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to her enemies!"
God. He will inspire the

breasts of our judges, who inspired by eternal justice, will say, "Long live Poland! free and independent!"

The President of the National Government,
(Signed) The Prince CZARTORYSKI.
Warsaw, May 13, 1831.

The London Star of June 18, thus speculates on the latest news from Poland:

The progress of the Polish detachments into the North is marvellous. It proves the general support of the country, and their utter contempt of the Generals for the boasted resources of Russia, the entire advance being on the high road towards Petersburgh. By the last accounts, the Polish Generals had reached Kalwary and Mariampol, from 220 to 250 miles from Warsaw, and within 30 miles of the central city of Kowno, parallel with Troki and Wilna, and near them. What is more, they had, aided by the insurrection, fought a great and decisive battle at Mariampol, where the Russians appear to have concentrated; and it ended in the route and dispersion of the latter. It appears in fact to have been a most desperate conflict, for the town was retaken *twice*, and taken *thrice*, by assault—the Russians being finally expelled, and it is said dispersed, in a country of deadly hostility, and near which they had recently been committing the most frightful enormities. Such a defeat of the Russians, and the occupation of the towns above named, must carry the military operations of the Poles to the Dwina, so as entirely to separate Petersburgh from Poland!

The effect of this occupation of the country lying between Diebitsch and Petersburgh, is the cutting off of his communication with his Government, and the capture of all those trains of despots by which his army has, till now, been maintained. His movements illustrate his embarrassment. His army have crossed the Narew, and fallen back towards the Prussian frontiers, where he receives treacherous supplies; and he is probably endeavouring to establish a communication with Thorn, a Prussian town on the Vistula, as the means of obtaining the cargoes, which in such profusion, have been sent to the *neutral* port of Dantzic, once the outlet of Poland, *and destined ere long to be so again.* Such results of that possession will not be lost on the Poles of those districts now Prussian.

The wide spread of the Insurrection is proved by the late bloody battle at Herman, in the Ukraine, nearly 600 miles from Warsaw, and on the south-eastern verge of ancient Poland. This is a new feature of the war, and it proves that—ALL POLAND WILL BE FREE!

From the Times.

It seems evident from the last accounts that the main armies of the Poles and the Russians remained, at the beginning of the present month, in the positions which they took up immediately after the battle of Ostrolenka, on the 26th ult. The Polish Commander-in-Chief has received some reinforcements of new levies, and has dispatched assistance to some of the more distant corps of his army. General Diebitsch is stated to have been still at Ostrolenka on the 1st instant. He did not find himself in sufficient force, with all his numerical majority, to follow up the engagement which he calls a victory, or to molest the Poles in their retreat; while the latter, having accomplished their object in throwing a force into Lithuania, to excite and sustain the insurrection in that most extensive province, returned to occupy their old quarters at Praga. The force sent into Lithuania seems much greater than was at first supposed, and must give a powerful stimulus to the insurrectionary spirit in the rear of the Russian main army. The steps taken by the Polish Provisional Government, the Polish Diet, and the Polish troops, with regard to the Russo-Polish Provinces, are more important even than their own rising against their Imperial oppressor. They have decreed that their brethren of the ancient kingdom who declare against the Czar shall be considered as their fellow-citizens—shall be accepted into their political union, and shall be assisted and protected by every resource at their command. They have sent corps of their army to provoke insurrection and to assist the insurgents, and they have addressed to them proclamations in which they are invited to make common cause with the new Government for the restoration of their national existence to its ancient extent. They thus declare to Russia that they will not be satisfied *now* with those concessions with which they would have been contented before they drew the sword,—that instead of restoring the rights of 4,000,000 of people, the Imperial Government must admit those of 12,000,000 of 13,000,000,—and that, in fact, Poland must be itself again, as before it came under the sabres of the partitioning despots, at least so far as the Russian portion (or the *lion's share*) is concerned. No negotiation can thus be opened for the re-establishment of Polish independence, which shall include any proposition to separate the recent kingdom of Poland from the Polish provinces bounded by the Dwina and Dnieper, now incorporated with Russia. Such an extension of the kingdom would constitute under a good government (and the Poles would no longer think of their confederacies, their elective monarchy, or their *liberum veto*) a power that would balance the western or European portion of the Russian empire. Will the Emperor Nicholas ever accede to such a proposition, or will the Poles accept of less? Will he consent so see vassal provinces erected into a rival monarchy, or will they agree to separate themselves from those whom they have excited to join them, and consent to be so weak as to be overpowered and subjugated any moment he pleases? In this question is involved long wars and exterminating battles, or— European interference.

[It would be strange indeed if the Poles, in the event of a successful resistance to the arms of Russia should be satisfied with the very moderate concessions which they asked for before they drew the sword.—Russia has since that time added a frightful load of massacre and spoliation to the account; and all considerations created by false professions on the one side, and moderate pretensions on the other, have been removed. If Russia fail in her present enterprise, Russian Poland, as it is now called, will be entirely free.] —*London Courier.*

FRANCE.

(From the London Courier, Evening of 17th.)

CITY, 12 o'Clock.—"The letters from Paris, received this morning, have caused a good deal of uneasiness here, in consequence of the accounts which they give of the unsettled state of that place, and also the demand of that Government for an immediate explanation from the Russian Government relative to an article which had appeared in the St. Petersburgh paper, and which seems to confirm the report which was current here some days since, of a disagreement between these two powers. The Funds had experienced a further decline, the Three per Cents. having closed on Wednesday at 58fr. 80c.

The following is the article from the St. Petersburgh Gazette, against which a remonstrance has been made by the French to the Russian Government.

"The future is impenetrable to our eye; but if it be true that all evils on earth are confined to certain bounds, and that the invisible hand which rules the world puts an end to them sooner or later, we think we perceive through the threatening gloom the first ray of this consolatory truth.—However great the destroying rage of the revolutionary scourge, which has been chastising Europe for these ten months may be; it is, perhaps, nearer being exhausted than we imagine. At the aspect of Italy, which is restored to legitimate order and tranquility, Propagandism sees some of those seeds of anarchy, which had been sown so amply over all Europe, destroyed, upon appearance, in the bud. Let it cease then to exhaust itself in murderous efforts to keep up the remains of error and delusion, which can only increase the number of victims, and is not a match for a power that is founded on justice and reason! Let it leave the care of the happiness of nations to the princes who govern them, and who, better than the heads of the Liberal school, know how to render the light of the 19th century conducive to the general good. These sovereigns and their governments, will now have to close with their utmost efforts, the terrible wounds inflicted by liberalism in the name of that light. This mission, which the Emperor has already begun to fulfil in the midst of the cares of the war, he will fully accomplish when the demon of anarchy shall have been driven from his empire by the powerful exertions of a faithful nation, in the same manner as 19 years ago the invasion of Napoleon was repelled.—We are daily witnesses of the gracious acts by which the Emperor diminishes the evils caused by a detestable rebellion. Thus the monarch anticipates the desired moment when, free from the care of waging war or punishing, he will have nothing to do but to heal the wounds which the too docile Poles have inflicted upon themselves, by yielding to the influence of men whom they will soon learn to know better."

BRUSSELS, June 11.

"Lord Ponsonby and General Belliard took their departure from Brussels this morning; and thus all negociations between the Conference and Belgium are for the present interrupted. This event is looked upon with joy by the violent party, who, heedless of the miseries they must entail not alone upon their own country, but probably on all Europe, are resolved to plunge Belgium into a war sooner than retract any of their territorial pretensions. The result of this is evident to the weakest understanding. If the negociation with Prince Leopold should fail, the present Ministry will be overthrown, their port feuilles will be occupied by men determined upon a union with France; and to effect this union they will declare war against Holland, hoping by this means to produce an excitement in France, which will lead eventually to the occupation of their country.

"Should the French tri-color be hoisted, a consequence inevitable, will it be possible for the King to resist the offer, or, in the event of war, will it be possible for him to prevent thousands of Frenchmen, nay, even whole regiments, from pouring into this country to the assistance of the Belgians?

BRUSSELS, June 15.—Information will have by this time no doubt reached you, that hostilities have commenced between the Dutch and Belgians at Lillo. Having been accustomed to skirmishes of this kind between the outposts, government attached no credit it, but, I am sorry to inform you that the state of Antwerp has now become seriously grave. It appears that the King of Holland, anxious to create dissention in Belgium, even at the risk of hostilities, is using his influence and money, and, through his emissaries, agitating the question of the union of Belgium to France, hoping thus to create a general war. Indeed, so far has this system proceeded, that a provisional government is secretly organized in Antwerp, and it is expected will publicly declare itself within seven or eight days. Our Regent is dreadfully alarmed, and the Minister of War left this moning for Antwerp, to use his influence and popularity with the troops, but without success; for M. Charles Rogier, the lately new installed governor, although possessing much energy, will, it is feared, not be able to maintain his place.—*Morning Herald.*

The following is the demand of the French Consul on the Government of Don Miguel:—"The Government of the King of France, taking into serious consideration the number of wrongs caused by the Portuguese Government, has ordered me to demand immediate reparation. 1. To set at liberty M. Bonhomme, and to annul the sentence against him.—2. The dismissal of the judges who pronounced the sentence.—3. An indemnity of 20,000 francs for M. Bonhomme.—4. The release, or *sursis*, claimed in my note of the 26th, in favour of Claude Sauvinet, condemned by an extraordinary Commission at Lisbon to ten years' banishment to Africa.—5. A satisfaction on the part of his Excellency, for the offensive expressions injurious to my character.—6. To forbid, under severe penalties, all Ecclesiastics from interfering in politics against the French.—7. To engage firmly not to permit to write in the papers under the censure of the Portuguese Government against France or its Government.—8. The strict adherence to the French privileges; that they are not to be arrested only by an order from the Judge Conservateur.—9. An indemnity of six thousand francs each to Gambay and Vallon, detained at Oporto for two years.—10. An indemnity of ten thousand francs, in favour of Dubois, engraver."

TURKEY.—The advices of the latest date from Constantinople remove all fears for the stability of the power of the turbanned reformer of the Mahomedans. The Grand Vizier had received the reinforcements forwarded to him by his master; and the rebellious Pachas, defeated on every side, are glad to obtain safety by unconditional submission. The Pacha of Scutari, the prime mover of the revolt, had fled, deserted by all his followers, towards Scutari; but the passes through which he must travel were occupied; and in Turkey, under such circumstances, his life is not worth many days' purchase.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

THE WILMOT SPRINGS.

Those recent and valuable discoveries are situated in the valley of Wilmot, about sixteen miles to the westward of Bridgetown, near the Grand Post Road leading from Digby to Halifax. After leaving Bridgetown about fifteen miles, the Visitor can make himself very comfortable at SHIRR's, who keeps a pretty good house, and what is better *a good table*, and where he can be furnished with a good horse for the purpose of travelling the remaining distance, which is likely he may do twice a-day; but most persons prefer walking this distance, (something more than a mile) being then at liberty to ramble along the bye paths, (which at little interval present themselves) and thereby shorten the distance.

In the centre of a little rising ground—a few rods across—being higher in the centre than on any part—and appearing from the low ground around it like a little Island, are situated the Springs—a few rods from a public road. The owner has had a large platform built around the largest Spring, which, being overhung with trees, makes a very picturesque appearance, and at this season of the year a delightful and refreshing shade. About twenty or thirty yards from the Springs are the Bathing Houses, to which the water is led by leaden conductors. Only three Baths are yet finished, two of which are warm, the other cold; those that take a Cold Bath are astonished on entering the water, it being so intensely cold that none can stop in more than four or five minutes; but none that have offered if have been known to have taken cold, or to have suffered any inconvenience therefrom, although they may have entered covered with perspiration. The Warm Bath, which visitors can have tempered to any degree they may wish, is pleasanter and more generally preferred. In one part of the Bathing House a Room is left for a Shower Bath, which it is probable will be finished in a few weeks—in another part, led thither by a leaden pipe, is a spout which empties about 80 or 90 gallons per minute, of water as clear as crystal, under which, those inflicted with all the various diseases and disorders which human flesh is heir to, daily sit. Those who drink of the waters go to the platform at the Fountain Head, where a person attends dipping the water, and who from the great number of visitors is kept in continual motion, and to whom a trifle is generally given, no charge being made anywhere except at the Bathing Room, where one and three pence only is taken. At the first the taste of the water is unpleasant, but you become immediately partial to it, and the more you drink the better you like it and the greater your thirst for it, owing to the small portion of Epsom Salts it contains; and what is not a little surprising, a person can with ease drink four times the quantity of it that he can of common water, without feeling any inconvenience! This must be owing to the *fixed air* contained in it. Its effects are different on different persons, but in all cases it produces a free perspiration.

The Proprietor with good taste has not allowed any of the trees in the vicinity to be cut down, which adds much to the pleasure of the visitor. He intends immediately to build a few more Baths, and a large House for Entertainment.

To give even a brief detail of the cures that *report* says have been effected by the water, would fill a column of the *Observer*. But certain it is that not *only* cutaneous disorders but stubborn diseases have here been eradicated, and it is probable that when the water has been properly analysed, and its properties become better and more generally known, that it will be still more appreciated, and it become a place of greater resort.

From Smith's you have an extensive view of the surrounding beautiful country, through the pleasantest part of which you pass either on your return to Halifax or St. John, by way of

3d August, 1831. DIGBY.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1831.

London dates to the 18th June, received via United States, and by a gentleman who came passenger in the Aurora, have furnished us with details for our columns to-day, which will be found not devoid of interest. Parliament met on the 14th of that month, when the Right Hon. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON was again chosen Speaker, without opposition. The King was to appear in person on the 21st, to deliver his Speech, which the next arrival may be expected to put us in possession of. *Then* the great *Reform* Question will be taken up in good earnest.—With the exception of the riotous proceedings in Wales, and the dreadful famine in Ireland—which we trust may speedily be alleviated—we observe nothing in the aspect of *home* affairs calculated to awaken any other feelings than those of satisfaction.—Neither is there any thing in the aspect of *foreign* politics to excite unpleasant sensations. We publish to-day an Address of the National Government of Poland to the Provinces of Lithuania, Volhynia, &c. expressed in the most spirited and animated terms, and which, while it is worthy of a race of heroes, it is hoped may have the effect of rousing the inhabitants of those Provinces to take part in the great and glorious struggle to which the eyes of the civilized world are directed with such intense eagerness. The intelligence from Poland continues to be of a gratifying description, and though the fate of that interesting country still in some measure trembles in the balance, yet it engages the sympathy of all men of principle and feeling, and many prayers are wafted to heaven for the triumph of its righteous cause. The "Autocrat of all the Russias" has certainly met with a decisive check, and there seems reason to hope that the intrepid band whose success was at one time so unpromising may yet prevail, if not by negotiation in the cabinet, by the instruments of self-defence in the field.—The crown of Belgium has been proffered to LEOPOLD, but some preliminary points are to be adjusted ere he actually assumes the honors and cares of government.

We understand that His Honor the PRESIDENT has been pleased to appoint ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Esquire, to be Agent for Emigrants in this Province.

HAMILTON SMYTH, Esquire, (appointed Surveyor and Searcher of H. M. Customs in room of the late J. C. KELLY, Esquire,) and Lady, came passengers in the Aurora from Liverpool, via Eastport.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR!—On Sunday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a dispute occurred between a Sergeant in the Rifle Brigade, named LIVINGSTON, and his wife, in the course of which he in a very shameful and cowardly manner struck her on the head with a *fire shovel!* [strange weapon for a soldier!] by which so severe a wound was inflicted that her life was despaired of for some time. Medical aid was immediately on the spot, and every attention paid the unfortunate woman, and this morning we understand she is considered out of danger. The *man* was immediately taken into custody, and committed to gaol, whence he was liberated yesterday, on giving bail to answer the demands of the violated law.

Coroner's Inquest.—On Saturday afternoon, at Red Head, an Inquest was held on view of the body of a man unknown. Verdict—the deceased was found drowned, but how or in what manner he was drowned, no evidence thereof appears before the Jurors.—The deceased had on a pair of canvas trowsers, but no other garments or means by which he could be identified.—*City Gazette.*

We are happy in being able to announce to our readers, that the Royal William, Steam Ship, is now riding safe and majestically in the stream; and that she is in such a state of forwardness, that she will shortly be able to proceed to Quebec to register, and to enter upon that communication between Halifax and this Province, which promises so much advantage to both Colonies.—*New Montreal Gazette.*

[The Royal William was to leave Quebec about the 1st inst, for Halifax.]

We are sorry to learn by the Tweed, which arrived yesterday from Jamaica, that several attempts had been made to set fire to the town of Kingston, and that the Incendiaries had not been discovered.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

We are informed that the Customs at St. John demand the duty on goods which had been imported and warehoused prior to the 15th April last, although made free by 1st William 4, cap. 24.—The Customs here, however, have admitted all goods which had been warehoused before the commencement of this act, to the benefit of the same, in lieu of all former duties.

The opinion of the Attorney General has been taken on the above subject, and we understand it to be at variance with the practice of the customs here.—*St. Andrews Herald.*

It is a singular fact, that not a single farthing has yet been paid by any Fire Insurance Office for losses sustained at St. Andrews, since its first settlement, nor has any individual every had an opportunity of claiming a single farthing for that purpose.—*Ib.*

On the 30th ult. a most distressing accident occurred at Calais in the House of Mr.——— SPENCER, opposite the Union Mills.

As Solomon Greenlaw, formerly of this Parish, was in the act of examining a Musquet which had been loaded with a ball and large shot, two days before, for the purpose of firing at a Bear, the muzzle dropped on the floor, and the gun went off. The contents passed through the floor and wounded three persons in the apartment below—a young woman about eighteen years of age, the daughter of Greenlaw, was sitting with a fine child of Mrs. Spencer on her knee, the mother on another chair beside them. The ball passed through the child's thigh, shattering it in a dreadful manner, and entered the body of the young woman, lodging as it is supposed, at the opposite hip—some of the shot struck the neck and shoulder of Mrs. Spencer, but the injury was not of a serious nature—a faint hope is entertained of the young woman's recovery, but that of the Child is despaired of.

After the numerous accidents of this description which have come within our notice, it is astonishing that men can be found so *imprudent* (which is too mild a term) as to sport with the lives of their fellow creatures, by handling loaded fire-arms carelessly, and the practice of keeping them in dwelling-houses, within the reach of strangers and children, is certainly inexcusable.—*St. Andrew's Courant.*

Wilmot Spring.—Last week a vessel sailed from this place for the above spring, with a number of valetudinarians on board.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

Example.—The city government of New-York have ordered the purchase of 1000 tons of coal, at D.4 75cts. per ton, for the use of poor families next winter.—St. Patrick's Benevolent Society have also asked room to store 1000 cords of wood for the same purpose.—*Boston Patriot.*

PRICES.—At Falmouth, Jam. July 5, dry fish, 4½ dol.; mackerel No. 3, D.6; flour, D.12.—At Antigua, July 12, dry fish, D4; pickled fish, D5; lumber D26; flour D9.

WAR OFFICE, June 7.—*Rifle Brigade.*—Lieut. James Saumarez Cameron, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ross, promoted; Second Lieutenant Richard Snowden Smith to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cameron; and William Henry Frankland, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith—all dated June 7, 1831.

MARRIED,

On the 6th July, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. JOHN QUINTON, of Manawagonish, to ELIZA, second daughter of Mr. Winthrop Robinson, Marsh-road.

At Fredericton, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. McCawley, the Rev. RAPHA MILNER, to HARRIET, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Gabriel Deveber, of the former place.

At Woodstock, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. S. D. L. Street, Mr. EZEKIEL TRUESDELL, to Miss MARY ANN WALTON, both of that Parish.

At Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 19th ult. by the Rev. J. T. T. Moody, JOSEPH B. BOND, Esq. Surgeon, to ELIZA, second daughter of Mr. John Moody, of that place.

DIED,

On Saturday last, aged 17, SARAH, Daughter of the late Mr. George Irving, of this City.

At Truro, (N. S.) on the 27th ult. in the 28th year of his age, JOHN DUNCAN ARCHIBALD, Esq. Barrister at Law.

On the 12th July, on board ship Bainbridge, on her passage from London to Halifax, Mrs. STEWART, widow of the late Judge Stewart, of Nova-Scotia. Her remains were brought to Halifax.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

163. *Saturday*, schr. Milo, Brown, New York, 6—T. Sandall, flour.
164. New brig William, Clarke, Hopewell—J. Kirk, deals.
165. *This morning*, brig Duncan, Garrison, Dublin, 51—G. D. Robinson, 68 passengers.—The Duncan landed a number of her passengers at Marie Joseph (N. S.)

CLEARED,

Ship Edward Reid, Coppin, Londonderry, timber.
Brig William, Brown, Trinidad, via St. Andrews, fish.
Schr. Adelaide, M'Donough, Galway, deals.

Sailed this morning, ship Galatea, Anderson, for Richibucto. Brig Aurora, Forsyth, of this port, has arrived at Eastport, from Liverpool.—The Gambia, Fanike; St. Catharines, Squires; Woodman, Woodcombe; George, Thomas; and Timandra, Davis, all of this port, were to sail shortly after the Aurora.

Brig Mary-Ann, Everitt, of this port, was left at Antigua on the 12th July, to sail in a few days.

Schooner Ruth, Calhoun, and schr. Rainbow, Bishop, (cargoes Grindstones,) were driven on shore at the South Joggin, on the 27th July, during a violent gale from S. W.—The former very much damaged, the latter totally wrecked.

Missing Vessel.—The schr. Wellington, 95 tons, owned and sailed by Samuel Cowdell, and bound from Windsor to Eastport, left the former place on or about the 6th Dec. last, and was passed on the same evening by a vessel also bound from Windsor to Eastport. The master of the latter vessel was hailed by the master of the Wellington, and informed that his vessel was in a sinking condition, being deeply laden with plaster.—But it blowing a gale at the time, no assistance could be rendered the Wellington, and as she has not since been heard of, it is supposed she foundered that night.—Mr. Cowdell, the Master, has left a wife and two children in Cornwallis; there were two other men in the vessel, one of whom belonged to Digby, and has left a family, the other was an American.—[*Comm.*]

It is stated in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that on Sunday morning last, at early flood, a letter-bag, with a bottle of spirits of turpentine lashed to it, probably to buoy it, floated alongside of brig Rodney, lying at quarantine. In it were about 300 letters and papers much chafed, many directed Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; some Kingston (Jam.) papers of June 23.—The inference is that a British vessel from Jamaica for Halifax has been lost at sea.—*Boston Patriot.*

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."

BRITISH AMERICAN SOCIETY.

THE First Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY will be held at the Coffee House on Monday Evening next, the 15th inst. when OFFICE BEARERS for the ensuing year will be chosen.

By order of the President,
August 9. G. D. ROBINSON, *Sec'y.*

LOST,

ON Friday last, a Yellow CANARY BIRD, with a *Top-Knot.*—Whoever may find the same, and will leave it at the Observer Office, shall be entitled to a reward of *Ten Shillings.* Auguss 9.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has on hand:

SUPERIOR old PORT WINE, from 1 to 4 years in bottle; O. L. P. and East and West India MADEIRA; Pale and Brown SHERRY; TENERIFFE; BUCELLAS; CARRAVELLOS; Rich and Dry LISBON; CLARET; CHAMPAIGNE; SAUTERNE, &c.

Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Bronti, Sicilian, and Cape Madeira; Cognac BRANDY; Old RUM—(*Sir Simon Clark's brand*); Malt WHISKEY; Fine Pale GENEVA, &c.; Hibbert's London PORTER; English CHEESE; bags Wine and Beer CORKS; American Sperm CANDLES. W. H. STREET.

St. John, August 9.—2†

WRAPPING PAPER.

A SUPPLY of excellent *TEA PAPER*—Just received from the Chamcook Mills, for sale by
August 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
St. John, N. B. 6th August, 1831.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Friday the 26th instant, from Persons disposed to furnish the Royal Engineer Department at Saint John, Fredericton, and St. Andrews, with the undermentioned Articles, at such times and places, and in such quantities as may be required by the Commanding Royal Engineer in this Province, from this date until the 1st July next.—

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTICLES.	Prices stating to be stated per	Fredericton.	St. John.	St. Andrews.
Feet of Scantling, (running measure)	1000	1775	1000	
Feet of Scantling, (superficial measure)	do.		900	
Feet of three-inch Plank, (board measure)	do.	13,200	11,750	500
Feet of two-inch Do. Do.	do.	2,258	800	
Feet of one and a half-inch Do. Do.	do.	17,500	14,500	500
Feet of Baserls (merchantable)	do.	23,000	88,000	2000
Shingles, White Pine, (sixteen inches) best quality	do.	5	27	2000
Cedar Posts, (ten feet long, seven inches diameter)	each.	126	60	10
Do. Do. (nine feet long, six inches diameter)				
Oak Treenails	100	50	60	
Bricks	1000	6,700	6,500	1000
Loads of Building Stones	load.	30		
Hogsheads of Lime	hhd.	26	31	2
Barrels of Sand	bbl.	71	145	10

The rate sterling, must be stated opposite to each article.

Security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

Payment will be made by Draft on the Military Chest, by the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, in British silver, or should the amount exceed £100 sterling, it will be at the option of the Deputy Commissary General to pay in Bills of Exchange, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due to the contracting parties.——☞ Separate Tenders for each Post.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

CONSIDERABLE Inconvenience having been experienced from the irregular manner in which PENSIONERS of CHELSEA and KILMAINHIM 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.

PEW FOR SALE.

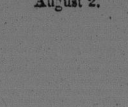
A LARGE Double PEW, Lined and Cushioned, in St. Andrew's Church, for sale.—Apply to JOHN M'MILLAN, *Prince Wm.-Street.*
August 2.

PILOT & NAVY BREAD.

Received by the Eliza, from Boston, and for sale very low for prompt payment:

BARRELS Pilot BREAD, } newly baked.
Ditto Navy ditto, }
August 2. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.



THE FINE NEW SHIP

CELIA,

H. REED, Master,

Will sail about 15th instant, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Please apply to the Master, or to GEORGE THOMSON.
St. John, August 2.

CORN MEAL.—A few bags fresh ground CORN MEAL, for sale by
August 2. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

AUCTION SALES.

On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold by the subscriber in front of his Auction Room:

A HANDSOME LONDON-BUILT GIG with HARNESS.
—ALSO—
50 Kegs TOBACCO—in lots.
August 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

E. SANDERSON,
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES of St. John, that she has commenced the Business of DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY, at her residence in Prince William-street, immediately opposite to that of his Honor the President, where she will be happy to receive the orders of those Ladies who may please to patronize her, and they may depend on having them executed in the best and most fashionable style. July 26.

MR. GIBB would most respectfully inform his Patrons and Friends, that the weak state of his health will prevent him from re-opening SCHOOL till the 2d Tuesday in August, at 9 A. M.
July 26, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being duly authorised to settle all concerns relative to the late Business of KEATOR & SANDS:—All persons therefore indebted either by Note of Hand or Book Account, are respectfully required to take notice that all Notes of Hand and Book Debts that remain unsettled on the 1st day of November next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. JAMES KEATOR.

P. S. Call at the Store of KEATOR & THORNE, St. John or Water-street—three doors from the corner of the South Market Wharf. 26th July.

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‡

TOBACCO, RICE, &c.

Per the Eliza, from Boston:—

75 KEGS TOBACCO; 10 Tierces RICE; 30 Boxes CHOCOLATE;
10 Pieces SATINETT;
10 Boxes Sperm CANDLES;
40 Dozen Corn BROOMS;
5 Cases Palm HATS—in 10 dozen cases, and some of them a superior quality;
12 Feather BEDS;
60 Iron Bound and Painted WATER PAILS;
36 Setts MEASURES; 10 Nests TUBS;
2 Casks SALERATUS, &c.
July 26.—3† J. & H. KINNEAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Have received by the late Arrivals from Liverpool:

A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

—They have also on hand—

A few hundred bushels superior OATS; a quantity of smoked HAMS, CHEEKS, &c.; Oat Meal; 50 bbls. fine FLOUR; Hopes; dried Apples; fresh Timothy Seed, and a great variety of other Articles, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for satisfactory payment.
KEATOR & THORNE.
St. John or Water-street, 3d Door from corner of South Market Wharf, 26th July.

OLD ROPE & CANVAS.

WANTED, for a *Paper Manufactory*, second hand ROPE and CANVAS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery.—Inquire at the Store of T. L. NICHOLSON, corner of Peters's-wharf and Ward-street. July 12.

CROWN GLASS.

By the SARAH ANN *from Liverpool:*

384 BOXES Assorted Crown GLASS—For Sales by
July 5.—6‡ J. & H. KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscribers:

50 BOXES LIVERPOOL SOAP.
PARKS & HEGAN.
July 5th, 1831. *St. John Street.*

The Subscriber offers for Sale:

10 HHDS. and Pipes Superior Hollands GIN; 50 Bbls. Irish PORK:
Just received per ship Galatea, from L'Derry.
August 2. JAMES T. HANFORD.

PORPOISE OIL, RUM, &c.

10 PUNS. high proof Jamaica Spirits;
120 Dozen Threads—assorted;
Barrels Porpoise OIL.
August 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

HHDS. and Quarter Casks Madeira WINE;
Hhds. Sicily Ditto;
Pipes and Hhds. PORT WINE.
—Also, Received—
33 Kegs TOBACCO;
200 Kitts Soused and Spiced SALMON;
For Sale at very low rates for approved payments.
July 19. MACKAY & MOORE.

BARBADOES SUGAR.

Now landing ex sloop Shelburne:

17 HHDS. } Superior Barbadoes
10 Tierces } SUGAR.—*For sale by*
July 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

The Subscriber has just Received,

1 PUN. Superior Malt SCOTCH WHISKEY,
200 Pair Men's SHOES;
12 Cwt. OATMEAL,
Boxes (Liverpool) Mould CANDLES—
Corks, Hams, Cheese, [6'
4 Dozen Excellent SCYTHES, &c.
—ON HAND—
A General Assortment of Prime GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
Also,—Made Ash and Spruce OARS.
WILLIAM M'RAE.
June 21. *St. John Street.*

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the Public that they have entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on Business in this City, as

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,

under the Firm of *FOULIS, ROSS, & HOGG*, and hope that their endeavours to obtain public patronage will meet with such support from this community as their successful efforts may deserve.—They intend to Manufacture at their Establishment, (*"The Saint John Foundry,"*) foot of Duke-street, STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of MACHINERY, to furnish CASTINGS in Iron or Brass, of all descriptions, to execute all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK, for Shipping, &c. with neatness and dispatch, to keep on Sale an Extensive Assortment of Cooking and