

Casaca, Vice-President, on the 4th May—Bolívar had left Bogota for Cartagena, where he was to embark, as was supposed, in the British frigate Shannon for England.

Message of His Excellency the Liberator President to the Constituent Congress:—

Fellow-Citizens.—The Constitution being settled, and charged as you are by the nation with the mission of the high functionaries who are to preside over the Republic, I think it proper to reiterate my repeated protestation, not again to accept of the chief magistracy, even should you honour me with your suffrages. You should be assured that the good of my country requires me the sacrifice of separating myself forever from the country which gave me life, in order that my remaining in Colombia may not be an impediment to the happiness of my fellow-citizens. Venezuela, in order to justify her secession, has ascribed ambitious views to me: next she would allege my repugnance to an abstract to reconstruction, and finally the Republic would be subject either to dismemberment, or a civil war. The considerations which I submitted to Congress on the day of its installation, combined with many others, should all concur to persuade Congress, that its most important obligation is to give to the people of Colombia new magistrates possessed of the eminent qualifications required by the law and the public weal. I beseech you fellow-citizens to receive this message as a proof of my most ardent patriotism, and of the love I have ever possessed for Colombia.

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR. Bogota, 27th April, 1830.

Answer of Congress. Sir.—Congress in possession of your message of 27th Inst. in which you reiterate your resolution not to accept again the Chief Magistracy, even though you should be honoured with the votes of the Representatives of the people—and has taken the same into consideration.

Congress duly appreciated this new proof of the civility and disinterestedness that animate you. It resolves in our view, the glory that by many titles you had already acquired, and putting to flight the imaginations launched against you, confirms your credit and constitutes your reputation.

You may be assured, Sir, that each one of the members of Congress, obeyed the impulses of patriotism and duty, and in his own view of the public requirements, will weigh in the depth of his conscience on the election day, the reasons that have induced you to renounce that you may not be re-elected—and these will determine his vote.—Whatever be the fate, however, that Providence reserves for you, Sir, and for the nation, Congress esteems it the hope that every Colombian, sensible to the honor and glory of his country, will look upon you with the respect and consideration due to the services you have rendered to the cause of America, and will take care that the lustre of your name shall pass to posterity in such lights as befit the founder of the independence of Colombia.

Such, Sir, are the sentiments of Congress, which, by its order, I have the honor to communicate to you. Hall of the Session, Bogota, April 30.

VINCENTE BORRIZO. To His Excellency SIMÓN BOLÍVAR, Liberator President, &c. &c.

On the same day the following Address signed by the Vice-President, the Arch Bishop of Bogota, the Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, and of the Interior, and about 1800 citizens, was presented to BOLÍVAR:—

Most esteemed Liberator!—At present separated as you are, from the government and the illusion of authority, we may justly express our heartfelt sentiments to you, Sir, without being suspected of flattery, as well as pay a debt of justice, by rendering to you the tribute of our esteem and gratitude.

During the protracted period of our revolution—amidst the vicissitudes of war, and the fluctuations of public opinion, you have always proved yourself to be the intrepid soldier, and have achieved the most heroic and eminent services for the cause of our emancipation. How often have you rescued your country from destruction, and exhibited her to the world gloriously triumphant! When Spanish domination spread gloom over our hemisphere, and appeared to have irrevocably fixed the foundation of its power, your name recalled the brave—kindled in their hearts a noble enthusiasm; and by causing hope to revive in their bosoms, concerted them to triumph over the banks of the Orinoco, in the silver regions of Potosí. You it was, Sir, who organized the army of the tyrant, while the shout of liberty resounded, and rendered the independence of the new world certain.

You have furnished the foundation on which the edifice of our future happiness must be elevated—and having yourself voluntarily abdicated the first office in the gift of a free people, with a resolve never again to resume the reins of government, you have secured to yourself immortal fame. As an act to noble and generous so magnanimous, place you in the sphere of heroes.

The pages of history are filled with the actions of valiant soldiers and victorious warriors, and their brightness can only be increased by those of a Washington or a Bolívar.

In private life you shall receive unequivocal proofs of our attachment to your person. We shall ever revere your worth and services, and we will teach our children to hallow your name with lively sentiments of admiration and gratitude.

May Providence, which has always preserved, by rescuing you unharmed from so many dangers, prosper your days, and shed on you all the blessings of which your sublime virtues have rendered you worthy.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

MEDICAL QUACKERY.—No. 1.

Man is born to disease and death, 'tis true, but to avoid or shun both, as long as he possibly can, is his every day's care. When the former is ushered in, which is almost always a privilege of the latter, the mind begins to be filled with fearful forebodings for the result of his fate. The blasphemous, the atheist, the deist, and the infidel, who have all their life ascribed at every thing mortal, now begin to suffer the pangs of an awakened conscience, & the horrors of approaching death—in the most emphatic language, supplicate some of his friends or attendants to hasten for what he now considers his only chance this side the grave—a Medical Attendant. Who, after having gone through the necessary examination and prescription, leaves his patient, with strict injunctions to attend minutely to the directions given. If the treatment be scientific and judicious, the patient and friends may console themselves that if there is a single chance of escape from the jaws of death, they have it, by attending to the directions. But on the other hand, if the prescription is made by an ignorant, illiterate Quack, who has no more knowledge of the laws of the animal economy, than a wild Indian has of the planetary system, the probability is, that the patient has not even one chance in the hundred. In fact, Medicine in the hands of the Ignorant Pretender, is like a loaded gun in the hands of an idiot—it may go off, or it may not; then where is the man who would place himself in such a perilous situation at the point of the deadly instrument. We would ask any one of common sense, what is the difference of death by gun-powder or by the injudicious administration of medicine? The only difference that we can perceive, is, the former may be quicker, but the latter is no less sure. Perhaps the question may be asked, when saw we a death produced by the injudicious application of medicine? Oh! ye credulous world, we can assure you it takes place much oftener than you could well believe; and soothed over by the flippant and smooth tongue of the Quack, the death is without the least suspicion classed under the rule "more-andum est omnibus"—or, almost die. This is strong language, but it is nevertheless true. The danger of counterpoisoning the pretending, (for they constantly presume to cure the intractable and never fail to kill the curable) unless, said, illiterate Quack, is infinitely beyond estimation. If we follow him to the bedside of the sick, we find him with all the assumed gravity of a true son of Esculapian, pretending to examine all the different symptoms, with as much (mock) ceremony and form, as we were truly capable of drawing the minutest line of demarcation. The quaint look, the significant shake of the head, and all the other professional and necessary routine, seem familiar to the pretender, who's prescription to the patient is like the loading of an enemy's musket, preparatory to taking aim at his opponent. Gentle readers, think not this an apothegm; for however melancholy it may be to relate, it is nevertheless true. Then why

ought any community to nurse and encourage such a fulsome creature as a Quack, and allow him to have their health and lives at his disposal? who's every prescription is either adding to the bills of mortality, or rendering decrepid and diseased for the remainder of life. If the regular bred medical man, who has made it his business and constant study, "to do his boyish days" up to mature manhood, finds considerable difficulty in tracing nature in all her windings, in health and disease, it is preposterous to think, that the pretender can have acquired sufficient knowledge, either by hereditary endowment—charm—or instinct, to enable him to aim at such a difficult and responsible profession. For without an exact knowledge of the human system, and the complicated laws of the animal economy, which are only to be acquired by unwearying, constant, and scientific study, it is impossible to prescribe with effect and precision. In fact, it is like drawing a bow at venture, it may strike, but it has a hundred chances to take effect in a very different object or organ from that intended. Would the skillful mariner, who trusts to the chronometer for his longitude, if by mistake it were broken or deranged in its movement, ever think of employing an uncivilized son of the forest to repair it, who has never so much as seen the internal machinery of the instrument? No. They why display so much more care for the proper adjustment of a piece of machinery, which "is as far inferior to his own system, as a solitary star put into competition with that great luminary, the fountain of light and heat." That dispensation at his stand! "That dispensation at his stand! (Oh sweet emblem of my story) Shone forth with bright and smiling ray And dispell'd the dews of my eye: Yes, when the aged lover perform'd And lovely lily curl'd and bloom'd, Diffusing fragrance o'er the plain Where lovers met and meet again, She us'd to leave her simple toilet Sweet and lovely as a mountain pet, And breath'd the virgin air about her (For such it was when she grac'd the street) With artless ease and pious her lovely eye Shone brighter than a summer sky. Her cheeks were emblematic of the rose Her eyes like sparkling diamonds glow'd; Few such flow'rs adorn our gayest street; But another one I think to passing sweet. She, too, is of th' angelic grandeur— But from my theme I must not wander. Oh! in her voice doth music dwell Sweeter than thine tongue can tell! Her smile is like the opening rose, It's beauty in extacy to disclose. All that beauty and virtue eyes strain'd, Live for ever in her bosom fund. Yes! in charms well sigh divine, She stands unrivall'd, and more ever shine. Although she's left the flapping town And to her native spot gone down— Perhaps she may return ere long, And charm again the bustling throng. The streets are dull and wither'd-like Since we've lost the angel bright: The sun looks cold and dim indeed Tho' may try the van to lead.

St. John, 27th June, 1830.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

LINES.

Occasioned by observing a BLANK in St. John, within the last few days.

While the busy throng pass'd by, I watch'd and hear'd a heavy sigh; For not a shade of his woe's I saw, Again I look'd and thought I saw Her heaving bosom white as snow; But ah! the golden locks decay'd, That disfigurement at my stand! When Phoebus in transcendent glory, (Oh sweet emblem of my story) Shone forth with bright and smiling ray And dispell'd the dews of my eye: Yes, when the aged lover perform'd And lovely lily curl'd and bloom'd, Diffusing fragrance o'er the plain Where lovers met and meet again, She us'd to leave her simple toilet Sweet and lovely as a mountain pet, And breath'd the virgin air about her (For such it was when she grac'd the street) With artless ease and pious her lovely eye Shone brighter than a summer sky. Her cheeks were emblematic of the rose Her eyes like sparkling diamonds glow'd; Few such flow'rs adorn our gayest street; But another one I think to passing sweet. She, too, is of th' angelic grandeur— But from my theme I must not wander. Oh! in her voice doth music dwell Sweeter than thine tongue can tell! Her smile is like the opening rose, It's beauty in extacy to disclose. All that beauty and virtue eyes strain'd, Live for ever in her bosom fund. Yes! in charms well sigh divine, She stands unrivall'd, and more ever shine. Although she's left the flapping town And to her native spot gone down— Perhaps she may return ere long, And charm again the bustling throng. The streets are dull and wither'd-like Since we've lost the angel bright: The sun looks cold and dim indeed Tho' may try the van to lead.

St. John, 27th June, 1830.

THE OBSERVER.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1830.

PRO REGE, LEGE, ET GREGE.

We have received no accounts from Europe of a later date than those we published last week, and consequently have it not in our power to communicate an additional information regarding the health of His Majesty.

Various important measures have lately been brought before Parliament, some of which have led to considerable warmth of debate. On the subject of Salaries of place-men and pensioners under the Crown, there has been great excitement, and the language uttered by Mr. HOME on the one side, and Sir H. HARDING on the other, was certainly far from being distinguished by its courtesy. But the measures contemplated in reference to Ireland are awakening much interest and attention. It may appear paradoxical, but there is a serious proposal to establish poor laws in Ireland, in order to prevent the increase of the poor. Lord DARNEY presented a petition to the House of Lords on the 11th May, signed by 2000 persons, praying for the establishment of a compulsory provision for the poor of that unhappy country. The committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate this subject are proceeding according to the analogical method of interrogatory. They have summoned Dr. CHALMERS of Edinburgh, to afford evidence or counsel in the matter, and as he has given to the world many of the results of his enlightened inquiries on the subject; and (notwithstanding the editorial assertion in the London Atlas to the contrary) has actually visited Ireland, made himself practically acquainted with her circumstances, and has thus qualified himself to form as well as to state an opinion on the question, we doubt not that he will be found of material service on the occasion. At the same time we fear that time and attention only will apply the permanent and effectual remedy to many of the disorders under which Ireland labors. The encouragement given to the growth of a pauper population, to afford votes for the political machinery of the landlords, has created a grievance, which it appears can only be eradicated by the substitution of another grievance of a different kind. It is supposed, that were the landlords forced to provide for the necessities of those unfortunate beings whom their selfish policy has hitherto permitted to multiply, they would be more careful of giving encouragement to that system of subdividing farms, and increasing the number of tenants, which has made their country, though the most fertile in Europe, the least able to maintain its own population. The country must be in a strange state which requires such anomalous remedies, but still the remedy which seems to be in contemplation is probably the best that under all the circumstances can be adopted. We cannot, however, judge of it fully or correctly till its provisions have been duly settled and made known to the world.

Mr. HOME and the anti-ministerial party seem bent on the total abolition of the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. It does not, however, appear that Government is yet prepared for such a consummation. Much may be said on both sides of the question. To destroy distinctions, merge interests which ought to be one, and to consolidate the different branches of which the realm consists, are leading objects with the present Administration, and perhaps the design in which they originate is both wise and good on the whole, though individuals and local interests may apparently suffer for a time. The present Lord Lieutenant has pursued the even tenor of his way without exciting much bustle, or much either of hostility or applause. He has shewn himself free from trammels on both sides, which his predecessors in a different state of political parties, had it scarcely in their power to do. The system on which the Duke of NORTHAMPTON is called to govern, protects equally the privileges of all. This system will work its way gradually into the core of society, and should the Catholics come actually to enjoy such privileges, the hope of which now contributes so much to their tranquillity, Ireland may then be expected to forget her former exasperations and sufferings.

The statement regarding Colombia and its affairs, which we extract from the New York Atlas, will be read with interest. The far-famed Dictator, Protector, and Liberator, has fled from the scene of his former greatness, and is about seeking an asylum in a foreign land. We had once occasion to give our opinion of the moral qualities of that individual, and the sentiments we have been led to entertain respecting him, have taught us to view the present turn of affairs as the crisis at which there was every reason to expect his arrival sooner or later. Sorry we are to witness the country abandoned to distraction, anarchy, and confusion.

On Sunday morning last we were visited with a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with torrents of rain, which last continued nearly the whole of the day.—It is said that within these few days, the Main River has had a rise of several feet, owing to the frequent heavy rains of late. We have not heard of any damage having been sustained.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders, yesterday, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

John Ward, Jun. William Bowman, Thomas Barlow, Stephen Merritt, Stephen Wiggins, James Calverley, R. W. Crookshank, T. T. Hazen, G. D. Robinson, Charles Hazen, James Kilt, David Haffield.

And, at a meeting of the Directors immediately after, JOHN WARD, Jun. Esquire, was re-elected President, and THOMAS HEATHCOTE, Esquire, Secretary.

The Boston Patriot has the following:—"The degree of M. D. was conferred on Mr. GEORGE J. HARDING, of America, by the University of Glasgow, on May 1."

On Friday, the Semi-Annual Examination of the Central School, established upon the Madras plan, in this City, took place. There were present 120 boys and 101 girls. The whole number at present upon the books is 141 boys and 136 girls, making a total of 277. We are happy in being able to state that notwithstanding the multiplicity of Schools in this City, which are constantly upon the increase, the National School is retaining its reputation, and rapidly growing in point of numbers. More than 40 boys and 30 girls, have been admitted since the last examination, and although a great proportion is made up of Free Scholars, yet the receipts for Tuition Money have diminished the charge against the Institution for the support of Instructors, £12 in the past Quarter.

The Scholars went through their exercises with great credit to themselves and their teachers, and to the perfect satisfaction of the Trustees who were present. The discipline, as in all respects unexceptionable; and the clear and healthy appearance of the Scholars, in a high degree gratifying. Many specimens of needle-work and penmanship were exhibited, and upon the whole we have no hesitation in saying, that a decided and manifest improvement has taken place in the general state of the School.

Miss WALLACE, (obliged by want of health) retires from the charge of the female branch of the School, and it is but justice to her merits to say, that her attentions have been unwearying and her services invaluable, during the long period in which she has presided in her department. Mrs. TERRY succeeds to her charge, by appointment from the Madras Board.—Courtier.

Execution.—On Thursday last, at two o'clock, Adam HULL underwent the awful sentence of the law, in rear of the Gaol of this City. He was attended, by his last moments, by the Rev. Messrs. SMOKE and WOOD, Wesleyan Missionaries; and Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON, who had previously done every thing in his power to prepare the unfortunate man for the fate that awaited him. Their endeavours we are happy to say, appeared to awaken the culprit to a proper view of his awful situation.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Sheriff, James WATTS, Esq. for the kindness he showed the prisoner in meeting his wishes, which were consistent with the demands of retributive justice. The unhappy man received the most unremitting attention from Mr. NOWLAN, the Gaoler, and shared largely both in his sympathies, and those of his excellent wife.—It.

The New York Equivocal states that 8321 Emigrants, principally from English ports, have arrived in that city since the first of May, many of them bringing money with them.

SMALL POX.—The British ship Brunswick, Blake, master, from London, arrived at quarantine on Saturday, with two hundred and nine passengers; one hundred and twelve of whom were then, or had been, sick with small-pox. Three others have sickened since. Five of the cases terminated fatally on the passage. Of the whole number who have sickened, not one had been inoculated for either the kind or small-pox—although there were on board sixty-eight persons, men, women and children, who had been vaccinated, and twenty nine who had taken it by contagion. Not a case of varioloid even, occurred among all these. The physician at quarantine thinks all those now on the sick list likely to recover, although some of the cases are now bad.—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

MARRIED.—At Sussex Vale, on Sunday the 20th June, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Isaac Parloe, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Alexander Kinnear, of that place.

DIED.—Suddenly, at Sussex Vale, on the 27th ult. Mr. Peter Snider, in the 75th year of his age. Also, at the same place, on the 11th ult. Mr. John Cougle, aged 41 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED, Wednesday, brig Belmont, Paul, Trinidad, 19—Master, rum, sugar, and coffee. Thursday, ship Meteor, Watson, New-York, 7—to order. Brig Thomas Hanford, Sawyer, Trinidad, 16—Hanford & Raymond, rum, sugar, &c. Friday, ship William & George, Bryson, New-York, 5—Master, Holland. Brig Mary Ann, Masters, Jamaica, 23—D. Halford & Son, rum and sugar. Saturday, Squire, Trinidad, 20—W. Flaherty, rum, sugar, and molasses. This Morning—Two Brigs in the offing. CLEARED, Ship Lark, Cannon, Lancaster, timber. Independence, Evans, Kinsale, do. Brig Urania, Davis, Sligo, do. Friday, M. Keel, Belfast, do. Saturday, Walker, Sligo, timber. Sunday, Garrison, Liverpool, do. Hibernia, Dunbar, Baltimore, (Ire.) do. General Coffin, Talor, Kingston, (Jama.) fish, &c. Julia, Crossin, New-York, plaster. Saturday, Alexander, Fyich, Cork, do.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment. Dr. BOYD will give attendance at his House in Prince William-street, every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor.—GRATIS. July 6.

NOTICE.—The Business heretofore carried on by G. & W. SEARS, and G. SEARS, will in future be conducted by the Subscribers, under the Firm of GEORGE & EDWARD SEARS. St. John, 6, 1830. GEORGE SEARS, EDWARD SEARS.

JUPP & SON, London, HATTERS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE Subscribers have just received from the above House, a Supply of their much admired HATS.—For sale low, for Cash. July 6.—G. & E. SEARS.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. MRS. SLATCH, (FROM LONDON), WHO has for several years past been resident Governess in Families of high rank and respectability in England, and has had every Musical advantage in that country, purposes undertaking the Instruction of Young LADIES on the PIANO FORTE. Mrs. B's terms may be ascertained by applying to her, at Mr. McKee's Boarding House, Market-square, where she is residing for a short time. July 6.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just Received per ship Dispatch from Trinidad, a SUPPLY OF RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or other prompt payment.—D. HATFIELD & SON. 6th July.

RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIDES, & COTTON. A SMALL Lot of each—Just received per Dispatch, from Antigua, and for sale by July 6. E. DEW. HATCHFORD.

MAN-SERVANT WANTED. To serve in a small family, a Man who is accustomed to inside work, and can be useful in a Garden.—Particular recommendation as to honesty and sobriety, will be required.—Enquire at this Office. July 6.

For LONDON DERRY. The fine British built Barque HOPE, Will sail for Londonderry about the 11th instant—Has a large roomy Cabin, with State Rooms, and can accommodate a few Passengers, if immediate application is made to the Captain on board, or to H. ANDERSON. July 6.

FOR SALE, At the Subscriber's Store—for Cash: 100 DOZEN fine Scotch ALE and PORTER, in Barrels of from 3½ to 5 Dozen; PEARL BARLEY, in Bags of ½ & ¾ Cwt.; Common ditto, 1 & 2 do.; LINEN THREADS, &c. 29th June. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

N. B.—STORAGE for 1000 or 1200 Barrels.

LINENS. Just Received from BELFAST: 10 CASKS IRISH LINENS, consisting of 7-8 and 8-4 UNIONS; 3-4 to 8-4 DIAPERS; 5-4 SHEETING, and 7-8 DOCK. Also—From St. Andrews: 10 Pancheous Jamaica RUM. June 29. J. & H. KINNEAR.

RECEIVED. Ex Brig PEACE, from Newcastle: 5 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 7 inch Shrouding; Hawsers, from 3 to 6 inches; Spunners & Seaming Stuff; 20 bundles dry picked Oakum; 40 bolts bleached and brown Canvas; 7 chests Lines and Twines; 3 Chain Cables, of 1 inch, 3, and 11-16 ins.; 7 pair of Haws Pipes; 11 Anchors, from 1 cwt. to 8½ cwt.—For sale by June 29. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

PALE SEAL OIL. The Subscriber offers for Sale—A QUANTITY of very superior PALE SEAL OIL, in casks from 26 to 80 gallons. Also, per SARAH, from London: 200 Kegs best London LEAD; ENSIGNS—2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 yards; UNION JACKS—2½ and 3 yards. 22d June. JOHN ROBERTSON.

MANIFESTS for sale at this Office.

J. M'MILLAN, Has just received by the late Arrivals from Britain and Ireland, An Extensive Assortment of English & Classical SCHOOL BOOKS, among which are—

MURRAY'S Introduction, Reader and Sequel; first, second and third Grammars, new and improved editions; Walker's Dictionary, large & small; Arithmetics; Goldsmith's, Guy's and Thompson's Geographies; Thompson's Atlas; Jackson's Book-keeping; cheap Testaments; ditto, with Kirk Palms; fine pocket Bibles, with and without Psalms, in one and two vols.; Prayer and Psalm Books, in extra and common bindings; Douay Testaments; Key of Heaven; Key and Path to Paradise; double and single Manuals; and a large Assortment of Children's Books.

—ALSO—Eighty-six Reams cheap Pot Paper; Letter & Cap do.; fine Wax; common cottle do.; Ledgers, Journals, Day and Memorandum Books; Morocco & Gold Paper; Slates; Screen Handies, &c. —LIKEWISE—An Extensive Assortment of TOYS.

Per Brig Leslie Gault: Six Bales Large and Small Wrapping PAPER. 29th June.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY. THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pio Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franklins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates, &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style.

N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to. Portland, June 22, 1829.

FOR SALE, AN ANCHOR, of 19 Cwt. or thereabouts. —Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON. 22d June.

EAST INDIA COFFEE. Received per the SARAH, from London, and for Sale—100 BAGS EAST INDIA COFFEE. This article is VERY superior to West India, and can be sold at a small advance in price.

—ALSO RECEIVED—150 Dozen Projecting WOODEN LETTERS—assorted sizes. And, per the ANN, from Liverpool: 150 Boxes Yellow SOAP; 100 Kegs CUT NAILS; 15 Bales and Cases of Manchester GOODS.

—WITNESSED—An Extensive Assortment of HARDWARE, PLATED WARE, and SADDLERY—the particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement. 14th June.—J. & H. KINNEAR.

TOBACCO & SNUFF. Just received per Julia, from New York: 62 KEGS first quality Manufactured TOBACCO; 100 Kegs SNUFF, 10 Jars SNUFF.

For sale in Bond or otherwise, lower than it can usually be imported. June 29. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

NOTICE. THE Committee of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, are happy to be enabled to inform the Public, that they have purchased an eligible situation at Horton, for their intended Institution; and have procured a competent Instructor. They are making arrangements for opening the Seminary, for the reception of pupils, by the end of the next month, when they will give information of the course of Instruction, which it will be in their power to pursue, for the ensuing year. June 29.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucher, &c., Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country Business attended to.

As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ears, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY! LIKENESSES WITH THE FEATURES PAINTED IN COLOURS. ONLY TWO DOLLARS EACH!

J. H. GILLESPIE, PROFILE MINIATURE PAINTER, (Late of London, Edinburgh, and Liverpool.) RESPECTFULLY solicits the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of St. John and its vicinity, to visit his PAINTING ROOM, in the house belonging to Mr. NAGEL, opposite Trinity Church, Germain-street—where his very curious and elegant apparatus (by which he has taken the Likenesses of upwards of 30,000 persons) may be examined, and where specimens may be seen.

Mr. G. detains the person sitting only ten minutes—Paints the Features and Drapery neatly in Colours, at a very low charge; and, from having practised above twenty years, he generally succeeds in producing a strong resemblance.—At Halifax, (N. S.) he lately painted upwards of 1400 Likenesses. June 1.