wish nor the interest of the Colonists to separate from England.

In the third view of the case, which is the most important, we hesitate not a moment in saying, that Great Britain never will disgrace herself by *selling* her own offspring. Such an act would be incompatible with the generosity of Britons and an open and flagrant violation of the Constitution. What Ministry would dare to barter away for gold a part of the empire against its consent? And the Colonies would *not* consent. They are entitled to all the privileges of Englishmen; they have been promised the protection of England, generally, and particularly in the due use and exercise of the British Constitution. This latter has been solemnly guaranteed to them—England is their sponsor in this respect, and how is she to discharge those sacred obligations, if she transfers them to other powers?

All the cessions that have heretofore been made were of conquered colonies, except in the case of these states, who of their own free will and accord negotiated for their separation. But the integrity of the colonies engages the interest as well as the affections of England. She values them because they afford—first, a market for her manufactures; secondly, a nursery for seamen in the carrying trade; and thirdly, as giving additional splendour to her bright and glorious diadem. They are the outworks of the empire—the advance posts from which she may foresee danger, and check the assaults of enemies. But her determination to maintain her supremacy in the Canadas is abundantly manifested by the zeal she displays in affording them the means of internal defence and protection. Three millions sterling are to be expended in fortifications, a sum much larger than any nation would be willing to give for the purchase of them. A glance at the daily increasing batteries in Bermuda, Quebec, the Ottawa, &c. &c. sufficiently and irresistibly indicate the feelings of the British cabinet.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN:
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1829.

PRO REGE, LEGE, ET GREGE.

THE latest European intelligence we are yet in possession of, was furnished by the *Tweed*, from Liverpool, which arrived last week with London dates to the 5th ult. We have no new details of Russian movements to assist us in determining their exact extent since the passing of the Balkan range. It is clear that most of the newsmongers have *pushed matters* too far (much farther indeed than the Russians themselves) in representing the invading forces as already masters of Adrianople, and even of the capital of Turkey itself. Statements are often given according to the leanings of parties, and the present state of things "places us" (to use the simile of a contemporary) "in a situation somewhat resembling that of the countryman who wanted to cross a river, and saw no other method of doing it but by waiting till all the water ran by;—with this material difference, that we do not expect the great stream of conjecture to be ever exhausted, but are content to wait till it bear towards us upon its surface some floating fact, by means of which we may contrive to ferry ourselves and our readers over." Many cling with eagerness to the bare possibility that measures of adjustment and pacification may even at the *eleventh* hour be carried into effect, and we are certainly among the number of those who view that as "a consummation devoutly to be wished." We confess, however, that we are not so sanguine in our anticipations on this head as some of our contemporaries, convinced as we are, that it is much easier to marshal a fair array of probabilities of peace than to arrange the terms of it. At the same time, though we do not jump to our conclusion with so much confidence as others, we sincerely trust that such an accommodation may yet take place as shall spare on both sides the future ravages of war.

THE attention of our readers will doubtless be arrested by the editorial paragraph from the New-York *Albion*, of the 10th instant, inserted in a preceding column. The speculation to which it relates is altogether "the baseless fabric of a vision," and scarcely demands even a passing observation. We can safely say for ourselves that we have no wish to be so bartered or sold; that neither our interest nor our happiness would be promoted by the step proposed; but that as to the disposition or right of Great-Britain in relation to it, we cannot take it upon us to determine. We are confident that we have uttered the sentiments of our fellow Colonists generally in reply to the *first* and *second* of the Editor's queries, and our opinion is, that he himself has given an able and satisfactory answer to the *third*. And even on the supposition that Great-Britain were disposed to sell and we willing to be sold, where is the money to pay for us? Our price, let it be remembered, is *far above rubies*, and the Americans, it is well known, are not the most lavish people in the world in the disposal of their finances, neither do they think so highly of us as to make an offer at all adequate to our value.

FROM the subsequent paragraph it appears that the *United States* do not meditate any interference in favour of Constitutionalism in Portugal, whatever may be the intentions of Great Britain or France, in reference to it. *John Bull*, who is rather an amusing contemporary, and often broaches opinions chiefly for their singularity, is the sole authority on which we have to rest our belief that any interference on the part of these latter Powers is at all contemplated, and in refutation of his statements we must refer to the remarks we made in our last number.

"The President of the United States has recognised and received a Charge des Affairs from Don Miguel as King of Portugal. In consequence of this recognition, the Chevalier De Feigoneire, the Consul of Portugal under the Queen Donna Maria Gloria, residing at this port, has returned his *Exequator* to the President. By this step he refuses to act under the authority of Don Miguel's Minister at Washington, but still considers himself the legitimate Consul from the Portuguese nation."—*New-York Albion, Oct. 10.*

IT is understood that the Transports bringing the Rifles (instead of the 34th, as originally intended) to this Province, to relieve the 81st Regiment, would sail from Halifax on Sunday last, and may be hourly expected. As another opportunity may not be afforded us previous to the departure of the 81st for Bermuda, we cheerfully embrace the present of testifying the high opinion entertained by this community of the character and conduct of the Officers of that Regiment who have from time to time been resident among us, both as soldiers and as gentlemen. The promptitude with which they lent their aid to the exertions of others on any occasion of danger or alarm, and their general quietness and courtesy of manners, have secured for them lasting esteem, and wherever they go, we can assure them that they carry with them our best wishes for their health, prosperity, and happiness.

WE understand that the Hon. Capt. HURD, Surveyor General of this Province, and one of the Members of His Majesty's Council, has been appointed Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, and that the Hon. THOMAS BAILLIE, Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c. is to be appointed Surveyor General of this Province, in room of Captain HURD. From this arrangement we infer that the Crown Land System, so generally obnoxious, is now completely at an end.

LATER STILL.—Since the foregoing was written, we have been politely favoured with the London *Atlas* of the 13th September, (eight days later than dates acknowledged above,) brought by the *Britannia*, from Bristol, last evening, from which we have hurriedly made the following very important and interesting extracts. It is now clear to what length the victorious forces of NICHOLAS have gone, *Adrianople* being *now* certainly in their possession. But we have no room for comments.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

TRADE.—Our advices from various parts of the Kingdom, hold out no hope that the partial briskness in our manufactures, usual on the return of autumn, will be experienced this year.

The British naval force in the Mediterranean now amounts to twenty-eight sail, viz., six line-of-battle ships, six frigates, thirteen sloops, and three bombs. In addition to the ships mentioned last week as destined for the Mediterranean, the Britannia, 120 guns, the flag ship of Rear-Admiral Northesk, is fitting out at Plymouth for the same service. Three other vessels of the line are also named as being about to be put in immediate commission. The Gloucester, after escorting the Empress of Brazil and the young Queen of Portugal as far as the western isles, proceeds to join the fleet of Sir Pulteney Malcolm.

The loss of property sustained in Macclesfield and its neighbourhood, by a flood on Sunday week, is estimated at 6000*l.*

Another Inundation in Scotland.—Last week appears to have been one of the most stormy experienced in Scotland during the season, and the quantity of rain which fell was ascertained, by the very great increase of the neighbouring streams, to have been considerably more than during the storm by which the country was deluged, and the bridges carried away, on the 3d and 4th ultimo. The bridge over the river in the royal burgh of Nairn, the bridge opposite Kilravock and Holm, the bridges at Craggie, at Auchnahault, at Castlehill, at Douchfour, two bridges at Urquhart, a bridge of two arches at Mid Lairgs, and several others, which stood firm during the last floods, have yielded to the present; and scarcely any, where the rain was heavy, have withstood the strength of the torrent.

The river Nairn overflowed its banks from 18 to 24 inches higher than during the late storm.

The rivers Dee and Don have again overflowed their banks; and from the quantity of light timber, &c. which was floating down Aberdeen harbour on Thursday, when several boats were employed in collecting it, there is little doubt but this flood has been attended with further damage on the banks of these rivers.

The *Glasgow Chronicle* states, that on Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, the Clyde was only about eighteen inches above its usual level; but about noon, it had risen six to eight feet; at two, twelve to thirteen feet; and in the evening, to upwards of sixteen feet. The rain was particularly heavy round Lanark, and in the vale of Clyde. About three o'clock on Thursday morning it was falling in torrents. At six, the river Moyse was greatly swollen, and the Nethan and Avon were dashing their banks with awful fury. The wheat and corn in that district are said to be much damaged. In different parts the roads were flooded.—Between Glasgow and Stirling the rain on Thursday was equally heavy; and every species of crop has been seriously injured. On the Edinburgh road considerable damage has been done.—The storm was experienced in the Isle of Arran with great severity. The oldest inhabitants never witnessed such a deluge.

It has been noticed as remarkable, that the last four great inundations by which Scotland has been visited, have occurred at intervals of thirty years, viz:—1738, 1768, 1799, and 1829.

PORTUGAL.—The rumoured defeat of Don Miguel's expedition to Terceira, is confirmed. Count Villa Flor estimates, in his official account, the loss of the enemy at half the whole expeditionary force, viz. the whole of the division which first attempted to land, amounting to from 800 to 1000 men, of whom 388 were made prisoners, and the rest killed or wounded; in addition to a great number of the second column, who were drowned by the upsetting of the launches. The attacking fleet consisted of 22 sail. Four gun-boats were captured. Among the loyalists there were three officers and nine soldiers killed, and twenty-five wounded.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The movements of General Diebitsch, officially communicated since the date of our last, seem to be characterized by considerable skill and promptitude.—The Turks are completely driven from their defiles in the mountains; and the Russian general, by an admirable disposition of his troops, was able to bear down upon Adrianople with such a force, that the inhabitants with the priests at their head, immediately capitulated and placed themselves under the protection of the conquerors. Adrianople is held to be the second city in the Turkish empire, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants; but its importance is enhanced by the advantageous position it affords to the invading army, as it is the last key on the road to the capital, and commands the whole extent of the intervening country. The extremity to which his obstinacy has reduced the Sultan must, at last, force him into terms. We are already in possession of dispatches from Constantinople, which announce the departure of commissioners from that city to the Russian head-quarters to treat of peace. But we do not implicitly rely upon this statement, although its likelihood is by no means questionable. The news comes through Vienna, and some of our readers may be disposed to think it has lost nothing in the carriage. We are assured, however, through exclusive sources, that the negociations are in progress, and that the war will soon reach its termination.

Our foreign letters are full of the rapid advance and brilliant success of the Russians; but they do not bring us any details of importance, except that Adrianople was taken possession of by *only three thousand Russians*; a fact that proves either the disaffection of the Turkish troops, or a want of common foresight in their commanders. It appears also, that the inhabitants of the conquered districts rely with confidence on the assurances of the Russian general, that their families and property shall be protected, and that they shall not be disturbed in the free exercise of their religion. General Diebitsch is represented as making as much progress by the policy of his measures as by the force of arms.

France is involved in a war of opinion. The new ministry pleases no party but the aristocratical party; the chief ground of whose applause seems to lie in the single fact that Prince Polignac is a high-bred gentleman. The appointment of the Duke of Laval-Montmorency to the London mission is interpreted into an union of the French, Austrian, and English cabinets, simply because that nobleman moves from Vienna to England. If we can fathom the true source of the opposition to the new administration, we think it will be found to consist in the suspicion that Prince Polignac is but a creature of the Duke of Wellington, and that, consequently, English influence, for some unknown purpose, is to guide the politics of France. It is an enigma for the pages of history, that the hero of Waterloo, who shed more French blood than all his heroical predecessors, who overthrew the popular dynasty to re-establish the hereditary monarchy, should in his latter years become the guardian, or the controller, or whatever else party spirit may choose to designate him, of the interests of a people against whom his military genius was so long and so successfully engaged. We confess it seems to us unreasonable and apocryphal.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—After a series of successful operations, without any action of importance, the Russians are now within the walls of Adrianople. The movements which led to this important result, are minutely detailed in a bulletin from General Diebitsch, dated the 13th of August inclusive: and the capture of the city, without resistance, on the 20th, is announced by the general in a dispatch of that date, received by the Russian ambassador at Vienna. It appears that from Aidos, as a center, General Diebitsch has swept, with different corps of his great army, an arch approaching to a semicircle, the northern point of which rests on Shumla—the southern on Adrianople. In order to secure his rear, he commenced by re-establishing the communications with General Krassowsky. This was accomplished by driving the Turks from two defiles they occupied in the Balkan mountains, leading towards Shumla, and through which the Grand Vizier must have passed, in order to gain Adrianople. A body of 15,000 Turks, under Halib Pacha, were overthrown, and Jambol taken possession of. Previous to this junction, it is stated that General Krassowsky had attacked the army of the Grand Vizier, and obliged him to retire towards Shumla, with a loss of 500 men and fifty prisoners. Having thus secured the passes in his rear, the Russian commander brought his main body down into the plains, and advanced towards Adrianople. On the 12th, the advanced corps entered Selimno, with but little resistance on the part of the Turks, whose terror is described in the bulletin as being so great, that they had not courage to make any considerable stand, the leaders of the troops setting them the example. On the 19th ult. the cavalry of the Russians appeared before Adrianople. The terms of capitulation were soon settled, and early next morning the city was taken possession of, both Mahometans and Christians placing themselves under the protection of the conquerors; who state, that they have every where been received as deliverers, the priests having met them at the head of the inhabitants, with crosses and other emblems of congratulation and peace. Along with the despatch detailing his own operations, Gen. Diebitsch forwards two reports from Admiral Greig, announcing the taking of the two fortified towns of Vassilike and Agathopolis, on the coast between Sizeboli and the capital.

The Emperor of Russia has accepted the apology made by the Persian monarch for the massacre of the Russian ambassador and suite at Teheran.

Private accounts from Constantinople state that the levy of 40,000 men, ordered by the Sultan, only produced 200.—*Atlas.*

GREECE.—The *Gazette Universal* of Greece, gives an account, from the camp near Thebes, of some military affairs between the Greeks and Turks in that neighbourhood. In one of the combats which took place on the 4th of July, and ended to the advantage of the Greeks, the Turks had 250 killed and wounded, and lost three standards. The Greek National Assembly was opened, by a long speech from Count Capo d'Istria, on the 23d July. It was not known whether he would be appointed president of that assembly.—*Ib.*

The failures in the wool-trade, mentioned last week, are now said to amount to at least twenty, and the total of their debts to £1,200,000. Our letters from Lancashire are still written in very desponding terms; but at Leeds, Hudder-field, and indeed throughout the west-riding of Yorkshire, the woollen trade had suddenly become brisk, although prices were not bettered; and at Bradford, notwithstanding an increased demand, goods had actually been sold at a reduction. It is stated by the *Manchester Herald*, that such had been the depreciation of wages, that the hand-loom weaver produces cloth on as low terms as the machine which was intended to supersede his labour. This was particularly the case in the fustian trade. The demand for yarns for exportation continued brisk, and there was every prospect of its being uninterrupted for some time. At Leicester, the hosiery trade has not yet experienced the revival usual in the autumn; and even the worsted spinners, who have been hitherto well employed, began to feel the effects of the general depression.—*Ib.*

A naval depot is to be established at Bermuda. A fortification is erecting there, which is to be mounted with five hundred pieces of cannon.—*Ib.*

From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette, October 13.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners for the management of the Light House on the Island of Campo Bello, viz.

James Allanshaw, John Wilson, and Allan Otty, Esquires.

To be Keeper of the above mentioned Light House, Mr. John Snell.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Thomas Heaviside, Esquire, to be Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Saint John, *pro. tem.*, in room of Henry Wright, Esquire, deceased.

On Sunday the 20th ultimo, an Ordination was held in the Parish Church of St. Paul, at Halifax, N. S. by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, when the Rev. Addington D. Parker, A. B., Rector of Prince William, and the Rev. Archibald Gray, A. B., Head Master of the Northumberland Grammar School, were elevated to the Holy Order of Priesthood; on which occasion a very impressive and appropriate discourse was delivered by the former Gentleman, from 2 Tim. IV. 5.

MIRAMICHI, Oct. 13.—Wednesday last being the anniversary of the Great Fire, all the shops were closed, and Divine Service performed in the respective churches, agreeably to a uniform custom since that event.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 14.—The Ann Amelia, and Wellington, Transports, brought the 34th Regiment, which relieves the Rifle Corps in this Garrison. It is under command of Major Fane.—The Transports are to take the Rifle Corps to St. John, N. B.; convey the 81st Regiment from thence to Bermuda; and the 74th from that Island to England.—*Royal Gazette.*

His Excellency Sir Peregrine, and Lady Sarah Maitland, and Family, take their departure to-morrow morning, should the wind be favourable, in His Majesty's Ship Hussar, Capt. Boxer, for Barbados. His Excellency's health obliges him to undertake the voyage, and we most earnestly hope the best consequences will result from it. Though His Excellency has not long administered the Government of this Province, his measures have afforded much satisfaction to its inhabitants, who all lament his indisposition, and the necessity of his trying the effects of a milder climate.—*Ibid.*

The Upper Canada papers mention, on no probable ground, that Sir THOMAS ARBUTHNOT is to succeed His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, who is to take the station of His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND. The fact is Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND will proceed to pass the winter in the West Indies, for the benefit of his health; but there are no grounds, whatever, for supposing that the other changes alluded to were even thought of at home. We have some reason to believe that Sir JOHN KEANE will succeed to the first vacant Government.—*Quebec Official Gaz. Oct. 1.*

It gives us much pleasure (says the N. York Albion) to copy the following article from the last St. Catherine paper.—The project for uniting the lakes of Canada by a navigable communication seems on the eve of being accomplished.

Welland Canal.—It is with extreme pleasure we announce to our readers and friends, and the friends of this great work throughout the country, the fact, that the waters of the Grand river were actually let into the feeder of the Welland canal, on Saturday last, and are at this moment gradually wending their way through the canal, to mingle with the waters of lake Ontario.

We understand the Engineer is of opinion, that it will require from ten days to a fortnight's time, to fill all the extensive reservoirs on its root, and put every part of the work in proper order for the reception of a full head of water. After which the grand day for delebrating the event of the first vessel surmounting the natural obstacles to navigation between the lakes, by *ascending* as well as descending the Falls of Niagara in safety, will be appointed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The continuation of "Desultory Sketches of a Tour," &c. came too late for publication to-day.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. J. Carroll, Mr. JOHN SHERLOCK, of Eastport, Merchant, to Miss MARGARET GUNN, of this city.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Dipper Harbour, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. John Day, formerly of this city.

On Sunday evening, by the same, Mr. LEVI H. JONES, to CAROLINE, daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Marlin, all of this city.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. JAMES SCHOALES, to Miss JANE LEITCH, both of this city.

At Woodstock, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Cowell, Mr. MICHEAU BEDELL, to MARY ANN, daughter of Capt. George Bull, Sen., all of that place.

At St. Andrews, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Jerome Alley, Mr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, of that town, to JANE, second daughter of Mr. James Moffat, late of St. John.

At Neilsland, (Scotland,) on the 14th July, by the Rev. Dr. Meek, Hamilton, the Rev. GAVIN LANG, Minister of the Scottish Church, Shelburne, Nova-Scotia, to ANNA ROBERTSON, daughter of John Marshall, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Mr. SAMUEL CRAIG, Blacksmith.

At St. Andrews, on Tuesday se'nnight, JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq. late Post Master, after a severe and protracted indisposition, aged about 41 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

Tuesday, ship Ipswich, Maltby, Leith, 41 days—John Robertson, ballast.

Brig Tweed, Shackley, Liverpool, 35—T. Millidge & Co. merchandise.

Billow, Squires, Belfast, 35—Burns & Jordan, goods.

Wednesday, brig Bethiah, Harding, Boston, 3—J. & H. Kinnear, assorted cargo.

Thursday, brig Daniel O'Connell, Green, Londonderry, 40—E. Dougherty, merchandise.

Schr. Union Packet, Row, New-York, 10—R. Rankin & Co. flour.

Sunday, ship Maida, Pecket, Cork, 42—John Robertson, ballast.

Monday, ship Britannia, Straughn, Bristol, 30—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schr. Union, Welch, Newfoundland, 20—Hanford & Raymond, fish.

CLEARED.

Ship Rankin, Wishart, Liverpool—timber.
Forth, Hunter, Greenock, ditto.
Mirimichi, Hutchinson, P. Glasgow, ditto.
Lord Byron, Robertson, P. Glasgow ditto.
Francis Peabody, Mack, Liverpool, ditto.
Brig Elizabeth, Lang, Teignmouth, do.
Harmony, Clarke, Ayr, ditto.
Minstrel Boy, Whelan, Hamilton, do.
Eliza, Johnston, Kingston, (Jam.) fish & lumber.
Trafalgar, Lamb, St. Mary's, (Afr.)—ass'd cargo
Bethiah, Harding, Boston—grindstones, &c.
Schr. Hannah Smith, Vaughn, Halifax, Salt.
Eliza Jane, Crowell, Baltimore, plaster.
Patriots Eagle, Gregory, New York, plaster.
Brig Hanford, Crowell, hence, at N. York, 9th inst.

NOTICE.

THE Friends in general of the NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, are respectfully informed that the Annual Meeting for the present year, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, in Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock, P. M. *October 6.*

TO LOCKSMITHS AND OTHERS.

AN untenanted House in this City was entered during the last week, and the Keys taken out of nearly all the Locks. A small Padlock and Key, as also a piece of Leaden Pipe, were stolen about same time. Should they be offered for sale, information will be thankfully received at this Office. *October 20.*

W. O. SMITH,
Druggist,

North-West corner of the Market-Square,
Has received per Pyrenees, from London—

GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES; Patent Medicines; Surgeons Instruments; Spices; Perfumery; Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Copal and Carriage Varnish; kegs London white Lead; ditto yellow & black; Linseed Oil, raw and boil'd; Japan and bright Varnish; Spirits Turpentine; Whiting; Glue; Gold, Silver, and Brass Leaf; Gold and Brass Bronze; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Prussian Blue; Crome Yellow; Canary and Hemp Seed; Isinglass; Macaroni; Vermicelli; Sallad Oil; Almonds; Barley Sugar; Brown Candy—with every other article in his line, at the lowest rates for Cash. *October 20, 1829.*

BIRCH TIMBER—CHEAP!

ABOUT 90 Tons New BIRCH TIMBER, of good dimensions, may be had very low on application to
Oct. 20. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
St. John, 15th October, 1829.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until twelve o'clock on FRIDAY the 23d instant, from such persons as are disposed to supply the following Materials to the Royal Engineer Department at Saint Andrews, viz.—

BOARDS, Pine, Merchantable,	Feet,	2500
SCANTLING, Superficial	Feet,	500
LIME,	Hogsheads,	3
BRICKS,	No.	1500
SAND,	Barrels,	18
COW HAIR,	Pounds,	18

The rate Sterling must be stated opposite to each article.

Payments will be made by Draft on the Military Chest, by the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, in British Silver, on the Certificate of the Commanding Royal Engineer that the articles have been duly supplied.

13th OCTOBER, 1829.

By the PYRENEES from LONDON,
W. K. STREET,
HAS RECEIVED:

EAST INDIA, London Particular, and direct Madeira WINES;
Two Pipes best Old PORT;
SHERRY; LISBON;
BUCELLAS; CLARET;
CHAMPAIGN;
OLD HOCK—Vintage, 1784;
One Pipe of very fine Old BRANDY;
12 Casks Hibbert's London PORTER STOUT and PALE ALE;

Which, with his previous extensive Stock of Bottled and Draught WINES, (including 50 dozen best Old English bottled PORT), are offered at a very small advance.

—ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT—

30 Boxes best London Mould CANDLES;
40 Ditto ditto Dipt ditto;
3 Ditto ditto SPERMACETI;
20 Ditto ditto SOAP;
30 Casks London BROWN STOUT and PALE ALE. 2†

AUCTION SALES.

On FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold by J. & H. KINNEAR, at their Auction Room:—

10 TIERCES RICE,
20 Barrels APPLES,
30 Kegs TOBACCO,
2 Barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
20 Do. PITCH and ROSIN,
25 Casks NAILS,
20 Barrels ALE, 5 Do. GIN,
6 Do. Soft SOAP,
1 Hogshead GLASSWARE,
1 Barrel WELLINGTON BOOTS,
5 Bales COTTON WARP,
20 Pair BLANKETS,
50 Pieces Grey COTTON,
25 Do. White Do.
25 Do. HOMESPUN,
30 Do. BOMBAZETTS, *(very fine,)*
20 Do. Lining COTTONS,
&c. &c. &c.

St. John, 20th October, 1829.

On FRIDAY next, At 1 o'Clock,
Will be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Auction Room:—

THE SCHOONER
DESPATCH,
JOHN LOGALL, Master.—Burthen 90 Tons.

SHE is in every respect a superior Vessel—having a Chain Cable, two Anchors, and Sails complete.

ALSO—At same time:

A handsome BOAT, of 20 feet keel, and well fastened.

☞ *Payments will be made accommodating.*
JOHN V. THURGAR.
October 20, 1829.

On SATURDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, Will be offered—a variety of
Woollen and Cotton Manufactures,
—INCLUDING—
LACES, BOBBINETTS, HOSIERY, &C.
—ALSO—
20 BOXES LONDON SOAP;
50 Do. best London Mould & Dipt CANDLES;
10 Casks (7 doz. ea.) London BROWN STOUT;
10 do. (7 ") PALE ALE.
October 20. W. H. STREET.

On TUESDAY the 3d November next, at 11 o'clock, at the Store of the Subscribers, will commence, an extensive Sale of
BRITISH DRY GOODS,
—COMPRISING—
SUPEREINE and Second CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; FLUSHINGS; FLANNELS; BLANKETS, &c. &c.
☞ The above will be Sold without reserve, and on a liberal Credit.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
October 20, 1829.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in pursuance of a Licence from His Honor the PRESIDENT and His MAJESTY'S COUNCIL:

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 29th day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the PREMISES extending from Prince William-street through to Water-street, being part of the Real Estate of the late JOHN THOMSON, of this City, Merchant, deceased, and now in the occupation of Mr. WM. REYNOLDS, and Mr. JOHN COX, will be offered at Public Sale, in front of the same Premises, for the payment of the debts of the said JOHN THOMSON.

MARY THOMSON, *Adm'rx.*
LEWIS BURNS, *Adm'r.*
St. John, September 23, 1829.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold Cheap for CASH.—☞ *No Puff.* ☜ Call and see.
Prince William-street, JOHN SMYTH.
October 13, 1829.

BANK STOCK—FOR SALE.

25 SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, or any part of the amount, may be purchased from
Oct. 13. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR SALE,

700 TONS WHITE PINE TIMBER, of good quality, deliverable either in Joints above, or in Shipping order below the Falls.—Apply to
JOHN TRAVIS.
Indian Town, October 13, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received, per ISABELLA, from GLASGOW—

A FEW Cases Muslins; plain and figured Netts; Black Netts; Muslin and Lace Collars; Imperial and Yeomen Comforters; Black and fancy coloured Silk Shawls. ALSO, a few Bales Osnaburgh; Linen Dowlas; Hearth Rugs; low priced Carpeting; Hearth Rug Fringe; Table Covers, &c. &c.—Which he is now selling at his usual reduced prices.
6th October. P. DUFF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT WE, the Trustees appointed in the matter of ROBERT GIBSON, an Absconding Debtor, in pursuance of the power and authority in us thereby vested, request all Creditors of the said ROBERT GIBSON, to attend at the residence of Mr. JOHN HARGRAVES, in Nelson-street, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, on *Tuesday* the first day of *December* next, when We, the said Trustees, will also attend to examine and ascertain the amount of the Debt due to each Creditor, who shall choose to attend as aforesaid, and on such adjustment we will then and there proceed to make a distribution as pointed out by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

GEORGE A. NAGEL,
JOHN HARGRAVES,
JAMES BUSTIN.
September 26th, 1829.