy cloud and again caused the Son of Righteousness to arise with healing in his wings, and, to use his own expressions, "filled his soul with ineffable glory." On Thursday morning about one o'clock surrounded by his family and friends, death delivered him from all his sufferings, and by divine Grace his happy spirit took its flight into the presence of Angels and of God; December 3d, in the 33d year of his age.

The high estimation in which Mr. Ryan was held by the public, was sufficiently evinced by the overwhelming congregation that attended his funeral, which took place last Sunday. Persons of all denominations, many from a great distance, appeared to bury their religious differences, and came to pay their last tribute of respect to him, who had, when living, by the sociability of his conduct, the charitableness of his disposition, and the fervency of his christian zeal, secured no small share of their affections.

As the deceased was always very fond of singing, and had for years led this delightful exercise in the House of God, the procession sang a hymn from the dwelling house to the Methodist Chapel, after which a Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Pickles, to the crowded and attentive assembly, from Rev. xiv. 13. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." After the service was closed, the remains of Mr. Ryan were deposited in the silent grave until the morning of the resurrection, when "the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first, then we which are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air and so shall we ever be with the Lord."—Let the family and friends "therefore comfort one another with these words."—1. Thes. iv. 18. C.

Mill Stream,
Sussex Vale, Dec. 7, 1835.

LATEST NEWS.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Westminister, Capt. Moore, the editor of the Journal of Commerce has received London papers to the evening of Nov. 11, four days later than before received.

They announce that Mr. Barton, United States Charge d'Affaires at Paris, demanded his passport on the 6th, alleging as the cause, the non-fulfilment of the Indemnity treaty; that his request was complied with on the 7th, and that on the 9th he was to leave Paris for Havre, on his way to the United States. The American Consul would be left behind.—so that after all, the medium of communication between the two countries is not entirely broken off. The fact of Mr. Barton's having demanded his passport, was not regarded in Paris as a decided indication of an approaching rupture, and will not be so regarded here. It will however prepare the way for the President's special Message,—which we trust will be much less belligerent than is generally anticipated. Had Mr. Barton remained at Paris, we are confident that the Message at the opening of Congress would have brought the money; and it may do so still. Nothing is wanting but a moderate spirit of concession on both sides, and all will be well. It is incredible that in this age of the world, two enlightened nations will go to war for a mere matter of etiquette—or of etiquette on one side, and money on the other.

Death of Admiral De Rigny.—This distinguished officer of the French Marine, who commanded at the battle of Navarino, died at Paris, Nov. 7th. His complaint was dropsy in the chest.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The following is the postcript of our Paris letter, dated Saturday Nov. 7, quarter to four o'clock P. M.:—

"At five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Barton, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, addressed a formal demand to the Duc de Broglie, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the King of the French, for his passports. Mr. Barton stated, that he made this application in consequence of the non-performance by the French Government treaty of July, 1831, (that for the American indemnity so well known.

Bourse, Nov. 7, Quarter to 4 P. M.—The news that the Charge d'Affaires of the United States had demanded his passports, has made but little impression at the Bourse, several brokers have made considerable purchases.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Our correspondence from Madrid comes down to the 31st ult. inclusive. Warlike preparations were proceeding with extraordinary vigour. On the 26th, a contract was signed for the clothing of 50,000 men by the 1st December, and on the 30th another was concluded for 50,000 more, deliverable at the same period.

SPAIN.—The *Journal de Paris* mentions the report of engagements on the 27th and 28th, between the Carlists and Christinos. On the 26th the Christinos had the advantage, and forced their way into Salvartierra.—But the Carlists being reinforced on the following day, Cordova was obliged to retire to Vittoria.

The French possessions on the coast of Africa still give considerable uneasiness to the Government. The Duke of Orleans had landed at Algiers, but it is doubtful whether he will join in a military character the strong expedition going from thence under Marshal Clausel against the Arab tribes.

England was perfectly tranquil, and business was in a flourishing state.

A disclosure has taken place in relation to Mr. O'Connell that excites much attention. It appears that the learned agitator some time since, entered into an arrangement with Mr. Alexander Raphael, to procure his election to Parliament for the county of Carlow, upon condition of receiving £2000,—half down, and the other when duly elected. The first instalment was regularly paid, as well as the second. It seems that the election was disputed, and a scrutiny ordered, when Mr. Raphael, expecting the assistance of Mr. O'Connell's purse and abilities, found himself disappointed, and was unseated. This gave rise to a dispute, and the discarded member, in an address to the electors of Carlow, relates the whole transaction, and publishes the correspondence.

Taking the average of the corn-markets throughout Great Britain, wheat has not been cheaper for fifty years than at the present period.

MEMORANDUM.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 36th Regiment being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have hitherto been granted to the Regiment, the word "Hindoostan," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment in the several actions in which it was engaged in India, from September, 1790, to September, 1793.

UNITED STATES.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Great Public Meeting in Relation to the Recent Conflagration.—Pursuant to a public invitation from the Mayor, a large meeting of citizens was held in the Superior Court Room, at the City Hall, on Saturday. A little after 12 o'clock, Judge Irving called the meeting to order, and moved that His Honor the Mayor take the chair, which he did accordingly. The object of the meeting, he said, was to adopt such proceedings as might appear proper, in relation to the late fire.

The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents:—Albert Gallatin, Preserved Fish, Samuel Hicks, Louis McLane, George Griswold, John T. Irving, George Newbould, James G. King, Isaac Bronson, Benjamin L. Swan, Enos T. Throop, Jacob Lorillard, Campbell P. White.

Mr. James G. King then briefly addressed the meeting, and said,—You have been already informed of the objects of this meeting, and it would be useless to detain you one moment in commenting upon it. —We have been lately stricken with a dismay greater than this community has ever witnessed; and the desolation of probably the wealthiest part of the city, has shed a gloom over us which most of us can never forget. The object of this meeting is to apply a remedy; and our present business is, to appoint a Committee who shall devise a plan for carrying that remedy into effect. I propose a preliminary resolution, to show the feeling which animates us, and that though we are cast down by misfortune, and surrounded by desolation, there is yet within us a firmness of purpose, and a power of endurance, and a confidence in our own energies and resources, which will recover us from all our misfortunes, and in a few years so entirely renovate our city that it may almost forget the conflagration. (Cheers.) Amidst this awful calamity, there is one circumstance which calls upon us to rejoice. Though it happened at a season the most inclement that could be, it has caused the destruction of but little human life. As yet but one or two persons are supposed to have suffered death by it, and very few families have been forced from their homes on this occasion. On the whole it is a calamity, which man can repair, and there is sufficient property within our reach to enable us to do it.—(Cheers.)—Mr. King then proposed the two following resolutions, which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That while the citizens of New-York lament over the ruin which has left desolate the most valuable part of this city, and deeply sympathise with the numerous sufferers, it becomes their not to repine, but to unite in a vigorous exertion to repair the loss; that the extent of her commerce, the number, wealth and enterprise of her citizens, justifies, under the blessings of Divine Providence, a primary reliance upon our own resources.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of our citizens and monied institutions, who stand in the relation of creditors to those who have directly or indirectly suffered by the late fire, to extend to them the utmost forbearance and lenity.

Mr. Dudley Selden said—It is not my intention to detain the meeting, as this is a time for acting, not for speaking; and I believe that such vigorous and energetic action will be resorted to, that in a few years, when walking over so much of the First Ward as is now a scene of desolation, we shall find it altogether renewed, covered with all the buildings and containing all the wealth, which once occupied that part of the city. (Cheers.) Though it is comparing a small matter with an immense one, I will recall to your recollection that half the city of Troy was burned down and its wealth totally destroyed, and in three years after, its prosperity was restored, and every person in it was more solvent himself, and better able to assist his friends than before the fire took place. This was the case mainly because the whole community assisted each other, and all made a proper use of the resources of that city. And if Troy could do so much, New York was able to do more. (Cheers.)—Mr. Selden then submitted the following resolutions, which were passed:—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of the Mayor and one hundred and twenty-five citizens be appointed to ascertain the extent and probable value of property destroyed, and how far the sufferers are protected by insurance. Also, with power to make application to Congress for relief by an extension of credit for debts due the United States, and a return or remission of duties on goods destroyed. And also, to ask such other aid from the general, state, and city governments as may be deemed expedient. Also to ascertain the origin and cause of the fire, and what change, if any should be made either in the regulating of streets, the erection of buildings, or the arrangements of the Fire Department, to prevent a recurrence of similar calamities and to take such other measures as the emergency may demand.

Resolved, That the Committee to be appointed take the earliest and most effectual measures to ascertain and relieve the urgent necessities of all those who have been reduced to want by the recent unfortunate event.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and they are hereby tendered to the citizens of Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Newark, for the spontaneous expression of their sympathy in our misfortunes, and that they be especially tendered to the firemen of those cities, who with a promptitude and kindness unexampled, have left their homes at this inclement season to offer their services, and which they are now rendering at the scene of the calamity.

From the New-York Albion, Dec. 26.

Since our last the public mind has recovered in some degree its tone, and the spirits of men in business are returning. Much of this happy effect has resulted from the liberality of the Banks in making discounts, and the lenity exercised by the Government in not pressing the payment of Custom House Bonds. The Bank of the United States having in the most handsome manner, through its President, Mr. Biddle, agreed to advance to the Insurance Companies two millions on their mortgages, will be the means of putting that sum almost immediately into circulation. The city of New-York also, has it in contemplation to create a stock to the amount of six millions, which will be disbursed in the same manner. This measure, if promptly carried into effect, will, in conjunction with the liberal offer of the Bank of the United States, cause a rapid circulation of money. Nor will the good effects be confined here, for the security that will be created by these two remedies will have a magical effect in restoring to business its great and vital principle—confidence.

At the Public Meeting on Saturday, called by the Mayor, a committee of one hundred and twenty-five of the most distinguished and estimable citizens was appointed, to take such measures for the public weal as might be deemed fit. This body has been subdivided into numerous other committees, whose business it is to ascertain the cause of the fire—to advise and regulate the method of rebuilding the streets—to correspond with the banks, with the government, the state legislature, &c. &c. These duties, as far as they have been carried into effect, appear to have been conducted with much zeal and judgment, and to have met the approbation of the community.

From the N. York Observer, Dec. 26.

We have seen no occasion to alter the opinion that we expressed last week, that the total loss by the fire will not fall short of fifteen millions. At the meeting of the general committee on Tuesday, Mr. Disosway, from the sub-committee appointed to ascertain the extent of the loss, stated that information had been received from only 189 firms, and that their losses amounted to $4,044,000 in merchandize, and $687,000 in buildings; total, 4,731,000. Mr. D. stated that the committee feared that the loss would probably amount to from 15 to 18 millions. It is so divided, however, with merchants and manufacturers in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, that we do not apprehend any very long continued embarrassment to the business of the city. The number of stores burnt is about 600, which is less, by nearly 300, than the number of new buildings erected in New-York during the single year 1834. It is true that the establishments burnt are probably one-half *in value*, of all the heavy business establishments of the city; but the space which they occupied is comparatively small, and it will not be so difficult as was at first supposed for all the sufferers to find tolerable temporary accommodations in the neighbourhood of their old locations.

GOODS DESTROYED IN THE FIRE.—The Journal of Commerce, in a review of the market, gives the following memoranda of goods destroyed in the great fire:

Tea—20,000 chests, including the entire cargo of ship Paris, in the store of Osborn and Youngs.

Coffee—12 000 bags.

Sugar—2,500 to 3,000 boxes, or about half the stock of Cuba

Saltpetre—500 bags.

Sperm Oil—40,000 gallons.

Pimento—Several thousand bags, being most of the stock.

Pepper—Very little.

Flour—Very little, and not a great quantity of bread stuff or provisions of any kind.

Brandy—A large proportion of all in market.

Indigo—do do. do. do.

Dry Goods—Two or three large stocks of American goods were burned, but the destruction was chiefly of foreign fabrics, and in proportion to the quantity in market, heaviest of all on French goods. Large purchases of dry goods have already been made by some of the persons whose stocks were destroyed.

Among the ruins of the Exchange, the Jersey Little Falls Company dug out their iron chest, containing 23,000 dollars in bills—all secure.

MERCANTILE ENERGY.—Notwithstanding the enormous loss of property which our merchants have sustained, we have not as yet heard of a single failure or of a single dishonored note. There may however have been a few defalcations, as we have not had leisure to be very thorough in our enquiries. The amount must at any rate be very small. The business of the banks and the great round of payments goes on as if nothing had happened. Such a display of indomitable mercantile energy is a sure guarantee, that, with the favor of Providence, our city will soon be restored in all its beauty and prosperity.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

DIVISION OF LOSS BY THE LATE FIRE.—The losses by the late fire will not fall so exclusively upon our own merchants, as was at first supposed. Manufacturers and merchants in foreign countries, and in other cities of the United States, were large owners in the stocks of goods destroyed. An uncommonly large proportion of the loss falls on French houses and the Boston Transcript of Saturday evening says:

The Insurance offices in State-street, lose from 100,000 to 120,000 dollars. The Manufacturer's office loses 50,000 dollars, the Franklin 20,000 dollars, Merchants' 12,000 dollars, National 10,000 dollars, American not ascertained, probably 8,000 dollars, Firemen's $16 000.

The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, lose 25 000 dollars, Hamilton 15 000 dollars, Salisbury 65 000 dollars, Appleton 15,000 dollars, York (Maine) 7,000 dollars.

Messrs. J. Campbell & Co. who were burned out at 110 and 112 Nassau street, on the 12th August last, have again suffered in the same way by the late calamity.

The Courier des Etats Unis, a French paper in this city, says: "The loss sustained by French commerce is immense. It is stated that but three French importers of Lyons goods have escaped. The loss is immense, but as it has fallen entirely upon rich houses, their capital alone will suffer, not their credit. We do not know of one which will not be able to sustain this misfortune without entertaining any apprehensions for the future.

HEROIC DEED.—The following is from the Evening Star: "I have just heard (through a friend) of a very gallant and heroic deed, performed by a young gentleman during the late awful conflagration, and think it is but justice to him, that it should be made known. Passing along one of the streets then a prey to the devouring element, his ears were assailed with the agonizing cries of a female, to whom he immediately rushed, and on hearing from her that her only child, an infant, was then in the upper part of a house already in flames, and would inevitably be burnt up, if some one did not instantly fly to its rescue, he forced his way up stairs notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the firemen, and other spectators that he would inevitably perish in the attempt, and there found the innocent in bed, who unconscious of its danger, was playing with its little hands, pleased, no doubt, at the brilliancy of the scene, (for the room itself was then on fire!) He seized it, and, happily, succeeded in effecting his escape, restored it to the embraces of its most distracted mother.

Public Meeting at Faneuil Hall.—A meeting was held on Thursday at Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of our citizens with the sufferers by the severe calamity which has befallen the city of New York, and to express their readiness to co-operate in any measures of relief which it may be in their power to adopt. A large and respectable committee was appointed, to recommend such measures as they may deem proper for the occasion.—*Boston paper.*

Extracts from the Report of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, to Congress.

The Currency.

Within the last two years, or from October 1st, 1833, to November 1st, 1835, in addition to the former stock of specie, there has been imported into the United States, beyond the exports from it, with a due allowance for what does not appear on the custom-house books, more than twenty-seven millions; and the produce of our own mines, within that period, is estimated to have been over three millions. Hence the whole amount of specie now in the country, probably exceeds the sum of sixty-four millions, and the means of the community to obtain more from abroad, to meet any contemplated changes in the character of our currency were never greater. The actual amount of specie returned, and estimated as belonging to all the banks in the United States, about the 1st of January, 1835, was near forty-four millions. As a portion of that may have been bullion, a sum quite equalling, if not exceeding the remainder of twenty millions probably consists of the amount of specie in active circulation, which has been somewhat increased throughout the country during the last two years, so that, if the remaining small bills in circulation under five dollars in the whole Union, which are chiefly in seven States, and which probably do not exceed six or seven millions, were withdrawn, it would not require, to supply their places, one third of the addition which has been made in the last two years to the national stock of the precious metals. * * *

When the further suppression of small notes, extending to all under ten dollars in amount, shall be deemed advisable by Congress and the States, no doubt is entertained that sufficient specie can and will be readily found to supply their place in connexion with what now exists in the country. The proportion of specie to bank notes in circulation will not then be so great as it is in all the most commercial nations of Europe. * * * The coinage of gold at the mint, from the 1st of August, 1834, to the 1st of November, 1835, has been $5,471,505, or over treble the amount supposed to have been coined in any previous period of similar length. The coinage of silver has been extended in the first eight months of this year, to over eight and a third millions of pieces, which is believed to be much beyond the number in the same portion of any preceding year.

[Among the modes of expending the surplus in the treasury the Secretary mentions particularly the erection of suitable and necessary buildings for the use of the General Government, both in Washington City and in the different States, the earlier commencement of important works contemplated, and the more rapid completion of others already begun, which are essentially connected with the commerce, the navy, or the frontier defences of the country. Additional improvements at the navy yards alone, requiring the appropriation of three and a half millions, the Secretary says, have been specified and submitted by the Navy Department, and could now be usefully undertaken.]

Surplus in the Treasury, and disposition of it.—It has been shown that the available balance in the treasury over all outstanding appropriations, on the 1st of January, 1836, is estimated at ten and a half millions; the expenditures for the ensuing year, for all purposes, whether ordinary or extraordinary, enumerated in the schedules at more than twenty-three millions, and the receipts at less than twenty millions. Hence it follows, that if the appropriations made, and the revenue received in 1836, shall be as large as the estimates and no larger, the nett surplus now applicable to new and other objects, will probably, in the course of the ensuing year, become reduced to a sum between six and seven millions. This sum, therefore, would in those events remain on the 1st of January, 1837, as a nett surplus, unexpended and unpledged. Consequently, most of it could now be applied to other purposes, not included in the estimates, and liberally aid in promoting any constitutional objects, which Congress may deem most expedient.

An unprecedented spectacle is thus presented to the world of a Government, not only virtually without any debts, and without any direct taxation, but with about one fourth of its whole annual expenses defrayed from sales of its own unincumbered, and immense tracts of public lands, and no resort to even indirect taxation necessary, except for the other three fourths; and the proceeds of that indirect taxation, though largely and frequently reduced, yet accumulating so fast as to require further legislation to dispose of, or invest a considerable surplus on hand. Whether this state of enviable prosperity be justly attributable to the form of our Government—to the administration of it—to the character of our people—the physical advantages of our country—or to all combined, it is a subject of strong congratulation, and exhibits a very remarkable phenomenon in the history of taxation and finance.

Cotton raised and exported.—In speaking of the revenues of the customs, the Secretary incidentally introduces the following statements respecting the great article of American agriculture and commerce.

The quantity of cotton exported from this country has increased from half a million of pounds in 1790 to over three hundred and eighty millions in 1835, and has exceeded in value, during six of the last ten years, all our other exports of domestic products of every description. The manufacture of it at home, and chiefly in the Northern States, has increased, from a few bales to ninety millions of pounds yearly, and that extent creates a new and strong bond of reciprocal advantage and harmony. We now furnish quite fifteen-sixteenths of the whole consumption of raw cotton by England, and seven-tenths of that by France. All the present exports of it to Europe, from all the rest of the world, do not probably equal, if those two nations could obtain the whole, one-third of what they now consume, or one-fourth of what they now import from the United States alone. And thus, while neither of them produces any of the raw article, except a little in some remote dependencies, they have an annual manufacture now relying on it, and chiefly on the United States, equal in France to eighty millions of dollars, and in England to one hundred and eighty millions of dollars; and constituting in the latter, after it supplies her own large necessities at home, over one-half in value of her great annual exports to all quarters of the globe.

A True Shot.—It is said of the celebrated David Crocket, of Kentucky, that he has been known to send a rifle ball through the same hole nine times in ten successive fires.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, Dec. 18.—Messrs. Wilson and Rait, of the St. Andrews, (N. B.) and St. Lawrence railway deputation, we understand, leave town to-night for Montreal, where they will seek the aid of the inhabitants of that place to their undertaking. Messrs. Hatch and M'Master return to New-Brunswick by the Kennebec route.

DECEMBER 21.

Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council on Saturday the 19th December, 1835, as reported by the Special Committee on the Trade of the Province, and to whom had been referred the petition of Messrs. Wilson and Rait, delegates of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association;

1st.—Resolved, That a rail-road between the Port of St. Andrews in the Bay of Fundy, which is open at all seasons of the year, and the Port of Quebec, would greatly diminish the disadvantages under which this Province labours from the severity of its climate and the consequent periodical interruption of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

2nd.—Resolved, That the opening of such communication between the Ports before mentioned, would promote the settlement of the country, greatly facilitate the intercourse between this Province and the United Kingdom, extend the interchange of commodities between the British possessions in America, increase the demand for British manufactures, and be the means of affording additional employment to British shipping.

3d.—Resolved, That for the foregoing reasons it is highly expedient to promote and facilitate the views of the St. Andrews and Quebec Raid Road Association, and that so soon as the Legislature of the Province of New-Brunswick shall have passed an Act to establish a rail-road between St. Andrews and the Province line, every facility ought to be given to the enactment of a Law of a similar nature upon conditions as favorable as may have been granted to any rail-road company within this Province.

4th.—Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the above Resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department as the opinion of the Legislative Council upon the subject to which it has reference, and praying also that His Excellency will be pleased to recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of His Majesty's Government, if His Excellency shall think fit so to do.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, DEC. 19.

Mr. Leslie presented a petition of John M'Master, Harris Hatch, John Wilson, and James Rait, a Deputation from the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association; and the same was committed and considered, and the following resolutions reported and concurred in:—

1.—Resolved, That every facility should be given to meet the views of the Legislature of New-Brunswick, in opening any intercourse between the two Provinces.

2.—Resolved, That as soon as the Legislature of New-Brunswick has passed an Act to establish a Rail Road from St. Andrews to the Province Line, that every facility should be given to the enactment of a Law of a similar nature, upon conditions as favorable as may have been granted to any Rail Road Company within this Province.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—The Montreal papers to Saturday furnish some local news, and of this, an advertisement for raising 'a Rifle Corps of 800 men,' is not the least curious. We trust that the Constitutionalists will be able to restore themselves to their place in the Constitution, without any suspicious efforts. Undoubtedly, one step has been taken by Lord Gosford, which the English ministry, if it has authorised it, must sooner or later be obliged to contradict. It is wholly impossible that one branch of the Legislature can lawfully speed at their will, under the name of Session expenses, public money which may be directed to conspiracies against the State. Such a thing is an outrage to reason and to the undoubted rights of Englishmen. They will not submit to it. Besides this, much of the conduct of Lord Gosford has been considered as partial, and, we hear, even partizan-like, which his position cannot admit of, without injuring that dignity and character, as representative of His Majesty and of the justice he has formally promised us, he ought to temper by the greatest discretion. He has apparently yielded a great deal too much of information, and allowed the prerogative of the Crown to be infringed in regard to commissions. He and his advisers do not appear to have a just estimation of the danger of concession, to men who stop at nothing, and who, because a local majority, think they will be permitted to dive into all kinds of projects, against all experience. We do not altogether despair that Lord Gosford will return to constitutional measures, and that he will see that it is impossible, without certain and fixed principles, to ward off the excesses in this Colony, of the characters who have, unfortunately, got a preponderance in the Assembly.

Without depriving the "majority" of the Assembly of the rights of other subjects, all its republican, revolutionary and extraordinary projects, ought at once to be resisted, as they should have been long ago. There is no danger in doing what is lawful.

The use of any but the usual constitutional exertions, at this time, we are sure, will not be encouraged by those who have at heart both rational freedom, and the peace, welfare and good government of the Province.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—Waving for the present any remarks upon the design of *Mr. Flaherty* in putting such a tirade of *causes* and *effects* before the public through a Newspaper, as that in your columns of last Tuesday, I will trouble you with the following—not so much to justify myself as to disabuse the public mind of the unmeaning absurdities heaped together by that *Gentleman*, with an intention base as it is futile.

In the Vice Admiralty Court of New-Brunswick.
Barque *Granville*, JOHN PERKINS, late Master.

Appeared personally, James Gray, late Carpenter on board the above ship or vessel; Edward Witworth, late cook on board the said ship or vessel; William Hoard and James Baker, late seamen on board the said ship or vessel, whereof the said John Perkins lately was master, and severally made oath and saith; and first,—The said James Gray for himself, saith that there is justly due and owing him the sum of fifteen pounds, seven shillings and fourpence, or thereabouts, of lawful money of the Province of New-Brunswick, being the balance of wages due him for his services as a carpenter on board the said ship or vessel; and the said Edward Witworth, for himself, saith that there is justly and truly due and owing him the sum of eight pounds or thereabouts, of like lawful money, being the balance of wages due him for his services as a cook on board the said ship or vessel; and the said William Hoard, for himself, saith that there is justly and truly due and owing him the sum of five pounds, fifteen shillings, or thereabouts, of like lawful money, being the balance of wages due him for his services as a mariner on board the said ship or vessel; and the said James Baker, for himself, saith that there is justly and truly due and owing him the sum of five pounds, nine shillings, or thereabouts, of like lawful money, being the balance of wages due him for his services as a mariner on board the said ship or vessel.

And they further make oath, that they have caused various applications to be made to the said Master late of the said ship or vessel, for the payment of the said balance of wages, without being able to obtain the same,—and that the aid and process of this Court is required to enforce their demands.

On this ninth day of December, 1835, the said James Gray, Wm. Hoard, and James Baker were duly sworn to the truth of this affidavit before me, the whole of the affidavit having been first read over by me to the said Edward Witworth, who seemed perfectly to understand the same, and who made his mark in my presence, and also to Wm. Hoard, who seemed also to perfectly understand the same and made his mark in my presence, and was also at the same time sworn to by the said Edward Witworth, before me.
(Signed) N. PARKER, Judge Court V. Admiralty.

(Signed) JAMES GRAY, JAMES BAKER, his EDWARD ✕ WITWORTH, mark, his WILLIAM ✕ HOARD, mark.

Filed 9th December, 1835.

A True Copy from the original Affidavit on file.
ROBERT F. HAZEN, Registrar, &c.
4th January, 1836.

In the Vice Admiralty Court of New-Brunswick.
Barque *Granville*, JOHN PERKINS, late Master.

Appeared personally, James Fry and Joseph Severance, late seamen on board the above ship or vessel, whereof John Perkins lately was Master, and severally make oath and say; and first,—The said James Fry, for himself, saith that there is justly and truly due and owing him the sum of eight pounds, seventeen shillings and ninepence, or thereabouts, of lawful money of New-Brunswick, being the balance of wages due him for his services as a mariner on board the said ship or vessel; and the said Joseph Severance, for himself, saith that there is justly and truly due and owing him the sum of five pounds, three shillings, or thereabouts, of lawful money of New-Brunswick, being the balance of wages due him for his services as a mariner on board the said ship or vessel.—And they farther make oath and say, that they have made various applications to the owner and master of the said ship or vessel without being able to obtain the same, and that the aid and process of this Court is required to enforce their demands.

On this tenth of December, 1835, the said James Fry and Joseph Severance were duly sworn to the truth of this affidavit before me.
(Signed) N. PARKER, Judge Court V. Admiralty.

(Signed) JAMES FRY, JOSEPH SEVERANCE.

Filed 10th December, 1835.

A True Copy from the original Affidavit on file.
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Registrar, &c.*
4th January, 1836.

Now Sir, these affidavits, as you will observe, were made before the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of this Province, and were read and explained by His Honor to the men before their being sworn thereto. How then does this agree with that statement addressed to me in Mr. Flaherty's communication obtained by him while the *Granville* was *so gallantly fighting her way under Gory courses* down the harbour of St. John? And why did not the other two men, *Joseph Severance* and *James Fry*, sworn of by *John Perkins*, late Master of the *Granville*, also sign that statement?—*Severance* quit the ship through sickness, and was in the Hospital from her arrival till a few days before she sailed. How then could *he* be a deserter?

The other transaction to which the *plain dealing* gentleman alludes wears quite a different cast to that in which he has so pitifully endeavoured to shade it.—In June, 1834, Robert Robinson sued William Wray, master of this gentleman's vessel, for wages. I brought the action in the Mayor's Court. Mr. Flaherty was bail to the Sheriff—He did not put in bail above (special bail) I waited till the last day of the term, then sued the Bail. No appearance was entered. At the next term I took judgment,—issued execution returnable at the following term, and upon which Mr. Flaherty was arrested. He then by his Attorney gave me a notice in the usual form, that he would apply to the Court. On the application a rule was obtained, and at the following term I shewed cause. His Honor the Recorder took time to consider till the next term, and finally in December term last, His Honor decided in favour of the Plaintiff, and expressed his opinion that the Bail were at all times entitled to the favourable consideration of the Court; yet as Flaherty, the only bail, had taken *so active* a part in the matter, and *knowing costs* to be incurred and he *himself* having paid the money to the plaintiff, it appeared to be a *collusive* settlement between the Plaintiff and the Bail, *and an attempt on the part of Flaherty to deprive the Attorney of his costs*—therefore ordered that the rule be discharged and Flaherty pay the costs of the application. In this case both myself and a Clerk in my office, stated in the affidavit to shew cause, that the order mentioned by Mr. Flaherty was *exhibited to me by Mr. Sancton in my office, and that when I requested him to leave it with me he immediately left the office.* This order it appears was of a bivalve nature, and answered the double purpose of a receipt for the Plaintiff's demand and an order to me to discontinue the action, and he (the Plaintiff) would pay the costs, although at the time the order was presented he was *at sea* in Mr. Flaherty's own ship, and, I believe, has not since returned to the Province. It was a chimera of Mr. Flaherty's fruitful brain, by which he outwitted himself;—for if he gave me the order he must part with the receipt, and rather than do that he would run the risk of my going on with the case—*while* he *had the order to discontinue in his possession!* And yet this transaction, which he has so unwittingly put before the public, was pronounced by His Honor the Recorder to be "an attempt on the part of Flaherty to deprive the Attorney of his costs." Your obdt. servant,

H. N. H. LUGRIN.

St. John, 4th January, 1835.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1836.

Arrivals at New-York have furnished London dates to the 11th November.—Mr. Barton, the American Charge at Paris, had demanded his passports, and was about leaving France for the United States, the payment of the indemnity being still refused.—Some skirmishing had taken place in Spain, but the accounts are very contradictory.

On the 25th of August there was a dreadful earthquake at Cesaria, in Asia Minor, which destroyed 2,000 houses in that city, and many villages in the neighboring country. Several hundred lives were lost.

We have given in preceding columns some further intelligence respecting the late fire in New York. The total loss is now ascertained to amount to about $15,000,000. Assistance to the amount of two millions has been rendered by the United States Bank; and further aid will be given by the City Government in the shape of loans, as well as by the State and General Governments.

From a report of a committee of the citizens we extract the following passage, by which it appears that but comparatively few families were rendered houseless, and human suffering not so great as would have been the case had the houses been occupied as dwellings. One or two lives, however, are stated to have been lost.—"It is matter of congratulation, that the calamity fell upon a part of the city comparatively uninhabited, being the site of the most active commercial operations. We are thus spared the heart-rending picture of thousands and tens of thousands of men, women and children, houseless and exposed in the public streets, the usual concomitants of large conflagrations in cities. The raging element too, was apparently chary of human life, though unsparing of the productions of human labor. For these things, we feel grateful to Him who creates and destroys, and who tempers his judgments with mercy."

Out of the twenty-five Fire Insurance Companies in New-York, only eleven will be able to pay all their losses—of the latter are the Bowery, Greenwich, North River, Jefferson, City, New-York, United States, &c. The three first named will each have at least $100,000 after their losses are paid.

The New-York Gazette, Daily Advertiser, New-York American, Journal of Commerce, and New-York Times, daily papers, were burnt out, but the Editors have again resumed their labours with an almost incredible dispatch.

It is stated that within the last year, Printing Types to the value of $100 000, have been destroyed by fire in the City of New-York.

Mr. John R. Peters intends immediately to commence rebuilding the Pearl-street and Ohio Hotel and Stores. His loss was $55,000—insured for $36,000.—Other preparations are already making for rebuilding; and it is expected there will be a great demand for mechanics and labourers.

The great fire of London which broke out on Sunday, 2d Sept., 1666, and raged with irresistible fury for nearly four days and nights, laid waste an area of 436 acres, consumed 13,200 houses and 89 churches, occupying 600 streets. The fire commenced in a bakery in Pudding-lane near Thames-street, and extended from the Tower to Temple Bar, from the north-east gate to Holborn bridge. The loss was estimated at £10,000,000. Parliament voted £1,800,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

Since the death of His Excellency Sir A. W. Young, the Government of Prince Edward Island has been assumed by the Hon. George Wright, senior Member of His Majesty's Council.

The collection in St. Andrews Church, on the afternoon of Sunday the 27th inst., for the benefit of the Poor, was £12 0 6.

At Quebec, on the 18th Dec. the thermometers marked 22° below zero.—From the 26th Nov. to the above date, the cold is stated to have been almost without example at the same season of the year in that city.

The quantity of Ashes exported from Montreal and Quebec during the past season was 22,441 brls. Pots, and 5,638 brls. of Pearl. Nearly four fifths of the quantity was exported from Montreal, and nearly half was shipped to Liverpool.

The stock of white pine Timber in the port of Quebec at the close of the navigation amounted to 1,857,405 feet, red pine, 1 946,601 feet, and oak, 834,682 feet. Last year, at same date, white pine, 307,771 feet, red pine, 624 644 feet, oak, 300,508 feet.

The trade of Canada last year exhibited one new and important feature unknown in former years, viz., the export of considerable quantities of flour and wheat to the United States. In previous years large quantities of those articles had been received from the States.

The Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society, remitted last year to the Parent Society, £33 10s. and since its formation, £477 17s. 9d. The Report

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Affidavit on file.
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...pleasing account of the lively interest taken in [this] Institution by a number of individuals in Miramichi, and the neighbouring settlements. Of the funds of the present year £17 6s. 6d. were free contributions.

Extract of a Letter from the Ætna Insurance Office, Hartford, Conn. dated 23d Dec. to the Agent in this City.—"There has been an awful conflagration in New-York, and many of the Insurance Companies have failed. Our contiguity to that City will naturally lead our friends to enquire how we are affected by it. I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that our loss cannot exceed ten thousand dollars. We had but four risks in the City. We have this day a *sound* capital of $200,000, and a surplus of $50,000."

We are informed that the "Protection Insurance Company" at Hartford, Connecticut, is free from any loss by the late fire in New-York.

Portland Wesleyan Sunday School.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Portland Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School took place on Monday evening last, the Rev. A. M'Nutt presided;—the Managing Committee and Teachers were in attendance. After singing and prayer, the Superintendent stated the object of the meeting. The Report and Rules were read, after which, some Bye Laws were introduced, and others suggested, which have for their ultimate object the welfare of the rising generation. A statement of their affairs was laid before the meeting; after which the Rev. Chairman gave a suitable address and closed the meeting with prayer.

Number of Officers and Teachers,		32
Ditto of Children, male,	124	
Ditto ditto, female,	125	
Total,		249

The attendance generally has been good; but on account of the severity of the weather, the number of absentee children this Quarter, far exceeds any previous one. The Teachers have visited, and found some destitute of apparel, which, with other expenses connected with the School, calls for a small portion of assistance from a benevolent public. Any amount of subscription will be gratefully received by Mr. Francis Jordan, of Portland, Treasurer; or Mr. Thomas Gard, in the City, Secretary of said School. —*Gazette.*

On Tuesday last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of Mr. Robert Carleton, Cooper, and a verdict found that he died by the visitation of God. The deceased, it seems, left this city on Saturday last, for the purpose of going to West Beach in search of a growth of Hoop Poles, and was found dead in the road on Monday, about three miles from the place he started for. He has left a widow and six children.—*Ib.*

A Temperance Paper blessed.—A short time ago, a temperance paper, which was used as wrapping paper in this office, went into a settlement where no Temperance Society existed; it was read, and produced a meeting of a few neighbours, who immediately signed a pledge of abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. This movement has since then resulted in the formation of a Temperance Society.—*Picton Bee.*

Passengers in the ship *Margaret,* for Liverpool.—Messrs H. G. Kinnear, John L. Wilmot, James Bowes, of this city, Mr. Adam Jack, of St. Andrews, and Mr. Broadbent, of England.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.
D. Jordan, Esquire, Cashier.

Deposited in December, - -	£769	1	8
Withdrawn in ditto, - -	81	16	11

Committee for January.
John Ward, Jun. and } Esquires.
John R. Partelow, }

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for January:
R. F. HAZEN, JOHN HAMMOND, DANIEL ANSLEY.

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

MARRIED,

On Friday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. William Floyd, of the parish of St. Martins, to Miss Hannah Wilson, of the parish of Portland.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. James Nicholson, Mate of brig Niger, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John M'Namara.

At Carleton, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Joseph S. Clarke, to Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Stackhouse.

At Sussex Vale, on the 19th December, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Gilfred Cougle, to Miss Abigail Doyal.

In the same Parish, by the same, on the 22d Dec., Mr. Morris Frazer, to Anne Barbara Parlee.

On New Year's morning, at Trinity Church, Sussex Vale, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. James Mattheson, to Miss Susannah Hallett, all of that Parish.

DIED,

On Saturday evening 26th ult., Eliza, consort of Mr. W. G. Lawton, Merchant, in her 28th year.

At Grand Manan, on the 19th ult. Mr. Thomas Callagan, aged 53.

At Halifax, on Sunday the 27th ult., John Howe, Esquire, senior Editor of the *Nova-Scotia Royal Gazette,* in the 82d year of his age—a man much esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

At the same place, on the same day, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Isaac Mansfield, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Halifax.

At same place on the 23d inst., aged 37 years, Mr. J. W. Madden. He had filled the situation of Clerk in the Custom House at Halifax for 22 years.

At Montreal, on the 14th ult. at the residence of Mr. Prothonotary Monk, Mrs. Elizabeth Gould, widow of the late Hon. George Henry Monk, one of the Judges of the King's Bench in Nova-Scotia. Mrs. Monk was born at Boston in 1756, and died 53 years after her marriage, at the age of 76 years and 8 months.

In New York, on Tuesday evening, 22d Dec., Dr. David Hosack, well known as an eminent physician and naturalist. On Friday morning, he rose in his wonted good health. A slight oppression of the organs of respiration, while sitting in his office, was attributed to the unusual quantity of charcoal with which the servant had kindled the fire; but relief was obtained immediately on opening the window, and he subsequently took his breakfast as usual. He then walked out for a few moments, and transacted some small matters of business, in a neighbouring street, and returned. His wagon having been ordered to the door for a ride, the doctor threw on his over-coat and was walking to the door, when a faintness came over him, and he turned to the sofa and sat down. He told the family not to be alarmed—it would soon be over—and in the next instant a shock of apoplexy, attended by paralysis, laid him prostrate. In this situation he lay until Tuesday night, when he expired. The deceased had been anticipating the event for more than a year, although his general health had been good; but there were symptoms, as in the case of his illustrious friend the late De Witt Clinton, which he was too skilful a physician to mistake.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED,

1. *Friday,* ship Scotia, Risk, Liverpool, 61—John Robertson, coals, cordage, &c.—Left ship Everton, of this port, a total wreck; sailed in company with the British King, for Savannah; Thistle, for St. Andrews; and Anna Maria, for this port. Left barque Louisa, Ball, of and for this port, and Barbara, M'Kay, for Philadelphia, to sail first chance.—Victoria, Atchison, discharging.—Nov. 11th, spoke brig Ocean, from Miramichi, for Liverpool; 15th, brig Thomas, from Liverpool, for Charleston; 16th, brig Tartar, of and for London, 9 weeks from Mexico; 21st, passed the ship Citizen, of New-York, bound to England; 25th, at 2 p. m. saw a wreck to leeward, with a signal of distress flying—bore down and found it to be the John Miller, of Liverpool—hard gales prevailing from the n. w. hove too under her lee, and remained by her until 10 a. m. on the 27th, when our boat was got out, and we succeeded in boarding the wreck and rescuing the officers and crew, 23 in number. The weather continuing stormy, and being rather short of water, bore up for Floras on the 29th, where a supply was obtained, and fourteen men belonging to the John Miller were left in charge of the British Consul.—[The J. M. sailed from Liverpool for Savannah, on the 1st November.]
2. Sch'r Jane, Brown, Trinidad, 27—D. & P. Hatfield, ballast.
3. *Saturday,* brig Spruce, Nickerson, Belfast, 53—J. & H. Kinnear, general cargo.
4. Sch'r Catherine, Howard, Boston, 3—Lockhart & Crane, chairs.
5. Post Boy, Ferris, Eastport,—J. & H. Kinnear, stoves.
6. Ino, Wymond, Halifax, 13—John Robertson, flour.

CLEARED,

Ship Albion, Brown, Savannah, coals and salt.
Frederick, Hare, Liverpool, timber.
Ann, Smith, Cork, timber.
Wolga, Cood, Hull, timber.
Aid-de-Camp, Parnell, London, timber.
Margaret, Russell, Liverpool, timber.
St. Patrick, Breen, Liverpool, timber.
Emeline, Pettingell, London, timber.
Brig Clara, Longmire, Barbados, lumber.
Lerwick, Kinney, Donegal, timber.
Sch'r Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, molasses.

Capt. Stewart, of the brig Susan Crane, (lately wrecked near Cape Sable,) arrived in town on Saturday morning, reports that the barque Kent, Rusland, of and for this port, from London, went ashore at Chebogue, with loss of rudder, and four feet water in her hold, and had been abandoned.

Sch'r Mary & Catharine, arrived at Chester, N.S. from St. Kitts, spoke on the 4th December, lat. 40. long. 60. 20, barque Edinburgh, from St. John, N.B. for Europe, 2d instant had her decks swept of boats and water casks.

Brig P. I. Nevius, Scribner, of this port, arrived at New-York on the 23d ult. from River Gambia.

Cleared at New-York, 24th ult., brig Ocean, Hartery, St. John, N. B.

Ship Eleanor, Davidson, hence, at Liverpool, on the 22d October—27 days. Ship Victoria, Atchison, from Magaguadavic, at do.; Elizabeth, Scott, hence, at do.

Brig Gulnare, Hughson, of this port, sailed from Gravesend, for St. Thomas, on the 4th Nov.

It is reported, that an English ship, supposed from Nova-Scotia, has been seen ashore at Chincoteague. —*Boston paper.*

Sch'r Edward & Mary, Crosby, of and for this port, from St. Andrews, with a cargo of dry goods, run ashore on one of the Tusket Islands, during the snow storm of Tuesday night, the 15th Dec. The crew and passengers, (the latter being Capt. Baker and Crew of the brig John M'Collum, of this port, now frozen in at St. Andrews) landed on the Island, where they built a fire. The weather was intensely cold, and nearly all of them had their hands and feet frozen. On Friday Capts. Crosby and Baker, and three of the crew succeeded in reaching Chebogue Point, in the boat: and on making known the circumstances, a small vessel (furnished with blankets, medicines, &c.) was immediately dispatched in aid of the sufferers remaining on the Island. We understand they are now all nearly recovered. One bale of goods only has yet been saved.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool, Dec. 3.—The Anna Maria, of and for St. John, N. B., Captain Stickney, from this port, with a general cargo, was totally wrecked on the night of the 3d November, during a gale from the southward and eastward, on Blackwater Bank, east of Wexford—crew saved.—Cassandra, from St. John, N. B. arrived this morning.—The Everton still remains aground, but was moving from her first position during the late springs; her deck load is landed, and it is hoped the vessel may be got off.

Ship Louisa, Ball, sailed from Liverpool for St. John, N. B. on the 2d Nov.

NEW GOODS.
Just received per brig Spruce:

100 BARRELS Irish Mess PORK,
85 do. ditto BEEF,
16 bales BACON; 48 boxes Pipes,
90 boxes Mould Candles; 200 do. Liverpool Soap,
10 boxes Starch; 14 boxes assorted Threads,
13 bales and boxes PAPER,
4 cases Men's HATS; 2 bales Blankets,
2 bales Flannels; 1 box Jackets and Shirts, &c.,
9 boxes Prints and Cottons,
7 cases Irish LINENS; 2 bales Baizes.
Also, per Scotia:
56 Canada STOVES; 20 casks GLASSWARE.
And per Plough Boy:
26 assorted Franklin STOVES; 4 Cooking do.
January 5.—4† J. & H. KINNEAR.

CANADA STOVES.

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

PRIME RETAILING MOLASSES.

25 PUNCHEONS Demerara MOLASSES,—Just received and for sale by the subscriber. JOHN WALKER
St. John, January 5, 1836.

ORREL COALS, IRON, &c.
Per ship Scotia:

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

SUGAR and MOLASSES.
Just received—

25 PUNCHEONS Choice Retailing MOLASSES;
7 Hogsheads and 14 barrels superior quality SUGAR; 10 Bags Green COFFEE.
For sale low. JOHN V. THURGAR.
January 5, 1836.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the County are requested to render their Accounts to the Clerk of the Peace, made up to the 31st December, instant, on or before the 10th day of January next, in order that they may be reported on by the Committee of Accounts—or their Accounts will remain over until the ensuing year; and all Parish Officers having Accounts with the County, which shall not be rendered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before that period, will be prosecuted, as by Law directed, for their neglect of duty.
By order of the Sessions.
JAMES PETERS, Jr.
St. John, 10th Dec. 1835. *Clerk of the Peace.*

Flour & Corn Meal.
Ex the brig Clara and schooner Victory, from Philadelphia:—

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

WHITE PINE TIMBER & STAVES.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, deliverable at Quebec:—
2000 Tons White Pine TIMBER;
50M. Standard STAVES;
50M. White Oak West India ditto;
150M. Red do. do. do.
150M. Barrel White Oak do.
The above Lumber is all of the first description.—The Timber is perfectly sound, straight, and long, averaging 60 feet per stick, and can be delivered in shipping order as early the ensuing Spring as the navigation will permit.
Persons desirous of purchasing the above or any part thereof, will please make early application to
5th Jan. BARLOWS & KETCHUM.

SACRED VOCAL MUSIC.

MR. JAMES LEE begs leave to apprise the Congregation of Saint Andrew's Church, that he is kindly permitted to open a School in the Session House, for the instruction of any of the Congregation who are anxious to acquire a scientific knowledge of the Art of Sacred Music.
N. B.—Members of other Religious Congregations are not precluded.
Terms, and time of attendance made known on application to Mr. L., or at the Book Store of Mr. M'Millan, Prince William-street.
St. John, Dec. 21st, 1835.

£5 REWARD.

LOST, on Saturday, December 19th, between the Market Wharf and King's Square, a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing Money, and some Papers of value to the owner. The above Reward will be paid to the finder by returning it to the *Observer* Office, Market-square.
29th December.

DIGBY PACKET.

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

SAINT JOHN MECHANICS'
Whale Fishing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Five per Cent on the amount of Subscriptions for Stock in this Company, is required to be paid in by the Stockholders on or before the fourteenth day of January next; and they are requested to deposit the same in the Commercial Bank, to the credit of the Company, and produce a receipt therefor to the President and Secretary, who will thereupon grant a Stock Receipt, in the prescribed form. THOMAS NISBET, *President.*
St. John, 12th December, 1835.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

TWO Scholarships in the above University, the one of Twenty-five Pounds and the other of Twenty Pounds per annum, will be vacant and open for competition, to all Candidates for Matriculation, on the third Saturday in February next. They will be granted to the Candidates who shall pass the best Examination in Classical and Mathematical Subjects.

The Examination for the first will be in the first twelve Books of Homer's Iliad, Xenophon's Cyropœdia, the Odes of Horace, the first four books of Euclid, and the first part of Algebra.

The Examination for the other will be in the first three Books of Homer's Iliad, instead of the first twelve, but in all other respects, the Examination will be the same for the second as for the first.

The successful Candidate in each case, will be entitled to hold the Scholarship for three years, if he remains so long at College.

There must be three or more Candidates, or the Scholarships will not be offered for competition.
GEO. F. STREET, *Registrar.*
Fredericton, 15th Dec. 1835.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of
EWING & PATTEN,
and taken the Store in Dock-street, lately occupied by Messrs. H. & P. M'Cullough, offer for sale low for Cash, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season,—consisting of:—Black, blue, olive and mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Pilot Cloths and Flushings; blue and brown Petershams; 60 pieces Antwerps; Swansdown, Serge, brown Holland, Canvas and Padding, red and white Flannels, dark and light Vestings, Cotton Warp, white and grey Cottons, Thibet wool Shawls, silk Velvet; silk, cotton and worsted Hose; plain and printed Moleskins, Fustians, Cantoons, red Baize, Oznaburgs, Blankets, Table Linen, Merinos, worsted Plaid, Homespun, Cloaking, Camblet, Cassinetts, black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, silk Stocks, India Rubber and worsted Braces, lambs wool Stockings, cotton Velvet, Fur Caps, Kid Gloves, silk ditto; 500 gross Buttons, assorted; ivory, dressing, side and back Combs; Lead Pencils, Boot and Stay Laces, black and colored Thread, sewing Silk, 50 m. Quills, steel Pens, Patent Shot Bags, Percussion Caps, Lucifer Matches, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Indigo, and a few dozen White Wine Vinegar, &c.
ALEXANDER EWING,
WILLIAM PATTEN.
St. John, 14th December, 1835.

4000 CAPS.

The subscriber has received this Fall from London and Liverpool, by the ships St. Hilda, Barlow, Edmond, and Beverley:

4000 MENS', Boys', and Childrens' Neutria, Sea Otter, Sable, Jennet, Chinchilla, Hair Seal, and Sellet CAPS, of various patterns.
Also, by the same—An extensive assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', and Boys' HATS, of assorted qualities.
Muffs, Tippets, Boas & Ruffs, of different kinds.
Together with a general assortment of Warranted Waterproof HATS, of his own manufacturing, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. C. D. EVERITT.

☞ *Cash and the highest prices paid for* FURS *and* SKINS *of every description.*
Market Square, 24th November, 1835.

Muscatel Raisins.
Just received per sch'r Caroline, and for sale:
100 BOXES } Muscatel & Bloom
90 half boxes } RAISINS.
8th Dec. *J. & H. KINNEAR.*

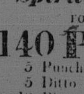
Per Halcyon from New-York:
6 TIERCES RICE,
40 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD,
25 Barrels Winter PIPPINS,
50 Bags round Yellow CORN, two bushels each,
6 Dozen Lemon Syrup,
6 Barrels Hickory NUTS,
Ditto Pea and Chesnuts, 1 bale Mocha Coffee,
Curry Combs for Oxen,
2 Barrels QUINCES.
Ex ship Camilla, from Liverpool:
20 Boxes Glenfield's Brown SOAP,
20 Ditto Mould CANDLES.
—IN STORE—
20 Barrels excellent Country PORK,
15 Bags PEPPER.
WILLIAM SCAMMELL.
St. John, 10th Nov. 1835.

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

Spirits, Brandy, Gin, &c.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

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

Valuable Property for Sale.



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

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

BARLOWS & KETCHUM
Have received per brig Henry, from Cork:

200 BOXES Mould CANDLES,
17 bales singed BACON,
160 barrels and 20 half-ditto Mess PORK,
35 cases and 3 hhds. superior old MADEIRA,
25 quarter-casks ditto ditto SHERRY,
23 cases CLARET; 3 do. CHAMPAGNE.
All which will be sold low.
29th December.

QUEBEC FLOUR.—100 Barrels Quebec Fine FLOUR, landing at the North Market Wharf, ex schooner *Lavinia,* from Halifax.
29th December. JOHN ROBERTSON.

LIME JUICE.—A few Puncheons excellent quality, on sale by
22d Dec. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CROWN WINDOW GLASS.
Ex the Charlotte Douglas,—now landing for the subscriber:—

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

LANDING,
Ex schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:

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

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber:

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

ON CONSIGNMENT,
(at Cost and Charges.)

72 BOLTS best bleached No. 1 to 7 CANVAS,—on board the ship *Charlotte Douglas,* just arrived, for sale on accommodating terms by early application to
MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
22d December, 1835.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,

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

BRITISH GOODS.

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

200 PIECES white and red plain and twilled FLANNELS,
50 do. white and red Serges, and Welsh Flannels,
100 pairs rose, Witny and point BLANKETS,
50 pieces milled Kerseys, Pilot Cloths, Flushings, and Paddings,
60 pieces fine and superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; 20 rolls CARPETING,
300 pieces Dark printed CALICOS,
100 ditto lining Sarsnets, Jaconets, Furniture Prints, &c.; 200 pieces of Book, Jaconet, Checked and Mull Muslins,
500 pieces Apron Checks, Shirting Stripes, and Shirting Cotton, Cotton Dowlas, &c.
50 pieces Diaper Linens, Hollands, Cotton Velvet,
100 pieces French Ginghams,
50 pieces Merinos, Plaids, and Camblets,
30 pieces plain and figured Gro de Naples,
200 pieces black and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
500 pieces Ribbons; a very extensive assortment of Bobbinets, Laces, Edgings, and Quillings; Blond Nets; Blond Laces and Edgings; Ladies' Jean Stays, cotton Handkerchiefs, Shawls, 60 doz. Linen Threads, 20 do. Bed Cords, 20 do. Salmon Twine, 2000 gross Buttons, 100 doz. Scrubbing Brushes, 100 sets Shoe Brads, 50 dozen cloth, hair and paint Brushes, 6 casks double refined Loaf Sugar, 2 bales Seamen's Slop Clothing, well assorted; 2 chests E. I. Indigo, 200 boxes Liverpool Soap, 20 boxes Poland Starch, 20 boxes Tobacco Pipes, 40 kegs Mustard, 10 kegs Ginger, 4 barrels Blacking, 100 coils Cordage, 20 dozen men's Silk and Beaver Hats, 12 crates Earthenware, well assorted; 60 chests and boxes Bohea, Congo, Souchong, and Hyson TEAS; 100 reams Wrapping Paper, 200 boxes Mould Candles,—For sale at a fair advance on first cost, with liberal credits.
22d December, 1835. JOHN KERR.

WINES, BRANDY, & GENEVA.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber:

A FEW Hogsheads of very superior Cognac BRANDY and Hollands GIN,
Cases of Port, Sherry, Madeira, Hock, Claret, and Moselle WINES, of superior quality; and will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
22d December.

Rice, Tobacco, & Cotton Batting,
Just received per schr Little Mary, from Boston:

4 HALF Tierces RICE, Bags Green Coffee,
5 Kegs TOBACCO,
Brass Hanging LAMPS and Lamp Glasses,
3 dozen Molasses Gates.
Per Halcyon, from New-York,
20 Barrels Winter APPLES,
5 Dozen Brush BROOMS.—for sale by
DANIEL C. PERKINS.
South Market Wharf, Nov. 10

BEEF.—60 barrels Canada Prime Mess Beef, *inspected in October last*—just received by the schooner Splendid, from Quebec, and will be sold low on application to J. T. HANFORD.
22d December.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

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

FOR SALE,

A Neat PEW in the Baptist Meeting House.—Apply to JAMES HOLMAN.
22d December.

British American Society.

AT a Quarterly Meeting, held at Mr. Bragg's Rooms, on Monday evening, 16th November,—Ordered, that Notice be published, requesting Gentlemen who are in arrears to the Society, to call and pay the Secretary.
By Order of the Meeting.
THOMAS S. ESTEY,
17th November, 1835. *Secretary.*

CANVAS and CORDAGE.—100 Bolts best bleached Canvas; 5 tons assorted Cordage; 1 ton best Oakum.—for sale by
Dec. 22. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

CANDLES and SOAP.—50 boxes Mould Candles, short 6's—equal in quality to London manufacture; 150 boxes *Steel's* Yellow Soap.—Now landing ex ship *Albion,* from Liverpool, for sale cheap by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
22d December.

BEEF and PORK.—50 barrels Canada Fine Beef; 50 do. Nova-Scotia Beef, repacked here; 50 do. Nova-Scotia prime Pork;—just received by
Dec. 22. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

CODFISH.

500 QUINTALS CODFISH, suitable for West India market,
100 Quintals Ditto, for table use,
75 Ditto Scale Fish,—in store, for sale by
22d Dec. 1835.—4† *WHEELER & GOVE.*

PIANO-FORTE TUNING.

MR. BARR, late of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland, thoroughly experienced in Tuning, Repairing, and regulating the action of all descriptions of Piano-Fortes, Harps, &c., most respectfully intimates to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that his attention will be devoted to these departments.
Reference can be made to letters in his possession from Nobility, families of distinction, and Professors of the highest eminence.
*** Music harmonized for Voices or Instruments.
☞ Orders, in the mean time, will be received at the *Observer* and *Courier* offices.
St. John, 22d Dec. 1835.

WAKEFIELD STORE.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

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

Lever Watches, &c.

The subscriber has received per Anna Maria, *from Liverpool:*

AN assortment of Patent Lever and Vertical Watches;—JEWELLERY, consisting of—fine Gold fancy set Finger Rings; ditto enamel'd Broaches and Breastpins; fine Gold top and drop Ear Rings; Gold set, Carved, Coral, Cornelian, and black top and drop Ear Rings.—Which he offers for sale, together with his former Stock, consisting of
Silver, Plated, and Britannia Metal Ware;
Quadrants, Compasses, Telescopes, &c. &c.
WM. HUTCHINSON.
Coffee House Corner, }
St. John, N. B., July 21st, 1835. }

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers having made arrangements for carrying on the Foundry and Finishing Business, under the Firm of Thomas Barlow & Co. beg leave to inform the Public that they are now prepared to execute any Orders in the above line, at their Establishment on Pond-street, East side of the Mill Bridge, where they will cast *Ship and Mill Work, Stoves, Grates, Franklins, Ploughs, &c. Jack and other Screws cut, Engine Work, Turning Lathes, &c.* finished in a superior manner.
Orders left at the Foundry, or at the Store of E. Barlow & Sons, will be punctually attended to.—The Subscribers trust from their endeavours to give satisfaction, to merit a share of public patronage.
THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN STEWART,
GEORGE FLEMMING.
St. John, 1st July, 1835.

Stockholm Rigging, Tar, Pitch, &c.
The subscriber has on hand:

STOCKHOLM RIGGING, TAR,
Dantzic PITCH,
American TAR and PITCH.
—ALSO—
TURPENTINE; and a few puncheons of choice MOLASSES.
Which will be sold low.
EDMUND A. PRICE,
6th October. No. 8, *South Wharf.*

Per St. Hilda:

14 PACKAGES, containing Winter Slops, Fur Caps, Silk Hats, &c.—for sale by
Dec. 8. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

The News Boy's Address

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

WEEKLY OBSERVER.

JANUARY 1, 1836.

Come quickly my Friends to the door,
Here is something well worth your attention,—
I trust you will give me once more,
What I am too modest to mention ! ! !

THE dwarfish ninth part of a Muse,
Has patch'd up with many hard stitches
A NEW YEAR'S Address of all hues—
As motley as Harlequin's breeches.

Old ENGLAND is still a good blue,
In spite of each Jacobin railer—
Our Sov'reign, like most of his crew,
Is a Whig and a blue-coated sailor.

Old IRELAND is orange and green
Approaching to perfect communion—
The stripe of division between
Is melting away into Union.

Then CANADA's aspect is black—
A doleful, dark, dolorous colour—
And I fear 'twill remain so (alack)
Though *Gosford* should work like a fuller.

Neighbour JONATHAN's colour is flame—
The blood in his veins is a boiling ;
The gridiron next, for his claim,
Must give the *frog-eaters* a broiling.

A broad piece of crimson is SPAIN—
For thousands have bled on each side,
(In strife which young tyrant should reign)
Since the despot old Ferdinand died.

An olive is PORTUGAL's hue—
The branch of good Friendship and peace
Has supplanted the Cypress and Yew ;
As well as in Turkey and Greece.

But here I return with delight,
To the City of favour'd ST. JOHN,—
I now with facility write,
And run with rapidity on.

Her colour is white as the snow—
Yet this may refer to the weather ;
But look in her vaults down below,
Where yellow and white mix together ! !

Long life to good WILLIAM our King,
We have now more of *Cash* than of *Barter*—
A Bank was establish'd last spring,
By a Royal and liberal Charter ;

Which has given a spur to our trade—
Made men of our Journymen Tailors ;
Just see what a stir it has made—
Bridges—Railroads, and *Steamers* and *Whalers* ! !

We have Companies form'd in a crack—
And Stock taken up in a minute—
O let not one Company lack
The *needful* main-spring to begin it.

But let our good Province (grown wise
By the maxims that Temp'rance has taught her,)
At least have sufficient supplies,—
Of *Tea* and *Canals* and *cold water*.

We pray thee great Plutus, no more
(When good, valid paper may offer,)
Let Bankers lock up the bright store,
To rust by disuse in the coffer.

As Bacon prescribes, let the pile
Be spread like manure on the ground—
As the field, then the City shall smile—
And the happiest fruit shall abound.

The silver was never design'd
To lie in the earth out of sight—
Why then after having been min'd
Is it shut up again from the light ?

But why do I talk at this rate,
The New Bank has spread out its treasure,—
And S****, tho' he came rather late,
Has help'd us along in some measure.

The City has now its *three* Banks—
As well as the *rich* Corporation—
I'll give the Assembly my thanks,
If they weigh a small consideration.

The more Banks we have I'm afraid
The public will stand more a debtor :
We shall sink to a mere paper trade—
And specie I deem is much better.

But some men are never content,
Tho' lucky and wealthy and thrifty ;
Do they gain five-and-twenty per cent,—
Their covetous heart beats to *fifty* !

In Banking I'm not deeply vers'd,
Because I'm a very poor scholar :
But I'd rather things were as at first,
When I fobb'd a good Spanish mill dollar.

O yes, it transports me to think
Of New Years' in those silver times,
When my dollars and quarters would chink,
In cadence as sweet as my rhymes.

I mean that I envy the boys
Who then had such gifts for their ditty ;
For then *my* supremest of joys,
Were a mother's sweet smile and the titty.

Our prospect of business is bright—
But it holds out no permanent pleasure—
An East wind may bring it a blight,
If *Thompson* should carry his measure.

We should as it oft has been said,
Pursue AGRICULTURAL labours—
Who cannot produce their own bread,
Must still be dependent on neighbours.

We've plenty of pork, mutton, and beef ;—
'Tis the culture of wheat we're behind in—
Tho' our flour mills afford some relief,
As we don't pay the Yankees for grinding.

Yet still we must raise our own wheat ;
If we snarl at the soil or the climate
We ought to have nothing to eat,—
It will grow and mature, if we time it.

The ASSEMBLY I hope will protect
Our Farmers by duty or bounty—
Tho' some to this course may object,
'Tis the best both for City and county.

Else the large flocks of *eagles* (I say)
That in last year were coop'd in our pen,
Will take to their wings and away
Back to Jonathan's garner again.

NEW-BRUNSWICK shall henceforth no more
Be esteem'd a mere way to the West ;—
If the Emigrants cast on her shore
Went settle and cling to her breast,—

Her neighbours, the States'-men see charms,
Which others pass by with disdain—
They come here to woo her in swarms—
A love-stricken amorous train.

Her rivers, her quarries and mines,
Possess a most striking attraction—
And then on her thrifty tall pines,
They doat with a love of distraction.

My Friends may suppose it high time,
I came to a decent conclusion—
Perhaps they perceive that my rhyme,
Evinces some mental confusion.

I own that my point seems to fail—
That my Muse seems to flag with her wing—
That my verse, like a certain snake's tail,
Possesses more rattle than sting.

So my Patrons I'll just take the hint—
I guess you are glutted or sated—
Then my rhymes like the most that I print,
Perchance may be very ill-fated.

Here's plenty to light a *cigar*—
Or roll up a girl's raven ringlets—
Thus do *they* most commonly mar
A Poet's best couplets and *singlets*.

Till next time I see you again,
I would wish you all good in good measure—
Health and handsful of business for men—
For the ladies a heartful of pleasure.

I like you my Friends, as the bee
Likes the flower best that yields the most honey—
I like them the best do you see,
Who give me the best piece of money.

LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

NEW-BRUNSWICK & NOVA-SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK and NOVA-SCOTIA LAND COMPANY having been long since incorporated by Royal Charter, with a Capital of £200,000 Sterling, with power to increase that amount to £400,000, and having purchased from the Crown the most central and delightful portion of the Province of New-Brunswick, between the Rivers "Saint John and South West, Miramichi," have been quietly and unostentatiously improving a large portion thereof for settlement. The improvements consist of a fine line of Road, cut and now travelled upon, directly through what may be termed the Valley of the Nashwaak, to the Company's new Town of STANLEY, where they have erected a SAW MILL of great power, with Circular Saws, capable of producing every description of Boards and Scantling necessary for Building, at the most reasonable rate and shortest notice—a GRIST MILL has likewise been built, with the most approved re-acting power, and the best and finest Granite and French Burr Stones introduced; so that the Settler may have the opportunity (without difficulty) of getting the produce of his Farm rendered serviceable at the least possible expense.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance Notices.

Protection, Marine and Fire Insurance Agency.

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

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

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND

INSURANCE OFFICE.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON,

St. John, March 8, 1831. Agent and Attorney.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

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

Loss or Damage by Fire,

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

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

CHOICE WINES,

PER "SAINT HILDA," FROM LONDON.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

IN STORE :

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

November 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

BARLOWS & KETCHUM

Have received per schr's Dolphin, from Boston, and Consolation, from Philadelphia :

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

Which will be sold on reasonable terms.

24th November.

RYE FLOUR, CORN & PORK.

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

Nov. 24. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Ex Ship "Sir Robert H. Dick,"

from Liverpool :

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

November 17. JAMES OTTY.

FLOUR & CORN—*Per Halcyon.*

110 BARRELS Genesee and Western Canal FLOUR,
100 Barrels Rye Flour; 100 do. Corn Meal,
100 Bags Northern Yellow CORN.

November 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FALL GOODS.

Per Elizabeth Bentley, and Emigrant :

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

—ALSO—

2 Tons BOLT ROPE, assorted ; and Materials for a Vessel about 250 Tons register, consisting of Chain Cables, Anchors, Gang of Rigging, Canvas, &c.—For sale by

Nov. 10. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

GOODS.

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

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

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

17th November. JAMES T. HANFORD.

RECEIVED

Per Schooner Carolina, from Boston :

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

6th October. LOCKHART & CRANE.

ORREL COALS, SALT, &c.

100 CHALDRONS *warranted best* ORREL COALS ;
600 Bushels SALT; 100 bags fine stoved ditto,
3000 bars common, refined and double refined IRON,
50 casks NAILS; 250 bags SPIKES,
10 tons OAKUM; 20 tons CORDAGE, assorted ;
Landing ex ship *Sir Robert H. Dick*, Captain Hamm, from Liverpool.

17th November. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE,

Ex ship Nicholas Camp, from Liverpool :

200 CHALDRONS *warranted* best Orrel COAL,
2000 bushels SALT; 757 bars and 5 bundles Iron,
25 bolts Copper; 20 boxes first quality Soap,
4 casks Hardware; 60 coils Cordage,
60 boxes Crown Window Glass,
10 bags black Pepper; 20 barrels Ginger,
3 barrels Saltpetre; 6 casks Loaf Sugar,
12 barrels Raisins; 25 crates Earthenware, asst'd,
22 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 3 boxes Buttons,
10 bales Winter Slops; 10 bales Cotton Warp,
1 case Sewing Silks; 1 case Beaver Bonnets,
6 bales printed Callicos,
4 bales Apron Checks, Stripes, & Homespuns,
3 bales grey Shirtings; 2 bales Camblets & Plaids,
5 cases Haberdashery; 2 cases Fur Caps,
4 cases Hats; 8 bales Pilot Cloths & Flushings,
2 bales Broad Cloths; 2 bales Buckskins,
9 bales Merinos; 2 bales Carpeting,
5 bales Flannels;
With a variety of other GOODS.

November 10. JOHN KERR.

FALL GOODS.

Ex ship Elizabeth Bentley, from Liverpool :

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

November 10. JAMES OTTY.

LOAF SUGAR, &c.

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

—ALSO—

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

November 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FISH.

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

November 10. JAMES T. HANFORD.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

November 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

TEAS, INDIGO, &c.

Received by the Brig CLARA, from London :

99 QUARTER Chests Bohea TEA,

6 half	do.	do.	do.
3 half	do.	Twankay	do.
9 half	do.	Congou	do.
15 half	do.	Campoi	do.
2 half	do.	Imperial Gunpowder	do.

2 Seroons INDIGO; 3 Casks BLACKING.

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

3d November. JOHN M. WILMOT.

RECEIVED,

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

GROCERIES,

Wines, Brandies, Hollands, &c.

PER CHIEFTAIN FROM CLYDE :

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

PER SAINT ANDREW FROM LIVERPOOL :

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

PER EVERGREEN FROM LONDON :

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

November 3. *JOHN WALKER.*

The Subscriber has now landing

From on board the Saint Andrew, from Liverpool :

6 BALES of superior WOOLLENS—comprising superfine and second Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Flushings, Flannels, Serges, and Blankets 7-4 @ 12-4 sizes.

From the Chieftain, from Greenock :

2 Puncheons superior Malt WHISKEY,

And from the Louisa-Ann, from Jamaica :

30 Puncheons high proof Jamaica RUM.

November 3. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

PER SHIP GRANVILLE.

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

3d Nov. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner Boxer, from Boston :

20 KEGS Richmond TOBACCO,
20 barrels White BEANS,
10 tierces RICE; 5 casks Saleratus.

November 3. JAMES T. HANFORD.

LANDING,

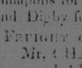
Ex schr's William Walker, and Victory, from Halifax :

PALE and straw colored SEAL OIL, in small casks ;
10 Bags White BEANS,
1 ANCHOR, 25 cwt. ; 3 do. 5 @ 8 cwt.,
1 Hemp CABLE, 7 inches, 90 fathoms,
1 Chain ditto, 1¼ inches, 100 fathoms.

For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

27th October.

Digby and St. John Packet.



The elegant new fast sailing Schooner

DART,

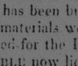
Will ply regularly once a week, between ST. JOHN, DIGBY, and ANNAPOLIS,—leaving
Saint John for Digby on *Saturdays*,
Digby for Annapolis on *Wednesday Mornings*,
Annapolis for Digby on *Wednesday Evenings*,
And Digby for Saint John on *Thursdays*.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to
Mr. CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN, *St. John*,
LAWRENCE HALL, *Annapolis*,
J. H. F. RANDOLPH, *Digby*,
Or to the Master on board.

JAMES TANCH, *Master.*

Digby, October 15, 1835.

FOR SALE.



THE Subscribers offer for Sale, by Private Bargain, the Schooner NIMBLE, of Saint John, 28 Tons Register, with her Boat, Apparel, &c. She has been built only six months, and her rigging and materials were all new at that time; she was intended for the Fishery in the Bay of Fundy. The NIMBLE now lies at the Barrack Wharf. Terms of payment liberal.

3d Nov. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

HOUSE and LOT in Queen's Square.

FOR SALE.

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

J. & H. KINNEAR.

St. John, 3d November, 1835.

FOR SALE,

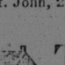
A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, near the mouth of Little River, in the County of Sunbury—being Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, in the Grant to S. Ryers, and others—containing 1500 acres.

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

JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, 25th August, 1835.

FOR SALE,



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

Also, for Sale or to Let :

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

W. & F. KINNEAR,
Attornies for Heirs and Trustee.

St. John, 21st July, 1835.

STORE TO LET.

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

JOHN WALKER.

St. John, May 19th, 1835.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has Removed to his New Establishment in *Water* and *Ward-streets*, adjoining the store of Henry Gilbert, Esq.

He begs to return thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage he has hitherto received, and trusts that from the adaptation of his new premises to an extensive business, and by strict adherence to his usual punctuality and dispatch, he will merit a continuance of such favours.

B. TILTON.

St. John, 28th July, 1835.

EDWARD DRURY,

From Sheffield, Yorkshire, England

GENERAL HARDWAREMAN,

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

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

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

Sets of Ivory,	(three prong)	Tables and Desserts,	
Ditto,	(two ditto,)	ditto,	
Sets Self tip	„	ditto,	
Stag do.	„	ditto,	
Buck do.	„	ditto,	
Black do.	„	ditto,	
Cocoa,	„	ditto,	
Bone,	„	ditto,	

Steels, &c. &c.
Spring Knives, in great variety ;
Office ditto, ditto ;
Scissors, extra fine; Razors and Strops, do.
Sets of Britannia Metal Ware, superior quality Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Cream Jugs, Mustard Pots, Salts, Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, &c.
CIRCULAR SAWS and SPINDLES, in great variety.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

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

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

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

St. John, N. B. Sept. 8, 1835.—tf

6th OCTOBER, 1835.

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

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

SEASONABLE GOODS.

ALSO :

Per brig INA, *from London :*

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

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

JOHN KERR.

QUEBEC FLOUR & PORK.

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

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

For sale by D. & F. HATFIELD.

6th October.