at times direct or
errupted; appear-
ame period, but in
dvancement of the
ributive branches.
was submitting to
g the coast of Ma-
Madras the 8th of
a new and alarm-
possibility of trans-
viaced in its transit
Ceylon. In Candi
er 1818, with even
ntinent.
Mauritius was inclu-
disease did not ap-
Topaz frigate from
then raging. The
d healthy, but da-
peared among the
s died daily. The
fined to the coast;
spital of the town
of the one hundred
s the mortality was
ent.
on, the disease be-
le Governor had
ommunication with
is two boats from
ne intercourse, and
wo hundred and fif-
distemper, one hun-
1819, the Cholera,
east, had also inva-
Siam received
of misfortune. In
lividuals are said to
n marched onwards
the end of April it
cast of Java. Du-
ce to the interior of
ere invaded in 1820.
entered China, be-
Pekin admitted the
and the following
us, that coffins and
essarily furnished at
, for the interment
st people engaged in
e, riding or walking,
hausted by the sud-
ch carried them in a
ay, and describe the
the *north* and *west*,
towards the confines
ich at last it was en-
spire, threatening, in
European States.
ercourse maintained
ney and Muscat, in
rted to the latter.—
thousand persons.—
the accession. The
parts of the Persian
Bussora. In Basso-
perished, of whom
Cholera extended in-
the line of commer-
it ascended the Eu-
into Syria; and on
lad. On the other
ersia. In the city of
h is forty thousand,
the first few days.—
ast India Company's
, Esq. He had reti-
d. In the morning
contagion visited so-
outh of the Kingdom.
of the caravans from
ering the city. The
through Yezd. This
s visitation, as seven
ls swept away by the
winter, the contagion
and Syria.
ru & Persian streams
ergies restored to ac-
their primitive vigor.
o, were infected. In
disease spread to the
out all Kurdistan and
'23, Diarbekr and An-
sease ravaged many of
of the Mediterranean.
course, attaining, in
pon the border of the
tember, it reached the
mouth of the Volga.
e hospital. From the
tober, there died one
, nearly two thirds of
gorous measures were
hecking the contagion,
ll until the severity of
ensuing summer it did
year was also destruc-
it could reach Egypt.
in expectation of its
the viceroy.
ed from the impending
action or exhaustion of
rrents which had pene-
borders of Egypt, yet
pear, every summer, in
infected, shewing that
ral, power to check its
an body, but not to des-
va, and carried off one
After visiting Teraut,
first reached Amboyna.
fection of the disease
islands before. After-
in Timor. For seve-
its destructive course
ating several cities in
frontiers of Siberia at
February, 1827, the
heck during the preva-
sia had several returns
9, a very serious inroad
yal residence. But the
s progress for the time.
s again resuscitated to-
30, in the provinces of
n the southern shore of
latter it passed through
oyed five thousand of its
ssian frontier, it rapidly
In two provinces four
fty-seven persons were
m more than a third
ntered Tiflis. The po-
from thirty thousand to
emigration to avoid the
ading mortality, the in-
ious ceremonies and pro-
g crowds, only served to
irst of July, the malady
en days afterwards one
twenty-nine individuals
re than a third died, in-
d nearly all the officers
the devoted city of As-
e contagion. It was de-
nt attack should not yield
done seven years before.
h the malady has since
a vast portion of Russia,
n of professional men in
o excite rational alarm in
members of the general
ting to the heart of the
an, pursued the course of
navigable waters over the
Considerable havoc was
the Don. The capitals
en that and Moscow were

ravaged in succession. In the city the appearance of the destroyer was announced the 28th of September, having travelled from Astracan, a distance of nine hundred miles, in less than three months.

In Moscow, energetic measures were instantly instituted by the government to afford every assistance to the sick, and to oppose the progress of the malady. The city was divided into forty-seven departments, completely insulated one from the other by barriers and guards. Restrictions and precautions heretofore found serviceable in neutralizing or excluding the contagion of Egyptian plague, were rigidly enforced upon all ranks of the people. The 11th of October, twelve days after the invasion, two hundred and sixteen cases of Cholera had occurred, and of these seventy-six were fatal. The mortality, however, exceeded even the preceding proportion with the extension of the disease. By the 10th of November, five thousand five hundred and seven cases were returned, and the deaths amounted to two thousand nine hundred and eight, or more than half.

By letters of a recent date (January, 1831,) we learn that latterly the malady had greatly declined in Moscow, but that it had appeared to a limited extent among the troops marching to the reduction of Poland. Report says that it was carried thither by some regiments which the necessity of the occasion had summoned from the provinces previously infected.

Before closing the account of the progress of Indian Cholera, and in order to submit to a glance the magnitude of the evil, we shall point out the geographical limits of its past career in the various directions along which it has been propagated. From Bengal, its aboriginal province, it travelled *southward* to Mauritius and to the island of Timor, near New Holland: *eastward* to Kuku-choton, a Chinese town situated east of Pekin; *northward* to the frontiers of Siberia and to Astrican; *westward* to the city of Moscow,—a portion of the globe, in extent, about equal to seventy degrees of latitude, and one hundred degrees of longitude."

[It is well known, that the disease has since extended from Moscow to Poland, where it attacked both the Russian and Polish armies; many officers have fallen victims, and the sudden death of Count Diebitch is ascribed to it. The latest European advices apprizes us of its appearance at Archangel, and St. Petersburgh. At Riga, Dantzic, and in Gallicia, it is committing frightful ravages, and gradually extending itself to southward and westward, and may be expected in France at its present rate of travelling in 1832.]

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1831.

We have at length the gratification of announcing the arrival of His Excellency SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. The Ship *St. Leonard*, on Saturday morning last, came to anchor in our harbor, having on board His Excellency, Lady CAMPBELL, two Misses CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col. SNODGRASS and Lady, and Capt. CAMPBELL, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency.

Every preparation had been made both by our Civic and Military Authorities, to receive the distinguished stranger with the usual demonstrations of public welcome: but His Excellency having intimated a wish that his debarkation should be unattended with "pomp and circumstance," the Guard of Honor of the Rifle Brigade, the Deputation of the Common Council, and the intended Address of the Mayor and Corporation, were alike dispensed with. His Excellency landed at 11 A.M. at Reed's Point, under a Royal Salute from the Ordnance Wharf, and was received by Lieut.-Col. ELLES, Lieut.-Col. TURNER, and several other Officers and Gentlemen. After calling at the residence of His Honor the PRESIDENT, His Excellency proceeded to STRICKLAND'S Hotel, where he has taken up his temporary residence.

His Excellency held a Levee yesterday morning at the Common Council Chamber, in our City Hall; but, in consequence of some general mistake as to the exact hour, it was not so numerously attended as it would certainly otherwise have been. SIR ARCHIBALD, we are informed, intends proceeding to the Seat of Government on Thursday next, in the new Steamer—the *John Ward*. He will on the following day, in all probability, be formally sworn in by the Council, as Lieutenant-Governor of this Province.

ENGLISH PAPERS to the 26th of July, have been received by the *Frederick* from Liverpool, but they add little to the stock of information brought us by the *Hugh Johnston*. The Question of REFORM was travelling on "with lingering steps and slow."—With a view of expediting matters, Mr. HOBHOUSE had proposed that the House should meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, as the only chance of getting the Bill through the Committee under three or four weeks. Whether Hon. Members will adopt his suggestion, and give to hot debate the hours of repose, remains to be seen. At present the progress of the Bill is sufficiently slow. Its advocates and its opponents are equally strenuous and unyielding. Each section gives rise to lengthened discussion: and although Ministers have invariably succeeded in carrying their points, it has on many occasions been with comparatively small majorities. The question of disfranchising the borough of Downton was carried by only 20—several staunch Reformers having voted against the measure. This, however, appears to have been the lowest majority on the side of Government. Up to the 24th July, thirty-eight Boroughs in Schedule A. had been disfranchised in Committee; nineteen remaining to be disposed of. Several modifications of the Bill are spoken of, but none, it is maintained, affecting its Grand Principles. We may soon expect to hear of its having finally passed the Commons, by such a majority as will command the respect and attention of the Lords, if not their concurrence. *Rumour* predicts its defeat in the Upper House, by a majority of 8; but, on the other hand, it is said that Ministers intend recommending the creation of a few extra Peers of their *own order* and mind, if necessary, to counteract and neutralize the zeal of their unrelenting opponents.

THE CORONATION of His Majesty KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, and his Royal Consort, was appointed by proclamation, to take place on the 8th September—(Thursday next).—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had observed in his place in the House of Commons, that the expense attending the proposed ceremonies, would not amount to more than one fifth of the sum usually expended on such occasions.

IRELAND.—The letter of Bishop FRENCH, (which our readers will find in a preceding column,) gives a deplorable picture of the misery to which the poorer classes of the population of many parts of that country are reduced.—In this favoured Province, where "*our daily bread*"—the morning and the mid-day meal, frugal though they be, are seldom wanting—where wholesome, though plain, food, of some description, is within the reach of the poorest individuals—it is not easy even to imagine the effects of actual starvation. Yet such is the frightful calamity of a great portion of Ireland. Famine stalks thro' the land, like one of the fabled monsters of Poetry, devouring the blood and marrow of its victims. It is consolatory to find that the active spirit of charity is abroad throughout Great Britain, and Ireland itself, devising and executing the means of alleviating this distress. We are not without hope that Public Benevolence, thus roused, will proceed to something more than temporary remedies, and perhaps adopt some new and salutary measures of a general nature, to effect a legal provision for the Poor, and place upon the absent rich a greater portion than they have hitherto borne of the burthens of their afflicted Country.

BELGIUM has at length in reality got a King in the person of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, under the title of LEOPOLD I. His Majesty arrived at Calais on the 16th July, from Dover, and on the 21st made his triumphant entry into Brussels, amid the roaring of cannon and the enthusiastic cheering of the populace. He immediately subscribed and took the required oath as King of Belgium, which we a fortnight ago, stated as a necessary prelude to his ascension of the throne. It is in terms as follows:—"I swear to observe the Constitution and the laws of the Belgian people, and to maintain the national independence and the integrity of the territory."—We trust that high-spirited but somewhat fractious people will now be at rest, and that the Prince of their choice—schooled as he has been by the changeful course of events in Europe, will so sway the newly formed sceptre placed within his grasp, as will elevate his name, and add to the happiness of the people over whom he has been called to bear rule. The Boundaries and Landmarks yet to be adjusted between Belgium and Holland, may put his capabilities of talent no less than his firmness of mind, to the test; and there is little doubt but he will be watched by his subjects with a jealous eye.—It will be seen by our extracts in another column, that he has relinquished his £50,000 annuity from the British Government, and resigned the Colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards. We hope that the independence thus indicated may not prove nominal.

Of the brave POLES there is no intelligence of a decisive character; the statements from the various papers of the Continent being so contradictory that it is difficult to form an opinion of their correctness;—but upon the whole, we think the affairs of Poland may be considered as in a prosperous way.—Constantine, their late despotic Vice Roy, has paid the great debt of nature, and it remains to be seen what effect that event may have upon the future destinies of the country.—Great Britain and France, it is stated, have bound themselves to an intercession with Russia, in favor of Poland, and that the treaty was ratified in June.—It has been emphatically said, "She must at last be FREE!"—May the event verify the prediction!!

CHOLERA MORBUS.—We have to-day given a very interesting history of the progress of this dreadful scourge, from its first breaking out in 1817, to the present time, with statements of the tens of thousands which it has slain in its course.—The New-York *Standard*, thus remarks on this destroyer of the human race, and we think the hint suggested as to precautionary measures, is not inapplicable even to this corner of the earth:—

"The firm, unwavering step with which it has conducted its terrible march in the east, unobstructed by hills and floods, stopping only at the thickly populated cities to gorge its appetite with a third of its inhabitants, and then passing on like some famished monster to another, again to renew its feast upon its trembling victims, leaves us but little to hope from the interposition between us of the wide Atlantic. A single ship would suffice to convey it hither, and out of the many hundreds traversing the ocean, and some of them sailing from the very ports infected by it, may not one carry contagion in its hold? We would not wish to create unnecessary alarm, but a salutary caution is not to be neglected. It is a scourge which seems destined to visit every portion of the globe, as well from the facility as the certainty of its progress, which is affected neither by distance or climate, and we have no right to claim an exemption from its visitation, while we continue to hold an intercourse with the scene of its ravages."

DRAWING, &c.—In a succeeding column will be found an advertisement of Mr. and Mrs. BERKELEY, who purpose giving Lessons in the art of Drawing and Painting, in a style of performance altogether new, but at once elegant and graceful, and we think there is little doubt but they will receive very flattering encouragement.—We subjoin the following testimonials from gentlemen in St. Andrews, where Mr. & Mrs. B. recently gave instructions:—

"This will be handed you by Mr. Berkely, who (with Mrs. B.) repairs to St. John, to instruct in a novel style of flower Drawing. They have gained our esteem by their amiable deportment, good sense, and good manners. Their attention has been assiduously devoted to the improvement of their pupils, and however we are blunted to all wonders by the powers of steam, they seem to have acquired a physical concomitant in the rapidity with which they enable their scholars to accomplish, in a few days, what our sisters and our mothers could hardly effect in years."

"Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley's style is a decided improvement on the mechanical methods which have of late years been introduced, and far superior to what is called Oriental Tinting, &c. I think a knowledge of their art is well worth acquiring by any one who has learnt to colour, as in many instances it shortens the operation, and produces a delicacy which the wet brush rarely effects."

The long expected steamer, the *Royal William*, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, with 24 cabin passengers, 20 convicts for Bermuda, and a party of the 71st Regt.—The *Novascotian* pronounces her a "noble vessel," and says, "as she poised up the harbor she was hailed by crowds of our townsfolk, who had gathered along the wharves."—She had a passage of seven days from Quebec, including a detention of two days at Miramichi.

GREAT SPEED.—The New-York *Observer* has the following paragraph: "The new steam boat *Boston*, Capt. Comstock, made her passage to Providence on Monday last, in *fourteen hours* and *forty-one minutes*, being the shortest passage ever made."—The distance between New-York and Providence, we believe, is about 240 miles.

FIRE.—About noon on Wednesday last, a barn attached to the premises at the Court House Point, Kingston, belonging to His Honor the PRESIDENT, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames spreading with great rapidity, soon reached the Dwelling House (occupied by Mr. ROBERT REID, as a House of Entertainment,) and another barn,—the whole were, together with their contents, excepting a few articles of furniture, in about two hours reduced to ashes. This afflicting dispensation calls loudly for relief from all who are charitably disposed, as by it Mr. Reid has lost property to the amount of nearly £500, and is now reduced from comfortable circumstances to a state of poverty and dependence. The appeal in this case, we feel confident, will be liberally answered, from a conviction of the real necessity that causes it to be made.—The loss of His Honor the President is estimated at £1000. It is not known how the fire originated.—*Courier.*

POSTSCRIPT.—4 *o'clock.*—We have just seen a letter from Eastport, dated yesterday, containing the following, which we give just as we find it.—If really true, it may indeed be called *Great News.*—A short time will determine.

EASTPORT, Monday, Sept. 5.

Great News!—The Report is that *England and France have declared War against Russia!* There was a brig arrived here yesterday (Sunday) and brought papers to that effect.

From the Courier.

The following Address to the Rev. Dr. BURNS, from the Members of the Church in this City over whom he has long presided, and the Reply thereto, have been handed to us for publication. In complying with the request, it affords us satisfaction to observe the good feeling which they take leave of each other, and the mutual expression of regret which has been caused by the separation.

Saint John, N. B. September 2, 1831.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—

On your departure from this Country, We, the Session, Members, and Pew-Holders of St. Andrew's Church in this City, would be wanting to our selves, did we not express the feelings of esteem and attachment which a fourteen years residence among us has cemented to produce. Alive to our own situation in being deprived of your pastoral superintendence, we are as sheep without a shepherd. At the same time we are fully sensible of the able manner in which the doctrines of our holy religion have been taught from the Pulpit during the period of your ministrations, and hope to experience much of their salutary influence in the years that are yet to come. We sincerely hope and pray that your continued exertions in the land of your fathers, may be blessed by Him "who walketh in the midst of the golden candlesticks, holding the seven stars in his right hand;" and that a Pastor richly endowed with spiritual gifts may be sent forth to fill the station you have left. The present parting scene bears so very striking a resemblance to our final separation from time and all its relative connections, that attempt a description we feel ourselves inadequate. May He who slumbers not by day, nor sleeps by night, watch over yourself, your amiable partner, and the pledges of your mutual affection, both by sea and land; and that the future field of your labours may be fruitful in every spiritual and temporal blessing to yourself, your family, and your congregation, is the sincere and fervent prayer of your humble, obedient, and affectionate hearers. [*Here follow the signatures.*]

To the Rev. GEORGE BURNS, D. D.

REPLY.

To the Session, Members, and Pew-Holders of St. Andrew's Church in this City.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—

I receive your affectionate Address with the mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret. It affords me high satisfaction to be assured of the estimation in which my feeble endeavours for your spiritual good have been held, and of your earnest desire to live under the practical influence of the truths I have declared, when the voice which proclaimed them is heard no more. But to think of the disruption of those ties which have so long held us together, and to separate on which, as far as *time* is concerned, must be painfully mingles with these feelings of satisfaction emotions of the most painful kind. The occasion is indeed awfully solemn and deeply affecting. And nothing remains for me as the means of relief, but to join my prayers with yours, that the Great Head of the Church may send you "a pastor after his own heart, who may feed you with knowledge and understanding;" who may carry on successfully the work which I have been the honored instrument of commencing among you; that so this branch of our National Church may expand and flourish, and bear abundant fruit, may prove itself indeed a "plant of renown," even "the planting of the Lord, in which he will be glorified." "Finally, brethren, farewell; be perfect, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and of peace shall be with you." GEORGE BURNS.

St. John, N. B. September 3d, 1831.

We understand that the Session and Managing Committee of the Scots Church in this city, have constituted and appointed the Rev. STEVENSON MCGILL D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. PATRICK MCFARLANE, of St. Enoch's Church, Glasgow, the Rev. THOMAS BROWN, of St. John's Church, and also the Rev. JOHN MUIR, of St. James' Church, ditto, as Commissioners for the purpose of selecting and appointing a suitable Clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland as successor to the Rev. Dr. BURNS.—The necessary security for a competent salary to said Clergyman has likewise been given, and the other documents usual in such cases have been forwarded by the opportunities which now present themselves. Supply for the vacant Church in the meantime is expected from Nova Scotia.

The FOG BELL, to be placed on Partridge Island, arrived in the Brig *Woodman*, from Liverpool on Thursday, and will be erected on its intended site with all convenient speed. The Bell, we understand, weighs 10 cwt.—*Courier.*

Temperance Meeting Postponed.

☞ In consequence of unavoidable circumstances, the Annual Meeting of the TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, which was to have been held last Evening, is POSTPONED until *Monday Evening next*, the 12th inst. at the hour and place formerly mentioned. Sept. 6.

DIED,

Last evening, WILLIAM HENRY, infant Son of Mr. W. H. Swaney, aged 8 months.

At Lancaster, on Sunday last, after an illness of seven days, Captain JOHN MCKENZIE, youngest Son of THOMAS MCKENZIE, Esq. of that place, in the 24th year of his age—a very amiable young man.

At Granville, (N. S.) Mr. DAVID BENT, aged 67 years.—Mr. B. had been forty years a member of the Methodist society, during which time he adorned his profession by a corresponding life and conversation.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

191. *Thornton*, ship Alicia, Ryan, Bristol, 34—J. Kirk, ballast.
192. Hugh Johnston, Pinney, Bristol, 36—A. M. Wilmot, ballast.
193. Isabella, Lindsay, Londonderry, 34—J. Ferrel, 10 passengers.
194. Mercury, Watson, Hull, 54—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
195. brig Union, Vaughan, St. Kitts, 22—I. Ketchum, rum, sugar, and molasses.
196. Woodman, Woodendale, Liverpool, 50—E. Barlow & Sons, goods.
197. Amity, Meiklejohn, Greenock, 42—to order, ballast.
198. *Friendship*, ship Carron, Calderder, London, 52—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
199. Brig Sarah, Kenny, Belfast, 63—to order, 80 passengers.
200. George, Hoddy, Liverpool, 32—N. Parks—On the 20th of August, lat. 42, 27, lost topmasts, &c. carried away by a sudden gust or whirlwind; and at 2 P. M. on the 23d in a very thick fog, near the Banks of Newfoundland, was run foul of by a brigantine, name unknown, which carried away bowsprit and bulwarks, and manchening anchor, and had been china ware, &c.—spoke, on the 18th, ship Cleave & Eliza, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) from Liverpool, out 22 days.
201. Peggy, Tozer, Norton, (Vir.) 14—W. M'Cannon, hogshead and barrel staves.
202. Scot, Temperance, Anderson, Boston, 4—J. & H. Kinnear, assorted cargo.
203. *Sarah*, ship St. Leonard, Rutherford, London, 49—C. D. Robinson, ballast.
204. Alchymist, Willis, Falmouth, 49—to order, ballast.
205. Angelina, Russell, Liverpool, 44—J. M. Wilmot, merchandize.
206. *Sultan*, ship Sarah, Young, London, 56—I. Hammond, bal.
207. Frederick, Westcott, Liverpool, 52—S. Wiggins, goods.
208. Brig Triton, Rowland, Plymouth, 42—R. Rankin, & Co. goods.
209. *Hudson*, brig Venus, Wallace, Galway, 63—A. Stephens, coals and 12 passengers.
210. Scur. Favourite, Barto, Halifax, 10—E. Daw. Ratchford, beef and pork.

CLEARED,

Ship Ocean, Davidson, London, timber.
Brig Sarah, Crane, New York, plaster.
Duncan, Garrison, Liverpool, timber.
John Saunders, Bacon, Falmouth, timber.
Canada, M'Culloch, Greenock—timber.
Ann, Strang, do. do.
Thomas, Walker, Demerara, fish & lumber.
Hyna, Cowen, Philadelphia, plaster.
Schr. Hope & Speed, Smedley, do. do.
Friendship, Kenny, New York, do.

The Hugh Johnston spoke, on the 31st July, in lat. 53, 47, lon. 20, 30, W., the St. Mary, from Quebec, for Hull; August 1st, lat. 53, 50, N. lon. 27, W., the Jane Hamilton, from Quebec, bound to Greenock; 15th, lat. 45, 35, N. lon. 42, 35, ship Clifton, for Liverpool.

The Sarah spoke on the 13th August, lat. 46, 12, N. lon. 41, W. barque Dispatch, Benson, of Whitby, from Bridgewater, bound to Quebec.

The Amity spoke on the 17th Aug. lat. 46, 40, lon. 46, W., brigs Ibex, from St. Andrews, for Lisbon, out 10 days—all well; Iris, lat. 50, 45, lon. 45, the John & Mary, of Sunderland, from London, bound to Quebec, out 14 days—all well; 23d, lat. 45, 55, lon. 50, 21, brig Prince Le Boo, of St. John, from Liverpool, for Eastport, out 20 days—all well; 31st, at 8 A.M. spoke brig Elizabeth, of and from St. John, bound to Galway, out three days.

The William Lawson, Mitchell, from Miramichi, bound to Shields, was ashore on Holy Island on the 21st July.

TIMBER.

1800 TONS White Pine TIMBER, for sale low by
Sept. 6. MACKAY & MOORE.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Ex William Henry, from Halifax:

50 BOXES SOAP; 50 do. dipped Candles; 40 Reams Wrapping PAPER; 1 Case Sallad OIL; 2 Boxes LEMONS.

In Store—30 Hhds. Prime MOLASSES; Cognac BRANDY, and HOLLANDS;—For sale by
August 29. MACKAY & MOORE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Office of this Company, is open for Business every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 A. M. till noon.—Answers to all applications for Insurance, will be given at noon on the day following that on which they are made. By order,

D. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

St. John, September 3, 1831.

A MILITARY COAT, Sash, and Epaulette, adapted to the use of the St. John Militia—For sale cheap at the Counting House of
6th September. JAS. T. HANFORD.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

MR. and Mrs. BERKELEY, respectfully inform the inhabitants of St. John, that they are giving Instructions in DRAWING and PAINTING.

In Six Lessons, they engage to teach any person, even Children of ordinary talents, *to draw correctly from nature*, and to Paint in a style that is very superior to the usual method, and but little known in this country.—Specimens by themselves, and Pupils residents of this city, may be seen at their Rooms, Mr. McKee's, Market-Square.

☞ Terms for the course, in classes, £1: 10—Private lessons, £2: 10. Sept. 3.

LEMON SYRUP.

A FEW Packages, containing three dozen each, of the above article—For sale low by
6th September. JAS. T. HANFORD.

Per Augusta from Liverpool,

5 CASES Sheet COPPER, 20 to 26 oz.;
3 Cwt. Copper Sheathing NAILS;
1½, 1, ¾, and ⅝ inch Bolt COPPER;
100 Boxes Brown SOAP, 27 lb. and 60 lb. boxes;
1 Cask best quality NUTMEGS;
1 Gee Faint BRUSHES;
50 Boxes } Best Muscatel RAISINS;
100 Half Boxes }
5 Carabels of Zante CURRANTS;
100 Pieces Brown COTTONS;
30 Dozen Striped Cotton SHIRTS;
20 Dozen Scotch BONNETS, &c.
September 6. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOTICE.

A SMALL BALE (marked N. M. No. 98,) was put on board the Brig *Tinnadra*, at *Liverpool*, supposed by mistake. The owner can have the same by paying expences on application at the Store of W. JARVIS, *South Market Wharf.*
6th September.—3†

LITERATURE.

J. MCMILLAN,

Has received by the Mary, an additional Supply of

STATIONARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

—*amongst which are*—

MORTIMER'S Commercial Dictionary; Nicholson's Carpenter's Guide; Curran's and Phillips' Speeches; Cobbett's Protestant Reformation; Linten's Surgery; Abercrombie on Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Marrow; Packhurst's Greek Lexicon; Hebrew Bible, 2 vols.; the Cook's Oracle; Wax, Waters, Inks, and Pink Saucers. *Also*—Salmon and Trout Fishing Rods, made by *Kelly* of Dublin; Landing Nets; Salmon and Trout Flies, Lines, &c. &c.—all which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheap for cash.

☞ BOOKBINDING executed with neatness and dispatch. J. MCMILLAN.

St. John, September 6.—2†

ON CONSIGNMENT,

Per brig Briton, from Plymouth:

AN elegant assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY—For sale at low rates by the package. MACKAY & MOORE.
6th September.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived in the brig Venus, and for sale by the Subscriber:

AN Iron CHEST; an Iron WINCH;
A BARK MILL;
20 Tons of Swansea COALS;
46 Cwt. Iron WEIGHTS;
10 Cwt. WHITE LEAD;
12 Kegs SPANISH BROWN.
6th September. T. L. NICHOLSON.

COALS.

75 CHALDRONS best COALS, on board the Brig *Briton*, now lying at Black's wharf—For sale Low if applied for immediately.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

3 Tons best Plymouth OAKUM—Apply as above.
6th September.

M'CRACKEN'S, AND LIVERPOOL CORDAGE.

Received per the Mary from Belfast, and Mary-Ann from St. Andrews:

200 COILS assorted CORDAGE, from Inch-line to 4 inch.

Also—BOLT ROPE, SPUNYARN, MARLINE, &c.
29th August.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

The Subscribers have lately received,

And offer for Sale at lowest rates:

125 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM;
60 Ditto Windward Island ditto;
100 Hogsheads MOLASSES;
15 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR;
1000 Bbls. Superfine and Fine FLOUR, (in bond,)
7 Hogsheads Leaf TOBACCO, ditto;
300 Barrels Navy and Pilot BREAD;
100 Do. American PORK, of different qualities;
50 Do. Quebec BEEF, ditto ditto;
7 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels Loaf SUGAR;
50 Chests & boxes Congo & Souchong TEAS;
20 Boxes CHOCOLATE;
5 Bales Winter Stops; 2 cases Irish LINENS;
3 Ditto Striped Cotton SHIRTS;
1 Trunk Ribbons; 80 sides Sole LEATHER;
20 Sides Harness LEATHER, &c. &c.
August 29. CROOKSHANK & WALLER.

LONDON BROWN STOUT.

The Subscribers have just received:

10 CASKS London Brown STOUT, which they will sell very low, if applied for immediately. SEELY & PATTEN.
August 29.

FOR SALE,

A BRIG on the Stocks, at Quaco, of the following dimensions—viz:

Length of Keel,.....71 feet,
Breadth of Beam,.....22 3-12 do.
Depth of Hold,.....12 3-12 do.

The above named Vessel is nearly ready for launching. For particulars apply to
St. John, Aug. 30.—4† JAMES KIRK.

LONDON HATS.

The subscribers have just received from London per ship New-Prospect, via Halifax:

AN assortment of Gentlemen's Superfine Water Proof Beaver HATS, (best quality) from the renowned House of Messrs. CHOSTY'S, in London.—Which, with their extensive Stock of HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. on hand, they offer for sale cheap for Cash.
EVERITT & STRICKLAND.
Market-square, St. John, August 23.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE SALE.—*At Auction.*

On WEDNESDAY *the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock:*

THE whole of the STOCK IN TRADE of ROBERT MACINTYRE, at his Store in Prince William-street, consisting of—Cloths and Cassimeres, Plain and Printed Cottons, Muslins, Lenes, Cambrics, Sheetings, Dowlas, Osnaburghs, Bombazets, Threads, Grey Cottons, Stockings, &c. &c.—The terms will be liberal. September 6.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
ST. JOHN, 9TH AUGUST, 1831.

ALL Persons concerned are requested to conform to the following standing Regulation of the BANK:—

"Every Person or Firm who shall open an Account with the Bank, shall write his or their Names in the Book of Signatures, in the same manner as they intend signing all Drafts or Orders which they shall afterwards draw on the Bank."

NEW GOODS.

BY the *Jane*, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a large addition to his former very valuable Stock of

BRITISH MERCHANDISE:

the whole of which he offers for sale at very low prices. EDWARD L. JARVIS.
2d August, 1831.—3‡

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

CONSIDERABLE Inconvenience having been experienced from the irregular manner in which PENSIONERS of CHELSEA and KILMAINHAM HOSPITALS, have applied for their Pensions, at the Commissariat Offices; Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that in future no payments will be made for that service, except in the months of *January, April, July,* and *October.*

Commissariat, St. John, 27th June, 1831.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Lavinia, from Halifax:

A FEW Dozen Superior CHAMPAIGN, *warranted.* ....ALSO....

A few Cases of fresh London PICKLES, assorted.—For sale by
23d Aug.—2† WM. SCAMMELL.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,
16th AUGUST, 1831.

30 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 Do. do. 10 Do. Molasses,
100 Bbls. superfine FLOUR,
100 Do. Provincial Oatmeal,
70 Chests TEA,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 Tierces Rice,
20 Boxes Chocolate,
150 Boxes mould & dipt Candles,
200 Do. Soap,
10 Do. Spermaceti Candles,
2 Pipes Gin,
2 Half do. Madeira Wine,
20 Tierces Irish Beef,
3 Tons Provincial Barley,
25 Bags Black Pepper,
12 Crates Earthenware,
2 Smith's Bellows,
25 Coils CORDAGE,
60 Barrels Day & Martin's Blacking,
100 Bales CANVAS,
30 Do. Duck,
500 Boxes Crown Glass,
50 Boxes Pipes,
50 Casks Flint Glass,
20 Bbls. red & yellow Ocre,
75 Jars raw & boiled OIL,
200 Kegs White, Green, and Black PAINTS,
50 Kegs and Blubbers Putty,
400 Lbs. Strong Glue,
150 Casks Wrought NAILS,
100 Do. Cut do.
10 Boxes Poland Starch,
20 Kegs Mustard,
150 Lbs. Cinnamon,
7 Cases HATS,
100 Loaves Double Refined SUGAR,
10 Barrels Copperas,
10 Leather Beds.

—ALSO—

Blue and Black Cloths; Kidderminster, Venetian, and Brussels Carpeting; printed Cottons and Muslins; Checks and Homespuns; Ginghams, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, white, all colors, and blue & black; Linen Threads; Cotton Spools; assorted Stationery; assorted Saddlery; Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls; Grey, and Steam Loom Cottons; Fustians and Striped Cottons; Irish Linens and Diapers; Brown Holland and Drills; Berlin and Kid Gloves; Cotton Stockings; Laces; assorted Combs; double barrell'd Guns, and Percussion Caps; American Satinetts and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above are only for sale in *wholesale* quantities, in general. (6†) J. & H. KINNEAR.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS.

WHEREAS the Property of the late WILLIAM BUCK CRIPPS, Esq. of Woodlands, Beaver Harbour, is to be sold by the Sheriff of Charlotte County, on Thursday the 15th September next, it is considered that a further description of the same is requisite for the information of the Public. The following is therefore submitted to their attention:—

The Farm consists of 1100 acres, with the usual allowance of 10 ¾ Cent; about 100 acres of which is cleared and stumped. There are on the Farm 2 good and substantial built Houses with frost proof Cellars, Wood Houses and other buildings, an excellent Barn capable of holding 80 Tons of Hay, with Horse and Ox stables attached. On the farm upwards of 40 tons of Hay has been cut this season, and a proportionate stock of Grain, &c. is expected. There is likewise an excellent SAW MILL, with upper dam, and a privilege for another Saw or Grist Mill. The logs can be drove down the stream from 2 to 3 miles, and with a little attention might be constantly supplied, and logs brought by salt water can be safely kept in the Cove below the Mill.—There is also an excellent SHIP YARD, with Sheds and Blacksmith Shop complete, and a Work Shop, 60 by 40 feet, Shingled, part of which is three stories high.—The Premises can be seen by application to JAMES SMITH, on the Premises. August 16.

MILITIA ORDER.

CAPTAINS and Officers commanding Companies in or attached to the First Battalion City Militia, are hereby directed to assemble their Companies for improvement in Martial Exercise, on King's Square, on Monday the 12th day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon;—and also on Friday the 16th day of said month, at the same hour and place, for General Inspection.

Officers in command of Companies will give due notice of the above Order, as the Law directs, and will on each day, on Parade, furnish the Adjutant with a correct Roll of their Companies, reporting all Absentees.

His Honor the President and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to dispense with one day's Drill of the Battalion.

By order of the Lieut.-Col. Commanding,
GEORGE D. ROBINSON,
Adjt. 1st. Batt. St. John City Militia.

St. John, New-Brunswick, August 29, 1831.

MILITIA REGIMENTAL ORDER.

Second Battalion City Militia.

CAPTAINS and Officers commanding Companies in or attached to the Second Battalion City Militia, are hereby directed to assemble their respective Companies for improvement in Martial Exercise, on Tuesday the 13th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on King's Square;—and for General Inspection of the Battalion, on Saturday the 17th September, at the same place and hour; and notice of the same as the Law directs.

His Honor the President and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to dispense with one day's Drill of the City Militia for the present year.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,
Major Comdt.

St. John, August 29, 1831.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER DUFFUS, late of this City, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES GRUNDY,
GEORGE MATTHEW, JR. } *Administrators.*
JOHN MOYES.

St. John, August 23, 1831.