...HILD.

...age grows,
...ead,
...blows,
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...own,
Cotto...
Iron for its own!

...WORKS.

...ctorial Works ...celebrated Ame... ...EARS,) will be ...Province, espe... ...ons have been ...glish Divine, of ...the World—our ...not have an op... ...sert the follow... ...published book, ...ctorial Descrip... ...d. Wales, and ...e sentiments it ...inhabitants of ...their cultiva... ...g much good, ...iem in New... ...neficial effect.

...ies have ever ...eneral utility ...s: man natu... ...species, and ...ts, manners, ...n people and ...y other men ...esert waste; ...houses they ...l to our na... ...s been, and ...ch describe ...to the truth ...written, and ...ate is ...ther uncivi... ...so say, which ...ut how much ...l is afforded ...refined state ...memorials of ...riking events, ...ences, the at... ...re greatly en... ...ssible to find a ...t such points of ...bject-matter of ...REAT BRITAIN ...e, powerful and ...g the most me... ...most extensive ...empire; prac... ...d propogating ...offers to our ...therefore the ...abounding no ...ve memorials ...ost admirable ...it. The an... ...f the parent... ...st to the mil... ...d England," ...the habitable ...d are the anti... ...f Australia—of ...nds, where the ...have founded ...cial interest to ...information on ...ed, are these ...e been writ... ...: but as they ...or an Ameri... ...o select and ...rent depart... ...gle volume, ...ortance. ...e has been ...AMOROUS, ...l for doing ...eeded. It ...the cen... ...of the ...et has ...aced ...made ...idated ...welt a ...AVY, a ...N pro... ...tions; ...passions ...CK gave ..., NEW ...pen t ...

...now im... ...while the ... important... ...disregarde... England early accom... progress ... emancipation from Rome, and has ever plished he... ; and not only religion, but literature. maintained...; and the whole civil, and social condition of art, and the people, have received benefits innumerable and inestimable.

In the arts and sciences, London has many memorials and specimens to exhibit. Some of the public edifices are works of the best architects of the kingdom; and the collection of ancient arts in the British Museum, and of modern painters and sculptors in the Royal Academy and elsewhere, have much to gratify and improve the taste. The parks of London display, in an eminent degree, the noble features of nature; and to an American this is peculiarly agreeable, as it corresponds with the impressive wildness of our own native forests, as strangely as it contrasts with the feeble and artificial tastes, so prevalent on the Continent. To us, also, the aged oaks of London are connected with interesting associations, not less so than

"Thy forests, Windsor, and thy green retreats,
At once the monarch's and the muses' seats."

Wherever we turn our eyes we perceive some traces of the land of our forefathers; and we cannot speak a word without borrowing their tongue. Even in our cradles we are lulled by the sweet music which was wafted across the ocean with the ships of the Pilgrims, coupled with the lofty songs of their poets, who have best transferred to modern speech exalted strains of inspiration. In childhood we were surrounded by the guardian hands of mothers, trained on the pure and refined model of Britain; and prepared to perform our parts in life, under the practical tutelage and daily example of men who have derived their ideas of rights and duties from the most free and intelligent people of the Old World. Though under advantages, which America alone can offer, we have made advances of our own, it becomes us clearly to understand the source of our blessings, as well as those to which we are indebted for their increase. An obligation results from the principle of gratitude. In the infancy of many of our benevolent institutions we received liberal assistance from our friends across the ocean. In reference to this subject, a late American writer† observes:—

"We are living on the capital furnished by others, reaping fields not planted by our hands. We are enjoying benefits earned and secured by preceding generations, not by those simply who have lived on this soil, but of multitudes on the other side of the sea. Much of our present prosperity is owing to the timely aid which distant benefactors extended. These goodly churches and institutions which have been the glory of the Atlantic States, were liberally fostered by Christians in Europe. It is doubtful whether some of the more important of them could have survived without this generous sympathy. The munificent founder of Harvard College could hardly be called a resident of this country. It was only a few months of languishing illness that he passed in New-England. For a century and a half, Harvard College, so dear to the early churches, was often remembered by the large-hearted Christians of the parent country. Some of the most eminent men of the seventeenth century vied with each other in their generous donations. Dr. John Lightfoot and Dr. Theophilus Gale gave the whole of their select and invaluable libraries to the College. An English nobleman erected a principal edifice at his sole expense. No father ever provided for his children with more solicitous care than Thomas Hollis, or rather the constellation of generous spirits of that name, who watched the progress of the Pilgrims' college. They never saw it; they were three thousand miles away, yet the flame of a most disinterested charity was quenched only by death. George Whitefield, besides those gifts which gold cannot purchase, procured valuable donations for the same institution. We might allude to the foreign aid bestowed on almost every other seminary founded in our country before the revolution, and on some since that event. Several bear the name of their British benefactors.

But this beneficence was not confined to academical institutions. It flowed wherever a channel could be opened for it. The first printing-press in this country was a donation from Holland. The whole expense of that extraordinary undertaking, the printing of the first edition of John Elliot's Indian Bible, was borne in England. The apostle himself, the Mayhews and other missionaries, even down to David Brainard, were sustained in a great degree from the same source. The name of Robert Boyle is scarcely more renowned in science or in piety, than it is from its connexion with our early Indian missions. The great New England theologian, after his disruption from his pastoral charge, was cheered in his exile with the warmest and most generous sympathy from friends in Scotland, who had never seen him. It is not, perhaps, too much to say, that some of the greatest of his productions would never have been written, but for the McCullochs and Erskines of that country. Even the enmities excited by two wars have not been able wholly to dry up these streams of benevolence. Within a very recent period, an Englishman has been more ready to bequeath his property for the diffusion of knowledge among us, than the Congress of the United States are to employ the gift.

It is a remarkable fact in relation to these English benefactors, that they were, for the most part, members of different religious communions from those of the Pilgrims. Bishop Sherlock made a valuable donation to Harvard College. Bishop Berkeley has immortalized his name in connexion with Yale. The Earl of Dartmouth was an Episcopal nobleman. Thomas Hollis was a Baptist. When he transmitted one of his gifts, he remarked that he did not know that his portrait would be safe from insult in the hall of the college which he was so liberally endowing.

Besides, these noble benefactors were not discouraged, though some of their funds might be misapplied or wasted. They patiently bore severe disappointments, and heartily rejoiced in a small measure of success."

On these various accounts, a "PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND," offers an attractive and profitable study to the intelligent of all countries; and especially to the American reader. The present is a period peculiarly favorable for the appearance of a work of this kind, and none could have been more agreeable to the Editor. Gloomy clouds which lately darkened the horizon, have been dispelled; and the horizon of PEACE, which now smiles upon us, is doubly delightful. None of us could have entertained so just a conception of the consequences of a war between England and America, if we had not been forced to look upon it as impending; and therefore, all good men, we have reason to believe, are now more than ever impressed with the importance and duty of preserving PEACE. To reflect, but for a moment, upon the present state of the world, with the unprecedented means of attack and defence, in the hands of the two nations, on both land and sea; to take into account the moral restraints which must be burst through by such a contest, and devastation of public and private interest to both parties, with the blow which would be given to every measure and hope of improvement in the world, makes an impression on the mind, more appalling than words can describe. To prevent the recurrence of such a danger—to lay as deep as is possible for human hands, the foundations of permanent peace,—immediate measures should be adopted to implant a mutual esteem and friendship between the two people. And nothing can be more reasonable, natural, and easy, than this: identity of origin, and of blood; of language, literature, religion, and principles of civil condition; connexions in commerce, and unity in the prosecution of the great interests of mankind, by a noble career which we have long pursued, at the head of ... point out this as the necessary ... for Great Britain and America. ... nature, as well as that of duty, ...nd of GOD, se... to dictate it, in words of thunder. Foster m...ual respect and attachment, promote the noble ...alry which has been so happily begun in every p...sical, social, and moral improvement, and seek ... every department some means of advancing the glorious cause!

But other means must prove of limited and doubtful success, unless a mutual acquaintance is provided for. If unknown to each other, how can we feel alike, or act together? We should become intimately acquainted with each other's condition, ...we can form no definite idea of each other's ... Every book, therefore, which is calcu... use among us historical and descrip...ts of Great Britain, has a solid claim, ... the favourable regard of the patriotic ...; and the more it is fitted to circulate attractive to all classes of community, ...ally to the young, the more is its ... increased, and its extensive ... able. ...ance to her circulation ...ws like ...bient tim... ...these, and in a spirit corres...ng, has the present work been compiled and written. Deeply impressed with the utility of such a publication, unwearied pains have been taken, and great expense has been incurred, to render it such as to please and instruct all. Nothing has been omitted that was considered useful or agreeable. And evidences of these views and labors may everywhere be found. The most interesting and instructive subjects have been chosen for graphic illustration to assist the letter-press description. From the materials for such a volume a large folio might have been produced; but our object has been to condense and arrange in as small a compass as possible, all the really useful information the subject can afford; thus giving to the public a work, at a comparatively trifling expense, which details all that could be learned from far more expensive and bulky volumes. Not a sentiment, or an expression, has been admitted into this volume which will not bear the test of justice, propriety, and religion.

What sensible person can fail to prefer a work of this nature to the light and frivolous, and too often, alas! immoral and corrupting works of fiction, which now overflow from the press? There are more useful truths conveyed in one of these pages, than are contained in whole volumes of such writings. No taste but a perverted one could deliberately prefer the latter. The young and inexperienced can hardly be competent judges of their own reading: it is for their experienced elders, whose judgments are mature, to direct and encourage them in the selection of subjects, and of books, which shall at once store their minds with valuable truths, and train their hearts to virtuous sentiments. The author feels a deep solicitude on this subject, and has endeavoured to do his part for the promotion of the good of the rising generation.—He here presents a work planned and composed with these considerations in view; and he hopes for the approbation and the support of many who approve of his views, and appreciate the end proposed. R. S.

New-York, November 1, 1846.

* We are apt to imagine here in the United States, that the growth of our towns and cities greatly surpasses in rapidity and extent those of any part of the old world. Some facts about London would seem to contradict this notion. It is stated, for instance, in a recent report to the government, that in a little more than twelve years, twelve hundred new streets have been added to London, which is at the rate of one hundred streets a year. These twelve hundred new streets contain forty eight thousand houses, most of them built on a large and commodious scale, and in a style of superior comfort. With all this wonderful increase, it is said that the demand for houses instead of diminishing, continues to increase, and that while in many towns of the interior the number of unoccupied houses is augmenting, scarcely is a new street finished, before almost every house in it is fully occupied. One great reason assigned for the rapid growth of London, is the extraordinary facility and despatch with which people are now transported over railroads terminating there. Owing to this cause, it is estimated that the daily influx of individuals is five times greater than it was fifteen years ago. London is now about forty miles in circumference, and numbers about two millions of inhabitants.

† Professor B. B. Edwards, of Andover, Mas.

VARIETY.

[From the Hamilton, (C. W.) Spectator.]

A FEMALE LOTHARIO.

Appearances are often very deceitful, but never more so than when a lady assumes male attire, and in that disguise visits one of her own sex, and pours into her willing ear, a portion of the soft, sweet strains of never ending love.—There is something strange and romantic about the practice of the ladies making love to each other, for which we could never account.—Whether it is done through mischievous playfulness, or from a mere curiosity to know the secrets of other hearts; or whether it arises from a desire to be revenged on the sex, by a portion of it who have never themselves been favored with a lover, they only know who practice it.

We make the foregoing remarks by way of introducing a series of courting adventures which lately fell to the lot of a buxom young Irish girl residing in this city. This maiden of the would-be masculine gender, rejoices in the name of Eliza McCormick, and for the last two or three years has manifested such a particular regard for a gentleman's coat and pantaloons that she often promenaded the streets of Hamilton in full dress, even to a cigar and a crooked cane. Thus equipped, her next object was to look out for a sweet-heart; a business in which she seems to have been exceedingly fortunate, probably because she was better acquainted with the strength of the citadel and the method of conducting a successful attack than any of those whose dress and appearances she had assumed. Be that as it may, we have been made acquainted with six of her pretended courtships, and all with dress-makers.

How many more she may have been engaged in we know not, but to three of these she "popped the question" of marriage—was accepted, and one of them indulged so far in the pleasing dream of matrimonial bliss, that she actually prepared her wedding dress. During the time that this female Lothario was carrying on her flirtations she was living as a servant in the city, and she invariably played her pranks upon such girls as were acquainted with the families in which she lived.

She assumed all manner of characters, and had as many names as a member of the London swell mob. Sometimes she was a student of medicine—sometimes a limb of the law—in one place she was a book-keeper in a dry goods store—in another, a gentleman of property, lately arrived from Ireland, and was exceedingly hard up for a wife. When she determined on a nocturnal visit to any of the dear creatures whose hearts she had so skilfully charmed, she always went in her real character and dress, a day or two previous, and after sounding the depth of the young lady's affection, for Mr. McKenzie, or Fitzpatrick, or whatever name she had assumed, she would inform her that she had been sent by this gentleman to say that he would visit the object of his heart's fondest solicitude, at a certain hour of a certain night.—This was playing a double game. It enabled her in her real character to find out the state of the girl's mind, and, in her assumed one, to use that information for her own advantage.

The most recent love-making adventure that this breaker of ladies' hearts was engaged in, terminated rather tragically on Sunday night last.—She was engaged as a servant, some two months ago, by a lady in the city, and at her master's house she became acquainted with a young girl who was occasionally employed there as a sempstress. When the acquaintance had ripened into something like confidence, she told the girl that a clerk in a certain store in town was deeply in love with her, and that he had walked several nights in front of her father's residence, whistling a peculiar tune, in order, if possible, to get one glimpse of her pretty face. The bait was swallowed. To be loved so ardently, and by a clerk, too, made the young girl's heart beat high, and when she was informed that Mr. Crawford (the name the heroine had assumed,) would pass her dwelling on a certain night, whistling, she awaited his approach with a kind of feverish anxiety, shaded with hope. The night came, and so did Mr. Crawford, alias Miss Eliza McCormick, dressed in a suit of her master's clothes. He whistled his little tune—the door of a certain house was noiselessly opened as he passed, and the young sempstress, blushing at her boldness, stood gazing on his receding figure. In a few moments he had returned, and in a few more he had commenced operations. He was in love—deeply, distractedly and incurably. She listened to his avowal, gave him some encouragement, and told him she was free from any engagement. This seemed to revive his love-lorn spirits, and, after making an appointment for another interview, Mr. C. departed.—The parties met several times subsequently, but the young girl was not so green as her pseudo lover had expected. She suspected that Mr. Crawford was an animal of the feminine gender, and she communicated her suspicions to a young man of her acquaintance, who, with a trusty companion, was ready to pounce upon the unfortunate lover the next time he should make his appearance. Last Sunday night gave the desired opportunity. Mr. Crawford was seized, but like a genuine Irishman, he up with his fist and knocked down one of the intruders. When the scuffle was ended, Mr. Crawford

"Stood confessed
A maid in all her charms!"

She was taken to the police office, and locked up during the remainder of the night. On Monday evening, as no person had appeared against her, she was liberated and assumed female attire.—We hope that the shame and mortification of a public exposure will have a salutary effect upon her future conduct.—Miss McCormick is said to be the same person who figured for three weeks in the neighbourhood of Galt, a short time since, under the disguise of a sick tailor.

CUNARD STEAMERS.

From a Record of the Trips of the Royal Mail Steamships, from Liverpool, G. B. to Halifax, N. S.—from 1840 to the present time—we make the following abstract.—*Halifax Recorder.*

BRITANNIA.—Arrived on Wednesday afternoon, 17th July, 1840, in 12½ days passage—she has since made 30 trips, averaging 13 days—shortest trip 10½ days, 15th September, 1844—longest trip 16 days, 5th Nov. 1846.

ACADIA.—First trip 16th Aug. 1840, 11¼ days—has made 25 trips, average length 13 days—shortest trip 10¾ days, 15th November, 1842—longest trip 16½ days, 5th April, 1841.

CALEDONIA.—First trip 1st October, 1840, 11¼ days—has made 30 trips, average length 13 days—shortest trip 10½ days, 30th May, 1844—longest trip 18½ days, 22d Jan. 1843.

COLUMBIA.—First trip 19th Jan. 1841, 13¼ days—made 13 trips averaging 13½ days—shortest trip, 10½ days, 30th July, 1842—longest trip, 20½ days, 25th March, 1842—lost on the passage from Boston to Halifax, on 2d July 1843.

HIBERNIA.—First trip, 2d May, 1843, 12¾ days—has made 19 trips, average 12½ days—shortest trip 10 days, 16th Aug. 1845—longest trip 17 days, 21st January, 1846.

CAMBRIA.—First trip, 22d January, 1845, 17½ days—has made 11 trips, average 12¼ days—shortest trip, 9½ days, 29th July, 1845—longest, 17¼ days—first trip.

ANCHORING ON A LEE SHORE.—The Norwich Courier, referring to the wreck of the "Atlantic," mentions a method, suggested by a sea-captain, of increasing the effectiveness of ground tackle.

When it was found that the anchors of the "Atlantic" were not sufficient to hold her, a kedge was formed from the heavy bars of the furnace grates. This kedge, bound securely together, was attached to a strong line, or cable, and was then cast over. Now, the observation of the gentleman alluded to, which forcibly impressed us, was, that this kedge, instead of being used as ... an independent anchor, should have been secured by a loop to the cable of the main anchor, and ...d, in this way, allowed to run down on the cable ... toward the anchor, till it found the bottom.—... Suppose the kedge to have been 2000 lbs. w... weight; it is evident that it would sink to the bottom some time before reaching the spot where the anchor lay—and, once suspended upon the cable in this way, it is equally clear that the direction of the strain upon the anchor must be at once changed;—whereas before, this strain was *upward*, at an angle of, perhaps, 45 degrees, more or less, it is now changed to a *horizontal* direction; and no one, having the slightest knowledge of the construction of an anchor, can fail to perceive how improbable—it was we were about to say, how utterly impossible—it must be for a vessel to drag her anchors in such circumstances. It was the firm and undoubting conviction of our friend, that had the main anchor of the "Atlantic" been secured in the way spoken of, the noble Steamer would have outrode the storm. In support of his views, he stated to us the following fact:—

He was once overtaken on the Sound by a storm of great fury, and compelled to cast anchor. His anchors, however, soon began to drag, and he saw his vessel going rapidly ashore. In this trying crisis, he bethought himself of a cannon he had on board, and which, in those days he was in the habit of discharging whenever he entered or left port. He had the cannon got ready immediately, and run down on the cable of the anchor. *No sooner had it touched the bottom, than the anchor ceased to drag! and from that time till the storm was over, it remained perfectly immovable*,—thus arresting effectually, and at once, the progress of the vessel to destruction. It struck us with much force that the fact might, if generally known, lead to the rescue of thousands of lives from a watery grave, and to the saving of many a noble ship or steamer from being stranded on an iron-bound shore.

PHONOTYPY.—We have received the first number of "*The Anglo Saxon*," published at 339 Washington Street, Boston, and at 68 Nassau Street, New York, by Andrews & Boyle, and "devoted to the diffusion of Knowledge and News, through the medium of Phonotypy, or the True System of Spelling Words."—Price $2 per annum. This is a newspaper, printed entirely in Phonotypic type, and containing a standing Alphabet for the assistance of the reader. It is edited with zeal and talent. The reform which it is intended to introduce all must acknowledge to be a highly important one. The orthography of our language is wretched.—Instead of attaching several sounds to a single letter, which so greatly perplexes the learner in the present system, this proposed one employs *a letter for every sound*. The number of sounds in the language is forty-two; consequently there are forty-two Phonotypic characters. To spell a word therefore is but to articulate the sounds which compose it. It is thus scarcely possible to spell wrongly; and the pronunciation is indicated by the spelling.

This paper asserts, and we do not question it, that one third the time and labor now expended in acquiring the English language may be saved by adopting Phonotypy.

The editor says: "We have the extreme gratification of announcing in this our first number, that the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has adopted, and is now printing, at Cambridge, a strong argumentative report in full favour of the Writing and Printing Reformation." This system, it is thought by many, is destined to supersede the present in a few years. A good reader will learn it in a little time. Though we never before had examined any thing in Phonotypy, we were able in less than an hour to read the print very readily.

AN ICE MOUNTAIN IN OREGON.—Father De Smet, one of those self denying pioneer missionaries of the cross, who has spent and is spending a portion of his life in doing good among the scattered people of Oregon, has written a series of interesting letters from that wild region to the New York Freeman's Journal. He thus speaks of the valley de la Fouiche du Trou. He says:—

As we approached the highlands, the snow became much deeper. On the 1st of May we reached the great Bature, which has all the appearance of a lake just drained of its waters—Here we pitched our tents to await the arrival of the people of Columbia, who always pass by this route on their way to Canada and York Factory. Not far from the place of our encampment, we found a new object of surprise and admiration. An immense mountain of pure ice, 1,500 feet high, enclosed between two enormous rocks. So great is the transparency of this beautiful ice, that we can easily distinguish objects in it to the depth of more than six feet. One would say by its appearance, that in some sudden and extraordinary swell of the river, immense icebergs had been forced between these rocks, and had there piled themselves on one another, so as to form this magnificent glacier.—What gives some colour of probability to this conjecture is, that on the other side of the glacier there is a large lake of considerable elevation.—From the base of this gigantic iceberg, the river Trou takes its rise.

AMERICAN FORCE IN THE FIELD.—The Washington Union of Saturday night publishes the report of the United States Army, Gen. R. Jones, from which it appears that the Regulars in the field, including officers and men, number 6,613. Troops at sea and under orders to join the army 1,098. Recruits *en route* for the seat of war, 762. Aggregate of Regulars, 8,473. Volunteers in the field, 15,745; at sea for California, 766. Aggregate of Volunteers, 16,514—amounting in all to an army of 24,984 men. Of this number there are under the orders of Maj. Gen. Taylor, 18,332; of whom 7,406 are Regulars and 10,926 Volunteers. Under the orders of Brigadier Gen. Wool, charged with the conduct of a separate division, 2,660, of whom 621 are Regulars and 2,039 Volunteers. Under Brigadier Gen. Kearney, also charged with the conduct of a separate division in New-Mexico, 3,992, of whom 446 are Regulars and 3,546 are Volunteers.

KEY WEST.—It is stated by a correspondent of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, in a letter from Key West, dated Dec. 26, that during the last year, fifty-four vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at *one million four hundred and fourteen thousand, eight hundred dollars*, have been wrecked on this coast. A considerable number of these vessels were wrecked in the hurricane which swept over the coast on the 11th of October last. Many, however, occurred in less boisterous weather. In 1845, the amount of property wrecked was $737,000, and in 1844, it was $725,709. The average amount of property annually wrecked upon the coast during a period of ten years past, is near five hundred thousand dollars. The vessels and cargoes belong in a large proportion to American owners, but many belong to English, French, Spanish, some Belgian, some Russian, &c.

We are greatly surprised to learn that at present no Court exists at Key West, nor is there any Judge, officer or tribunal, having any proper and efficient jurisdiction over wrecks, residing nearer than St. Augustine, a distance of five hundred miles. The old Court was abolished by the act of the admission of Florida into the Union, and the consequent change of government. At present, says the correspondent of the Courier, "*I know of no practical mode of obtaining any legal redress for any misconduct of the wreckers*, either embezzlement or any other misdemeanor, and there are no means within reasonable reach, of enforcing any right. If the District Court of New-York can take jurisdiction in any of these cases, (arising on the high seas) it will be more convenient, and take less time to apply to the Court in New-York, than to the Judge at St. Augustine."

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF BOSTON, FOR 1846.—On the first of January, 1846, there were 93 continued cases on the docket of the Municipal Court. During the year there were 923 cases disposed of, and 62 remain continued on the docket for 1847.

In the Police Court, during the year 1846, no less than 608 males and 40 females (in all 648) were brought up and fined for simple drunkenness. Common drunkards brought up, 615—378 males and 237 females. Total number of both classes of prosecutions for drunkenness 1253—expenses of arrest and trial $6639. Of the men brought up as common drunkards, Mr. John Augustus bailed 63. Four fifths of them have done well, and two thirds have paid the court costs. Of the women brought up for this offence, he bailed 35, and only five have relapsed. The most interesting and pleasing achievements of Mr. Augustus have been his interferences in favour of vagrant, pilfering boys. In three instances he was perfectly successful. The boys were indicted in the Municipal Court for stealing, and Mr. Augustus went bail for them, had them cleaned and dressed up, and sent to school, and after keeping the run of them for six months, he produced them in court, perfect models of decent boys. Judge L. S. Cushing, satisfied that they had been reclaimed, allowed them to go without day and without trial.—[Post.

The ladies of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, contemplate paying up the interest of the debt of that State, by a voluntary sumptuary law. It appears that there are in the State 108,182 above, and 64,180 under 21 years of age, and it is thought that of these, fifty thousand wear silks, laces, and woollens, and that the excess of costs for these foreign fabrics, over the charges for calicoes and muslins which are to be used instead, will, when paid into the treasury, preserve the State from all danger of repudiation.

An Irish laborer plunged into the river and hauled out a gentleman who was actually drowning; the gentleman rewarded Pat with a sixpence. 'Well,' said the dripping miser, seeing Pat's doubtful pause, 'ain't you satisfied? Do you think you ought to have more!' 'Och!' answered the poor fellow, looking hard at the one he had rescued—'I think I'm overpaid.'

SUPERFICIALITY.

"Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow,
He who would search for pearls, must dive below."

It is a habit with many of taking a mere superficial view of men and things, and thereupon to arrive at a hasty conclusion. An opinion thus formed must necessarily be incorrect, and to judge of a man by his coat, is like valuing a book, by the cost of its binding. Many instances have occurred illustrating this remark, but it is not our intention to cite them, we merely wish to encourage among all, a desire to inquire in, and make themselves informed before judging. Appearances will often deceive us, and circumstantial evidence, is but poor proof of the guilt or innocence of a man. To look at the outside, and then utter a wholesale and sweeping remark, is a very mean way to make sensible people think that you have wisdom. Better not judge, than to judge harshly or superficially.

RIDDLE.

The following Riddle is attributed to Mr. Macaulay, the essayist:

Cut off my head—and singular I am,
Cut off my tail—and plural I appear;
Cut off both head and tail, and strange to tell,
Although my middle's left, there's nothing there!
What is my head cut off? A sounding sea.
What is my tail cut off? A roaring river,
Within whose eddying deeps I peaceful play,
A parent of soft sounds, though mute forever.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser furnishes the following answer:

Ecod! I've guessed it! 'Tis a *cod!*
Cut off his head, he's very *od*:
Cut off his tail, you have a *Co.*
And that is 'plural' all men know.
Cut off his head and tail, you leave
A middle nothing *(o)* you perceive.
What is his head? A sounding *C*,
What is his tail? The river *D*.
And where's the Epicure but cries 'Od Zounds,
I know the cod produces the most sweet *Sounds*.'

SHEET IRON,
BOILER PLATE IRON, & TIN PLATES.
Landing ex *Belmont*—
8 TONS Sheet IRON,—No. 16 to 26,
10 tons BOILER PLATES, ass'd sizes
20 boxes TIN PLATES,—IC and DC,
4 cases Cast-steel Axe Temper. For sale by
Oct. 10. WM. CARVILL.

Double Stoves, &c.
ON Hand—A few DOUBLE WOOD STOVE with Ovens, adapted for Halls or other large apartments; 12 different sorts of CLOSE WOOD STOVES, with a heavy stock of FRANKLINS, COOKING STOVES, and other varieties.—selling cheap. THOMAS C. EVERITT.
November 21.

Old Jamaica, Copper, &c.
—Landing ex *Lucius Carey* from Glasgow—
20 PUNS. OLD JAMAICA RUM;
50 bolts Copper, 26 boxes PIPES.
Nov. 21. JAMES ALEXANDER.

LANDING, ex *Nautilus*, from the Clyde—200 bars COPPER, assorted; 14 tons Cordage; 3 bales Canvas.
November 7. JAMES ALEXANDER.

Stoves, Ploughs, &c
Received per the *Elf* from New-York, and the schr. *Meridian* from Boston:
75 NEW and second hand Cooking Stoves, FRANKLINS, &c.
25 Wood ditto, 25 assorted PLOUGHS,
300 Wood and Cane seat CHAIRS,
5 SOFAS, 5 BUREAUS,
The above will be sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash.
☞ STOVES exchanged and bought.
October 3. JOHN MURPHY.

Cordage and Canvas.
Landing ex *Lucius Carey* from Glasgow:—
10 TONS CORDAGE, assorted,
150 bolts CANVAS, No. 1 to 6.
June 13. JAMES ALEXANDER.

English Window Glass.
Ex Themis, from Liverpool:
25 BOXES 7x9; 40 ditto 8x10;
30 ditto 9x11; 10 ditto 9x12;
25 do. 10x12; 25 do. 10x14; 10 do. 12x14;
20 do. 12x16; 40 do. 12x18; 15 do. 12x17;
10 do. 14x20; 5 do. 14x18; 10 do. 16x20;
10 do. 16x22; 10 do. 16x24; 10 do. 18x24.
For sale low by W. O. SMITH,
Oct. 24. Market Square.

MISS MAGEE,
Has received per ships Themis, from Liverpool, and John Craig, from London:—
A CHOICE selection of SATINS, Gros de Naples, French MERINO, COBURGS, *FURS, CLOAKINGS, VELVETS*, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, &c. &c.
ALSO,—Ladies' and Children's *BEAVER BONNETS*, Ladies' *CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, MILLINERY, &c.* Oct. 24.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
PARKS & HEGAN,
HAVE received per late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, their usual extensive supply of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, consisting of Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Woollen CLOAKINGS, COBURGS—plain and checquered; ORLEANS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, CRAPES, &c. &c.
Carpetings, Druggel, Warps, &c. &c.
which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.
St. John, October 31, 1846.

WINES, BRANDY, GENEVA, Brown Stout, &c.
The Subscriber has received his usual extensive FALL SUPPLY of Wines, Spirits, &c., which he offers by Wholesale or Retail, for the use of Families,—consisting of
PORT, Sherry, Madeira and Sicily WINES, Champagne and Claret—in small packages,
Old Cognac Brandy and Hollands Gin,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix SPIRITS,
London Double BROWN STOUT & Pale ALE,
Bright Porto Rico SUGAR—in Hhds. and Brls.
London Fine Congo and Green Teas, &c. &c.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
St. John, Dec. 19. North Mkt Wharf.

Liquors, Groceries, &c.
The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from Great Britain and United States,
His FALL STOCK of TEAS, Groceries, Liquors, &c.
—COMPRISING—
30 HHDS. Pale and Coloured BRANDY, *(various Brands);*
12 puns. Demerara RUM;
5 ditto Jamaica ditto;
8 do Scotch Malt Whiskey, (Campbelton);
19 hhds. GENEVA, *Schiedam;* Cases GIN;
20 qr. casks superior PORT WINE;
30 octaves SHERRY WINE;
Quarter casks MADEIRA;
Hhds. ALE and PORTER;
50 dozen Keith's ALE;
50 ditto ditto PORTER;
White Wine and Cider VINEGAR.
6 hhds. LOAF SUGAR;
2 do. CRUSHED do;
20 do. PORTO RICO do.;
23 puns. MOLASSES;
35 chests Fine CONGOU TEA;
8 boxes Old HYSON do.;
20 do. Pouchong do.; 4 do. Twankay;
5 do. Gunpowder do.—in packages;
15 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
CHOCOLATE, Cocoa, and Cocoa Paste;
20 kegs TOBACCO—*good Brands;*
12 boxes Honey Dew do.; 40 do. CIGARS;
20 ditto TOBACCO PIPES;
50 skins Scotch SNUFF;
50 jars Maccoboy do.
50 bags Black PEPPER;
10 boxes Ground do.;
10 bags ALLSPICE; 7 bags Root GINGER;
15 kegs GROUND GINGER;
CLOVES, Cinnamon, Nutmegs;
Kegs MUSTARD; Bottled ditto;
Boxes SOAP; Mould & Dipt CANDLES;
WAX and STAR CANDLES;
30 boxes STARCH; 2 do. BLUE;
10 brls. BLACKING—*D. & M.'s;*
20 doz. Shoe and Scrubbing BRUSHES;
Black Lead and Whiting;
2 casks ALUM and COPPERAS;
1 do. Blue Vitriol; 500 Bath Bricks;
Fine SALT—in Bags and Baskets;
50 bags Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
1 ton Fresh OATMEAL;
5 cwt. PEASE MEAL;
10 brls. Round and 20 kegs Split Pease;
Boxes Smoked Herrings; HAMS;
20 barrels PORK;
CODFISH and POLLOCK;
An excellent and varied assortment of PICKLES and SAUCES, CONFECTIONERY, Currants, Liquorice, Preserved Ginger, Nuts, &c. &c.
Constantly on hand, and Fresh from his Extensive Baking Establishment:
SHIP BREAD of all descriptions;
SODA, SUGAR, WATER, LEMON, ABERNETHY and DOLLAR BISCUIT;
Pic Nic CRACKERS; Currant BUNS;
Ginger Bread CAKES, Loaf BREAD, &c.
The above, with a large assortment of other articles in the Grocery line, will be sold low, by
Dec. 12. JOHN BRYDEN.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.—A few boxes of this superior description of Candles for sale by JOHN WARD & SONS,
November 7. South Wharf.

Mould Candles, Barley, &c.
By the 'Marchioness of Clydesdale,' just arrived:
25 BOXES MOULD CANDLES,
25 barrels Pot & Pearl BARLEY,
20 boxes Tobacco PIPES,
10 barrels OATMEAL,
200 lbs. LIQUORICE, 150 lbs. Carraway Seed.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 12—6† Prince Wm. Street.

RICE.—Now landing ex Brig "Olive," from New York—10 Tierces Prime RICE, for sale by WM. THOMSON.
Jan. 2.

Beef, Pork, Grapes, Cigars, &c.
Landing this day ex 'HELEN MAR,' from New York:—
15 BRLS. Mess and 50 do. Prime BEEF;
50 barrels Prime PORK—New York City Inspection—in Bond, for Ships' Stores;
30 bags TOBACCO, 8's, a fine article;
2 cases 'La Norma' CIGARS;
25 kegs GRAPES;
15 brls. White BEANS—a superior article;
50 do. "Newton Pippin" Spitzenburg Russet and Red APPLES.
—IN STORE—
100 boxes RAISINS—new fruit;
Pilot, Navy, and Medium Bread, Crackers, &c.
40 barrels RYE FLOUR;
30 bags PEPPER, &c. &c.
A few casks BRANDY & WINES.—For sale by
Dec. 12. *WM. THOMSON.*

Brandy, Wine, Geneva, Spirits.
Per ships Bristol and Speed from Liverpool:
10 HHDS. Fine old BRANDY, *Martels and Hennesey's Brand,*
6 hhds. GENEVA,
2 hhds. Pale SHERRY WINE,
2 pipes Ferrangana WINE,
3 hhds. Madeira WINE,
5 hhds. Demerara SPIRITS,—will be sold low for approved payment, by R. & A. GRIER,
May 23. Dock-street.

NEW FRUIT.
Now landing per Eleanor Jane, from Boston:
150 WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes Bunch RAISINS—blue mark;
15 casks Cooking ditto;
5 frails soft shell ALMONDS;
5 sacks FILBERTS; 5 do. Castina NUTS;
5 do. English WALNUTS.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
Dec. 5, 1846.

Nails and Spikes.
By the California, from Liverpool:—
42 CASKS, consisting of 10d. and 12d. BOARD NAILS,—8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS,—5, 6, and 7 inch SPIKES.—
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 5. Prince William-st.

TEAS—per "Henrietta."
30 CHESTS superior Congou—'Canton,' No 1; 10 chests E I.C. Souchong;
25 boxes fine Souchong, 25lbs. ea.—for family use,
14 do. Caper Souchong, 14lbs.; 22 chests Bohea.
On hand of previous importations—
14 half-chests Twankay, 6 ditto Young Hyson,
5 ditto Twankay Hyson, 5 ditto Orange Pekoe.
November 7. ALLISON & SPURR.

Red Wood.
5 TONS of the above article, will be sold very low on application to
JOHN ALEXANDER,
May 23. Dock Street.

Crushed Sugar, Crackers, &c.
Landing ex *Alfred* from Liverpool:
4 HOGSHEADS Crushed SUGAR.
—Per *Topaz* from Philadelphia—
110 half, third, and eighth-barrels Pilot, Soda, Sugar, Lemon, Butter, and Boston BISCUIT,
—WATSON's make.
J. MACFARLANE,
October 3. Market Square.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
26th September, 1846.
First FALL IMPORTATIONS,
Per Ship "Alfred."
BROAD CLOTHS in Blues, Blacks, Browns &c. &c.
CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, DOESKINS, and Fancy Trowserings;
VESTINGS, in Valentia, Cashmere, Satin and Fancy Velvet;
Ladies' Dress Materials in newest Winter styles;
Turc SATINS, Gro de Naps, Orientals, &c.
SHAWLS, in Paisley, Edinburgh, Maude, and Plaid Wool;
Gala PLAIDS and Fancy Winter CLOAKINGS;
Orleans, Cobourgs, Merinos & Printed Saxonies;
French and British Garment & Furniture Prints;
RIBBONS—newest styles for Cap and Bonnet;
HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description;
Laces, Blonds, Edgings, Plain & Fancy Nets;
MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book and Mull;
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTINGS, Ginghams and Checks;
Irish LINENS, LAWNS, Diapers, Ducks, and Osnaburghs;
Moleskins, Cantoons, Satteens and Jeans;
FLANNELS, in White, Red, Blue and Yellow;
BLANKETS, in Rose and Witney;
Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings and Warps.
FOR CASH ONLY.
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
N. B.—Further supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS per "Mary," from Glasgow, "Commodore," from London, and "Themis," "Saint John," and "Perseverance," from Liverpool.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS received and now opened his extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which comprises a general assortment for the Trade, and which he offers to Wholesale Customers at a low advance. A liberal credit given to parties supplying lumberers, ship-builders and others. The remainder of his Scotch Goods he is hourly expecting by the ship 'Devon'; also by the 'Duke of Wellington,' from London, one hundred chests best Congo TEA, twenty hogsheads GENEVA, ten chests INDIGO—all of which will be sold on the above liberal terms.
Oct. 31. WILLIAM HOWARD.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET-SQUARE.
WINTER IMPORTATIONS.
Per ships Alfred, Themis, Lady Caroline, Queen Pomare, and John Craig, the regular and complete assortment of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, viz.
SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, DRESSES, SILKS, LINENS, Pilot, Beaver & Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, Doeskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Gloves, Hose, Ribbons, Lace, FURS, Fur Caps, &c. &c.
Oct. 17.

MORRISON & CO.
NEW FALL GOODS.
Per Albert, from Liverpool—
BROAD CLOTHS, in Blacks, Blues, Browns, Rifles, and Invisibles;
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, KERSEYS, in Black and Fancy;
Fancy Wool & Crape Checked CLOAKINGS;
ORLEANS, COBURGS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, &c. in Plain, Figured, Printed, Shaded, and Silk and Satin Striped and Checked;
Black and Colored German and Silk VELVETS;
RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES & HOSIERY;
Muslins, Crapes, and Paramattas;
UMBRELLAS; Oil Cloth Table-Covers;
Printed White and Grey COTTONS;
White and Grey Cotton, & Linen SHEETING;
Moleskins, Mogadores, Bed Ticks;
Plain and Twilled Striped REGATTAS;
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, BAIZES;
Buttons, Twist and Sewing Silks;
Bindings, Tapes, &c. &c.
With a general Assortment of Small Wares and Tailors' TRIMMINGS,—which will be sold both *Wholesale & Retail*, at the lowest *Cash Prices*.
☞ The remainder of Importations daily expected, per *Themis* and others from Liverpool, *John Craig* from London, and *Mary* and *Nautilus* from Glasgow.
Also, on hand—25 Bales COTTON BATTING, per *Flora*, from Boston. Sept. 26.

FALL GOODS
Per Chester—
6 BALES COTTON WARP,
3 do. Cotton CARPETING,
3 cases Lining COTTONS, 2 do. ORLEANS,
3 do. Twill Silesias, 2 do. Shawls & Handkfs.
Per Alfred—
1 bale Ticks, 1 do. Orleans, Saxony & Coburgs,
1 case assorted Buttons, 1 do. Umbrellas,
7 bales Printed Cottons, 3 do. FLANNELS,
5 do. Grey and White COTTONS.
Per Themis—
3 bales Blankets, 1 do. Pilot and Beaver Cloths,
2 cases WORSTED and YARNS.
Per Lady Caroline—
1 bale CARPETS, 1 do. Regatta Shirtings,
1 case Cotton Reels, 2 do. Shawls and Handkfs.
1 bale RUGS, 1 do. Canvas and Osnaburgs,
1 case Cloth and Sealette CAPS,
1 do. Cotton Handkerchiefs,
2 do. Fancy CLOAKINGS.
Oct. 3. W. G. LAWTON.

Stoves, Hollow-ware and Pig Iron.
Landing ex *Nautilus* from Glasgow:
84 CANADA STOVES,—20 to 36 inch;
12 tons Hollow-ware,—well assorted;
100 tons PIG IRON,—No. 1. For sale low by
Nov. 17. WILLIAM CARVILL.

BOLT COPPER,
White Lead, Nails, & Woollens.
1000 BARS Bolt COPPER, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch;
Cases Sheet COPPER, 16, 18 and 20 oz.
Sheet LEAD, 3½, 4 and 4½;
Bar and Pig LEAD;
400 Kegs London WHITE LEAD;
200 do. do. Black, Green, Yellow and Red PAINT; 20 casks Linseed OIL;
400 Bags Patent Wrought NAILS, 4d'y to 28d'y;
20 Tons SPIKES, ass'd sizes, 6½ to 10 in.
Bales of BLANKETS and FLANNELS;
Do. Pilot and Black and Blue Superfine and Fine CLOTHS.
☞ The above Goods have been recently landed, and will be sold low on liberal credit by
Oct. 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RECEIVING EX THEMIS, AT
Tisdale's HARDWARE STORE,
No. 1, SOUTH MARKT WHARF, ST. JOHN.
10 PAIR Smiths' BELLOWS,
6 ANVILS, 1 hamper VICES,
1 cask Hand and Sledge HAMMERS,
20 boxes TIN PLATES, IC. DC.
290 TEA-KETTLES,
3 tons POTS, Bake-pans, Griddles, Spiders & Frying pans,
5 bundles long-handled FRYING-PANS,
24 pairs FIRE-DOGS,
1 case *Hoole & Co.'s* Mill SAWS, 5½ to 7 ft.
1 do. do. Circular Saws, 18 to 28 inch,
1 do. Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS,
2 do. *Thompson's* AUGERS, ⅜ to 2½ inch,
1 cask London GLUE,
Heel and Toe Bills, Cut and Wrought Nails,
Horse and Ox Nails, Copper Boat Nails,
Tacks, Counter-sunk NAILS,
1 cask Horse Traces and Ox Chains,
Short-link CHAIN, ¼ to ⅜ inch,
2 cases GUNS, 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
BLOCK TIN, SPELTER,
1 do. COFFIN-MOUNTING, CHAIR-WEB and HAIR-SEATING,
1 do. Jack, Trying and Smoothing PLANES,
1 cask well assorted CUTLERY,
1 do. Horse SHOES, 1 cask Horse BELLS,
LOCKS, 2-foot RULES, &c.
9 do. containing a general assortment of Hinges, Screws, Latches, Rivets, Squares, Gimlets, Bed Screws, KnittingPins, Steelyards, Coach Wrenches, Pod Augers, Fire & And Irons, Wire Rat Traps, Castors, Compasses, Timber Scribes, Shovel Pans, Awls, Sail Needles and Palms, Counter & Stand Scales, Dog Collars, Candlesticks, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Chest Locks and Handles, Fox Traps, Shoe, Paint, Horse, and Scrub BRUSHES, Whip Thongs, Mattrass Needles, Jews' Harps, Curry Combs, Heel Ball, Caulking Irons, Auger Bitts, Oil Stone, Pins, Axes, Faucets, Stock & Dies, &c.
1 crate Iron and Copper COAL-SCOOPS,
1 case Mill, Cross-cut, Pit & other FILES,
1 case Cast STEEL for Axes,
1 cask Block Bushes, 1 bale Shoe Thread,
12 dozen Barn SHOVELS, 1 cask Miners' do.
PLOUGH-PLATING, PLOUGH-MOULDS, and Round IRON, assorted.
ON HAND—PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY, GLASS, &c.; C, F, HF & Cannister GUNPOWDER, *Rowland's* MILL-SAWS, &c.
Together with a general Assortment of HARDWARE, which are offered at exceedingly low rates, for *Cash*, by W. TISDALE & SON.
Oct. 3.

...ived per ... HARDWARE, &c.
per ships "Bristol," "Signet," and "Spartan"—
32 casks Hardware.
1 cask Enamelled Saucepans and K...
3 casks SAD IRONS,
2 casks Chain TRACES,
1 cask HOES,
1 cask Miners' SHOVELS,
1 cask TACKS,
1 cask Refined BORAX,
3 casks Pipe and Wagon BOXES,
2 casks Hook and Eye HINGES,
1 do. Plate Hinges,
2 do. SHOT, 1 case GUNS,
1 case PLANES, 1 case SLATES,
6 rolls Iron WIRE, 16 dozen SAD...
500 TEA KETTLES,
20 dozen FRYING PANS,
3 bales SCYTHES,
36 bales Manilla ROPE,
350 bags NAILS, assorted,
120 bolts best Bleached Gourock CANVAS,
2 tons OAKUM,
2 tons PUTTY, (in bladders.)
40 bundles SPADES and SHOVELS,
2 tons WHITE LEAD,
2 baskets VICES,
15 pair Blacksmiths' BELLOWS,
18 steel-faced ANVILS,
10 cwt. Block TIN,
60 bags SPIKES,
33 Iron Stock ANCHORS, 1 to 8 cwt.
3000 fathom close-link CHAIN, from ¼ to ...
1 case CAST STEEL,
1 ton blistered STEEL,
5 rolls SHEET LEAD,
185 tons common & refined Bar & Bolt IRON,
3 tons Plough Plate IRON,
7400 sheets Sheathing FELT.
☞ To arrive, per "*Lucius Carey*"—
7 tons HOLLOW WARE,
10 tons BOILER PLATE,
2 cases AUGERS.
ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock-street, May 16, 1846.

WHISKY,
Brandy, Wines, Loaf Sugar, ...
Per "Queen Pomare", from Clyde, and ... Caroline, from London.
By the above vessels, the subscriber has received his usual supply of LIQUORS, &c. comprising
15 PIPES BRANDY, (*Martell's*);
30 hhds. do. do.
15 puncheons SPIRITS,
4 puncheons MALT WHISKY,
20 hhds. GIN, (*Schiedam*);
39 casks Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
95 dozen LONDON PORTER,
64 dozen EDINBURGH ALE,
400 gross BEER CORKS,
64 chests Hyson and Congo TEA,
6 hhds. REFINED SUGAR.—For sale for approved payments.
May 16. THOMAS PARKS.

SHIP CHANDLERY.----Peters' Wh...
The Subscriber has received per recent arrivals from Great Britain, his Spring Supply of Chandlery, Groceries, &c. which he will dispose of to Merchants, Ship-masters and Builders on the most reasonable terms—
BRUSHES—long & short-handled, tar & varnish, paint, deck and paint scrubbers,
Bunting, assorted colors, Bread-trays, Buckets,
CORDAGE, assorted, tarred & Manilla, Marline,
Houseline and Amberline,
Canvas—Gourock, bleached and brown,
Compasses—brass & wood, Fisherman's ditto,
Coffee mills, box, Carpenters' tools, Copper, ...
Cook's ladles and tormentors, hatchets and ...
Charts, Candlesticks, Capstan bars,
Coffee Pots, Deck-lights, Dippers,
ENSIGNS and Union Jacks, assorted sizes,
FOG HORNS, Frying-pans, Grindstones,
HAND PUMPS, Hand-spikes, Jib Hanks,
LEATHER, pump and rigging,
KNIVES & Forks, jack, pen, cooks' & sheath,
Log Paper, Slates and Pencils, Log Reels,
Log Glasses, 14 and 28 sec. do. ½ hour,
Leads, deep sea and hand,
Lamps, copper binnacle 3 sizes, forecastle & ...
Lanthorns, signal and cooks', Lamp wicking,
MOPS and handles, Mast hoops,
Marlinespikes, Match safes and Matches,
Mess Kitts, Mending Links,
NAILS, assorted; Needles, sail and roping,
Nautical Almanacks,
OILS, raw and boiled, pale seal, sperm, ... and lard, Oakum, white and tarred,
Oars, ash and spruce, Oar Rafters,
PITCH, Paints, assorted colors, Putty,
Pad-locks, as'd sizes, Pump tacks, iron & co...
QUILLS, Ink and Paper, Register cases,
SPY GLASSES, Steelyards, Sailors' Palms,
Sheaths and Belts, Snuffers, Spikes, assorted,
Shovels, ballast and coal,
Scrapers, wood and iron handles,
Speaking Trumpets, brass and japanned,
Saucepans; Spoons, tea and table; Stewpans,
TAR, American and Stockholm, Coal ditto,
Turpentine, raw and spirits,
Twine, sail, roping and whipping,
Thrumbs, carpet & blanket, Tea pots & Ke...
VARNISH, black and bright, English and American, Williams' patent.
GROCERIES: BREAD, pilot and ...
Beef and Pork, in bond,
Barley, pot and pearl, Beans, Butter,
Brooms, corn and birch; Blacking,
Coffee, Codfish, Candles, Cigars,
FLOUR, Herrings, smoked; Hams,
LIME JUICE, Molasses, Mustard,
PEAS, split and whole; Pepper, Pickles,
Preserved Meats, Soups, &c.
Pipes, long and short; Raisins, Rice, So...
SUGAR, brown and loaf, Salæratus,
Shoe Brushes, Tea, Tobacco, Vinegar.
Gear on hire for loading and discharging,
Winches, Jack-screws, Wheel-barrows,
Timber Chains, Gins, Boat-hooks,
Crow-bars, Blocks, Can hooks,
Grips and Handogs, Runners, Crosscut ...
☞ Shipping supplied with Scows and ...
Burgees and Private Signals made to order.
June 20. JOHN WAL...

BRANDY, CORDAGE, &...
Landing ex *Nautilus* from Glasgow—
15 TONS CORDAGE, assorted;
200 bolts CANVAS, 1 to 6;
20 hhds & 5 pipes Martell's BRANDY;
2 puns Campbelltown WHISKEY;
40 tons Iron, as'd sizes, Paints, Putty, ...
June 13. JAMES ALEXANDER.

CHEESE and SUGAR
Landing ex *Widow* from New-York
15 BOXES prime Goshen CHEESE
—In store, lately received
30 hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR,
50 barrels SUGAR. For sale by
J. MACFARLANE
August 15.—Hld & Obs. Market S...

FLOUR & CORN ME...
—IN STORE—
160 BRLS. Genesee Superfine F...
172 do. Mill ditto;
250 do. Philadelphia RYE FLOUR;
130 do. CORN MEAL;
Bags Mill FLOUR, manufactured from Wheat, for family use.—For sale low
WHITESIDE & D...
Store lower end of North Mkt.
May 23, 1846.

ON CONSIGNMENT
The subscriber has received on Cons... the following GOODS, which he ... Sale on the most reasonable terms ... Warehouse, Nelson-street:—
10 PIECES Welch FLANNEL,
20 do. do. Medium & ...
50 pieces Fancy SHIRTINGS,
10 dozen REGATTA SHIRTS,
6 pieces BLACK LINEN,
27 dozen SUSPENDERS,
18 dozen UMBRELLAS,—Cane & W...
10 gross Cotton Swiss STAY LACES,
18 dozen Furniture Fringe, scarlet and ...
100 gross Cotton Reels, assorted colors —(80 and 100 yards,)
40 doz. black & col'd. Linen Thread,
200 M. best Drilled Eye Needles, ...
10 gross SIDE COMBS,—German ...
4 gross Buffalo Horn Dressing COMBS,
4 do. do Pocket do.
4 do. FINE IVORY COMBS,
100 do. Fine Shoe Thread, in balls,
10 dozen Framed SCHOOL SLATES,
3 M. SLATE PENCILS,
19 doz. Painters' Sash Tools, assorted,
3 tierces Wrapping TWINE, ...
100 lbs. CURLED HAIR,
30 dozen WHIP THONGS,
2 doz. Whalebone Cutting WHIPS,
½ dozen SADDLE TREES,
2 setts Brass Gig Furniture,
2 dozen Snaffle Bridle Reins,
70 dozen KNIVES and FORKS,
5 dozen superior RAZORS,
48 dozen PEN KNIVES,
21 dozen Wilson's Cast Steel SHOE ...
1 cask (51 dozen) BLACKING,
1 case Fancy Embossed TOILET ...
June 27. WILLIAM C...

Sugar and Molasses
50 PUNS. Prime Retailing ...
25 Hhds. Bright SUGAR ...
low for approved payment by R. & ...
Sept. 19.