

pages of respectable newspapers, than unnecessary for the accomplishment of their object. Disdaining all restraint, and reckless of consequences, the combatants have rushed to the battle with all the fierceness and ferocity of unadvised vengeance, and, as if reason and argument were weapons too feeble, they have had recourse to the vilest terms of abuse, and have poured on each other's heads the vials of their malignity with frenzied delight. Not limiting their fury to a difference of opinion on a great national question, they have proceeded to asperse and to laquerate both private and public character; violating even the sanctuary of the domestic hearth, and dragging into light, foibles and feelings over which common delicacy has thrown a veil of charitable forbearance, and which even a manly and generous adversary would have spared. Whilst, therefore, we have felt it our duty to hold up these odious proceedings to the ban and execration of the world, we fondly cherish the hope that such scenes of discord will never again disgrace a Country which boasts of the name of Union, and ought ever to be the centre of unity and peace.

We are disposed to regard the Conductors of a Public Journal, if they well perform their duty, as guardians of the public morals, and the important auxiliaries as well as friendly counsellors of the Civil Magistrate. In this view of the responsibility attached to our character and status in society, we feel ourselves imperiously called on to advert to a subject which has of late become rather trite, but to which we ourselves have only once alluded since we commenced our Editorial labours. We mean the subject of LICENSING PUBLIC HOUSES. Many of the disorders which prevail among us, and call for the interference of the Police, have unquestionably their source in the facility given to the sale of ardent spirits, and the inordinate use of them by the lower orders, which seems almost necessary to follow. Houses of all descriptions, without much inquiry, we fear, are licensed to sell spirits. They are open to all sorts of the community at every hour, and every species of vice and crime has here an origin and an encouragement. We know of no duty more important that can be performed by the Magistrates of the City and County, than to be vigilant in this matter. They should see that no house of bad character, no person unworthy of trust, is permitted to hold out this temptation to mankind. It is a gross mistake to suppose that the increase of the public income should, in this respect, be an object. The great object is, to preserve the morality, the virtue, and the peace of society, however the revenue may be affected. We are not sure but the Licensing system should be placed on another footing. Licenses should, at all events, be proportioned to the extent of the population. And it is the bounden duty of those invested with civil authority, to take care, where houses are irregular—where they harbour deserters, vagabonds, and thieves—and where, in particular, they are kept open at untimely hours and on Sunday—that the License be withdrawn, and that no License be in future granted. Let the consequences to the revenue or to individuals be what they may, this great evil must be checked.

We were lately gratified to hear of the vigilance of one of our Aldermen, in preserving the sacredness of Sunday from violation, by the shameful practice, too common in this place, of keeping shops and tipping houses open on that day; and on the morning of Sunday last, the services of a respectable Congregation in this City were threatened with a serious interruption from the turbulence of a sailor in a state of beastly intoxication, who had no doubt issued forth from some of the haunts of nocturnal dissipation and forced his way into the Church as the people were assembling for Worship, but happily a Magistrate was present, who no sooner witnessed the conduct of the intruder, than he exercised his authority by putting him under the charge of a Constable and committing him to Gaol. Indeed we are assured by those who have the best opportunity of knowing the facts of the case, that the deprecations and delinquencies of the first day of the week are at least as numerous as those of all the other days beside. This is a sad view of the state of public morals in this community, and yet after all we are not more demoralized than our neighbours. For we observe that the Magistrates of Halifax have lately interposed the strong arm of the law for preventing Sabbath profanation; and the great evil of which we have been complaining, has recently attracted the attention of the authorities in Quebec, of which we have the following notice in the New Montreal Gazette of the 10th ult.:

We observe by the Quebec Official Gazette, that the Magistrates are resolved to put down Sunday tipping. The means by which this desirable object is to be effected, are not mentioned, but we should recommend the following as the most effectual we have yet heard of. It is copied from a Noreenber paper, and is an order from the Mayor of a department of Isere: "All persons drinking and tipping upon Sundays and holidays, in coffee-houses, &c. during the celebration of mass or vespers, are hereby authorized to depart without paying for what they have had."

We have great pleasure in stating, that the measure which has for some time past been in agitation, of extending the limits of our City Gaol so as to comprehend within their range the various Churches, Chapels, and Meeting Houses, has received the sanction of the Quarter Sessions, and will undoubtedly be carried into effect. It is well known that hitherto, owing to local circumstances, no inmate of our prison could follow his own profession of religion, if he happened to belong to the Church of Scotland, or the Baptist communion, while Members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, and Methodists, had the privilege of attending their respective places of worship. That this must have been felt by some as a great hardship there can be no doubt, and that it was by no means an equitable arrangement must have been acknowledged by all. It was, therefore, high time that a new order of things should take place, and it is now our happy duty to state, that "consummation so devoutly to be wished," will be realized on no distant period.—We also understand, that a Petition was presented to the Quarter Sessions last week by CHARLES SIMMONS, Esq. praying that the Inhabitants of Portland Parish and others living beyond the limits of this City, should be allowed to share Fishing privileges equally

with those who have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of the same, in consequence of an erroneous interpretation of the terms of the City Charter. The Petition met with a favourable reception.

The Halifax papers announce the arrival of Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia. The landing took place in a private manner on the 29th ult. He immediately assumed the reins of Government.

Dr. HUNT'S View of the City and Harbour of St. John, we believe, gives satisfaction to his Subscribers and the public generally. He deserves credit for the industry as well as talent he has displayed. It will be observed, however, that he has put the Steeple of Carleton Church on the wrong end. But this we notice as only a minor defect.

Sir JAMES KEMPE'S opening Speech is very happily expressed—in the real spirit of conciliation—and the comments "an oblivion of all past jealousies and dissensions." We anticipate the best results from such an auspicious commencement.

THIS DAY OUR PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE convened at Fredericton for the dispatch of business. Most of our Representatives have taken their departure from this City for the Seat of Government. Some in this community have been very diligent in preparing business for our Legislators, and we doubt not that such measures will receive their support and adoption as in their wisdom they may deem for the real advantage of the Colony, in the present season of great depression. We need not be more particular at our study to present to our readers the more important articles with the utmost possible expedition. Meantime, by desire, we insert the Petition of a large number of our fellow citizens, on the subject of alleged abuses in the Auction system. It is as follows:

To His Excellency Major-General Sir HOWARD DOUGLASS, Bart. the Honourable His Majesty's Council, and the Honourable the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, of the Province of New-Brunswick:

The Petition of the Undersigned, Merchants and Traders, residing in the City of Saint John, humbly sheweth:

That your Petitioners consider themselves as part of the permanent population of the Province, deeply interested in its prosperity, and equally concerned in whatever affects the welfare of the Country, as well as the City.

Your Petitioners, therefore, feel it an imperative duty upon them, to bring under your consideration, the present scarcity of circulating medium throughout the Province, and the distressed state of Trade in general, with a view that your wisdom may devise and meet such Laws and Regulations, if practicable, as shall best remedy the evils complained of.

Your Petitioners are fully aware that various causes contribute towards the general complaint, but no one cause, they verily believe and are firmly convinced, has a more direct and immediate tendency, than the present unlimited system of Sales by Auction, whereby foreigners, and non-residents, from Europe and the United States, are enabled to pour into our market, for sale, a superfluity of every kind of Manufacture, for the purpose of realizing Cash, and thereby drain away what little of the article makes its appearance amongst us.

Your Petitioners do not hesitate to assert upon principles of correct reasoning, that the system of auctioneering Goods of all descriptions, to the extent and in the manner in which it is now conducted in this City, is not only ruinous to all legitimate commerce, but is in reality destructive to the fair and regular trade of the Province at large, and tending to the foundation of the Country's independence and prosperity.

Your Petitioners are aware, that a Law of the Province at present exists, for the purpose of raising a Revenue, as well as to protect the resident Importer and Trader, taxing Sales at Auction, with a duty of two and a half per cent.; but your Petitioners beg leave to represent, that the construction put upon that Law, enables the Auctioneer to make sale of property consigned to him, by paying the Province, (we believe not less than one twentieth part of that duty, we verily not only the Public Revenue is greatly diminished, but foreigners and non-residents are enabled to come into the market with Goods, upon more favourable terms than the resident importer, the former being exempt from all local taxes, except the nuisance paid into the Province under the present system, and the commission to the Auctioneer for selling;—by this method of conducting trade, the Province pays away to strangers, not only the original value of the articles sold at Auction, but in addition thereto, any profit which may arise on the sale—even admitting that in some instances the article sold do not pay costs and charges, the injury to the resident importer becomes thereby more apparent.—Your Petitioners need hardly remark, that nearly all the Goods sold at Auction, are the property of foreigners and non-residents, and in most cases designed to be sold at Auction, and particularly manufactured and suited for such sale.

Your Petitioners can prove that their prayer for relief and protection is founded upon the true grounds of complaint. The system to which they object, tends to overthrow the steady and progressive improvement of the community of which they are members. To demonstrate the magnitude of the evil, your Petitioners urge, that from the best information they can acquire, one half of the sales of Imported Goods made in the City for the present year, is effected by Auctioneers, in behalf and for account of foreigners and non-residents. In fact, to such an extent has the system now asserted, that it supercedes all sales of private note, except on a long credit, or a barter's trade. When your Petitioners, in looking over the Journals of the House of Assembly for last Session, see that the amount of Auction-Duty paid into the Province Treasury, was only £293 16s. 11d. for 1827, they cannot but express their opinion that the present Law, respecting Auction Duties, needs amendment. To check the evil complained of, and to prevent foreigners and non-residents from having an undue advantage over the resident Merchant and Trader,—your Petitioners beg leave to recommend that the duty upon Goods sold at Auction be increased; and that, as all the Auctioneers, (especially in this City) are Commission Merchants also; a proper line of distinction may be drawn by the wisdom of the Legislature, pointing out plainly, what shall be considered a Sale at Auction, and what not, framing the oath to be taken by the person making such sales, in such a manner and form that it cannot be misconstrued. As a further protection to the legitimate Trade of the Province, your Petitioners most humbly recommend, that a transient tax be levied upon all property belonging to foreigners and non-residents, imported into the Province for sale and consumption in it; except such as are the growth and produce of our Sister Colonies in North America, including the West-Indies.

Your Petitioners are aware, that upon first view of this subject, those who are residents in the interior of the Province, will consider the prayer of this Petition as favouring a principle of monopoly, and tending to keep up the prices of imported Goods. But your Petitioners need scarcely remark, that the number of Importers and Merchants now residing in this community and other parts in the Province, are too many to permit of any combination of that nature.

Your supplicants find it impracticable to embody in this Petition, all the sound arguments that could be brought forward to shew the many pernicious tendencies of the leading evil complained of, to the true and permanent interests of the Province at large. The individuals who are interested in upholding the system of Sales by Auction, hold out the specious doctrine, that by the facility which is given to foreigners and non-residents by it, of forcing speedy sales for their Goods,

that the consumer is enabled to purchase at a lower rate; so that the argument may hold good in some cases: But it should not be forgotten, at the same time, that the surplus produce of the Country is all that can be brought into the market in exchange for foreign articles, or for the purpose of realizing Cash. Now, it can be proved, that the foreigner and non-resident, who pour their Goods into the market, to be sold at auction, do so for the express purpose of realizing Cash, and are not the persons who consume or find a market for the surplus produce of the Country;—and while the Farmer and Country Trader may please themselves by making their times what they consider a cheap purchase at auction for ready Cash, they forget that they are aiding to drive out of the Country the little specie there is in it, and disabling the resident Merchant and Citizen from purchasing with Cash, the only article which the Farmer or Country Trader has to bring into the market for sale.

Your Petitioners believe that the grounds of their complaint, and the subject of their prayer, require only to be fairly understood, to receive from the proper authorities, whom they have now the honor to address, such correction as the nature of the case demands. Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that their case may receive the consideration which it so urgently demands, and that you will grant to them and their Parents to secular occupations, may attain, with small means, such instruction as will enable them to adorn their earthly calling, while the "Faith of Jesus Christ," being unfolded to them in the most simple manner, and unreservedly received into the heart by Divine Grace, they will be made partakers of the high and "heavenly calling"; and then will the admonition of the Apostle be seen as a daily and hourly principle of action—"Be not slothful in business;—revert in spirit, serving the Lord." And here the hours of relaxation from study, too often devoted to recreations of a baneful or decidedly evil tendency, may be healthfully or cheerfully employed in cultivating the garden, or in the labours of the field, which to the spiritual mind serve but as new occasions of calling to mind the words of the Apostle, "The Word of the Lord," who upholds all things by the Word of his power," and from whom "cometh every good and perfect gift."—Communicated.

A MEETING took place on Friday evening last, pursuant to notice, at the Baptist Meeting House, and an AUXILIARY SOCIETY was formed, for the purpose of collecting funds in aid of the Nova-Scotia Education Society. The Seminary for instruction is to be established at Horton, a central point between Halifax and this place. This institution seems every way calculated to be of great benefit, to afford that Religious and general instruction which so much to be desired for the Young of all classes of Society. Here the hitherto uneducated aspirants to the Ministry of the Gospel of Christ, may call into exercise those talents which God has given him, however destitute his circumstances or humble his station in life; and go forth in due time prepared, as far as men can prepare him, to preach with solidity and power the "unsearchable riches of Christ." Here the Youth who are destined to adorn their earthly calling, while the "Faith of Jesus Christ," being unfolded to them in the most simple manner, and unreservedly received into the heart by Divine Grace, they will be made partakers of the high and "heavenly calling"; and then will the admonition of the Apostle be seen as a daily and hourly principle of action—"Be not slothful in business;—revert in spirit, serving the Lord." And here the hours of relaxation from study, too often devoted to recreations of a baneful or decidedly evil tendency, may be healthfully or cheerfully employed in cultivating the garden, or in the labours of the field, which to the spiritual mind serve but as new occasions of calling to mind the words of the Apostle, "The Word of the Lord," who upholds all things by the Word of his power," and from whom "cometh every good and perfect gift."—Communicated.

On the 1st INST. WILLIAM PATRICK, was brought before Aldermen FLEMING and ASHLEY, charged with the harbouring and concealing of two articles of property belonging to the ship Cassandra—convicted and fined in the sum of £10.

From the Boston Herald, Dec. 8. We copy the following paragraph from the Boston Palladium, of the 28th November.—The expectation that most of the U. S. Cotton would be imported into England in British vessels, through Halifax, &c. in due time, is not realized at present, as orders have been sent from London that the cargoes must be landed in the Colonies to secure the low duty—and the U. S. set requires bonds that the cargoes shall not be landed in the Treaty ports, since American Houses, and a statement in the Baltimore American—and it is believed, no circuitous voyages, to British vessels, have been attempted. With reference to the above article, we beg to state, that the Editor of the Palladium is, so far as he goes, correct; but it is to be regretted, that the Cotton can be landed at the Free Ports in the Provinces, from vessels of the United States, and that bond is not required by the Government of that country that it is not so landed? It is to be regretted, that the free port, to Britain, in British vessels, and pay low duty, 4d per cent., and it is matter of surprise to us, that Sea Island Cotton has not been shipped through these channels, as we find that of good quality, pays a duty of 10s per ton, and about 8s per cwt.

On Thursday last, nine American Houses, and so many riders, entered this Town, blowing a bugle, intending to stop a short time to bait their Horses, and then proceed to Saint John, and there perform in the Circus. Not being aware that they would meet with any impediment, they were not at all surprised at being stopped by a Preventive Officer, and a duty of £2 a head demanded for each horse. After a little detention, they found security for the payment of the money, or their horses would be returned to the United States within twelve months and proceeded on their way the following day.

From the Boston Patriot, December 3. CANADA.—The Parliament of Lower Canada was opened Nov. 21 by a speech from Sir James Knapp, the new Governor. The Assembly again elected Mr. Pajoureaux Speaker, whose election was immediately sanctioned by the Governor.

Orders have been issued for clothing, arming and equipping the militia in the neighborhood of York, Upper Canada.

Four.—There have been considerable sales of Western timber, we notice one sale of 1000 brs. at 38; a few hundred brs. Richmond City Mills at 7 3/4 br. Holders were firm yesterday at 38, and in some instances a small advance on that price for best Western brands were given. Export, 1819 brs. 125 half ditto Wheat, and 131 brs. Rye.—N. Y. Atlas, Nov. 29.

To Correspondents.—JUSTUS is received, but want of time prevents its insertion to-day.

MARRIED. This morning, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Rector of the Parish, ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esq. to JOSEPH, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel MORRIS ROBINSON.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. ANNER HAMPTON, to Miss JANE CLARK, of the Parish of St. John, N. S. On Thursday last, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. JONATHAN ANDERSON, of Granville, N. S. to Miss MARGARET GABEL, of this City.

On Friday last, by the same, Mr. JAMES NELSON, to Miss SARAH WALLACE, both of this City.

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. JOSEPH LINGLEY, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBERTSON, both of the Parish of Portland.

DIED. At Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 26th ult. Mr. JOHN CLARK, in the 34th year of his age, fully and happily happy eternity. Mr. Clark was a very respectable inhabitant of that place for upwards of sixty years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Friday, brig Duke of Wellington, Innes, Cork, 36 days, William Flaherty, coridge.

Sunday, brig Billow, Squires, Lucoa, (Jamaica), 32—Burns & Jordan, both of this City.

Ocean, Baker, Antigua, 18—J. V. Thurgar, rum, sugar and molasses.

Hanford, Pierce, New-York, 7—W. & T. Leavitt, as sent cargo.

New brig Agassora, Wilson, Quebec—G. Thomson, timber.

Schooner Esperance, Le Baff, Quebec—30—Kerr & Raichford, pork and beef.

Sunday, brig Peggy, Hunt, Jamaica, 23—C. Calverley, rum and sugar.

New brig Union V., Vaughan, Quaco, Monday, brig Heroine, Payson, Antigua, 21—E. Barlow & Sons, rum, sugar & molasses.

CLEARED. Ship Janus, Carey, Falmouth, timber. Brig Rhoda, Landers, London, timber. New Biddford, Mathewson, Plymouth, do. Ann, Barclay, Limebrick, do. Schr. Margaret, Brennan, Sligo, do. Sarah-Ann, Longmire, St. Kitts, lumber, &c.

Spoken, in lat. 45, 39, long. 23, ship Augusta, hence for Liverpool, on 14 days.

Brig Volant, Hamm, of this port, sailed from Portsmouth for Halifax on the 13th October.

Ship William Pitt, Banner, sailed from Liverpool for this port on the 21st October; and the Hylas, Farrier, for St. Andrews.

Cleared at Halifax for this port, schr Dove, Harris. Brig La Plata, Douglas, from St. John, bound for Jamaica, put into Long Island Bay, on Wednesday the 3d inst. during the southerly gale—all well.

The Sea Gull, Lawrence, from Saint John, for the coast of Africa, was abandoned Sept. 23. lat. 36, lon. 40. Brig Edwin, Crowell, hence, at N. York—28th ult. Schr. Cyrus, hence, at Philadelphia, Nov. 24.

A CARD. FULLER, the celebrated PUGILIST, begs most respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of St. John, that he has engaged for a short time, a large Room at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of giving Lessons in the Manly and Useful Art of SELF-DEFENCE, whereby Gentlemen, after a few Lessons, are enabled to chastise those who may offer violence, and to protect themselves against the attack of the Ruffian.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4. Terms made known on application at the Room. December 9.

PORK and BEEF. Now landing ex Schooner Esperance, LE BAFF, Master, from Quebec: 40 BARRELS PRIME PORK, 85 Do. Cargo Do. 76 Ditto PRIME BEEF, 25 Half Bbls. Do. Do.—for family use.

For sale on moderate terms—particularly if applied for while landing. Dec. 9. KERR & RATCHFORD.

ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR 1829, WILL be Published at the COURIER OFFICE, To-morrow, (Wednesday), containing, besides the usual matter, a correct List of MILITIA OFFICERS throughout the Province, and a variety of Agricultural Articles, adapted to the Farmers of New-Brunswick. Dec. 9.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 2d December, 1828. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until FRIDAY the 19th 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.

850 Feet of Merchantable Pine BOARDS, 100 .. of 2 inch Do. PLANK, 1 1/2 Hogheads of LIME, 400 BRICKS, 6 Barrels of SAND, 12 Lbs. of COW HAIR, 20 Lbs. of No. 17 ROSE NAILS, 5 Lbs. of No. 19 Do. Do.

The Tenders to express the rate in Sterling for which the Articles will be supplied. Payment will be made in British Silver, by a Draft drawn on the Military Chest by the Ordnance Store Keeper, when the Commanding Royal Engineer's Receipt is lodged in the Ordnance Office for the above Articles.

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, 1 1/2 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 Pound of PUTTY, 1 STOCK LOCK of 16 inches, 1 THUMB LATCH.

The Tenders to express the rate in Sterling for which the Articles will be supplied. Payments will be made in British Silver, by a Draft drawn on the Military Chest by the Ordnance Store Keeper, when the Commanding Royal Engineer's Receipt is lodged in the Ordnance Office for the above articles.

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c. The Subscribers have lately received the following Articles, which they will sell low for approved payment:

44 HDS. and Quarter Casks fine old DEMERARY RUM, 10 Barrels SUGAR, 8 Barrels COFFEE, 10 do. PORK, 25 Boxes CHOCOLATE, of an improved 50 Do Mould CANDLES. manufacture. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

25th November. LONDON BUILT GIG. FOR SALE.—A first rate London built GIG, with folding top and Morocco Lining; and Harness, complete. Enquire of ALEXANDER YEATS, Saddler, 16th Sept. 1828.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any just claims against the Estate of JOHN HUGHES, late of this City, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH HUGHES, Executrix. PETER M'BRIDE, JOHN MORGAN, Executors. St. John, December 2, 1828.

AUCTION SALES. Extensive Sale of Woollen Goods. On WEDNESDAY the 17th December, at 12 o'clock, the Subscribers will commence AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF WOOLLEN GOODS,

—comprising— SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS; PELISSE DITTO; CASSIMERES; KERSEYS, FLUSHINGS, FLANNELS, &c. &c. &c. All recent importations, adapted for this market. The Credit will be liberal. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. December 2.

On MONDAY the 5th day of January next, will be sold by the Subscriber, without reserve—

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, in Church-street, belonging to Mr. PATRICK MURPHY. The House contains ten Rooms, six of which have fire places—a Grocery Store in the basement story, and frost proof Cellar. Also, a small Dwelling-House and Wood-House in the Yard.—Possession given immediately.

Terms made known at sale. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. December 2.

J. & H. KINNEAR, OFFER FOR SALE: 3 PUNS, choice Jamaica RUM; 3 Pipes Cognac BRANDY; 14 Hhds. Antigua MOLASSES; 30 Barrels Mess BEEF; 2 Ditto do. PORK; 25 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER; 30 Kegs TOBACCO; 20 Ditto Cut NAILS; 30 Ditto Horse and Clasp DITTO; 100 Boxes Mould CANDLES; 50 Ditto Dipt ditto; 50 Ditto Yellow SOAP; 30 Kegs WHITE LEAD; 8 Tons Round and Square IRON; 1 Ton small size CORNAGE; 50 Pieces Bleached CANVAS; 30 Barrels Madeira and Sherry WINES; 10 Ditto Warren's BLACKING; 3 Ditto LAMP GLASS; 250 Boxes CROWN GLASS; 4 Cases GENIVA; 6 Casks LINED OIL.

—AND— An Assortment of DRY GOODS. They also offer for sale, for which payment will be taken in PINE TIMBER, deliverable next June—About £500 worth of CLOTHS, COTTONS, and other DRY GOODS.

St. John, 18th Nov. 1828. 4t

HAIR SEAL CAPS. GLOVES, &c. THE Subscriber has just received from New York, an assortment of FUR CAPS, GLOVES, COLLARS, &c. which will be sold very low for CASH.

Nov. 4. SAMUEL STEPHEN. MILITIA ORDER. St. John, November 17, 1828.

CAPTAINS and Officers commanding Companies in, or attached to the First Battalion City Militia, are required forthwith to proceed as the Law directs, to recover Fines incurred by Delinquents and Absentees, at the Muster of the Battalion for Improvement in Martial Exercise on the 12th, and also for the General Inspection on the 15th September.

By order of the Major commanding. GEO. D. ROBINSON, Adjutant. JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DR. BR. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street.

BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to dye and finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Coats, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blaukets cleaned and raised.

Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

SALMON. SPICED or Soused SALMON as usual, put up in Kits for exportation.—The subscriber having his choice this season, of the first Salmon, before any are offered in the market, he is enabled to supply the Public with an Article he feels conscious will satisfy upon trial.—During the season, Families can be supplied with any quantities required. EDWARD LAKE. June 17, 1828.

SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE FOR PASSENGERS, FROM IRELAND. The superior fast sailing copper fastened ship ANN, J. W. SMITH, Commander, Burthen per Register 424 tons, seven feet between decks.—Will leave SAINT JOHN in the course of Four Weeks for LONDONDERRY, and will return early in the Spring with Passengers.—Persons residing in this Province, and wishing to get their Friends out, will please to apply to JEDEDIAH SEASON, Esq. Fredericton; at the office of HUGH JOHNSTON and JOHN R. PARTELOW, Esquires, or to WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Market-Square, St. John.

N. B. The above Ship and Master are too well known in the Trade to require any further description. November 11.