GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 20.

Emancipation of the Jews.—Mr. A. Baring presented a petition, signed by 17,000 merchants, bankers, and traders of London, in favor of the Jews.—The petition exhibited the names of the principal Members of the East India House, the Bank, and other influential bodies.—The Jews neither held nor occupied lands; they lived in the busy haunts of trade and commerce, and therefore it was right that the House should know the opinion which those amongst whom they resided entertained of them.

Mr. Hume presented a petition signed by 600 Jews, praying for the removal of their civil disabilities.

Mr. R. Grant moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the disabilities affecting Jewish subjects. The House having gone into Committee,

Mr. R. Grant said it now became his duty to propose to the Committee the following resolution: "That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing with respect to his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion, with similar exceptions to those provided with respect to his Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion."

The motion was put and agreed to without a division.

Ministerial Arrangements.—The following, it is said, are some of the contemplated ministerial arrangements. In the present critical situation of affairs, the country, we believe, would hail such an administration as a change decidedly for the better. We should doubt, indeed, whether it is yet the moment for the conservative statesmen of England to come to the rescue. But, whatever our individual opinion may be at present upon this question, we should feel bound to relinquish it in deference to the high authority of the eminent Tories included in the following list:

Duke of Richmond,	Prime Minister.
Lord Brougham,	Chancellor.
Lord Aberdeen,	Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Stanley,	Secretary for the Colonies.
Sir R. Peel,	Secretary for the Home Department, and Leader of the House of Commons.
Mr. Baring,	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir James Graham,	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Wynn,	President of the Board Control.
Lord Wharncliffe,	Presdt. of the Board of Trade.
Mr. Lyall,	Vice President of ditto.
Sir H. Hardinge,	Secretary for Ireland.
Sir R. Vyvian,	Secretary at War.

Lords Mansfield, Harrowby, and Carnarvon, to have offices and seats in the Cabinet. Messrs. Spring Rice, Frankland Lewis, Henry Hobhouse, and Evelyn Denison for Under Secretaries.

Influenza in London.—The prevalence of some species of influenza, just now, is very alarming. In addition to numerous cases in private life, we may mention that Mr. Ballantine, who was suddenly taken ill on Thursday, as stated in our paper yesterday, has since died. The Revd. Rowland Hill expired yesterday. Mr. Broderip was so much indisposed that he was unable to leave his chamber. Mr. Symons, the chief clerk of the Thames-police, has been unable to attend the Office for the last three days in consequence of a violent cold. Captain Richbell, the resident Magistrate, and Mr. Ledley, the second clerk, have officiated by themselves for the preceding two days; and the business requiring the adjudication of two magistrates has been either postponed or transferred to the Lambeth-street office in Whitechapel. The Mendicity society has announced that its proceedings are, for the present, suspended, in consequence of the prevalence of disorder among the officers of the establishment, which renders the greater part of them incapable of attending to their duties. To complete the catalogue, we may mention that the London Hospital advertises for three assistant nurses, who are wanted instanter.

Dublin, April 13.—It is a fact, ascertained beyond doubt, that the Whitefeet are leaving this country for America. The moment it became known that the county of Kilkenny was proclaimed, a considerable number of those miscreants fled to the adjoining sea-ports, in order to emigrate to the United States or Canada.

People here are hourly expecting a proclamation against the Conservatives. If the Conservatives, (as they threaten,) should meet on Tuesday, a proclamation suppressing them will appear on Wednesday or Thursday.

True bills have been found by a commission of the Grand Jury against Mr. John Walsh, one of the vice-presidents of the Trades' Union, for a speech, alleged to be seditious, spoken by him at one of the meetings of that body, and published in the Evening Post. The trial will probably be deferred until next commission.

The prices of agricultural produce throughout the country, are very much depressed. Oats are selling at Lounhtea, in the county of Galway, as low as 5d. per stone. This could not remunerate the grower even if the rents were only half their present amount.

The authorities in the City of Kilkenny have directed that "all public houses are to be cleared out after sunset—no crowds are to be allowed in the streets—no music or display of any kind to be permitted—all idle and disorderly persons are to be taken up—but, at the same time, no persons whatever who are going on their lawful business are to be molested." The natural good humour of "the boys of Kilkenny" did not forsake them on the occasion of the proclamation. On the night previous to its coming into operation several instruments were got in requisition—a sort of band attended by a crowd, paraded the streets, and the most plaintive national airs were heard till a late hour.—*Globe.*

It was rumoured in Paris, that the Polish refugees, who had fled from the depots of Bezancon, Dijon, &c. had arrived in the grand duchy of Baden; and that two regiments of the line and one of cavalry had joined them to effect a revolutionary movement. It is added that all the refugees who left France were well provided with money. The French ministry have sent orders to the frontiers to prevent the departure of any more of them from the foreign legion.—*N. York Advertiser.*

Spain.—It is stated in the Paris paper of the latest date, that Lord Granville had received despatches from Mr. Stratford Canning, by an express, from which it appeared that a reconciliation, at least an apparent one, had taken place between the Queen of Spain and the new ministry, in consequence of the convocation of the Cortes.

Messrs. Rothschild & Aguado have subscribed to a new loan for Spain, which is to amount to 100 millions of rances at 40 per cent.

Turkey.—Extract of a letter of the 11th ult. from Vienna:—"We learn that the Cossacks, who passed the Danube at Routshouk and Silistria, are advancing towards Hezer-Grad and Hadgi Ogli, over the northern part of the Balkan, by the Valley of Karakom and Eskey-Ezuma. The regiments of Russian infantry and cavalry are following them on the same road, but as they march with more order, and in close columns, they have not yet passed the river. Nevertheless they expect to be at Constantinople in twenty days, thus marching only eight or ten leagues a day. The squadron of Rear Admiral Kumany is proceeding along the coast of Bulgaria, and is to land the artillery and troops embarked at Odessa in the small port of Mediah, near Visa, for General Kisselen intends to concentrate his army in that town. A report is current that the Egyptian fleet, consisting of 30 vessels, has been cruising off the Isle of Tenedos since the 24th ult. and a formal blockade was expected, in case of the English and French squadrons remaining neutral.—These two squadrons are at present too weak to oppose the blockade, especially if they do not wish to act in concert with the Russian Admiral Lazareff. We are assured that the latter has lately received considerable reinforcements; among others, a ship of the line, two frigates, two brigs, and several smaller vessels; and that he has sailed with a part of his forces for the sea of Marmora, with a view to prevent the fleet from Alexandria penetrating the Dardanelles, the forts of which, like all other Turkish forts, are ill armed. On the other hand, Mehemet Ali, having left Egypt, appears to contemplate effecting a landing in the vast Gulf of Saros, whence he proposes attacking the castles of the Hellespont on the European side, whilst the army of his son is advancing on the side of Asia to assist in the same operation. An army of 80,000 Egyptians is actually advancing from Koniah; and part of it is marching upon Borgas, coming from Bali-Kesar and Biga. The aim of the Egyptians appears to be to place the forts between two fires, and to destroy the Russian fleet if it should dare to make its appearance at the mouth of the channel."

The *Austrian Observer* of the 13th inst. received by express, contains the following:—"Letters from Constantinople of the 30th ult. announce that Redschid Bey, who arrived on the 23d from Alexandria, has set out, accompanied by the first Secretary of the French ambassey, M. de Varennes, for the head quarters of Ibrahim Pacha, in order to negociate a peace upon the terms proposed by Mehemet Ali, to the Porte through Halil Pacha." On the arrival of this news the Austrian funds rose considerably. Mettalies got up to 92, and Bank Actions to 1198.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Mr Editor,—I am one of that whimsical species of beings with whom it has always been a primary maxim, that he who contributes most largely to the instruction of his fellow men, is entitled to the greatest share of their gratitude, and that even the obscurest individual in the world, if he but add a single fraction to the aggregate sum of human happiness, is more deserving of admiration than the monarchs and conquerors of antient days—men falsely styled *great*, who ought, like meteors in our atmosphere, to have shone but for an instant, and then set forever; and whose devastating career has been marked by the immolation of innumerable victims at the shrine of their unhallowed ambition. On this principle, I hold, Sir, that it is the duty of every man to communicate to the world, any important discovery in science or in the arts, which accident or experiment may have disclosed to him, and that to withhold the knowledge of such discoveries or improvements as are either useful or interesting, is a criminal perversion of the designs of Providence. Having thus explicitly declared my opinion, I trust that I neither shall be accused of vanity, nor arraigned for malice, if I now call the attention of the public to one of the most extraordinary *inventions* which is recorded in the annals of our globe. It has always been an occasion of exceeding perplexity and difficulty to discover whether people utter their true, or only their feigned sentiments, and to supply this desideratum, recourse has even been had to the hellish art of magic, and the astronomer has been enveloped in the delusions of judicial astrology—both are now discovered, and acknowledged to be mere attenuated deceptions of the great author of evil, and the enlightened portion of mankind have long ceased to believe in their efficacy; what the most learned and ingenious men that ever have trodden the stage of life have vainly sought to find, accident has at length enabled me to possess, and I now offer to impart (as the slang of modern quackery has it) *on reasonable terms*, to all men, that knowledge, of which none should even for an instant remain ignorant, *I offer for sale my patent* Anthroposcopes, or miscrocosmic quizzing-glasses, which to all the customary recommendations of elegance in shape, beauty in general appearance, and portability of size, add the rare and peculiar quality of unveiling the very souls of the persons who are made the objects of our scrutiny, it strips them of all disguise, of all adventitious ornament, and extraneous advantages, exhibiting them to the eye in their natural form and coloring, disclosing the secret motives which actuate their conduct, and at one glimpse enabling us to detect the governing principle of their lives; with the assistance of these little glasses, I have myself made many wonderful discoveries, and there is scarcely a remarkable personage in the metropolis of N.-Brunswick, whose *true character* I cannot now pourtray with unquestionable fidelity; I have attended the levee of the Representative of Majesty, and there have I seen the horrid combination of all the vices that disgrace our nature; and, forgive the profane idea, I have then thought that the disembodied spirits of some of them present, would scarcely be able at the last day to recognise their mortal tenements; faces which had suffered the alternations of the summer and winter for more than sixty revolutions of the sun, seemed still to retain the bloom of apparent health—but *I* could trace their ever-during blushes to the shelves of the druggist; the withered visage of aged debauchery there assumed the healthful tint of youth; and I have there seen the studied exhibition, and the admirable symmetry of teeth that once adorned the head of the sage elephant, but which now, by a singular metamorphosis, served to impart a more frightful hue to lips that never had sufficiently coloured with the ghastly tinge of death; I have there seen the smile of seeming urbanity on the features of the rancorous and envious sycophant; I have heard the traitor boasting of his unrequited loyalty, and the coward relating his miraculous adventures *by flood and by field*; I have listened to the insincere protestations of regard from the crafty knave who was even then secretly plotting the destruction of his *bosom friend*, and have heard with amazement, the tribute of eloquent applause paid to one whom the panegyrist was at that very instant endeavouring by the basest means, to supplant in the affections of his patron. I have there also seen the abandoned libertine assume a more than monastic gravity, and the secret harlot extolling the moral beauty of chastity; in short, I discovered that the scene which by its splendour, but too often bewildered and deluded the superficial observer, was, in fact, but a mighty masquerade, where each played a borrowed part, and none but the highest personage in the assembly appeared in their true colour and character. I looked with a degree of pity, closely allied to contempt at the worthy magnificence of the vain butterflies of an hour, and sighed when I reflected upon the speedy approach of the moment when all this splendor would fade into utter nothingness, and the busy actors in this busy show, would appear to the view of an assembled universe as they now did to *me*. I entered the temple of eloquence, and beheld the venerable expounder of the laws, reclining in dignified ease, and with due solemnity and exemplary patience, listening to a recapitulation of the ingenious verisimilitudes of fact, which is supposed to constitute the highest degree of *professional logic*, and I readily discovered that the pleader who could most perfectly amalgamate truth and falsehood into one indistinguishable mass of confusion, or most successfully pervert the obvious signification of language, and most strenuously advocate the cause of villainy, was unanimously proclaimed the greatest orator—I went away marvelling how readily the gifts of nature may be abused, and to what base purposes we do too often prostitute the talents which she has entrusted to us. I sat within the walls of the sanctuary of the most High—I heard the language of supplication uttered by the designing and artful hypocrite, and I heard the accents of piety falling from the lips of one, whom by the aid of my glass, I found to be a meritorious candidate for everlasting infamy; I saw the kneeling debauche, casting lustful glances around to discover his prey, and I gazed in silent wonder at the reverential attitude of one who was at heart the worst of species; I saw a still greater degree of profanation—I saw at the Communion Table, the bending seducer by the side of his intended victim, and the Holy Sacrament administered to one that was notoriously living in the open violation of divine and human laws, but he had expressed regret for his transgressions, and a repentant sinner could not be excluded from participation in the benefits of that holy Institution, he went his way, and the next morning sun rose upon a nunrenewed villain: I observed that the vociferous piety of a fanatic, was usually but a covering for secret sins, and that the abstract reverie of enthusiasm was too often used as an instrument of the greatest wickedness. I also saw that true religion was but seldom found in those magnificent and those exquisitely beautiful Prayer Books, with which aristocratic pews are decorated, and that genuine piety would much more readily be discovered in the tattered and mutilated leaves which lay on the seat of poverty. I found that the active zeal of ministers was in an inverse-ratio to the amount of their salaries, and that the aspiring candidate for a lucrative benefice displayed an energy and activity which seemed to have taken an eternal farewell as soon as the object had been attained—a weighty purse depresses their energies, and fetters their spirits to earth. I took an accurate survey of the officers of government, and found that a spirit of tyranny is inherent in man, waiting only for an opportunity to develope its hatred form—I saw that the subtlest questions of policy were submitted to the decision of inexperience and presumption; that accident frequently produced effects which were ingeniously attributed to foresight and prudence—I found that the vital interests of the people were in most cases but a secondary consideration, and that the prospect of personal aggrandizement (to say no worse) often dictated the measures which were ostensibly designed for the comfort and happiness of the peasantry—I saw the humble suppliant received by a great man with a smile of benevolence, and dismissed with the assurance of redress; but *I know* that the one was merely the effect of an habitual assumption of a virtue, which he possessed only in appearance, and the other would be forgotten as soon as the lordly portals concealed the petitioner from his view—I heard the loyal but oppressed peasant complain of the illegal exactions of an hireling, to the officer by whom he was appointed—I saw the petition received with the most flattering condescension, and, committed unopen to the flames.—I looked further, and found that the allegations of the petitioner were true, that the power which had been delegated for the protection of the subject was used to oppress him—that a systematic species of imposition was in active operation, and that the *insidious address* of the criminal, alone, had hitherto saved him from punishment—the groans of the oppressed were smothered by the agency of the minions of office, and the complaints of a persecuted and suffering *people* were intercepted by the treacherous vigilance of an hired espionage, ere they reached the footstool of deputed Majesty, were I knew they would have been speedily redressed. I discovered that merit alone would never secure to its possessor the favour of official patronage, and that unbending integrity was the worst qualification that could be urged by a candidate for a public situation:—I found that a simple disposition, assenting to every proposition of great men, prepared to execute their most tyrannical decrees, a total absence of moral principle, and a steady adherence to *certain mystic official formulæ*, were the only qualities which would conciliate the esteem of the great;—I was grieved, but could not be surprised at this state of things, for *I knew* that the cause was to be sought in the increased depravity of the human heart, when suddenly elevated to unmerited honors, and when the wand of authority was placed in the feeble hand of drivelling folly. I invariably discovered that what nature had only designed to be ridiculous, then assumed a more dangerous form, and commenced an indiscriminate warfare against the virtues of our race—endeavouring by every means to subvert the order of nature, and elevate vice upon the pedestal whence it had endeavoured to precipitate virtue; but even here the antitote has been provided, and Providence opposes their own imbecility to their malice, and they remain the memorable monuments of even-handed justice,—they enjoy a dubious species of prosperity, & every morsel of their food is sweetened by the silent execrations of the widow and the orphan. I entered the scientific departments, and found that pure science had not taken up her residence within its walls; I heard an unintelligible and unmeaning gibberish, *which was alleged to be terms of art*, I listened to the demonstration of pretended mathematical propositions which claimed no affinity to Euclid, and I saw the mere copyist assuming the merit and claiming the applause which belonged truly to the man of science.—I found contented and profound ignorance rolling in affluence, and directing with reckless effrontery the operations of a department whose essentials were to him a sealed letter; while in the same place I saw the man of unquestionable ability and acknowledged merit submitting to the basest drudgery to earn the poor pittance which barely sufficed to protract a miserable existence; yet in the bosom of the one I discerned the noblest affections, and the most exalted virtues that dignify humanity, while the heart of the other was polluted by vice, and loaded with an overwhelming weight of moral turpitude, it was the throne of all the collective vices of our nature, & I rejoiced in the equal distribution of the favors of Providence, which they accurately balanced external good by internal evil—I saw that the parable of Dives and Lazarus was no fable, but was the fountain whence still continue to flow myriads of little streams, all partaking most largely of the quality of their source.

Thus, Sir, you will perceive the inestimable merit of my invention, since by the dispersion of my glasses, imposition among men must soon cease, because we can no longer be duped by appearances, dazzled by borrowed splendour, deceived by subtle sophistry, nor cajoled by hollow protestations—and we may look forward to a new era in the history of the world, when vice and virtue shall no longer commingle on the earth, but when each shall be compelled to take its separate station, and all mankind range under the banners of the belligerent principles; let us hope Sir, that you and I may be able to stand the test of this examination and war on the side of virtue. It is most probable that I may hereafter communicate to you a few other discoveries, which, by the assistance of my Glasses, I have been enabled to make; and if I can only succeed in reclaiming a single vicious person from his evil course, I shall think my toils amply recompensed, provided that I can also dispose of my Anthroposcopes *at a fair price.* I am, Mr. Editor,

Your ingenious friend,

FRANK MARVEL.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, June 8, 1833.

London papers of the 22d, and Liverpool of the 24th April—two days later than our advices of last week—have been received at New-York, by the Packet ship *Napoleon.*

There is little additional political intelligence by this arrival. When the last accounts left London, Mr. Attwood's motion on the state of the currency, was under discussion in the House of Commons. The debate was expected to take a wide range, and embrace the general situation of the country.

Reports of a change in the Cabinet are still circulated. We copy from the *Morning Post*, a list of the new Cabinet; but are, ourselves, rather inclined to think it premature.

It is stated that Lord Mulgrave's conduct in the administration of the government of Jamaica, which has created so much discontent and dissatisfaction in that Island, has been generally approved of in England; and notwithstanding the tumult that has of late prevailed throughout the West-Indies, Ministers, it is said, still calculate upon making an *equitable* arrangement with the Colonists.

It was reported at Janina that the European fleets in the Archipelago had received instructions to sail for the Dardanelles.

Tunis is said to have assumed a warlike appearance, and that great activity was exerted in strengthening the fortifications of that place.

It was reported at Paris on the 14th of April, that serious disturbances had broken out in the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, and that the French Minister had determined to quit that capital. It was further said, but with less confidence, that an insurrection had likewise broken out in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and that a portion of the troops employed against the insurgents had deserted.

If the contemptible pamphlet lately published by the Hon. Thomas Baillie, Commissioner of Crown Lands, purporting to be "A report to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in reply to the Evidence brought before a Committee of the House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick," had been circulated only within this Province, where *his* character, and that of the House of Assembly and the Witnesses, are well known, neither the Members of that Body, the Witnesses, nor any of their friends, would have taken the trouble to have exposed the falsehoods with which that notable production abounds; but as it has been sent beyond the limits of New-Brunswick, and as an extract from it has appeared in the New-York *Albion*, (the Editor of which respectable paper, placed, in all probability, *some* reliance on the bold assertions of the Commissioner, *published by the King's Printer*, apparently under the sanction of high authority,) we are compelled, in justice to the House, and especially to the Committee of Grievances, to expose some of the falsehoods, which the Commissioner has attempted to palm off as truths, upon those who were in ignorance of the nature of the proceedings of last winter.

The letters of Messrs. Taylor and Gilmour, and also an article which appeared in the *Courier* some time ago, have fully shewn Mr. Baillie's utter disregard of truth and honor, in his remarks upon the evidence of those Gentlemen, and of Mr. Simonds. Other Witnesses, whose motives have been equally misrepresented by the Commissioner, could as effectually have defended themselves, and exposed him; and they no doubt would have done so, but from a conviction that the precise degree of value set upon his veracity, rendered it unnecessary further to take the trouble of defending themselves against *his* slander.

Any one acquainted with Parliamentary history, must know that the proceedings of last winter, relative to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and his Department, were in strict conformity to the practice of the Imperial Parliament in similar cases. If Mr. Baillie were ignorant of this fact, some of his friends and assistants, it is to be presumed, were not. He asks—"Why was not the accused permitted to answer these general charges?" Every well informed person in the Country knows that the whole of the proceedings were published in the Journals, and that copies were immediately sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of being transmitted to His Majesty's Ministers, in order that THEY "*might be enabled to form a correct judgment thereon.*" Was it necessary, proper, or competent, for any person or persons of *inferior* power to *decide* upon the evidence, and the petition of the House.

All Mr. Baillie's declamation, therefore, "Inquisitions," "Secret Conclaves," was obviously intended to answer a *temporary* purpose, by deceiving and working upon the feelings of the ignorant, or by affording some pretext for the conduct of those who were predisposed to uphold him in his doings, and to screen him from punishment.

The insinuations that the Committee for the House were desirous of producing "excitement and hatred"—that "the witnesses were examined in the dark"—that "only such parts of the evidence were taken down as suited their purposes"—that the object was "to seek faults in a public officer, and to destroy his reputation"—would never have been made by any person possessed of the feelings of a gentleman, and they discover a recklessness and a disregard of truth we would scarcely have expected even Thomas Baillie *to have published*, and which are only equalled by his aspersions upon the motives and conduct of the highly respectable witnesses examined before the Committee of Grievances.

That a weak man under desperate circumstances, should endeavor to bolster up his cause and his character by his vituperation, and by foul slanders against others, is a matter of less surprise, than that such attempts should have had the effect of securing the countenance and favour of those, who ought to be disinterested and utterly free from all party feeling.

We shall not step out of our way to enquire, how it happened that Mr. Baillie was officially called upon to make a report to any Colonial authority, nor to draw any comparison between the course pursued towards that individual, and that which was adopted with regard to another, when age, rank and character entitled him to much consideration.

On Sunday last, a numerous and respectable congregation attended Divine Service at the new Church, on Gondola Point, which is finished in a style that reflects great credit on the builder, and must be a source of satisfaction to all who have contributed towards this most useful work. In the morning, prayers were read by the Rev. W. W. Walker, and an appropriate and impressive sermon, from 24th Psalm, 3, 4, 5 verses—delivered by the Rev. F. Coster. In the afternoon, the latter Rev. gentleman read prayers, and the former preached an excellent sermon from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 10th chap., 14th and part of the 15th verses.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to upwards of 50 persons. Where so much praise is due to all who with truly christian zeal, have aided in the erection of the building, now solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, it might, at first, appear invidious to mention particular individuals; but we are persuaded there is not one contributor who will not cheerfully join in the tribute of praise which we feel pleasure in giving to the perseverance and liberality of Mr. Justus S. Wetmore, whose great exertions have been mainly instrumental in furnishing the Gondola Point District thus early with one of the most beautiful country Churches in the Province.

While we congratulate those who are now possessed of a blessing in which generations to come will, we trust, participate—we must still regret, that this church can only be served at intervals, in consequence of the numerous demands which an extensive parish, containing four distinct congregations, make on the time of the Rector. We lament that the restricted means of the venerable society which has so long and so liberally fostered the Churches of British North America, forbid a hope of her extending to this valuable portion of her charge, the additional privilege of a resident Minister. Great exertions have been made to erect a building in which to worship God, but we fear a long time must elapse before means can be found for the support of a clergyman.—At the same time, we feel not a doubt of the willingness of those Clergymen who are in the neighbourhood of this Church, cheerfully to give an occasional attendance on a congregation who have shewn such praise-worthy zeal.—*Communicated.*

Corporation Accounts.—The Committee appointed by the Common Council to audit the Corporation Accounts for the past year, have submitted a report, which has been published. From it, we learn that during the last four years the undermentioned sums have been expended in the improvement of the Streets in the four Wards on the Eastern side of the Harbour:

KING'S WARD.		
In 1829,	£553 15 6	
1830,	719 3 2	
1831,	661 6 8	
1832,	609 5 5½	
		2543 10 9½
QUEEN'S WARD.		
In 1829,	706 14 11	
1830,	554 3 5	
Princess-street in 1829, 30, & 31,	1228 5 2	
1831,	752 16 6	
1832,	401 10 10½	
		3673 10 10½
DUKE'S WARD.		
In 1829,	253 9 1	
1830,	1561 14 3	
1831,	331 18 6	
1832,	350 15 0	
		2497 16 10
SIDNEY WARD.		
In 1829,	104 5 10	
1830,	1072 6 10	
1831,	137 11 8	
1832,	105 12 4	
		1419 16 8
		£10,134 15 2

—Exclusive of the Statute Labour for 1829 and 1830, and about one-fourth for 1831 and 1832, which may be valued at about £2000, additional.

The Revenues for the present year are estimated at about as follow:—

Income from Mayor's Office, arising from Licences to sundries, &c.	£1400 0	
Rent Roll,	950 0	
Wharfage and Slippage, Market Slip,	370 0	
Union Slip, North Slip, and Lower Cove Slip,	48 15	
Breakwater,	93 0	
Hay Scales, Union-street,	55 0	
Anchorage,	161 0	
Butchers' Stalls,	82 5	
Hay Scales, Market-Square,	40 0	
Watch Tax,	300 0	
Statute Labour assessment,	650 0	
		£4150 0

Against which are the following annual charges:

Interest on Bonds,	936 0	
Watchmen, Lamp expenses, &c.	450 0	
Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Gaoler, and City proportion of feeding prisoners in Gaol,	260 0	
Work House,	35 0	
Printer,	20 0	
Cart Inspector,	12 10	
Joshua Bunting, various services,	70 0	
City Engine Establishment,	100 0	
Recorder,	150 0	
Common Clerk,	100 0	
Road Masters,	70 0	
Chamberlain's Commission,	200 0	
Police Office,	45 0	
City Surveyor,	25 10	
Cleaning Market Slip & Streets,	100 0	
Keeping Town Clock,	8 0	
Incidental charges,	100 0	
		2682 0
Nett Revenue annually at the disposal of the Corporation,		£1468 0

Fire, and loss of lives.—Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the appalling cry of fire, which was found to be in the house on the S. E. corner of Nelson and Union streets, York Point. The fire was in the second story, in a room occupied by a Mrs. Allen, wife of a seafaring man, (now absent), which was soon extinguished, without doing much injury to the building; but the occupant of the apartment, and her child, a girl of 3 or 4 years old, we regret to state, were both suffocated by the smoke and heat before they could be rescued from their situation. An inquest was held on the bodies, (Mary Allen, and Sally-Ann, her child,) before Benjamin Stanton and Thomas Harding, Esquires, two of the Justices of the Peace.—The verdict of the Jury was,—That they came to their death by being suffocated by smoke, which occurred in the house on the corner of Nelson and Union-streets.—*Observer, of Tuesday.*

Robbery.—Between Saturday night and Monday morning, the store of Mr. N. S. Demill, South Market Wharf, was broke into by some villain or villains, and robbed of the following articles,—£2 in silver and Corporation Notes; about a dozen fancy silk handkerchiefs; half a dozen small ivory pocket rules; one dozen Shoemaker's size sticks; and one pistol, marked '*Tarrat.*'—The manner in which the store was entered, appears to have been by going under the wharf and breaking away the floor, a hole being made large enough to admit a person. After stealing the several articles above enumerated, (which are all that have as yet been missed,) the robbers made their exit, it is supposed, by getting under the wharf through the yard, the back door having been found open, a plank removed, and a pair of steps used in the store was under the wharf, doubtlessly placed there to render their descent more easy. It is to be hoped that the thief may be discovered.—*Ibid.*

The steamer *Henrietta*, stated in our last to be ashore on Clark's Ledge, near Eastport, succeeded in getting off on Friday evening. She was taken to Indian Island, and after undergoing a few temporary repairs, arrived here on Monday evening,—not having sustained any very material injury.

A Card.—The subscriber tenders his sincere and grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of the town of Eastport, and West Isles,—to the Captain, Officers, and Crew of the United States Cutter *Swiftsure*,—the Officers of the Garrison,—the Masters and Crews of the several Vessels in Eastport, and others, for their kind, prompt, and humane exertions in assisting to get the *Henrietta* from her perilous situation on the rocks near Dog Island. JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, June 4.

☞A Card.—THOMAS REED, Master of the *Henrietta*, tenders his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Eastport, and West Isles,—the Captain, Officers, and Crew of the United States Cutter *Swiftsure*,—the Officers of the Garrison,—the Masters of the several Vessels in Port, and others, for their prompt assistance to him in helping to save the said Steamer, when on shore near Dog Island. *June 4.*

West Indies.—We have received our files of the Bermuda Gazette to the 21st May, inclusive. The accounts they contain of the state of several of the West-India Islands, are rather alarming. An insurrection is reported to have broken out amongst the negroes in Demerara.—A recent letter from the interior of Jamaica, says, the weather has been dreadful, and the crop is not expected to be half an average one: Negro grounds burnt up—not a spear of grass to be seen.

A Portuguese slaver, with 230 slaves on board had been cast away at Jamaica. The slaves all got safe on shore, and were under the protection of the government.

It is stated in a late Quebec Gazette, that one hundred thousand bushels of wheat have been taken out of bond in England, for shipment to Canada, and that probably a larger quantity would be sent; that a large quantity of oats, too, was expected, sufficient to affect the price of the article in that market.

A relief of the Royal Artillery wtll take place this season both in Canada and Nova-Scotia.—Two companies of the corps had embarked, or were about to embark, from Woolwich, to proceed, it is understood, to Newfoundland and Quebec, and relieve two companies now on these stations.

Lieutenant Johnson, of the 66th Regiment, for a wager of $400, undertook lately to walk from Fort George, Upper Canada, to the Eagle Tavern in Buffalo, and return—a distance of seventy two miles—in eighteen hours; which feat he performed in seventeen hours, with apparent ease, including crossing the Niagara River from Waterloo to Black Rock. The day was very hot and sultry, and the roads were much broken up by the previous heavy rains.

Quebec, May 22.—The number of vessels which had arrived at this date last year was 175. At noon, to-day, the number on the Exchange books and reported, was only 59. Very few emigrants have arrived, and accounts from Ireland say that they will not be near as numerous as they have been for the last three or four years.

Singular Launch.—A fine barque of 600 tons burthen, was launched from the ship yard of John Jardine, Esq. at Richibucto, on Saturday week. We understand, that notwithstanding the exertions of the workmen to accelerate her progress, she merely moved at the rate of one inch and an eighth a minute; thus between her birth place and the time she dropped into the water, 22 hours had elapsed, during which time, her progress, though slow, was incessant.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Isaac Worden, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Williams.

Same day, Mr. John Wiswell, to Miss Lydia Ann Eaton.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector, Mr. Samuel Seeds, to Mary, daughter of the late Lawrence Dowling, Esquire, of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. B. G. Gray, Rector, Mr. Alexander Lawrence, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. William Barr, formerly of this City.

At Greenwich, King's County, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. E. Scovil, Mr. Henry Peatman, to Fanny, sixth daughter of Mr. Caleb Flewelling, of the former place.

At East Machias, Maine, on the 23d ult. Mr. John Andrews, of St. Stephen, to Miss Almira Albee, of the former place.

Same day, at Saint Stephen, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. Joseph E. Eaton, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. David Wright.

At Boston, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Howard Malcolm, the Rev. Edmund Athol Crawley, of Halifax, N. S. to Miss Julia A. Wilby, of Boston.

DIED.

At Saint Andrews, on Sunday the 26th ult. after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, Elisha S. Andrews, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, aged 62 years.

In Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Zachariah Rhodes, and sister of the Hon. Sampson S. Blowers, of Halifax, aged 77 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—arrived,

Saturday—Brig Rosebank, Boyd, Charleston, 12 days—Master, oak timber.

Schr. Henry Robert, Holmes, Philadelphia, 12—D. J. M'Laughlin, flour.

Mary Ann, Thomas, Boston, 4—J. & H. Kinnear, flour, rice, &c.

Sunday—Ship Lord Eldon, M'Alpin, Charleston, 12—to order, ballast.

Tuesday—Brig Superior, Kenny, New-York, 8—D. & F. Leavitt, flour.

Wednesday—Ship Navarino, Creighs, N. York, 6—to order, ballast.

Brig John & Mary, Robertson, Belfast, 40—W. Dougan, passengers.

Schr. Post Boy, Heney, Eastport—Master, assorted cargo.

Friday—Brig Anne, Davies, Penzance, 52—to order, ballast.

In the Offing—Ship Margaret, from London; Wolga, from Hull; brigs Sea Horse and Aurora, and two others unknown.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

June 3.—Ship Rokeby, Davidson, Belfast.
" Minerva, Nesfield, Lancaster.
5 " Eldon, M'Alpine, Greenock.
" Miramichi, Hutchison, Liverpool.
" Pallas, Hall, Cork.
8 Brig Dorcas Savage, Lemon, Belfast.
8 " Madawaska, M'Murchy, Camptown.

CLEARED.

Ship Wolfe's Cove, Hamilton, Port Glasgow, timber.
Brig Elizabeth, Rees, Kinsale, deals.
Allegro, Walker, Demarara, as'td cargo.
Gambia, Walker, Barbados, boards, &c.
Edwin, Carr, Cork, timber.
James Hay, Leavitt, N.York, gypsum.
Amyntas, Moon, Plymouth, timber.
Timandra, Duncan, Belfast, timber.
Sch'r. Lincoln, Greenlaw, Eastport, plaster.
Herald, Lyons, Boston, ditto.
Henry Robert, Holmes, Baltimore, do.
Lavinia, Vaughan, Halifax, ass'd cargo.

Ship John, (arrived last week,) spoke brig Fenwick Keating, hence, for Liverpool. The F. K. reported having spoken, off the Isle of Sable, ship John Bently, of this port, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Spoken by the brig John & Mary, 26th of May last, lat. 43, lon. 54, barque Independence, hence, for Cork—all well.

The Intrinsic, at Miramichi, spoke on the 11th inst. in lat. 46, long. 48, barque Frederick, hence, for Liverpool—all well.

Brig Homer, at Boston, spoke brig William, hence for Antigua, 15 days out.

Brig Emperor, Drake, hence, at Baltimore, 21st ult.; schr. Sophia, at Philadelphia, 23d; brig Myra, at do. 28th; schr. Samuel, at New-York, 27th; Sea Flower, at do. 25th.

Schooner Marie, Michaud, cleared at Quebec, for this port, on the 15th ult.

Shipwreck.—Extract of a letter dated "Post Office, Eastport, June 6:—

"A gentleman called at this Office to say that an English brig belonging to St. John, (N. B.) from New-York, loaded with flour and corn, was cast away near Moose Pecca Reach on Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock. Vessels went to her assistance on Monday: she had water in her—name and captain not recollected."

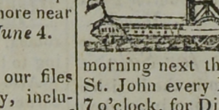
[The above vessel is supposed to be the brig Eliza, Capt. Nixon, from Philadelphia, for this port.]

St. Andrews, May 24.—*Arrived*, brig Regulus, Thomson, Liverpool; Eden, Purcell, Sunderland.—27th, Mary Ford, Lamb, Liverpool.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the Citizens generally,—the Members of the different Fire and Engine Companies,—the Military, and others, for their prompt and successful exertions to extinguish the Fire which occurred on Monday morning last, in the premises owned by him at York Point.

June 8. SAMUEL BAGSHAW.



THE STEAMER

Henrietta

Will resume her accustomed trips on Monday morning next the 10th instant—*Viz*:—Leaving St. John every Monday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Digby and Annapolis, and returning on Tuesday and Saturday;—and starting from St. John every Wednesday, at the same hour, for Eastport and Saint Andrews, and returning the day following. JAMES WHITNEY.

June 8.

For LIVERPOOL—Direct.

(*To sail on 1st July.*)

The splendid new Packet Ship

WAKEFIELD.

Her accommodations for Cabin passengers are not surpassed by any other in the trade. For Passage, please apply at the Store of

June 8. JOHN HAMMOND.

To all whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given—That the subscribers having, by an Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Chancellor of this Province, bearing date the 29th day of April, 1833, been duly appointed a Committee for the care and custody of the person of ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, *the Younger, a Lunatic*—and the management of his Estate; and having entered into the requisite security, have taken upon themselves the discharge of the said trust; All persons indebted to the said Lunatic, are required to make payment to the subscribers or either of them; and all persons having demands upon the Estate are requested to present the same in order that their accounts may be examined, and put in a course of settlement without delay.

CHARLES WARD, W. H. STREET, JOHN V. THURGAR, } *Committee.*

St. John, June 8, 1833.

BRIDGE & ROAD WORK.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for building a new BRIDGE over the mouth of the *Digdegush River*, and for forming about one mile of NEW ROAD in the same quarter, from this time till the 25th of the month; on which date he will attend at Mr. Burns,' in the neighbourhood of the work to be performed, for the purpose of entering into contract for the same; in the meantime plans and specifications of the work and materials, &c. required, may be seen on application to J. Wilson, Esq. St. Andrews, Dr. Thomson, Magaguadavick, or to the Subscriber in Carleton.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

8th June. *Supervisor.*

TO BE LET,

THAT well known valuable FARM, at the head of the Marsh Road—late the property of Mr. Sheriff *White*, at present belonging to *Robert W. Crookshank*, Jun., situate in the Parish of Portland—containing 50 Acres of excellent Marsh Land, and 250 Acres of good Upland; with an excellent Dwelling House, good Barns, Stables, Out-houses, &c.

The above Property is chiefly under good cultivation, and so well known as to require no further description.

For Terms and other particulars, apply to either of the Subscribers. CHAS. WARD. W. H. STREET.

June 8th. J. V. THURGAR.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has opened a Pawn Office at his residence in *Cross-street.*

THOMAS O'CONNOR.

St. John, June 8, 1833.

WANTS a Situation in a Grocery Store—a young man, who can be well recommended. Apply at Mr. Hutchings', near the Methodist Chapel. *June 8.*

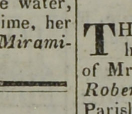
FOR SALE.—The STORE on Peters' Wharf, lately in the occupation of the Subscriber. [June 8.] S. L. LUGRIN.

ROBERT M'KENZIE,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Customers throughout the Province, that he has just received his LONDON FASHIONS, together with an elegant assortment of *Cloths, Vestings, Neckerchiefs, Handkerchiefs, India Rubber Suspenders, &c.*

8th June, 1833.

For Sale,



A VALUABLE FARM, on Black River, containing 220 acres of good Land, 30 or 40 of which are in a state of cultivation—with a comfortable Log House, Barn, &c. The Farm is about 16 miles from the city, has a good road leading to it, and is within 2½ miles of Saw Mills. For further particulars enquire of

June 8, 1833. ROBERT SLACK, *North corner King's square.*

NINETY-FIVE Barrels Baltimore Rye FLOUR, and 2 hhds. Dried APPLES—just received. *JAMES GREGG.*

June 8.

FRESH

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

The Subscriber has received by the Lord Goderich, from London, his Spring supply of

DRUGS and MEDICINES; Patent Medicines; Surgeons Instruments; Patent and common TRUSSES; PERFUMERY; SOAPS; Pickles and Sauces; fine Sallad Oil; *Rowland's ODONTO; Rowland's MACASSAR OIL; Alsana* EXTRACT; Seidlitz Powders; Ginger Beer ditto; Jones' Promethean and Lucifer Matches; genuine Lundyfoot SNUFF; superfine Durham Mustard; white Wine Vinegar; candied Citron, Lemon and Orange; Isinglass; Tapioca; PAINTS; OIL; and COLOURS; Copal, Carriage, and Japan Varnishes; Badgers' Hair Blenders;

—ALSO—

250 kegs London WHITE LEAD;
7 casks Boiled Linseed OIL;
7 brls. White Jamaica GINGER ROOT;
150 lbs. NUTMEGS.

WM. O. SMITH,

June 8. No. 1, North side Market Square.

FOR SALE,

At the Store lately occupied by R. MACINTYRE, in Prince William street:—

A CHOICE collection of Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, consisting of: Tyrien blue, blues, woaded green, bottle greens, clarets, olives, drabs, &c. *Also*—a Case of Silk Hats; a beautiful assortment of Ladies and Girls Tuscany, Dunstable, Devon, and Straw Bonnets; Netts, Laces, Veils, Muslins, Parasols, and Umbrellas; a case of Linen and Linen Sheeting; a large assortment of Checks, Stripes, and unbleached Cottons, &c &c.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

N. B.—A few pieces Carpeting, very low. Also—a few puns. real malt Whisky.

May 25, 1833.

W. G. LAWTON,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Inhabitants of St. John, and the Province generally, that he has opened the store lately occupied by Messrs. Melicks, North side of the Market Square—and having imported a general assortment of Dry GOODS, ex ship *Wakefield*, selected by himself from the manufactories, feels confident, that on inspection, they will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

The GOODS consist of—

Black, blue, olive, brown, claret, and Oxford mixture CLOTHS;
Bales of White and Grey COTTONS;
PRINTS—assorted patterns;
Fashionable Printed MUSLINS;
Irish Linens, Sheetings, Lawns, Cambrics;
Checks, Osnaburgs, Dowlas, Jacconet;
Cambrics; book, mull, and checked Muslins;
Worsted, cotton, and silk Stockings;
A general assortment of mens' and boys Hats and Cloth Caps; Gro de Naples;
Sarsnets, Persians, Satins, Bombasins;
Thread and cotton Laces; Linings, Ribbons;
Parasols, Umbrellas, Shawls and Hhdkfs.
With a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

June 8.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just received, ex ships Wakefield and John, and now opening at the Store of the subscriber, adjoining that of Miss Wingfield, North East side of the Market-Square.

A GENERAL variety of London fancy Goods, *consisting of*—black and coloured Gros de Naples; ditto ditto PERSIANS; Silk and Gauze HANDKERCHIEFS; Neck and Pocket ditto; Youths' ditto; Ribbons, Laces, Bobbinetts, and Quillings; Black and coloured sewing Silks; Ditto ditto Purse ditto; Rug Worsteds; Worsted Cruels; Parasols; Umbrellas; Plain and rich Fossit Fringe; CHINTZ; Bed Lace; Bath worsted Laces; French Braids; silk and worsted ditto; Silk, worsted, and cotton Braces and Belts; White and coloured Canvas; Jacconet, book, Mull, Mull-Swiss, and Scotch Muslins; Fancy Vestings; Merinos, Bombazetts; Bombasins, Norwich Crapes, Shalloons; Lastings, Velvets, Velveteens, Grandrils; Jeans, Sattinetts; a variety of PRINTS and Printed MUSLINS; Black Lace Veils; Ladies', gents. and maids, white, black, and coloured Kid Gloves; do. do. silk ditto; Do. do. marble and random Hose and half do. Black Lace Veils; green gauze ditto; Seed BEADS; cut ruby ditto; Gilt, twist and pearl Buttons; fancy set do. Hollands; fancy Ginghams; Furnitures; Barragans, Shirtings and Lining Cambrics; Gents. Beaver Hats; Ladies' Straw ditto; Checks, Check Ginghams, and Counterpanes, With a variety of sundry small Wares, the whole of which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

June 8. *JOHN M. CRIPPS.*

H. PORTER

Has received, per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Belfast, his Spring supply of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE:

COMPRISING a general assortment of Printed Calicos, bleached and grey Shirting Cottons, Scotch Homespuns; silk, worsted, and cotton; Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in great variety; Muslins, Bobbinett, Laces; ladies white, clouded, and embossed cotton Hose; Berlin Gloves, &c. &c.

Also—Two cases Ladies' and Childrens Straw Hats, and one case STATIONARY, containing Miscellaneous and School Books.

These, together with his former stock of Groceries and Dry Goods, will be sold either by wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.

King Street, *June 8th*, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

JARVIS & JORDAN have received per ships *Rokeby, John*, and *Wakefield*, from Liverpool, and *Henry Grattan*, from Hull—a general assortment of British Merchandise, *consisting of*:—Superfine blue, black, brown, and Oxford mixture Cloths; Cassinetts, gents. superfine beaver Hats; ladies' straw and Leghorn Bonnets; Carpeting, hearth Rugs, white and brown Cottons; Fustians and Moleskin, Scotch Homespuns, Stripes and Checks, Velveteens, book, jacconet, mull, and medium Muslins; black and coloured book Muslins; Muslin Dresses, fancy clouded Ginghams; cotton Cambric; black and white Bobbinets; Laces, black Lace Veils, Parasols, Umbrellas, long Lawn, Diaper, Dowlas, Irish Linens, Drill, black and brown Holland, Duck, Osnaburgs, fashionable Prints, furniture Cottons, Bombasin, Merinos and Bombazetts, lining Cottons; Bedticking, Grandrill, Gloves, Hosiery, plaid Regatta Shirting, Shawls; corded and plain Russell Lasting; white and red Flannels, green Baize, rich Valentia and Florentine Vestings; Hhdkfs., Threads, striped Shirts, knitting Worsted, Cotton Warp, of superior quality, ladies' prunella, morocco, and seal skin Shoes; a few pairs gents. superfine fashionable Shoes; childrens Boots; white wash, hearth, bannister, cloth, hair, tooth, paint, shoe, scrubbing, and horse Brushes; sheet and plough plate IRON, plough Moulds; smiths' Anvils and Vices, blister and cast Steel, Castings, Nails and Spikes, &c. together with a general assortment of Hardware. *Also*, Paints and Oils, Putty, &c.—all of which will be sold very low for prompt payment, at the Store on the South side of the Market-Square.

8th June, 1833.

BRANDY and WHISKY.

3 PIPES fine old BRANDY, and Scotch Malt WHISKY—for sale by

June 8.—4i. *R. KELTIE.*

IRON—For Sale.

30 TONS IRON—*flat, square, and round, well-assorted*: just received per the brig *Ann*, from Penzance, and will be sold low before storing.

Also, opening at the Subscriber's Store: An excellent assortment of Cotton Goods; printed and furniture Calicoes; Cloths; Cassimeres; Cassinetts; and other Goods.

8th June. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

P. DUFF & Co.

Have just received by the late arrivals—

A LARGE supply of very fine CLOTHS, Sattinetts, Cassinetts, Flannels, fancy Drills, Carpets of all kinds, Hearth Rugs, Prints, Cottons of all kinds, printed and embossed Furniture Cottons, plain and damask Table Covers, black Silk Handkerchiefs, real India and British Bandanas, India black Lutestring, worsted and silk Shawls, cotton and linen Bedtick, Velveteens and Velvets, a large stock of all kinds of Buttons, Imperial and shell Combs, Braces of all kinds, silk and silk velvet Stocks, cotton & silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Fringes and furniture Laces.

☞ *A further supply of* Silks, and Hosiery, Ribbons, &c. *daily expected to arrive.*

June 8th.

SHRUB.—6 puns. and 12 Hhds. fine Shrub just received from St. Andrews—for sale by

June 8. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.

LOAF SUGAR.

15 HHDS. and tierces of single and double-refined Loaf Sugar—for sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.

June 8th, 1833.

White Lead, and Oil.

2 TONS WHITE LEAD, and casks Linseed OIL—for sale low. Apply to JAMES HOLMAN, *Prince Wm. Street.*

June 8.

OATMEAL.—4 Tons first-quality OATMEAL, (in casks,) imported in the brig *Billow*, for sale by

June 8. RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.