the heifer was left in the field; he made his appearance on Saturday 19th, and was so intent on the inviting flesh that the men who watched him, came upon him before he was aware, and ran a bayonet into his throat; he twisted the bayonet as if it had been a rush, but not before it had given him his death thrust.

From the Montreal Courant.

Negotiations have been again commenced between His Majesty's Ministers and the Government of the United States, for re-opening the commerce between the British West India Islands and the ports of the Union.

Mr. Gallatin, in one of his recent letters to His Majesty's Government, speaks as follows:—

"It is therefore presumed to be the wish of both parties, that an interdict, which has been the result of fortuitous circumstances, may, if practicable, be removed.

"Under that impression, the President of the United States is willing to recommend to Congress, at its next Session, 1st, to open again the ports of the United States to British vessels coming from the British Colonies; allowing the entry into the said ports, of British vessels, laden with such British produce or produce of the British Colonies, as American vessels can lawfully import, without paying any alien or discriminating duties, and of paying only of the same and no higher duties or charges of any kind, on either vessels or cargoes, than are, under the same circumstances, payable by American vessels or cargoes; 2dly, to abolish the restriction contained in the Act of Congress, of March, 1823, which confines the trade to a direct intercourse between the British Colonies and the United States.

"The effect of this measure, will be to leave Great-Britain in the exclusive possession of the circuitous trade between the United Kingdom and the United States, through the British Colonies. All the provisions in former Acts of the American government, which had been deemed objectionable by that of His Majesty, will thereby be repealed. The condition contemplated by the Act of Parliament, as it is now understood, will be fulfilled. Every object which had hitherto prevented an arrangement, would, if this were still a subject of negociation, be removed."

From the Barbadoes Globe.

We have received regular files of Jamaica papers, by His Majesty's ship Barham, in one of which it is stated on the authority of a mercantile letter from New-York, "that the intercourse between America, and these colonies would speedily be renewed." We agree with the editor of the Courant, "that it is a matter of very little consequence to Jamaica, (or indeed to either of the West India Islands or Colonies, since they all receive their supplies of Lumber, Provisions, &c., from the British Provinces in America, without experiencing any inconvenience from the change,) whether it is renewed or not;" but for our part, we would wish to see a mutual good understanding established between Great Britain and the United States, for it reflects discredit on either country to suffer national prejudices to operate against a fair adjustment of questions arising out of their foreign relations. The Americans begin to feel the manifest injury which their commercial interest has sustained, from the unsuccessful termination of Mr. Gallatin's negotiations with Mr. Canning; and they no doubt now see the imprudence of an overreaching policy, by which they attempted to obtain an overreaching treaty," and in which they were only frustrated by the integrity, firmness, and discretion of that British Statesman, whose memory is cherished by his country with the highest veneration, and whose superior qualifications placed him whilst living, as foremost in the rank of Foreign Secretaries. To his ability and zeal therefore, must the failure of the American scheme be attributed; for we must do Mr. Gallatin the justice to say, that judging from the correspondence between the two Ministers which has been published nothing was wanting on his part to accomplish the designs of his Government. If the United States are again permitted to trade with these colonies, we trust that it will be on the principles laid down by Mr. Canning, and not on the former basis, by which they enjoyed all the benefit, whilst the commerce of British North America, and the British shipping interest generally suffered considerably—though our Yankee neighbours did not seem to think that the advantages were on their side, as they claimed still further privileges; but they then in grasping after the shadow, lost the substance,—and perhaps they will profit by the lesson. However if they are in reality desirous of renewing the intercourse, they must have relinquished that "unyielding pertinacity" with which they adhered to their position in the last negotiations on the subject.

LITERARY.

To the Editors of the Weekly Observer.

GENTLEMEN—It was with feelings of no ordinary interest that I read in your last number the following little paragraph, "In the Liverpool Courier of the 18th, we notice the death at Edinburgh, of the learned DUGALD STEWART, in the 76th year of his age."—He was indeed *learned*, in the fullest, most correct, and most valuable sense of the expression. His name has been long emblazoned in the temple of fame; and one of the most prominent niches in that temple will be assigned him, now that he is numbered with the great and mighty spirits of those who have departed after illuminating the age and imparting new lustre to the country which gave them birth. Wherever profound erudition, enlightened science, and sound philosophy, have true friends and real admirers, the name of DUGALD STEWART is known, and in his case, to be known and to be venerated were indeed convertible terms. He was the son of the Rev. MATTHEW STEWART, who after enjoying a Country Living in the Church of Scotland, and exhibiting the clerical character in much simplicity and purity, accepted of the Mathematical Chair in the University of Edinburgh, in which new station he found pursuits more congenial with the natural dispositions and tendencies of his mind. In the department of the pure Mathematics, he was quite an enthusiast, and many eccentricities marked his character during the progress of his clerical life, which are all to be traced to that devotedness of mind to his favourite science which produced an almost total oblivion of every other object, and, as in many similar cases, was accompanied with an absence of mind which gave to his conduct on certain occasions an appearance of childish imbecility. Perhaps no man ever ascended a Professorial Chair at so early a period of life as the subject of this little memoir, for he was quite a stripling when he was appointed by the Town Council of Edinburgh, Assistant and Successor to his respected Father. But young as he was he was soon destined to occupy a sphere far better fitted for the display of his peculiar talents, much more suited to his habits and views, and in every respect more adequate as the reward of his youthful ambition. I refer to his translation to the Moral Philosophy Chair, vacated by the resignation of Dr. ADAM FERGUSON, the distinguished author of the History of the Roman Republic, an Essay on Civil Society, &c. &c. From the commencement of his career on his new and more spacious field of literary enterprize, he proved himself worthy of the elevation to which he had been advanced, and his "Outlines of Moral Philosophy," which he published as a text book for his own Students, soon found a circulation far more extensive than their author could ever have anticipated. He gave Lectures on Political Economy, which were attended by persons of all ages and degrees, but unfortunately his labours in that interesting and useful branch of study have been lost to the world, except in so far as some portion of their spirit may have been embodied in the writings of others who received the benefit of his oral instructions. His Lives of Principal Robertson and Dr. Reid, may be ranked among the best specimens of Biography which the English language has furnished, and while the one gives a most full and correct account of those ecclesiastical affairs in which the Rev. Principal took so distinguished a lead, as well as of the genius of the Ecclesiastical Constitution of Scotland itself, the other affords distinct and luminous views of the principles of that philosophy which as the ardent admirer and genuine disciple of Dr. Reid, Mr. Stewart laboured so successfully to establish and to extend. But his volumes on "the Philosophy of the Human Mind," his "Philosophical Essays," and his "Dissertation," which forms so important a part of the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, are the works by which his reputation as a philosopher will be chiefly estimated, and it will be allowed by all competent judges that they have reared a monument to his memory *perennius ære*. He united qualities which have seldom been found in combination, a lively imagination and profound skill in the abstruse and exact sciences—beauty of language and depth of philosophic reasoning. He was the first who taught the philosophy of mind, through the medium of a language rich in all the attractions of genuine rhetorical embellishment, and the path of philosophic study, which to the youthful mind is naturally gloomy and repulsive, he enlivened and beautified by the glow of his eloquence. Those who had the good fortune to listen to the poetical quotations with which his Lectures were fraught, cannot fail at this moment to recal the touching cadences with which they were pronounced, and so much was there of true oratory in the whole of his *ex cathedra* addresses, that any impartial witness of them could not fail to confess that the lightning of his eye and the thunder of his voice were alike irresistible.

The writer of this article dare not trust himself as to *dates*, being aided in the attempt he now makes solely by his own personal recollections. But he can safely affirm, that after devoting the prime and vigour of his days to the fulfilment of his important Professorial engagements, with much honour to himself, and usefulness to the University, Mr. Stewart about 17 years ago resolved to withdraw from public life, having fixed his eye on a young man of great promise, to whom he might safely entrust the discharge of his official duties, and on whom the highest eulogium that could be pronounced, was this, that he was worthy to fill the Chair which had been so ably occupied, I refer to THOMAS BROWN, Esq. M. D. He had distinguished himself in the very outset of life, by an able work in the shape of an examination or critique of Dr. Darwin's *Zoonomia*. He proved himself also a most profound metaphysician, in a publication entitled "An Inquiry into the Relation between Cause and Effect," which was called forth by circumstances of a local and temporary nature. A certain party in the Church had opposed the election of Professor John Leslie to the Mathematical Chair, at that time vacant by the translation of Professor Playfair to the Natural Philosophy Class, and the ground of their opposition was a certain note in his celebrated *Essay on Heat*, in which he seemed to give countenance to Hume's views on the subject of *Causation* or *necessary sequence*. He himself, in a letter to the Professor of Divinity, protested his innocence of all such intentions as were imputed to him, and with that declaration a large proportion of the Clergy were satisfied. However, the matter came before the General Assembly of the Church, and gave rise to a most animated and learned debate, which was afterwards published. Mr. Stewart, who being an Elder of the Church, was frequently returned as the Representative of the University to the Supreme Ecclesiastical Court, took a share in the discussion to which Mr. Leslie's *note* had given rise, and the decision, in which it was generally allowed, that sound religion as well as sound learning equally triumphed, was in favour of the illustrious nominee. If any thing had been wanting to recommend his protégé, Dr. Brown, to the highest regards of Mr. Stewart, that want was fully supplied by the appearance of the work above mentioned, which not only displayed the greatest skill in metaphysics, but was particularly well timed, and fully met the views of the Professor, who felt and manifested a more than ordinary keenness on the subject to which it owed its origin. The result was, that Dr. Brown was eventually appointed, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Stewart, to the Moral Philosophy Chair, from which Mr. S. withdrew, under a pledge from the Patrons, which was fully redeemed, that he should be re-elected with the honorable designation of *Emeritus* Professor. In *politics*, Mr. Stewart was a stanch *Whig*, and to that circumstance alone must be imputed his not sharing so liberally as might have been expected in that munificence which is too often dispensed according to private interest, rather than sterling merit. He was fortunate enough, however, to secure the *Editorship* of the Edinburgh Gazette, which is a sinecure, yielding perhaps £400 per annum; and during the life time of Dr. Brown, he retained certain emoluments from his Professorship. These, together with his property of *Catrine*, in Ayrshire, and other sources of income of a more private description, rendered his circumstances in the evening of his days easy and comfortable, if not so affluent as his vast services to the literary interests and honours of his country had justly earned and fairly entitled him to expect. It does not fall within the province of this hurried sketch to notice the short but brilliant career of THOMAS BROWN, nor the points in his "philosophy of mind," which are at variance with the principles maintained by his great masters Reid and Stewart. Suffice it to say, that Brown had decided advantages in *coming after* two such great men, and if some of their opinions, particularly on such a dark subject as that of *consciousness*, may have been left open to the attacks of his acute metaphysical powers, much diffidence became one who was so much their junior, and who was unquestionably indebted to them for the platform on which he raised at once his new system of philosophy, and his high reputation in the world of letters. The philosophical works of Stewart and Brown, now form the great standard books in the departments more peculiarly *intellectual* and *moral*, in the Universities of Europe and America.

On his ceasing to be a public functionary, Mr. Stewart retired to the distance of 19 miles west from the metropolis, on the banks of the Frith of Forth, in the County of Linlithgow. There he had for his residence during the remainder of his days, the house or rather palace of Kinneil, one of the seats of the Duke of Hamilton, which his Grace kindly granted him *rent free*. In this noble, I had almost said SUBLIME retreat, while he enjoyed a real literary retirement, he was not secluded from the little innocent enjoyments which sweeten human life, nor a stranger to the endearments of social intercourse. He had many visitors, and these generally of the most exalted rank, or the highest literary eminence. Indeed, no man of any name in the annals of science or literature, from any part of the world, ever visited Great-Britain without securing for himself an introduction to Dugald Stewart. The writer of this little memoir, having been one of his pupils, having resided for some time in his immediate vicinage, and having been honoured with his friendship, can bear testimony to the fascinations of his manner and address, and can speak of the celebrity of some of his visitors, whom he has had the pleasure of meeting at his social board, but at present would mention only one, the closing scene of whose mortal existence has lately been described in several of our prints, namely, Henry Salt, the distinguished Abyssinian traveller, who came to Kinneil, direct from Kinnaird, the seat of Bruce, the great traveller to discover the sources of the Nile, to whose Library, by some accident, he had made an unsuccessful attempt to gain admittance.

It might be thought a defect were no notice taken of the *religious* character and views of Professor Stewart, especially as these were at one time called in question. Indeed, he was supposed to belong to the school of *free thinkers*. To rebut this charge, it might be sufficient to state, that he was the bosom-friend of the late Rev. Sir Henry Moncrief Wellwood, Bart. D. D. one of the leaders of orthodox Scottish Churchmen, and that although he resided fully a mile from his Parish Church, he was regular in his attendance once every Sunday, when his health permitted. But he went much further than this. He most religiously attended on the Holy Communion. When he was able, he even appeared at the different services which, according to the usages of Scotland, precede and accompany that solemn rite. And when the decay of nature became manifest in the tottering of his failing limbs, and he required to be supported from his carriage to the sacramental table, he persevered in making the same "good confession" before the world. In the spirit of that charity which "hopeth" and "believeth all things," it becomes us to regard these his professions as sincere, and to admit his claim to be ranked among the number of those to whom the epithet *Christian* can safely be applied.

As to the circumstances of his death, we are left as yet without information. He had a slight paralytic affection several years ago, which partially affected his speech, and most probably a repetition of the stroke was the means of terminating his valuable life. He has left an amiable lady, and no less amiable daughter, to lament his death. His only surviving son is Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart of the British Army.

The preceding very ephemeral production, altogether unworthy of its subject, will, it is hoped, be taken in good part, as a well meant, though humble tribute of respect to the memory of a truly great man, from one who feels no small pride and satisfaction in being able to subscribe himself

ONE OF HIS STUDENTS.

St. John, N. B. 18th August, 1828.

THE OBSERVER.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1828.

SINCE last week, we have received no news on the correctness of which any reliance can be placed. We refer, of course, to intelligence of a *political* and *foreign* character, for there are various articles of domestic information in late papers which are by no means devoid of interest. We always feel delighted to witness efforts making for the spread of education, sound learning, and pure religion, throughout the Empire. It was, therefore, with feelings of high satisfaction that we lately perused the accounts given in the English papers, of the very decisive measures at present adopting for the establishment of a *second* LONDON UNIVERSITY, to be under the control of the Church of England. The Metropolitan Seminary, projected by THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. which has already been almost fully organized, and which promises to be as richly endowed, and as efficient as its most sanguine friends could have anticipated, is on a most *liberal* basis,—no creeds, no confessions, no tests of any description are recognised, or imposed. In this view it is quite anomalous in Great-Britain, for even in cases in which *Students* are exempted from all subscription to articles, the Professors are required to declare in writing their adherence to the National faith. In this way, they give a pledge or guarantee that in their conduct as teachers of youth, the claims of religion will not be altogether overlooked. Nay, in most of our Universities, there are seats appropriated in certain Churches or Chapels connected with the Establishment, for the use of the Professors and the Students, and thus the former, even on Sundays, exercise a spirit of vigilance over the youth consigned to their care. There is thus, as there ought ever to be, a close connection between literature and religion. We were not surprised, therefore, to find that rank and wealth and influence should have stept forward to remedy the defect under which the London University labours, by a most powerful effort to establish another University in the same great metropolis, on similar principles (though we believe not quite so exclusive) with the two existing Universities of England. *Opposition* is generally productive of some advantages. It is more than probable, that had not the one Seminary been actually carried into operation, and thus the practicability and success of the experiment been fully realised, no stir would have been made on the present occasion to organize a rival establishment; and thus, in consequence of having obtained *one* good thing, we are likely to get *another*, so that it may be fairly presumed that the tastes of all will be eventually gratified.

Our sister Province of Nova-Scotia, affords a confirmation of the same general principles, with this difference, that while the first London University was *too liberal*, and therefore called for a counteraction of its *laxity*, the Windsor College was alleged by a large proportion of the population of the Province to be *too exclusive*, and therefore stood in need of a corrective of its *illiberality*. To this spirit of dissatisfaction with the only existing Seminary holding the rank of a College with a Charter from the Crown, is to be traced the erection of an Academy at Pictou, which has lately been the fruitful source of much angry disputation, but which is likely to be put on a footing of more general utility as an Elementary School than it has hitherto been. A *humble* Academy, however, was not found to be *all* that was necessary as a rival to the College of Windsor. Hence arose a most substantial and commodious building in Halifax, called the *Dalhousie College*, which, it is understood, will soon be opened for the reception of Students. We observed it stated some time ago that the offer of the Principalship had been made to a very distinguished scholar, Dr. MEARES, Rector of Ayr Academy, and we have reason to believe that steps are taking to procure the necessary teachers for the different departments. We are quite in the dark as to the sources of revenue by which the establishment is to be maintained, and all we know of the *principles* of the foundation is, that the University of Edinburgh is the model according to which the whole is to be organized.

His Majesty's Ship Challenger, Capt. FITZCLARENCE, has arrived at Halifax, from Portsmouth.—Sir JAMES KEMPT is to proceed in this vessel to Quebec; from whence, she will convey the Earl and Countess of DALHOUSIE to England.

Brig Sarah G.—Capt. Crowell, of Schooner Eliza Jane, from Philadelphia, arrived here on Sunday, gives the following statement:—On Tuesday last, off Falmouth, spoke schooner Bethlehem, Baker, from Philadelphia, for Boston, and was informed by Capt. Baker, that his Mate had been on shore at Holmes' Hole, that morning, where he saw some of the passengers of the brig Sarah G. from New-York for Saint John, who informed that the brig had gone ashore on the Island called *No Man's Land*, distant about ten miles to the southward of Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, on Friday or Saturday night previous, in a thick fog—that the passengers and crew with their baggage had been saved; but the vessel, with the greater part of the cargo, it was feared, would be lost.—The above, in connection with the following paragraph from the Boston Patriot, of the 13th inst. leaves no doubt of the truth of the account:—

"Captain Hallett from Baltimore, saw on Saturday morning, an hermaphrodite brig, painted black with a white streak, sunk on S. W. part of No mans Land, and people unbending her sails, &c. [Capt. Lewis, from New-York, was in co. with brig Sarah G. from do. for St. John, night before, and supposes the above to be the same."

Capt. Crowell has run a Packet between this Port and New-York for upwards of ten years past, and this is the first accident that has happened to a vessel commanded by him.—By his perseverance and punctuality to business, and attention to his passengers, he has established a good character, and gained the confidence and good will of the people of this place.—We are sorry to learn that a number of our Merchants had large consignments on board, the principal part of which was not insured.—It has been a general custom not to insure goods coming with Capt. Crowell, during the summer months in particular; on account of his great ability and carefulness as a Pilot.—We hope he may soon be in the trade again, with a new vessel.

On Monday, the body of a man, unknown, was drifted on-shore on Sand Cove, about three miles to the westward of this harbour. Yesterday a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the Body. Verdict,—*Found drowned, but how or by what means he became drowned, no evidence thereof appears before the Jurors.* It has since been identified to be the body of ABRAHAM MABEE, one of the Pilots of this Port, who was drowned by the upsetting of a pilot's gig on the 23d May last.—His remains were brought to town for interment in the burying-ground.—*City Gazette of Wednesday.*

On the 16th inst. a Coroner's Inquest was held at Mispeck, in the Parish of Portland, on view of the Body of *Mary Ann Whittington*, a child two years of age. Verdict—*Drowned, by accidentally falling into a well.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday afternoon, *Francis Gabby*, an apprentice of Patrick Shales, fell from Mr. Hatfield's wharf, while in the act of drawing a bucket of water. He sunk almost immediately, and remained under water for about *ten minutes*; when he was brought up by a boat hook, apparently destitute of animation:—He was restored to life, however, in about an hour afterwards, and was carried home. We understand he is now doing well.—*Courier.*

Saint Andrews, August 18.—The Circuit Court which commenced its sittings here on Tuesday last, is still in session, and we understand is not likely to be prorogued for two or three days yet.—*Herald.*

The Season.—The weather during the late fortnight has been much in character with the previous month, attended with heavy and frequent showers, and an unusual portion of fog. The Hay-harvest has, consequently, been tedious and expensive, and the Crops, which except on low wet lands, were very good, have been badly housed.—*Ib.*

DIED,

Yesterday morning, in the 27th year of his age, Mr. *Kenneth Alexander Hawes*, a native of Halifax, N. S.—Funeral to take place To-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. John Hawes, Portland—where friends and acquaintance are requested to attend.

At Saint Andrews, on Tuesday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. *Thomas Henderson*, formerly a Lieutenant in the Loyal American Regiment, aged 77. Mr. H. was placed on Half-Pay in the year 1703: he came to this Province with the Refugees, and has left an upright and honourable character, and his acts of charity will not be soon forgotten.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

Wednesday, ship Lord Byron, Robertson, Liverpool, 49 days—James Hendricks, ballast.
Brig Tantivy, Bell, New-York, 4—Hanford & Raymond, ballast.
Gratitude, Campbell, Belfast, 62—John R. Partelow, ballast.
Thursday, brig Wanderer, Adams, New-York, 5—W. & T. Leavitt, flour, corn, &c.
James Lawes, Hughson, Cork, 46—J. Hughson, goods and passengers.
Friday, new brig Emerald, M'Lean, St. Martins—John Ward & Sons, ballast.
Schr. Sarah-Ann, Longmire, Kingston, (Jam.) via Rum Key, 11—B. Tilton, salt.
William, Tobin, Halifax, via Digby, 4—E. Barlow & Sons, tea, sugar, &c.
Sloop Favorite, Stanwood, Elizabeth City, (N. C.) 14, Hanford & Raymond, staves.
Saturday, ship Cadmus, Siney, Sligo, 63—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.
Sunday, brig Alexis, Leckie, Kinsale, 54—to order, coals and passengers.
Hibernia, Dunbar, Cork, 66—P. Besnard, merchandise and passengers.
John & Mary, Robson, Sunderland, 72—R. Rankin & Co. coals.
Schooner Eliza-Jane, Crowell, Philadelphia, 9—I. & J. G. Woodward, flour, corn, &c.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

July 14—Ship Lord Byron, Robertson, Scotland.
Brig Highlander, Elliot, Ireland.
18—Ship Cadmus, Siney, Ireland.
Brig William, Brown, Barbados.
Wanderer, Adams, N. York.

CLEARED.

Ship Roger Stewart, Ker, Greenock, timber.
Brig Integrity, Johnston, St. Christopher, lumber, &c.
Carleton, Bennett, Demerara, do.

Spoken, (by brig Gratitude, at this port,) in lat. 43, 40, N. lon. 57, w. brig Dorcas Savage, from St. Andrews to Belfast, out 10 days—all well.

Spoken, on the 7th inst. lat. 42, 50, lon. 76, 40, ship Ann, Smith, 9 days from this port, for Liverpool.

Spoken, 3d inst. lat. 45, 25, lon. 61, 44, brig Four Sons, from Copenhagen for Halifax.

Ship William Donald, from Liverpool, with passengers, has arrived at Philadelphia.

LIGHT HOUSE.—The Light House on Baker's Island, near Mt. Desert, on the coast of Maine, is now finished and will be lit up on Thursday night, the 31st July, instant.

ISAAC ILSLEY,
Superintendent of Light Houses in Maine
Custom-House, Portland, July 30, 1828.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY, AT 11 o'CLOCK,
The Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room:

ONE 1¼ CHAIN CABLE; One 1⅛ do. do.; One 14 cwt. Chain Anchor;
Kegs White Lead; Jars Paint Oil;
Kegs Yellow and Black Paint;
Bags Iron Spikes; 1 bale Cotton Wick;
1 Case Fig Blue; 2 casks Glauber Salts;
Casks Glassware;
Pieces bleached and unbleached Cotton;
Pipes and Qr. Casks Fayal Madeira Wine;
and 50 bushels Oats.

Aug. 19. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

On FRIDAY the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at the residence of R. E. ARMSTRONG, Esquire—
ALL HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PLATE, &c. &c.
August 19. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

House and Lot for Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Room:

THAT three-story HOUSE, at the south-eastern corner of Queen's-square, the property of Mr. JAMES STEPHENSON, and formerly occupied by him as a Dwelling House and Grocery Store, together with the Lease of the Lot on which it stands, of which thirteen years are unexpired.—Also, a large Barn and Out-Houses thereon.

☞ The terms will be, a deposit of ten per cent. at the time of sale; a further sum, making up one third of the purchase money, on delivery of the lease; one third in six, and the remainder in twelve months, with approved security.—A sale will positively take place as above, if not previously disposed of by private contract, for which, or any further particulars please apply to
August 12. KERR & RATCAFORD.

FOR NEW-YORK.
The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened American Packet Brig
WANDERER,
(One of the line of Packets,)
RICHARD ADAMS, Master;
WILL sail for the above Port on THURSDAY next the 21st inst. For Freight or Passage, having excellent furnished accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of
W. & T. LEAVITT,
19*th August*, 1828. *North Market Wharf.*

BLANKS
Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MR. RIDDLE'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, August 19th, will be performed, COLMAN'S *Admired Comedy of*
JOHN BULL;
Or, *The Englishman's Fireside.*

COMIC SONG by Mr. HERBEBT.

To conclude with the much admired and laughable Farce of
THE MOGUL TALE;
Or, *The Cobbler's descent in a Balloon.*

For the Benefit of Mr. HOPLEY, *the Proprietor, on Wednesday Evening.*

Miss RIDDLE'S Benefit, on Friday Evening.

CHEAP CORNER!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Business from the South Market Wharf, to *Cheap Corner*, in Princess-street, lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE BRAGG, where he intends to keep on hand a constant and regular supply of the first quality of GROCERIES, particularly such articles as will be needed for present consumption in Families, which will be disposed of at very low rates for prompt pay. He trusts by assiduity and attention to the business, to merit public patronage, and be found a convenience to the neighbourhood in which he resides.

GEORGE A. GARRISON.
12*th August*, 1828.

COTTAGE TO BE LET.

THE whole or part of the COTTAGE, at the upper end of Duke-street, recently finished by the subscriber, is now offered to a respectable tenant, at a very low rent.

The premises comprise an extensive and well-fenced Garden, frost-proof Cellars, a constant supply of excellent Water, both within and without doors; Eleven Rooms, one whereof fronting eastward is 30 feet long, and may be used (as intended) for a Store or otherwise—and other conveniences. ☞ A part might be furnished, if required.—Apply to
August 12.—3§ G. BRAGG.

WILL BE PUT TO PRESS,
As soon as a sufficient number of SUBSCRIBERS *can be procured, to defray the expence of Publication,*
(PRICE NOT TO EXCEED *ONE DOLLAR*,)
FORMS OF PRAYER,
Adapted for Social Worship, Sunday Schools, Family Religion, and Seasons of Affliction and Death.
BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D.
The work will be in 12mo. long primer, good paper, and consist of at least 200 pages.

☞ Copies of the Prospectus have been left at the Stores of Messrs. M'KENZIE & TISDALE, Market-square; Mr. GEORGE THOMSON, and Mr. SAMUEL STEPHEN, St. John-street; Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, North Market Wharf; and Mr. JOHN M'MILLAN, Bookseller, Prince William-street. *August* 5.

ARMY FORAGE CONTRACT.
Assistant Commissary General's Office,
St. John, 9th August, 1828.

PERSONS desirous of Contracting to supply His Majesty's Troops with FORAGE at the undermentioned places, for one year, commencing on the 25th October next, are hereby informed that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office on or before the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

The number of Rations required daily, will be about Ten at Saint John, and Fifteen at Fredericton; liable, however, to some variation during the summer months, when some of the parties entitled to Forage, change their residence from Frederictan to this place.

The Ration of Forage to consist of
10 *Pounds of OATS*,
14 *Pounds of HAY, and* } *Per diem.*
6 *Pounds of STRAW*,

The Oats to be of a sweet and wholesome quality, and not to weigh less than 32 lb. per bushel.

The Hay to be Upland, sweet and good, either Timothy, Clover, or a mixture of both, and to have been cut at least three months previous to delivery.

The Straw to be either Wheaten, Oaten, or Barley, and of a dry and proper quality.

The Contractor will issue the Forage on orders from the Commissariat, to the Staff Departments and Regiment every week, (if required,) at his depot in the Town of the respective places.

It will be expected that the Contractor shall have in his possession at all times, at least two months supply, and that his Magazine will be open for inspection of the Commissariat, whenever it may be thought proper to visit it.

The Tenders to express the rate in sterling per Ration, and to be made up separately for each place, stated above, accompanied by a letter from two persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the sum which will be made known on application at this Office, as well as all other particulars which may be considered necessary to the persons tendering for these supplies.

Payment will be made every two months, on regular Vouchers, (forms of which can be obtained at this Office,) in Bills of Exchange, upon their Lordships of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100, for every £101: 10, due upon the Contract, or in Cash, at the option of the Commissariat.

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO.
Have received per late Arrivals:—
50 BBLS. Very Superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use;
50 Ditto ditto RYE ditto;
20 Ditto ditto NAVY BREAD.
—IN STORE—
3000 BUSHELS fine Turks Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Puncheons fine flavored St. Vincent RUM; Sugar; Coffee; Rice, by the barrel; Smoked Salmon, by the box; Smoked and Pickled Herrings, of superior quality; Pitch and Tar.—With a general assortment of
Clothing, Groceries & Liquors,
All of which they will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved Credit, at their Store in St. John-street, nearly abreast of Peters' wharf.
St. John, July 29.