The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 966.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1836.

Vol. IX. No. 18.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.
OFFICE—In Mr. Hayward's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.
TERMS—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and expedition, on very moderate terms.
☞ All Letters must come post paid.

Monthly Almanack.

November—1836.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
2 Wednesday - -	6 40	5 20	morn.	5 13
3 Thursday - -	6 42	5 18	9 12	6 25
4 Friday - -	6 43	5 17	1 20	7 32
5 Saturday - -	6 44	5 16	2 29	8 30
6 Sunday - -	6 45	5 14	3 39	9 16
7 Monday - -	6 47	5 13	4 52	9 57
8 Tuesday - -	6 48	5 12	sets.	10 37

New Moon, 8th day, 8h. 32m. evening.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Thomas Nicholson, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... John Boyd, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Charles Ward, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... H. Gilbert, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

CITY BANK.
John V. Thurgar, Esq., President.
Director this week, ... J. Hendricks, Esq.
Discount Days .. .. *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank on Saturdays and Wednesdays, before three o'clock.

PROTECTION.
NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN R. WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for October:
R. M. JARVIS, C. F. RAY, MARK DOLE.
☞ All Communications, by Mail must be post paid.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Office,
LONDON.
THE Subscriber hereby begs leave to inform the Public, that he is duly appointed, by Power of Attorney, Agent for the above Office, and that he is prepared to issue Policies of Assurance on all insurable property in this Province and in Nova-Scotia, viz.—on Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Ships on the Stocks and in Port, Stores, Mills, Goods, &c.
Against Loss or Damage by Fire,
not exceeding £2000 on any one Risk, and upon terms as moderate as other similar institutions.—He is also empowered to adjust and pay claims which may arise in certain cases.
The Phœnix Fire Office has been extensively known in this country for many years past; and as its means are ample, which together with the high reputation it has long sustained for liberality and promptness in adjusting and paying losses, leaves little doubt of the security of parties covered by its Policies.
Written applications from any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia, describing the Properties to be insured, with the particulars of situation, materials of which buildings are composed, &c. &c., will be promptly attended to.
JAMES KIRK,
Agent and Attorney.
St. John, 23d January, 1836.

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, B. 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 $300,000, 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 $175,000 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, 1836.

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 Long 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, 1832. *Agent and Attorney.*

☞ NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Stephen R. Thorne, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of this City, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
MARIA C. THORNE, *Administratrix,*
A. B. THORNE, *Administrator.*
St. John, July 5th, 1836.

☞ To Let,—An Office in Mr. W. T. Peters' brick building, opposite the *Commercial Bank.*—Apply as above. July 5.

☞ NOTICE.
ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Lt. Baron Hazen, Esquire, will present them to the Subscriber—to whom all those indebted to his Estate will make payment.
R. L. HAZEN,
St. John, August 5, 1836. *Administrator.*

☞ NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN MCINNIS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts duly attested within Four Months from this date, and all those indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to P. DUFF,
25th August, 1836. *Administrator.*

MUSTARD.—30 Kegs best Mustard, just received from Sunderland,—for sale by
Oct. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

The Garland.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES TO MARY.

I saw thee, and the red rose-leaf
Glow'd on thy cheek of early bloom,
Yet mellow'd by a touch of grief
That never wore a sullen gloom.
A life so beautiful, so brief,
No gloomy aspect could assume;
Thy gentle heart was sad, yet thou
Would'st gather smiles from every brow.

I look'd upon thee, and thine eye
So softly bright, so eloquent,
Impos'd a bliss in every sigh
That gave my nameless passion vent.
Beneath thy smiles so fondly shy,
Oh many a hallowed hour I spent;
And when you deepen'd on my soul,
Full many a side-long glance I stole.

My love, I look not on thee now:—
O would the dream were but forgot,
That glooms across my sadden'd brow,
Embittering more my bitter lot.
Oh, could this heart but tell thee how
My lips belied it, well I wot
Another tale it now would tell
Than that which doomed our dark farewell.

I stand upon a stranger's shore,
And gaze upon the rapid tide,
And dream of joys that charm'd before
When thou wert happy by my side,—
And feel too surely I no more
Shall hear thy voice at eventide,
Sing the sweet strain that used to bless
Our tender hours of happiness.

Even when the scowling tempest came,
And threatened death to all around,
There was a spell even in thy name
That kept my yearning spirit bound.
Ay, every pulse still burn'd the same,
For in that fearful hour I found,—
Though sinking 'mid a stormy sea,—
My thoughts were turn'd to heaven and thee.

My griefs have thrown a wide, wide sea
Between our lonely hearts in vain,
For distance never can set free
The soul that's bound with such a chain;—
I know that thou wilt dream of me,
And weep, and wish to meet again,
But when you trace rude memory o'er,
Remember we can meet no more.

St. John, 1836. J. B.

Literary & Miscellaneous.

[From the Penny Cyclopædia.]

Progress of English political power in Bengal.—The commencement of the power of the English in Bengal dates from the year 1652, when through the influence of a medical gentleman who had been sent to the court of the Mogul, where he had successfully applied his professional skill, a license was given permitting the English East India Company to trade to an unlimited extent free from all payment of customs' duties; this privilege was granted upon payment of the merely nominal sum of 3000 rupees. The first settlement made by our countrymen in the province appears to have been at the town of Hoogly, twenty-three miles higher up the river than the city of Calcutta. The station here formed was considered subordinate to the presidency of Surat.

It was not until 1698 that the English factory was removed from Hoogly to Calcutta, and that Fort William was built. This station was obtained by Aurungzebe, and Calcutta was made a separate presidency. In 1717 the Company obtained a license from the Mogul, permitting the purchase of lands contiguous to the factory, and confirming the exemption of their trade from duties. In 1756 the English authorities in Calcutta having been induced by the dread of hostile proceedings on the part of the French, then at war with England, to strengthen their fortifications, the Soubahdar of Bengal, Suraja Dowla, who had never been friendly to the English, made this a pretext for attacking the city. The outposts were attacked on the 18th of June, 1756, and were badly defended. The fort held out only two days, during which time it was deserted by the women and children, as well as by the principal people of the factory, and at the expiration of the time mentioned the place was carried by storm. On the first day of the following year Calcutta was retaken by the English; on the 23d of June following the nabob was defeated at Plassey by Lord Clive; and early in July was assassinated by order of the son of his successor.

From this time may be dated the beginning of the absolute government of the English in Bengal, although the Dewannee, or authority to collect the revenue, was not formally given by the Mogul Shah Allum until the 12th of August, 1765. Previously to this cession the possessions of the East India Company in Bengal were the factories of Cossimbazar, Dacca, and Calcutta, with a district in the vicinity of the last-named city denominated the 24 Pergunnahs, situated principally to the south of Calcutta, on the east side of the Hoogly river. The grant of this district was made in the first instance (1759) as the personal Jaghire, or leasehold estate, of Lord Clive, by whom it was enjoyed until 1775, when it came into the full possession of the East India Company.

The grant of the Dewannee already mentioned was contrary to the wishes of Nujeem ad Dowla, then soubahdar or nabob of Bengal. Such, however, was the power of the English that he was obliged to submit, and made over the management of the Province, with all its advantages, to the Company, upon the assignment of an annual pension equal to nearly half a million sterling. At the same time an annual payment of twenty-six lacs of rupees, at that time equal to £300,000, was promised on the part of the Company to the Mogul Shah Allum, but this annuity was considered to be forfeited, when in 1771 that prince placed himself voluntarily in the hands of the Mahrattas. The payment for which the nabob had stipulated was 'Rupees 17,78,854 for his house, servants, and other expenses indispensably necessary, and rupees 24,07,277 for the support of such sepahis, peons, and berkundasses as might be thought proper for his answarry only.' The sums were reduced by a treaty with his successor Mobarek-al-Dowlah in 1770 to rupees 15,81,991 in the former, and rupees 16,00,000 in the latter account. The whole stipend of this family was afterwards fixed at rupees 16,00,000, at which rate it has remained ever since.

Commerce.—The trade of Bengal with England comprehends an immense variety of objects. The principal articles of import are various metals, foreign wine and spirits, beer, woollen and cotton cloths, cotton yarn, glass, and hardware; in return for which the exports are silk and silk manufactures, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, and lac-dye. Of these articles indigo is by far the most important, its value being equal to nearly one-half the total exports to Europe from the province. It is principally cultivated in Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and Jessore in Bengal, and Tirhoot in Bahar, where there are altogether from 300 to 400 factories in operation. But little indigo was exported from India before the beginning of the present century. Cotton can hardly be said to form part of the export trade of Bengal, which province does not produce more of that article than is required for the use of the inhabitants. During the period when all the fine muslins consumed in Europe were exported from India, the quantity of cotton grown in Bengal did not equal one-eighth of the quantity worked up there into piece goods. The necessary supply was imported from the Deccan, the Doab, and various parts of the Maharratta country. In one particular year, the value of cotton which passed through the frontier custom-house of Manjee at the confluence of the Gogra and Ganges, amounted in value to a crore of rupees (one million sterling), but this was an extraordinary importation, and a considerable part of it was shipped from Calcutta to this country. One of the most extraordinary revolutions in trade that was ever witnessed has been brought about by the cotton-spinning and weaving machinery in this country, previous to which the cotton piece-goods brought from India formed the bulk of what was used in Great Britain. Now, the comparatively small importations are all, or nearly all, re-exported, and we in our turn have become manufacturers for a great part of the population of India. The quantity of cotton goods exported to that quarter in 1833 was sixty millions of yards, besides five million pounds of cotton twist, for the use of the Bengalese weavers.—This trade has grown up since the opening of the intercourse with India on the part of private adventurers in 1813.

With the exception of the districts on the eastern frontier, silk is grown in every part of the province of Bengal, and forms a considerable part of its exports; nearly the whole quantity of raw silk that is shipped is sent to England, which likewise receives more than half of the silk fabrics exported from the Province.

Sugar, which has for a long time been largely produced in this province, does not form a great proportion of its exports, a fact which may be attributed to the imposition of discriminating duties in favour of sugar of other possessions.

The United States of America take from Bengal silk, piece-goods, and indigo, with some other articles of Indian produce to a small amount. North America has little to offer of its own produce in exchange, and consequently the imports thence consist mostly of specie, or of metals and manufactured goods procured from Europe. Of late years, some common cotton fabrics of America, under the name of 'domestics,' have found a market in Bengal.

THE BALTIC.

Perhaps in no inhabited country on the globe such a quantity of snow falls as in the countries round the Baltic. This phenomenon may be accounted for by the atmosphere of the Baltic being alternately filled with warm moisture, and subjected to a dry piercing cold; and by the frequent and rapid transition from one to the other. The warm moisture is brought by the south-western and western winds from the Atlantic Ocean, over the low peninsula of Jutland, and the equally low plains of northern Germany, as far as Petersburgh, and the forest of Wolkhonsk, where the Volga rises. Upon a sudden change of the wind to the north-east, east, or south-east, the cold dry air from the frozen shores of the Icy Sea, the elevated countries along the Ural Mountains, or the cold steppes extending to the north of the Caspian Sea, is brought into contact with the moisture, which being suddenly condensed, covers, in the form of snow, the countries round the Baltic. In summer the same causes produce an alternation of rainy and fair weather. To this peculiar character of their climate these countries owe their wealth. Though not endowed with great fertility, the soil being, with very few exceptions, sandy and light, they abound in timber of the best quality; support in their green pastures innumerable herds of cattle; and produce abundant crops of grain, which have made these districts the richest granary of the globe. No other portion of the earth approaching so near the Polar Circle can be compared with them in natural wealth.

The countries surrounding the Baltic supply timber, grain of different kinds, hides, tallow, &c., in the greatest abundance and of the first quality. If we except the seas within the Chinese empire, no portion of the ocean so much frequented by ships as the Baltic. To support this assertion we shall only state, that in 1829, 13,486 vessels passed through the Sound, and several hundred more through the canal of Kiel; and all this in spite of the difficulties and disadvantages to which the navigation of this sea is subject. These difficulties arise partly from the narrowness of the sea, and partly from its numerous sandbanks along the southern and eastern shores, where shipwrecks are more frequent than in any other part. It is thought that two per cent. of the vessels which visit the Baltic are annually lost, while the commerce between Great Britain and America is carried on with the loss of one per cent. Besides this, the harbours of the Baltic are shut up for three or four months by the ice, and the navigation is interrupted for nearly one-third of the year. Another disadvantage is the shallowness of the harbours on the southern coast, and the complete want of tides. No vessel drawing twenty feet of water can enter any harbour as far as the Gulf of Finland, and most of them admit only such as draw fifteen or sixteen feet. Consequently the vessels which visit these ports average only between 200 and 300 tons. This circumstance places these countries under great disadvantages in carrying on a commerce with remote parts. In long voyages the profit arising from the employment of large vessels is much greater than when small ships are used; and countries which are limited to the employment of the latter cannot enter into competition with those which use larger vessels. The navigation of the countries about the Baltic consequently extends only to their own sea and the neighbouring ports of the Atlantic. This shows the great advantages which Britain derives from its geographical situation, which makes it the natural depository of the commodities exported from the Baltic, which from the ports of Britain are afterwards carried in other vessels to the remote countries where they are consumed. The harbours to the north of the Gulf of Finland are much deeper, and admits vessels of 600 tons and upwards; but as these countries are less productive, their trade is in consequence comparatively inconsiderable.

The Swedes who inhabit the coasts long since observed that some places formerly covered by the sea had become dry land in the course of time. This induced some Swedish naturalists to suppose that the surface of the Baltic was lowering. But as that opinion could not be adopted without supposing that the surface of the whole ocean underwent a similar change, others thought that the whole of the Scandinavian peninsula was slowly rising. Celsius even calculated, about eighty years ago, from some traditional data, that this rise amounted to about forty-five inches in a century; but other investigations were not favourable to this opinion. He as well as Linnæus put marks on a few rocks, that this matter might be decided on safer evidence; but a difference of opinion on this subject still prevails. It is certain that, especially along the Gulf of Bothnia and still more to the north of the Quarken, several tracts are now dry land which were formerly covered by the sea; as for instance near Torneo, some places which were passed over in boats by the French astronomers when they measured a degree, are now changed into meadows. As, however, this portion of the gulf receives very numerous, large and rapid rivers, which bring down great quantities of stones and earthy matter, it seems not improbable that these changes have been produced by the action of the rivers.

The Baltic is called by the Germans, Danes, and Swedes the Eastern Sea. It is uncertain whence the name of Baltic is derived. It was first used by Adam of Bremen, a monk of the twelfth century, in his description of the Baltic and the countries about it.

LORD NELSON.

The annexed thrilling description of the amputation of Lord Nelson's right arm is from Capt. Chaumier's "Ben Brace, the last of the Agamemnons." The deportment of the hero while undergoing this most painful operation, and the mental energy displayed in the dictation of a lengthy dispatch, when scarcely out of the hands of the surgeon, the less extraordinary in themselves, are only characteristic of the general bearing of "Britannia's God of War."

"No sooner had Nelson been examined by the surgeon than immediate amputation was recommended. I undressed him myself, and laid him down on the cabin table, making him as comfortable as possible; but the wound was one which must have been dreadfully painful, for the bone was shattered to pieces, and I never remember to have seen such a fracture before.—"I'm ready," said Nelson; "so doctor despatch. You know business too well for me to fear, or you to cause useless pain." I thought I should have dropped when I saw the first cut. Nelson's face never moved. His lips, it is true, were closely pressed together; but that I have been told is a strong sign of determination. His cheeks were pale from the loss of blood; and he appeared faint from the exertion of rescuing some of the men whom he saved from the Fox. Oh! how I felt when I saw the long knife, bright as the binnacle-lamp, dazzling all around. Nelson looked at it, and in a moment it was down to the bone, right round and round the arm. He did not flinch from this; but just before, when the surgeon drew the skin back, he looked up. Then came the saw; and I'm blessed if the carpenter sawing off the heel of a studding-sail boom could have set to work with more coolness than the doctor. Off fell the limb—Nelson's good right arm; one that in the attack, not a month previous with the Spanish gun-boats, had defended its owner, and saved his life, as well perhaps as John Sykes's skull. No sooner was the limb dressed—the knives removed—the assistant surgeon despatched to look for others, than up gets the admiral; and, 'Brace,' says he 'get some pen and ink.' I did so, and he dictated every word, and held the paper and read it himself, to see that it was all correct, although it was eleven o'clock at night before it was finished."

Anecdote of Admiral Cornwallis.—I remember a curious anecdote of this very remarkable and gallant officer, Admiral Cornwallis. He was a man of very few words, but they were very weighty and forcible when they fell. When he commanded either the Canada or the Lion in the West Indies, I forget which, the seamen were dissatisfied with him for some cause or other, and, when the ship was going before the wind, they threw a letter over the stern, which they contrived should be blown into the stern gallery.

In this document they expressed a determination not to fight, should they come in the presence of the enemy. Cornwallis read the letter, went on deck, turned his hands up and thus addressed them: "So my lads, I find you don't intend to fight if we meet the French; well, never mind, I'll take care you shall be shot at, for I will lay you near enough." They gave him three hearty cheers, and in the subsequent battle no ship could have behaved better.—*Captain Brenton's Naval History of Great Britain.*

Saint Swithin.—Swithin, or Swithun, was a bishop of Winchester who died in 868. He was, if the tradition connected with his memory is to be believed, a man of sense; for he was above observing one of the vain distinctions which exist even in our own day. He desired that he might be buried in the open church-yard, instead of the chancel of the minster, where the great reposed; and Bishop Hall adds, that he wished his body to be laid "where the drops of rain might wet his grave; thinking that no vault was so good to cover his grave as that of heaven." This was a wise and a Christian wish; for assuredly the desire that the worthless body shall be entombed beneath the sacred aisles where the living come to elevate their thoughts with the hope of immortality, is a poor clinging of the soul to the perishable garment with which it is clothed. The wish of Swithin that his ashes should speedily mingle with the elements, and that the rains of heaven should water his grave, showed an humble and a truly religious mind. His monk, says the tradition, thought more highly of worldly distinctions; and therefore, upon the good bishop being canonized resolved to remove his body from the common cemetery into the choir of their church. This was to have been done on the 15th of July; but it rained so violently for forty days that the design was abandoned. Mr. Howard, in his interesting work on the Climate of London, says, "The tradition is so far valuable as it proves that the summers in this southern part of our island were subject a thousand years ago to occasional heavy rains, in the same way as at present. The popular superstition connected with St. Swithin's day is expressed in a Scotch proverb:—

"St. Swithin's day, gif ye do rain,
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithin's day, gif ye be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain na mair."

Mr. Howard has taken some pains to ascertain how far the popular notion is borne out by the fact. In 1807, according to him, it rained with us on the day in question, and a dry time followed; and the same in 1808. In 1818 and 1819 it was dry on the 15th, and a very dry time in each case followed. The other summers occurring between 1807 and 1819, appear to have come under the general proposition, "that in a majority of our summers, a showery period, which, with some latitude as to time and local circumstances, may be admitted to constitute daily rain for forty days, does come on about the time indicated by the tradition of St. Swithin."

New Application of Electricity.—We noticed not long since, in a foreign journal, a wager between a London scientific gardener and a celebrated cook, that the former would produce a handsome salad and cress *from the seed*, before the latter could cook, in good style, a leg of mutton to be eaten with the salad. The wager was won by the gardener. The process was to immerse the seed for a time in oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a light soil, letting it be covered with a metallic cover, and bringing in contact with the whole an electrical machine. By the same agent hen's eggs, which require twenty or twenty-one days to hatch by animal heat, have been hatched in a few hours. Water, apparently free from any animalculæ, in an hour can be rendered full of living insects. It has long been suspected that which is called electro-magnetism performed a prominent part in the formation and growth of animal and vegetable matter, and these experiments would seem to place the matter beyond a doubt. Should these results be confirmed by further experiments, a new era in physiology, both vegetable and animal, may be considered as commenced, and another step taken in drawing the veil which shrouds the mysterious operations in the inner courts of the temple of Nature.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Great Mechanical Contrivance.—The rail roads and canals that have been constructed in the United States surpass those of all the world beside, in extent or magnitude; but it is to England that the most daring and seemingly impracticable contrivances have been not only devised, but carried into execution, for the surmounting of local obstacles, or to remedy natural deficiencies. One of the most remarkable of these is the junction canal at Halifax, near Manchester, by which communication is effected between that town and the Rochdale canal, and by that canal with Manchester, Leeds, and the rivers Mersey and Humber.

The town of Halifax is seated in a deep valley, surrounded by hills of considerable elevation. Owing to the abrupt declivity of these hills, it has been found impracticable to form reservoirs, so as to retain and economize a sufficient and constant supply of water, very extraordinary means have been resorted to. These means are the erection of a steam engine on an eminence, a little more than half way between the two extreme points. A shaft is here sunk, one hundred and nine feet deep, to the bottom of which a tunnel brings the water from the Rochdale canal: it is thence raised by the engine to the upper level, whence another aqueduct carries it to the canal basin in the town; so that the said canal basin is actually supplied by water raised one hundred and nine feet, and conveyed by artificial means one mile and a half under ground.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Power of Women.—Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, the women of it decide the morals. Free or subjugated, they reign, because they hold possession of our passions. But their influence is more or less salutary, according to the degree of esteem which is granted to them. Whether they are our idols or companions, courtezans, slaves, or beasts of burden, the reaction is complete, and they make us such as they are themselves. It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect our happiness with their virtue. This, therefore, is a law of eternal justice—man cannot degrade women, without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise them without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe those two great divisions of the human race, the East and the West. One-half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of a barbarous civilization; women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom and light; the women there are loved and honoured.—*Martin.*

"Education," says Burke, "is the *cheap defence of nations.*" "The maxim," says Dr. Chalmers, "is one of the weightiest oracular sayings which has ever fallen from any of the seers or sages of our land." As to its author, he says: "His was the wisdom of intuition; so that, without formal developement or the aid of logical process, he often, by a single glance" (as in the case before us,) "made the discovery of a great principle, and by a single word, memorably and felicitously expressed it."

The Past and the Present.—Those who have never experienced the want of the luxuries and conveniences of every description which London and other great cities and towns of England now afford, will not readily conceive how our ancestors contrived to pass their lives in any degree of comfort with their unpaved, unlighted, undrained streets—without water conveyed to their doors by pipes or aqueducts—without hackney-coaches, or other light vehicles for travelling—without a general or two-penny post—and a thousand other petty conveniences, the privation of any one of which would gravely disturb the temper and affect the comforts of the present generation.—*Quarterly Review.*

The following cordial entry occurs in John Evelyn's diary:—"1703, June 19. This day I paid all my debts to a farthing. Oh! blessed day!"

From the London Courier, of Sept. 10.

Ascent of the Great Balloon.—On no previous occasion in the annals of aerostation has public curiosity been so strongly excited as on that of the ascent of the stupendous "Royal Vauxhall Balloon," which took place yesterday from the above fashionable gardens. Although the price of admission had been increased to half a crown, long before the doors were opened, which was not until half past one o'clock, a large number of persons were in waiting for admission. On the doors being thrown open, the balloon was found to be already two thirds inflated, the process, from the extraordinary size of the machine, having commenced as early as ten o'clock. About two o'clock a sudden change took place in the weather, and from that hour until half past four o'clock it rained incessantly; but the ardour of the lovers of aerostatics appeared to be nothing daunted by the untoward occurrence, for they flocked into the Gardens regardless of the "pelting of the pitiless storm," many elegantly-dressed women not even opening their parasols to shield them from the rain, for fear of obscuring their view of the balloon. Shortly after four o'clock a favorable change appeared on the face of the heavens, at which time the balloon assumed the form of an immense pear. About half past four o'clock, the rain having subsided, preparations for the ascent were commenced; they, however, occupied nearly two hours, the power of the balloon several times raising a large party of the L. division of police, who had hold of the netting, from the ground, notwithstanding near thirty half hundred weights were also attached by ropes to the stupendous machine. At five o'clock a large party of the nobility were admitted by tickets within the arena, where the inflation took place. Among them were the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Pelverston, the Earl of Coventry, with a party of ladies, Lord and Lady Charleville, Count d'Osray, Sir William Abdy, Colonel and the Hon. L. Stanhope, Captain White, Ogle, Stopford, &c. Shortly afterwards the car, which, on account of the weather, had been stripped of its splendid purple velvet covering and gilded eagle's heads, was brought forward with only a covering of scarlet cloth, and attached to the ring to which the ropes of the netting had been fastened. Twenty four bags of ballast, each weighing fourteen pounds, were put within it, as were also six carrier pigeons and a number of other articles. At twenty minutes to six o'clock, every thing being then ready, the following persons entered the car:—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, Mr. James Green, Captain Currie, Mr. Edwin Gye, one of the proprietors of the Gardens, Mr. Hughes, another gentleman connected with the Gardens, and two other gentlemen of the names of Sheel and Holland, as we are informed.

Two strong ropes were then attached, one on each side of the car, which were each held by upwards of fifty persons, on which Mr. C. Green commenced trying the power of the balloon, when he soon discovered he had got too much gas. After letting a considerable quantity escape, he called his niece, Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Green, who immediately, and apparently very gladly, obeyed the summons, and jumped into the car, making the ninth adventurous spirit within its already crowded interior. The word was then given for the ropes to be loosened, but before that could be done, the rope across the hoop, by which the neck of the balloon is fastened, broke with a loud snap. The damage was however soon repaired, and after Mr. Green had allowed some of the gas to escape, the signal gun was fired, and exactly at a quarter past six the magnificent machine quitted terra firma, amidst the spontaneous cheers of the assembled company—which at this time was computed to consist of not less than 50,000 persons—the band playing "God save the King." [illegible] this [illegible] the [illegible] ness and presence of [illegible] displayed by Mr. [illegible] the direction is a manner that [illegible] comparatively few accidents have happened [illegible] ment, and, as it were, anticipated [illegible] from accidents and dangers. The ascent was most magnificent; directly the word was given to cast off the last rope by which the balloon was restrained, it [illegible] with velocity from the earth, and mounted high in mid air, in the direction of Tunbridge, shifting its course from east to south east. The shouts of the multitude, and the clang of the instruments of the military band which was stationed in the grounds, accompanied its flight. The aeronauts waved their hats and flags, and continued rapidly to rise. A grander sight can hardly be conceived.

This balloon is really and truly what it has been stated to be by the proprietors of the gardens—"a beautiful and stupendous balloon." The dimensions of it are enormous, it is 157 feet circumference; the height is 80 feet. It is composed of 2,000 yards of silk, crimson and white, which is exceedingly thick in the fabric, and wove in a peculiar manner. The gores are united by a cement invented by Mr. Green, of a nature so tenacious as to prevent all chance of separation. It contains 70,000 cubic feet of gas. The inflation was under the direction of Mr. Hutchinson. This alone is said to have cost £70. The peculiarly heavy state of the atmosphere produced a weight of condensed air upon the surface of the balloon of nearly half a ton, but so highly rarified was the gas, that the balloon was sufficiently buoyant to have taken up twenty people. The æronauts all displayed the highest intrepidity, and were greeted with the loud cheers of the crowds assembled. The interest which the announcement "that a balloon would ascend, with from eight or ten persons, had created, was almost universal, and if the day had only held up fine, according to the promise of the morning, there can be but little doubt that the number of visitors on the occasion would have vastly exceeded any which had ever before assembled within the limits of these gardens. As it was, the throng in the gardens amounted to many thousands, but the numbers within bore no proportion of those which had assembled without. Every point from which a view of the gardens could be commanded was completely crowded, and many of the streets in the neighbourhood were for a time wholly impassable. On Vauxhall Bridge, Milbank, and the adjacent streets and roads, thousands were waiting for hours to witness the sight. Such a numerous attendance affords a strong indication of the deep and engrossing interest which is taken by the public generally in the cause of scientific discovery, and this is, if we mistake not, the largest machine of the kind that has ever been constructed, and the only one, with a single exception, in which more than two or three persons have ventured to elevate themselves from terra firma. The balloon in which the Duke of Chartres and three other individuals (two of them were brothers, named Roberts) ascended on the 15th of July, 1784, from the Park of St. Cloud, measured 55½ feet in length and 34 in diameter.

Descent of the Balloon.—The balloon with its nine passengers, descended near Cliffe, in Kent, at half-past seven. Mr. E. Gye, with Mr. Holland, immediately proceeded to Gravesend in a cart, and having dispatched a man to the spot where the machine lay, came up to town in a post chaise without delay, leaving Mr. Green with the other passengers in charge of the balloon.

Silk Worms and Balloons.—It is calculated that 127,000,000 of silk worms have toiled through their short lives to produce the quantity of silk contained in the new great balloon now in Vauxhall, London. It is calculated that the new balloon will ascend, when inflated with pure hydrogen gas, with twenty-eight persons, besides ballast and apparatus.

New Island.—The rocks which have gradually appeared near the surface of the sea in the Grecian Archipelago, continue to rise so rapidly, that in 1835, [illegible] continue to do so in the same proportion, they will be nearly of the size of an island. The island has been supposed to be extinct, but this hitherto [illegible] of the soil would show that, during the last [illegible] years, it has made many efforts at eruption.

SUMMARY.

Great Britain, &c.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Mr. Buckingham has given notice in the House of Commons, that early in the next session he will submit to the House the following resolutions :—

"1. That a period, embracing the combined advantages of profound peace, unexampled prosperity, and superabundance of capital, is peculiarly favourable for the consideration of the best means of reducing the national debt.

"2. That a due regard to the present interests of the national creditor may be combined with prospective relief to all other classes, by the conversion of the whole of the funded debt of the country into terminable annuities.

"3. That it is therefore desirable to create a sufficient inducement, and afford the proper facilities for the voluntary transfer, at the full market value of the day, of every description of property now held in the various public securities of the country, into a new stock of national terminable annuities, on the principles of a high immediate interest, with a gradually decreasing rate for a given number of years.

"4. That such a stock, it commencing with the payment of £5 per cent. interest, and diminishing at the rate of a shilling only per cent. of such interest in each succeeding year, would secure to the existing fundholders a larger return for their capital than they now enjoy, for a period of thirty years to come; and at the same time relieve the country annually of one hundredth part of the burden of its debt, and lead to the entire extinction of both principal and interest of the same, within the period of one hundred years from the commencement of the operation."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—*Timber.*—Many cargoes of pine timber have arrived from different ports during the past fortnight, and the quays have been greatly crowded. The trade, however, have been disposed to purchase freely, and all the cargoes have been sold as they arrived, and prices have been on the advance. Quebec cargoes have brought 19½d to 20d per foot, St John's 20½d to 21½d per foot. Fair parcels of oak of the new import, sell at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 5d. per foot. Choice logs of large sizes are worth 3s. to 3s. 2d. per foot. There is still a large quantity of old and inferior wood in the market which is very dull of sale. Deals continue to be in fair request, the supply hitherto has not been abundant.

Increase of the Population of Liverpool.—A couple of years since there was scarcely a street in Liverpool in which there were not several houses to let, and it was calculated that, at that time, in the town and suburbs there were not less than 5000 houses of various kinds without occupants. It is now very difficult to obtain a good house in any part of the town and neighbourhood; so much so, indeed, that we know two or three families who have been on the look-out for houses for several months, and have not yet succeeded in obtaining them. In order to produce this change of things, there must have been a very large emigration from different parts of the kingdom, or a very great increase in the native population, or perhaps both those circumstances. Indeed, there is every reason to think, that rapid as has been the increase in the population of Liverpool during the last fifty years, it was never proceeding more rapidly than at present, and also that the increase is of the best sort; for, in addition to the fact that about five thousand houses, many of them large, handsome and commodious ones, have obtained occupants in the short period that we have mentioned, it is impossible to take a drive in any part of the neighbourhood of Liverpool, on either side of the river, without seeing numerous villas, many of them of a very superior kind, springing up. These are all very striking and gratifying evidences of local prosperity, and are abundantly confirmed by the bustle of the town and docks, and the general appearance of comfort in all quarters, among the highest classes.

[illegible] REGULATIONS. [illegible] to the [illegible] in the [illegible] or for [illegible] and are also [illegible] *London Gazette.*

A canvass is going forward in the borough of Westminster in favour of Sir George Murray, under the impression that Sir F. Burdett is about to withdraw from Parliament.

IRELAND.—The funeral of the late Earl of Fingal took place a few days since at Killeen Castle. The remains were removed thither from Kingstown, attended by the present Earl and the usual cortege. The ceremony was conducted after the ancient Irish mode observed on the death of a chief. The hearse was preceded by a crowd of females, covered entirely with white hoods and cloaks of linen. Several of them, well versed in the Irish language, harangued very eloquently on the public and private virtues of the deceased chieftain, deploring the loss sustained by all the tribe of Fingal and his relatives, and especially by the poor of the neighbourhood, to whom his Lordship has been uniformly a kind and generous benefactor.

At Moscow on the 4th of August, the famous bell, the largest and handsomest in the world, was raised from the ground, where it had long lain. It was cast in 1733, by order of the empress Anne, by Michael Motoron, a Russian metal founder. Its height is 21 feet; its diameter, 23 feet; its weight, 12,000 poods, 480,000 lbs. (432,000 lbs. English weight.) The bas reliefs with which it is adorned, the value of the metal, which is a composition of gold, silver and copper, render it remarkable as showing the advanced state of the art of casting in metal in Russia at that period. It was raised by a very ingenious contrivance of M. Montferrand, and is placed for the present on a pedestal.—*Hamburgh paper.*

A machine for pressing Peat, so as to make it answer all the purposes of Coal in furnaces, has been invented in England, by Lord Willoughby.

"The peat is cut and pressed into a chamber, upon which a powerful weight is made to descend. The moisture, squeezed out, runs through vertical grooves and is carried off, whilst every time the incumbent weight descends, knives pass through these grooves and keep them clean for the next operation. At the bottom of the chamber, a slide is withdrawn, and the solid peat is precipitated to any convenient receptacle. Being dried in a very short period, it welds iron, and is fit for all that coal furnaces can do."

The garments which Charles XII. of Sweden wore at the battle of Pultowa, and which were preserved by Colonel Roson, who accompanied him to Bender, were sold at Edinburgh, in 1825, for £22,000!

It was in 1797 that La Minerve (in which Lord Nelson had taken his passage to join Earl St. Vincent, a few days previous to the glorious 14th of February) captured during the night, the Sabina Spanish frigate, and silenced another.—The dawn of day discovered the whole of the Spanish fleet in pursuit of her. While the enemy's leading line of battle ships in chase were within gun shot of La Minerve, a man fell overboard. Notwithstanding the injury received in her recent actions, Captain (now Sir George) Cockburn, immediately tacked, exchanged broadsides with the Spaniards, picked up the man, and got off in triumph with the loss of his prize. Lord Nelson used to advert to this as one of the finest things he ever heard of.

UNITED STATES.

From the New-York Emigrant.

SPORTS OF THE HIGHLANDS,
By the Highland Society of New-York.

The members of the above Society, conceiving it to be conducive to health and friendly intercourse, to renew the Sports of their Native Land, assembled on Thursday the 29th of September, being Michaelmas day, at the Burns House, Warren Street, at 10 o'clock A. M. to arrange the process[illegible] first Sportive Meeting. Notwithstanding the inauspicious appearance of the weather, a considerable number of the Members were present—

"All plaided and plumed in their tartan array,"

and although propositions of postponement were made, the appropriate answer was, that those who had been accustomed to climb the hill and breast the storm, were not to be deterred by a clouded sky and a sprinkling of rain, from enjoying the favourite sports of their forefathers, especially as it was the first celebration of the kind in the land of their adoption. No notice of postponement having been given, the Chief proceeded to marshal the Clans opposite the Burns House, in the following order. In front were two blue flags bearing the cross of St. Andrew, each surmounted by a Lochaber axe displayed in the firm grasp of two sturdy sons of the Gael. Three paces in the rear was seen the Chief in a splendid dress of Green Tartan, bearing a shield on the left arm, exhibiting a star in the centre; immediately beneath appeared the hilt of the trusty claymore; also a brightly burnished pistol, which had passed from father to son, for upwards of two centuries. In his right hand, he bore a remarkably elegant dirk, the whole of which shone beautifully with the cairngorm, and rich silver mounting. The careless, yet neat appearance of the garters which encircled a well turned limb, and, indeed, the whole appearance of the individual, crowned as he was with the bonnet, in front of which were three Eagle feathers, and its top surrounded with dark waving plumes, exhibited a fine representation of a Highland Chieftain. In the rear of the Chief were placed three pipers, with the great Highland Bag Pipes, elegantly attired in the garb of the Gael. Next in the order of procession were seen a goodly number of the other members and their friends, all wearing the full Highland costume, and each seemingly vieing with the others in elegance and neatness of dress, and equipments.

At a small distance from the body of the members was seen the deputy chief in a rich Tartan garb, his whole appearance, both in dress and form, must have presented to all present, an elegant specimen of the full dressed and well equipped son of the mountain. This arrangement was completed by two members also arrayed in the Garb of the Gael, bearing Red Flags, and Lochaber axes as in front.

The Elysian Fields, at Hoboken, being the place agreed upon for the sports of the day; at one o'clock, the Society proceeded down Warren-street along Greenwich to the Barclay Street Ferry, each with his claman in hand, marching to the soul-stirring music of the Bag Pipes.

As this little Celtic band marched to the field of contest they were greeted by a hurra from the spectators, excited by the imposing effect of their appearance. For as they passed through the wilder scenes of the Jersey shore, the glittering equipments, and the varied dye of the Tartans, had a rain-bow like appearance among the trees, and reminded the spectator, of the days when the guardians of Scotland led their little gallant bands through the glen and defile to freedom and glory.

And when arrived at the place selected for the amusements of the day, the military manner in which they were drawn up in their respective positions, the planting of the four standards already mentioned, two at each end of the field, and the mingling of the tartens while spiritedly contending in the manly game of caman, led the mind irresistibly to the field of warlike contention, where many a noble struggle for independence so often distinguished the land of the mountain and the flood. After a number of games at caman or shinty, which were the first in order, the Society proceeded to the Elysian Cottage, where they partook of a cold collation, after which they were again summoned to the field by the bag pipe playing the "*Gathering of the Clans,*" when two of the best contested games of caman were played, evidently affording much delight to all present, while the strong arm wielded the caman, and the nimble foot followed the ball to the hail or winning spot, marked by the flags.

Next came the dance on the green, consisting of two reels in the good olden style, to the sound of the Bag pipe. Thus ended the sports of the heath.

On the Bag Pipe again sounding the Gathering of the Clans, the men of the mountain formed into procession and marched from the field to their native martial music.

[illegible] Highway robbery, murder, arson, house-breaking and theft are succeeding each other rapidly in Quebec. We mentioned in Monday's paper a cruel case of highway robbery on the Carouge road, on Saturday; the [illegible] however, indistinctly told; it was at Jacobrook between Spencer Wood and Mr. Sheppard's. On Monday, a peaceable inhabitant of St. John's suburbs, Antoine Belleau dit Larose, the father of a family of five young children, who, with his wife, depended on his labour for their support, was killed by a blow with a bludgeon near St. John's Gate, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, when he was returning to his work at Mr. Turner's Bake-house, Fabrique-street, where he has been long foreman. The same night an attempt at arson was made at Messrs. Gilmour's property, at Wolfe's Cove, and every night there are thefts and attempts at house-breaking.

The insufficiency and unfit state of our gaols have produced a number of hardened and associated criminals, who are periodically let loose upon us. The multitude of low taverns, brothels and abandoned women, the want of all police, the general laxity in the execution of the laws, and the demoralizing effects of political squabbles, party spirit and division among the citizens, have given a new impetus to crime of every description, and the facility of communication by steam has established a frequent transfer of rogues and vagabonds of the worst character between Montreal and Quebec and even New-York, besides importations by sea.

The Magistrates, as we have already stated, are without any pecuniary resources for objects of police. They have nothing but gratuitous, onerous and disagreeable duties to perform, which are sure to be unsuccessful. The citizens have little energy or disposition to act in concert for the common welfare, and there is no law to authorise compulsory measures or raise funds. All efforts at protection are reduced to individual efforts, which must ever be unavailing, and give rise to new disorders, injustice, breaches of the peace and a total contempt of public authority, in fact the disorganization of society, unless sufficient public spirit should revive among the citizens, to submit to some sacrifices, and arm the public authority with means and general support for the protection of all.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

OCTOBER 17.

FIRES.

Saturday, Sept. 10.—Great fire in Lower Town.
Thursday Evening, Oct 6.—Fire in Palace Street.
Friday, Oct. 7.—Fire at St. Paul's Market.
Monday night, Oct. 10.—Incendiary attempt at Wolfe's Cove.
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 12.—Fire near the Exchange—Loss to the City, about half a million of Dollars.

The fire on Wednesday evening broke out about nine o'clock, in one of Mr. Buteau's houses, corner of St. James and Arthur-Street, occupied by Mrs. Leighton, as a boarding-house. The flames were penetrating through the roof when it was discovered, and must have originated in the garret. No timely assistance was at hand, or it might have been saved, as the fire penetrated but slowly into the apartments underneath. The wind was strong at North-East, and it was only by great exertions, favored by the rain which was falling at the time, that the whole range of Mr Buteau's buildings, and a great part of the Lower-Town, were saved.

The Commissariat, Ordnance and Alliance engines were the most efficient. They saved Mr. Atkinson's house opposite, and the wooden stores in the rear, with the aid of some seamen, who cleared away the wooden communications with the house on fire communicating with those stores.

The house burnt was divided into two under the same roof; the lower story of that occupied by Mrs. Leighton was occupied by Tremain & Moir, merchants, and the other by Rodger, Dean & Co.—Great quantities of merchandize and furniture were removed from these houses and the adjacent houses and stores, most of which sustained damage and loss.

The following, we believe, are the insurances of the principal sufferers:—

Mr. Buteau's house, £1200 at the Quebec Office.
Mrs. Leighton's furniture, £300 at the Alliance.
Messrs. Rodger, Dean & Co., goods, £1300 at the Quebec.
Mr. Dean's furniture, £500 at do.
Tremain & Moir, £450 at do.

The latter had also £1300 on goods in the store in the rear, at the Quebec.

The rear wall of the two houses burnt fell in this afternoon *en masse*, with a most tremendous crash. Fortunately no person was hurt.

Last night great depredations were committed by thieves at Ste. Foy, on poultry, &c. One farmer had a sow killed.

A robbery was committed last night on board a schooner lying off St. Paul's Market. The effects stolen consisted of two or three chests of wearing apparel.

HALIFAX, October 26.

We have been kindly favored with a Grenada paper of the 1st inst. from which we have copied a very gratifying account of the capture, by H. M. S. Vestal, within the short period of nine days, of three Slave Vessels—having on board 1256 Africans. The Phœnix, which was one of them, arrived here on Thursday, with Despatches to Vice Admiral Sir PETER HALKETT, and on Saturday morning sailed for Sierra Leone, where a Court of Admiralty, we understand, is established, the jurisdiction of which particularly extends to captured Vessels of her description. It is a melancholy reflection, that after the noble example set by England, and the immense sacrifice made by her in abolishing Slavery throughout her West India Dependencies, in devoting a portion of her maritime force in checking it, and in exerting her influence with other Nations towards more fully accomplishing the object, that the cruel and horrid traffic should still extensively, we fear, be carried on, and that Spain and Portugal should still protect the vile wretches engaged in it from any other retributive justice and punishment than the loss of property.—*Royal Gazette.*

GRENADA.

From the St. George's Chronicle, Oct. 1.

Since our last publication, the Africans, whose arrival we then announced, have began already to exhibit a considerably improved appearance; they seem, in general, to be in a pretty good state of health, one female only having died since their landing, and she was in an advanced state of disease at the time of capture: they also seem to enjoy a high flow of animal spirits, the natural consequence of their fortunate change of destination, a circumstance which they have been taught clearly to comprehend. Forty of them have already augmented the ranks of the 1st West India Regiment, and Guardians have been appointed for the remainder by the Court of Chancery. We have personally visited the "Negrinha," and find her to be altogether a vessel of very inferior description to be employed in a trade so hazardous—the space allotted for the reception of her cargo of human flesh, affords an area not exceeding 1600 superficial feet, or not quite five feet for each individual; the height from this area to the deck is barely two feet, and when to this limited space we add that no access could be had to the deck during the night, but that the accumulated filth of so numerous a body of people was daily washed into the vessel's hold, some idea may be formed of the effluvia thence generated; how a voyage across the Atlantic, under the scorching rays of a vertical sun by day, and so confined by night, could be performed with so trifling a loss of life, appears to us to be little less than miraculous.

"*Another—and another still succeeds.*"

Scarcely had the ink ceased to flow from our pen, when, on Thursday morning, we described in the distant offing three sail of vessels; the flag at the main-royal-mast-head of the larger, announced her to be His Majesty's Ship "Vestal," and that her cruise, on which she sailed on the 24th, in pursuit of a suspicious vessel had resulted in the capture, not of one, but *two* other slavers, and the discharge of eight guns in succession, proclaimed the number on board of both to be 800 or thereabouts. From one of the officers, we learn, that the "Vestal" did not get sight of the vessel of which she went in pursuit, after running 120 miles to the N. W., when, returning to the port, at day-light on the 28th, the "Vestal" being about 16 miles to the Southward of Point Salines, descried a sail 8 or 10 miles to the S. W. with which she came up after an interesting chase of four hours;—the chase proved to be to the northward. At sun-set, another suspicious vessel was just in sight from the frigate's deck, running down from the Eastward; as soon as it became dark, the "Vestal" tacked to intercept her—this was effected at half past eight o'clock, and the "Phœnix" Portuguese Brigantine was taken with 486 Africans on board; the original number was 516, of whom 32 died on the passage. The frigate, and her two prizes, came to anchor in the bay on Thursday noon. The "Empresa," after watering, sailed for the Havana. The "Phœnix" is now in the Careenage, and her cargo will be landed as soon as proper accommodation can be procured. Both of these vessels are of a very superior construction, and appear to possess every requisite to constitute them fast sailers. The "Negrinha" has been refitted, and will proceed next week, in company with the "Phœnix" to Sierra Leone, for adjudication.

Here we have an instance, within our personal observation, of no fewer than 1256 of our fellow-creatures redeemed from a worse than Egyptian bondage, through the instrumentality of a single vessel, within the limited space of only eight days! We question whether the records of this particular portion of British naval history can furnish a parallel; certain it is, we know of none. To Captain JONES, his officers and ship's company, the British public are indebted, the cause of humanity is indebted; but, oh! how vast the inculculable debt of gratitude due to them by the at once unfortunate and fortunate beings, who reap the immediate fruits of their vigilance—the enjoyment of perfect freedom. Surely the fervent voice of prayer of these sable sons of Africa, and their most remote posterity, will be lifted up to the throne of the Most High, in gratitude for the benefits which have thus been providentially conferred upon them;—their minds, their hearts, their understandings may be so directed as to enable them to lift up that voice, is a wish in which we, in common with every other member of the human family, should freely indulge.

We are highly gratified to learn, that several ladies have materially contributed to their comfort, by furnishing them with pipes, tobacco, and various articles of clothing.—Messrs. Clarke and Challenor, of His Majesty's Customs, have also been unremitting in their endeavours to render their situation as agreeable as circumstances will admit. A confidential and experienced person has been appointed Superintendant; and it is but justice to say that he has been most assiduous in the discharge of his duties.

There is much cause to regret that the existing treaty with Spain renders the destination of the "Empresa" unavoidable; the impunity with which that nation has heretofore infringed that treaty, affords but too good grounds to authorize the belief that she will be disposed to pursue a similar line of conduct for the future.

By a strange coincidence of circumstances, two of the crew of the first Guinea-man, captured by the "Vestal," during the last year, constituted a part of the "Empresa,"—a perseverance in iniquity not without precedent in the more elevated ranks of life.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1836.

Dreadful Calamity!—Steamer Royal Tar destroyed by Fire!—Thirty-one lives lost!

The above most melancholy intelligence was brought to the City early on Saturday morning last, by Captain REED, who with several of the Crew of the late Steamer Royal Tar, arrived from Eastport in the schooner Ploughboy. Never before, we may safely say, have our citizens experienced so unexpected & tremendous a shock as was caused by the news of this awful calamity,—it arrested the attention and excited the most sympathetic feelings of every person, of all ages and conditions in life. Deep and universal regret for our unfortunate fellow creatures whose lives were so suddenly snatched away, was depicted in every countenance and flowed from every heart; as well as strong sympathy on behalf of the survivors for the very severe loss they have sustained and hardships they experienced in their perilous situation.

From conversation with Capt. Reed, we have gathered the following particulars of the melancholy catastrophe, which we lay before our readers.

The Steamer, having on board the Menagerie, consisting of the animals lately exhibited in this Province, with six horses and the large Omnibus, all on deck; and also 71 passengers, and crew of 21, amounting in all to 92 persons, left the harbour of St. John, bound for Eastport and Portland, on Friday the 21st October, at 11 A. M. The Boat left Eastport the same evening, but it blowing hard from the westward they put into Little River. The gale continuing, the Boat remained at her anchorage until Monday afternoon, when they left. That there being a very heavy sea outside, and the wind still from the westward, they put into Machias Bay and again anchored. At 12 o'clock the same night, the wind shifted to the north west, when they left and again proceeded. At 1 A. M. it commenced blowing hard from the N. W. but nothing material occurred until half-past 1 P. M. on Tuesday, when the Engineer reported to Captain Reed, that the water had become *too low* in the boilers, (not that the boilers were *dry*, as stated by Mr. Patten.) The engine was stopped, the safety valves opened, and the boat brought to anchor instantly, about 1½ miles from the Fox Islands, Penobscot Bay, when the fires were extinguished in the furnaces by the order and in presence of Capt. Reed, and to all appearance effectually. The force-pump was then set in motion to fill the boilers, but in about half an hour the vessel was discovered to be on fire, directly over the boilers, under deck. The fire-hose was immediately screwed on to the force-pump, but in about five minutes the men were driven off by the intense heat and smoke. Owing to the dryness of the deck, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity, rolling up the scuttles of the engine room. It being evident that the fire could not be subdued, and that the steamer must be abandoned to her fate, Captain Reed lowered away the stern boat and got into it, with two men, while at the same moment the quarter boat was lowered and 16 persons got into her, the cable was slipped, the jib and mainsail set, and the steamer wore round to run for the nearest land. Both boats pulled from the vessel, when J. T. Sherwood, Esq. British Consul at Portland, James H. Fowler, Esq. of this city, and a man belonging to the Caravan, jumped overboard and were picked up by Capt. Reed. The quarter boat was put before the wind and ran for an Island 5 or 6 miles distant, while Capt. Reed lay to in the stern boat a short distance to windward of the steamer. She then presented an awful spectacle, the Passengers and Crew being driven to either end, and the elephant loose on deck. The shrieks and screams of those on board are represented to have been most appalling, and the whole scene terrific in the highest degree.

In about half an hour a schooner was discovered bearing down, which proved to be the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Veto*, Captain Howland Dyer, of Castine.—Capt. Reed boarded her and they ran down to the steamer, when the Cutter hove to, and Capt. R. in the small boat with two seamen, succeeded, not without great hazard and difficulty, in saving 40 more persons, whom he placed on board the Cutter, at several trips.

In going alongside the steamer each time, there was great danger from the rush made for the boat, and the fear of the elephant jumping over, which he at last did, when several persons, who were hanging over the bows by a raft, were drowned. Six horses and two camels had previously been thrown overboard; two of the horses were seen to land, but the fate of the rest and the camels and elephant are not known. The other animals were either burned or suffocated in their cages.

When the last survivor had been taken off the burning wreck, it had drifted 5 or 6 miles from its first position. It had become a mere shell, being one sheet of flame from stem to stern, without any of the deck or beams to be seen, both masts and funnel gone, driving directly out to sea. The Cutter having sailed round the wreck to ascertain if any person had been left, made sail for the Isle of Holt, but had much difficulty in reaching it from the violence of the wind. The Passengers and Crew of the steamer were landed about 7 P. M. and received with the greatest kindness by the inhabitants, who treated them with exceeding attention and hospitality during that day. The [illegible] distinctly [illegible] On the arrival of the Cutter at the Isle of Holt, it was found that the quarter-boat, with the 16 persons, had landed there previously in safety.

Every article of baggage and the letter bag were lost, no person saving more than what he stood in. A number of trunks and portmanteaus were thrown overboard, but none had been recovered.

The Revenue Cutter was a very small vessel of the burthen of about 40 tons only, with two boats, neither of them of any service, from their small size. Great praise must be given to William Brown, the steward, and the men in the boat for their very great exertions during nearly four hours in saving the lives of passengers, under the most trying circumstances, and in situation of great peril.

LOST.

Cabin Passengers.—Mr. Price, of St. John River; Mr. Siller, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Ryan, and a boy, of the Caravan.—5.

Forward Passengers.—Matty Smith; Peggy Corhlan; Mary Caton; Charles Curtain, wife and child; Margaret Martin; Margaret Hogan, and child; Thomas Mahoney; Dennis O'Brien; Margaret Hickey; Fanny Martin; John Hogan; Eliza Hogan; and eight children.—23.

Crew.—Charles Ford, and John Day, Seamen; Margaret Watts, Stewardess.—3. *Total lost,*—31.

SAVED.

Cabin Passengers.—Mrs. Linton; Capt. Edward Waite; Capt. John Hammond; Messrs. J. T. Sherwood, M'Gincher, Ring, S. Patten, A. Garrison, J. Ansley, J. H. Fowler, H. H. Fuller, A. Fuller, C. Fuller, Wheeler, W. A. Kipp, Marmon, Lowrey, J. Hetherby, Stevens, Layton, Carson, Burges, Hodges, Ganson, Willoughway, Potter, G. Eaton, Harrison, Murphy.

Forward Passengers.—Mary Donough; Owen Dakerley; Mary Muldoom; John Martin; Pat Moor; Mic Moor; Mic Doolin; John Dovlin; Edward Hogan; Mic Mahony; Wm. Margarow; Richard Hensall; John Triner.

Crew.—Thomas Reed, Master; Mr. Atkins, Pilot; Francis Black, Mate; N. Marshall, Engineer; J. Kehoe, second do.; W. G. Brown, Steward; W. Conner, and D. Williams, Cooks; H. Luff, J. Northeway, and Owen Atkins, Seamen; Mic Kehoe, H. Blaney, Mic M'Fadyan, and D. M'Intyre, Firemen; Pat Daly, J. M'Elvey, and W. Noggins, Cabin Boys.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by James H. Fowler, Esq. dated

"*Isle of Holt, October* 26, 1836.

"This will be handed you by Captain Reed, who proceeds with all possible dispatch for St. John, and to him I must refer you for the particulars of the melancholy loss of the Royal Tar. She was discovered to be on fire yesterday (Tuesday) about half-past one P. M. during a heavy gale of wind from N. W. and sad to relate, as nearly as can be computed from 20 to 30 persons have perished. The first intimation I had was from a gentleman who came and whispered in my ear that the Boat was on fire. I immediately ran on deck, and the first object which struck me was the flames issuing through the gratings in the main-deck. On glancing to leeward I saw one of the boats full of people a short distance off. The next moment I saw Capt. Reed with two others in the other boat, a little to windward. At this trying moment he called to me, and a few minutes after dropped the boat astern about three rods from the steamer, and feeling assured that his attention was fixed on me I sprung overboard from the quarter, and swam for the boat. Although I had all my clothes on, and the sea very rough, I providentially succeeded in reaching the boat, and we immediately after picked up Mr. Sherwood, the British Consul at Portland, and a man belonging to the Caravan, both of whom had let themselves down by the davit-falls, and were swimming for the boat. We then pulled to windward a short distance, and by this time the flames were bursting out in all parts of the Royal Tar. The small spaces forward and aft, which the fire had not yet reached, were crowded with the unfortunate half-frantic beings remaining on board, with no other prospect but immediate death before them—shrieking for help which it was utterly impossible to render them, for had we approached with the boat to the rescue of the few more which it might possibly have carried, it would doubtless have been sunk by the simultaneous rush made into it. A few minutes after, a small vessel was discovered running down for us, and soon came alongside, when Capt. Reed, in the most cool and determined manner persevered in his humane exertions until he succeeded with this one boat in bringing all that remained alive on board the Cutter; (for such the small vessel proved to be).—The unfortunate persons who perished were 4 or 5 belonging to the Caravan, three belonging to the Steamer, and the rest deck passengers, whose number cannot be ascertained. The elephant and horses took to the water and *possibly* reached the shore. We left the wreck a mass of flame about sundown, and succeeded in reaching a harbour at this Island, where we receive all the hospitality our immediate necessities require. I have lost *the whole* of my effects on board, with the exception of what I have on, which is my worst—and I am in fact without a coat. I shall proceed to Portland the first change of wind and endeavour to refit. I can never forget the kind solicitude with which Capt. Reed seemed to watch over my fate. He called me several times before I committed myself to the sea, and had I not been assured that his attention was fixed on me I should not have dared to make the hazardous experiment. Had I remained on board God only knows what the result might have been, and I hope none of my friends will ever forget his kind and brotherly treatment; next to Providence, I owe my life to him."

All the accounts which have reached us concur in giving unqualified praise to Capt. Reed, for his exceeding coolness, energy and activity under the most trying circumstances, and throughout a scene of horror seldom equalled. His determination in keeping off the small boat and thus preventing its being sunk by the general struggle to reach it, was eventually the means of saving a great number of lives which would otherwise have been lost.

While we deeply deplore this distressing calamity, and sympathize with the friends of those who have met an untimely fate, yet we cannot help feeling thankful that so many have been saved. Had the fire occurred in the night or at a greater distance from land, few, if any, would have survived to tell the tale.

We cannot withhold the remark, that had the persons in the *other* boat performed an equally noble part, how many of those who now sleep the sleep of death, might not have been rescued from their horrid and melancholy fate?

WE, the undersigned, being part of the surviving Passengers saved from the Steam Packet *Royal Tar*, at the time she was destroyed by Fire, on her passage from St. John to Portland, hereby tender our grateful thanks to Captain THOMAS REED, Master of said Steam Boat, for his extraordinary exertions and perseverance in saving the lives of his passengers, while in such imminent danger, while the said boat was on fire: the wind blowing a severe gale at the time, and Capt. R. having but one of her small boats left, it was with great difficulty and hazard that he succeeded in saving so many of his passengers from the burning vessel, and conveying them on board the Castine Cutter, which fortunately came to our assistance.

Capt. E. WAITE,	J. T. SHERWOOD,
J. H. FOWLER,	GEORGE EATON,
S. PATTEN,	JOHN ANSLEY,
A GARRISON,	H. H. FULLER,
A. R. FULLER,	JAMES HETHERBY,
E. N. RAHLMAN,	WM. A. KIPP,
C. FULLER.	

Isle of Haut, October 26, 1836.

THOMAS REED, Master of the late Steamer *Royal Tar*, begs to tender his sincere thanks to Captain HOWLAND DYER, commanding the United States Cutter *Veto*, and his Crew, for their great exertions in saving the survivors from the Steamer, when on fire in Penobscot Bay, on the 25th October; and also to Capt. William Barter, Capt. George Kimbal, Capt. William Yeaton, Mr. Nathan Sawyer, Mr. Samuel Turner, Mr. Eben Sawyer, and Mr. William Staples, all inhabitants of the Isle of Haut, for their humane attention to the sufferers.

St. John, N. B., 29th October, 1836.

THOMAS REED, Master of the late Steamer *Royal Tar*, begs to return his sincere and grateful thanks to —— MASE, Esquire, Collector of Customs at Eastport, for his polite and gentlemanly offering Crew of the Steamer from Eastport to St. John; and to the several Officers of Customs, for their kind offers of their services. Also, to the Merchants and others, for their kind offers of aid and assistance to him and his crew, in their destitute situation.

St. John, 29th October, 1836.

From the Courier of Saturday.

Nearly all those who perished were strangers in a strange land, far from their homes and kindred. While we commiserate with their friends and families, we cannot help noticing a peculiar circumstance in the case of Capt. Reed, which renders his return to his home, at this moment, doubly afflicting. Since he left his family a week since, one of his children, a fine boy, seven years old, was taken suddenly ill, and died after an illness of only forty-eight hours;—and to his personal and pecuniary sufferings, is thus added a far greater pang, that of beholding one of his off-spring sleeping the sleep of death!

The Royal Tar was a new vessel of 400 tons, and had been fitted up at a great expense, having cost about £10,000. She was owned as follows: one half by Mr. John Hammond, and the other half equally between Mr. D. J. M'Laughlin and Messrs. Mackay, Brothers & Co. of this City. We understand she was not insured. The loss, therefore, to these enterprising gentlemen must be very great. We learn that there were large amounts in specie and bills on board, belonging to different persons, besides the expensive Menagerie establishment, &c. The whole loss, therefore, cannot be far short of £25,000.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—We learn this morning that several of our spirited Merchants are about to form a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of replacing the Royal Tar, and that it is their intention, if possible, to purchase a first rate boat in England, and bring her out in the Spring. We sincerely rejoice at this, and trust we shall see Capt. Reed once more afloat in a gallant Steamer.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

MR. CAMERON,—Permit me through the medium of your paper, to urge the necessity of a Public Meeting being immediately got up, (say To-morrow evening, at Nethery's) for the purpose of making public resolutions, or other testimonials of approbation of the conduct of those individuals who particularly distinguished themselves at the late catastrophe of the *Royal Tar* steamer.—And also, to consider the necessity of a Joint Stock Company being *immediately* formed to put a new Boat on the line now vacant, provided the former Proprietors do not intend to do so. Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Tuesday, November 1.

We learn that the River for 12 or 14 miles below Fredericton, was so strongly frozen over yesterday morning, that the steamer Fredericton had difficulty in forcing her way through it, and passengers from some of the settlements found great trouble in getting on board. The ice was about three quarters of an inch thick.

The Upper Canada Legislature is to meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday next the 8th inst.

Severe snow storms were experienced at Quebec, Montreal, and other parts of Canada, &c. from the 10th to the 15th October.

Quebec is at present infested with gangs of thieves and murderers, who nightly commit the most audacious depredations on private property, and frequently bruise and murder unoffending persons in the streets. We have extracted a few of the particulars.

The gross amount of Customs revenue collected in England in 1835, was £19,614,979; in Ireland, £2,016,149; in Scotland, £1,529,810—each country exhibiting a large increase over the preceding year. England has 74 ports, Scotland 21, and Ireland 15.—The revenue collected at London was £11,773,000; Liverpool £4,273,000; Bristol, £1,177,000, &c.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—At the request of several gentlemen desirous of information on the subject of the "*Bank of British North America,*" Mr. CARTER attended a large and respectable meeting of applicants for Stock, and others, at Nethery's, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of explaining the nature and intention of this Institution.—We learn that the Gentlemen present were very much gratified with the clear and lucid manner in which Mr. Carter explained the various benefits likely to flow from the establishment of a Branch in this City.—*City Gazette.*

Mr. Carter proceeded to Fredericton this morning, on his route to Canada, via Bangor and New-York.

CORPORATION PROPERTY.—On Friday, a part of the Corporation Property in Carleton, lying between Sand Point and Negro Point, was leased at Auction for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate annual rent of £120 1s. 3d. The block in which the Pest House is situated, containing five lots, and four of the adjacent lots were reserved for Hospital Grounds. The portion leased consisted of ninety-five lots.—*Courier.*

LAUNCHED, on Thursday last, from the Ship Yard of Mr. John Owens, in Portland, a Ship of 678 tons, owned by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, and named the "*Atlantic.*" She is a noble looking vessel, and her materials and workmanship, having been under the personal inspection of Mr. Owens during the time she was building, is a sufficient guarantee of their being first rate.—*Ib.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Edward B. Chandler, Esquire, a Member of the Legislative Council of this Province.

Charles Drury, Esquire, to be Register of Deeds and Wills, for the City and County of Saint John.—*Royal Gazette.*

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 7th Wm. 4th.

Stephen Miller, and Richard Marshall Clarke, Esquires, Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Samuel Denny Street, A. B., Gent., having produced the requisite Certificates, is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*Lunenburg, Oct.* 6.—We understand that at Digby, on Sunday the 25th ult. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, admitted the Rev. W. H. Snyder, missionary at Weymouth, and the Rev. Henry Jarvis, of New Brunswick, to the holy order of Priesthood.

BISHOP'S MOVEMENTS.—A late number of our paper, contained notices of his Lordship's visitation in the most eastern parts of the Province, and to-day we give tidings of his 'care of the churches' in the extreme West. Since the ordination at Digby, we understand he has consecrated a 'church in the wilderness,' in Dalhousie settlement, parish of Annapolis, a service performed in the midst of a storm of wind and rain, to which his Lordship was exposed, in a ride of about fifty miles, over roads which we imagine are none of the best. On Friday last the Bishop was at Windsor, on his way to Halifax, and we believe is expected to be again at Aylesford this week.—*Col. Churchman.*

RICHIBUCTO.—We are extremely happy at all times to be able to announce the extension of Religious observances, and the increase of accredited Ministers of the Gospel in our infant community; and as we consider part of ourselves the inhabitants of the sister counties, we rejoice in all things which redound to their happiness and prosperity—more particularly in those which contribute to their spiritual comfort and future welfare. The congregation connected with the Church of England, at Richibucto, have for many years been struggling with complicated difficulties, rendered the more intolerable by ceaseless distractions. The Lord Bishop last summer paid a visit to that place, and we are led to expect from the result which we have now to communicate, that His Lordship commiserated the situation of the people under his pastoral charge, and determined to apply as soon as practicable a remedy. The week before last the Rev. *Henry James Jarvis,* A. M. a native of this Province, and a graduate of our University, arrived at Richibucto, accompanied by the Rev. John Black, Rector of Sackville, with a letter from the Bishop, announcing to the inhabitants that his Lordship had been pleased to nominate him Rector of that Parish, and the Missionary of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. An event so long and so ardently prayed for, but so little expected, excited the highest feelings of satisfaction; and when the fervour of earnest hopes that the appointment would prove as salutary as the warmest friends of the Church and of Religion could desire.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—On Wednesday, the 12th instant, the Gentlemen of Campbellton, gave a dinner to the Honorable A. E. BOTSFORD, one of His Majesty's Legislative Councillors, at the Dalhousie Hotel, as a tribute of respect and attention to that Honorable

☞ A SERMON will be preached, with the Divine permission, at Grace Church, Portland, on Sunday evening next, by the Rev. A. Harrison, and a Collection taken up towards aiding the Vestry to liquidate debts pressing upon them expenses incurred during the past year.

The sittings in this Church being entirely free, that the poor may have the Gospel preached to them, it has no regular income from any source whatever, and is therefore wholly dependent for support on voluntary contributions.

1st Nov.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. A. Wilson, Mr. Wm. Forsyth to Miss Jane Richey, both of this city.

In the Parish of Sussex, on the 1st ult. by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Matthew McLeod to Miss Deborah Haney.—On the 20th ult., by the same, Mr. Thomas C. Sharp, Surgeon, to Julia Ann, eldest daughter of John Barbarie, Esq., all of that place.

At Fredericton, on Thursday even, the 20th ult., by the Ven. Archdeacon Coster, Mr. Edward Dwen, Sergeant Major 43d Regt., to the eldest daughter of Mr. Donald McLeod, of that town.

In Saint Stephen, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Mr. John Campbell, to Miss Martha Ann, daughter of Samuel Stewart, Esq.

At Granville, on the 24 ult. by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Samuel Johnson, to Miss Charlotte Pyke, both late of Halifax.

DIED,

On the 2d ult., Mrs. Catherine Stobo, wife of Capt. John Stobo, aged 36 years.

On Monday se'nnight, Mary, widow of the late Dr. C. L. Gunther, of Fredericton, aged 68 years.

On Thursday last, Emeline, aged 2 years and 7 months, second daughter of Capt. G. W. Andrews.

At Fredericton, on Monday se'nnight, after a lingering illness, Mr. Walter Smith, aged 26 years.

At Annapolis, Capt. N. Stone, on the 14th ult., Anthony Hannan, Esquire, a native of Ireland, aged 57 years. He was an upright, independent Magistrate, and an honest man.

At Wilmot, on the 30th Sept., Mr. Isaac Landers, in the 66th year of his age, formerly an inhabitant of Yarmouth,—much respected.

At Clare, on the 7th ult., Ann Le Blanc, widow of Amand Melanson, in the 92d year of her age,—mother, grandmother, great-grandmother of nearly four hundred children, grand children, and great grand children, settled among the French Acadians in Clare and Argyle.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED,

505. *Tuesday*, sch'r Irene, Doane, Halifax,—Lockhart & Crane, sugar, &c.
506. *Friday*, brig Hope, Moore, Ballyshannon,—J. Wishart, passengers.
507. *Saturday*, sch'r Ploughboy, Ferris, Eastport,—passengers.
508. *Sunday*, ship Clifton, Havelock, Cork, 41—W. M'Cannon, ballast.
509. Liverpool, Johnston, Liverpool, 44—E. Barlow & Sons, goods.
510. Brig P. I. Nevius, Brown, Turk's Island, 15—D. & P. Hatfield, sugar and salt.—Left sch'r Jennet Grant, Simpson, of St. Stephens, for New-York, in 2 days; sch'r Myrtle, of and for Halifax, to sail in 3 days.
511. Clorinda, Walker, St. Kitts, 21—S. Gould, salt.
512. *Monday*, brig James, Miller, Nassau, 16—John Wishart, salt, hides, mahogany, &c.
513. Sch'r Caroline, Broad, Philadelphia, 12—to order, ballast.
514. Sable, Hammond, Halifax, 15—Ratchford & Lugrin, assorted cargo.

CLEARED,

Ship Lord Byron, Currie, Port Glasgow, timber.
Mary, Brown, Hull, timber and deals.
Pearl, Fletcher, Bristol, timber.
Brig Mary Ann, Eills, Cork, timber.
Spruce, M'Ferran, Londonderry, timber, &c.
Sch'r Mary Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Eastport, plaster and passengers.
Jane, Woodcock, St. Mary's, (Africa,) assorted cargo.
Perseverance, Appleby, Boston, fish.
Hebe, Griffin, Philadelphia, plaster.

Spoken—Lat. 21 [illegible] Andrews, on the 24 Oct. in long. 43, lat. 46, 11, ship Victoria, from Liverpool, for Quebec, out 23 days.

Sch'r Thistle, Best, hence, at Philadelphia, on the 18th ult.—had thrown part of her cargo overboard in a gale of wind.

Brig Nonpareil, Champion, hence, for Quebec, put into Pictou on the 17th ult., and would return direct to this port with a cargo of coals.

Quebec, Oct. 7.—*Arrived*, ship Chieftain, M'Bride, Greenock.—8th, Rankin, Ritchie, Hull.—9th, Chester, Tait, Liverpool; Evergreen, Moran, Hull. 10th, Shelmalere, Connor, Wexford; Charlotte, Fisher, Liverpool; Quebec, Baxter, Hull.—11th, Sultana, M'Auley, New-York.—12th, Amy, Crowell, Philadelphia; Ant. Pye, London; Venus, Butters, Dublin.—*Cleared*, 6th, Sir Robert H. Dick, Tear, Hull.—11th, Bee, Allan, Port Glasgow; Wolfe's Cove, Hamilton, do.—12th, Carlton, Murray, do.—13th, Edmond, Strang, Liverpool.

The barque Salus brought up twelve seamen and the master of the brig Alies, from Drogheda, for Quebec, lost on the 25th August.

Barque Mary Ford, was wrecked forty-five miles below Quebec, previous to the 8th ult.

Barque Malvina, from London, and brig Adventurer, from Liverpool, for Montreal, were ashore at Mille Vaches. The Adventurer lost her rudder, makes much water, part of her keel her cargo; was not expected to be got off.

Comparative statement of arrivals, &c. at the port of Quebec, to the 13th October, 1835-6:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1836	1110	331,092	27,475
1835	1054	303,552	11,394
Difference,	56	27,540	16,801

Two trips, 1836 173
" 1835 171

Notice to Pewholders.

THE Proprietors of PEWS in SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, are hereby requested to call on Mr. CHARLES M'LAUCHLAN, Treasurer, and settle for the Purchase Money, as also to pay the advance half-yearly Rent of same, to 1st May next.

☞ A number of GALLERY PEWS, remaining unsold may likewise be Purchased or Rented, on application to the Treasurer.

By Order of the Committee of Management.
JOHN WISHART, *Secretary.*

St. John, 1st November, 1836.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

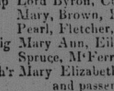
29th OCTOBER, 1836.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that GEORGE MURRAY, Esquire, has been appointed and will act as Cashier until further notice, at the Branch of this Bank established at Miramichi.

CHARLES WARD, PRESIDENT.

PASSENGERS

From the South of Ireland.



THOSE who wish to get their Friends out in the Spring from the South of IRELAND, by Vessels to sail from Cork, can engage for Passage, by applying from this date to the 1st January next, at the Office of

WILLIAM M'CANNON,
1st Nov. 1836. *South Market Wharf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are cautioned against crediting any of the Crew of the ship *Clifton*, under my command, as I will not be accountable for any debts which they may contract.

GEORGE HAVELOCK,
St. John, 31st Oct. 1836. *Master.*

STEAM MILLS

TO LET.

THE Subscribers offer to Lease from 1st November next, those valuable STEAM MILLS in the Parish of Portland, in complete order for grinding Grain or sawing Deals or Boards.

ALLEN OTTY,
I. L. BEDELL.

St. John, 25th October, 1836.

J. & H. KINNEAR

Have on hand, for Sale, 28th Oct., 1836:

25 CASES containing all kinds of STATIONERY,
100 casks assorted Glassware,
500 boxes assorted Window Glass,
30 crates assorted Earthenware,
1000 kegs White LEAD,
600 do. assorted Colored PAINTS,
20 hogsheads and barrels Linseed OIL,
1000 boxes Liverpool Yellow Soap,
50 do. superior scented Soaps,
200 do. London and Liverpool Mould Candles,
50 do. ditto Dipt ditto,
25 do. ditto Sperm Candles,
500 pieces Philadelphia Paper Hangings,
10 hogsheads Molasses; 5 hogsheads Sugar,
2 hogsheads Loaf Sugar,
50 barrels Day & Martin's Liquid and Paste Blacking,
15 tierces and half tierces RICE,
8 casks Saleratus; 25 dozen Corn Brooms,
20 tons assorted CORDAGE,
100 chests Congo and Bohea TEA,
100 casks Wrought Nails,
50 do. ditto Spikes and Cut Nails,
5 tons assorted Bolt Copper,
250 bolts half and Bleached Canvas,
3 tons Double Refined IRON,
1 do. White Rope; 5 do. Oakum,
3 chests Indigo; 250 sides Sole Leather,
500 sides Upper Leather,
50 boxes Fig Blue; 15 cases Pickles and Sauces,
120 Franklin, Cooking, and Canada Stoves,
200 barrels Canada FLOUR,
85 boxes and casks Raisins; 10 bags Almonds,
30 cases Men's Hats; 90 kegs Blacking Powder,
5 carroteels Currants; 6 barrels Saltpetre,
35 assorted Anchors and Chain Cables,
50 bags TOBACCO.

—ALSO—

Coal Tar, Malaga and Sherry Wine, Dried Apples, Mustard, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Arrowroot, Cigars, Bright Varnish, Vinegar, boxes best Hock,—with a great variety of other GOODS, suitable for the season, for sale at reasonable prices and liberal credit for approved paper.

CITY BANK STOCK.

10 SHARES of City Bank Stock for Sale on reasonable terms, as it is so unpopular in my opinion.

1st Nov. C. D. EVERITT.

BLANKETS, SLOPS, &c.

The subscribers have received on Consignment by late arrivals from Liverpool, the following—

BALES Winter Slops, Carpetings and Hearth Rugs, Rose and Fancy Point Blankets, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, Cotton Twist, Grey and White Shirtings, Blue and Brown Petersham, Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Red and White Flannels, Candlewick, Bedticks, Bombazetts, Morinos and Camlets, Checks and Brown Hollands.

Cases gilt and fancy Buttons, Sewing Silk and Twist, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Umbrellas, &c., Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sarsnets, Furniture Prints.

1st Nov. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

RUM and WINES.

Now landing for the subscriber:

30 PUNCHEONS High Proof JAMAICA RUM;
30 Quarter-casks Sicily Madeira WINE.

November 1. JOHN V. THURGAR.

ANTIGUA SUGAR.

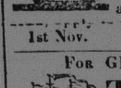
18 HOGSHEADS } Bright Antigua
6 Tierces } SUGAR;

Just received, and for sale low from the Wharf.

1st Nov. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FOR NEW-YORK,

To Sail on Thursday next, the 3d inst.



THE Fast Sailing Coppered Brig P. I. NEVIUS, BROWN, Master; will sail as above.—For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to the Master, on board, or

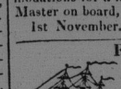
1st Nov. *D. & P. HATFIELD.*

FOR GREENOCK—DIRECT.

THE A 1 fast sailing copper fastened Ship SCOTIA, SAMUEL RISK, Commander; will sail for the above Port on Saturday the 12th inst. (wind and weather permitting,) has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers.—Apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of

1st November. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FOR BELFAST,



THE coppered Barque ROWENA, JOHN M'KINNELL, Master; will sail about the 21st November next, and can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers comfortably.

11th Oct. WM. DOUGAN.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

TWO Vessels of 150 to 200 Tons, to take Cargoes to a Port in Jamaica.

AND,

A Vessel adapted for bringing Square Timber from Peticodiac to this Port, for a few trips.

Oct. 15. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Just Published,

A TREATISE ON INFANT BAPTISM,

Shewing the Scriptural grounds and Historical evidence of that Ordinance; together with a brief exposition of the Baptismal offices of the Church of England.

By the Rev. James Robertson, A. M., Missionary from the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. Price 6s. 3d.

Printed at the Novascotian Office, Halifax, and for sale in this City at the store of Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, the Circulating Library, and at the different Book-stores. *October 25, 1836.*

"To the Members of the Church, and indeed to all who enter warmly into the controverted points, we should think it would be an attractive and useful volume. Its general tone is moderate and conciliatory—and whatever fault Mr. Robertson's opponents may find with his arguments, they cannot object to his style."—*Novascotian.*

"The work displays sound learning, and is written in an elegant style, worthy of the Divine and the scholar. To those who wish to trace the origin of the sect called Baptists, it will afford every historical information."—*Halifax Times.*

Flour, Bread, and Butter.

119 BARRELS Wheat FLOUR,
100 Bags Navy Bread,
30 Firkins and Tubs Prime BUTTER,
2000 Feet 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 GLASS,
15 Chests Congo TEA,
6 Barrels Bright SUGAR,
5 Kegs TOBACCO,
Handspikes, Oar Rafters, Mast Hoops & Hanks.

For sale at Market prices.

GEORGE M. BURNS,
25th October.—3† *South Market Wharf.*

APPLES, RICE, Tobacco, Brooms, &c.

Received per schooner RAY, *from New-York:*

100 BARRELS APPLES,
50 ditto Rye FLOUR,
10 kegs Tobacco, (superior quality,)
10 half-barrels Wine Biscuit,
10 quarter-barrels Wine Biscuit,
30 kegs Crackers,
10 dozen Corn Brooms.

Per schooner Frances, from Boston:

125 barrels Baldwin APPLES.

Per schooner Irene, from Halifax:

5 hogsheads Bright SUGAR,
7 barrels do. ditto.

For sale by LOCKHART & CRANE,
October 25. *North Market Wharf.*

CORN MEAL.—100 barrels Corn Meal, now landing ex schr *Frances*, from Boston, and for sale by [Oct. 22.] J. T. HANFORD.

Sales by Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF

Imported STOCK.

On WEDNESDAY *the 2d November, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber, on King's Square, the following valuable CATTLE, imported at the expense of the Province, for the purpose of improving the* STOCK *of the Country—viz.:*

ONE thorough bred Chesnut MARE,
One ditto dark Bay ditto,
15 BULLS of the short horned breed,
1 BULL of the Devonshire breed,
31 RAMS and 2 EWES of the Lincoln and Liecester or Dishley breed.

The Mares are most beautiful animals,—and the horned Stock and Sheep are of the most approved selections.

The whole will be disposed of in such lots as may best suit the convenience of those persons who may wish to purchase.

As it may be many years before such another opportunity occurs for the Farmer to improve his Stock, it is to be hoped that a good attendance will be given.

JAMES T. HANFORD,
St. John, 18th October, 1836. AUCTIONEER.

Public Sale of TEAS.

THE subscribers beg to acquaint those requiring a Winter Supply of GOOD TEAS, that a general assortment will be offered at their Warehouse, on or about the third day of November next, from the *British Colonial Tea Company's* Importation, per ship *Edmund*, recently arrived at Halifax from CANTON DIRECT.—Prices and terms will be made such as to merit the attention of persons in the trade, and the qualities will be found such as to insure a continuance of their custom.

☞ The particular day of Sale will be stated as soon as practicable.

RATCHFORD & LUGRIN,
25th October. *Agents.*

FALL GOODS.

Just received per ship Edward Thorne, *and for sale by the subscriber, at his Store,*

—No. 8, South Market Wharf—

40 BOXES Mould } CANDLES,
40 do. Dipt }
40 Ditto Wax Wicks ditto,
100 kegs White Lead; 3 hhds. Linseed Oil,
1 barrel Putty, in bladders,
50 chests Congo TEA; 4 cases Beaver HATS,
20 kegs superfine Mustard; 4 boxes Starch.
9 dozen Paint Brushes; 25 barrels Coal Tar,
25 Crates well assorted *EARTHENWARE*,
50 boxes Yellow SOAP,
25 tons Bolt IRON, assorted from ⅝ to 1½ inch,
20 do. square ditto, assorted,
1 ton COPPER, assorted from ⅝ to 1½ inch,
3 kegs 6 and 7 inch Composition Spikes,
1 keg Clinch Rings,
7 x 9, 8 x 10, & 10 x 12 Crown Window Glass,
30 dozen 3-thread Sail Twine,
6 bales CANVAS, (best *Gourick's* bleached,)
1 bale Osnaburghs; 6 bales Cotton Warp,
2 bales Pilot Cloth; 2 do. Petersham,
3 do. dark Prints; 6 pieces Moleskin,
18 pcs. Apron Check; 400 dozen Cotton Reels,
9 pieces Red Flannel, 9 do. White do.
30 reams Pot and Foolscap Paper,
100 coils CORDAGE, 16 coils Bolt Rope,
5 do. White Rope,
13 Chain CABLES, 13 Iron stocked Anchors, &c.

—ALSO—

Per Glasgow, from Greenock:

4 Hhds. Refined Loaf Sugar.

October 18th. A. B. THORNE.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THIS is to caution all persons from trusting any of the Crew belonging to the Ship *Edward Thorne*, as I will pay no debts of their contracting.

ROBERT WYLIE,
Master of Ship Edward Thorne.

St. John, 17th Oct. 1836.

☞ FANCY GOODS. ☜

Per ship *Aid-de-Camp* from LONDON, just received,

A SUPERB assortment of FANCY GOODS, comprising *Rosewood* DRESSING CASES, WORK-BOXES, NETTING-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, &c.; China Chimney Ornaments, *various; Hair, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, Curl,* and *Cloth* BRUSHES; Perfumed SOAPS; Pomatum, Bear's Grease, Circassian Cream, &c.; Dressing and Pocket *Combs*; FRENCH Polished Pocket MIRRORS; Pocket Books, Memorandum Cases, Embossed Blotters, Ink-stands, Ink-boxes, Crayons, FLUTES, FIFES, *Camel-hair-pencils*, Watch-stands, Court-plaister, *Tea-urn-Pin-Cushions*, French Prints, Chinese BELLOWS; DISSECTED MAPS and CHILDREN'S GAMES, *Bell Corals* and *Coral Necklaces*; Smelling Salts, Patent Corkscrews, Cedar Matches; PERCUSSION CAPS; Cigar-Cases; BACKGAMMON BOARDS and CHESS-MEN; Miniature Frames, Transparent Slates; with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. For sale by

GEORGE BLATCH,
Bookseller, Stationer, &c.

Who has for sale, (lately received per brig *Pink*, from LONDON,)

2 *Patent Piccolo* PIANOFORTES, by WORNUM, *Patentee*; and 3 *complete Sets* Extra STRINGS for Do.; *Tuning Hammers and Forks.*—N. B. The pre-eminent superiority of the PICCOLO *Pianofortes* over all others, in *adaptation to this climate* and *retention of tune*, is now abundantly proved by the many Instruments imported by G. B. during the last few years, and which can be confidently referred to, in *both these Provinces*, as having given the utmost satisfaction.

Market Square, St. John,
October 11th, 1836.

TIMBER.

400 TONS White Pine Timber,
200 Tons Birch do.

For sale by *G. THOMAS.*
18th October.

FRESH TEA.

Received by the Elizabeth from Halifax:

A FEW Chests of the E. I. Company's fine Congo TEA, which is offered at a moderate price.

October 18. JAMES T. HANFORD.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscriber will receive Proposals from any persons desirous of Renting the whole of his HOUSE in Dock-street, for one year or more from 1st May next; each proposal to state distinctly what sum will be given for one year, as well as for a term of years.—This House is new and in good order, and will contain comfortably two families.—It has two good Stores, (one very large) underneath which are frost proof Cellars eight feet in depth, with a well of water therein, and Cellar Kitchen: There is also a small yard in the rear, and on one side a passage of ten feet.—He will also receive proposals for purchasing this property.

Proposals for renting will be received until 1st day of January, 1837; and for purchasing, until the 10th day of that month.—Further particulars may be known on application to

18th October, 1836. J. JOHNSTON.

Fancy-Store Boxes, &c.

THE subscribers have just received per brig *Clara* from Philadelphia.—Three Cases, containing an excellent assortment of *Fancy-Store BOXES*, &c. suitable for Muslins, Silks, Laces, all kinds of Millinery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Also—Ladies' BAND BOXES, Cap & Collar Boxes, and various other kinds.

☞ Fancy Good Merchants would do well to get an assortment of the above Boxes, as they would find them very convenient, and also preserve their Goods from being injured by smoke or dust during the Winter.

L. & S. K. FOSTER.
October 4th, 1836.

New and Cheap Goods.

Per late Arrivals from Great Britain, the subscriber has received a part of his FALL SUPPLY,—*viz.:*

100 PIECES colored and black Merinos,
90 do. 6-4 ditto ditto,
10 pieces 6-4 ditto, Jacquard,
50 do. colored and black Bombazetts,
20 do. blue and brown Camblets,
10 do. Scotch Tartan, green and scarlet,
30 dozen Gentlemen's Fur Caps,
20 do. Scotch Caps,
10 ends blue and brown Petershams,
10 do. do. Pilot Cloths,
10 do. do. Flushings,
10 do. Fashionable Winter Vestings,
12 do. Cassimere Buckskin, new style,
100 Coils CORDAGE,
70 quarter-barrels Coarse and Fine Powder,
16 dozen Thomson's Screw Augers, ½ to 2 inch,
10 barrels Pearl Barley; 5 do. Split Peas.

—IN STORE—

Grey, white and printed Cottons, cotton Yarn, a good assortment of Cutlery and Hardware, 50 chests Congo TEA; Lorillard's, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff; kegs No. 1 Tobacco; Brooms; 10 brls. silver skinned Onions; 60 do. No. 1 Canso Herrings; Superfine and Rye FLOUR, yellow CORN, a few jars E. I. Preserved Ginger, and a good assortment of other articles suitable for this market—all of which will be sold at a small advance for prompt pay.

WILLIAM H. SCOVIL.

☞ The remainder of his Fall Stock is hourly expected. *25th October, 1836.*

Prince William Street, Oct. 25.

JAMES MALCOLM

Has received from London, Liverpool, and Clyde, by the Barlow, Edward Thorne, Royal Adelaide, *and* Glasgow, *part of his Autumn Supply of GROCERIES, comprising a pretty general assortment, selected with great care, to which he would respectfully solicit the attention of the public:*

1 CASE Fry's Chocolate and Cocoa,
5 cases mixed Pickles and Sauces,
20 hampers Cheshire, Gloster, Stilton, and Chedder CHEESE,
50 drums sultana Raisins; 30 baskets Denia do.,
50 boxes French Plums, 3 carroteels Currants,
30 cannisters assorted Confectionary,
10 boxes Sugar Candy; 10 do. Barley Sugar,
3 cases Citron, Orange, and Lemon Peel,
20 packages containing Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, and Ginger,
1 do. Italian Juice; 10 bags Split Peas,
1 package Mace, white Pepper, and Vermicelli,
10 bags black Pepper; 1 tierce Basket Salt,
25 boxes London Wax Candles,
25 do. Sperm ditto,
50 do. London Mould ditto, wax wick,
50 do. do. Dipped ditto, do.
150 do. L'pool Mould ditto, do.
150 do. do. Soap; 20 do. pale Scotch ditto,
10 do. white Scotch do.; 1 case mixed Pins,
50 boxes Poland Starch; 2 hhds. Scotch Barley,

And a variety of other articles suitable for the Trade.

In Store—lately received:

Imperial Gunpowder, Flower Pekoe, and fine Congo TEAS, direct from the E. I. Company's Warehouse, London: Mocha, Java, Jamaica, and St. Domingo COFFEE; refined and raw Sugars, Molasses, &c.—all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Molasses and Strong Rum.

The CARGO *of the brig* Gambia, *from Berbice,—consisting of:*

79 PUNCHEONS Molasses,
15 Puncheons and 1 hogshead High Proof RUM; 9 puncheons common do.

For sale low from the Wharf, by

October 22. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Cheap School Books & Stationery,

JUST RECEIVED.

WILLIAM L. AVERY, has received, an assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c.; Prayer Books, plain and gilt; Missals; Kirk Psalm Books; which he will sell at reduced prices. Also, RULED PAPER, for Ledgers, Journals, Day and Letter Books; Copying Paper, &c. which can be made up at the shortest notice. Likewise, an assortment of Binding Material.

W. L. A. returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit their future patronage.

October 14.—4†

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Prince William-Street,

JUST received, per ship Aid-de-Camp from London,—Eight Cases of

STATIONERY, BOOKS, &C.

Also, a fresh supply of BOOKS for the use of the Library. A. R. TRURO.

October 18.

RECEIVED

Per ST. PATRICK, *Breen, Master, from Liverpool:*

27 CASKS Wrought NAILS; 15 do. 4dy. Cut ditto; 10 pieces Petersham; 10 do. drab and blue Pilot Cloths; 10 do. Padding; 50 do. White Flannels; 60 do. Red ditto; 100 pairs 8, 9, and 10-4 Blankets; 20 pairs 12-4 ditto; 3 pieces Point ditto; 80 do. Merinos, assorted colors; 20 do. Cotton Bed Tick; 50 do. dark Prints, assorted; 80 do. Grey Shirting; 50 do. White ditto; 30 dozen long Drawers; 6 do. short ditto; 16 do. Guernsey Frocks; 10 pieces striped Cotton; 10 dozen Comforters; 6 do drab Monkey Jackets; 4 do. Pea do.; 6 do. blue and drab Flushing Trowsers.

15th October. *JAMES OTTY.*

City Bank Notice.

THE CITY BANK in Princess-street, is now open for the transaction of business.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DISCOUNT DAYS,—*Mondays and Thursdays.*

☞ Bills or Notes for Discount must be lodged at the Bank on Saturdays and Wednesdays, before 3 o'clock.

*** EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND bought and sold, and TREASURY WARRANTS negotiated.

JOHN V. THURGAR, PRESIDENT.

St. John, October 1, 1836.

STOCK BROKING.

THE subscriber being disposed to attend to business of the above description, begs to announce the same to the public, and to tender his services both in the sale and purchase of Stocks.

4th October, 1836. D. JORDAN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO VESSELS from 95 to 120 Tons, ready to receive Cargoes,—to carry well for their tonnage.

Apply to

WILLIAM M'CANNON,
South Market Wharf.

WHO HAS FOR SALE:

60 barrels PORK; 55 kegs BUTTER,
350 quintals COD FISH,
130 do. Pollock; 20 do. Haddock,
120 kegs PAINT, (White Lead, Green, & Black,)
100 pairs Rose and Whitney BLANKETS,
Casks Linseed OIL; Round and Flat IRON,
TEAS, Cordage, Wheat and Rye FLOUR,
PITCH, TAR, &c. &c.

11th October, 1836.—5†

Teas, Teas!—Fresh Teas!

By the sch'r Elizabeth, Vaughan, master,

FROM the Ware House of the Agent to the Hon. East India Company, Halifax, the balance of JUNE purchase.—consisting of, Hyson, Souchong, Congou, and Bohea, in large and small packages—which are offered for sale at a small advance for Cash, or for approved endorsed Notes at Four, Eight, or Twelve Months, by

BENJAMIN SMITH.

St. John, August 23d, 1836.

Commercial Bank OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock paid in, for the (Third) Half Year, ending 15th instant, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 17th proximo.

A. BALLOCH, CASHIER.

St. John, 18th October, 1836.

COMMERCIAL BANK of New-Brunswick.

18th October, 1836.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD per Cent. of the Capital Stock, being the residue unpaid, is required of the Stockholders, payable on or before the third day of April next, (1837.)

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES WARD, PRESIDENT.

BUCKINGHAM SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORTLAND, (ME.) U. S.

References—

The BRITISH CONSUL, Portland.
BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq., St. John. *Oct. 25.*

SHEFFIELD GOODS.

EDWARD DRURY

HAS received ex ship *Norval*, a neat assortment of best SHEFFIELD PLATE, with *Silver Mountings*; improved *German Silver*, superior Britannia Metal, and Brass Ware; Block-tin Ware; Japanned Ware; cast and wrought Ware; sets of best steel and brass Fire Irons; with a general assortment of SAWS.

St. John-street, October 25.—6†

WHEAT, OATS, &c.

Per ship Llan Rumney, *Capt. Simpson, from Hull,—Just arrived—*

Her CARGO—consisting of:

20,000 BUSHELS Russian OATS, very superior; 1250 ditto WHEAT,
600 ditto BARLEY,
315 Boxes Muscatel and Valencia RAISINS,
10 Barrels Turkey ditto,
81 Barrels Coal TAR,
10 Kegs Black PAINT,
20 do. Valentia Red do.
30 do. Yellow, and 60 do. Green do.
50 do. Spanish Brown,
351 do. White PAINT,
20 Cwt. Putty, in Bladders,
62 Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
30 Tons COALS.

For Sale in the vessel, by

MACKAY, BROTHERS, & CO.

St. John, 25th Oct., 1836.

Refined Sugar, Choice Whisky, &c.

Just received per Ship *Mozambique*, from Greenock:

14 HHDS. Refined SUGAR;
3 Puncheons old Malt Whisky;
40 Dozen best Edinburgh ALE;
1 Ton common Barley.

25th October. JOHN WALKER.

SOUCHONG TEA.

The subscriber offers for sale,—

100 BOXES, containing 6 lb. each, Souchong TEA—a very superior article for family use. JAMES MALCOLM,

October 25. Prince Wm. Street.

Clocks, Watches, &c.

The subscriber has just received per ship St. Patrick, *direct from Liverpool:*

AN Extensive Assortment of WATCHES,—consisting of Detached Patent Levers, extra Jewelled; Silver Dials, elegantly ornamented; Jewelled and plain Vertical ditto; a few eight day CLOCKS, best quality;—together with an assortment of PLATE and JEWELLERY, which with his former Stock, will be sold low for approved payments. JAMES AGNEW,

Watch-Maker, &c., Dock-Street, St. John, N. B.

☞ The remainder of his Fall Supply daily expected. 18th October, 1836.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,

BOOKSELLER,

NORTH SIDE MARKET SQUARE,

HAS just received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a large additional supply of *School Books, Stationery,* and *Fancy Articles*, to complete his usual Stock.

A large and handsome assortment of Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, in plain, tuck and fancy bindings; School Bibles and Testaments; Bill Books; Army Ledgers; Penny Magazine, 1835; Brougham's Natural Theology; Tredgold, Galloway and Hebert *on the Steam Engine*; Engine Boards; Brunton's and Gregory's Mechanics; Notarial Wafers; Ebony Inkstands; Oblique and other Steel Pens and Cases, 12 *varieties*; black, red, japan, and blue Writing Ink, in small bottles; ruled and blank Account Books, all sizes; Pocket Books; Miss Cobbett's Housekeeper; Pocket Bibles, with Stebbing's Notes. The whole will be sold at prices greatly reduced.

☞ An assortment of the ANNUALS shortly expected. October 18.—3†

Wholesale Warehouse,

No. 9, South Market Wharf.

The subscriber has just received per *St. Patrick*, a further Supply of

STAPLE GOODS,

suitable for the Season—consisting of:

SUPERFINE CLOTHS—in Blue, Black, and Invisible Green—equal in quality, if not superior to any ever imported in this Province;
Blue CLOTHS, of second quality—a good article for the cost; PELISSE CLOTHS;
Woollen GLOVES, Cuff'd and lined with Fleece—assorted qualities;
BLANKETS, &c.—Which with his remaining Stock of *WOOLLEN GOODS*, make up a complete assortment.

Also—100 Pieces Brown *COTTONS.*

☞ *The whole to be sold on reasonable terms.*

18th October. JOHN RHODES.

GOODS

Per BARLOW, *from* LONDON:—

208 KEGS White Lead,
112 do. Green and Blue Paint,
150 do. Yellow and Green do.; 50 do. Black do.
15 cases assorted Pickles and Sauces,
5 do. bottled Mustard,
30 dozen Liquid Blacking; 50 do. Paste do.
4 barrels Copying, Metallic, and Red Ink,
100 reams double-hand PAPER,
23 do. Imperial and Bag Cap do.
24 do. Cartridge and Blotting do.
100 do. superfine Laid Post do.
75 do. do. do. Foolscap do.
1 case assorted Blank Books.

Also, per GLASGOW:

400 kegs White Lead; 100 do. Green Paint,
50 do. Red Paint; 60 do. Black do.

And, per ADELAIDE:

5 cases of HATS and BONNETS.

October 18.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

BOOKS, &c.

Per ship Barlow, *Capt.* BURNS, *from* London, *the undersigned has received part of his* FALL SUPPLY *of BOOKS, including—*

COMBE'S PHYSIOLOGY OF HEALTH; Do. Constitution of Man; *Caddick's* Bride's Book; *Blunt* on the ARTICLES and *Broadley* on the SERVICES of the Church of England; Piggott's Churchman's Guide in perilous times; *Graham's* Modern Domestic Medicine; Ditto *Diseases of Females*; Cruickshank's *Three Courses and a Dessert*; Do. Comic Alphabet; Walker's Exercises for Ladies; Martin's Colonial Library; *Finden's* Illustrations of BYRON'S Works; Christian Retirement; Ditto Experience; Girl's, Boy's, and Child's Own Books, &c.; LARDNER *on the Steam Engine*; Gauntlett's and Henderson's Church Catechism *explained*; "We shall meet again;" Jowett's Christian Visitor; Mudie's Astronomy; Philip's Guide to Geology; Gilbart's History of Banking; *Sentiment of Flowers*; SCOTT'S Legends of the North; an extensive assortment of Standard BRITISH CLASSICS, both in prose and poetry, *beautiful miniature editions*, elegantly bound; MUSICAL LIBRARY, in Volumes and Parts; MAPS; *Veneer's* Common Prayer, with Scripture Proofs, Notes, Illustrations, &c.; Burrowes's Pianoforte Primer; Do. on Thorough Bass; Jousse's Dialogues on ditto; Jousse's and Hamilton's Pianoforte Preceptors; Hamilton's Catechism on the ORGAN; *Bickersteth's* Christian Student; Ditto Lord's Supper; Bridges's Christian Ministry; Ditto 119th Psalm; The WIFE'S BOOK; Penny Magazine and Encyclopedia; Watts's and Wesley's Hymns; *Knight's, Blomfield's, Thornton's,* and *Jenks's* Family Prayers; Maine's Popular Botany; Martin and Westall's Illustrations of the Bible; Do. of the New Testament; Johnson's Miniature Dictionary; Walker's Pronouncing ditto; Sharpe's Diamond ditto; NEW TESTAMENT, with various readings; Booth's *Discount Tables*; Common Prayers; Pinnock's, Murray's, and Lennie's Grammars; Pinnock's, Guy's, Duncan's, and Carpenter's *Spellings*; Pinnock's, Roberts's, and Goldsmith's Geographies; a great variety of Greek, Latin, and English SCHOOL BOOKS; with a very extensive assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS of Instruction and Amusement; RELIGIOUS BOOKS; SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. too numerous to mention.

GEORGE BLATCH.

Market Square, Oct. 14, 1836.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS.

The subscribers have received per ships Barlow *from London,* Glasgow *from Greenock,* Saint Patrick *and* Scotia *from Liverpool:—*

PART of their Fall Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the Season, which are offered wholesale and retail for approved payments.

ALSO—*In Store:*
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

PARKS & HEGAN.

St. John, 18th October, 1836.

Prince William-Street, 18th Oct. 1836.

NEW WINTER GOODS,

Received per Glasgow:

SUPER

NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Just received by the ship AID-DE-CAMP, *from* LONDON, *and now opening at the* Stone Building *in Prince William-street.*

Part of his Supply of Fall Goods.

—consisting of—

10 BALES of Black, blue, olive, mulberry, and Russet brown BROAD CLOTHS;
10 do. fancy Buckskins, Cassimeres, and Russel Cords; 4 do. brown and drab Kersey;
8 do. Black, blue, olive, brown, and rifle Ladies' Cloth;
13 do. Black and blue Cambletts and Tartan Plaids,
4 do. Claret and black Beaverskin,—*Waterproof Cloth;*
14 do. blue, black, and Olive *woolskirted* Petershams and Pilot Cloths;
8 do. Kidderminster and Venetian CARPETING,—*best quality;*
150 dozen black, grey, white and colored Worsted, Lambs' Wool, and Merino Hose and half Hose, of all sizes and qualities;
10 do. white, black and colored Silk Hose and half Hose;
20 do. white fleecy, Merino and Chamois Shirts and Pantaloons;
80 do. Ladies' and Men's Danish, Paris, Leipsic, striped and shaded Worsted Cravats;
50 do. Frisel, Chenille, Cameron, Thibet, Cloth, printed Worsted, and black Saxony Shawls;
16 pieces crimson, drab, green, & scarlet Morocco;
50 dozen green, drab, crimson, and scarlet Bullion Fringe and Orris Lace;
20 gross silk, Lisle, cotton, and worsted Lace;
20 dozen patent Thread,—No. 22 and No. 25;
10 pieces colored and black Paramatta;
6 do. black Poulzaine;
150 dozen black, white and colored Kid, fleecy lined, Berlin, Norwegian, and real Buck Gloves, Mitts, &c.;
30 rods rich satin, check and figured silk velvet, Gauchapie, and Valentia Vesting;
10 do. Livery Vesting;
1 case fancy, morning, spotted, and cap Blond Quilling; colored Lisle Gauze, Gymp, Lisle and Blond Edging and Lace; 4-4 white plain and figured Blond for Sleeves; fashionable Caps; Harness Book for Window Curtains;
1 rich French Imperial CLOAK;
1 do. Cassession Cloak;
1 case Artificial FLOWERS, Plumes, rich figured satin Bonnets, corded Robes, Down Sleeves, silk Fringe, Gymp and Braid;
1 case blue, black, brown, and Mole-Beaver BONNETS,—plaited Beaver, white under;
1 do. Gallons, Sarsnet and Satin plain and figured Ribbons and Belts;
1 do. Mantua-Cloth, and other fancy Dresses;
1 do. Gauze Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Veils; Lace Veils; Muslin and Lace Collars & Capes; fancy Frills; oiled silk Aprons; black embroidered and printed silk Aprons; black Bandannas and Barcelonas; fancy Bandannas; Cravats; silk and satin Stocks in great variety;
1 do. Persian, plain and figured Gro de Naples, and Damask figured Satin;
1 do. Damask and Worsted Cloths and Covers; 6-4 and 8-4 Carpet Covering;
1 do. *Brooks'* Royal Spool and Cotton Balls;
1 do. mixt Pins, in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lbs.;
40 pieces white, red and yellow Flannels, Patent and Welsh Flannels, and Green Baize;
1 case TOYS;
1 truss Patent CALF SKINS;
1 case *Mackintosh's* India Rubber Cloaks, Capes, and Soles;
Cases Ladies' SHOES and BOOTS; Spanish Fur Boots; Gentlemen's Patent Leather and Cloth Boots, Snow Boots, &c.;
Cases Gentlemen's fashionable Oval Waterproof Beaver HATS;
1 case Jet Necklaces, Bracelets, and Shell Side Combs;
1 do. assorted Curls, Frizzetts, & Medona Bands;
1 do. Slates, Writing Fluids, and cards of Pens for copying Music, and for engrossing;
2 hogsheads FURS—Ladies' and Children's Muffs and Boas, Capes, French Shawls, Gros and Satin Cleopatras; Fur Trimmings in great variety; Gentlemen's CAPS and BOAS, consisting of Mock Sable, Mink, Lynx, Ermine, Chinchilla, Black Bear, Swan, Bush Martin, Jennet, Tacoon, Isabella Hare, and Creamer; black and grey Crimea SKINS.

All which, along with the Stock of Choice Goods on hand, form an assortment well worthy the attention of the Public.

The remainder of his Fall Supply daily expected,—consisting of Prints, Grey and White Cottons, Bedticks, Muslins, Cambrics, and Merinos.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail.*

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

St. John, N. B., 11th October, 1836.

VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF GOODS,

Per NORVAL, *Hackness, from Liverpool:*

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public in general, he is opening part of his FALL SUPPLY, by the above Vessel, consisting of—

11 BALES of Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, viz.—blue, black, mulberry, purple imperial, invisible green, &c. &c.; fancy Cassimeres, Coney Tweed Cloths; Kersey, Pilot Cloths, and Pilling;
9 Cases HARDWARE, consisting of—German silver Table and Desert Forks; Table, Desert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; Britannia Metal Bed Pans; ditto Inkstands; Patent Wire and Block Tin Dish Covers; Wire Fire Guards, patent Wire Leathers, plated Snuffers and Trays, brass Lamps, ditto Chair Nails, ditto Toddy Kettles, with or without stands; Travelling Desks, Tin Spice, Cash, and Dressing Boxes; Jack, Trying, and Smoothing Irons, &c. &c.;
1 Cask Earthenware, containing—Plate, Paint, Crumb, Tub, Sheets, Scrubbing, Wash, Fancy, Stove, and Bannister Brushes, &c. &c.;
10 Bundles Baskets, viz.—Reticules, Fishing, Plate, and other Baskets;
100 boxes Candles, Mould and Dipt,
60 ditto Brown Soap; 2 ditto Windsor ditto;
6 bundles Tinn'd Frying Pans,
5 ditto Wooden Shovels,
411 barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR;

Which with his present stock on hand, will be sold Low for Cash or approved payment.

—ALSO—

On hand, a few barrels of Superfine FLOUR, for family use; Cassia Buds, &c.

EDWARD E. WADDINGTON.

Morris's Buildings, Waterstreet,
4th October, 1836.

CANDLES, SOAP, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale:

100 BOXES best English made Mould CANDLES;
50 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP.

JAMES MALCOLM,
October 4. *Prince Wm.-street.*

COPPER, IRON, &c.

4 TONS Best COPPER, ⅜ to 1½ inch,
7½ Cwt. 9 inch Composition Spikes,
50 tons assorted IRON, from ⅜ to 1½ inch;
10 do. best Axe Iron,
10 do. common English Iron, ½, ⅝, and ¾ in. round,
2 do. Swedes ditto, 6-8 and square, assorted,
10 do. Iron 1¾ inches, 4½ to 12 inches.

October 4. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CHAIRS, &c.

Just received, from Boston—

24 CASES of FANCY CHAIRS,
24 Windsor fancy tops ditto,
12 ditto Tremont pattern ditto,
24 ditto common ditto,
6 raised seat Nursing ditto,
6 ditto Rocking ditto.—For sale by

LOCKHART & CRANE.

October 4. *North Market Wharf.*

BUTTER, SUGAR, &c.

Just received,

25 FIRKINS CHOICE BUTTER,—(a superior article)
10 Bags Java COFFEE.

In Store—Hhds. and tierces Light Sugar,
Puncheons refining Molasses,
Boxes Liverpool Soap, &c.

For sale by JAMES MALCOLM,
27th September. *Prince William-street.*

To All whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given—That by an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Chancellor of the Province, bearing date the 17th day of August last, the Subscribers have been duly appointed a Committee for the care and custody of the Person of JAMES STEWART, late of this City, Merchant, a Lunatic, and for the management of his Estate; and having entered into the requisite security, and taken upon themselves the charge of said trust—All Persons having claims on said Estate are therefore required to present the same for adjustment duly attested, within six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

JOHN WISHART,
EDWD. J. BUDD, } COMMITTEE.
E. STEPHEN,

St. John, 1st October, 1836.

15th October, 1836.

JOHN KERR & CO. have received per ship *Edward Thorne*, and other arrivals from Liverpool, part of their Fall Supply of BRITISH GOODS, and now offer for sale the following:—200 pieces assorted colored Pilot Cloths, comprising every variety in quality, and including some of a superior manufacture; 100 pieces Petershams and Pilot Cloths; 10 do. black and colored Molleens; 50 do. fancy point Blanketing; 300 pairs 7-4 to 12-4 Rose and Witney Blankets; 500 pieces white and grey Shirtings; 500 do. plain and twilled printed Calicoes; 150 do. warranted Linens and Lawns; 250 do. white and red Flannels; 400 do. 5-4 and 6-4 Merinos and Plaids; 100 do. Scotch Ginghams, Checks, and Homespuns; with a variety of other Goods. The above are offered at the lowest market rates, with liberal credits.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Wholesale Warehouse,

No. 9, South Market Wharf.

BALES BLANKETS;
Do. Superfine CLOTHS—black, blue, invisible green, dahlia, brown, and mulberry;
Ditto CASSIMERES—black, blue, and fancy colours;
Ditto BUCKSKINS—ribbed and plain, various colours and patterns—a complete assortment;
Ditto BEAVER CLOTHS, (a new article)—olive, brown, blue, and invisible green;
Ditto PILOT CLOTHS—well assorted in quality;
Ditto PETERSHAMS—blue, olive, and brown;
Ditto FLANNELS—red, white, and green;
Ditto Green BAIZE, and a few Woollen SHAWLS;
Ditto Scotch Homespuns and GINGHAMS;
Ditto Fashionable Printed Cottons—dark colours;
Ditto Turkey red and other colored Table Cloths;
Ditto Cotton Handkerchiefs—a good assortment;
Ditto Reckspun Shawls, filled & bordered, assorted;
Cases black and drab patent Linen THREAD, assorted Numbers;
Bales WINTER SLOPS, well assorted;
Ditto Red Shirts, and Long Drawers, &c. &c.

☞ *The whole to be sold on reasonable terms for prompt payment.*

October 11. JOHN RHODES.

LADIES' SHOE STORE.

Just received per Ship NORVAL, *from Liverpool, an additional supply of* BOOTS & SHOES, *viz.:*—

LADIES' fine black Cloth Boots, lined with Fur,
Do. " " " do. lin'd with Shamoo,
Ditto fine black Cloth Over-Boots, lin'd with Fur,
Ditto " " " do. lin'd with Shamoo,
Ditto black Pilot Cloth do. lin'd with Leather,
Ditto thick sole'd Prunella Boots, (Goloshed.)
Ditto " " " Shoes, (leather Vamps.)
Gentlemen's black and blue Cloth Over-Shoes, lin'd,
Ditto black and blue Cloth Over-Boots, lin'd and goloshed,
Ditto do. do. Pilot cloth do. lin'd & goloshed,
Ditto Dancing Pumps, Dress & Walking Shoes,
Youths' do. do. Do. do. do.
Girls' black Cloth Boots, lined with Shamoo,
Ditto black Pilot Cloth Over-Boots, lined,
Boys' black and drab Cloth ditto.
Children's Cloth Boots, of various kinds.

☞ The above, with their former Importation per "*James Lemon*," comprises an assortment of every description suitable for Town and Country—for sale wholesale and retail.

L. & S. K. FOSTER.

St. John, October 4, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

30 BOXES *Glenfield's* Belfast SOAP,
20 ditto Liverpool ditto,
20 ditto Mould CANDLES, short 6's,
10 ditto Dipt ditto,
12 chests Congou and Souchong TEA,
1 ditto Hyson ditto,
10 canisters ditto, 7 lbs. each,
1 bale Unbleach'd Cottons,
6 barrels Vinegar; 2 tons Redwood,
5 tons Logwood; 10 bags White Beans,
2 bags Pimento; 5 kegs split PEAS,
5 bags Pearl Barley,
Boxes and half-boxes Raisins,
Bale soft shelled Almonds.

—IN STORE—

25 kegs 4dy, 10dy, and 20dy Cut Nails.

—IN STORE—

30 cases finest Amsterdam GENEVA,
1 hogshead BRANDY.

WILLIAM SCAMMELL.

October 4. *No. 4, South Market Wharf.*

SUGAR, PORK, &c.

Landing, ex schooner SARAH, *from Halifax:*

171 HOGSHEADS Bright SUGAR,
80 barrels Prime PORK.

Ex "Leslie Gault," from Londonderry:

50 barrels Prime Mess PORK.

—IN STORE—

350 barrels Superfine, Fine, and Fine Middlings FLOUR; 10 Tierces RICE,
20 barrels PILOT BREAD,
30 casks best Cut Nails,
50 kegs and boxes No. 1 Tobacco, &c. &c.

THOMAS E. MILLIDGE.

October 4. *No. 1, North St. Wharf.*

TEA.

A FEW Chests of fine Souchong, just received from the *E. I. Company's Warehouse*, at Halifax.—for sale by J. T. HANFORD.

4th October.

LANDING,

Ex "Kentville," from Jamaica:

RUM, HIDES, and HORNS.

Ex "Sarah," from Halifax:

15 barrels Hardwood PEAS,
4 casks assorted HARDWARE.

For sale by *CROOKSHANK & WALKER.*

4th October, 1836.

PORK & BEEF.

200 BBLS. Irish Prime Mess PORK,
40 do. Jersey ditto, very fat,
150 do. Nova-Scotia ditto,
20 tierces Irish Prime Mess BEEF,
20 do. Ox do. a very superior article for family use.

October 4. JOHN ROBERTSON.

HERRINGS & POLLOCK.

50 BBLS. Fat HERRINGS,
150 cwt. POLLOCK,—for sale by

Oct. 4. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

32 PUNCHEONS high proof Jamaica SPIRITS, now landing and for sale by

13th Sept. JAMES T. HANFORD.

CHEESE.—[illegible]

CANDLES.—[illegible]

SOAP & CANDLES.—[illegible] boxes Mould Candles, [illegible] sale by JAMES KAY, BROTHERS & CO.

27th Sept., 1836.

WINE, TIMBER, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale:—

18 PIPES and 10 hhds. O. L. P. Madeira;
30 bags Pimento—*in Bond.*

ALSO,

20 Shares in the Capital Stock of the Saint John Mills and Canal Company.

IN STORE,

4 hhds. fine old Sherry; 2 pipes choice Port; 5 hhds. Hollands Gin, Jamaica and Demerara Rum, Sugar and Molasses, 100 barrels Pilot Bread, Wheat and Rye Flour and Corn Meal, Barrels and half barrels Pork; 20 chests Congo, Bohea, and Hyson TEA; Cassia, Sugar Candles, Cigars, Sperm and Tallow Candles, 150 casks Pale Seal Oil, 200 Jamaica Cattle Hides, &c. &c.

Ex ship Bute,

2000 tons White Pine TIMBER.

Oct. 18. *CROOKSHANK & WALKER.*

New Arrangement.

SAINT JOHN

STAGE COACH COMPANY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the STAGE for Amherst will in future leave St. John at Nine o'clock every *Monday morning*, and stop at the following places:

Ketchum's, - - - *Hammond River Bridge,*
Hayes', - - - - *Norton,*
Coggle's, - - - *Nassau Vale,*

where good Beds and every convenience will be afforded Travellers.—The Stage will leave Coggle's on Tuesday morning, and arrive the same evening at Dorchester, where it will remain for the night; and on Wednesday will proceed to Amherst, returning the same day to Dorchester. It will start on Thursday morning from Dorchester, stop at Nassau Vale for the night, and arrive in Saint John on Friday afternoon.

The rate of Passage is fixed at 5d. per mile, including customary travelling Baggage, which will cost the Passenger 22s. to the Bend of Petitcodiac, about 30s. to Dorchester, and 35s. 6d. to Amherst.

Applications for Passage from St. John to be made at Mr. JOHN LOCKHART'S, North side King's Square.

JOHN C. VAIL,
XENOPHON COUGLE,
JOHN LOCKHART.

Saint John, 6th October, 1836.

FLOUR, RICE, &c.

250 BARRELS Superfine, Fine, and Fine Middlings FLOUR;
10 Tierces Prime RICE; 25 Barrels PORK;
25 Barrels Prime BEEF, for ships' use;
1 Case Philadelphia Mill Saws;
50 Kegs and Boxes No. 1 Tobacco,

THOMAS E. MILLIDGE,

September 27. *No. 1, North St. Wharf.*

IN STORE,

And for sale by the subscriber:

300 BARRELS Superfine and Fine FLOUR;
50 Barrels Fine MIDDLINGS;
100 Barrels Rye FLOUR;
100 Barrels CORN MEAL;
60 Barrels Cause HERRINGS.

September 27. JAMES OTTY.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Now landing, and for sale:

50 PUNS. Jamaica RUM, very superior;
35 hhds. choice Refining MOLASSES;
5 hhds. and 10 barrels Bright SUGAR.

September 27. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CHAIN CABLE & ANCHOR.—1 Chain Cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch; 1 Anchor, for do. 15 cwt.—For sale by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

September 24.

MOLASSES.—30 Puncheons choice Molasses, just landed and for sale by

Sept. 24. J. T. HANFORD.

TOBACCO.—50 half-kegs No. 1 Manufactured Tobacco, 16 to the pound.

Sept. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

WINE & RUM.—15 Quarter Casks low priced Sherry Wine; 15 hhds. strong Demerary Rum,—just received, and for sale cheap by

Sept. 24. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

LINES, TWINES, &c.

Just received, per Pink, from London:

A FURTHER Supply of—Cod, Pollock, and Mackerel LINES; Salmon and Seine TWINES; and Herring NETS.—For sale by

20th Sept. JAS. T. HANFORD.

FLOUR AND SUGAR.

Just received, per schooner Lady, from Quebec:

140 BARRELS Fine FLOUR, Phillips' Inspection.

And per Phoebe, from Jamaica, and Armide, from Halifax:

20 Hogsheads SUGAR. For sale by

Sept. 20. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, and DEMERARA RUM,

(*Proof* 18 & 19)

Just received per sch'r Elizabeth, Vaughan, master, from HALIFAX:

21 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS,—*Proof* 18 and 19;
24 Puns. superior flavor Demerara RUM.

ALSO—*In Store:*

50 Puncheons Demerara RUM;
120 Qr. Casks Madeira WINE;
100 Brls. Londonderry prime Mess PORK;
30 Kegs No. 1, (19s.) Richmond TOBACCO.

Sept. 13. *JOHN WALKER.*

Just received by the subscriber,

6 BALES Cotton Warp, 10 dozen Shovels,
2 bales last English Sole Leather,
2 do. Candle Wick, 10 pieces Hemp Carpeting,
3 Bales of SLOPS, containing Pea and Monkey Jackets, Fishing Trousers; red, blue, and striped Shirts, Guernsey Frocks, long and short Drawers, Woollen Stockings, Scotch Bonnets, Comforters, blue cloth Jackets and Trousers, Velvet Vests, &c. &c.

13th September. JAMES OTTY.

BUTTER, SUGAR, *Molasses, Wine, &c.*

This Day landing from sch'r Elizabeth, Vaughan, master, from HALIFAX:

11 HHDS. fine quality Brown SUGAR,
27 Puncheons MOLASSES, superior to any in the Market this season;
20 Quarter Casks Dry Malaga WINE; and
1 Bale containing 20 pieces superfine blue Broad CLOTHS.

ALSO—*Just received:*

15 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER.

☞ *At Market prices, by*

13th Sept.—6t J. & H. KINNEAR.

Holland GIN, &c.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber,—16 Pipes and Hhds. Holland GIN; 8½ Pipes and Hhds. BRANDY.

10th Sept. JOHN WALKER.

Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

WM. A. ROBERTSON,

Merchant Tailor, opp. Lock Hard,

[illegible] to the best and most fashionable [illegible] at [illegible] notice.

St. John, 21st June, 1836.

J. KERR & CO.

Offer for Sale at the lowest Market rates:

NINE THOUSAND YARDS of SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS, comprising an assortment of colors and qualities unequalled in the Province;
An extensive assortment of BRITISH GOODS;
60 crates EARTHENWARE;
200 boxes Soap, in 60 lb boxes,
800 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
1000 bars refined and common IRON,
200 bundles Cabbum,
82 boxes Windsor, Toilett, and Scented SOAPS, Shining
5 pipes raw and boiled Paint Oil,
100 bales Algerine CANVAS,
200 coils of CORDAGE,
10 Barrels Tar,
60 kegs Tobacco,—some of a very superior quality,
5 bales Cotton Batting.

St. John, N. B. 6th Sept. 1836.

Per sch'r Ray, from New-York,

75 BARRELS Rye FLOUR,
25 do. do. Corn Meal, 5 tierces RICE,
25 Barrels Wilmington TAR, 26 brls. Pitch,
5 Kegs TOBACCO. (Rankin's brand.)

—IN STORE—

100 barrels superfine Flour, 100 do. Fine do.
20 ditto American Vinegar, 20 do. Navy Bread,
200 ditto Alewives, 40 do. Herrings,
25 ditto Quebec Beef, 20 do. N. Scotia ditto,
120 coils 4dy, 10dy and 20dy NAILS,
5 ditto Bedcords,
40 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
500 bundles Cotton Warp—No. 6 to 10,
100 ditto Oakum, 20 bags Table Salt,
20 barrels American TAR, 20 do. Coal Tar,
20 coils CORDAGE,
1½ inch Chain—60 fathoms,
400 Grindstones, One Ton Logwood.

For sale by

September 6. LOCKHART & CRANE.

COPPER BOLTS,

Nails, Stationery, &c.

Per brig "*Fresh*," Sinnott, master, from Liverpool:

5 TONS BEST COPPER, of sizes ⅜, ½, ⅝ 1, and 1½ inch;
67 Cwts. 6d., 10, 12, 14, 16, 24, 28, and 32dy. Cases, Board, and Covering NAILS;
8 Cwts. 5, 7, 8, and 9dy. Horse ditto;
21 Ditto 5 to 9 inch Deck SPIKES;
14 Ditto 5 to 9 do. Ceiling ditto;
20 Ditto ½, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16, and ½ inch CHAINS, 2 Cwt. each;
21 Cases STATIONARY,—Containing every description of Writing Paper and Account Books; Spelling Books, Ink Powders, &c.
4 Bales—containing 57 pieces Linen Bed Ticking, of 13-16, ⅞, & ¾ yard wide, *superior quality;*
8 Cases—containing 100 assorted Fowling Pieces, 12 M. Copper Caps, 13 Telescopes, and 2 Perspective Glasses;
6 Cases—containing Tinned Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Sauce Pans, &c.;
2 Tons Metal Pots, from 1 quart to 16 gallons;
1 Ton do. Bake Ovens, 11, 12, and 13 inches, with extra covers.

—AND—

Per schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, from New-York:

4 Hhds. Dried APPLES.

Per schooner *Belvidera*, from Halifax:

5 Hhds. bright SUGAR,
5 Ditto dark ditto,
20 Puncheons MOLASSES.

All which are offered for sale at moderate advance.

23d August.—6t J. & H. KINNEAR.

New Paper Hangings, BORDERING, &c.

The subscribers have just received per CLARA *from Philadelphia,* FRANCIS *from Boston, and* HALCYON *from New-York, the following GOODS, viz:*

7 CASES—Containing 2191 pieces Glazed and Unglazed PAPER HANGINGS, comprising the largest and most elegant assortment ever offered for sale in this City;
An elegant assortment of Velvet BORDERS, to match;
A small lot of *fines colored* LETTER PAPERS;
1 Case of Cord [illegible] GOODS, [illegible] Children's long back Combs, large Dressing Combs, &c.;
15 Dozen Ladies' French Travelling Baskets and Reticules;
12 Ditto Ladies' Band and Cap Boxes;
49 Ditto Boxes for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Stocks, &c.;
½ Gross superior *Press Boards*, for Bonnets;
10 Bales Cotton Batting;
7 Dozen Corn and Palm Leaf Brooms;
3 Barrels genuine Scotch SNUFF, from "*Lorillards*";
A sample of the *Real Spanish TOBACCO, for Smoking*,—Gentlemen are requested to give it a trial.

L. & S. K. FOSTER,

23d August, 1836. *King-street.*

ANCHORS, CHAIN CABLES, &c.

Just received, per brig Corsair *from Liverpool:*

17 IRON Stocked ANCHORS, assorted from 1 Cwt. to 15 Cwt.;
13 Wood do. do. assorted from 3 Cwt. to 22 Cwt.;
10 Chain CABLES, assorted from ⅝ to 1 inch;

A variety of Ship Chandler's IRONMONGERY,—consisting of Marline Spikes, Tomahawks, Thimbles, Boat Hooks, Rafting Dogs, &c. &c.

☞ *The above named Goods being a Consignment, will be sold low for prompt payment.*

16th August, 1836. JAMES KIRK.

CANADA LEATHER.

300 SIDES *Heavy* SOLE LEATHER, warranted of prime quality;
50 Sides Neats LEATHER;
50 ditto prime Harness and Bridle ditto;

For sale by *RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.*

16th August.

BRANDY & HOLLAND'S GIN,

ON CONSIGNMENT.

Now landing, per brig Corsair *from Liverpool:*

15 PIPES } Cognac BRANDY,
25 Hhds. }
5 Pipes }
14 Hhds. } Holland's GIN.
100 Cases }

For sale upon low terms.

16th August, 1836. JAMES KIRK.

TOBACCO.—25 Casks fresh Smyrna RAISINS, in a fine fruit state;—just received by

RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

16th August, 1836.—9t

NEW PEARL BARLEY, Split Peas, Westphalia Hams, &c.

Just received per brig Danger, from Hamburg:

14 BARRELS very superior Pearl BARLEY,
16 ditto second ditto,
10 ditto Split PEAS,
2 dozen Westphalia HAMS,
And a small package Dried Beef and Sausages.

JAMES MALCOLM.

9th August. *Prince William-street.*

TIN PLATES.

BOXES IC. & IX. TIN PLATES, for sale by S. WIGGINS & SON.

9th August, 1836.

CUT NAILS.

70 CASKS fourpenny Cut NAILS, received per sch'r *Sarah*, from Halifax, for sale low by RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

6th August.

BROWN SUGAR.

Per brig [illegible] *from Montego Bay:*

[illegible] } Very Superior
[illegible] } JAMICA
[illegible] } SUGAR.

Will be sold on [illegible] for Cash or Approved Notes, when landing.—Apply to

JAMES MALCOLM,

6th August. *Prince William-street.*

WAKEFIELD STORE.

The subscriber has received by the James Lemon, *and* Margaret, *from Liverpool, and* Aid-de-Camp, *and* Emeline, *from London, part of his* SPRING SUPPLY, *consisting of the following Articles, viz.:*

BLACK, blue, olive, green, and invisible green Superfine Broad CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; Padding and Canvas, Moleskins, Bedtickings, Regatta Shirts, bleached and unbleached Shirtings; a variety of Fancy Calicos; Prunella Boots and Shoes, Cotton Warps, Cotton Reels and Balls, Pins, Checks, Edgings, Quillinets, Bobbinets, Fancy Crape Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Scissors, Watch Guards, Pencil Cases, Knitting Pins, Braces, Belts, Jews' Harps, Candle Wick, Ivory Combs, Thimbles, Cloak Clasps, Pen Knives, Wrapping Paper, Shirt Buttons, Razor Straps, Windsor Soap; and a variety of Made CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Tea and Sugar, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.—All of which will be sold low for Cash or approved payment.

MICHAEL DORAN.

Wakefield, July 1st, 1836.

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 Peel-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.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following Tracts of LAND, on easy terms, viz.:—

300 ACRES in the Parish of ST. MARTINS, originally granted to T. L. Nicholson, Esq., and adjoining a Tract granted to the Honorable William Black, and others.

100 ACRES in the Parish of SUSSEX, originally granted to Richard Morton, being Lot No. 4, in the grant to Peter McDougal and others.

100 ACRES, being the western half of Lot A, in the division of Whitehead Island, near Grand Manan.

ALSO,—In the Town of FREDERICTON, a part of Lots No. 33, 34, 35, and 36, formerly owned by Thomas Smith, and fronting on Carleton-street.

Persons wishing to treat for the Property at Grand Manan, will please apply to W. Fisher, Esq., there.—Those wishing the Fredericton Property, will please apply to F. E. Beckwith, Esq.—For the other Lands, application may be made to the subscriber.

☞ All Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting Logs, or Timber, or in any manner trespassing on the two first mentioned Lots.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

St. John, 26th April, 1836.—6t

HOUSE IN ANNAPOLIS,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a HOUSE in Annapolis, now occupied by Mrs. BAILEY, as a Boarding House, for which it is well calculated, and is decidedly the best Stand in Annapolis, being at the head of the *Steam Boat Wharf*, and where the Mail Coach arrives and starts from. Said House is 40 by 38 feet, two and a half stories, in excellent repair, with a Cellar under the whole, and a fine Garden in the rear, together with a Barn and other Out-Houses.—This situation holds out to either Male or Female, who may be adequate to taking charge of such an Establishment, a fair prospect of making a fortune in a few years.—An indisputable title will be given, and will be sold a great bargain. For further particulars apply to

JAMES ROBERTSON,

or in his absence, to Mr. JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, 9th August, 1836.

RECEIVED

Per ships AID-DE-CAMP, *from London,* EUROPE, *from Liverpool, and* CHIEFTAIN, *from Clyde, a choice selection of* BRANDIES, WINES, PICKLES, SAUCES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, *and* DRY GOODS.

BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

70 PIPES and Hhds. Brandy, *approved brands*; 3 pipes pale Hollands; 4 pipes superior PORT WINE; 2 pipes L. P. Madeira; 2 pipes Sicily do.; 2 pipes Brown and Golden Sherry; 3 puncheons superior old Malt Whiskey; 40 barrels *Barclay's* Brown Stout; 10 barrels bottled *Edinburgh* Ale; 2 hhds. White Wine Vinegar, &c.

GROCERIES, SPICES, FRUIT, &c.

3 tons Soap, 20 boxes Windsor Soap, 1 ton common Barley, half ton split Peas, 2 chests Cinnamon, 1 bale Cloves, 20 pockets East India White Ginger, 20 kegs ground Ginger, 1 chest Indigo, 1 hhd. Starch, 12 hampers double Gloster and Cheshire Cheese, 30 boxes London wax wick Mould Candles, 30 boxes Liverpool Mould Candles, 60 do. do. Dipt do.; 1 case PICKLES and SAUCES, viz. Mixt Pickles, Pickled Onions, French Beans, Girkins, Walnuts, Green Capsicums, Piccalilla, French Olives, Capers, Harvey Sauce, Essence Anchovies, Ragutante Sauce, Mushroom Ketchup, & Anchovie Paste;—200 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 1 ton cask Raisins, 10 cases Prunes, 4 bales soft shell Almonds, 160 drums Figs, 30 bags Barcelona Nuts, 2 caroteels Currants, 18 casks Refined Sugar, &c.

DRY GOODS, &c.

120 pieces dark Prints, assorted qualities; 120 do. Grey Cottons, 1 bale roll Jacconets, 120 pieces white Shirtings, 1 bale Brown Holland, 60 pieces Chintz Furniture Cotton, 60 pieces Regatta Stripe, 2 bales Checks, Stripes, and Homespuns, 4 bales Cotton Warp, in blue paper, No. 6, 7, 8, 9; 1 bale Merinos and Stuffs, 1 case silk Handkerchiefs and raven sewing Silks, 1 bale cotton Handkerchiefs, 4 bales Ducks, Hessians and Osnaburgs, 1 case gentlemens' Beaver Hats, (*Christy's*); 2 bales superfine black, blue, olive, brown and Oxford Cloths; 1 bale Cassimeres, black, drab and striped; 1 bale Shoe Thread, 1 bale Candle Wick, &c.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.

100 dozen table Knives and Forks, assorted; 50 do. Dessert do. do.; 30 pair guard Carvers and Steels; 20 cards two and three bladed Knives, 36 dozen Jack Knives, 1 ton London White Lead, No. 1, 4 pipes Paint Oil, 10 dozen ship's Scrapers, 150 M. pump and tinned Tacks; 72 bags Spikes, 3½, 4, 4½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 inch; 50 bags Nails, assorted.

CORDAGE, BRUSHES, &c.

150 sets Ioe Brushes, 6 dozen Hearth Brushes, 10 dozen Mops and handles; 180 coils Cordage, assorted; 80 bundles Oakum, 1 bale Pump Leather, 10 crates Wine Bottles, 40 boxes Tobacco Pipes, &c.

—IN STORE—

40 puncheons fine flavored Jamaica SPIRITS.

May 17. JOHN WALKER.

NEW GOODS.

Per Aid-de-Camp, from London, and Chieftain, from Glasgow, the subscriber has received a part of his Spring Supply, consisting of—

BOILED and raw Linseed OIL; No. 1 London LEAD; green Paint, Putty; 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, & 10x14 Crown Glass; bags of black Pepper; Windsor Soap; Nutmegs, Mustard in kegs and half and whole bottles, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Indigo, Queen's Blue, Starch, Ginger ground and unground, Gunpowder, Shot, Loaf Sugar, cooking Raisins and Currants, Congou Tea, Pearl and Pot Barley, Shoes, *Christy's* London Hats, 100 dozen Linen Threads, Osnaburghs, ready made Clothing, a general assortment of Stationery; CORDAGE; a large assortment of cotton Handkerchiefs; Iron Pots and Camp Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c.;—with a great variety of other Articles, which are now opening, and offered for sale at his usual low prices, for cash or short credit.

☞ *Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and Sheffield Goods hourly expected from Liverpool.*

W. H. SCOVIL.

17th May. *North Market Wharf.*

RENOVATION OF OLD CLOTHES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a Shop at the south-east corner of King's Sq., near the Roman Catholic Chapel, where he intends carrying on the above business.—All kinds of Clothes (Woollen, Cotton, &c.) will be cleaned and dyed in such a superior manner, as nearly to resume the appearance of new clothes in appearance.

All orders will be punctually attended to, on moderate terms.

EDWARD BENNISON.

St. John, 11th Oct. 1836.

SUGAR, &c.—Just received ex ship *Glasgow*, on Greenock—40 hhds. Loaf Sugar; 2 puncheons Whisky.

Ex ship *Parlock* from London—3 Tons OAKUM. For sale by

October 8. JAMES KIRK.

Flour, Tea, &c.

The subscriber has received per ship AID-DE-CAMP *from Liverpool:*

800 BBLS. Superfine, Fine, and Fine Middling Irish Prairie FLOUR,
200 chests fine Congou TEA,
[illegible] INDIGO, [illegible] Linseed OIL, &c.

Which he offers for sale at the lowest Market prices, for approved payments.

11th October. JOHN WISHART.

Ex sch'r Elizabeth, from Halifax:

40 BARRELS [illegible] and Hyson TEA, from the Hon. East India Company's Warehouse—for sale at the lowest market prices