

The Weekly Observer.

the guns are fired. These guns are of brass, twenty-two feet in length, and two feet four inches in diameter. They are not mounted, but lie on the ground. On a rock in the middle of this Strait stands a tower, where there are some small cannons planted. It is used by the Turks as a watch tower. In 1635 the Venetian fleet forced their way through this strait, and in 1770, the English Admiral Elphinstone passed the new castles in his ship, and cast anchor in the channel. The Turkish batteries had only ammunition sufficient for one general discharge, when Elphinstone escaped. The Turkish ships were in a state of confusion, and they employed Baron De Tott, who was put in the castle in such excellent order that they were impregnable. In the course of time they became again neglected, and in 1807 the English Admiral Duckworth, with eight ships of the line and four frigates forced the passage, and made his way to Constantinople. His object was to intimidate the Turks, and thus effect certain negotiations then pending between the Porte and England. The Turks, however, protected the negotiations, and occupied themselves in repairing the defences of the capital, and fortresses of the Dardanelles. After lying in anchor before the Seraglio for a fortnight, the Admiral forced his way back to the Archipelago, and in so doing, one of his ships was broken all to pieces by a gigantic ball from the castle of Sestor, and his fleet was very much damaged. The Admiral frankly admitted that he had delayed a week longer, he could not have forced his return through this formidable strait.

The new Castle of the Dardanelles was built in 1620, by Mahomet IV. The Castle on the south side is called Koon Kale, or Castle in the Sand.

The Asiatic Dardanelles is the residence of the Pasha of the Dardanelles, Governor of the Castle of the Hellespont. Here is the City of Chann Kalesi. Directly south of this place the river Rhodius, (one of the nine Hellenic mingles with the Hellespont.

The promontory directly north of the Koon Kale is the ancient Rhodius, and the side of which is the tomb of Ajax. The Cape to the southwest of the Castle is the Sigeon promontory, on which are the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus.

Between these two promontories is a bay, which was used as the naval station of the Greeks during the Trojan war. Into this bay the river Meander flows, which, shrinking from the rapid waves of the Hellespont, exhibits a circular line bounding its pale waters.

To the tomb of Achilles, on the Sigeon Shore, Alexander the Great paid a visit, during his victorious march. He pointed it out with reverence, and sat naked around it with his companions. The tomb remains, but the ashes of the hero are gone.

"The flocks are grazing on the mound
Of him who fell the Dardanelles' bound;
That mighty hero of gathered ground
Which Ammon's son ran proudly round,
By nations raised, by monarchs crowned,
Is now a lone and nameless barrow!
Within—thy dwelling place how narrow!
Without—only strangers' breath!
The name of him that was beneath—
Dust long outlasts the storied stone;
But Thine! thy very dust is gone!"

THE SIEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
This celebrated metropolis, the Athens of the East, the seat of the Greek, and the Ummah, or mother of the universe, as it is styled by the Turks, has been visited with the horrors of nine-and-twenty sieges. The subsequent enumeration of their successive occurrences cannot fail to present something more than a transient interest in the eyes of our readers.

- B. C. 477. Besieged by the Achaean fleet, the battle of Plataea.
410. By Alkibiades, in the beginning of the fifth century, 410 or 411.
347. By Leo Philip's general.
A. D. 137. By the Emperor Suleiman Severus.
313. By Maximian Caesar.
315. By Constantine the Great.
616. By Chosroes of Persia, under Heraclius, Emperor of the East.
626. By the Chagan of the Avari, an ally of Chosroes.
666. By Moavia, the general of Ali, an Arab Successor.
674. By Isidore, a son of Moavia.
679. By Sofian Ben-Auf, son of Moavia's general.
719. By a son of Caliph Mevvan, when Antheim was emperor.
744. By Soliman, a son of Caliph Abdalmelik.
744. By Pagano, the king of the Bulgarians under Constantine V.
736. By Ibrahim al-Rahid, under Leo IV.
736. By Abdolmelik, a general of Ibrahim al-Rahid.
811. By Krum, the despot of the Slavonians.
829. By Thomas, the Slavonian, under Michael the Saviour.
886. By the Russians, under Ascol and Dir.
914. By Simoon, king of the Bulgarians.
1013. By Torkut, the rebel, under Michael Monomachus.
1021. By Alexius Comnenus, on Good Friday.
1024. By the Crusaders, on the 12th of April.
1201. By Michael Palaeologus, on the 25th July.
1306. By Bajazet, the lightning flash. The first Ottoman siege.
1402. By the same.
1414. By Musa, a son of Bajazet.
1422. By Amurath II, a son of Mahomet I.
1453. 29th May. By Mahomet II. the conqueror of Constantinople, against whose efforts the Pharaoh of Egypt, Constantine Dragofoi Palaeologus, the last Greek Emperor, rushed forth, exclaiming, "I would rather die than live!" and shortly afterwards, perceiving himself deserted by his recent followers, and crying aloud, "Is their no Christian hand to smite off my neck head?" met a glorious death, though doomed to fall by the cimeter of an infidel.

A person would hardly conceive that the term *Sinai* is derived from *Constantinople*; but such is the fact. It is brought about in this way:—Constantinople is a long word for common use; therefore the Greeks use the latter part of it only. Thus, with the help of the article, and the verb *Elmi*, we *Elmi* *sinai*, that is the city, pronounced quickly *Sinai*, which the Turks convert into *Sinai*. By a similar process, the modern name of *Sinai* is derived from the ancient *Athens*.

COMMUNICATION.

HOME AMERICAN;

Desultory Sketches of a Tour from St. John, (N. B.) through a part of the United States. (Continued.)

Boston is not seen at a great distance on the Charlestown side, before entering it; but the tops of the vessels in the harbor, and the spires and towers and domes in the city, arrest the eye, and excite high expectation, which the appearance of the old dirty fabrics and narrow streets does not promise to realise. We could not find the lady to whose boarding-house we had been particularly recommended, who was said to have given up the business and removed to Cambridge; but the Stage Coach Agent recommended us to a Miss Vose, whose house we found highly respectable, though rather too well filled with boarders to suit ladies. However, we resolved to make the most of it for the short period of time we could allow for Boston. Having arrived late, we were not long out of bed, and rose early, after enjoying agreeable jammers under a what is called comfort, or quilt stuffed with cotton, with superfluous blankets. There is no house in Boston without such comforts. We understood that our landlady had made up fifty beds that night. The number of boarders and lodgers constantly coming and going is immense, but as the house pays annually \$1500 dollars in rent and taxes together, great business must be done in it in order to pay it all. Miss V. is a very active and animated little woman, and does all in her power to make her inmates comfortable. Her diners are suspicious, and every thing is well cooked. Boarding-houses of the same description are numerous in Boston. The Commercial Coffee-house is upon a large scale, and frequently accommodates between one and two hundred individuals. After breakfast, we went to make inquiry regarding some heavy luggage we had sent by water from Portland, but found that the Steamer-brig on board of which they were put, had not yet arrived. I then hired a horse to go to Brighton and Cambridge, found

it, like most American horses, a perpetual chatter, and went on at a great rate, but easy and pleasant whiff. I rode across the *Mit-dun*, (so called) which is a very extensive meadow bridge of at least a mile long, the tall four cents going, and the same returning before getting to the bridge, I passed the State House, which is indeed very stately, having an elevated dome resembling in some degree, though on a very small scale comparatively, the dome of St. Paul's, London. The way to Brighton is through luxuriant fields, and the road is spacious and level. All vehicles seemed to be in requisition—coaches, chaises, wagons, &c. &c. There are none of those vehicles called chaises, those which go under that name here are gigs, with a rather covering extending over the heads of those seated in them. The number of such on the streets and highways every day is truly astonishing, but more especially on that day which was fixed for the great annual exhibition of cattle, mechanical inventions for agricultural purposes, &c. for which the Massachusetts Agricultural Society holds out high premiums. On approaching the beautiful village of Brighton, the first object that presented itself was a handsome place of worship with a spire, and in front of it a crowd of people, with booths or tables, in which were boards loaded with all kinds of eatables and drinkables. My ears were assailed with repeated cries of "Do you wish our horse put up, Sir?" To all of which I responded with the monosyllabic, No. I looked at the various specimens of the great annual exhibition of cattle, together with pigs, sheep, &c. which were all inclosed in regular fenced compartments, having on the paling, cards containing names and designations, and all necessary information for the fair going to be so exhibited—surprised to see scarcely a single specimen of the horse kind, and to learn that some of the fat oxen were sold as low as 15 dollars—advanced to a wooden building on a rising ground immediately above the cattle exhibition, and gave the horse to a boy to hold, while I entered and found myself among a crowd of people examining the various specimens of mechanical inventions and vegetable productions, such as cheese, butter, honey, &c. which were inclosed within wooden gratings, and were as good as spectators of reception of spectators. Of many of the implements exhibited, I could not ascertain the use, but those which I understood were certainly very ingenious. The size of the apples, pears, onions, &c. astonished me. The building consisted of two floors. Up stairs there was a chamber for the office bearers of the Society to write in, and various wooden inclosures in which were innumerable specimens of cloth, counterpanes, gloves, dresses, and such like articles, of which I am no judge. While going among the crowd, a bouncing lady took hold of my eye glass, which was hanging at my breast, (but forming no part of the exhibition,) and very unceremoniously took a peep through it, asking the price of it, and whether it belonged to the Dardanelles, or the Hellespont, or was a good one for spectacles. I could not help being surprised at such familiarity in a female stranger, who had every appearance of being a respectable lady, attended by a gentleman and another female. I answered her questions, however, with gravity and politeness, and I presume, to her entire satisfaction, and have no doubt should I ever see her again she will be a quiver. The day was fine, and being resolved to make the most of it, I set off without much delay to Cambridge, the seat of Harvard College, having been favoured with an invitation from the President, the Rev. Dr. Kirkland. The distance from Brighton is about three miles, of beautiful road. Its appearance, as we approach, is that of a paradise of flowers, being embosomed among the trees of an extensive succession of orchards—on either side the students, who had got a holiday, or part of one, no doubt in consequence of the great Brighton fair—seemed to be from thirteen to seventeen years of age—most of them rather young for a University—understand that few of the *diplomat* exercise any power. On arriving at the President's house, which is old and by no means elegant, but beautifully sheltered and adorned with trees, and having an excellent garden adjoining, found, to my great mortification, that the Reverend was at the place I had just left, and would not be home till after dining with the Agricultural Society. So I was under the necessity of going round the College buildings alone, and of getting such information as I could by means of inquiry regarding an investigation into the first rank among the Colleges of the United States. The buildings, containing a library of 30,000 volumes, an excellent philosophical apparatus, and leading place for Professors, Tutors, and Students, are plain brick edifices, pretty old, the buildings, however, in which are the class-rooms, and a spacious hall for dining, reciting, and celebrating divine service, is a very beautiful stone fabric, with four massive pillars in front, fine broad stone stairs, with substantial iron railings. The Staircase, I was told, was built by the students three hundred, and their terms comprehended nine months in the year. The salaries of the Professors are from 15 to 30 hundred dollars per annum. Tutors are those who superintend the private studies of the youth. The Professors, properly so called, are six in number, and along with the Tutors they must attend thirty Adams' Grammar is used, and those Scotch philosophers, Stewart and Brown, are held in all that respect to which they are entitled—the works of these men are in fact their classics. Some disputes have recently taken place in the establishment, which were productive of very injurious influence, the Students had become unduly and disorderly to a very great degree, and a wholesome discipline was far from being efficiently maintained. New rules and plans, however, have been adopted, from which good effects are expected to result. The President held Unitarian principles, as do most, if not all the Professors. The President preaches one sermon each Sunday in the chapel, and—being a theological department has been lately published, and is carried on in a building which was pointed out to me at a little distance from the other buildings belonging to the Seminary. Having in some measure satisfied my curiosity on various points regarding the place, I returned to town by the direct Cambridge road, crossing Cambridge bridge, which is as extensive as the *Mit-dun*. The next objects of admiration were the noble wharves of this renowned City, which are spacious in every respect, having long ranges of stores upon them, quite uniform, mostly of brick, but some faced with granite, of which some of the New Market House was erected, and his since been completed, on a most extensive and magnificent scale. After crossing a little at the New, we walked through the Old Market, where all kinds of meats in profusion are spread on the numerous stalls or stands, and every butcher (or keef man) is clothed in a clean white apron, which he wears over his apron. Franklin's monument, in Franklin-street, attracts the notice of the passenger, but it is quite plain, and without an inscription. It is inclosed in an oblong railing, surrounded with shrubbery. Here, however, the reader need be allowed another pause.—(To be continued.)

The Observer.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1839.

PRO REGES, LEON, BY GREGG.

The arrival of the *Halifax*, at Halifax, has furnished us with London dates to the 13th October, which enable us to state with confidence that Peace has been restored in the East of Europe. But as we have made our remarks on the circumstances of the war as they were progressively made known to us, and as our information regarding the terms, &c. on which the pacification has been effected, is vague and uncertain, we forbear making any comments for the present. The revolution of another week will in all probability bring along with it something on the subject, in a specific, authentic, and tangible form.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—In some of the Canadian and Nova-Scotia papers, the death of ROBERT HAMILTON, L.L.D., Professor of Mathematics, &c. is stated as having taken place in this Province. Several mention it as having occurred in this City, and others at Fredericton, with this addition in at least one instance in reference to the latter place, "after having held a Chair in Marischal College for fifty years." And all this whilst the opening of our infant Seminary, namely, King's College, Fre-

dericton, has just been announced, and the notice to that effect is going the rounds of the different prints. Now the truth is, that the renowned financier ended his days in the quiet town of Aberdeen, in Scotland, of the Marischal University in which City he was for half a century one of the brightest ornaments.

The Transports, with the 51st Regiment, for Bermuda, (after being detained by the weather for upwards of a week), sailed on Sunday last, together with a number of other vessels, among which were—ship Hugh Johnston, for Liverpool; Lark, Lancaster; Minerva, Plymouth; brig Hyllus, Wexford; Hannah, Chance, Billa, and Hiram, Jamaica; Bethiah, Boston, &c.—The wind at the time was from the North West; but as it has blown fresh from the South West since yesterday morning, accompanied to-day with rain, we fear they have got no great distance yet.—We understand that the Pilots are to conduct the Transports clear of the Bay.

We understand that Charles Mealy, the person who assaulted Moore, the Constable, when in the discharge of his duty, (as noticed in our paper of the 3d inst.) was apprehended and brought to this City on Sunday last—and was this day fully committed by Messrs. Aldermen PETERS and ANSLEY, to take his trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

UPPER CANADA.—The population of Upper Canada, for 1829, amounts to 188,558—increase since 1827—13,115. The Province is divided into eleven Districts, and according to the Assessment Returns of 1828, there were in seven of the Districts (four not being heard from) 311,525 acres of land under cultivation; 1,047,950 uncultivated; 13,246 horses; 75,336 horned cattle, &c. There are 48 Members of Assembly, and about 100 Attornies.—The Upper Canada Herald mentions that His Majesty had been pleased to call the Right Reverend ALEXANDER McDONALD, Bishop of Rhesina, (Roman Catholic), to the Legislative Council of that Province.

The Flower packet, with the October mail, sailed from Falmouth for Halifax, on the 10th of that month.

From the Charleston Courier, we learn that the small pox prevails to a great extent at Nassau, (New-Province).—His Majesty's ship *Monkey* has arrived at Charleston, for the purpose of procuring Vaccine Matter, for the authorities at Nassau.

We have much pleasure, at the request of the Commissioners for Light-Houses, in publishing the following Notice from the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the North American Station. For the promptitude and zeal which has already been manifested by our most respected Admirals, in promoting our commercial interests, he is well deserving of the thanks of the spot, with a Section, fixed on a stand, by Dollond and artificial horizon of quicksilver, and with the Admiralty Chronometer, No. 287, made by Parkinson and Troughton, well regulated by the fixed Meridian of Halifax North Yard, to be Latitude 44 d. 55 s. 42 m. Longitude 66 d. 55 s. 53 m.

I beg to make you acquainted therewith, observing in your Notice to Mariners, respecting the above Light-House, that you give the Latitude; 45 d. 3 m.—Longitude, 66 d. 53 m.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
CHARLES OGLE,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
The Commissioners of Light-Houses,
for the Province of N. Brunswick.

From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette, November 10, BY AUTHORITY.

All persons who are settled upon Crown Lands under Mining tenures, are hereby notified that the said Lands will be put up for sale on the 1st day of January next; after which time all title to Land must be obtained by purchase.

All persons who are settled upon Crown Lands under Mining tenures, are required to present previously to the said day of January next, their respective claims therefor, at the Office of Crown Lands and Forests, in writing, and to be accompanied by a certificate from the Land Office of the Crown may now be obtained without difficulty or delay, no improvements made subsequent to this date will be in any way respected; but they will be sold with the same, as first applicants; and all persons found trespassing will for the future be strictly dealt with, according to Law.

Department of Crown Lands and Forests,
Fredericton, 5th November, 1829.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO HALIFAX.—We learn with pleasure, that at the meeting, of the 14th inst. this day at the Quebec Exchange, a subscription was opened for the purpose of building a Steam vessel to ply between this City and Halifax.—*Quebec Mercury*, Oct. 27.

SEVERAL STORMS.—This fall has been remarkable for the frequency of easterly winds. On Friday morning, however, it blew a strong breeze from that quarter, which increased at night, and overturned some fences about town. On Saturday afternoon the wind rose to a gale, and in the early part of the night blew with extraordinary violence, continuing unabated till morning. Throughout yesterday it moderated a little, but the high tides and the agitation of the sea completed the destruction of almost every thing that had been injured, and finished by doing probably as much damage as has ever been done to the property, cattle, boats and timber from June Land to here; given, that the waste Lands of the Crown may now be obtained without difficulty or delay, no improvements made subsequent to this date will be in any way respected; but they will be sold with the same, as first applicants; and all persons found trespassing will for the future be strictly dealt with, according to Law.

CLIMATE OF MONTREAL.—From a series of tables, which were presented to the Natural History Society at its last meeting, we learn that there fell during the year ending 30th September last, 22.94 inches of rain during 93 days of rain; there were 36 days on which snow fell, but of the actual quantity no measurements had yet been made: the greatest depth of heat was 95 on the 6th June 3 P. M.; the greatest cold occurred on the 4th of January, being -22°; the greatest quantity of rain in one month was in June, when there fell 7.42 inches, and in one day on the 28th June, when there fell 1.70 inches; the mean of the thermometer in October was 49. Nov. 35; Jan. 13. Feb. 13. March 28. April 45. May 63. June 68. July 70. Aug. 63. Sept. 66. the mean for the year was therefore 44°; the winds during 242 days were westerly, of which 84 were between North and West.—*Montreal Gazette*, October 29.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Sir Howard Douglas, (the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick,) transacted business yesterday at the Foreign Office.

New York, Oct. 31.—*The Storm*, which has been pending over us for several days, burst forth last evening with great violence. It was very dark, and the rain fell in torrents. The blow was very heavy during the night, and the wind howled loudly and the sea fell briskly at this hour—1 o'clock. The swell was so high this morning that the ferry boats were nearly unmanageable.

The wharves are now overflowed, and on the east side the water is nearly up to Water street. At 12 o'clock, in Front street and Burling slip, the water was up to the hub of the carmen's wheel. The rollers are nearly all filled—boats are playing in Flymarket street. The stores in Flymarket are covered to the depth of twelve inches.

No communication from below this morning. Our news boat rowed up to the curb stone in front of 61 White Hall-street.

West Passengers in the Hugh Johnston.—Miss Farley, Rev. Richard Wiggins, James T. Hanford, Esq., and David D. Wilmet.—In the *Lark*—William Merritt, Esq., and Mr. B. Milby.—In the *Bethiah*—Capt. Creighton, 51st Regt., on his way to England.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening last, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, David A. W. Esq., Esq. of Eastport, Mary, second daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Drake, of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Reverend the Rector, William P. Esquire, to Harriet Maria, only daughter of Mr. James Brown, of Margerville.

DIED.
At his residence in Queen's County, on the 9th inst. Robert Barry, Esq., in the 77th year of his age. Mr. B. was one of the American Loyalists who emigrated to this Country at the end of the Revolutionary War.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, scho. Orator, Heath, New-York, 9 days.—R. Rankin & Co. Agents, &c.

Sunday, scho. New-York, 3—D. Halford & Son, as-sorted cargo.

Thursday, brig Sir Charles Ogle, Clark, Demerara, via Halifax, 6—R. D. W. Rutherford, Esq.

Scho. Good Intent, Baker, Fredericksburg, 9—Crosk-shank & Walker, flour and corn.

Saturday, ship Acute, Duncan, Havannah, 32—Crosk-shank & Walker, ballast.

Brig Tallman, Cook, Jamaica, 33—Croskshank & Walker, ballast.

William Penn, Richards, Norfolk, 3—Croskshank & Walker, staves and shingles.

Margaret, Dewar, Montego Bay, (Jam.) 23—Thomas Sandall, rum, &c.

Munday, brig Robert Rye, Crook, Kingston, (Jam.) 30. D. Halford & Son, ballast.

Scho. Rita-Jane, Bassett, New-York, 5—McNeill & Van Horne, flour, &c.

The morning, scho. Frances Ann, Robbins, Halifax, 72 hours.—Farrington, Mr. J. S. Warriner, & McNeill.

CLEARED.

Ship Hugh Johnston, M. Lay, Kinsale—fleming.

Brig Billow, Squires, Kingston, (Jam.)—fleming, &c.

Hannah, M'Key, do, do.

Hippie, Nixon, do, do.

Daniel O'Connell, Breen, Annapolis Bay—do.

Chance, Stewart, Montego Bay—do.

Bethiah, Harding, Boston—grainstones, &c.

Volante, Hunt, Savannah-In-mar, lumber &c.

Tram, M'Gee, do, do.

New Hildford, Matthews, Plymouth.

Scho. Union, Collier, St. John's, (N. F.)—flour, corn, &c. from the Warehouse.

Sarah, Pierre, New York—gypsum.

The Margaret left at Montego Bay, Oct. 22—Brig Frederick, M'Nabers, for St. Andrews, in 4 days; Brig Union V. Vaughan, for this port in 6 or 8 days; Brig Timandra, Robertson, hence, arrived at Falmouth (Jamaica) on the 19th.—On the 12th inst. lat 42, 20 N. long. 68, 12 W. spoke Am. Brig Henry, from Trieste, and the *Val Saline*, from Trieste.

Kingston, (Jam.) Oct. 3.—The barque George Canby, Forsyth, in 32 days from St. Andrews, N. B. arrived at Montego Bay on Saturday.

PIANO FORTE.

WANTED.—A New or Second-hand PIANO FORTE, of good tone and approved workmanship. Any person having such to dispose of at a low rate, will hear of a purchaser on application at this Office.

November 17.

SAINT JOHN SOCIETY LIBRARY.

TWO SHARES in the above LIBRARY, for Sale. Apply to

Nov. 17. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW.

MEMBERS of the SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY, and Gentlemen of SCOTCH descent, are hereby informed, that the ANNUAL DINNER of the SOCIETY will take place at *Masonic Hall*, on MONDAY the 26th instant. Those Gentlemen who intend to be present, will please leave their names, on or before Thursday the 26th instant, with Mr. LAWSON, who will furnish them with Tickets.

DINNER on the table at 5 o'clock.

By order of the President.

GEORGE MURRAY, Sec'y.

St. John, November 17, 1829.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of BRON and PINE TIMBER, of large size and excellent quality. Apply to

Nov. 17. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Brig Margaret, from Jamaica, and for Sale at the lowest Market price:—

26 PUNCHONS RUM,

4 Tierces COFFEE,

10 Bags PIMENTO,

5 Tons LIGNUMVITE.

Nov. 17. THOMAS SANDALL.

DEMERARA RUM, &c.

40 PUNS, high proof RUM, now landing from the Brig Sir Chas. Ogle, from Demerara.

100 Barrels Superfine FLOUR,

50 Barrels Mould and Dint CANDLES,

30 Barrels Cumberland BEETS,

10 Firkins do. BUTTER,

5 Barrels SALMON;

Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Nov. 17. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

TO LET.

THE well known FARM, near this City, belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esq.—Apply to

R. E. ARMSTRONG.

St. John, Nov. 17, 1829.

WHITE & RED PLANKS.

65 P. WHITE & RED PLANKS, assorted qualities.—For Sale by

Nov. 10. J. & H. KINNEAR.

AUCTION SALES.

THE SALE BY AUCTION, OF SUNDRY GOODS.

Advertised for This Day, is Postponed until THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock.

At same time, will be Sold—A quantity of Merchantable and Refuse DEAL.

Nov. 17. J. & H. KINNEAR.

By E. DEW. RATCHFORD,

To-Morrow, (WEDNESDAY) at 11 o'clock, At his Auction Room—

25 BLS. SUGAR; 10 Do. BEEF;

10 Kegs TOBACCO;

20 Boxes SOAP; 20 Do. CANDLES;

1 Box ARROW ROOT;

5 Firkins CUMBERLAND BUTTER;

2 Bags IMPERIAL BARLEY;

10 Bundles SHEET IRON;

5 Hogheads PORTER;

BROOMS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, &c.

Dry Goods, and various other articles.

November 17.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NEW FURNITURE.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

On TUESDAY the 24th inst. will be Sold at Mr. THOS. ADAMS' Furniture Ware Room, Prince William-street, at 11 o'clock:—

MAHOGANY, Pembroke, Card, Dining, Sofa, & Loo TABLES; Ladies' Work TABLES; Mahogany Chests of Drawers and Secretaries; Do. Book Cases; Hair Cloth SOFAS, &c. &c.

A Credit of Three and Six Months.

Nov. 17. J. & H. KINNEAR.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be Sold on Saturday next, the 21st day of November instant, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee-House, in the Market-Square:—

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of EDWARD DOUGHERTY, in and to the Brigantine or Vessel called the

"DANIEL O'CONNELL,"

with all her Tackle and Apparel, as she now lies at Donaldson's wharf.

At the same time and place, the whole of the said Vessel's CARGO, consisting of, as follows:—

12,620 SHINGLES.

68,638 Feet Pine BO