The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 857.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1834.

Vol. VII. No. 14.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY

DONALD A. CAMERON.

Office—In Mr. Hatfield's brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Terms—City Subscribers ... ... 15s. per annum;
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;
Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto;
(half to be paid in advance.)

Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

October—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
8 Wednesday	6 24	5 36	9 40	3 17
9 Thursday	6 25	5 35	10 38	4 24
10 Friday	6 26	5 34	11 41	5 42
11 Saturday	6 27	5 33	morn.	7 5
12 Sunday	6 29	5 31	0 46	8 9
13 Monday	6 30	5 30	1 51	8 58
14 Tuesday	6 32	5 28	2 54	9 39

First Quarter 9th day, 11h. 21m. morning.

The Garland.

THE EARTH.

A valley bread, that's shaded
By storm, and mist, and night;
Whose flowers soon are faded,
By some untimely blight;
Where youthful hearts are aching
With pains of frame or mind,
Where olden men are shaking,
Like winter leaves in wind;
Till, having measured out their days
In folly, shame, or pride,
An epitaph doth speak their praise,—
Their deaths,—to whom allied.

THE GRAVE.

Rest hath made her dwelling here.
Though the living call it drear,
Beauty, youth, and wisdom meet
In this bleak and low retreat.
Generations without end
Here in silent ashes blend;
As the sands upon the shore,
Here they lie for evermore,
Waiting the life-giving call
That suddenly shall break Death's thrall.

HEAVEN.

Where flesh and blood hath never been;
Where mortal eye hath never seen;
A mental sphere; a flood of light;
A son of glory dazzling bright;
Where the crown of eternal life's placed on.
And the righteous kneel round their father's throne
Singing the songs of praise and bliss—
O for a flight to a sphere like this?

HELL.

A hopeless gulf of ruin and dismay,
Where rage and darkness never pass away;
In which lost spirits writhe, God's curse beneath,
Bound with the chains of everlasting death.

Thomas Cambria Jones.

Miscellaneous.

[The following extract from a Treatise on General Health, written in London on the decline of the Pestilence in that city, (in 1831-32,) may not be unacceptable to our readers at the present crisis.]

CHOLERA MORBUS, EPIDEMIC CHOLERA, SPASMODIC CHOLERA.

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND CURE.

[CONCLUDED.]

To know the cause and the seat of a disease is half the cure. That contraries are cured by contraries.

The ancients made these axioms established rules of practice. They found there were two kinds of cholera, cold and hot; the cold from a cold cause, the hot from a hot cause, as here explained:

1. The cold is the common cholera morbus; this is an annual disease occasioned by things or substances eaten: as unwholesome or indigestible food—unripe or decayed fruit—intemperance in drinking, or gluttony in eating, when the alimentary canal is in a previous morbid state. The symptoms of this cholera are vomitings, purgings, great debility, convulsions or spasms. The things taken in being of themselves not contagious, this disease is not contagious. Two proofs may be sufficient here: first, a family one Christmas received a present of a turkey, but being provided with Christmas fare, the turkey was kept too long, and was stale when put to roast; the mistress, aged thirty-six, of a florid complexion, eat a quantity of the turkey on a Sunday, on the Tuesday following she was seized with cholera morbus, and on Thursday she died: her husband, five children, other relations, with the nurse and servants, who were constantly with her, escaped the disease.—Second case, Dr. Buchan, in his book, under the article of Cholera Morbus, says, he was seized with this disease from having eat rancid bacon; though not contagious, he says, "there is hardly any disease that kills more quickly than this when proper means are not used in due time for removing it."

In the stale turkey the putridity was in a cold state, and not arrived to an active miasm; neither was the rancid bacon in such a state; any person might smell and handle the turkey and bacon, and take no disease, these things taken in not being of themselves contagious, this common cholera morbus is not contagious.

2. The hot or epidemic cholera is occasioned by the putrefactive quality of the atmosphere separating from the vital quality by some occult or apparent cause, and is not from acrimony of the bile; the things taken in not being contagious substances, but air, vapour, and effluvium in a putrefactive or contagious state, and is exhaled from, or emitted by a patient in its contagious nature as received by him, and is not discussed or destroyed by his suffering or death, but is communicable to persons predisposed to receive it.

That the symptoms of both are similar, differing only in degree, except in the hot cholera, as in India, it strikes a person and doubles him up, with violent painful internal spasms or convulsions, and without being attended with evacuations he dies in a few hours; these cases are not general.

That both cholera are attended with vomitings and purgings, and the ancient physicians cautioned people to notice the distinction or difference between cholera and diarrhœa in these particulars—the cholera being attended with vomitings. The cholera is attended with instant loss of strength, but the diarrhœa is not attended with vomitings and does not take the patient's strength away speedily, but several days, nay, weeks may pass, and without danger, but in a few hours the neglect of medical assistance in both cholera may prove fatal.

The ancient physicians describe the epidemic cholera, a swift, furious, dry inflammation, of the nature of blight, and thence from a hot cause. That the seat or settlement of the disease is in the blood veins, supplying the liver in particular, and of the alimentary canal.

Their effectual Remedy.

On the first attack, if the symptoms were mild, and time allowed, they first gave a purge of syr. ros. solut. or of Calabrian manna, and then an opiate pill; but if the patient had arrived to the extreme stage of the disease, when *nature was spent in him, and his evacuations were of the colour of whey*, the opiate pill was to be given with all speed and with the diet drink. One pill was in general sufficient: this agrees with the Prussian physician's treatment above. The opiate pill was composed of opium in substance, dissolved with the usual carminatives, compound tinctures, with a small proportion of amber, red coral, and saffron in powder to form a mass to make the pills. The dose was one pill of four or five grains to an adult, and one grain to children. And if the evacuations are not stayed by one pill and the diet drink, a pill of half the weight must be given, and it will be found an effectual remedy, indeed, as declared 200 years ago, the only cure for epidemic cholera.

The Diet Drink to accompany the Pill.

Water and Verjuice in equal quantities of half a pint each, with the yolk of an egg boiled in the mixture, with a little sugar; at intervals a little red or white wine, and wine and water with citron or lemon juice and sugar, and a slice of the fruit without the peel may be rolled in sugar and eaten, and small clear ale may be allowed. Also broths with *wine, verjuice, sugar*, and yolk of eggs, restorative jellies, and a toast of white bread dipped in wine and water, and a little sugar put upon it, but every thing the patient takes as *diet* must be given COLD.

Some of the ancient physicians, as Truallianus and Erasistratus, affirm, that nothing is more effectual in curing the cold or annual cholera, than wine, and wine and water, which is also commended by Galen. But Van der Heyden says, he found this remedy by no means sufficient in epidemic cholera, but in the above was the only cure.

A young Prussian physician of a strong constitution, after four days attending a cholera hospital at Berlin, was seized with this epidemic, and after great suffering, and the use of stimuli, camphor, mustard poultices, hot bottles of water and bleeding, he grew worse, when he was allowed to drink *cold water*, having a great desire for it, he thought nature pointed it out, and afterwards he had wine. Champagne, with barley water and lemon juice, produced, he says, a striking effect. The wine and water staying his evacuations, a re-action in the vascular system followed by these remedies, producing a perspiration, and he recovered.

Mr. Longmore, London Road, Southwark, stated a case where calomel and opium and warm applications failing, and the patient sinking fast, it struck him to try carbonate of soda and *tartaric acid*, with a table-spoonful of brandy, with sugar, added *to half-a-pint of cold water*, he said the effect was magical, and the patient called for more, and recovered. It has proved wonderful since,—confirming Heyden's ancient regimen, wine and verjuice, &c. as above.

In confirmation of the ancient cold regimen, numerous cases have appeared in the Berlin Cholera Gazette. As by the Prussian physician above, who says, "In extreme cases the hot stimuli cease to be stimuli because the debilitated frame is then too weak to produce a re-action, I have frequently exhibited table spoonsful of tinc. of capsici annui, tea spoonsful of cajeput oil, camphor, musk, caustic, ammonium, in the largest doses, and phosphorus in the most concentrated forms, and have seen no good effects produced by them on those living corpses, of which alone I am here speaking, any more than the strongest emetics, I have therefore made it a point to give such patients *scarcely* any medicine while the paralytic state continued, having found that no internal stimulants could resuscitate the dormant vitality, recourse was had to produce re-action by the external use of *cold water*, which I found to succeed in many cases."

The report of the Board of Health published in August 1831, confirms the above Berlin report of the ineficacy of the hot regimen or stimuli in the cure of this hot cholera, as practised in India. The report states, page 14, "Almost every plan seems to have had its success and its failure. Every kind of internal and external stimuli was used, brandy and other spirits, blisters, sinapisms, hot baths, with bleeding, purges, and emetics; and *calomel* was tried as a sedative of the vomitings to relieve the burning heat of the presordia, but the evidence in favour of this fact is met with so many contrary statements as to leave the question in great doubt." It does not appear in the report that the cold acid and wine regimen was tried in India, as sedative of vomitings. Dr. Buchan confirms this practice in his article of Inflammation of the Intestines, which is attended with vomitings; and the Asiatic Cholera Sir Gilbert Blane states to be inflammation of the alimentary canal, which comprises the stomach and intestines, and is attended with violent vomitings. Is it not most rational and conclusive that acidulated diet drinks, as proved so effectual under the ancient practice, should have the same beneficial effect; as by staying the evacuations the patient is half cured of the cholera, and the ancients not using the erroneous present practice of *stimuli* seems to be fully justified by Dr. Buchan's remarks on the effects of using stimuli in an inflammation of the stomach: in his article on this disease, he says, "All acrimonious, heating, and irritating food and drink are carefully to be avoided, the weakness of the patient may deceive the by-standers and induce them to give him wines, spirits, or other cordials, but these never fail to increase the disease, and often occasion sudden death." How many patients may there not have been lost in the present practice of treating the epidemic cholera with brandy, and spirits of wine, cordials, &c. adding fire to fire, in opposition to the ancient axiom of contraries curing contraries.

The operation of bleeding is dangerous in pestilential diseases. Hippocrates confessed that though he had tried what the opening of a vein would do in many patients of his that had been sick of pestilential diseases, yet he never found it do them any good, and Galen also said the same; and at this present time, how many patients may not have been lost by this dangerous practice, now so hastily made use of by the inexperienced, in the present swiftly destructive epidemic disease. One proof may be sufficient here from many more; a poor man, aged 63, whose case was described by one of the faculty in the *Times* of March 22, his appearance indicated he had been in a state of previous starvation, was seized with violent symptoms of cholera, he was bled, and mustard poultices, and warm blankets were applied, but he soon died, which was attributed to his shattered constitution and previous debility, and not by the bleeding, which the ancients held to be highty dangerous when *nature was already nearly spent in the patient*, this was their phrase as in a similar epidemic cholera, near 200 years ago. Heyden, an old and successful Dutch physician, said, that of sixty patients he scarcely bled one; for this swift and furious disease, he said, allows no time for bleeding, and that it is highly dangerous in an advanced stage of the disorder *when nature is spent in the patient, and the evacuations have become the colour of* WHEY; and in another pestilential epidemic disease, the plague bleeding, he said, was attended with the most fatal effects, and he is confirmed by Fallopius, Palmarius, Dodenus, Hildanus, Isbrandus, and other ancient physicians, who stated that scarce any one who was bled in the plague, survived, and the present cholera and plague have this affinity, a swift deprivation of vital power and speedy death if not taken in time, which proves how much of the vital quality of the blood is diminished or overpowered instantly by the putrefactive quality in the blood which is congested when deprived of the vital quality in its texture, and does not flow in bleeding in this stage of cholera, and if blood should then flow it is that possessing the remaining vital quality, and the drawing this off kills the patient instead of saving him. And what a paradox or error in the present practice of bleeding of half starved patients in this disease, and at the same time to prescribe a substantial diet to others as a preservative against taking this disorder, by its increasing the vital quality in their blood to resist the contagion, but when the patient has, previously to his taking the disease by his destitute state, been deprived of the necessary proportion of the vital quality to preserve him, that he should, after being seized, have that diminished portion taken from him and leave him a sacrifice!!!

I am well convinced from these facts, and many more proofs, that the alarming number of deaths, in proportion to the cases, is greatly increased by this hasty bleeding of patients in this epidemic cholera, and the hot stimulants used or mere calomel and laudanum, by those who are unacquainted with the discrasy, or loss of the constitution and habits of the patients, and this conclusion is confirmed by the above report of the Board of Health, which, at page 12, states, "If a small quantity of blood could only be procured, the heart seemed to feel the loss without being relieved, the bulk of the blood actually circulating being reduced, while the great mass of it was congested in the inferior and superior venacava did not make its way to the heart. If not carried far enough to remove the impediments and allow the large veins to empty themselves into the heart, *such a weakness* was produced as is occasioned by the loss of blood in constitutions worn out by disease." This declaration of the effects from bleeding in the Asiatic Cholera in India completely confirms the ancient physicians as above. And the present epidemic cholera so soon arrives to that extreme stage, as the Prussian term asphetic, that has so close affinity to the plague as to render bleeding then useless, if not equally as fatal as in the plague; and the Prussian says, "*bleeding* I have long ceased to apply in the asphetic stage, as an operation which inflicts a useless torture upon the patient." When the epidemic cholera seizes a patient, the critical moment for bleeding, if highly necessary at first, is soon past, and the danger of it is as instant, if the experiment be tried, as shewn in a young robust woman at Sunderland, just seized with the extreme symptoms of cholera, the blood from her arm was too ropy to flow, and the veins of the temple were tried, but no blood followed, and she soon died: in a similar case the above Prussian physician gave of a robust woman, who he saved by his cold water regimen, without bleeding, which at first he tried, but as no blood followed, he commenced his cold water ablutions and doucking, as he terms it, in a dry tub, and having her well rubbed with cold wet cloths, he succeeded in saving her without medicine.

A Challenge to the College of Physicians to disaffirm and prove an error in the following propositions.

That the predominance of the putrefactive quality in the blood is the general origin of disease.

That inflammation, external or internal, is the commencement of putrefaction.

That putrefaction is an unavoidable law of nature by the divine order.

That any wholesome thing that will prevent inflammation is, by a judicious application, the best and most certain remedy to maintain health.

That any wholesome thing that will cure *external* inflammation, will, if judiciously applied, cure *internal* inflammation.

That water and salt are wholesome things forming in a universal combination a sovereign medicine of the Almighty Physician of nature to keep the putrefactive quality in the creation in subjection or in order with the vital quality therein, by which divine order all things having life are kept in perpetual creation in successive order from generation to generation.

That water and salt, or its spirit and water, judiciously applied, form the certain remedy for inflammation, external or internal, and prevent disease.

That epidemic cholera is an inflammation and acts and strikes, collapsing the body of a man as a scorching blight does the branches and leaves of trees.

That water and salt, and its spirit diluted with water, have a specific virtue in quenching this internal inflammatory epidemic cholera fire, proved, upon trial,—and to this proof, this challenge is given.

That there is in the two diseases of epidemic cholera and hydrophobia a strong affinity; first, in the bewilderment these two diseases occasion to the faculty; secondly, a phenomenon in each disease, the patients can exercise the natural functions of the brain of a sound intelligence when the vital powers of the body appear totally exhausted, or at those intervals when the extreme violence and fury of the diseases remitting, allow them the opportunity of exercising it.

That hydrophobia is prevented taking place in the human or animal body after being bitten by a mad dog, by water, salt, and its spirit;—first, by the party being ducked in the sea, held by force a longer time under the water than bathing—this is an effectual preventative: and, secondly, if the party lives too far from the sea, as soon as bitten, with all due speed, apply as a caustic, of the spirit of salt in a little water, and keep it bathed repeatedly, and drink internally from five to ten drops in a large wine glass of water, warm or cold, sweetened with sugar, four times a day, for a week or ten days, and no hydrophobia will afterwards take place.

That I have seen the successful use of the spirit of sea salt and water in the following case of my own dog, that was bitten by a mad dog in the lip: in a few minutes I applied to the bleeding wound some of the pure spirit, and afterwards diluted with water, and he was ducked in a strong solution of salt and water and then tied up, and his wound was constantly bathed with the spirit of salt and water, and he is now alive and well, though it was three years since; and a young man and woman, who were bitten by the same mad dog, went to the sea and were ducked, and were preserved. Let no one rely upon a surgeon cutting out the poison from the wound, as several cases have been published of the parties being seized after this operation of the knife.

That I have lately seen the same specific virtue of the spirit of sea salt, diluted as above, and drank on the first appearance of the epidemic cholera, and its staying the evacuations, a recovery soon follows. Here is another affinity between epidemic cholera and hydrophobia, their fatal effects being prevented in both diseases by the same remedy.

That the following proves the same specific virtue in the common salt and water as in its spirit.

Times paper, 8th of October, 1825:—"A simple and efficacious remedy against hydrophobia.—The wound must be instantly washed with common salt and water, and take inwardly a table spoonful of salt in a glass of water, and apply a poultice of wet salt to the wound every two hours."

In addition to the cases stated of the specific virtue of salt and water for the epidemic cholera, Mr. Lille, surgeon, Nelson-square, deeply affected on finding the usual remedies and bleeding ineffectual, on leaving a patient who he expected would die before morning, it occurred to him to try common salt and warm water: he returned at midnight, and gave two table-spoonfuls, and one tea-spoonful of mustard, and his patient drank a quantity of water and was saved. Mr. L. here set a laudable example to his brethren of the faculty, and he found the practice successful.

The prescription by the Board of Health proceeds upon the analogy between the suspended vitality in cholera, as in that of a suspension from a suffocation, and when, in the latter, their hot regimen is the effectual treatment. But the above Prussian physician says, "The lungs and brain in persons suffocated are differently affected than in cholera, in which the lungs exist absolutely to the last, or is the *ultimum moriens*: but cholera may be compared to freezing, for in death by frost, as in cholera, we discover an icy coldness of the surface, a want of pulse, and an exuberant congestion of the central parts. Now no one would place a person frozen to death in a hot or vapour bath, but apply *cold* snow and water, which, if not too late, is the only means to restore the vital heat of the body. So in cholera, by the application of *cold water*, external and internal, the re-action is gained from cold to heat on the surface, the seat of the complaint being in and about the liver and the alimentary canal, and death from thence; but in suffocation, the seat of the complaint, or the death, is in and from the lungs, being deprived or shut up from the air; and as soon as the cholera patient is roused to a feeling from the cold water, he begins to feel chilly by its repetition, which is a favourable sign, and then you must change your cold process to bathing the legs in a tepid bath, in which some mineral acid, as *spirit of salt*, has been added, with cordial wine and water with lemon-juice and sugar, with restorative broths." This was the successful practice of this eminent physician of Berlin, who concludes, "I boldly maintain that nothing is so capable of preserving patients from the highly dangerous secondary typhus, indeed, nothing removes it more speedily, and very often in twenty-four hours, than the application of cold."

Upon these grounds I take my stand upon the specific virtues of salt water and salt, so amply provided in abundance for mankind as the grand panacea to keep human and animal bodies in health by their Almighty Creator and great Physician of nature.

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Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman to his friend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"Petersburg, Nov. 1831.

"Common salt and salt herrings are recommended by the common people here as a cure for the cholera. One of the gentlemen at the head of a cholera hospital had heard of this but as the talk of the town, he took no notice of it, but having an old woman in a dying state from the cholera who refused all medicine offered her—but kept on eating salt herrings and drinking water, and to his astonishment she recovered.

"This circumstance induced him to give two patients who were brought in by the police in a dying state, two table spoonfuls of salt in a tumbler of warm water to each, and to repeat it several times in the course of two hours, and both of them when brought in seemed to be without pulse, with cold blue extremities, hippocratic face, constant vomiting and purging, with spasms in all the muscles of the body, and dreadful pains in the stomach and bowels,—recovered speedily and left the hospital in two days.

"Encouraged by this success he tried thirteen other cases of cholera in the same manner, and they all recovered of the cholera, but two of them died of typhus fever which succeeded from the severity they had suffered in the cholera."

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Two German medical students at Warsaw, tried salt and water as a remedy for the cholera. They gave for the first dose two table spoonfuls of common salt in a tumbler of *warm* water, and then the same in *cold* water, and by repeating it they found it cured several cholera patients upon whom they had tried this remedy."—See *Times paper*, July, 1831.

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See the Berlin Cholera Gazette-extract in the *Times paper*, December, 1831.—"The head physician of the cholera hospital reports the success of an entire simple cold regimen on the first attack of cholera: he says, "Whoever observes the cholera with a scrutinizing eye, will soon convince himself not that it is impossible to discover any *specific* remedy, as no skilful physician entertains a doubt concerning it, but that all *internal or external stimuli* (the hot fiery regimen) hitherto recommended, are in most cases of *no avail*. In asphetic cases (collapsed state, or in terms of ancient physicians, when nature is spent in the patient) they cease to be stimuli. In these extreme cases he relied on his cold water regimen internally and externally.—The drink of the patient is merely *cold water*, a beverage which it is well known they extremely covet and find highly refreshing. No physic in these cases is administered, when the symptoms abated, and there were evident signs of recovery, and in a day or two he was surprised at their so speedily regaining their health and strength, a result so unusual in all other diseases.'."

FROM DR. SIR H. HALFORD'S ESSAYS.

Necessity of caution in the estimation of symptoms in the last stages of some Diseases.

It is of great importance to the character of a physician to be able to foresee the issue of a disease; and it is of essential comfort to the friends of his patient, if the malady has been an incurable one, that he should have apprised them that he expected a fatal termination of it. Where this has not been done, the poignancy of the grief of the family is liable to be increased by a reflection that the physician himself was taken by surprise, and, therefore, probably had not made use of all the resources of his art, by which the catastophe might have been prevented. On the other hand, if with discretion and feeling he had disclosed his apprehensions of the fatal result, their sorrow would be mitigated by a conclusion that every thing had been done to save life which skill could suggest, and their future confidence in that physician's assistance would be confirmed and increased.

The art of physic has been called a conjectural one; and so it is, if that term be construed to mean only that uncertainty which attaches to all reasoning from what has happened to what will *therefore* happen again,—in other words, to inferences drawn from general results, and applied to particular instances; but this is the only legitimate reasoning of which the science of medicine is common with many other sciences, admits; and it suggests, therefore, the necessity of recording facts, carefully ascertained by repeated experience. Were this done by every phisician of extensive practice, what appears extraordinary in a single instance would become familiar by repeated observation, and the difficulty of prognosticating would be materially diminished, to the great credit of physic, and to the satisfaction of its professors.

It often happens at the latter end of some diseases, both of an acute and a chronic nature, that appearances present themselves of a very equivocal and delusive nature, with which the issue of the malady does not correspond. This is most frequently the case when the resistance of the constitution against the influence of the disease has been long protracted, or when the struggle, though short, has been very violent. Here a pause in nature, as it were, seems to take place; the disease 'has done its worst,' all strong action has ceased, the frame is fatigued by its efforts to sustain itself, and a general tranquillity pervades the whole system. This condition of comparative ease the eager wishes of friends misconstrue into the commencement of recovery, and the more readily so as the patient himself being appealled to to confirm their anxious hopes, having lost some of his sufferings, admits, perhaps, that he is better.

The physician, however, must not be so misled. He must exercise his soundest judgment under such circumstances. He must satisfy himself that there exists real ground of improvement. For if he lend himself to such hopes unwarily, he compromises his own character, and runs a risk of aggravating exceedingly the painful feelings of the family.

The junior part of our profession,—those who have not yet lived as many years in the exercise of it as I have done, will take it in good part I hope, if I point out some maladies in which such delusive appearances are most apt to take place, and suggest that caution to them in the estimation of symptoms which I have found it necessary to employ myself.

I have seen this fallacious truce in many instances of inflammation of the brain, particularly where the membranes covering it have been inflamed, producing phrenzy, two of them I now give you.

A young gentleman of family, about twenty-five years of age, took cold whilst under the influence of mercury. The disease increased daily until it was accompanied at last by so much fever and delirium, as made it necessary to use not only the most powerful medicines, but also personal restraint. At length, after three days of incessant exertion, during which he never slept for an instant, he ceased to rave, and was calm and collected. His perception of external objects became correct, and they no longer distressed him, and he asked, pressingly, if it were possible that he could live? On being answered tenderly, but not in a way calculated to deceive, that it was probable he might not, he dictated most affectionate communications to his friends abroad, recollected some claims upon his purse, 'set his house in order,' and died the following night.—The reason why so unfavorable an opinion was entertained of his state, was, thas the apparent amendment was not preceded by sleep, and was not accompanied by a slower pulse; two indispensable conditions, on which only a notion of real improvement could be justified. But here was merely a cessation of excitement occasioned by a diminution of power, and by a mitigated influence of the action of the heart upon the brain.

A very corpulent, robust farmer, of about fifty-five years of age, was seized with a rigor, which induced him to send for his apothecary. He had not made *eau*, it appeared, for twenty-four hours; but there was no pain, no sense of weight in the loins, no distension in any part of the abdomen, and therefore no alarm was taken till the following morning, when it was thought proper to ascertain whether there was any water in the *vessie*, by the introduction of the catheter, and none was found. I was then called, and another enquiry was made, some few hours afterwards, by one of the most experienced surgeons in London, whether the bladder contained any urine or not, when it appeared clearly that there was none. The patient sat up in bed and conversed as usual, complaining of some nausea, but of nothing material in his own view; and I remember that his friends expressed their surprise that so much importance should be attached to so little apparent illness. The patients' pulse was somewhat slower than usual, and sometimes he was heavy and oppressed.

I ventured to state that if we should not succeed in making the kidnies act, the patient would soon become comatose, and would probably die the following night; for this was the course of the malady in every other instance which I had seen. It happened so—he died in thirty hours after this, in a state of stupefaction.

All the patients who have fallen under my care in this disease, were fat corpulent men, between fifty and sixty years of age; and in three of them there was observed a remarkably strong resinous smell in the perspiration twenty four hours before death. Only one of them had complained of previous nephritic ailment. He had suffered frequently, and had passed several small calculi; but there was no difference in the progress of his sypmtoms when the paralysis had once taken place.

If any water, however small the quantity, had been made in these cases, I should have thought it possible that the patients might have recovered; for it has often surprised me to observe how small has been the measure of that excrementitious fluid which the frame has sometimes thrown off, and yet preserved itself harmless; but the cessation of the excretion altogether, is universally a fatal symptom in my experience, being followed by oppression on the brain. The observations of other physicians will supply them no doubt, with abundant proof of the necessity of that caution which I have suggested above. My own memoranda, indeed, would furnish many more instances; but I must confine myself to the limits of a short paper, and leave room for the more valuable communications of my colleagues.

Mr. Stanley.—The *Edinburgh Review*, in an able article on Mr. Stanley's retirement and the Irish Church, gives the following estimate of the right hon. gentleman:—"Mr. Stanley, to the most happy talent for debate, unites the powers of a man of business in a rare degree of perfection. His high rank and great expectations place him in the first class of English gentlemen; he has nobly despised a life of sloth, improved himself and enlarged his views of mankind by foreign travel for instruction and not for amusement, and devoted himself to state affairs. His errors are those of an ingenuous, not a sordid nature; they are the wanderings of a youthful but honest spirit, misled by others or bewildered by its own speculations—not the fruits of contrivance—not connected with intrigue—wholly divested of any self-interested taint. Errors he has committed, and such as at least impeach his judgment, and expose him to the charge of rashness. But they are all errors which he may easily redeem. The want of due deliberation, by which he has been led to risk the peace of the country, and above all the existence of the very establishment whose interest he had mainly at heart, is assuredly a very unhappy passage in his life, and will greatly tend to weaken the confidence of a nation so fond of safe and steady rulers as the English."

Yesterday, 340 female emigrants, under the direction of the Emigration Committee, embarked at St. Katharine's wharf. The great majority of these females are persons whose ages vary from 16 to 29, and among them were many whose personal appearance was certainly prepossessing. They are all of good character, and obliged to furnish testimonials of respectability before being allowed to embark. Among them were a mother and seven daughters; a father and mother, the former of them a fine specimen of the old English yeomen, accompanied by ten daughters and two sons. Several whole families almost equally numerous. These emigrants are to be conveyed to Sydney, in Australia, at an expense to themselves of £5 a head, the Government paying the additional expense of their passage, and in cases where they are not in a situation to pay the £5 immediately, time is allowed them to make payment after their arrival at the place of their destination.—*London paper.*

A dreadful steam-carriage accident happened on the Paisley Road, about three miles from Glasgow, on the 29th July. One of the right hand wheels gave way, and the machine came to the ground with terrific violence—the boiler was instantly crushed flat, and simultaneously the bottom of the vehicle shattered to atoms by the explosion. All the passengers, 12 in number, were more or less injured. Three have died of injuries sustained, and others remain in a hopeless state.

Sacredness of Islands.—The Irish of Old seem to have held Islands in superstitious veneration. In the river Shannon, the romantic island of Inniscaltre contains the remains of seven churches, and a round tower; and, in another of its islands, an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, where, also, the ruins of eleven churches are still visible.—*Owenson's Patriot Sketches.*

SUMMARY.

ENGLAND.—Her Majesty the Queen of England returned from Germany, and disembarked at Woolwich on the 20th, where she was received in the most flattering manner by many thousand spectators, who were assembled to witness her disembarkation.—Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, says he will not be satisfied until the journey from Liverpool to London is made in two hours, being at the rate of 104 miles an hour! He has already travelled 40 miles per hour.—There is a report prevalent that the ex-premier Earl Grey, is about to while away his time at Howick by writing his life.—The old ship the Discovery, in which Captain Cook sailed round the world, was some time since removed from Woolwich, and is now moored off Deptford as a receiving ship for convicts.—Mr. Webb, of York, the first martyr as he is styled in the advertisement, in the cause of Morrison's pills and medical reform, is, like Earl Grey, to be presented with a penny subscription cup! Morrison, the great pillman himself has also published a manifesto addressed to the people of England, in reference to the trial, in which in order to convince the world of the innocence of the pills, he offers to take any large quantities before the courts of justice!—only imagine the hygeist swallowing his pills by the pound!—what a scene for Cruickshanks.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*—The whole business of the Westmoreland Assizes occupied but two hours. At the termination of the last case in the Nisi Prius Court, Lord Lyndhurst, looking at the Jury, said, "Gentlemen, you are discharged," and then at the Bar, "Gentlemen, I am very sorry to say you are discharged also." The gentlemen of the long robe, smiled, (a ghastly smile) bowed and retired.—Dr. Bowring is gone into Burgundy to collect materials for a Parliamentary Report on the wines of France.—The income of the Society of the Inner Temple is stated to be nearly £20,000 a year, and that of the Middle Temple £40,000 a year, with upwards of £40,000 in the funds.—A Captain of the Royal Navy, of the name of Woodley, professes to have discovered a new method of finding the longitude; but as he commences his theory by denying the Copernican and Newtonian philosophy, and by making the sun and moon circle round the earth, which remains at rest, his discoveries will probably not pass for much.—There has been no capital offence committed in Bristol since the riots in 1831, nor any crown bar assizes since the special commission.—It has been resolved by the House of Peers, that the Attorney General of England has precedency of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, in all matters in which they may appear as Counsel at the bar of that house.

SCOTLAND.—Earl Grey.—A dinner invitation signed by 700 individuals, was presented to Earl Grey, at Howick Hall, by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Sir Gibson Craig; and though the noble earl had determined to remain quietly at home, yet he was so highly flattered by the compliment, that he agreed to be in Edinburgh any day of the week begin. 15th Sept.—In the 93d Highland Regiment, one of the best disciplined in the service, no military flogging has taken place for a period of 13 years—The Athol Gathering or Highland Meeting for the present year, was held at Bridge of Tilt on the 4th of August. The weather being very favourable, a great concourse of people assembled to witness the games, and enjoy the other amusements of the day—the number of fashionable company on the ground equalled, if it did not exceed that of any former year—the competition for the prizes was carried on with the usual spirit, and continued to afford much amusement, and give general satisfaction to the numerous spectators.—An Excise officer was burnt to death in Edinburgh on Wednesday the 4th Sept.—he had been reading in bed, and falling asleep, the candle set fire to the bed clothes—when discovered he was lying on the carpet, with his shirt burning on him—he survived but a few hours.—The Royal Victoria steam ship, on the plan of Mr. Jas. Ballingall of Kirkaldy, built at Leith by Messrs. Menzies for the London, Leith, and Glasgow Shipping Company, is entirely built in the centre part of solid timbers, so closely knit as to admit of the seams being caulked both inside and outside, and at the extremities of the vessel the usual spaces between the timbers are filled up with lighter timber to the waterline, so that the vessel would float independent of her planking—this plan is not only admirably calculated to give additional security in case of striking the ground, but also tends to prevent the vibratory motion, which in many steam vessels is very great; the Royal Victoria presents still further novelty in her general construction, which is adapted to secure light draught of water with great speed, and in extent of accommodation will exceed any steam ship yet built in Europe.—Aberdeen.—At a meeting of the Town Council a grant of 1000 guineas for the rebuilding of Marischal College, proposed by the Provost was unanimously agreed to, and directed to be intimated to the Senatus Academicus.—In the parish of Cuttar, Lanarkshire, there is not a single public house, and not a pauper within its boundary, and a healthier and happier parish is nowhere to be found. The improvements in the harbour of Troon are still going foward—a commodious wet dock has been cut out of the solid rock, and every thing is in progress which can contribute to the accommodation and security of the shipping frequenting that port.—Salmon are so plenty in the rivers on the north west coast, and in the southern streams, that the people are tired of them and anxious for *herrings*.—A Dinner was given to the Ettrick Shepherd, at Cameron's Inn, Peebles, by a number of his friends and admirers, on the 19th ult.—The herring fishing on the coast of Scotland, has been in general very unproductive this season.

IRELAND.—The Murder at Ballinasloe, copied into the *Times* of last week, and which has appeared in others of the Provincial papers, is a manufactured story, destitute of all foundation.—The Protestant Conservative Society, which has done so much towards uniting and knitting protestants together, has resumed its meetings.—The crops are most abundant, the potatoe fields have greatly improved, and scarcely any deficiency is now apprehended.—Mr. O'Connell arrived at Waterford from England, on the 21st August.—At a dinner given to him subsequently, he said in allusion to the Dublin protestant meeting "that they had set the example of agitation, and he with the blessing of God would follow it up."—A Dinner was given to Lord Winchilsea, at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, on the 15th Aug. by the principal noblemen, and largest landed proprietors in Ireland.

Lord Holland's Protest against the Rejection of the University Bill.—Because it seems to me unreasonable to confine the academical honours of a national university, or the degrees in arts and sciences (unconnected with divinity,) to the members of any particular church; and it appears yet more unwise and unjust to bar all such access to knowledge (not purely ecclesiastical or theological) as a national university is enabled to afford, against those who cannot conscientiously assent to the numerous propositions contained in the 39 articles. Excellence in the learned and liberal professions of law and medicine in no degree depends upon religious belief; and Providence not having annexed the avowal of any peculiar tenets in religious matters as the condition of attaining human knowledge, I can discover no motive of prudence or duty which should induce human authority to impose any. Vassall Holland.

Steam Navigation in India.—Among the supplies lately voted in the British Parliament, was the sum of £20,000 to assist in the experiment of a communication with India by steam conveyances. Two routes are under consideration for the regular line of communication; one with Bombay, through the Red Sea, the other by the Euphrates and Persian Gulf. The expense of the communication is to be borne jointly by the British and India Governments. The communication by the Red Sea is to be first established, but as it is supposed that the other route, in certain seasons of the year, may afford superior advantages, and as the experiments by the Red Sea had been made by the East India Company at an expense of 60 or £70,000, the committee of the House of Commons recommended the appropriation of the above sum for experiments on the other route.

The Roman Catholics in England have purchased six acres of land between Hastings and St. Leonard's, close to the sea, and are, it is said, going to expend £30,000 in building a college, chapel, &c. Some of the works are already commenced.

The export of sovereigns from Europe to America has alarmed the money-changers of London. We shall not be surprised to hear that the American Republicans are frightened out of their senses by the invasion of the European *Sovereigns*.

It is said that the Bishop of Exeter has offered ordination to any Wesleyan preacher who will accept of it.

Mr. Cobbett has formally notified the people of Ireland that he intends paying them a visit in the course of the present autumn. He tells them, at the same time, that he is resolved to decline all public invitations.

On the 23d of July, Don Pedro issued a decree, prohibiting the circulation of paper money in Portugal after the 31st of August.

The Emperor Nicholas has, according to a statement in the official journals of Warsaw, decided upon *allowing* the Polish prisoners in Russia to marry, upon condition that their children shall be brought up in the Greek religion. What a favour! Poor Poland.

First of August in London.—The London correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce says: "Connected with the subject of negro emancipation, I may as well observe that the first of August has been held as quite a fete day, both in the metropolis and the country. Most of the religious congregations devoted the whole day to prayer, and those among the admirers of this great and glorious act, whose religious feelings were not so predominant, spent the day, as I have said, in joy and festivity. Several noblemen and gentlemen dined together, and Lord Mulgrave, the late Governor of Jamaica, presided. Several negroes were present at the dinner, and were mingled with the distinguished company, in the most perfect fellowship. One of them addressed the meeting in a strain of the most powerful eloquence, and received the marked compliments of the noble chairman. These negroes were quite strangers to the company, but knowing that if they paid their guinea for a ticket, they had as much right there as the first noble in the land, they did so, and were warmly greeted. This would never be tolerated in the United States. Time will, perhaps, do wonders even among the bitterest foes of the colored race, and before long induce them to exclaim: "Britannia has triumphed—the negro is free."

Inoculating Cheese.—What will the ingenuity of man not contrive? A method has been discovered of inoculating cheese; or in other words, of transplanting the character of an old cheese into a new one. This rather curious scheme is brought forward as a communication to the Agricultural Journal for March, by John Robinson, Esq. Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. "If it be required," says he, "to communicate to a new cheese the flavor and appearance of an old one, it may be done by the insertion in the new cheese of the portions of the old one containing blue mould. The little scoop which is used in taking samples of cheese, is a ready made means of performing the operation, by interchanging ten or a dozen of the rolls which it extracts, and placing them so as to disseminate the germ of the blue mould all over the cheese. A new Stilton cheese treated in this way, and well covered up from the air for a few weeks, became thoroughly impregnated with the mould, and generally with a flavor hardly to be distinguished from the old one. I have sometimes treated half a Lancashire cheese in this way, and have left the other half in its natural state, and have been much amused with the remarks of my friends on the striking superiority of the English over the Scotch one." If this ingenious plan be found really successful on repeated trials by others, Mr. Robinson will deserve our thanks for bringing it forward.

LOWER CANADA.

MONUMENT TO WOLFE & MONTCALM.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS.

The admirers of the Fine Arts, and friends to the embellishment of our city, will be pleased to learn that the classic Obelisk, erected to the memory of the contending heroes, Wolfe and Montcalm, is at length about to be completed, by affixing the long absent inscriptions. The personal friends of the Earl of Dalhousie, who have always felt a warm interest in this work, are assured that his Lordship will be gratified to know, that the anniversary of the glorious battle on the plains of Abraham—glorious alike to both of the opposing nations, and identifying Quebec with the renown of each—has been chosen as an appropriate day for placing the names of the heroes, it is intended to commemorate, upon their Cenotaph.

It will be remembered that this monument was constructed in 1828, from a design composed by Captain, now Major, Young, 79th Highlanders, then on the personal Staff of the Governor-in-Chief. The first stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 15th November, 1827, by the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-in-Chief of these Provinces:—the original promoter and the munificent patron of the work, having supplied to a very considerable amount the difference between the sum originally subscribed, and the expense of the erection. On that day, the venerable James Thomson, who had been the companion in arms of Wolfe, then in his 95th year, was present, and assisted in the Masonic ceremony. He has since gone to the grave, full of years and respectability: while the eloquent divine, the Rev. Dr. Mills, from whose lips came the beautiful prayer which was offered on the occasion, has also at an earlier period of life been summoned from the scene of his zealous duties, and from the society he adorned. The Obelisk was finished on the very day of the departure of the Earl of Dalhousie for England, in September, 1828, the *apex* or cap-stone having been placed on the summit in his Lordship's presence, by the Hon. Fox Maule, his nephew, then a Captain in the 79th Highlanders, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-in-Chief.

By some misconception, during the absence of the Earl of Dalhousie in India, a marble slab was sent out from England having upon it an erroneous inscription, which it was impossible to place upon the obelisk; and this is the reason why it so long reproachfully continued without any legend to the memory of the heroes in whose honour it was erected. Major Young, who has lately joined the service companies of his gallant regiment stationed in this garrison, brought with him full authority to complete the Monument, by affixing the original inscription, together with the names of the Generals, upon the Sarcophagus. It need scarcely to be added, that this is also to be done at the expense of the Earl of Dalhousie; and we can conceive nothing more gratifying to the officer who originally composed the design, than to be employed in completing the work under the sanction of his Lordship.

This day—the Anniversary of a battle followed by more important results than any of modern times,—the names of WOLFE, who fell during the action, in the arms of victory—and of MONTCALM, who, desperately wounded by the single gun in the possession of the British, died on the next day—have been placed upon the Sarcophagus, in letters of large size, founded of brass, bronzed, so as to stand out from the stone in bold relief. The name of Wolfe faces the river by which he approached the Cove where he effected a landing:—that of Montcalm looks towards the river St. Charles, over which he led his forces to the combat, on the 13th September, 1759.

No delay will occur in placing the other inscriptions upon the Obelisk, the workmen having been employed for several days in preparing the beds for the different slabs. The following, written by J. C. Fisher, LL.D., of this City, for which a Prize Medal was adjudged by the Committee, will appear in front of the Sarcophagus, or Cenotaph of the heroes:—

MORTEM. VIRTVS. COMMVNEM.
FAMAM. HISTORIA.
MONVMENTVM. POSTERITAS.
DEDIT.

On the front of the surbase, will be placed the following, altered from the Inscription, written by the Rev. Dr. Mills, for the plate deposited with the Foundation Stone:—

HOSVSCE
MONUMENTI IN VIVORUM ILLUSTRIUM MEMORIAM
WOLFE ET MONTCALM,
FUNDAMENTUM, P. C.
GEORGIUS COMES DE DALHOUSIE:
IN SEPTENTRIONALIS AMERICÆ PARTIBUS
AD BRITANNOS PERTINENTIBUS
SUMMAM REBUM ADMINISTRANS;
OPUS PER MULTOS ANNOS PRÆTERMISSUM,
QUID DUCI EOREGIO CONVENIENTIUS?
AUCTORITATE PROMOVENS, EXEMPLO STIMULANS,
MUNIFICENTIA FOVENS.
A. S. MDCCCXXVII.
GEORGIO IV. BRITANNIARUM REGE.

And on the west side of the Sarcophagus, it is intended to place these beautiful lines:—

Let no vain tear upon their tomb be shed,
A common tribute to the common dead;
But the good, the generous and the brave,
With godlike envy sigh for such a grave!

The Monument is strictly classical in its proportions, and is a combination of separate beauties contained in distinct works of art, made to produce the happiest effect, and possessing the most chaste and perfect union. To the top of the surbase is fourteen feet from the ground. On this rests the Sarcophagus, seven feet three inches high. The obelisk measures forty-two feet eight inches, and the *apex*, two feet one inch, making in the whole an altitude of sixty-five feet from the ground. The dimensions of the Obelisk at the base are six feet, by four feet eight inches, tapering conically to the *apex*, where the sides are diminished to three feet two inches, by two feet five inches.

The propriety of this Memorial has been fully recognised in various parts of the world. Among other distinguished personages, it has not escaped the notice of an illustrious Soldier, the present King of Sweden. Major Young, while travelling lately in the North of Europe, had the honour of dining with his Majesty; and in the evening in the drawing room, was questioned respecting his services, and that of the Regiment to which he belongs. His Majesty asked whether the Regiment wore the Highland dress; and it having been mentioned that the 79th was then stationed in Canada, made many enquiries respecting the French Canadians. He enquired if Montreal had not been the seat of Government previous to the subjugation of the Province by the English, and subsequently to the victory at Quebec: adding with some degree of sternness, in reference to the battle, that "Montcalm had done his duty on that occasion." His Majesty was in reply assured by Major Young of the high respect in which Montcalm's character was held by the English generally; and he mentioned as a proof, the erection of the united Monument to the memory of those heroes at Quebec, under the auspices of the Earl of Dalhousie, late Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces. His Majesty having ascertained the description of the Monument, and the nature of the inscription, concluded a high panegyric by observing emphatically, that "he was well acquainted with the character of the Earl of Dalhousie as a Soldier, and that this chivalrous feeling towards the brave was worthy of his distinguished fame."

We believe that the opinion of this illustrious Soldier, the King of Sweden, will be responded to by every liberal mind. Indeed, the truly Attic elegance and simple grandeur of this Obelisk, together with the chivalrous generosity and ingenious discrimination of its erection to the immortal memory of both of those heroes, Wolfe and Montcalm, deserve the most grateful commemoration, and the undivided applause of every refined and educated mind.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Trade is reviving but very slowly since the almost total disappearance of the cholera; and it seems doubtful whether it will resume the activity it had in the early part of the season. It has been, it may be said, at a total stand for better than two months past; and with the exception of the arrival and departure of shipping, the business of which must be transacted, and is principally done at the Coves, the business of the town itself was limited to necessaries. Within a few days past, however, our markets have been much better attended, and the country people have shown themselves in numbers. Provisions of every description were abundant and cheap, the agriculturalist, however, obtaining very poor remuneration for his labour.—*Quebec Gazette.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—In calling your attention to the general health of the city, at this moment, I am of opinion that much good has been done by the Board of Health, by their rigidly enforcing cleanliness and fumigation among that class of the community, many of whom, are neither able nor willing, to cleanse, whitewash and fumigate their thrice filthy and abominable hovels, which in their natural state may be considered as so many hot beds for engendering pestilence and disease. I would still impress upon the members of the Board of *Health* the propriety of *daily* fumigations, and constant attention on their part to enforce *daily* cleanliness among the poor, which can only be done by those gentlemen who have charge of districts, visiting and examining each house *daily*. During last week many and various have been the opinions and speculations respecting the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in this city, and according to the statement of the Board of Health, 11 cases have occurred and 5 deaths; while again, others report with much assurance and confidence, that there has not been a single case of this awful disease in our city. Now, Mr. Editor, as the propagation of this latter opinion would undoubtedly lull the inhabitants into a state of false security when the disease is really existing among us, I shall endeavour to set the case in its proper light, by simply stating facts. If you ask the multitude whether or not Cholera has existed here, nine tenths will assure you that it has not, and again, if you ask them for their authority on the subject, they will immediately quote with a sardonic grin of triumphant satisfaction, "That it is the opinion of Dr. Hartwell, of the 34th Regt. who has seen a good deal of Cholera elsewhere;" and as a matter of course, we are gravely told, that "his opinion must be *better* than any other *Medico's*, who has not seen the disease;"—this might be true in some cases, but I am disposed to think that the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera are not so equivocal as to be mistaken by even the merest tyro in medicine—for the features of this awful disease are described by all the most scientific writers on the subject, as *peculiarly its own*.

The Board of Health have reported on the authority of those Medical gentlemen who attended the sufferers through every stage of the disease; and who all, with one accord I believe, agree as to the real nature of the giant malady they have been called upon to combat. These, Mr. Editor, are the simple facts of the case: who then are we to believe? most certainly the opinion of those of the Faculty who have seen and reported from sad experience the existence of the disease. The case of Holman, who was attacked about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, and breathed his last at half-past 10 o'clock, being only three hours and a half ill,—proves the melancholy truth that the disease is amongst us, and that in a most malignant form. What then are we to think of the medical opinion of the Military gentleman, who, so positively reported the *non-existence* of Cholera? Why he must either be little acquainted with the symptoms of that disease which he boasts so much of having studied and witnessed, or he must have been amusing himself, and sporting with the feelings and health of the city, by endeavouring to lull suspicion when the common enemy is at our doors, and thereby encourage supineness and neglect on the part of the inhabitants.

While, Mr. Editor, I am unwilling to alarm the community on this subject, I am equally unwilling to let this moment escape of urging them to be up and doing, and while yet the disease has but given us a few premonitions of its approach, we may rigidly enforce those necessary precautions for prevention, which may be daily recommended by the united wisdom of our Board of Health; and which, under the direction and blessing of an all-wise and merciful God, may prove successful in fending off, or rendering mild that awful and pestilential scourge which has slain its tens of millions, and is still stalking about the world with an unsatiated appetite. X. Y.

St. John, 6th October.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, October 7, 1834.

English dates to the 25th August, a week later than those given in our last, are received, but they furnish nothing of importance.

Cholera.—We believe it is now *universally* admitted that this dreadful disease, which has so sadly visited many parts of this continent within the last two years and upwards,—and which we had almost flattered ourselves had either overlooked, or through the mercy of an over-ruling and kind Providence, had avoided our City and Province,—has at length made its appearance in this town, although as yet to a very inconsiderable extent. The subjoined reports of the Board of Health, we think, may be fully depended upon as giving the whole number of cases and deaths that have occurred by the disease up to the hour of their meeting this morning. We have, however, heard of a new case since the report was handed in to us.—The malady having thus far been remarkably slight, there is very little alarm *in* the city, and *at present* we should think there could be no danger in strangers coming to town as usual.—We trust our Board of Health will continue their exertions to *enforce* cleanliness wherever it is necessary, and that all our citizens will cheerfully unite in doing whatever they can to render the public health as good as human means can make it, and leave the rest with "Him who keepeth the city."—The advanced period of the year is greatly in our favour.

To-morrow, it will be remembered, is the day specially set apart by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for the purposes of public humiliation and prayer throughout this Province.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health conceive it to be their duty to announce that several cases have lately occurred in this City, which have been pronounced by the Physicians to be cases of Asiatic Cholera, viz: from the 25th September to the 2d October,—

Cases.	*Died.*	*Recovered.*	*Remaining.*
11	5	3	3

The Board are very happy to state that only one new case has been reported to them for the last four days, and they have full reason to believe that no others have appeared within this City and County.

By order of the Board of Health.
JOHN R. PARTELOW, Clerk.
St. John, 2d October, 1834.

The Board of Health have much pleasure in announcing, that no new case of Asiatic Cholera has been reported by the Physicians since the statement on Thursday last; and they have no reason to believe that any new one has occurred in the City and County.

By order of the Board of Health.
J. R. PARTELOW, *Clerk.*
Saturday, 4th October, 1834.

The Board have to announce that since the statement of Saturday last, three new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported to them, one of which has proved fatal, and that one of the three persons mentioned as *remaining* in their report of Thursday, has died of consecutive fever.

The Board are happy to add, that no other case within their knowledge has occurred in this City and County. By order of the Board of Health.
J. R. PARTELOW, Clerk.
Tuesday, October 7, 1834.

Salt and Water.—In our first page will be found some statements of the successful cure of a number of cases of Cholera in England and on the Continent of Europe, in 1831, by the simple use of salt and water.

It is also stated that a number of cures were performed in New-York in 1832, by the use of salt, water, and *vinegar*; and we learn that a case or two in this city have recently been cured by making use of the New-York prescription.

It may not be generally known that common salt and water does *not* act as a purgative.

Most heart-rending Shipwreck.—Intelligence has just reached town (half past 4 o'clock) by the Steamer Maid of the Mist, from Eastport, of the loss of the Packet Sch'r Sarah, Capt. Pierce, on her passage from Boston to Eastport, in a gale of wind and fog, on Thursday morning last, on Machias Seal Island, and it is most melancholy to state, that out of Twenty-three souls on board, seventeen found a watery grave. The vessel went down in about 20 minutes after she struck:—We have been furnished with the names of nine of those who were lost,—Mr. Samuel Wiggins, second son of Stephen Wiggins, Esq. of this city; Mr. John Smith, son of Captain John Smith, of this city; Captain Pierce, and son; Mr. Swift, mate; Mr. Cony, of Eastport; Mr. Starboard, of do.: Mr. Talbot, of Machias; Mr. Fowler, of Lubec, and eight others,—six saved.—Most severe and painful must this intelligence be to the truly afflicted families and friends of the many sufferers, and in whose bereavements the whole community will sympathise. But we forbear—words cannot express the feelings of the heart in such calamities. Consolation must be sought from a higher source,—from Him who directeth the whirlwind and the storm.

Arrived on Sunday, from Granville, N. S., (in tow of the Steamer Maid of the Mist,) a fine new Ship, called the *James*, 485 tons register, built by Mr. Israel Fellows, of that place, and owned by Messrs. Blakslee & Estey and James Holman, of this City. She is pronounced a most substantial and faithfully built vessel, highly creditable to the builder.

Portland Episcopal Sabbath School.—An Examination of the Episcopal Sabbath School in Portland Village, took place on Wednesday, at which 129 children were present.—Among the number absent, some were probably prevented attending by the unpromising appearance of the weather.

This school, at its formation in December last, consisted of 3 Teachers and 26 Scholars. There are now 13 Teachers and 150 Scholars. A few more Teachers are greatly needed in the male department.

As scarcely ten months have elapsed since the establishment of this Institution, the progress and improvement of the Scholars are very encouraging, and are calculated to animate the teachers in the discharge of those interesting duties, to which they have devoted themselves with such cordiality and zeal. Even the humble fruits which they are already permitted to witness, must be to them a subject of pleasing contemplation. May they be increasingly blessed in their work! and may it be their happiness to realize what is comprehended in that beautiful divine aphorism—"He that watereth shall be watered also himself!"

A Book was given to each of the Scholars, at the close of the exercises.

At the Sixth Annual Meeting of the "Albion Union Society," held on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz.—

Mr. George Bragg, *President.*
Mr. Wm. Scammell, } *Vice Presidents.*
Mr. C. H. Groocock, }
Mr. H. Buxton, *Treasurer.*
Mr. George Thomas, *Secretary.*

Provincial Appointment.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Ward Chipman to be Chief Justice of this Province in the room of the late Honorable Chief Justice Saunders.—*Royal Gazette, October 1st.*

Halifax, October 4.—*Health of the Town.*—Thank God, we can at last announce the almost entire disappearance of the Cholera, and the gradual revival of business. Though there have been a few deaths since our last, these have been so few that since Saturday the Board of Health have discontinued their daily bulletins. Indeed we doubt if there is more of sickness and death in the town now, than is usual at this season. A young gentleman, who had been sent to Preston to administer to the blacks, among whom some cases of Cholera had occurred, returned to town on Saturday, there being no further occasion for his services in that quarter.

Extract from the Minutes of the Central Board of Health, 27th Sept. 1834:

'Resolved, That from the improved state of the health of the Town—the small number of Patients lately sent to Dalhousie Hospital, and the few cases now remaining, the Board deem it unnecessary to continue their daily reports, and should no other cases occur, they hope to discontinue the Hospital establishment after Monday next.'

The *nightly volunteer watch* continues to patrol our streets, and all classes take their turn personally and cheerfully. It has had the salutary effect of breaking up several dens of great irregularity and crime, and has the tendency of rendering the streets quiet and deserted even at very early hours.

There is not one person at present in close confinement in the Gaol; a circumstance highly creditable to the place.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

The arrival of a Mr. George Thompson at New-York from Great Britain is likely to produce some commotion. He has been a public advocate for the total abolition of slavery throughout the world, and is reputedly a man of energy and eloquence. When we saw it announced some time ago that a society of Ladies in Scotland had engaged Mr. Thompson to proceed to the United States for the purpose of promoting a speedy emancipation from slavery there, we suspected that his visit would naturally attract the attention of the parties in that country now so violently, nay outrageously opposed to each other on this subject. The disgraceful excesses on the part of those mobs which have been excited to action by infuriate zeal against the doctrines of Tappan and other imprudent abolitionists, evince a lawless spirit and a determination in the rabble to indulge in unrestrained atrocities highly reproachful to their municipal authorities and discreditable to the government. The American mob indeed appears to yield very easily to the plastic hand of any designing demagogue; and to take up violent impressions rashly and bitterly.—The case of Mr. Kean showed a silly obstinacy on the part of the populace—that of Mr. Anderson, the Vocalist, low spite and vindictive pride—that of Mr. Farren, lately, captious jealousy and arrogant conceit. We should not wonder to find that the next victim will be this Mr. Thompson, and that his mission will become the hackneyed theme of their thousand prints; his person the object of indignities and assault; and his country the subject of scurrility and abuse: In fact this conceited dictation of the Knickerbockers has already appeared at the hotel where Mr. Thompson and family took lodgings. No sooner was the object of his mission known, than the numerous lodgers threatened to leave the house if he continued an inmate! We think it unnecessary to comment on this instance of the courteous conduct in the Yankees, and of their boasted maintenance of liberty and toleration.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

A medical man has published in an evening paper a somewhat lengthy epistle with the professed view of instructing people how to avert the approach and advance of cholera; but the substance of his advice merely amounts to this—"As soon as you are ill send for a doctor."—*Liverpool paper.*

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in September, - - -	£479	17	6
Withdrawn do. - - - -	96	2	1

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.

Committee for October:

R. M. JARVIS, C. T. RAY, M. H. PERLEY.

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

MARRIED,

On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Angus Cameron, to Miss Mary Nelson, both of the Parish of Portland.

At New-York, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Bayard, Rector of St. Clement's, Mr. William Augustus Baldwin, of Spadina, near the city of Toronto, Upper Canada, to Isabella Clarke, seventh daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul for New-York.

DIED,

On Wednesday, George, son of Mr. James Ballentine, aged 6 years.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mr. William Donald, aged 34 years—leaving a wife and one child.

On Friday evening, after a short illness, Samuel Thompson, second son of Mr. James Dunn, aged 10 years.

On Saturday, William Milby, fourth son of G. Van Horne, Esq., aged one year and nine months.

On Sunday, suddenly, Mr. John Holman, son of the late Mr. John Holman, blacksmith, York Point, aged about 32 years.

This morning, Emma Jane, infant daughter of Mr. William Bond, of the Ordnance.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) at half-past 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

At Cocagne, in the County of Kent, on Wednesday the 17th ultimo, Fanny Susan, wife of Mr. George Thomson, (and only child of the late Capt. Edward Howard, formerly of St. John,) in the 33d year of her age. She has left a husband and eight young children to deplore their loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

340. *Wednesday*, ship Branches, Everitt, London, 50—Scovil & Summers, goods.
341. Brig Eliza, Larkin, Jamaica, 25—Crookshank & Walker, rum and sugar.
342. Abigail Richmond, Harden, New-York, 10—A. M'Kenzie & Co. staves, flour, &c.
343. *Friday*, brig Fenwick Keating, Simpson, Liverpool, 50—J. Whitney, coals.
344. *Saturday*, ship Athol, M'Cready, London, 49—John Robertson, ballast.
345. Augusta, Petrie, Liverpool, 39—J. M. Wilmot, salt and coals.—The Beverley, Lawson, for this port, sailed in company; the Louisa, Rusland, would sail in three or four days.—Exchanged numbers, at sea, with the William Wallace, of Liverpool, for Miramichi.—The Eleanor, Isabella, Sherbrooke, William Ewing, Kent, and Industry, from this port, had arrived at Liverpool.
346. Peggy, Ball, Liverpool, 51—G. Ball, salt, &c.
New brig Clara, ——, Peticodiac,—J. M. Wilmot.
347. *Sunday*, brig Leslie Gault, Hughes, Londonderry, 66—A. M'Kenzie & Co. ballast,—16 passengers.
348. Emily, Kinney, Norfolk, via Eastport—I. Ketchum, staves, shingles, tar.
349. *Monday*, ship Active, Robinson, Liverpool, 46—to order, ballast.
350. Eben, Cameron, Dundee, 44—to order, ballast.
351. (At Quarantine,) sch'r Charles King, Dollivar, Philadelphia,—W. Vaughan, flour, &c.
352. *Tuesday*, brig Mary Ann, Payson, Jamaica, 18—E. Barlow & Sons, ballast.

CLEARED,

Ship Scotia, Risk, London, timber.
Brig Mansfield, Moore, Ballyshannon, timber.
Henry Robert, Holmes, Philadelphia, Salt.

Barque Rose, Hodge, from Greenock for this port, went on shore on the West side of Grand Manan, about 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday last, in a thick fog.—Vessel bilged and foremast gone. Crew saved.

—*Health of the Town.*—Thank
nounce the almost entire disap-
a. and the gradual revival of
e have been a few deaths since
en so few that since Saturday
have discontinued their d
oubt if there is more of sick-
own now, than is usual at this
leman, who had been sent to
to the blacks, among whom
ad occurred, returned to town
ng no further occasion for his

nutes of the Central Board of
4:
m the improved state of the
he small number of Patients
Hospital, and the few cases
oard deem it unnecessary to
orts, and should no other ca-
discontinue the Hospital es-
ay next.'

watch continues to patrol our
take their turn personally and
the salutary effect of breaking
t irregularity and crime, and
dering the streets quiet and de-
y hours.
on at present in close confine-
ircumstance highly creditable
ews Standard.

. George Thompson at New-
ain is likely to produce some
een a public advocate for the
y throughout the world, and is
gy and eloquence. When we
time ago that a society of La-
gaged Mr. Thompson to pre-
es for the purpose of promo-
ation from slavery there, we
t would naturally attract the
s in that country new so vio-
opposed to each other on this
ful excesses on the part of
been excited to action by in-
the doctrines of Tappan and
onists, evince a lawless spirit
the rabble to indulge in unre-
y repreachful to their munici-
reditable to the government.
ed appears to yield very easily
ny designing demagogue; and
ressions rashly and bitterly.—
showed a silly obstinacy on the
hat of Mr. Anderson, the Vo-
indictive pride—that of Mr.
jealousy and arrogant conceit.
to find that the next victim
son, and that his mission will
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indignities and assault; and
of scurrility and abuse: In
ation of the Knickerbockers
the hotel where Mr. Thomp-
gings. No sooner was the ob-
n, than the numerous lodgers
house if he continued an in-
necessary to comment on this
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ance of liberty and toleration,
d.

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t the substance of his advice
—"As soon as you are ill send
ol paper.

SAVINGS' BANK.

er, - - -	£479	17	6
- - - - -	96	2	1

RUNSWICK
ANCE COMPANY.

(Sundays excepted,) from 11
2 o'clock.
, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
e for October:
T. RAY, M. H. PERLEY.

s, by Mail, must be post paid.

ARRIED,
Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. An-
Mary Nelson, both of the Pa-

e 25th ult., by the Rev. Dr.
Clement's, Mr. William Au-
lina, near the city of Toronto,
lla Clarke, seventh daughter
Esq., his Britannic Majesty's

DIED,
RGE, son of Mr. James Bal-

g, after a short illness, Mr.
d 34 years—leaving a wife

after a short illness, Samuel
of Mr. James Dunn, aged 10

Milby, fourth son of G. Van
ear and nine months.
Mr. John Holman, son of the
blacksmith, York Point, aged

Jane, infant daughter of Mr.
Ordnance.—Funeral To-mor-
lf-past 4 o'clock, when friends
quested to attend.
ounty of Kent, on Wednesday
Susan, wife of Mr. George
ild of the late Capt. Edward
t. John,) in the 32d year of
a husband and eight young
loss.

SAINT JOHN.

RIVED,
ranches, Everitt, London, 50
rs, goods.
, Jamaica, 25—Crookshank
l sugar.
Harden, New-York, 10—A.
taves, flour, &c.
ick Keating, Simpson, Liver-
ney, coals.
hol, M'Cready, London, 49—
allast.
Liverpool, 39—J. M. Wilmot.
he Beverley, Lawson, for this
mpany; the Louisa, Rusland,
e or four days.—Exchanged
with the William Wallace, of
ramichi.—The Eleanor, Iw-
William Ewing, Kent, and
port, had arrived at Liverpool.
pool, 51—G. Ball, salt, &c.
—, Peticodiac,—J. M. Wilmot.
e Gault, Hughes, Londonder-
zie & Co. ballast,—16 pas-
rfolk, via Eastport—I. Ketch-
s, tar.
ive, Robinson, Liverpool, 46

Dundee, 44—to order, ballast.
sch'r Charles King, Dollivar,
Vaughan, flour, &c.
y Ann, Payson, Jamaica, 18
ns, ballast.
EARED,
don, timber.
Ballyshannon, timber.
olmes, Philadelphia, Salt.

from Greenock for this port,
West side of Grand Manan,
on Thursday last, in a thick
foremast gone. Crew saved.

Arrived at Liverpool, August 5th, barque John Bentley, Robertson, St. John—was run foul of in the river by the ship Jupiter, and received considerable damage; 8th, Louisa, Rusland, do.; 11th, William & Robert, Andrews, and Perseus, Bruce, do.

At Norfolk, Va. on the 12th ult. brig Diamond, from St. Vincent for St. John, N. B.—leaky.

The Ugoni, from Marseilles, to Liverpool, was abandoned on the 22d July, about 100 miles to the Westward of Cape St. Vincent. Crew taken off by the Margaret, arrived here from Trieste.—*Liverpool Mercury, August* 15.

HALIFAX, Sept. 26.—Arr. Acadian, Auld, Greenock, 28 days.—The Lady Campbell, for St. John, sailed one day before the Acadian.—The Acadian spoke on the 21st Sept. in lat. 43, 14, long. 52, 50, ship Wakefield, from St. John, 8 days out.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the *St. John Temperance Society*, will be holden at the Asylum Chapel on Tuesday the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the friends of the Temperance cause and the public in general are respectively invited to attend. *By order of the President,*

GEORGE BLATCH, Secretary.

☞ A Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society. 7th October.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
FOR SALE.

A BILL OF EXCHANGE for about £400 sterling, drawn on the Receiver General of His Majesty's Customs, London.—Tenders for the above Bill, stating the rate of Premium, will be received until One o'clock, on *Thursday* the 16th instant.

Custom House, Saint John, N. B. 7th October, 1834.

Bank of New Brunswick, 1st October, 1834.

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

P. DUFF,
A. BALLOCH.

St. John, 1st October, 1834.

SHEDIAC OYSTERS.

A FEW Barrels just from the beds, and in prime order, may be had in any quantities, at the *Hibernian Hotel*, Princess-street.

7th October. JAMES NETHERY.

EVENING TUITION.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the Public, that they have commenced EVENING TUITION at their Rooms in *Horsefield-street*, where Youth may be instructed in the common branches of EDUCATION, together with English Grammar, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Guaging, Navigation, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Fluxions, Conic Sections, &c. &c.

☞ Hours of attendance from 6 to 9.

THOMAS ADDISON,
ROBERT K. ADDISON.

St. John, 6th October, 1834.

JAMAICA RUM.

47 PUNCHEONS now landing, for sale by
7th Oct. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

COOKING-STOVES, FRANKLINS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of COOKING-STOVES, FRANKLINS, *with and without Grates*, and six plate Close Stoves.—for sale cheap.

7th October. J. T. HANFORD.

Received per Barque PEGGY,
FROM LIVERPOOL:

BALES Carpeting, Superfine Broad CLOTHS, Petersham and Pilot Cloths, Worsted Hose, Boxes Liverpool Soap, casks Oil, &c.

7th October. JOHN KERR.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Now landing, ex sch'r Prosperity, from Montserrat:

50 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES;
4 hogsheads, 6 tierces, and 15 barrels SUGAR;
3 barrels and 3 kegs TAMARINDS.

For sale low from the Wharf, by
Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FOR SALE.—Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Hides, and Logwood, ex brig Eliza, from Jamaica. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

7th October.

SUPERIOR FRENCH WINES.

24 CASES (each 3 dozen) superior French WINES, *of the most approved vintage*, viz.: Champagne, Claret of 1825, Old Ronsillon, Frontignac, Sauterne, and Piccardine. Will be sold at cost and charges.

7th Oct. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

TEA.—A few Chests of Congo and Fine Bohea, —just received and for sale by

7th Oct. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—10 hogsheads, 5 tierces, and 10 barrels *very superior* SUGAR, now landing ex *St. Christopher*, from St. Kitts, for sale by

7th Oct. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

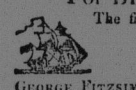
For NEW-YORK,
To sail on THURSDAY Next, the 9th inst.

The fine fast sailing Brigantine
ABIGAIL RICHMOND,
E. HARDEN, Master:

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, (having superior accommodations,) please apply to the Master on board, at JOHNSTON'S Wharf, or at the Store of

7th Oct. ANGUS MKENZIE & Co.

For BELFAST—Direct,



The fine new copper fastened and superior A 1 Brig
ASTREA,

GEORGE FITZSIMMONS, Master,—Having superior accommodations, will sail for the above port on or about the 8th October. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of

Sept. 30. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

FOR SALE,

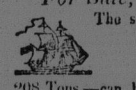
THE good Schooner *SARAH JANE*, Barthen, 75 Tons—5 years old: is well found in every respect, and can be sent to sea without any expense.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. ARCHIBALD HANEY, the Owner, at Deer Island, where the Vessel is now lying, or of

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

St. John, 30th September, 1834.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,



The superior copper fastened and coppered Brig
NIGER,

208 Tons,—can be sent to sea with very little expense. Apply to W. & T. LEAVITT,

2d September. *North Market Wharf.*

CONCERT.
(By Particular Request.)

MR. and Mrs. CANDERBECK, beg to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that they will, (by particular request,) previous to their leaving the City, give another CONCERT at Masonic Hall, on FRIDAY evening next.—Doors to open at 7 o'clock, and the Concert to commence at half-past 7.—☞ For particulars see Bills.

7th October.

THE
TWOPENNY MAGAZINE;
OR
Weekly Museum of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction.

AMONG all the periodical publications of New-Brunswick and the sister Province, there is none devoted exclusively to general instruction and amusement. The very nature of *Newspapers* prevents their affording to readers much interesting matter, unconnected with politics and the daily occurrences of life; and more especially are they unadapted for the indiscriminate perusal of YOUTH. The writer has had repeated opportunities of discovering, that something of a different nature is very desirable; many parents wish for the establishment of a small publication, exclusively composed of such instructive and entertaining matter, as they may safely furnish for the regular perusal of their children; while country residents, by whom a frequent accession of *books* is unattainable, greatly desire an opportunity of obtaining a periodical supply of useful and amusing information, at a *cheap rate*. To accomplish this desideratum, and thus to afford an agreeable companion for the leisure hours of such persons, it has been determined to commence the publication above named. The work will consist of a pleasing and varied succession of brief articles, comprising every description of useful information, (exclusive of politics and daily news,) in LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and the ARTS; original and selected TALES, SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHIES, ANECDOTES, ESSAYS, REFLECTIONS, *Notices of New Publications*, POETRY, &c.; in short, it is intended to form a complete *Museum* of useful and interesting reading, such as may be acceptable to all ages and classes, and which, while it will occupy the mind with very varied subjects, will in every thing be auxiliary to the promotion of religion and morality.

The TWOPENNY MAGAZINE will be printed on good paper, with new type; each number will contain eight handsome octavo pages, which will be *paged successively*, so as to form a neat volume at the end of the year. From its exceedingly low price, (*only twopence per weekly number*,) it will be within the reach of all classes, and it is therefore to be presumed that it will meet with an extensive circulation; which, alone, can ensure its continuance. The first number will appear on *Wednesday, December 3d*, after which it will be published on every succeeding *Wednesday*, and sold at the store of the Editor and Proprietor.

GEORGE BLATCH.

Market Square, St. John, Oct. 4.

☞ Editors of Newspapers will confer a favour by bestowing a friendly notice on the above; and they, as well as other respectable individuals, are respectfully requested to act as Agents for the work.—*Every Agent*, obtaining and guaranteeing subscriptions for twenty copies, will receive an additional copy *gratis*.—Liberal allowance to Booksellers, &c. purchasing quantities.—It is desirable that, as far as practicable, orders should be forwarded to the Editor previous to the publication of the first No.; for the purpose of regulating the number of copies to be struck off.

MARINE INSURANCE
AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been duly authorized by the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD, Connecticut, to take Risks upon Vessels, Cargoes, or Freights, agreeable to the general principles of MARINE INSURANCE, and having obtained by a late arrival from the United States, Blank Policies duly signed by the President and Secretary of the aforesaid Company—Now begs leave to inform the Merchants and Ship-Owners of this City and the Province at large, that he will attend to applications in writing to that effect, fairly stating particulars of the Risks required to be covered.—He would also remark for the information of the public, that the above Company have had a Marine Insurance Agency established at Halifax for some time past, under the management of J. L. STARR, Esquire, who has done a good deal of business in that line, and which he believes has given general satisfaction to the assured,—and that although the Company reserve to themselves the right of settling Averages, Partial or Total Losses, agreeable to the usage of Marine Insurances in the United States—that in any case where the claim for Loss is so dubious as to warrant an appeal to a Court of Law or Equity, the Office will submit to the decision of the Courts in this Province.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, Sept. 30, 1834.

☞ Office in the Store of A. M'KENZIE & Co., Prince Wm. Street.

LAND FOR SALE,
And BUILDING LOTS to Let.

THE subscriber offers for sale, TEN Lots of LAND, of one hundred acres each, being his Property called '*Damascus*,' situated near the Hammond River, in King's County, and adjoining the rear of Lands granted to Humphrey Bull and others, and Henry Fowler and others. The property commences about three quarters of a mile from the River, and extends towards the Upper Loch Lomond,—a Road from which to Smith's Mills, on the same River, passes over the Land. One of the said Lots has about thirty acres cleared. The whole is well worth the attention of persons desirous of obtaining small farms, and will be sold cheap, and liberal credit given for payment.

He also offers to Lease, for a term of Twenty-One Years, Four valuable Building LOTS, in the City of Saint John, fronting on the Street leading from Garden-street to Waterloo-street,—the same being situated directly opposite the Property of Mr. PATERSON, Preceptor of the Grammar School,—each Lot having a front of 40 feet on the Street, and extending back 90 feet, excepting the corner formed by Garden-street, which is 44½ feet and bounded 90 feet on the said Street.

CHARLES I. PETERS.

St. John, 23d Sept. 1834.

Wine, Olive Oil, & Brown Sugar.

10 HHDS. and 13 quarter-casks Madeira WINE—8 years old;
20 Packages Olive OIL—from 20 to 60 gallons;
8 Hogsheads BROWN SUGAR.

Received per schooner *Isabella*, from Halifax.

30th Sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RICE.—20 Tierces RICE, just received by the *Boxer*, and for sale by

30th Sept. JAMES T. HANFORD.

TOBACCO, &c.

Ex Calista, from New-York, and Post-Boy, from Eastport:

30 KEGS No. 1 PRIME RICHMOND TOBACCO;
20 ditto second quality ditto,
10,000 *real and half d.o.* best Spanish Cigars,
300 Corn Brooms and Brushes,
15 barrels ONIONS, &c. &c.

IN STORE—253 Boxes *Mould and Dipt* CANDLES.

For sale by JOHN KERR.

30th September.

CORDAGE,
PAINTS, AND WINE.

By the Calista, and Montrose, from LONDON, *the subscribers have received on Consignment:*

20 TONS best London staple CORDAGE,
320 Kegs White and Green PAINT,
4 Butts Sherry WINE, of superior quality.

W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

St. John, 30th Sept.—2†

Commissariat, New-Brunswick, St. John, 6th September, 1834.

☞ NOTICE.

SPANISH or Mexican Dollars will be received at this Office in payment for Bills of Exchange drawn on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at *four shillings and three pence* each.

JOHN M'MILLAN

Has received, and offers for sale at low prices for Cash—

AN extensive Supply of SCHOOL BOOKS,
Family and Pocket BIBLES,
Prayer Books, Psalm Books, Manuals, &c.

ALSO—Blank Books; Post, Pot, Letter, and Note PAPERS;

PRINTING and WRAPPING ditto.

☞ A liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers.

BOOKBINDING executed with neatness and despatch at reasonable prices.

St. John, 30th September.

JAMES HOWARD,
Tailor, Draper, and Ladies' Habit-maker,

HAS removed from Cross-street to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MURPHY, *Prince William-street*: where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Just received as above:

A fresh supply of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING, which will be sold at extremely low prices, or made up into Garments, to suit purchasers, in the best style.

St. John, Sept. 20th, 1834.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Subscriber being obliged to relinquish Business, on account of ill health, takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and hereby gives notice, that he has relinquished his right, in TAILORING, to

MR. JAMES HOWARD,

whom he cheerfully recommends to his Customers, with the hope that they will not forget to call at the Old Stand, where work will be done as usual with neatness and dispatch.

Sept. 20, 1834. JOHN MURPHY.

Cordage and Chain Cables.

10 TONS CORDAGE, assorted from 6 thread to 3½ inch, with a few HAWSERS,
4 Chain Cables, 1, 1¼, 1¼, and 1½ inch,

For sale at *very low prices* to a person who will treat for the whole.

30th Sept. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

COALS.

50 CHALDRONS superior House COAL, in Store, apply to

30th Sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FLOUR & PORK.

50 BRLS. Prime Mess PORK, } *recent Inspection.*
50 do. do. do. }
80 Brls. Fine } FLOUR,
50 Do. Superfine }

Just received per Rambler from Quebec.

—ALSO—

96 Brls. superfine } FLOUR,
75 Bags fine }

Per Rachel from St. Andrews.

For sale very low.

Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

ALEWIVES.

THE Cargo of ALEWIVES now on board the sch'r Industry, Capt. Brown, from Miramichi—will be sold on advantageous terms by early application to JAMES T. HANFORD.

St. John, 30th Sept.

Cloths, Petershams, &c.

4 BALES assorted Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts,
1 Do. Blue PETERSHAMS,

For sale at a very small advance, by

Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

SALERATUS and RYE FLOUR.

Received per schooner Friendship, &c.

12 CASKS first quality SALERATUS,
48 Barrels Rye FLOUR,

For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.

23d September, 1834.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 31st of August, will be paid the Stockholders on or after the 2d of October next. *By Order,*

D. JORDAN, Secretary.

St. John, 2d Sept. 1834.

COMMERCIAL
BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

CAPITAL, £150,000.

THE COMMITTEE having received the ROYAL CHARTER for the above BANK, hereby give notice, that Subscriptions for Stock are now opened, and they request all persons intending to subscribe, to intimate the same to the Solicitor within Thirty Days from this date, as at the expiration of that period the lists will be closed.

M. H. PERLEY,
August 21. *Solicitor to the Committee.*

SAINT JOHN
Mills and Canal Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Subscription has been opened for One Thousand Shares of Stock in the above Company, at Twenty-Five Pounds currency per Share; and that the Subscription List is at the Office of the subscriber, of whom further information may be obtained.

M. H. PERLEY,
Solicitor to the Company.

St. John, 10th May, 1834.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have unsettled Accounts with the subscriber, are requested to present them to him for adjustment; and those who are indebted to him are hereby called upon for payment without further delay.

GEORGE CHADWICK.

St. John, August 18, 1834.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, begs to inform the public that he has taken his Son THOMAS into Co-partnership, and that the Business of *Cabinet Making and Upholstery*, hitherto carried on by himself, will in future be conducted under the Firm of

THOMAS NISBET & SON.

They will constantly keep on hand, or make at the shortest notice, at their Manufactory, in Prince William-street, nearly opposite to the Bank of New-Brunswick, *FURNITURE* of every description, on the lowest terms. THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, August 1st, 1834.

TOBACCO.—172 Kegs TOBACCO, of assorted qualities, in the ship Calista from New-York, for sale *cheap in lots*, in Bond or otherwise.

Sept. 30. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

Stuart's Antiquities of Athens,

IN Five Volumes—new and elegantly bound,—is offered for sale at a less price than half the original cost. Apply to J. JOHNSTON.

September 9.

AUCTION SALES.

On FRIDAY Next, at 11 o'clock,

By the Subscriber, at his Auction Room:

1 PIPE and 2 half-pipes Port WINE,
6 casks London Brown Stout,
1 hogshead Loaf Sugar; 12 boxes Starch,
6 kegs MUSTARD,
60 pieces Brown COTTONS,
10 ditto Union LINENS,
20 kegs Rose Sheathing Nails, and Spikes,
10 dozen Spades and Shovels,
A few dozen of LEMON SYRUP,
A small assortment of superior CUTLERY, and various GOODS.

—ALSO—

3 Pipes prime old Cognac BRANDY,
3 Do. do. Hollands GENEVA.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

TEN SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the *Saint John Fire Insurance Company.*

7th October. JOHN V. THURGAR.

On TUESDAY *the 14th day of October, instant, will be sold at Public Auction, in the Dwelling House occupied by Mrs.* JOHNSTON, *Prince William Street:*

A VARIETY of Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Also, several Feather BEDS of a very superior quality, and sundry other articles.

An elegant PIANO FORTE, lately imported, nearly new, and in excellent order.—This is a very superior instrument.

TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock in the *New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.*

After which,—the DWELLING HOUSE, together with the STORE below the property of Mr. Mullin, in the rear thereof, will be offered to Let, and possession given immediately.

☞ Catalogues and terms of payment will be given on the day of sale.

*** *Sale to commence at* 11 *o'clock.*

7th October. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On WEDNESDAY *the 15th instant, at* 11 *o'clock, will be sold by Auction at the subscriber's Store, Ward-st.:*

2 PIPES Old PORT WINE,
1 do. L. P. MADEIRA do.,
2 ditto Hollands GIN,
5 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
4 ditto boiled Linseed OIL; 60 kegs PAINTS,
5 tierces BARLEY,
25 kegs NAILS, 4d. to 20d.,
100 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
60 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
10 tons flat IRON, assorted,
2 rolls Sheet LEAD,
A variety of DRY GOODS, consisting of—Cloths, Flannels, blops, Osnaburgs, Cottons, Homespuns, Checks, Merinos, Linens, Bombazeens, Crêpes, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Threads, &c. &c.

☞ *A liberal Credit will be given, and positive sales made.*

7th October. GEORGE THOMSON.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that PROPERTY fronting on Prince William-street and Saint John-street, now occupied by Mrs. JOHNSTON.—If not disposed of prior to 1st November next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

ALSO—The STORE, below the property of Mr. WILLIAM MULLIN, at the foot of Princess-street, will be Sold or Let.

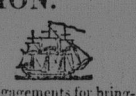
9th September. J. JOHNSTON.

SCREWED HAY.

THE Subscribers are authorised to contract for the supply of a quantity of BEST HAY, screwed by an *Hydraulic Press* into a very small compass, and to be delivered at Annapolis.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply to

16th Sept. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

EMIGRATION.



THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from BELFAST, DERRY, and DUBLIN, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from those Ports *once every Month* during the Season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends, will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, *St. John-street.*

St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

JOHN CREAR,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

South side of King-street, three doors from the Market Square,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to Customers and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has received in his line during the time he has been in business. He still solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges himself to supply them with articles of the best materials and workmanship, and attend punctually to all orders committed to his care.

☞ He has constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, made of the best materials and first rate workmanship.

Saint John, N. B. 8th July, 1834.

FLOUR, PORK,
Anchors, Cables, Copper, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms for Cash, or short approved Credit:

50 CASES sheathing COPPER, assorted from 16 to 28 oz.,
50 Cwt. Copper sheathing NAILS,
50 Do. Bolt COPPER, ass'd from ⅞ to 1¼ inch,
5 Do. 6 inch do. SPIKES,
300 Kegs London White Lead,
700 Barrels Quebec superfine, fine, and middlings FLOUR; 250 do. prime PORK,
30 ANCHORS, assorted from 1½ to 16 cwt.,
25 Chain CABLES, ass'd from ½ to 1¼ inch,
8 Sets of Topsail Sheets and Ties,
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted,
20 Do. Bolt and Bar IRON,
80 Bags Iron SPIKES, assorted 6 to 8 inch,
50 Do. Blown SALT,
30 Puncheons Demerara RUM,
80 Hhds. best retailing MOLASSES, &c.

E. BARLOW & SONS.

5th August, 1834.—2†

St. John, May 20th, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow,

66 Bales and Cases
OF NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS

WHICH will be found, on inspection, to be of a superior quality, and will be sold on the lowest possible terms, for satisfactory payments, at their Store in the Market Square.

PARKS & HEGAN.

Sheathing Copper, &c.

5067 LBS. SHEET COPPER,
448 lbs. Composition NAILS,
700 lbs. Sheathing PAPER,

A quantity suitable for a Vessel of from 250 to 300 tons,—for sale by

9th Sept.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

AUCTION SALES.

On FRIDAY Next, the 10th inst.

Will be Sold by the Subscribers at their Auction Room:

50 PIECES Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Petershams, &c.
40 kegs superior TOBACCO,
20 boxes Window Glass; 20 boxes Starch,
60 kegs cut Shingle Nails, of good quality,
6 CASES fine HOLLANDS, (15 bottles each,)
6 boxes English Mould Candles,
75 Leather Hats; 1 case Stationery,
3 double } Canada STOVES,
2 single }
4 Cooking Stoves,
3 Franklins, with grates,
3 ditto without do.,
With sundry other articles.

ALSO—*at* 12 *o'clock:*

2 large Chain CABLES, *new*, 1¼ and 1⅜ inch,
1 do. ditto, *used*, 1 inch,
300 fathoms ¾ and ½ inch short-link CHAIN.

☞ *Approved Endorsed Notes at Three Months, for all sums over* £15.

Oct. 7. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

On MONDAY *the 1st day of December next, will be Sold at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—*

THE whole of the PROPERTY of the Subscriber, at the lower end of Charlotte-street, (East side,) from the large yellow House on the corner of Charlotte and Brittain-streets, to low water mark, extending South of the Breakwater.—The Property will be sold in Lots of such dimensions as may suit Purchasers, a plan of which may be seen on application to the subscriber.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

MATTHEW PARTELOW.

St. John, 16th Sept. 1834.

CORONER'S SALE.

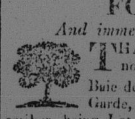
On MONDAY *the 26th day of January next, at* 12 *o'clock, at the Coffee House corner, will be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder:*

ALL the right, title and interest of the Honorable HARRY PETERS, having privilege of His Majesty's Council of New-Brunswick, to the following described Premises in the City of Saint John, viz.:

Lots No. 1272 and 1274, situated on the south side of Britain-street, being each 49 feet front by 100 feet deep.—*Also:* That part of Lot No. 54, bounded on the west by Prince William-street, on the north by Church-street, on the east by a small alley-way leading from Church-street, and on the south by Property belonging to JOHN BENTLEY, Esquire, together with all Buildings thereon, with the appurtenances.—The said Property having been taken in Execution to satisfy a Judgment recovered in the Supreme Court against the said Hon. HARRY PETERS, at the suit of *James Chaplin, James M. Chaplin*, and *John Shepherd*. JAMES T. HANFORD,

St. John, 21st July, 1834. *Coroner.*

FOR SALE,
And immediate possession given,



THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River *Restigouche*, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Garde, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 570 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation.

On the premises is an excellent Dwelling HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two STORES, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quite new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Flats to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.

Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages.

Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER SUTHERLAND.

Point à la Garde, Restigouche,
Baie des Chaleurs, 23d July, 1834.

FALL GOODS, &c.

Just received per ships SIR R. H. DICK, *and* WAKEFIELD, *from* LIVERPOOL, *for sale at a small advance for Cash or short credit:*

320 PAIRS Rose and Point BLANKETS, assorted from 7-4 to 11-4;
10 Pieces Unnap'd } PETERSHAMS.—*Colors*
10 Do. Nap } Brown, Claret, Olive, Drab, and Indigo Blue,
30 Do. Scotch CARPETING, assorted patterns and quality,
70 Do. white, red and yellow FLANNELS,—some extra fine,
10 Do. white twilled ditto,
10 Do. Salisbury ditto,
10 Dozen twilled red Flannel Shirts,
10 Do. plain do. do.
20 Do. Flannel and Swanskin long Drawers,
10 Do. drab and blue Monkey and Pea Flushing Jackets,
10 Do. do. do. Flushing Trowsers,
10 Do. double & single breasted Moleskin Vests,
3 Cases Gentlemen's best water proof and other HATS, &c. &c.

ON HAND:—

Hhds. Cognac BRANDY & Hollands GENEVA; Hhds LOAF SUGAR; superfine and fine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,—various colors; Grey and White COTTONS, Prints, Ladies' Beaver Bonnets; SADDLES, &c.

MACKAY & CO.

August 19. Lower end North Market Wharf.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber having commenced business on his own account, has taken the new Store in the house of Mr. Henry Blakslee, South side of King-street, two doors east of Mr. James E. M'Donald's Boarding House, where he will always have on hand a choice assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c. &c. which will be sold at lowest rates for Cash.

HENRY BLAKSLEE, Jun.

N. B.—He still continues to carry on the *TRUNK, GLAZED HAT*, and *OIL CLOTH Manufactory*, which articles will be disposed of at very reduced prices.—They can also be had at the Store of Messrs. Blakslee & Estey, North Market Wharf.

☞ Whale Ships fitted out with Glazed Hats and Oil Clothes, on reasonable terms.

St. John, 13th May, 1834.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received, a Consignment of

80 DOZEN COD LINES, consisting of 12, 15, and 18 thread,
25 Cwt. New OAKUM,
70 Cwt. Spunyarn and Ratline,

which will be sold very cheap indeed for prompt payment. [Aug. 19.] J. T. HANFORD.

BIRCH TIMBER.—640 Tons Birch TIMBER, average 14 inches and upwards, for sale low by

9th September. GREGG & HALL.

ALEWIVES.

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

Sept. 9. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

GOODS per Pacific.

5 BALES Merinos, Bombazetts, and Tartans; 1 case—150 pieces assorted neck and pocket Handkerchiefs; 2 cases Thread Edgings, Gymp Laces, Bobbinnetts, Black Lace Veils, &c.; 3 bales well-assorted London SLOPS.

—ALSO—

SUGAR, &c. per Elizabeth.

8 Hogsheads and 8 barrels Prime SUGAR,
2 Puncheons Molasses; 3 tierces Coffee.

September 9. GREGG & HALL.

JAMAICA RUM, SUGAR, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale the Cargo of the schooner Sarah Ann, from Montego Bay—consisting of:

72 PUNS. RUM, *part for Exportation*; 7 hhds., 14 tierces, and 50 barrels SUGAR; 26 puns. MOLASSES; Logwood, Pimento, Hides, &c.

Sept. 16. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

FRESH TEAS!

Landing ex sch'r Elizabeth, from Halifax:

40 CHESTS Fine BOHEA, CONGO, and HYSON TEAS.

—IN STORE—

5 Ton Mould and Dipt CANDLES.—warranted of the best quality, and for sale at the lowest market prices.

16th September. JOHN KERR.

RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIDES & LOGWOOD,

LANDING ex LaPlaya, and Sarah Ann, from Jamaica—for sale by

16th Sept. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SUGAR.—15 hhds. and tierces excellent SUGAR, just received and for sale by

16th Sept. JAS. T. HANFORD.

SUGAR.

10 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR,—received per Sch'r. *Thomas Wyer*, for sale low from the Wharf by

Sept. 9. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

BEEF AND PORK.

44 BRLS. prime and prime mess BEEF, 140 do. Middlings FLOUR.

140 do. Fine FLOUR—landing ex sch'r *Congress*, from Quebec, and will be sold low by

September 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

GREY COTTONS.—3 Bales, containing 150 pieces Unbleached COTTONS,—for sale by

2d Sept. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FLOUR & FISH.

360 BRLS. Fine and Middlings Canada FLOUR;
100 Barrels MACKEREL;
20 do. Cause (late caught) HERRINGS.

New landing at the end of the North Market wharf, and for sale by *MACKAY & CO.*

9th September.

SUGAR & PORK.

10 HHDS. SUGAR, and 200 Bls. Prime Quebec PORK,

Now landing, and for sale by

9th Sept. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

MERINOS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS.

The subscriber has received, and offers for sale, on liberal terms:

3 BALES—180 pieces ¾ and 6-4 MERINOS,—comprising an excellent assortment both in colors and qualities;
2 Bales—200 pair wide Witney BLANKETS,—6-4 to 1¼;
1 Bale—40 pieces red and white Flannels,
30 Reams blue Wrapping PAPER.

September 2. JOHN KERR.

ALEWIVES AND MACKEREL.

165 BRLS. ALEWIVES—in shipping order;
130 do. MACKEREL; just arrived, and are offered for sale low on landing, by

September 9. JAMES T. HANFORD.

Received per Ship Samuel,

3 BALES Broad Cloths.—Blue, Black and Invisible Green: cost from 6s. 6d. to 19s.; 1 bale superfine Saxony Flannels.

Per Schooner Rachael,

34 Brls. Sea SHAD, in fine order. For sale by

Sept. 2. GREGG & HALL.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by the subscriber:

25 PUNS. high proof Demerara RUM,
20 qr.-casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
10 half-pipes superior Cognac BRANDY,
100 boxes, } Best Bunch RAISINS,
100 qr.-do. }
50 boxes hard yellow SOAP,
1 puncheon WHISKEY,
50 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

August 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CORN, FLOUR, & TOBACCO.

The subscriber has just received by the Victory, from New-York:

100 BAGS Yellow CORN,
90 barrels Rye Flour,
10 kegs Fig Tobacco.

Which will be sold low for Cash, as landed.

Also, in store—200 barrels Quebec Fine FLOUR,—fresh and good.

30th August. JAS. T. HANFORD.

The Subscriber has received,

By the Sarah, from Belfast, and other arrivals:

A new and extensive assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Comprising among other things:

230 PIECES 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 scarlet, black and fancy colored Merinos,
100 do. fine Irish Linen, and linen Sheeting,
180 do. India, book, jaconet, and mull Muslins,
150 do. Nonsook, Swiss mulls, and check'd and corded ditto,
Do. fine white Cambricks, and book-fold Longcloth,
50 pieces Scotch Homespuns, Shirting Stripes, and Apron Checks,
60 do. 28 to 40 inch grey Shirting and Sheeting,
48 do. red, white and yellow plain and twilled Flannel; 420 pieces 2 blue, black and white fancy and dark colored CALICOS,
40 do. fancy printed Muslins and French Ginghams,
150 doz. cotton, muslin, and cambric Handkerchiefs,
80 do. silk, cotton, worsted, and Thibet-wool Shawls,
200 do. black and fancy Bandannas;
Spun silk Handkerchiefs, Bedticks, black & brown Holland, Bishop's Lawn, Russian Camblet, cotton Balls and Reels, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, patent Thread, shop Twines, &c.; 1 bale Guernsey Frocks, Scotch Caps, and Comforters; 1 ton best Poland STARCH; 15 boxes Fig Blue, &c. &c.

Which, together with a considerable Stock on hand, are offered for sale at the lowest market prices.

22d July. JOHN KERR.

JOHN WALKER

Has just received per ship John Bentley, *from Liverpool, the remainder of his Spring Supply of*

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Viz.:—

1 BALE White Shirting COTTONS,
1 do. Grey do. do.,
1 ditto fancy Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 ditto Cotton and Linen BED TICK,
1 ditto Printed Calico; 1 do. Regatta Stripes,
4 Barrels Bright and Black Varnish,
20 ditto Coal TAR.

St. John, 3d June

MADEIRA WINE.

6 HALF-PIPES very choice MADEIRA WINE,—just received by the Admiral Lake from London, and for sale by

5th August. JAMES T. HANFORD.

POLAND STARCH.

40 BOXES—ex brig *Admiral Lake*, from London—for sale by

5th Aug. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Just received by the Subscriber:

30 BARRELS excellent quality Pork,
20 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, 38 to 44 inches;
20 do. Sickles, Nos. 2, 3, and 4;
100 Boxes Hard Yellow SOAP.

IN STORE:

Boxes London Sperm and waxed-wick Mould CANDLES,
Ditto TEAS—Congou, Hyson, and Bohea,
Ditto Bunch Muscatel RAISINS,
Best Hollands Gin, Cognac Brandy, Wines, &c.

19th July. JOHN V. THURGAR.

FOR SALE,

Ex brig Eliza, from Jamaica:

60 PUNS. RUM; 20 Hhds. SUGAR.

Ex Allearo, from Quebec:

40 Brls. prime PORK; 25 do. prime Mess ditto,
100 ditto Fine FLOUR.

July 22. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

TEA.—30 Chests Congou TEA, of excellent quality, just received, and for sale by

15th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Received, per Schooner Elizabeth, from Halifax:

54 CHESTS Congou and Souchong TEAS.

—*Also, in Store*—

Chests Twankay, Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas.—For sale low by the Subscriber.

8th July. JOHN WALKER.

FRESH TEAS.—Landing, ex *Elizabeth*, from Halifax:—Hyson, Congou, & Bohea TEAS. For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

8th July.

CANADA FLOUR, Nails, Butter, and Hams.

Landing, ex schooner Bachelor, from Quebec:

465 BRLS. fresh ground Fine FLOUR;
47 kegs cut shingle Nails;
14 Kegs BUTTER;
100 HAMS—*in Canvas, for Shipping:*

For sale low for Cash, or approved paper, by

5th July. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

JUST RECEIVED,

And on sale very low by the subscriber:

10 PIPES and Hhds. best Cognac BRANDY,
10 Pipes and Hhds. best pale Hollands GENEVA,
253 Boxes and qr.-do. prime Bunch Muscatels,
100 Barrels Wheat Middlings FLOUR,

A quantity of *ready-made CLOTHING*, suitable for summer wear.

Also—

10 very superior water FILTERERS—will be sold very low.

July 1st. JOHN V. THURGAR.

IRON, SPIKES, &c.

Per John Bentley, from Liverpool:

300 IRON Knee MOULDS,
100 casks sheathing, boat & other Nails,
100 bags Spikes, 4 to 9 inch,
20 tons best refined IRON, assorted—flat, square, and round; 20 tons common do. do.
4 tons best Parish-picked OAKUM, &c. &c.

Ex brig Capid, from Newry:

70 barrels Prime Mess PORK,
1 hogshead very superior Irish HAMS.

Per Elizabeth, from Halifax:

50 barrels Prime PORK—*Canada*—
8 pipes Madeira WINE,
300 sides Sole LEATHER.

June 3. JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 3,

SANDS' BRICK BUILDING.

W. D. W. HUBBARD

HAS received per the *Joseph Anderson*, from London, and *New-Brunswick* from Liverpool, the following articles, which he offers at reduced prices, for cash payments,—

1 CASE of gauze, Lutestring, and fancy Belt Ribbons; black and colored watered Gro de Naples; ditto ditto plain ditto; black Italian Crape and gauze Handkerchiefs; ladies' white, black, and random silk Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; gents. white, black, and random spun silk half Hose; ditto ditto cotton ditto; ladies' and gents. superior French Kid Gloves; ditto ditto white and colored Berlin ditto; black and colored Merinos; Thibet Wool Shawls; black and olive Lastings; rolled Jaconets; men's muslin Cravats; thread Edgings and Bobbinets; Cotton Velvet, and Velveteen; India-Rubber Braces; silk Stocks; silk and cotton Umbrellas, Parasols; ladies' prunella and leather Shoes and Boots; cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; fancy and plain French Ginghams; fancy Furniture and Printed Cottons; white Cantoon, buff Moleskin, and fancy corded ditto, silk and cotton Vestings, brown and black Hollands; superfine black, blue, and olive Broad CLOTHS; gentlemen's superfine HATS.

Also—2 casks of HARDWARE, containing—Rodger's superior Pen and Pocket Knives; Elliott's superfine Razors; Ivory-handle Table Knives and Forks; black horn ditto ditto; ladies' Scissors; Trout Hooks; superfine drilled eyed Needles; Plated and Britannia Spoons; patent SCYTHES and SICKLES; German Hand Saws,—*with a great variety of other Goods.*

St. John, May 20, 1834.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Joseph Anderson from London, and Beverley from Liverpool:

A FEW Pieces very fine black and fancy colored CLOTHS; English, Welsh, and Saxon Flannels; a few pieces of the new *Patent* FLANNELS—*(warranted not to shrink in washing)*; black, colored, and fancy printed MERINOS; black and colored Moreens; fancy Druggets for carpet covers; black, drab, and blue Lastings; fancy rib Cantoons—for summer pantaloons; fancy printed Muslins; French Ginghams, Muslin ditto; a few of Mackintosh & Co's. patent India Rubber Capes, Cloaks, &c.; a large assortment of English and French Rimmons; ladies' gents. and children's HOSIERY of all kinds; best quality black and colored Cravats, and Pocket Handkerchiefs; white and fancy colored, plain and watered Gros de Naples and crimped Satins; ladies' and children's best quality Stays; silk Velvets; black, green, and white Crapes; white, black, and fancy colored Gauze and Lace Veils; ladies' and children's Parasols; cotton and silk Umbrellas; ladies' fancy Gauze and Crape Scarfs; men's plain Military, Opera, Cavendish, and Velvet Stocks; boy's silk and kid ditto; cotton and India Rubber Braces and Brace Pullies; a few rosewood Tea Chests and ladies' Work Boxes; silk Purses; India Rubber Garters, boys' patent leather Belts, best quality London made Tapes, Persian Reels, best quality Pins and Needles, Lunar Pens, Mordan's patent Oblique and Straight ditto, wrapping Paper of all sizes, best paste and card Boards, Patent Composition CANDLES—in 24 lb. boxes; 58 casks Dunbar & Sons best Brown Stout, in quarts and pints; a few barrels London Ale; a small assortment very superior hair, tooth, and clothes Brushes, new patterns *German* and *Bohemian* Imperial Combs; Shell Imperial and Side Combs, &c. &c.

A supply of Linens, Drills, &c. daily expected.

P. DUFF & CO.

Prince William-street, 13th May, 1834.

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

H. P. WHITNEY,

Has just received per sch'r Jane, from St. Kitts:

16 HHDS. bright MOLASSES,
4 hhds. good quality SUGAR,
4 Puncheons good flavored RUM.

—ALSO—

Superfine, Fine, Common, and Rye FLOUR, and INDIAN MEAL, constantly on hand, of superior qualities.

—ALSO—

Every description of Gentlemen's Fine and Coarse CLOTHING, with a general assortment of Cloths, Vestings, and Cassimeres, which he will be happy to make up to all orders for Clothing with which he may be favoured, at the shortest notice, and on the most liberal terms for punctual payments or liberal credits.

—ALSO—

Seamen's Mattrasses and Bedding, with every description of Shoes, very low—constantly on hand.

Water-street, St. John, June 10, 1834.

JOHN S. MILLER,

Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woollen DYER,

GRATEFUL for the support and patronage he has experienced during the last Ten Years that he has conducted the above business in this City, begs now to intimate that he continues his business, in all its branches, at his house, next to Mr. *George Doherty's* Brewery, Union-street, where he will Dye and Finish in the best manner,—

Lustring, Silk,	*Cotton, Crape,*
Worsted Cord,	*Hosiery, Gloves,*
Plush, Ribbons,	*Camel Hair Shawls, &c.*

Also,—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description Cleaned and Re-Dyed,—Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds,—Carpets cleaned,—Blankets cleaned and raised, &c.

St. John, 20th May, 1834.

GEO. D. ROBINSON & Co.

Have received per the Beverley *from Liverpool, and* Quebec *from Glasgow, part of their* SPRING SUPPLY—*consisting of*—

SUPERFINE blue, black, and fashionable Cloths;
Satinets and Cassimetts,
Grey and Crimson Druggets; Cotton Ticks,
Grey, black, and white Shirtings,
Printed Calicoes; Counterpanes; Sarsnets,
Drab, brown, and printed Moleskins,
Cases plated Hats; 1 do. superfine stuff do.,
Black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs,
Stiffeners and Stocks; Looking Glasses,
SLOPS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM,
Starch, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Raisins,
Pepper, BRANDY, PORT WINE,
An assortment of common, refined, and Lowmor IRON; 100 barrels Irish PORK,
2 Tons stoved SALT; 30 brls. Coal Tar, &c.

May 19th, 1834.

NOTICE.

ANGUS M'KENZIE and PETER ROBERTSON having formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP in Business, under the Firm of

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.

They offer for Sale, in the elegant Stone-Building lately erected by Mr. John Walker, in *Prince William-street*, next door to John M'Millan, Bookseller—an extensive assortment of *GOODS*, either by Wholesale or Retail. They have also on hand, in their Warehouse in *Water-street*, lately occupied by Samuel Stephen—

80 TONS assorted IRON—⅜ to 1½ round, and 1 inch to 5 inch flat;
10 Tons Refined Iron; 5 tons blistered and cast Steel; 30 tons Iron Spikes, 4 to 10 inch;
10 ditto Nails, 4'dy to 40'dy;
10 ditto assorted CORDAGE,
100 bolts boiled Canvas; 5 tons best Oakum,
8 tons White Lead, best,
30 casks and 50 flasks Paint Oil,
10 cwt. each yellow, black, and green Paints,
15 cwt Putty, in small Bladders,
100 boxes SOAP; 10 bags Pepper,
100 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
50 kegs Mustard; 10 cwt. Pearl Barley,
50 boxes best Poland Starch,
10 kegs Lexia Raisins,
30 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
10 crates fine EARTHENWARE,
1 case Mill SAWS; 1 doz. circular Saws,
1 ton Block Bushes; 1 cask Sad Irons,
1 ton Heel and Toe Sparrow-Bills,
1 ton assorted SHOT, BB, B, and No. 1 to 9,
1 ton Sheet Iron; 2 casks Miners' Shovels,
6 rolls Sheet Lead, 3, 3½, and 4 lbs.,
20 dozen square SHOVELS,
15 Chain Cables, 15-16 to 1½ inch,
4 ANCHORS, 6, 7, 7½, 8 Cwt.;—

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

ANGUS M'KENZIE & CO.

St. John, May 1st, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is just opening at his store in Prince William-street, a choice Importation of SPRING GOODS,—*received per brig* Hannah, *and ship* Wakefield, *from Liverpool, viz.:*

40 PIECES fancy GINGHAMS,
300 ditto fashionable Prints,
75 do. Furniture Calicoes; 15 do. Red Tick,
160 do. assorted colours lining Sarsnets, and rolled Jaconett; 15 do. Moleskin and Fustian,
50 do. Shirting Cottons; 75 do. unbleached do.,
50 colored and white Counterpanes,
6 pieces buff, white, and printed Cantoons,
20 ditto fancy printed Vestings,
100 dozen grey, blue, and white Wadding,
150 pieces jaconet, mull, Swiss mull, book, figured, checked, and plain MUSLINS,
10 dozen ladies' French Cambric Handkerchiefs—plain and printed,
20 pieces Cotton Cambrics, assorted prices,
100 dozen assorted Cotton Handkerchiefs—low priced and good,
45 pieces very fine and good Irish Linens,
30 ditto „ Lawns, assorted prices,
6 ditto 3-4 Linen Diaper,
30 ditto Union Linens—very choice qualities,
10 bolts Strelitz Osnaburgs,
4 ditto 40 inch Bagging,
150 lbs. black, blue, all colors, white-brown, and white THREAD, assorted prices,
30 pieces assorted prices Brown Holland,
10 dozen assorted sizes (some very large) brown Table Cloths, cheap and good.

JAMES HOLMAN.

St. John, 22d April, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

Landing from the Ship Wakefield,

April 22.

3400 YARDS Grey, White, and Book-fold SHIRTINGS;
850 Yards best Cotton Bedtick,
930 Ditto Fancy DRILLS and Cantoons, for *Summer Pantaloons*;
10 Dozen Quilts and Counterpanes;
120 Pieces Roll'd Jacconetts;
50 Ditto Jacconet and Medium Muslins;
2 0 Lbs. cotton Candle Wick;
20 Dozen cotton, silk, buck, & India rubber Bracts,
630 Pieces Prints, printed Muslins, and Fancy Ginghams,
340 Yards VESTINGS,—consisting of silk spotted Tollinets, silk spotted Crapes, silk warp Cassimeres, silk India Cloths, fancy Welt, padded and wove Quiltings;
5 Dozen colored Damask Table Covers;
200 Yards Japan Stripe and Printed Lenos, for *Window Blinds*;
16 Dozen Cotton Umbrellas;
200 Yards white and grey Cotton Swansdown, for *Men's Summer Drawers*;
36 Dozen fancy Furniture FRINGE;

A few pair very handsome Bell Ropes & Tassels.

P. DUFF & CO.

CABLES.—Two 1⅛ Chain Cables, 90 fathoms each, nearly new, for sale cheap by

19th August. Crookshank & Walker.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per ships Beverley *from Liverpool, and* Joseph Anderson *from London, an extensive assortment of* British MERCHANDIZE, *comprising, among other things*—

SCOTCH and Venetian, and stair CARPETINGS; broad and narrow Cloths and Cassimeres; Merinos, Moreens, Druggets, crumb Cloths, Satinetts, Flannels, Moleskins, Fustians, Jeans, Bedticks, grey and white Shirtings, Apron Checks, shirting Stripes, lining Cottons, Furniture prints, Marseilles Quilts, COTTON WARP, Cotton Wick, Shoe Threads, Salmon Twine, Bedcords, an elegant assortment of MUSLINS, &c. &c.

Also—A splendid and extensive assortment of LONDON GOODS, comprising—Black and colored Gro de Naples, fine figured ditto, pieces black Bombazeen, ditto black and colored Norwich Crapes, gents. fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, black Bandanna ditto, rich Canton crape Shawls, Thibet wool and Norwich ditto; an elegant assortment of ladies' fancy gauze, crape, & silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs; 3-4, 6-4, & 8-4 Bobbinetts; thread Lace, patent bobbing Lace and Quillings, rich figured *Bonnet Ribbons*, rich gauze ditto, a large assortment plain Satin and Lute-string ditto—black, white, and colored; ladies' black, white, and colored silk Hose; ladies' and gents. fancy colored Ditto, a large assortment black and white ditto, ladies' and gents. silk, kid, beaver, Berlin, cotton, and dogskin GLOVES; sewing Silks, Twist, black & white Satins, Crape de Lyons, Zephyr Scarfs, cambric Handkerchiefs, black Crapes, muslin Collars, lace Pelerines, bed Laces, pearl Buttons, Braces, Needles, Pins, &c. an extensive assortment of Printed CALICOS, Silk Vestings, and Quadrille Stripes; cases gents. best superfine Beaver Hats, cases common ditto ditto, fancy figured and embossed Satins, for Bonnet Linings. *Also*—10 hhds. double refined Loaf Sugar, pearl and shelled Barley, bags Pepper, kegs Mustard, Queen's Blue, ground Ginger, &c. &c. with a great variety of other Goods.—For sale at liberal credit, for approved paper.

Also, per schooner Nelson from Halifax—20 chests Congou and Hyson TEAS. Per sch'r Olive Branch from Eastport—50 barrels Wheat FLOUR. And by the Post-Boy from Eastport—50 barrels superfine Rye Flour, 4 cases Looking Glasses and Palm Leaf HATS.—For sale at the lowest market prices.

19th May. JOHN KERR.

Per Joseph Anderson.

The subscriber has just opened a very choice assortment of London Goods, in prime order. Amongst a great variety are the following:

40 DOZEN ladies' Prunella BOOTS and SHOES, colored and black,
20 ditto maids' and children's Shoes, of all qualities, colors, and prices,
40 ditto very handsome Thibet wool, printed crape, real India crape, rich silk, and other SHAWLS—quite new,
400 ditto printed crape Squares, embroidered,
China crape, white damask, blonde, figured and plain gauze Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
A great variety of Insertion Trimmings, worked Collars, Scotch and French Cambrics, Caps, Edgings, &c.
40 pieces white, black, and assorted colors plain and figured Bobbinett, muslin Dresses,
20 dozen silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols, assorted,
20 ditto ladies' and children's worsted and colored STAYS,
100 ditto Hosiery of all descriptions, plain, white, and printed,
20 ditto children's fancy Grecian Boots,
40 ditto black lace, colored and black gauze, figured and plain blonde Veils, assorted prices—*some very low*,
60 ditto ladies', gentlemen's and youths' Kid and other GLOVES,
40 pieces watered and embossed Satins, very rich colors; white and colored Persians; Gro de Naples, &c.
300 ditto plain and fashionable RIBBONS, of all descriptions.

The above, with a variety of other Goods, will form a general assortment, and will be sold very low for Cash.

JAMES HOLMAN,
Prince William-street.

May 20.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, per Hannah, Wakefield, *and* Beverley, *from Liverpool,* Millman, *from London, and* Quebec, *from Glasgow—a valuable and carefully selected assortment of* British GOODS, *consisting of*—

GRO DE NAPLES, Silk and Valentia Vestings; silk, worsted, and Merino Shawls,
Muslin and silk Cravats,
Plain and figured jaconet, book, and mull Muslin,
Ladies' and gents. black and colored silk and kid Gloves; Flannels and Blankets,
Ladies' and gents. Shoes and Slippers,
Imperial green, black, blue, and olive Cloths and Cassimeres; printed Cottons & Furnitures,
White and brown plain Cottons; twilled ditto,
Cotton and Linen Drills,
Barragan and Moleskins,
Cotton, silk, and worsted Hosiery,
Cotton Reels, ditto Threads,
Paper and pound Pins,
Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, plated ditto,
Assorted Ribbons, silk and cotton Velvets,
Merinos, black Crape,
Ladies' white and colored Stays,
Scotch Homespuns, Checks and Stripes,
Cotton Warp, brown Holland and Duck,
Bales assorted Slops, Hardware, Cordage,
Iron, crates and hogsheads Earthenware,
Port and Teneriffe Wines, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks; Scotch Barley,
Best Poland Starch, Indigo,
Casks and boxes Raisins; Candles, Soap, &c.

Which, together with his former stock, he offers at lowest rates, for approved payment.

13th May. JOHN M. WILMOT.

Brandy, Wines, Hollands Gin,

AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRESH

Groceries, Sauces, &c. &c.

Received per ship Wakefield, *and brig* Hannah, *from Liverpool, and brig* Millman, *from London, viz:*

5 PIPES and 10 half-pipes Hollands GIN,
11 pipes and 14 half-pipes Cognac Brandy,
Pipes superior old PORT WINE,
Ditto do. Madeira ditto,
Hhds. and quarter-casks Teneriffe ditto,
Cases Champagne ditto; 8 brls. Brown Stout,
Pipes double-boiled Lintseed Oil, } London;
Ditto raw ditto, }
7 tierces Barley; 2 tierces Pearl Barley,
2 ditto fine split Pease; cases Crown Blue,
Casks whole and ground Ginger,
Ditto Nutmegs and Cloves; chests Cinnamon,

Cases, containing a very choice assortment of PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c. viz:—mixt Pickles, Onions, Walnuts, Gerkins, French Beans, Piccalilla, &c. &c.; Mushroom Ketchup, in pint and ½ pint bottles; Lazenby's Harvey Sauce, in do. do. do.; Essence of Anchovies, and Essence of Lobsters; King of Oude Sauce, Megul Sauce; Cayenne Pepper; Durham double s. r. Mustard, in bottles, &c. &c.;

100 whole, half, and quarter-boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins; 10 brls. Lexia (cooking) Raisins,
10 drums Sultana Raisins,
40 drums fresh Turkey Figs,
1 ton best Zante Currants,
5 boxes Jordan Almonds; 1 bale shell Almonds,
2 boxes Sugar Candy; 4 boxes Windsor Soap,
20 do. long & short Pipes; 2 tons best yellow Soap,
66 do. Mould and Dipt Candles, 4's, 6's, & 8's,
Coils Spun Yarn, two and three thread,
Bales best Oakum; 1 bale Tar Brushes,
100 bolts patent CANVAS, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

April 22. JOHN WALKER.

LONDON GLUE.—The Subscriber, offers for sale a quantity of prime LONDON GLUE, at 60s. per cwt.

Sept. 2. JOHN KERR.

INSURANCE.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, March 8, 1834. *Agent and Attorney.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against *LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE*, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by McKenzie & Tisdale, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and act in all case in reference to such as if subscribed by himself.

ANGUS McKENZIE, *Agent.*

St. John, November 6, 1832.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Exchange and Commission Office.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has established an Office, for the purpose of transacting the above business. Marine Insurance may be effected; Real or Personal Property purchased or disposed of; Vessels chartered; Freights procured; Bills of Exchange or other paper negotiated on Commission, the amount and general arrangement of which, he hopes will be approved of. From his knowledge and experience, he flatters himself that he will meet with confidence and patronage.

The Business will at present be conducted at his Store in St. John-street.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, *Broker.*

St. John, N. B. 4th March, 1834.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, *Of Hartford, Connecticut.*

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

Loss or Damage by Fire,

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

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE high repute and extensive sale of Rowland's MACASSAR OIL, throughout the world, has induced adventurers (in order to gain a trifle more profit, to introduce "spurious imitations" into *America*,—injurious to the Hair, instead of the Original.—*To prevent such Imposition*, it is necessary to Notice, that each bottle of the Original is enclosed in a Wrapper, which has the *Name* and *Address* in *Red*, on *Lace-work*,

A. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden.

And counter-signed. Alex. Rowland.

—*All others are Counterfeits.—Particular attention to this Caution is necessary*, as the Proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations.

This faithful assistant of nature has, from intrinsic worth alone, acquired the high and distinguished patronage throughout Europe; and, with rank, fashion, and discernment, supersedes all preparations of professed similar import. Rowland's solely genuine Macassar Oil elicits a luxuriant growth to the head of fine silky hair, and insures the continuance of it in plenitude and beauty to the remotest periods of human life. This celebrated Oil ranks pre-eminently with the most distinguished Ladies as a conservator of personal attraction, preventing the hair from falling off and turning grey, and sustaining it in graceful ringlets, in pristine decoration, during many hours, while the fair possessor mingles in the dance and promenade, or enjoys the recreations of equestrian exercise and aquatic excursion,—thus realizing an important convenience in lengthened duration of head-dress.—Price 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

Rowland's ESSENCE OF TYRE. *For changing Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to Black or Brown.* Price 4s.—7s. 6d.—10s. 6d.—and 21s. per bottle.

Rowland's KALYDOR. A mild and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in exterminating Eruptions, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; produces a delicate white skin, and juvenile bloom to the complexion; preserves it from the heat of summer; affords soothing relief in cases of Sun Burns, Stings of Insects, or any Inflammations; and is warranted perfectly innoxious to the most delicate Lady or Infant.—Gentlemen, *after Shaving*, will find it allay the irritating and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Rowland's ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE,—Is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that was ever discovered, (forming an efficient Vegetable White Powder, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare,) is a never-failing Remedy for every disease to which the Teeth and Gums are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter; at the same time healing, strengthening, and firmly fixing the Teeth in their sockets—ultimately realizing *a beautiful set of Pearly Teeth!* and operate on the Gums as an Anti-Scorbutic, restoring and sustaining their healthy appearance; and gives *fragrance to the breath.* Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

ALSO:

Rowland's ALSANA EXTRACT,—*For immediately relieving the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief. Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d.—and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

A. Rowland & Son, have just supplied

MESSRS. P. DUFF & CO.

their Agents at St. John, N. B., with a quantity of the above valuable articles. May 28.

NOW LANDING:

2 BALES Red FLANNELS, assorted; and 50 kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO;—for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

9th August, 1834.