

A Bill for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements.

A Bill for amending the Law of Evidence in certain cases. Leave granted.

On motion of Mr. Humbert—Resolved, that a Committee of five members be appointed to take into consideration the prayer of the Petition of Stephen Humbert, complaining of an undue return of Robert Parker, Esquire, and to examine into evidence which may be brought before it by the parties; and that the Committee report their proceedings to this House; and further Resolved, that said Committee do attend to that business on Monday the 22d instant.

And upon the question for passing the said Resolution the House divided—Yeas, 17—Nays, 3.

Ordered, That Mr. Weidion, Mr. Crane, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Harrison, be the Committee to take into consideration the said Petition.

Tuesday, December 16.

Ordered, that Mr. Rankin be added to the Committee for taking into consideration all matters relating to the Commerce of this Province.

On the second time, the following Bills:—

A Bill further to amend the several Acts providing for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the City and County of Saint John.

A Bill for amending the Law of Evidence in certain cases.

And a Bill to prevent a failure of Justice by reason of variances between Records and writings produced in evidence in support thereof.

On motion of Mr. Weidion—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to restrain Hawkers and Pedlars, within the Province, from selling without Licence.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee, reported, that they had gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, and made progress therein, and that he was directed to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, that the report be accepted.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Plans and Reports, and other Documents, relative to a projected Canal to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Ordered, that the several Documents lie on the table, for the information of the House.

On motion of Mr. Weidion—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to continue an Act, intitled "An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the regulation of Seamen, and to make more effectual provision for that purpose."

Mr. Hayward, from the Committee, reported, that they had gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, and agreed to the same.

Ordered, that the report be accepted and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Parker—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for the early trial and discharge of persons committing criminal offences in the City and County of Saint John, under the degree of Grand Larceny.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee, reported, that having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, they had agreed to the same with amendments, under the title of a Bill to repeal an Act, intitled "An Act for the speedy punishment and release of such Persons as shall commit criminal offences under the degree of Grand Larceny."

Ordered, that the report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Parker—Resolved, that a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before the House, a list of persons who have received Licences as Auctioneers in the several Counties of the Province, since his first erection.

Ordered, that Mr. Parker, Mr. Miles, and Mr. Dove, be a Committee to present the said Address to His Excellency.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the improvement of Agriculture, reported that they had attended to that duty, and submitted the following, which he read:

"That they recommend a continuance of the Bounties for Grain raised on new land, and for Oat Mills."

"That they also be pleased to express their decided opinion that the moorland, usually called Bye Road Appropriations, have a direct tendency to encourage Agricultural improvements, these being generally expended in opening and improving Roads of Communication to new Settlements, thereby enabling the industrious Settler to participate in the benefits of the expenditure, stimulating him to improve the Road in which he is more particularly interested, and furnishing him with the means of purchasing, from the more improved districts, such necessities as he may be unable to raise from his land in the early state of its cultivation."

"Your Committee, therefore, being fully of the opinion, that the appropriation of Public Monies for opening and improving of Roads to new Settlements, has a beneficial operation on the Agricultural interests of the Country, beg leave to recommend such a continuance of the sums usually voted for that purpose, as the state of the public funds will allow."

The report being handed in to the Clerk's table, was there again read, and referred to be accepted.

Mr. Barlow moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to continue an Act, intitled "An Act more effectually to provide for the support of a Nightly Watch in the City of Saint John." Leave granted.

And the said Bill being brought in, was read a first and second time.

Mr. Chandler gave notice, that on Thursday next he should submit certain Resolutions to the House upon the subject of the system now in force for the disposal of Crown Lands in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Chandler—Resolved, that a Committee of five members be appointed to take into consideration the prayer of the Petition of Joseph N. Clarke Esquire, complaining of an undue return of Patrick Clinch, Esquire, to serve in General Assembly, and to examine into evidence which may be adduced on either side, touching said Petition, and report their proceedings to the House; and that they attend to this duty on the 30th December, instant.

And upon the question the House divided—Yeas, 15, Nays, 2.

Ordered, that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Ketchum, and Mr. Palmer, be the Committee to take into consideration the said Petition.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

Messrs. EDITORS—I have long been of opinion, that nothing is better calculated to sharpen the intellect than just criticism. It is a light which dissipates the darkness that obscured the ideas of the writer whose composition is criticised; and hence, when it has respect to and when it is favourable to the advancement of truth, it is in fact a service to the public.

Under these impressions, I purpose taking a little notice of a writer in the last Courier, who writes upon "the force of habit"; and as his Essay is too long to be criticised at length in a public journal, I shall, for the information of several young men in this city, who are engaged in literary pursuits, give a formal analysis of his first sentence, and then make such further observations upon the Essay, as his more general errors may suggest. He begins thus: "In all my observations upon the attainments and actions of men, in every varied department of life, it appears to me, that no constitutional or natural principle operates so powerfully upon their minds, or exercises such influence over the actions of their lives, whether good or evil, as the habits which they may have acquired in youth—they strengthen in manhood, and invariably prove the base or blessing of ripening years."

It is a principal rule of composition, that the writer should begin with a simple, distinct proposition. This sentence, however, is not very remarkable for distinctness, and by no means for simplicity. It is crowded with ideas, but with words, to the manifest disadvantage of the reader, who is unable to gather any precise idea from the sentence. The proposition upon, in the first part of the sentence, sounds rather awkward. If the writer had meant observations previously written or spoken upon the attainments and actions of men, the construction would then be correct; but by his observations, he means his acts of observing or viewing, in which sense the proposition upon becomes plainly improper, and I think can no where be found so used in correct writers. In every varied department of life, in every department of life which is varied. But this is nonsense. Therefore either the word varied, or varied, ought to

have been left out; and it were sufficient to have said, in the various departments of life, or simply, in every department of life. "It appears to me,"—The present tense of the verb seems to be improper, as it stands here connected. The construction is, in my former observations, it now appears to me; which surely is a confounding of times. I have remarked, is the phrase which the writer ought to have used. "That no constitutional or natural principle operates so powerfully upon their minds,"—What the writer means here by constitutional, is surely mistaken, and therefore the word constitutional, is useless. "Or exercises such influence over the actions of their lives,"—Very little is added to the sense by this whole member; and as the period was already crowded, with circumstances, it might perhaps have been omitted with advantage; but in this as it may, it were certainly enough to have said simply their actions. But the writer seems resolved upon writing a long Essay, without the trouble of searching for ideas, and this kind of diffuse style answers his purpose best.

"Whether good or evil,"—As the writer had before mentioned the actions of men in general, all their actions were of course included, and therefore this further enumeration of them, can only be proper in writing to children, who are supposed to be deficient in comprehension. "As do the habits which they may have acquired in youth,"—This is no very happy expression. "Acquired in youth,"—What? Something must be understood here, and it is not easy to conceive what it is. Grammatically, both the foregoing verbs ought to be understood; but they are both in the singular number, and the plural noun habits, requires them to be in the plural. This indistinctness of conception, and grammatical confusion, must be owing either to carelessness, or want of grammatical knowledge. When the writer speaks of "habits which they may have acquired in youth," it is evident from what follows, that he says what he does not mean, as he certainly meant to be understood as speaking of habits which were actually acquired in youth; and therefore he has used the wrong mood of the verb. This concluding member of the sentence, seems liable to no material exception.

Perhaps, after this analysis, it may be of some advantage to give the student in composition a more finished copy of the sentence thus examined, in order that he may see how much of distinctness and force an English sentence, by being enumbered with a number of useless appendages. I therefore give the following, as being, in my opinion, less liable to exception. "In all my observations with respect to the conduct of men, I have remarked, that no natural impulse or principle, has so powerful an influence over their minds as early acquired habit. Those habits which are contracted in the tender years of life, seem to incorporate themselves with the very constitution of the mind; they strengthen in manhood, and almost invariably prove the base or blessing of ripening years. But to do justice to this unexamined writer, he has certainly written some sentences which are less exposed to criticism than that which I have now examined. This observation, however, is not very well supported by the beginning of the next paragraph, wherein we are said to be indebted for evils; which is surely paying little regard to the common use of language.

The general fault of this writer's style, seems to be an unparadiseable prolixity; which is probably owing to his imperfect knowledge of the words which he makes use of. The following quotations will show how easy it is to use words without any meaning. "Upright and good"—"immoral and wrong"—"the idle and indolent"—"industry and application"—"just and good"—"habits of benevolence and virtue"—"an application and labour"—"study and application." Such phraseology must certainly be the offspring of a weak mind, for strong minds are always remarkable for precision, and have the utmost contempt for those productions which are notable only for their verbosity. They cannot be satisfied with such light food as words, they want ideas. I make this observation, in order that young writers may be careful to prune their expressions, so as to avoid the censure of weak readers. With regard to Punctuation, which is indispensable in composition, this Essay is remarkable for its numberless dashes. The writer's punctuation, though not always correct, is nearly judicious; but the dash, is a feeble attempt to ensure the attention of the reader, and to give importance to the ideas. A writer must always depend upon the force of his expression, for the attention of the reader; and if he would demand our attention to what he says, he should make his ideas to compensate us for that attention, it is a species of injustice.

But before I conclude these remarks, I propose to take some notice of the sentiments contained in this Essay. These, however, owing to the indistinctness of the writer's conception, and the impropriety of his expression, cannot always be understood; which shews, that Philosophical Essays, above all others, ought to be written with precision. Many of those effects which he ascribes to habit, must, in his own mind, have been ascribed to instinct. It is instinct that makes us love our native country. We are not aware how strong this affection is, until we have gone to some foreign part. Then we begin to sigh for our native land; and this propensity is often so strong as to produce an actual return. So it is with the ox, that has been carried from the pasture in which he was reared; for if he can break loose from his new master, however kindly he may have been treated, he will travel night and day until he reach the pasture of his childhood. This Philosophical Essayist will probably tell me that the ox returns under the influence of habit; no, I say, it is instinct. The love of our country is similar to the love of our relations; but I think that neither this writer, nor any other gentleman of "our good city," will undertake to say that we love our relations from habit, or that it is in the power of habit to make us conceive the same affection for others that we do for our relations. This natural affection, whether it be for our country or relations, I say is instinctive. It is the law, the constitution of human nature, to which we must go for the origin of those feelings, and not to habit. I acknowledge, however, the influence of habit; its power is incontestable; but I do not ascribe every thing to habit; it is but a secondary cause.

But I will not pursue these observations further, not having the presumption to say much on a subject upon which I am confident I possess no great depth of knowledge; but it did not require much to expose the superficial Philosophy of this Essayist.

St. John, Dec. 15. CASTIGO.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1828.

We have inserted to-day, the Answer of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, to the Speech of Sir James Kempt, delivered at the opening of the Legislature, but the very important Message from His Excellency, communicating His Majesty's instructions on certain matters of vital interest to that Colony, we have found it impossible to insert, as we fully intended.

The Answer, for obvious reasons, enters more fully into detail than documents of that nature generally do, and there is certainly nothing, either in its spirit or language, that we can condemn, though it obviously takes for granted that there are certain illegal proceedings which originated in the late Administration, calling loudly for redress, whilst the existence of these illegalities has not been established by legal or satisfactory evidence.—The views of His Majesty's Government, as made known by the King's Representative, are unquestionably sound and conciliatory, whilst at the same time they manifest no symptoms of imbecility or tame submission, and involve no compromise of dignity. We believe them to proceed from a conviction in that quarter, that certain real grievances were felt which required only to be made fully known to be fully estimated, that some concessions were necessary for the good of the whole, and that whilst no constitutional right is abandoned on the part of the Executive, yet that certain modifications may be safely introduced without a single material sacrifice, and that a general spirit

of moderation may pervade the exercise even of prerogatives and unalienable privileges, calculated to produce the happiest effects. We say all this without the slightest feeling of dissatisfaction with the measures of the late Governor-in-Chief, or any implied censure of his public conduct in any one particular. We are persuaded that he was guided wholly by his instructions, and that if in any instance there was the least appearance of personal feeling or unjust severity in any of his acts, it was forced from him by the spirit of hostility and party violence in which he was met.

When the Presidential question was set at rest, we began to feel something like sympathy for our contemporaries on the other side of the Lines, thinking that they would be sadly in want of materials for their pages which had been for so long a time almost wholly occupied with matter relating to that great national question. We observe, however, that in one shape or another it still makes its appearance. It may soon be said of some Editors, that "thrice they slew the slain." Others are engaged in endeavouring to justify their conduct in taking a certain side in the late grand controversy, and reproaching those who were opposed to them. A third party are full of speculations as to the probable character and results of the new Administration. And it will not surprise us to witness the subject of the next President brought upon the tapis, at no distant period, there being no way of getting along without the aid of that paramount theme of the literary disquisition. It is in fact, kept, as sportsmen keep a bagged fox, to let loose whenever they want a run. Much good may it do them! We thank our stars that our resources are of a more abundant and less exceptional character.

Our House of Assembly was to proceed yesterday to the scrutiny between the contending claims of Mr. PARKER and Mr. STEPHEN HUBBERT. We have received nothing on the subject as yet, and cannot anticipate the result.

On Thursday last, James Fergus, was committed to Jail, under Warrant from His Worship the Mayor, and Alderman PETERS, charged with having committed a serious assault on the Body of MARY ANN BOYLE, between 8 and 9 years old. Yesterday, a further examination of the prisoner took place, after which he was fully committed to jail.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

Yesterday, a Coroner's Inquest was held in view of the body of JOSEPH KINNEY, a lad about 14 years of age, son to Mr. JOHN KINNEY. Verdict—Accidental death, occasioned by falling from Mr. Hasford's wharf.

On Sunday evening last, about half past 5 o'clock, Mr. JOHN WATSON, was returning from his farm at the Washademoak, to this City, on skates, in crossing the Kennebec, about a mile and a half above Mr. Akeley's, he unfortunately fell into an air hole in the ice, and was drowned. There were two men in company with him, and he left a wife and eleven children, five of whom had passed within a foot or two of the very spot, just before him; but it being rather dark, and fearful of the ice being weak, they could render the unfortunate man no assistance. His wife was made yesterday by several persons from the City, to find the body; they got his skates, but did not succeed in raising the body. Another trial is to be made to-day—the water is about 50 feet deep.—Mr. Watson was in the 45th year of his age, and had a wife and eleven children, five of whom are yet young and helpless. He has lived in the City for some time past, and was an industrious and prudent man.

A Coroner's Inquest was held in the Parish of Westfield, (King's County), before Henry Nae, Esquire, on view of the body of JAMES McCOLLON, drowned on a Wood-Boat, on the evening of the 20th ult. near Harding's Point, Long Reach. Verdict—Accidental death by drowning.

Tax Collection at SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH, on the afternoon of Sunday last, amounted to £11 : 9 : 9.

From the New York Atlas, Dec. 13.—FLEET.—An arrival from London since our last visit dates to the 1st Nov. brings a little more favourable advice of the English market, which has caused an advance of 25c. per barrel, but the market is by no means quiet, as our quotations N. York City 73a 28; Western 2a 54; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond best brands, 83c.

From the Boston Patriot, Dec. 12.—TARIFF.—We learn from Washington, that the decided vote against the resolutions offered by Mr. Weens, of Maryland, in connection with the votes upon the subjects of molasses and salt, is considered decisive that nothing will be done in relation to the Tariff in the present session of Congress.

From the Kingston (U. C.) Herald, Nov. 19.—For several days past, a variety of reports have been in circulation with respect to the Militia of this Province, and to the militia of the Province of Upper Canada are to be immediately clothed, armed, and paid, but at whose expense we have not been able to learn. The truth, we believe, is simply this—An order has issued from the Adjutant General's Office, requiring Officers to assemble their Militia, to make a return of all persons under their command, from the age of 19 to 39 years; and it is possible that arms and accoutrements may hereafter be given to Militiamen of the above description.

Came Passengers in the ship William Pitt—Capt. ISAAC STANTON, and Master WASHINGTON DONALDSON.

Went Passengers in the Hope for Belfast—Mr. John Hammond, and Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Kyle, Messrs. John Wishart, John Robertson, and Robert Rawlinson.

[CIRCULAR TO COMMANDING OFFICERS OF CORPS.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Fredericton, 25th November, 1828.

Sir.—It having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief, that the Militia Law, in regard to the proper transmission of the contingent accounts by the Quarter-Masters, is not duly attended to; and this irregularity being highly prejudicial to the Militia Service; His Excellency most strictly enjoins Officers in the command of Regiments, to cause the Quarter-Master to prepare and render, every six months, agreeably to the Law, an account of all fines, penalties, &c. by him received, within the preceding half year. And it being essential, that the Quarter-Master's accounts of fines, &c. collected, should be transmitted with the greatest possible regularity, in order to be examined and reported upon; I have the honor to request that you will enforce the greatest attention to this point by the part of the Quarter-Master of the Battalion under your command; that you may be enabled to furnish the Inspecting Field Officer, at the General Inspection, with a proper and correct account of the funds of your corps. And as frequent complaints have been preferred of the Captains or Officers commanding Companies neglecting to furnish the Quarter-Master with lists of Exempts and Aliens residing within the Districts of their Companies, by reason of which the difficulty of collecting the fines, &c. was increased, and offences committed thereto; His Excellency desires that you will be pleased to call the attention of Officers to this very important part of their duty.

By Command, GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M. F.

To Correspondents.—The communication of your Populi is so very long that it would occupy a respectable portion of at least three of our numbers. As it relates to a subject which may give rise to much angry discussion, and is expressed in language peculiarly severe, we would wish the author to favour us with his name, before we insert any portion of it in our columns.—We are greatly indebted to Plain Truth, for his kind offer, but we are already supplied with the article. His accompanying remarks, though in all respects just, yet as they implicate the conduct of a brother Journalist, with whom we are on amicable terms, we trust he will forgive us for not giving them a place.—Castigo's criticism is admitted; but we hope the matter will now be allowed to drop. Neither didactic essays, nor the criticisms to which they are so liable, are at all suited for the pages of a Newspaper. A Magazine is the proper vehicle for such productions.—We shall always be happy to receive communications on the general politics of the day, or on any important topic of a local or temporary nature.

MARRIED, On Tuesday last, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. JOHN TURNER, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Capt. COLIN BANISTER, of the ship William Pitt.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. JAMES BOSTIN, Merchant, of this City, to Miss MARY ANN CONLON. Same day, by the same, Mr. NENEHIA VAIL, Merchant, to Miss LUCY FADER, both of this City.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. JAMES BLAKELEY, to Mrs. CHRISTOPHER RIDER.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. J. W. D. Gray, Mr. THOMAS HARRISON, to Miss CATHERINE GARVEY, both of the Parish of Portland.

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Captain JOHN LEWIS, of the Big Duke of Wellington, of this Port, to MARTHA ANN, eldest daughter of the late Captain M'ADLEY, of this City.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. JAMES RANKIN, of this City, to Miss ELEANOR, daughter of Mr. GIBSON M'NEVY, of Oshawa, Nova-Scotia.

At Leeds, (England) Mr. HEAR, aged 83, to Miss AUSTON, a blooming woman of 28, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Hudson, all of Wakefield.—Notwithstanding that the bridegroom, in spite of old age and infirmities, attempted to look sprightly upon the occasion, his whole appearance could not fail to remind the spectator that he had received the "Three Warnings," so beautifully described by Mrs. Thrale—"Deaf, blind, and lame."

DIED.

At Horton, (N. S.) on the 11th inst. aged 35 years, WILLIAM GIVAN, Esq., a Physician lately from Ireland—greatly respected for his many virtues and his mild and amiable manners, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED, Wednesday, schooner Amethyst, Bartlett, New-York, 7 days—J. Noyes, four, &c.

Saturday, ship William Pitt, Banister, Liverpool, 58—W. P. Scott, merchandise.

Brig Mary-Jane, Thomas, New-York, 7—Hanford & Raymond, staves, &c.

Sunday, brig Hayti, Clarke, Eastport—Master, ballast.

Monday, brig John & Mary, Chisney, do.

22—Brig Hayti, Clarke, Eastport.

Schr. Frances-Ann, Wiscon, St. John's.

23—Brig Robert Ray, Swinford, Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Ship Trusty, Mather, London, timber.

Hope, Kyle, Belfast, do.

Brig Peggy, Hunt, Jamaica, fish and lumber.

Heroine, Payson, Barbadoes, do.

Woodman, Woodendale, Kingston, (Jam.) do.

Elizabeth, M'Lean, Barbadoes, do.

Agona, Wilson, Liverpool, Timber &c.

Asapha, M'Lean, Donegal, do.

We have just learned that the Volante, Capt. Hamm, regarding the safety of which, fears have been entertained, sailed from Portsmouth for Guernsey for the purpose of taking troops on board. This, therefore, accounts for the want of information respecting her.—This information was received by mail on Saturday morning, from Halifax.—Courier.

Arr. at Boston, from Bahia, on the 21st inst. Captain Major, late of brig Alice, of St. John— vessel sold.

The Brig, Millie, spoke in long, 60. lat. 27. Brig Eliza Ann, from St. John,—all well.

Barque Barbados, Lee, hence, for Cork, put into Halifax on the 8th inst. leaky—She sailed again on the 19th.

Yarmouth, (N. S.) December 1.—We have had very tempestuous weather, in the Bay, through the last fortnight. A schooner called the Aurora, Charles Currie, master, belonging to Horton, from Bermuda, was totally lost in Chalgogue Pass—the crew fortunately saved and most of the materials. Several vessels have been wrecked about Annapolis, and one said to belong to this place—the whole crew unfortunately perished.

THE PUBLIC SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS, BY THE GOVERNOR AND TRUSTEES, will take place Tomorrow, (Wednesday) the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

By Order, F. COSTER, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received per Schr. AMETHYST, Capt. BARTLETT, from NEW-YORK:

100 BLS. Superfine FLOUR,

50 Barrels Hickory and Ches-Nuts,

10 DITTO APPLES,

10 DITTO OYSTERS,

Per Thomas Weyer from St. Andrews:

50 Barrels Superfine Southern FLOUR,

50 DITTO KILN DRIED MEAL,

Per Schr. Trial from Yarmouth:

100 Quintals Shorn COD FISH,

2 Hhds. Brown SUGAR,

1 DITTO W. I. RUM,

3 DITTO MOLASSES.

—IN BOND—

3 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO.

—IN STORE—

Bales American SHEETING and SHIRTING, Kegs Cat NAILS, Clear PORK, Annapolis CHEESE, SHIP BREAD, With a Complete Stock of GROCERIES, Which are offered for sale Cheap for Cash, at No. 17 South Market Wharf. JACOB NOYES.

J. McWILLAN.

Has received per the late arrivals from Britain: AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

SLATES, single and double; cases Drawing Instruments; Parallel Rulers; plain and sliding Scales; Dividers; Dressing Cases; one best Wheel Barometer; Thermometers; Pen Knives; Scissors; silver plated and brass Pencil Cases; Backgammon Boxes; sets bone Chess-Men; ivory and bone Folders; Pocket Books; School Books; school Bibles, at 3s. 6d. each; Foolscap and Letter Papers; Drawing ditto; Parchment; Me. sage and Playing Cards; Wax, Wafers, Quills, 1 Blank Books, &c. &c.

J. M. W. has also on sale, Douay Testaments, with an historical Index and Tables; Key to Paradise; Key to Heaven; England's Conversion; Butler's Catechisms; Pa's, Manuals, &c. A few copies of the Rev. JOHN WEST'S two Journals, with Map, &c.—a new and interesting work.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, executed with neatness and despatch. Dec. 23.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received by the Wm. Pitt, from Liverpool, THEIR FALL SUPPLY,

PATENT LEVER and Plain WATCHES; Eight Day CLOCKS; fine Gold WATER SEALS, KEYS, BROACHES, and BREAST PINS; fine Gold Top and Drop BAR-RINGS; Jewellers' ditto; Black and Gilt BRACELET CLASPS; Silver mounted CRUT or LIQUOR STANDS; ditto CANDLESTICKS, SNUFFERS, and TRAYS; Britannia metal TEA POTS, and TEA SPOONS; Metal Soup and Sauce LADLES; ditto TEA, Table, Salt, and Mustard SPOONS; ditto SUGAR TONGS; Pen Knives and Scissors; Glass Chains; Pencil Cases; Segar Tubes; and Brass and Japanned Lamps, &c. &c.

W. & G. HUTCHINSON. St. John, December 23, 1828.

HATS & SLOPS.

Just received, on Consignment:— FEW Bales Winter SLOPS; and One Case Mens' HATS.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 23d December, 1828.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 6th December, 1828.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until FRIDAY the 26th instant, at noon, from Persons disposed to enter into Contract to supply the Royal Engineer Department at Fredericton, with the following Articles, to be delivered at such places as may be required:—viz:

100 Feet of SCANTLING,

550 Do. of 2 inch PLANK,

1350 Do. of BOARDS,

14 Hogheads of LIME,

6 Barrels SAND, 4000 BRICKS,

12 POUNDS of COW HAIR,

25 Do. of ROSE NAILS, No. 17,

15 Do. Do. No. 19,

18 Pans of GLASS, 8 by 10,

3 Boxes of PUTTY,

1 STOCK LOCK of 16 inches,

1 THUMB LATCH.

The