

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

away. This arrangement has given general satisfaction, as certainly there was never a greater nuisance than this body of men. Their salary depended upon the amount of seizures, and accordingly, it is well known, that they had arrangements with the Smugglers, that they had...

Excise Office, Dublin, July 29, 1828. Sir—In pursuance of the directions of the General Board, the Commissioners order, that the services of the Preventive Surveyors and Officers in Ireland, be discontinued, and that their Commissions and Writs of assistance be immediately recalled and sent hither by the respective Collectors.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, FRANCIS THOMPSON.

UNITED STATES.

"PLETHORA OF MONEY."—Mr. Huskisson stated in the House of Commons, that in London there was a perfect plethora of money, such as had never been known. Many of our readers will stare with astonishment at this news. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a re-acton has taken place in this country, and that the banks in cities and in the country, are now enabled to discount all the good business paper that is offered. It is not improbable that money will become more plenty, and possibly at a lower rate than the usual interest. Let merchants beware. It is no sign of prosperity for money to be plenty, and it is generally the precursor of scarcity and distress. When money is offered at a low rate of interest, merchants are too apt to borrow it, and then look around for investments.—They extend their business injudiciously, and when the loans are to be recalled, scarcity, distress, and bankruptcy overtake them. Let not one extend his business beyond his means, or try to amass a fortune as a general wins a battle, by a single blow. Moderate gains ensure more happiness and safety than a rapid accumulation of property; and money, thus acquired, is generally more wisely expended.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

EX-PRESIDENT MONROE.—It is a subject of deep regret, that the old age of this estimable man should be clouded by misfortune; and it is particularly to be regretted that our Government has postponed so long the settlement of his accounts. While his claims meet with cold delay he is suffering under constant pecuniary embarrassments. His family-mansion is mortgaged, and would have been sold under the hammer for the non-payment of interest, had not a gentleman of this city, with a liberality rarely equalled, deposited twelve hundred dollars to Mr. Monroe's credit, and thus saved the venerable ex-president from being turned out of home. We do hope that Congress will pay attention to Mr. Monroe's claims in the early part of next session.—N. Y. Morning Courier.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Weekly Observer. GENTLEMEN.—Much discussion has lately taken place in some of the newspapers, respecting the new mode of disposing of Crown Lands, and I beg leave to trouble you with a few remarks on the subject, chiefly in answer to a correspondent of the Courier, designating himself X; and for that purpose I have endeavored to obtain as much information as will qualify me for the undertaking.

It has been frequently observed, that the American press teems with personal abuse, instead of that liberal feeling and polite language by which periodicals in the Old World are so much distinguished; and it is much to be regretted, that the same tendency is fast evincing itself in these Provinces. The writer X, and the Editor of the Courier, though in all probability one and the same individual, for obvious reasons, write in a very different style; the one being known, is perfectly decent in his remarks, with the exception of a few tinges of adverse feeling, however he may differ from those persons who take the opposite side in the present discussion; but the other, writing anonymously, indulges in such wanton attacks on the character of an individual, as all liberal minded men must condemn, and which too plainly show that personal animosity is at least as much the primum mobile in the whole controversy as a regard to the public interest. Certainly, Messrs. Editors, you will agree with me, that the cause is a very bad one indeed, in defence of which its advocates are necessitated to abandon all argument, and adopt measures which the laws of their country and the usages of civilized society refuse to sanction.—What opinion can any decent person entertain of the editor of a newspaper who inserts within his columns so much personal abuse as has appeared in the Courier from the commencement of its observations on the new system?—What journal can call itself respectable, which resorts for aid to such detestable measures as are dictated by malevolence, and which evince themselves in animosity?

X rests with considerable weight on the beneficial results accruing to the Province, and to individuals, from emigrants settling in a body. I neither agree with him as to the good derived by the public, nor to individuals themselves, from such a mode of settlement.—A new country, in want of inhabitants, should give every inducement to industrious persons of every country to settle on its soil; and this policy is obviously sound. But what a very pretty chaos would be found, if every detached settlement consisted of one family, or of one nation. Good policy certainly points out to us the necessity of endeavouring to make our settlers no longer natives of the country whence they emigrated, but to be, in fine, New-Branswickers, and consequently to be amalgamated into one distinct people. If this be the interest of the state, it must consequently be the interest of individuals generally, however their wishes may sometimes be in opposition.

X gives us a very curious calculation of the amount which a Commissioner might choose to save from the proceeds of the sales of Crown Lands, by properly husbanding his means;—as if no power on earth could control an officer who may be inclined to sacrifice the country at the shrine of his own interest and aggrandisement,—not even if he had a hundred millions of dollars on an altar so unholy. He at the same time salves over the remark with saying, that our present Commissioner, he believes, has no such intentions; although he extols the Courier for calling the new system "a job to serve particular persons." The expression seems to be viewed with as much complacency as that which a parent observes his own battling. The sunshine of the writer's charitable feelings is a little dulled by the latent clouds contained in the words only and in addition, relating to the Commissioner's salary; but, however, as I am glad to perceive any thing like liberality and charity in the columns of the Courier, I shall not by any means fall out with X, because all his expressions do not exactly please me. Were I inclined to quarrel with trifles, I might fit my finger upon the meaning of the sixth paragraph, which would have been unsuitable but for a redundant and somewhat invidious parenthesis. The admission in the following paragraph, is but an admission, and conceded too with some degree of reluctance.

The observations of X, respecting the titles given to purchasers, are well worthy of notice; but as I do not feel myself qualified to enter into that subject, I shall leave it for others more acquainted with the arcana of law. Yet I must be allowed to say, that if a person receive a Patent for his allotment, and that too for a valuable consideration, the title would appear to be indisputable. What X observes respecting Licences of Occupation, formerly granted, I beg leave to say, does

not, in my opinion, apply in any shape to the present case. The remarks of X respecting the "mysteries of the forms"—his shuddering, desperate doubts, dignified forms, and wholesome usages, he has so happily suited to his subject, that the whole paragraph is a mystery throughout; and if others can, with unobscured eye, view the writing, I presume on her sacred tripod, and dive into the hidden meaning of this Delphic oracle, I must confess that it is altogether without the scope of my nerve and humble abilities. On the whole, this passage can only be accounted for by his having been written by some dear lover of mystery;—some runaway Priest of Isis, from the Egyptian garden of Thebes or Memphis, many centuries since, and, like Dodsworth, got frozen in an avalanche, and has lately been found and resuscitated; and his old recollections of terrific mysteries, through which he had passed during his probationary initiation, are now strangely jumbled with the modern legal art of clouding a case which was clear, or of rendering one which was dark still darker.

The whole paragraph respecting the late advertisement is written in a good spirit, and, as such, it deserves the answer which was candidly surveyed for 40 years (two complained of, I agree, were out of place in an advertisement, where every thing should be certain and incapable of a double or ambiguous construction. But Mr. X himself has favoured us with a considerable number of letters, such as "Clerks, office fees, &c. &c." registering Grants, &c."—he bears pay salaries, &c." But this paragraph contains some misstatements, which I beg leave to point out, being a circumstance of considerable importance. X seems to give the general average of Grants, as if a single taken out under the old system, at six persons in one patent; whereas this is unfair and not correct, and it seldom happened that the contiguity of the situation would permit so many to be allowed to join in one. He also states that lots were commonly surveyed for 40 each, or even less. That might occasionally have taken place, but not often, when grants were surveyed in a much more slovenly manner than they have been required to be of later years, and even then that sum would not possibly include the expense of labourers and provisions. He also makes no allowances for journeys to Fredericton, or at any rate the expense of transmitting petitions, grant fees, postages, and procuring the Grants when made out and finished, which, if done in the cheapest manner, was always a considerable addition to the amount. On the whole, a single grant could in very few instances be obtained for a less sum than £20 in ready money, and subject too to Quit Rent; and who, in this Province, where capital is so scarce, would not consent to give £20 or £30 more, in order to obtain a credit of seven years, without interest, during which he would be enabled to make the very property he purchases pay for itself?

It is only cavilling to talk about the usual liberality and benevolence of Government, when at the same time Government has pledged itself that the whole net proceeds arising from the sales of land shall be wholly applied to the internal wants and improvement of the Country, when she had the power to take the whole amount into her own coffers, and add it to her sinking fund, (and which, in that case, she certainly would not sink as it is) but, on the contrary, large sums drawn from her own revenues, are annually expended in some portion or other of these Provinces. Benevolence then, to individuals, would be misplaced and detrimental, if detaching from the revenue and consequently the general good of the public at large, so long as that revenue be properly applied. I agree with X, that the poor man should, if possible, be prevented from falling into any inducement to contract for a greater sum than he will be able to pay; but this part of the subject seems worthy of consideration.

To the question which X puts, that in the event of the Country's flourishing under the new system, will it not be an inducement to the late Commissioner of Crown Lands to exact 5s. or 10s. per acre, he has answered, "It is not likely he would," some friend to the system may say, "because at such rates a larger revenue would be raised than the Province requires." Really, Mr. X, the friends to the system must feel greatly obliged to your ready assistance; but we must beg leave to intrude further on your good nature, by praying to decline using an argument so superlatively ridiculous. Were the public officers of any country, young or old, possessed of all the wealth of the Indies,—of all the gold of Mexico, China, and Peru, ready coined in pure ore; will any man of sense say that it could not be used or required for some public works connected with the general good? Let us place ourselves, in idea, on the snow-clad peak of Mount Chimborazo, or on the clouds of snow-capped Pikes, or—onward on the loftiest ridge of the Himalayan range, and look around us on all the nations of the earth; can we thence discern a single state, great or small, in such a situation? But plant yourself upon the Rocky Mountains, northward of the great Lakes, and look eastward to the vast Atlantic, and westward to the mighty Pacific, over tracts of unprofitable land of vast extent, clothed alone with the lordly tenants of the soil, and shadowed by the plumes of the British Crown; let us ask if it would not require all the hidden bowels of Potosi, and all the glittering wealth of Mexico, to convert this extent of territory into a fit habitation for civilized man, studded with towns, glittering with palaces, and gilded with corn fields? Never was there any country, and it would not be out of the nature of things generally for any state to be in such circumstances, which had a needless revenue; but a revenue, although never needless, may be pernicious when obtained by a tyrannical us upon the industry of the people; but that is an evil which can never last long, and by contrivance will soon remedy itself or produce a convulsion.

If these remarks be considered by X as a bull-headed and unliking, and should he feel offended by the freedom with which they are penned, he ought to remember that literature is a republic in which no aristocracy is recognized; and he be ever so dignified, he must submit to the usages of any democratic assembly in which he may think proper to show himself. No situation in life, however high and respectable, can confer honour on any man among people of sense, unless attended by a corresponding correctness of deportment and soundness of principle, which altogether may bestow that pre-eminence which in humble life is only assigned to men of worth and talent. But in the world of literature, all rank and pre-eminence—even the head of our conscript fathers, must give place to any who may choose to enter the lists of argument, where, "Manners make the man, the want of 'em the fellow, 'The rest is naught but leather and grinnal." Y. 11th September, 1828.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, September 23, 1828.

The English Mail, which reached us on Saturday last, brought London dates to the 6th August, but no foreign news whatever. Of nearly a score of vessels which have entered our harbour within these few days past, only one has brought a newspaper of a later date, though a vessel from Clyde had a passage of only 29 days. The single solitary paper to which we refer, is a LONDONER JOURNAL, of August 12th, of which we have availed ourselves. The Russians continue their advance towards the OTTOMAN Capital—the professed CONSTITUTIONALISTS as well as the genuine MIGUELISTS, seem to be alike enjoying the reign of despotism, under a King after their own hearts—and O'CONNELL appears for the present contented to have the privilege of franking letters, and the honour of having M. P. affixed to his name. The John Bull and its associates in political feeling, are zealous for measures of immediate compulsion; but this would seem to have been doing exactly what the SHELLES and LAWLESSES, and O'CONNELLS, are peculiarly anxious to bring about. The calm vigilance of the present Administration, is what they dread and deprecate, while they affect to despise it; because they are aware not only that force will be used when it is really necessary, and used in the most cautious and efficient manner, but that

the forbearance and lenity dictated by true wisdom and benevolence, will neutralize all the fiery passions which it is their object to blow into a flame. This is precisely a case in which, were it worth while, we should pledge ourselves for the firmness and sagacity of the present Administration. It may, however, be thought useless to speculate at present on the subject, as the much agitated question will in due course come to be settled in the proper quarter. But as our minds are quite made up as to the fate of this bold attempt, and we have no doubt that many who supported it by their votes were aware that it could not ultimately succeed, we may be allowed to say that it is a curious instance of national etourderie that electors should prefer a man who cannot represent them, to him who has always served them to the best of his power.

ACCIDENTS.—Early on Wednesday morning last, a young man of the name of KEENE, in a boat alone, when attempting to cross to one of the islands at the entrance of the Falls or Rapids in the neighbourhood of this City, was unfortunately carried down the current, and perished before any assistance could possibly be rendered him, though his previous danger and ultimate fate were witnessed by a number of persons. On the evening of the same day, a (coloured) man of the name of BANKS, shared a similar fate, in returning from ferrying two persons from the Indian Town dock to Robertson's Lime Kiln. His heart rending cries were heard at Carleton, but no attempt could prudently be made to save him. Neither of the bodies, so far as we have learnt, has yet been found.

We understand that ROBERT PARKER, Esq. Recorder of this City, has been appointed Judge of Vice-Admiralty, in room of C. I. PETERS, Esq. appointed Attorney-General.

The last Royal Gazette contains a Proclamation, proroguing the meeting of the General Assembly, to the 23d Tuesday in December next.

We have given insertion to-day, to a lengthy communication on the subject of the new Crown Land System, in reply to some writers in the COURIER, who take opposite views from those of our correspondent. But as we do not consider the discussion either very interesting or very profitable, we desire not to have it prolonged, and hope that the disputants are as near the termination of their wordy strife, as they are to the end of the alphabet in their letters of designation.

His Excellency left Town on Sunday, accompanied by J. Macauluchan, Esq. Supervisor of the Great Road leading to Canada, for the purpose, we understand, of inspecting the same; His Excellency not having before visited that part of this Province.—Royal Gazette.

Halifax, September 17.—We are happy to state that in the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds was voted for the repairs of the Fortification at Fort George; and that a Company of Sappers and Miners may be expected here early in the next year.—Royal Gazette.

From the News-Sheet, September 17. COMMERCIAL.—We have been favoured with a copy of the late Act 9th Geo. 4, Cap. 76, and extract from it the only two clauses by which the trade of these Colonies is affected—the former will be found important in the latter, although intended to relieve the domestic manufacturer of Bread Stuff, is altogether insufficient to effect that object.

And be it further enacted, that the several Stores of Goods hereafter enumerated, having been warehoused in the United Kingdom, (that is to say, Corn, Grain, Seeds, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biscuits, Rice, Fruits, Fievel, Woads of all Sorts, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Oils, Brimsstone, Saltpetre, Gums, Drugs, Vegetable Oils, Burr Stones, Dog Stones, Hops, Cork, Sage, Tapioca, Spunge, Saunges, Cheese, Cider, Wax, Spices, Tallow, being imported into any of the British Possessions in America direct from the Warehouse in the United Kingdom, shall be so imported Duty-free; and that Horses, Mules, Asses, and Cattle, and any other Live Stock, shall be imported or brought into the said Possessions Duty-free; and that Tallow and Raw Hides brought by Land or by Inland Navigation into any of the said Possessions, shall be so brought Duty-free.

And be it further enacted, That upon the entry of any Wheat to be warehoused in any Warehousing Port in the British Possessions of America, it shall be lawful for Officers of the Customs, instead of requiring that such wheat shall be forthwith lodged in the Warehouse to deliver the same to the Importer or Proprietor thereof to be first ground into Flour, and also to deliver any warehoused Wheat to be ground into Flour, under Condition, by Bond to the Satisfaction of the said Officers, that within Three Months from the Date of the Bond there shall be lodged in the Warehouse One Barrel of good and merchantable Flour in return for every five bushels of Wheat so delivered; and such Flour so warehoused shall be held to be Flour imported and warehoused under the Conditions and Regulations of the said last mentioned Act.

Quebec, September 9.—Yesterday, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in British North America, with the Countess of Dalhousie and suite, embarked and sailed for Leith, in H. M. S. Challenger, Capt. Fitz Clarence.

Yesterday, his Excellency Sir James Kemp, took the oath on assuming the Civil Government, and was sworn in as Administrator-in-Chief. The Earl of Dalhousie is at present absent on leave, and it is said does not resign his high situation of Governor-in-Chief till he receives his new commission appointing him to the chief command in India. This with other circumstances, shows the high consideration entertained for his Lordship by His Majesty's Government at home.—Mercury.

The Canadas, taken together, embrace a territory nearly equal to that of the United States, and have peculiar advantages for carrying on the grain, fur and timber trades; its immense forests produce the choicest timber, and also the finest furs and peltries. And when the hands of vigorous improvement shall have opened that immense and beautiful country, surrounded by lakes Ontario and Erie, St. Clair, Simcoe and Huron, that district of the Canadas will be emphatically the granary from which the close-living population of Europe will be supplied. The facilities for transportation will also be superior; vessels may load (when the Welland and Rideau canals are completed) at the Pelletang and Rideau lake Huron, sail a thousand miles, and discharge at Quebec; passing only a short distance on artificial navigation.—Buffalo paper.

Army Promotion.—Sir Regt. Capt. Ogden Creighton, from the 70th foot, to be Capt. vice Knox Montgomery, who retires upon half pay, receiving the difference.

MARRIED, Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Wm. Speers, to Miss Letitia Galbraith.

DIED, On Thursday morning last, Amelia R. infant daughter of Capt. Robert Chestnut, aged one year.

On Friday morning last, Mary Ann, daughter of Captain Carr. On Sunday last, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine Will, in the 82d year of his age, HENRY THOMAS, Esquire, an old and respectable inhabitant of this City, leaving a wife and numerous offspring to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.—Mr. T. was one of this Country's earliest settlers, having landed here in 1783. He was a native of the then Province of New-York, and during the revolutionary war, he commanded the third Company of Royalists. He was for many years a Magistrate for the County of Queen's; and Assistant Engineer in this and the sister Province, for upwards of forty years.—Funeral at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, from his late residence in Pine-street, when the friends and acquaintance of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday morning, an Inquest was held at York Point, on view of the Body of EMILIA McNEAL, widow. Verdict.—Died in consequence of excessive drinking.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED, Thursday, brig Bristol, Durgin, Plymouth, 52 days—Croskbank & Walker, goods. Sunday, ship Rankin, Wisbart, Port Glasgow, 39—R. Rankin & Co. goods.

Clarinda, Antrim, London, 56—W. Bowman, ballast. Shannon, Ward, Hall, 35—Croskbank & Walker, do. Brig Beaver, Dall, Londonderry, 34—R. Rankin & Co. goods & passengers. Towan, Cundy, Penzance, 56—to order, ballast. New Brig John, Hale, Sackville—G. Thomson. Argos, —, Tyne-mouth—R. Ellis. Monday, ship Aethona, Rogers, Newcastle, 42—Kerr & Ratchford, coals, &c. Restitution, Moon, Plymouth, 39—to order, goods. Mary, Wardle, Liverpool, 40—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Mariner, Smith, Port Glasgow, 39—R. Rankin & Co. cargo. Zebulon, Allen, Yarmouth, N. S.—A. Landers, timber. Brig Jano, Hutchison, Ballyshannon, 56—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING, Sept. 13—Ship Argos, Foster, Plymouth. 15—Brig Trafalgar, Lawton, Africa. 17—Brig Thomas, —, Demerara. Sarah, Ewing, Cork. 22—Ship Rankin, Wisbart, Scotland. Ship Lotnic, Smith, Ireland. Big Juno, Hutchison, England. Brig Mary, Wardle, West-India. 23—Brig Harriet, Taylor, —.

CLEARED, Ship Charlotte, Spryker, Bristol, timber. Ophid, Davidson, Port Glasgow, do. Brig Falloden, Maeld, London, do. Hibernia, Dunbar, Kinsale, do. Emerald, M. Lean, Liverpool, do. Laura, Broom, London, do. Blunk, Cork, do. Atlantic, Irvine, Bridgeport, do. William, Loney, Cork, do. Zeolus, Waye, Belfast, deals. Margaret, Dewar, Sierra Leone, assorted cargo. Charles, Dodds, Demerara, fish and lumber. Edwin, Crowell, New-York, plaster, &c. Wandeeer, Adams, do. do. Schr. Hannah Smith, Howard, Bermuda, flour, &c. Cyrus, Sears, Philadelphia, do.

Brig Elizabeth, M. Lean, hence, for Barbados, was spoken on the 5th instant—all well. Up at Londonderry for this Port—Ship Wm. & George, Bryson, to sail 20th Aug.; and brig Rosemount, Wisbart, on the 1st Sept. St. Andrews, Sept. 18.—Arr. ship Industry, M. Lean, Liverpool; ship Thomas, St. John. Halifax, Sept. 15.—Arrived brig Henry Arnot, Stone, Rio de Janeiro, 52 days, with 233 passengers, (men, women and children).

NEW GOODS.

Received per ship ZETES, from Liverpool, on Consignment, and for sale by the Subscriber: BALEs superfine & second Cloths; Trunks containing Printed Cloths; Britannia Handkerchiefs; Bed Tick; Brown and White Cottons, &c. Sept. 23. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 19th Sept. 1828. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until THURSDAY the 25th instant, at noon, from persons disposed to enter into Contract to supply the Royal Engineer Department, at this place, with the following articles, to be delivered at such places as may be required.

500 Feet of Merchantable Pine Boards, 200 Ditto 1 1/2 inch Plank, 3500 Ditto 2 do. do. 5000 Ditto 3 do. do. 30 Tons Refuse Pine Timber, 10 Lbs. Rosin Nails, No. 17, 137 Ditto do. do. 19, 2 Pump Boxes, 6 Sets Hooks and Staples, 112 Lbs. Bar Iron, 40 Loads Building Stone, 8 Hogheads Lime, 48 Barrels Sand.

The Tenders to express the rate in sterling for which the article will be supplied.

Payments will be made in British Silver, by a draft drawn on the Military Chest by the Ordnance Storekeeper, when the Commanding Royal Engineer's receipt is lodged in the Ordnance Office for the above articles.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. JOHN STEVENS, late of the Parish of Lancaster, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same. WILLIAM STEVENS. St. John, Sept. 23.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MONSIEUR MATHIVET, from PARIS, respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of St. John, that he intends opening a SCHOOL, in this City, for the purpose of instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE. Classes will be formed for the accommodation of LADIES, at their own hours.

Terms £3 per quarter—£3: 15 for private Scholars. Classes will also be formed for Young Ladies and Young Gentlemen, at reduced prices.—Inquire at Mrs. COOK's Boarding House, 23d September, 1828.

AUCTION SALE.

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; Carpets; 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; Lustings; Satins; Saracenet; 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.

VESSEL TO CHARTER.

THE new BRIG MARY, burthen 280 Tons, will take a Charter for a Port in Ireland or the Clyde—She will be ready to receive a Cargo by the 10th October. Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 23, 1828.

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.

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.

Cut Nails, Tobacco, & Cotton Yarn.

KERR & RATCHFORD, HAVE JUST RECEIVED— 30 KEGS assorted Cut NAILS, 10 Bales do. Cotton YARN, 50 KEGS TOBACCO. Which will be sold at very low rates, and with good allowance to large purchasers. 16th September, 1828.

J. & H. KINNEAR.

Offer for sale—now in Store: PUNCHEONS Windward Island RUM; Pipes Brandy; do. Madeira & Port Wine; Barrels of assorted Wines, in bottle; Cases of best Geneva; Puncheons Whiskey; Boxes Champagne and Claret; Boxes Liverpool, London, and Campo Bello Soap; Bags Black Pepper; Barrels Mackerel; barrels Pilot Bread; White Lead, in kegs & cisterns; Paints; Bolli'd and unbolli'd Oil; Green, Red, & Yellow Kegs Mustard; boxes Raisins; Ginger; Blue Starch; Lamp Blue; Glue; kegs Tobacco; Boxes Cigars; Lump Black and Blacking; Crown Glass, from 7x9 to 12x18; Chests Tea; Boxes Pipes, &c. &c.

ALSO— Bleached and unbleached CANVASS; Cordage; Osbnags; Ducks and Sheetings; Fine and superfine broad and narrow Cloths; Bagging; Blankets; white & printed Cottons; Muslins; Bombazines, &c. &c. The above are offered to the public at low prices, wholesale. Sept. 9, 1828.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE— JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM; Molasses; Sugar; Coffee; Lime Juice; PORT, MADEIRA, MALAGA, SICILY, and other WINES, in wood and bottle; BRANDY, in pipes and half do.; Quebec PORK, BEEF, FLOUR, BEANS, PEAS, BUTTER, and LARD; Southing and Congo TEAS; Manufactured TOBACCO and SNUFF; 150 Barrels late caught MACKEREL.

ALSO— A very general assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, and various other articles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

BARBADOS SUGAR. A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap. Aug. 26. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

MILITIA ORDER.

HIS Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has been pleased to remit the two days' Company Drill to the St. John County Militia, requiring their attendance for the present year only on the days of Inspection, as appointed by the General Order, dated the 23d May, 1828—viz, 1st Division at Mahogany, on Monday 29th Sept. 2d do. (Portland district) on the Sands near St. John, on Tuesday the 30th September. 3d do. at Loch Lomond, on Wednesday 1st October, 4th do. at Quaco, on Friday the 3d October, 5th do. at Little River, on Monday the 6th October. Captains and Officers commanding Companies in the several Divisions of the Saint John County Regiment of Militia, will take care to give due notice of the times and places of assembling for Inspection, to their respective Companies. CHARLES SIMONDS, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, Aug. 30, 1828.

CAUTION.

THIS is to warn all persons against crediting my Wife, Mary McGown, as I will in future pay no debts of her contracting;—as she has misbehaved and not taken her lawful Husband's advice, I never intend to live with her. Sept. 23.—MICHAEL M'GOWN.