no slight proof of the liberality and public spirit of those who undertook to carry it forward. The work is making rapid progress under the superintendence of Mr. Blacklock, the architect, and Mr. Phillips the builder.

The September sale of the honourable East India Company's Teas went off heavily to-day, at 1d. a 2d. advance on the upset prices. There were 1082 chests and 373 boxes offered, of which 606 chests and 82 boxes were withdrawn. Prices obtained for Bohea, 1s. 10d. Congo, 2s. 11d. Souchong, 3s. 1d. Pikoe, 4s. 7d. Twankay, 2s. 8d. a 3s. Hyson Skin, 2s. 9d. Young Hyson, 4s. 3d. a 4s. 7d. Hyson, 5s. 2d. a 5s. 5d, Gunpowder, 6s. 1d.

The sickness which this season prevails in various parts of this and the sister province, is unequalled in any former period. At JONES' FALLS on the RIDEAU CANAL, scarcely a man employed on the works at that place has escaped the dreadful effects of the fever now so prevalent, and we are sorry to hear that several deaths have occurred. In the neighbourhood of KINGSTON, and along the shores of LAKE ONTARIO, we understand that similar complaints are made. About DUNDAS and ANCASTER, the shops are all shut in consequence of the country people being unable to come into those villages to purchase any supplies.—*Montreal Gazette by Authority.*

St. Catharines, (U. C.) Sept. 10th.—The wheat crop in general, throughout this country, we regret to say, is very much deficient this season, both in quantity and quality; and the consequence has been, a considerable rise of that staple commodity in the market.

HALIFAX, October 1.

Peregrine the Second.—As Peregrine is not a very common name, it is rather a singular coincidence, that Sir P. Maitland will be the second Governor of Nova Scotia, who has borne it. Peregrine Thomas Hopson, Esq. succeeded Lord Cornwallis, and was sworn into office on the 3d of Aug. 1752.—*Novascotian.*

COMMERCIAL.

NEW CUSTOM ACT.—We have, from time to time, noticed the power of giving employment to British shipping afforded by our having British colonies or possessions in every quarter of the Globe. We pointed out, that this was to be effected by bringing away not only the productions of those possessions, but also by encouraging a transit of *Foreign* produce through such colonies, by a reduction of duty in this country on all goods which had passed the transit. We last week gave a list of several articles enjoying the privilege, and, in addition we have to state, that by the Act 8, Geo. IV. cap. 56, all *Timber, Mast, Wood-Goods*, and *Staves*, and also *Raw Hides* coming through the British North American States, even if originally United States produce, only pay the same duty as if produced in Canada. On United States *Ashes* coming through the said British colonies, there is no duty in Great Britain, but if direct from the United States, a duty of 6s. per cwt. (it ought to be 10s.) is levied in this country. We are of opinion, that British plantation certificates should be required for only *Sugar, Rum, Rice*, and perhaps *Pimento*; and we think that if Government are anxious to encourage the British Colonies, to foster British Shipping, and, if for such purpose they can afford to relinquish part of the Customs Revenue, a very obvious and singular mode would be, that, with the exception of the above article, there should be a less duty, by a certain per centage, on all Foreign commodities, than what is at present inserted in the book of rates, provided such commodities are "imported *from*" a *British* possession in Asia, Africa, or America.—*Liverpool paper.*

Notwithstanding the American Tariff, there appears to be no decline in our manufacturing districts. This prohibitory system has been in operation more than six weeks, and yet in the cotton, woollen, and hardware districts, which contribute principally to the supply of American commerce, there is no abatement of activity or speculation. How is this? it will be demanded—must not our foreign export trade suffer in these articles of manufacture which America has so highly taxed? Can we be expected to sell as largely, when our goods are taxed 100 per cent. as when they are only rated at 30? Our answer is, that high duties defeat themselves in two ways, and re-act upon the country which imposes them. In the first place, when laid upon necessaries, or on luxuries which have usurped the place of necessaries, it is not a high duty which will shut them out of consumption. And, secondly, if the duty be too high for lawful traffic, it is generally evaded by illicit trade. Therefore we are persuaded that in one of these ways, will British manufactures flow into America. That a high duty is not always inconsistent with a large consumption, we see in the articles of tea and sugar, both of which are taxed at 100 per cent. The American government, moreover, is desirous of raising its whole revenue upon its customs, and avoiding the necessity of imposing a domestic excise. It cannot, therefore, be the intention of the Government of the United States, to shut out British manufactures, which are the largest source of its revenue. But whatever the effect may be, if we can credit the accounts received from the trading districts, there is nothing to apprehend at present.

By way of retaliation, it has been suggested by some writers to impose a high duty upon cotton. Now this measure we should think most impolitic—cotton being an element of manufacture, one of the principal fabrics of British industry, and brought from America into this country in its raw and most simple state. Such a tax, if a high one, would be most impolitic. We see no objection, however, to taxing American shipping, and laying on a discriminating duty, that is so much upon cotton brought in an American vessel; but let the duty be the same upon cotton as it is now, when brought in a British ship.—*Bell's Messenger, August 10.*

The Liverpool Chronicle, is of opinion that, under the new Customs act, not a pound of cotton will be imported in American vessels, as a British vessel may load in the ports of the United States, and by merely touching at a Colonial Port, and entering her cargo for export, without any expense of unloading, land her cargo in England under the low duty of four-pence per cwt.

[The above deserves special attention. If the opinion of the Liverpool Chronicle be correct, it is a death blow to a very important branch of our carrying trade. Our Legislators, with their mole-eyed wisdom, have brought us to a sad condition. What will our Tariff bring us to.]—*New-York Courier.*

BRITISH MARINE.—From the official tables it appears that the British tonnage which entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to all parts of the world in the year 1814, was 1,800,000; in the year 1827, 2,500,000 (fractions not included.) That the number of British seamen in 1814, were 116,000; in 1827, 171,000. Again, that the foreign seamen engaged in navigating foreign vessels to and from the United Kingdom, were in 1814, 33,000; 1827, 39,500. Thus the British seamen have increased, under the free trade system, about 55,000 men; and the foreign seamen about 6000.

FOR SALE,

THE New Ship SABIMM, burthen about 300 Tons, now lying in Cape River, Barrington, (N. S.)—Her dimensions are

Length of Keel, 82 feet,
Breath of Beam, 26 feet,
Depth of Hold, 18 feet.

She is Copper fastened, and built of the following materials:—Oak and Hackmatack above light water mark; Oak, Birch, and Beech, below light water mark—is of the best workmanship, and in every respect a superior Vessel.

Part of this SHIP belongs to the Estate of the late JOSEPH HOMER Jun. Esq. deceased, and as the Administrators are anxious to sell to close their accounts, she will be sold low.—For terms and other particulars, apply to

MERRITT & VANHORNE.

30th Sept. 1828.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1828.

THERE is no foundation whatever for the reports that the DUKE OF CLARENCE had *returned* to office, and that Mr. PEEL had *retired* from office. Our latest papers are to the 3d September, and contain no additional information regarding the reported *check* (we will not use the term *defeat*) given to the Russian armies by the Turkish forces. Be it true, or be it false, we are still confident, that if *one* campaign does not witness the fall of Constantinople, *two* will. We some time ago stated our conviction of the determined spirit with which the Porte would oppose encroachment, and in all our calculations we make every allowance for a bold resistance in that quarter. We are aware also of the natural advantages enjoyed by the Turks, and the serious impediments with which the invaders have to contend. But though there seems to have been a miscalculation in point of *numbers*, both on the part of the Russians and those who have speculated regarding the issue of the conflict, yet the London *Spectator* of the 30th August, says of the late report of an advantage having been gained by the Turks before Shumla, that it had its origin in the news-manufactories of the City, and that "it lived its hour, but died when the sun went down," and the *Morning Herald* of the 2d ult. confirms us in the belief that the report has had no foundation in fact. At the same time we are inclined to think that before mingling in the thickest of the combat, the Imperial arms will require reinforcements. There can be no doubt that much delay has been occasioned by those preparations which the Emperor NICHOLAS sees to be necessary on approaching the natural bulwark of Turkey. The French papers say, that during these preparations His Majesty has "withdrawn for a few days from the din of arms, to enjoy some repose, of which he has much need, in the bosom of his family." The most critical juncture of the campaign is certainly approaching now, and advices at no distant period from the theatre of war, may be expected to have a fearful and overwhelming interest.

ON Wednesday last, His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS visited our New Court House, which he was pleased to pronounce highly creditable to the taste and science of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Architect, as well as a fabric alike ornamental and useful to the City. On paying an unexpected visit to the Gaol, he was gratified to find every attention paid to the health and comfort of the inmates. He finished his work of inspection by a survey of the tower of St. John's Chapel, which afforded him another opportunity of complimenting Mr. CUNNINGHAM, in terms which he could not fail to appreciate as emanating from so competent a judge.

ON Thursday last, His Excellency, accompanied by several Gentlemen of the City, visited Hammond River, with the view of determining a proper site for the proposed Bridge. A Committee is to be immediately appointed to explore a road on each side of the river near Mr. SHERWOOD's, at some little distance below the present Ferry, which is thought most eligible for the work intended.

THIS DAY, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, (by Special Commission) was opened by Judge BLISS, who presides at its sittings.

BEING fully persuaded that much interest has of late been excited in this as well as the neighbouring Provinces, by the state of the Canadas, we have been induced to occupy a portion of our columns to-day with an abridgement of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Canadian affairs, and the remarks of certain Editors on the subject. It would be superfluous for us to add much to the number of these remarks, as those on the spot are much more competent to judge of the probable effects of the measures proposed, as well as the general state of feeling on the receipt of the document referred to. As far as we are capable of forming an opinion on the subject, we are disposed to think that the changes proposed are highly judicious—that the modifications suggested will, if adopted, prove salutary—and that, on the whole, the scheme submitted is fraught with measures every way calculated to heal the wounds of a bleeding Colony. We anticipate, however, some disapprobation, from certain quarters, of part of the Report, and an obstinate resistance to the *liberalism* which marks its spirit. But unless (as is too often the case) *might* overcomes *right*, we have the best hopes as to the final result.

APPOINTMENTS.—It appears that S. G. W. ARCHIBALD, Esq. has resigned the Chief Justiceship of Prince Edward Island, on being allowed a pension of £400 per annum, for life, and has thus made way for the appointment to that situation of our respected townsman, the Hon. E. J. JARVIS, which we intimated in our last, and whose arrival, with his family, in this City, we have now the pleasure of announcing. It also appears that CHARLES D. ARCHIBALD, Esq. succeeds (not Mr. *Stewart*, nor Mr. *Hodgson*, as the Halifax papers erroneously state, but) Mr. *Johnston*, as Attorney-General of the Island.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has lately exhibited the annual official exposition of the FINANCIAL AFFAIRS of the STATE, a representation at once luminous and satisfactory; luminous, from being divested of that complexity which has hitherto rendered our public accounts almost unintelligible to the nation at large; and satisfactory, as exhibiting a favourable view of our affairs. It would have given us much pleasure to have inserted it at full length, but our limits forbid our doing so, and we must rest satisfied with giving some little account of it. After stating the actual revenue and expenditure for 1827, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER gives a prospective view of the income and expenditure of the present year. The excess of revenue above expenditure for 1827, is stated at £1,132,000; the excess for 1828, at above three millions and a half; and this great difference is accounted for in a convincing, as well as agreeable manner, by pointing out the progressive improvement in those branches of the revenue, the rise and fall of which are considered as indicating (like a political barometer) the prosperous or adverse situation of the Country.

BUT the most remarkable part of the CHANCELLOR's speech is the declaration of the resolution of Government to put an end for ever to the SINKING FUND. By the existing law, an annual sum of £5,000,000 is to be appropriated to the SINKING FUND,—or, in other words, to be set apart for the payment of the public debt, whatever be the amount of the free annual income—nay, even should there be no free annual income at all. If the excess of surplus above expenditure does not come up to five millions, then the difference must be made up, either by raising the actual income to the requisite amount by means of additional taxes, or by borrowing. The former mode of raising a fund for the payment of debt, is intelligible; but the latter involves the grossest absurdity that ever was adopted in the conduct of human affairs. We therefore, cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, when he says, "Of the former of these courses, I should think that under the present circumstances of the Country, there is not any one who will willingly profess himself an advocate. The other course adopted for that purpose, consists in recurring to the practice previously pursued, in order to maintain the fund, namely, by borrowing. I must say I have long felt (and I believe there has been a strong feeling to the same effect among all persons who have paid any attention to the subject) that, to borrow more than we absolutely require for the current expenses of the State in time of peace, with a view to discharge one portion of a debt by the creation of another, is objectionable in principle, not defensible on any sound reasons, and in one word, is a practice which, while it has a direct tendency to create present delusion and final disappointment, is attended with no financial advantage to counterbalance these evils." We only wonder that this discovery was not sooner made.

WE observe, from late Edinburgh papers, that a subscription has been opened in that City with the view of rearing a Monument to the memory of that distinguished philosopher, DUGALD STEWART, Esquire, of whom we lately gave a biographical sketch furnished by a correspondent. The opening was highly promising, the amount being nearly £1000. Among the handsome subscriptions on the occasion, we notice the following—Lord COREHOUSE, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, £105; Earl DUDLEY, £100; Earl of LAUDERDALE, £52:10; Lord MINTO, £52:10.—The site of the proposed Monument is not mentioned, and probably had not been determined at the date of our last advices.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR and Suite, left Town, this morning, by land, for Fredericton.

ST. ANDREWS, SEPTEMBER 29.

FIRE!—On Monday night, the 15th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Libbee, at Moannes, in the Parish of St. Stephen, was destroyed by fire at about midnight. Mr. Libbee was alarmed by one of his daughters entering his room crying, the house was on fire! He immediately arose, and with the greatest exertions saved his children from the flames, some of whom were obliged to leap from the chamber windows. Mr. Libbee has by this dispensation of Providence, been deprived of a comfortable residence, and has lost the principal part of the savings of 22 years industry, being deprived of nearly all his furniture, clothing, books, &c.

OCTOBER 6.—We hear that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has granted a sum in aid for the purpose of building a Church in the Parish of Saint Patrick, and another in the Parish of Penofield, in this County.—*Herald.*

Came Passengers in the Aurora—The Honorable E. J. JARVIS, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, and Family, and Miss BOYD.

Went Passengers in the Steam-Boat, this morning, for Annapolis.—The Hon. Judge Chipman and Lady; Mr. and Miss Wright; Major M'Lean, 81st Regt; Mr. and Mrs. Ratchford; Miss Wheeler; Mr. Starr, of Halifax, &c.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday morning last, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. W. D. GRAY, HENRY BOWYER SMITH, Esquire, Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs for this Port, to CHARLOTTE LE BARON, daughter of the late LE BARON HAZEN, Esquire, of this City.

At Trinity Church, on Saturday morning, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. ELISHA DEW. RATCHFORD, to ANNE, daughter of ZALMON WHEELER, Esquire.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. BURNS, Mr. JOHN ROSS, to Miss ANN TRIMBLE.

DIED,

In the Parish of Portland, on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, JAMES SIMONDS, Jun. Esq. eldest son of James Simonds, Esq.—in the 60th year of his age.

In this City, on Thursday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. PHŒBE, wife of Mr. Benjamin Peel, aged 27 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

Wednesday, ship Comet, Coulbourn, Liverpool, via N. York, 11 days—to order, ballast.
Brig Eliza, Cronk, Kingston, (Jamaica,) 37—E. Barlow & Sons, ballast.
New brigs Sappho, Johnston, Hopewell—M'Kenzie & Tisdale, deals.
Navarino, Risk, Hopewell—James Whitney, ballast.
Thursday, brig Hanford, Pearce, New-York, 6—W. & T. Leavitt, flour.
Union, Rundell, Tralee, 53—J. Hickson, ballast.
Schooner Lady Strange, Younson, Halifax—W. Bowman, tea, &c.
Friday, ships Dove, Limond, Liverpool, 38—S. Wiggins, coals and merchandise.
Britannia, Walker, London, 35—John R. Partelow, ballast.
Brigs Oswald, Williams, Sunderland, 65—R. Rankin & Co. coals.
Aurora, Hollett, London, 29—to order, merchandise.
Saturday, ships Briton, Baxter, Liverpool, 31—R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.
Harmony, Tucker, London, 37—W. Bowman, goods.
Lark, Cannon, Liverpool, 30—Crookshank & Walker, coals.
Sunday, ship Princess Charlotte, Reid, New-York, 11—to order, ballast.
Jane, Westcott, Bristol, 32—S. Wiggins, goods.
Monday, ship Brothers, Jenkinson, Hull, 40—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Brig Tantivy, Bell, Bermuda, 7—Hanford & Raymond, ballast.
This Morning, ship Trusty, Mather, New-York, 13—to order, ballast.

CLEARED.

Ship Zebulon, Allen, Liverpool, timber.
Argus, Foster, Plymouth, do.
Percival, Lethby, Plymouth, do.
Brig Highlander, Scott, Liverpool, do.
Ceres, Dunn, London, do.
Thomas, M'Cready, Demerara, fish & lumber.
Trafalgar, Lawton, Africa, assorted cargo.
Schr. Eliza-Jane, Crowell, Philadelphia, plaster.

Spoke Sept. 5, ship Waterloo, from St. John; Sept. 20, lat. 45, brig Hydelus, from St. John for Liverpool.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late ARRIVALS, his

FALL SUPPLY OF

BRITISH GOODS.

Which, together with his former STOCK, will be sold at reduced prices for Cash payments.

October 7. JOHN SMYTH.

COALS.

150 TONS best Liverpool COALS, for sale on board the Barque *Lark*, may be had cheap, if applied for immediately.—Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

7th October, 1828.

COALS.

The Subscribers are selling ex Brig OSWALD, from Sunderland, lying at the North Market Wharf—

VERY EXCELLENT HOUSE COALS,

AT A LOW RATE.

7th Oct. 1828. KERR & RATCHFORD.

TEA.

A CONSIGNMENT just received per schr. *Lady Strange*, from Halifax, for sale cheap by the small Chest, or in lots.

Oct. 7. KERR & RATCHFORD.

CHEAP SHOP,

(NORTH SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE.)

MESSRS. LOWE & GROOCOCK, apprize the inhabitants of the City and County of St. John, that, in addition to their former extensive and fashionable STOCK OF DRY GOODS, they have imported per the *William*, from *Liverpool*, the undermentioned Articles; which, having been all purchased for Cash, and personally selected by Mr. GROOCOCK, from the London, Manchester, and Scotch Markets, will be sold on the very lowest terms for prompt payment:

Bales of Pelisse and Habit CLOTHS;
.... White and unbleached Cottons;
.... Monkey and Pea Jackets;
.... White Flannels;
.... Black and slate Worsted Hose;
.... Rob Roy Plaid and Angola Cloaks;
Cases of Beaver Bonnets;
.... Black imitation Leghorn do.; [Muslins;
.... Book, mull, medium, jaconet, and cambric
.... Scotch Plaids and Camblets;
.... Superfine water-proof, silk and stuff Hats;
.... black Bombazines;
Colored and black Norwich Crapes;
Colored, white and black Cotton Balls and Reels;
Tapes of all widths and qualities; Threads;
Stem and ball worsted Stay Lace; Ribbons; Ferrets;
Bonnet Wire; Needles; Pins; shirt Buttons;
Cotton, silk, Cashmere and other Shawls;
A large variety of gauze and silk Handkerchiefs;
Green and purple Table Covers;
Twilled Cotton, for linings;
Blue striped and checked Homespuns; Bed Lace;
Worsted and cotton Bindings;
Ladies', childrens' and mens' Gloves;
Table Damask; brown Holland; Irish Linens;
Flushings and Druggets; cap, belt and bonnet Satin;
Sarsnet and Lutestring; Galloons and shoe Ribbon;
Quilling and cap Netts, figured and plain;
4-4 stair Carpet; Jeans and Nankeens;
drab, black, and blue silk Buttons;
Book Muslin and other Handkerchiefs;
Fig'd and plain Leno; mens' and childrens' Socks;
Girls' and womens' cotton and worsted Stockings;
Crates of EARTHENWARE and CHINA.

Also, per the Harmony, from London:

A large assortment of HABERDASHERY, of all descriptions; black and col'd BOMBAZETTS;
Best bottled London BROWN STOUT;
STATIONERY, &c. &c. &c. *October 7.*

London Printed Cottons & Saddlery.

10 CASES elegant Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES,
2 Ditto SADDLES and HARNESS;
Just landing ex Ship Harmony, from London.

ALSO—Received by late arrivals:

3 Pipes
10 Hhds. } best COGNAC BRANDY,
2 Pipes HOLLANDS,
2 Ditto RED WINE.

All which will be sold very low for CASH, or short Credit.

Oct. 7. KERR & RATCHFORD.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPORTED CATTLE.

ON SATURDAY the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the Market House in Fredericton, FOUR beautiful COWS, and ONE BULL, of the pure AYRSHIRE breed, lately imported from Scotland, by the NEW-BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY. *October 7, 1828.*

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE MAILS, by the Nerepis Road, for Fredericton, Gage Town, and Canada, will be made up at this Office at ½ past 10 o'clock, A. M. every Tuesday.

CHARLES DRURY, JR.
Deputy Post-Master.

St. John, N. B. 4th October, 1828.

For NEW-YORK,

THE REGULAR PACKET BRIG

HANFORD,

PIERCE, MASTER,

Will sail for the above Port on THURSDAY next.—For Freight, or Passage, having elegant furnished accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of W. & T. LEAVITT,

October 7. North Market Wharf.

REMOVAL.

JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor, &c.

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his Shop to that House in Charlotte-street, three doors South of Masonic Hall, and directly opposite the residence of Dr. PADDOCK; where he hopes the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, will still be extended towards him, as nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give general satisfaction.

J. G. L. keeps constantly on hand, a small assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, which he will make up in the neatest manner, the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO, ON HAND—*A few setts COMMISSARY CUFFS and COLLARS.*

N. B.—All orders from the Country punctually attended to, and executed with neatness and despatch. *St. John, 7th October*, 1828.

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. Market-Square.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room—WITHOUT RESERVE:

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

—consisting of—

MAHOGANY Breakfast and Dining TABLES, Bedsteads, Chairs, Plated Castors, Stoves, Earthenware, Carpets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A very superior Patent AMERICAN COOKING STOVE and Apparatus.

Oct. 7. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

STOCK IN TRADE BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY next the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, the Subscribers will commence selling at the Store of Mr. RICHARD WILSON, in the Market-square:

ALL HIS STOCK IN TRADE,

—comprising—

A GENERAL assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the Market, and a quantity of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, just received per the *William* and *Aurora.*

☞ *A Catalogue will be ready on Thursday, when the Goods may be inspected.*

☞ TERMS made known at Sale.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

7th October, 1828.

On FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, Will be sold by KERR & RATCHFORD,

At their Auction Room,

(Without Reserve—to close several Sales:)

AN extensive assortment of CLOTHS and other BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

—ALSO—

4 Pipes BRANDY, 6 Hogsheads Ditto,
1 Ditto GENEVA, 50 Kegs TOBACCO.

October 7th, 1828.

On TUESDAY the 14th of October, will be sold by KERR & RATCHFORD, at the Store of Mrs. KNUTTON, all the remaining

STOCK IN TRADE,

of the late JOHN KNUTTON, together with a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, imported during the present season, comprising one of the most valuable assortments in this City; among which are,

BLACK, blue, and mixed superfine and second Cloths; Pelisse Cloths; Cassimeres; Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Flannels and Baizes; Blankets; Bombazetts; Bombazines; Crapes; Marseilles Vestings and Counterpanes; Manchester Stripes; printed and shirting Cottons; India Cottons; Irish Linens; Bed Ticking; plain and figured Gros de Naples; Levantines; Lustrings; Sattins; Sarcenet; Silk; Velvet; Ribbons, in great variety; Bandannas; fancy and black silk Handkerchiefs; silk, kid, and beaver Gloves; Artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and will be continued from day to day until the whole be disposed of. —TERMS—

Purchases of £10 and under, Cash on delivery.
.... 10 to £20, *Thirty Days Credit.*
.... 20 to 50, *Sixty Days.*
.... 50 to 75, *Three Months.*
.... 75 to 100, *Four Ditto.*
£100 and upwards, payable by equal instalments of Three, Six and Nine Months.

St. John, September 16, 1828.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late Arrivals from GREAT-BRITAIN & IRELAND:

500 PIECES printed CALICOS and MUSLINS,
100 Pieces Book Muslins—plain and tambured,
50 Ditto Cotton Checks,
A variety of Broad Cloths, Naps & Coatings,
White Jeans, Dimity's, and Bombazetts,
Cambrics, & Carlisle Ginghams & Sattinetts,
Black Silk, and Cotton Velvets,
Tamboured double Jaconet & Lace Collars,
Bahesta and Verona Handkerchiefs,
Sarnett Calicos, black, book & foundation Muslins,
Imitation Cambrics, Crape & other Shawls,
Black Barcelona & Bandana Handkfs.
Norwich Crapes, Japan & Book Handkfs.
Lindsey Woolsey and Homespuns,
Black and light dye Sewing Silks,
Coarse Wrappers,
20 cut 2 and 3 Hank Cotton,

ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT:

Eight boxes Irish LINENS—assorted.

☞ *A large lot of FLANNELS are daily expected.*

☞ The above articles, with his stock on hand, will be sold on the most moderate terms.

September 30. MATTHEW DELAP.

NEW GOODS.

Per CAMILLA from CLYDE, and WILLIAM from LIVERPOOL, the Subscriber has received the following ARTICLES, viz:

3 BALES red, white & yellow FLANNELS; 1 do. green Baize; 15 do. brown and white Shirtings & Sheetings; trunks well assorted Prints and Furniture COTTONS; bales Homespuns, Checks, Ginghams, and Stripes; 2 trunks Britannia Handkerchiefs—Boxes GLASS; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR; Boxes SOAP, &c.—All of which will be sold very low for approved payment.

Sept. 30. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL Persons having any Accounts or Demands against His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, are requested to send them in for payment.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John,
10th September, 1828.

WILL BE PUT TO PRESS,

As soon as a sufficient number of SUBSCRIBERS can be procured, to defray the expence of Publication.

(PRICE NOT TO EXCEED *ONE DOLLAR.*)

FORMS OF PRAYER,

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