

England, &c.

LONDON, September 20. Honorable Acquittal of Captain Dickenson.—On Wednesday the Court remained in deliberation the whole day. On Thursday the Court continued in deliberation till three o'clock, when the doors of the cabin in which it sat were opened for the public, and the debate was instantly filed by a rush. The Members were all seated in their respective places, according to their rank, the next in rank being on the right hand of the President, all of them had their hats on. Captain Dickenson's sword was lying on the table, before the President, and Capt. Dickenson himself took his usual station opposite the President. As soon as order was restored, the President called on the Judge Advocate to read the sentence of the Court, which he did as follows:—

"The Court is of opinion that the charges have not been proved against the said Captain Richard Dickenson. That the charge stating that the 'account of the battle given in the General's log book' erroneously insinuates that the General had three Ottoman ships on the line opposed to her on the starboard side, three six-gun frigates on her inboard side and ahead, and a double-banked frigate astern, is frivolous and groundless. That the report made by Captain Dickenson that the British flag was killed in action, knowing that he did not die until many hours after the battle was over, was made without the slightest appearance of any improper motive; that the charge stating that the General continued firing after the battle was over, at the risk and to the probable injury of the allied ships, was ill-faithful and untrue; that the letter presented by Capt. Dickenson to Sir E. Codrington, purporting to come from the crew of the 'Genoa,' and desiring that Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington would appoint him in preference to any other officer, to succeed Capt. Barbot as Captain of the Genoa, appears to be a petition which was presented without any improper motives being imputable to Capt. Dickenson, but in presenting which he was guilty of an impropriety, for which he has already received the reproof of his Commander-in-Chief; and the Court doth adjudge the said Captain Richard Dickenson to be honorably acquitted; and he is hereby acquitted accordingly."

The close of the sentence was followed by loud applause. As soon as it had subsided, Sir Robert Stephenson rose and delivered to Capt. Dickenson his warmest congratulations, saying, "I have great pleasure, Captain Dickenson, in retaining you in my service. He then directed the Court to be dissolved. Captain Dickenson was immediately and very warmly congratulated by his friends, amongst whom were several ladies. All the parties who had been collected by the proceedings, at his termination, left the Victoria at five o'clock. The Court martial on Captain Dickenson has closed its inquiry of twenty days, by declaring him honorably acquitted, amidst the applause of all present, and the President re-delivered to the gallant Captain the sword which, so long ago, he had taken from the hands of the French, and that he will soon on an official communication by which the great city receives its provisions, before he makes any attempt to capture it. It appears, by announcements in the Morning Chronicle, having authority which is sufficient to be taken account of, that a direct application has been made to General Diebitch, by the English and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, requesting him to suspend his advance upon that Capital; and that the example set by the representatives of the Great Powers has been followed by the Bishops of the minor European States.

The letter conveying this information must have been sent off before any answer was received, and it is less than a week since that the course the Russian Commander-in-Chief may follow. It was lately asserted by the German papers, as which most reliance can be placed, that he had received positive orders from the Emperor to prosecute his operations to Constantinople, without suffering himself to be directed or delayed by any consideration. It seems to be obviously the interest of Russia to have its enemy's capital, that we can hardly believe that General Diebitch will consent to listen to any proposition tending merely to retard his activity at the moment when he can seize on an opportunity so triumpantly. Besides, he will negotiate with more advantage from the bridge of Mahmood than elsewhere. The prostration of the Ottoman Power will, in that case, be complete. The only obstacle of peace, we suspect, was the military pride and obstinacy of the Sultan. Now that he has consented to submit, nothing remains but to arrange the terms on which his territories shall be evacuated. Never was a Prince, so revered and powerful, so reduced in our country, even the shadow of a Turkish Army is not in existence. The greatness of Turkey has been prodigiously over-rated; it has been devalued for centuries, one proof of which is, the depopulation which has taken place under the yoke of the Sultan in countries anciently very populous, and the depopulation that is spread wherever the Crescent is raised, in the most fertile regions of the world. The Turks never settled in their conquered lands; they are only encamped there as a military force, and as their oppression has exhausted the resources of their miserable subjects, the Turkish power has been declining. The revenues of the Turkish Government have been greatly diminished by the revolt of the Greeks, and the expenses it has entailed. The adherence of the Turks to the old irregular mode of discipline renders them incapable of meeting any European force in the field. The sort of authority the Pacha exercises renders them almost beyond the control of the Porte, as the Pacha of Egypt has been for many years. There are, no doubt, plenty of warlike men in Turkey to drive out an enemy twice as numerous as that of the Russians, but there is none of the vigor, discipline, and ability, that belong to all the European Governments of Europe; they were formidable a few centuries ago, but they are, by remaining at that point of improvement, become now contemptible. The Grand Vizier is still in Schumla, where he will continue until the peace is made, unless he should prefer going a prisoner to Russia. The Sultan shows himself seldom, and is universally unpopular.

NAVAL ARMEMENTS.—The Britannia, 120 guns is nearly ready for sea; her middle deck guns 24's, re-exchanging for 32 pounders. She is fully provisioned, and will have the extraordinary complement of about a hundred men. The St. Vincent, 120 guns is also preparing for sea, as is also the Caledonia, 120 guns. Several vessels at other ports—those just named are at Devonport—are also fitting out; so that our naval force in the Mediterranean will soon be increased from twenty-five to thirty ships of war. The Earl of Northesk will hoist his flag on board the St. Vincent. MILITARY BOARD OF INQUIRY.—A Board of Field Officers has been constituted, of which General Sir Charles Doyle is President, for the purpose of carrying on the inquiry into the abuses of the Chelsea Pension list which have been discovered to exist to an enormous extent.

SEPTEMBER 21. Immediately after the surrender of Adrianople, the victorious Russians directed their march towards Rido, the principal port in the sea of Marmora, on one side; whilst another grand column marched on Lucie Bourgas, in the direct route for Constantinople. We learn from the Paris Papers that the Russians have occupied Rido, which is only a few marches from the Dardanelles, and found there a great quantity of ammunition and provisions; and it is added that the Russian fleet in the Archipelago has orders to force the Straits; whilst Admiral Greig's squadron will, in all probability, attempt to force the Bosphorus at the same time, thus leaving the Sultan no other alternative, than we can see, but that of flying into Asia, or submitting to the mercy of the conqueror.

Letters from the Frontiers of Turkey of 7th September, speak of a deputation sent by the Divan to General Diebitch, to induce him to suspend hostilities, by representing to him the danger to which the capital would be exposed. The general is said to have answered that it depended upon the Porte to stop the effusion of blood and save the capital; that the declaration made by the Emperor at the commencement of the war was known to the whole world, and that it positively stated that the sending of the Turkish Commissioners to the Russian Camp would not suspend the military operations, till a final arrangement should have been concluded; and that he would not sheath the sword till he had obtained complete satisfaction for the injuries sustained by the Russian nation.

HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK. We have just received the Paris papers of Saturday, Zante, Sept. 2.—The Russians are, probably, at this moment at Constantinople, for they were lately at Genoa, and there is nothing to oppose their march. We have just received to-day a piece of news of great importance, viz. that the French and English fleets have entered the Port of Constantinople, at the desire of the Foreign Ambassadors, the Porte having lately declared, that the Sultan was going to depart to put himself at the head of his army, and that the result of the combat being uncertain, he could not know whether he should be able, at his return, to guarantee the lives and property of the Europeans. In consequence the two fleets were to take the most speedy measures for the safety of the Foreigners residing at Constantinople.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It is a little singular that the following calculations have been made and given to the world by a Frenchman. The Abbe de Pradt has just taken upon himself to inform his countrymen,—1st, that since the battle of La Hogue (137 years ago,) the English have taken 130 ships of the line from France, while France has only captured eight from England, and not one of these has been captured in a regular engagement; 2d, that from 1798 to 1813, England captured of all the maritime nations 146 ships of the line, without mentioning small vessels and merchant ships innumerable; moreover, the English fleets took in the same period all the colonies they pleased; 3d, that the French navy has been unable to protect the French colonies; 4th, that it has not been able to protect our large convoys; 5th, that it has not been able to protect our coasts from insult—Dieppe, Havre, and Honfleur have been bombarded, and Cherbourg, Lisle d'Aix, and Belleisle, have fallen under the power of England; 6th, that whenever the English have been forced to re-embark, it has been by the land troops; 7th, that when there is war with England, the French ports are blockaded, commerce is destroyed, and the French fleets are compelled to remain in harbor; 8th, that France cannot have a maritime war except with England, nor keep up a navy except with a view of opposing that of England; and, 9th, that a maritime coalition against England is almost absurdity.

LONDON STREETS AT DAYBREAK.—Whoever wishes to see the streets of London in their most singular aspect should mount his horse and ride through them between three and four o'clock on a summer's morning. What a contrast do they present, compared with their appearance at the noon-day hour! Their solitude is almost appalling. Now and then, a party of half a dozen persons may be perceived returning home from the preceding night's revel. It seems a city devastated by some dreadful calamity. The very watchmen are silent, and mostly asleep, in their boxes. The streets can commonly be associated with nothing less resembling them in character than their aspect at such an hour. Clear of smoke and endless in extent, with a pure atmosphere and sunshine over them, they seem operated upon by enchantment; the inhabitants appear dead, as excited from their dwellings. It is as if there was a death in every house, and the closed shutters were tokens of mourning and funeral. But the unbroken, inexorable dead silence is, after all, most startling, when we find it where daily and hourly, for years, we have been stunned by noise and deafened by uproar. Yet in a few hours and all will again present the same busy noise, smoky, obscure appearance; and man and art will rise and extinguish nature, and every thing will assume its accustomed character.—New M. Magazine.

From the London Morning Herald. JUST REBIBITION.—A habit of endeavouring to discover and to contemplate the ways of Providence, if it be restrained by due humility, is among the surest guides and the best tendencies of a reasonable and thinking being. This truth is so fully acknowledged, that I mention it here only for the sake of saying, "Let us remember it when we think of the events of the last few years in Turkey. Within this period, a vast number of the houses of Constantinople, if not the streets, were streaming with the blood of Christians; and this upon no offence of the sufferers, who had not even an opportunity of participating in the insurrection of distant provinces against their oppressors. The massacre was carried on for months, as Christians were discovered in their retreats. It was perpetrated by the will of the Sultan, executed with overweening activity by his Janissaries. Now let us mark what has followed. This Sultan chose to reform his Janissaries, consisting of about 30,000 men stationed in different parts of his dominions. Upon their resistance, these guilty instruments of his will, were in their turn massacred almost to a man, having been hunted out and pursued with as much industry, as they had shown towards Christians. Next, let us observe the share of Mahmood himself, in this retribution. The Janissaries were nearly the only disciplined troops in his empire. They were men of the largest and hardest structure, accustomed to employment, or to the expectation of it, in the most dangerous services. Was he not wanted then? Had half their number been present at the late battle, would it have ended as it did? Yet it was his own act that deprived him of them. See how guilt works out its own destruction. It is a trite quotation, which says no law is more just

Quam necio artificum arte perire sua; and it is true, because it is true.

PROSPERITY OF SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland no longer finds it necessary to seek employment for its people out of its dominions. Manufacturers have made expert progress in the thirteen cantons, and they could employ more hands than they possess. The soldiers who are obtained with so much trouble to recruit the regiments in France, might, without quitting their country, be employed more advantageously for themselves and for her. The interest of both countries requires that the captulations should be rescinded.—Constitutional.

General Despard.—This meritorious veteran closed his mortal career at Swan Hill, near Oswentry, Sept. 1, in his 85th year. He was in 24 engagements; had two horses shot under him; was shipwrecked three times; taken prisoner once; and the standard of his regiment shot out of his hand when he was an English at the age of fifteen years; he was Governor of Canada seven years.

No less than 76,900 deck and steerage passengers have sailed from this port to Ireland within the last twelve months.—Lis. paper. Mr. Owen, of Lanark, arrived in the Pacific at Liverpool. He says the Americans are not capable of governing themselves, and he consequently abandons all idea of reforming them.

A recent report of the commissioners of revenue states, that the daily business of the Post Office in London, comprises 35,000 letters received and 40,000 sent, making 23,000,000 letters annually. The revenue is £300,000 per annum, of which there have been only £200 lost in a quarter of a century.

SCARCITY OF LAWYERS.—The county of Lancaster may challenge every other in the Kingdom, to produce any town within their confines, containing a population of 82,000 souls, in which there is but one attorney's office. Such is the happy situation and such the population of the neighboring town of Salford.—Manchester Advertiser.

TESTIMONY TO LORD ELDON.—The Bank Quay Glass Company, at Warrington, have presented the venerable Earl of Eldon with a magnificent glass vase, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his lordship's manly and energetic resistance to the "breaking up of the constitution." It is particularly worthy of record, that when the workmen employed upon the vase, were made acquainted with the purpose for which it was designed, they requested that they might be allowed to contribute their labour gratuitously to the work as a mark of their veneration and regard for the noble earl. The vase, which is valued at forty guineas, is of an elegant form, and the cover is surmounted by the royal crown; and the whole tastefully and elegantly cut. It was forwarded last week to the venerable peer; having been previously exhibited in the shop of Messrs. Haddock, in Warrington.

Kilbride is rather stationary, as respects houses or population. The church spire is at present undergoing repairs. The old bell, which was made in the 15th century, got cracked during the rejoicings over the death of the bloody Clavehouse, and the defeat of his remorseless mercenaries. An excellent instrument of Glasgow manufacture is now substituted.—Glasgow Chronicle.

A cabinet maker at Geneva has invented what he calls a safety table. Any one unacquainted with the secret springs, who should attempt to force it to take out money or other articles, would be instantly seized by hands of iron; loud music announces the forced captivity for five minutes, and when this ceases, six pistols go off and kill the robber, if no one arrives in time to save his life.

The following advertisement appears in a Paris paper of July last:—"A rich Planter and Merchant, from Guadalupe, who will remain a few months in Paris, has an only daughter, aged 19, of most agreeable person and manners, and cultivated education, is disposed to find a suitable marriage for her, and will give her a portion of 1,800,000 fr. An introduction may be obtained by applying to Mr. Brunet, No. 3, rue des Bonis Arts, Faub. St. Germain.

ROUTE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.—As every step in the advance of the Russians is now full of interest, a brief survey of the districts through which they have to pass in their approach to the Turkish capital will not be out of place at this moment. Bourgas which lies at the westmost point of the Black Sea, is 150 miles from Constantinople. It would be quite practicable for General Diebitch to pursue his march along the shores of the Black Sea to the latter city, and by keeping up constant communications with the Russian fleet, he could assure himself of the necessary supplies without depending upon the resources of the country. It is probable, however, that he will not deem it prudent to leave the large Turkish population of Adrianople in his rear. This town has always served as a place of general rendezvous for the Turkish armies in Europe; and its position, in the centre of a fertile district, and at the junction of the two great branches of the Hebrus, makes it of great importance as a depot for provisions. Adrianople is about 150 miles west from the Turkish capital, and about 80 southwest from Bourgas. It contains, according to Mr. Galt, 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, 2,500 Jews, 2,500 Armenians, and the rest Turks. It is said to be nine miles in circumference, and is surrounded by walls, the great extent and bad condition of which, however, must render them of little avail as means of defence. A great plain, extremely monotonous, and in general very desolate, extends from Adrianople to the vicinity of the capital. The only places of any importance in it, are Kirk Kilissi, an unfortified town, 40 miles east from Adrianople, and 80 south from Bourgas; a second town named Bourgas, 15 miles south of Kirk Kilissi; Tehourli, which Mr. Galt found in ruins; and Seltivra, a trading town on the north side of the sea of Marmora. There is, so far as we can find, nothing deserving the name of a fortress between Aidos and Constantinople. Mr. Walsh describes the country as a "fertile desert," up to the very walls of the capital, which is surrounded, he says, by a degree of solitude, silence, and desolation, nearly as great as encircles Palmyra. In the first hundred miles of his route, he did not see a tree. An active and pretty numerous population is only found in the woody region of the Balkan ridge and its branches, where the natural strength of the country, and the small proportion of the Turks, give the Christian inhabitants some degree of security. Mr. Walsh describes the latter (the Bulgarians) as industrious, hospitable, clean, and good humoured. They have a language of their own, which is of the Slavonic or Russian stem; and

they adhere to the doctrines and ritual of the Greek church. It need not surprise us then that they prefer being ruled by men of their own faith, and hail the Russians as deliverers. Constantinople occupies a triangular point of land, having the sea on two sides, and communicating with the plains of Thrace on the west. The circumference of the town is about 12 or 14 miles, but more if we include the suburbs of Pera and Galata. The walls extend entirely round it, but the water forms its best defence on the south and north. On the west side, where the peninsula connects with the land, the triple walls, which are about four miles in length, are, according to Mr. Madden, in a wretched state. The fosse is in many places quite filled up with rubbish; behind it, three walls are placed at short distances, the last of which is flanked with towers. The walls are in such a ruinous state that a very few balls would bring them to the ground. On the Adrianople side, they have tumbled altogether, and have been replaced by a single wall of no strength. On this side Constantinople certainly could not stand a siege of ten days. The water is supplied from without the walls, and the construction of the city is such, that a dozen bombs and rockets could hardly fall within its wooden precincts without producing a general conflagration." Mr. Walsh says, that the cisterns within the city contain a supply of water for six days only; and that an enemy, by closing the aqueducts without the walls, could soon compel it to surrender. Water might, however, be brought in limited quantities by sea, if the Turks remain masters of the sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. The population of the city has been variously estimated, but according to a very recent and, we believe, pretty accurate statement, it amounts to 380,000, of whom rather more than one-fourth are Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Franks, the rest Turks. The natural canal of the Bosphorus is about 20 miles in length, and its breadth varies from half a mile to a mile and a half. At three of the narrowest points it is commanded by heavy batteries, which close it effectually, at present, against Admiral Greig's fleet; but when General Diebitch reaches its western bank, and gains possession of the batteries there, he will probably soon be able to silence those on the Asiatic side, and open the canal to the Russian ships, which will then advance to the capital, and complete the blockade by co-operating with the army.—Scotman.

ADRIANOPLE.—This city was taken by the Turks in 1361. It is situated on the river Marizza, navigable to its mouth in the Hellespont. It was a walled city and is also a place of important trade in wine and fruit, raised in the circumjacent country. The principal merchants are Greeks, Jews, and Armenians. A large part of the population is of the Christian faith. In its early history Adrianople was the scene of several bloody conflicts. In 323 Constantine defeated there Licinius. In 373, the Goths, the Alains and the Huns defeated Valens, who was burnt alive in a cottage. In 1205, Joannice, King of the Bulgarians, defeated and took prisoner Baldwin I. Emperor of Constantinople.

"Among the ladies," says Dr. Walsh, "one day forming a dinner party at Vienna, was not one who could not speak English fluently and correctly, and converse with taste and judgment on the best works of English literature, which I found was now more cultivated at Vienna than French: not one of them had ever been in England."

MANUFACTURES OF FLANDERS.—Manufactures are beginning to thrive in various parts of the kingdom, and roads and canals are forming, so that Flanders is in a very flourishing state. Above twenty thousand cotton spinners and weavers are in full activity in the city of Ghent: machinery is fabricated at Bruges, and, perhaps, the largest iron-foundry in the world has been established some years in the neighbourhood of Liege, in which the King has a large share, and four thousand hands are employed.—New Monthly Magazine.

It is a remarkable fact, that the best breed of cows, probably, on the Continent, is in Holland; and the worst, in the Netherlands.

IRELAND. Dr. Doyle, the Catholic Bishop of Kildare, has delivered and published an address to all within his diocese, Protestants as well as Catholics, exhorting them to an oblivion of all animosities and all party displays. It contains the following excellent passage:—"But what is the cause of your divisions? It is the use of a sign or emblem, and a certain outward parade, employed to commemorate those wars which once depopulated our common country, and the existence and consequence of which, like the causes which produced them, it would be our interest, and almost our duty, to bury in eternal oblivion. Is not every war an evil? and the end and object of every just war is to obtain an honourable and lasting peace. If our fathers then contended, should not we be reconciled? If, breathing the same air, feeding on the same soil, adoring the same God, and believing in the same Redeemer, they nevertheless were impelled by their passions to wage war upon each other, are we, my brethren, to perpetuate their misfortunes? or not rather seek to staunch the blood and heal the wounds which they inflicted on, or caused to flow from, the bosom of their parent country? Are not six centuries a space sufficiently wide for the indulgence of national antipathies; and do we think three hundred years employed in religious strife too short a period for the exercise of our holy zeal? Is it not time for us, beloved brethren, to amalgamate—to mix together—to know that we have a common country, and that country is Ireland? Is it not time for us to learn that God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself—that he openly triumphed over the spirit of dissension—killing in his own body the enmities which subsisted between God and man, and bringing peace through the blood of his cross to all those who would prove their faith in him by loving one another?"

COMMUNICATION.

HORE AMERICANE; OR, Desultory Sketches of a Tour from St. John, (N.B.) through a part of the United States.

(Continued.)

Before entering Portsmouth, we crossed two wooden draw-bridges, the one over the Piscataqua, stretching from Kittery to Noble's Island, divides the State of Maine from that of New Hampshire, the other stretches from Noble's Island to Portsmouth, Maine formerly was a part of Massachusetts, and of course belonged to New England, as it still does. Under that appellation are comprehended all the States from New York to Maine (inclusive). The town of Portsmouth is ancient, an excellent one, being not only commodious, but splendid, and built of brick, as many of the private houses are. The commerce of this place was at one time very extensive, and the Navy Yard on an island opposite the town, is well adapted for the building of frigates and line-of-battle ships, for which purpose the accommodations are ample and judiciously arranged. Here is an Episcopal Church, Congregationalists, of course, have their sacred edifices here as in almost all the towns of New England; but beside them are to be counted with great propriety, and belonging to other denominations. But our survey of the first night was very curious, being resolved to get up early and see every thing to more advantage next morning before proceeding on our journey. As soon, therefore, as the sun began to appear, we were directed to our domicile, and an early hour to our dormitories. We rose next morning by daylight, much refreshed, and sallied forth on a new voyage of discovery. The first object that arrested our attention was a stone edifice standing in a good situation, well adapted for the accommodation of Dr. Parker and his flock, of the Congregational or Independent persuasion, who had been accustomed to assemble in the oldest place of worship in Portsmouth, called the South Meeting House. The stone is excellent, the pillars in front massive, elegant, and the windows are arched. Among the mechanics employed was an Irishman of the name of Thomas Gallagher, who recognized some of us, (having formerly resided at St. John,) and soon made himself known. He had taken up his abode at an early hour, and had got a job at the above mentioned building. It is not easy to travel far without falling in with some individual to whom one is known at least by sight, and in a land of strangers that is quite sufficient to form an acquaintance. We visited the wharves, and heard comparatively little of the hum and saw as little of the stir which betoken a thriving state of the shipping interests. This town has been the scene of three remarkable fires, which have destroyed a vast quantity of property, and have done much mischief. The first occurred over fifteen years since. This circumstance accounts in some measure for the general introduction of brick as the building material, and likewise for the necessity of many houses. The Episcopal Church is large, and is surrounded with a burying ground enclosed by a wall of lime-stone. This looked to us like old times, for in this country the term church yard has scarcely a meaning most of the repositories of the dead being quite at a distance from such sacred edifices, and totally unconnected with them. This is a tenet of the Methodists. To common parlance the appellation Church is restricted in its meaning to places of worship in the Episcopal connection, a limitation sufficiently ludicrous and absurd in a country which boasts of having no ecclesiastical establishment whatever;—it is, however, in common of having nothing exclusive but enjoying liberty and equality in the full extent of the term. How much a visitor from the old country stare when told of a town having ten or a dozen churches, and being nevertheless without a single church. Here, however, he would be no less astonished to hear the sound of a clock issuing from a Congregational steeple, and to witness a description of Meeting Houses rearing their spires, since in Great Britain every place of worship, not in connection with the establishments have an embargo laid upon all attempts on their part thus to appear. With all their pretensions to peculiar strictness of religious principle and observance, the Americans, particularly of New England, are generally deficient as among their churches strictly so called, are rare seen in garb and costume. Portsmouth contains 7000 inhabitants, and has at least four Banks. It is one peculiarity of the United States that every village has its Bank and its Newspaper or Newspapers. In our rambles we passed an extensive range of brick stores six stories high, and had occasion to admire the many walks about town rendered uncommonly delightful by rows of trees on each side, making all things of size, and of the most beautiful foliage. Breakfast came on as usual, and among the viands prepared for us, we found, not only our every day companions, tea and coffee, beef steaks and cheese, &c. but truffles, and, as a delicacy to drink. The latter we generally met with from this time forth, but found it either too new or too old, and consequently very bad. Some of us objected to truffles from their being tied to the table soaked with vinegar. Surely it would be much better to leave every article to season it as the cooks prefer, just as we are allowed to sweeten and lactify the tea and the coffee. We were forcibly reminded by this incident, of the landlord who emptied the pepper box into a general reservoir of soup, saying, "I presume, gentlemen, you all like pepper," which was well retorted by the wag, who immediately followed the pepping process, by discharging the contents of his snuff box in the same direction, saying, "I presume, gentlemen, you all like snuff!" On going to the Stage Coach, we were surprised that every seat in it was taken possession of by a new set of female passengers. Gallantry forbade us of the masculine gender from disputing possession in so very summary or clamorous a manner as we might have done had the occupants been men. We therefore left the ladies to fight it out, and though possession is nine points of the law, one or two of our brethren made their point good by gaining admission (notwithstanding the part of the passengers) and a chair was provided for the accommodation of superior merities. These Accommodation Stages are the most accommodating things in the world, for all are taken who wish to go, and the more vehicles are provided by the proprietors and the public, the more passengers are accommodated for the latter city, our first halting place was Greenfield, 8 or 9 miles on our way, but though it was the name it has not the nature of another land well known by the same designation. It was a cold, a coldness, its bleakness, and its barbers. In one respect, however, it verified its appellation, namely, in the verdure of the fields around it, which was almost unpaired even towards the close of October. The people here live by farming, and thrive amazingly. Fields of Indian corn and pumpkins are to be seen growing up the side, the seeds having been intermixed when deposited. Here we left the turnpike, which is pronounced equal in not superior to any road in the United States. It goes on towards the right by Ely, &c. Our course was by Hampton, a small settlement which we passed through after travelling a few miles further, and contemplated with pleasure its two handsome places of worship, rich and beautiful farms, and a beautiful view of Newburyport, ten miles from Hampton, where we left our stage, and thence-right from Boston which it was our purpose to reach before the evening shades should close upon us. Two miles to the westward of said Falls we got out of New Hampshire, and entered Massachusetts. The town of Newburyport is seen at a considerable distance, and with its numerous spires, has a fine appearance. It lies on the Merrimack, which we crossed by extensive wooden and clay bridges, partly covered to preserve the perishable material of which they are built from the injurious influence of the weather. Perkins' plan is here adopted. It is surprising, however, that in a district where steam so much abounds, bridges should be formed of wood. How much more secure as well as durable would they be were they built of stone? Since we crossed them we have learnt that these bridges have actually given way and been renewed at a vast expense. The approach to the town is very picturesque. The sides of the first streets we passed through, and indeed of many others throughout the town are ornamented with beautiful tall spires. This place is interesting as having

been the scene of many of Whitefield's labours, and the spot where he closed his earthly career, and where his remains were consigned to their parent earth.

A very marked attention appeared in the countenance of the audience, indicative of a lively interest in the proceedings, and affording an earnest of still greater exertions in this City and Province, in the cause of Bible circulation.

A Resolution was passed that the Annual Meeting shall be fixed to take place, without any of those tedious preliminaries to which it has been hitherto liable, on the last Wednesday of October in each year.

The following Gentlemen compose the Committee for the ensuing year:— Messrs. George Harding, Messrs. Joshua Bentley, J. C. Waterbury, Henry Hestigar, Stephen Simons, Campbell Gibb, L. H. DeVeber, Zebulon Easty, N. S. DeMill, Gilbert T. Ray, Angus McKenzie, William Irving, Samuel Stephen, Hugh Alvey, John Wisart, Thomas Locky.

The sum of £6:4:10½ was collected at the meeting.

On Saturday last, JOHN MOORE, Constable, was violently assaulted in the discharge of his duty, by a person named Charles Mealy, and received a severe wound on the head and arm, with a drawing knife.—Mealy, who lives in Portland, has not yet been taken; but will not, we hope, escape with impunity.

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The Troops, destined for Bermuda, commenced embarking yesterday, and, should the weather be favourable, they will probably sail on Friday.

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St. John, 31st October, 1829.

DEAR SIR, I am directed by the Common Council of the City to present the enclosed Address, and am so requested by the County Magistrates, to state their entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Corporate Body.

I need hardly mention, that it affords me much gratification to be the organ of these communications, and that, with the highest respect, and best wishes, I have the honor to remain, Dear Sir, Your most obedient, And very humble Servant, L. DONALDSON, Mayor.

To His Worship the Mayor, Commanding His Majesty's 51st Regiment, St. John, N. B.

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DEAR SIR, I have been extremely flattered by the receipt of your enclosure, an Address from the Common Council of the City of St. John, expressive of their sentiments towards the Corps I have the honor to command; and also feel highly gratified by the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the concurrence to the Address on the part of the Magistrate of the County.

To yourself, Sir, for the prompt assistance you have always given every application for your aid, and for your uniform good feeling towards the Regiment, I cannot be too thankful.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, Your most obedient, And very humble Servant, A. CREGG, Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 51st Regiment.

To His Worship the Mayor of the City of St. John, N. B.

To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, N. B.

I have had the honor to receive, with great pride and satisfaction, your Address, presented to me this morning by His Worship the Mayor, on the approaching departure of the Regiment under my command, from this Province, which I have not failed to communicate to the Officers and Corps at large, and allow me in their name and my own, to return you our most grateful thanks for the honor you have conferred on us, as well as for the kind wishes therein contained.

Wherever the commands of our Sovereign may place us, the cordial hospitality which the Regiment has experienced from the respectable community over which you preside, will long be a source of pleasing remembrance. To you, Gentlemen, in your official capacity, I beg leave particularly to express my thanks for the uniform kindness and attention which has ever been paid towards the aid of Civil Power was requested.—With every wish for your individual welfare, and for the general prosperity of the City of Saint John, I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, And very humble Servant, A. CREGG, Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 51st Regiment.

St. John, New-Brunswick, October 31st, 1829.

TO SHOP-KEEPERS.—We have been informed by a Gentleman, this morning, that yesterday he had offered to him a number of Counterfeit Notes for discount, on different Banks in the United States;—chiefly in the State of New-York; but, at the time, feeling no disposition to speculate, he very properly declined taking them. Several base counterfeit Notes of the United States Bank, payable at Charleston, have also showed their faces. We notice this, in order to put the mercantile community on their guard, and, if possible, to bring to public view the characters who may be engaged in this honorable traffic.—*Courier, of Saturday.*

The following Gentlemen, in bringing forward their respective Motions, addressed the Meeting with much earnestness and feeling: Rev. Mr. Davies, A. M. Leod, and W. B. Kinnear, Esquires, and Messrs. W. Ewing, C. Gibb, Angus McKenzie, A. W. McLeod, and Hugh Allen.

A Resolution was passed that the Annual Meeting shall be fixed to take place, without any of those tedious preliminaries to which it has been hitherto liable, on the last Wednesday of October in each year.

The following Gentlemen compose the Committee for the ensuing year:— Messrs. George Harding, Messrs. Joshua Bentley, J. C. Waterbury, Henry Hestigar, Stephen Simons, Campbell Gibb, L. H. DeVeber, Zebulon Easty, N. S. DeMill, Gilbert T. Ray, Angus McKenzie, William Irving, Samuel Stephen, Hugh Alvey, John Wisart, Thomas Locky.

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THE MOTIONS TAKEN.—It affords us pleasure to state in this place, that nine of the Seamen belonging to the Barque Thomas, (the particulars of which were given in our last,) have been taken.—And what is better, seven of them are now in the Gaol at St. Andrews, and the remaining two in our City Gaol. On Friday morning, we understand, the latter pair were brought before his Worship the Mayor; but as nothing like evidence appeared against them—and no confession of crime took place, they were taken back to prison, where they will remain until a further examination takes place.—*Id.*

IN consequence of the state of the winds, the Steam Boat St. John, did not return from St. Andrews till this morning; when she brought the detachment of the 51st Regt. stationed there. Those of the Rifles intended to relieve them left this on Thursday morning, under command of Mr. SMYTH.—By the Boat, we have received our American papers, which contain only the following additional particulars relating to the Peace in the East:—

From the New-York Atlas, October 24. POSTSCRIPT.—The London Atlas of 27th ult. was received last evening by the Mary Lord, from London. It contains a statement that Peace had been concluded between Count Dietrich and the representatives of the Porte, and gives some particulars.

It also asserts that a conspiracy had been detected at Constantinople, and 500 Janissaries lost their lives. The whole comes in such a "questionable shape" that we place no reliance upon it.

From the Boston Courier, October 26. LATEST FROM EUROPE.—Our New-York Correspondent informs us that he has a London paper of the 27th ult. brought by the Mary-Lord. Positive news of a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey had reached London by express from Berlin. The terms were based on the treaty of Alaman, with a provision of indemnity to Russia for the expenses of the war. The Turkish plenipotentiary with the treaty was escorted into Constantinople by 4000 Cossacks. The Russian prisoners were immediately released, and were on their march home. A conspiracy had been discovered at Constantinople, and 500 Janissaries lost their lives.

The following letter from a respectable house in Havre, dated the 20th September, the day on which the packet Eric sailed, has been received in New-York:—"I have just received two letters from Paris of yesterday's date; the one says, 'Peace has been made in the East'; the other, 'Government is apprised by telegraph of Peace having been made between the Russians and Turks.'"

The Governor of Bermuda was a passenger in the ship William, which sailed from New-York for Turks Island, 14th inst.—*Hos. Pat.*

From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette, October 27. BY AUTHORITY. PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Disposal of Crown Lands in New-Brunswick, will hereafter be conducted in conformity with the following arrangements:—

1st.—Persons desirous of obtaining any quantity of Land, not exceeding 1200 acres, will apply at the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General, where plans of the most eligible Tracts will be exhibited, with the price attached to each Lot. Plans of Tracts in each County, will also be lodged with authorized Deputies in several Districts of the Province.

2nd.—The Lands will be sold subject to the usual conditions of improvements, but no quit rent or further payment will be required from purchasers paying the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale.

3rd.—Settlers unable to pay the whole sum may have the option of paying the purchase money by (fort annual) instalments with interest, the instalment to be paid in advance, in which case a land-tax ticket will be given for which the sum of Two Pounds must be paid down, and to be exclusive of the annual instalments above; the patent to issue when the whole of the instalments are paid.

4th.—Persons desirous of buying Land in situations not included in the Tracts already surveyed, must previously pay for the expense of survey.

5th.—Poor settlers may receive grants of Fifty Acres on payment of a fee not exceeding Twenty Shillings. The Land of course to be subject to the necessity of cultivation within a limited period, and the form of application to be as follows:—

To His Honor the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. The Petition of Humble Sheweth, James W. British subject, has the honor to petition, and does not own any Land in this Province, and is desirous of obtaining Fifty Acres for the purpose of immediate settlement and cultivation by himself; he therefore prays that a Lot may be granted to his Majesty, and that he may be permitted to purchase the same, and he has bargained or agreed for the sale in transfer thereof, and as in and by the enclosed will ever pray.

Note.—If the application is complied with, the applicant will receive a Location Ticket, and on his complying with the conditions thereof, a Grant will be issued to him.

MICHAEL DUNN—Solicitor General, 10th Nov. 4. James W. Canadian, Esquire, Barrister, of Truro, Nova-Scotia, sworn and enrolled as an Attorney and Barrister at Law of this Province, 15th October, 1829.

ROBERT L. HAZEN, and GEORGE KERR, were sworn and enrolled as Attorneys of this Court, 17th instant.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Halifax, 21st Oct. 1829. G. F. CRAWFORD, Esquire, to be Postmaster of Saint Andrews, vacant by the death of James Campbell, Esq.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, Merchant, to his youngest daughter of George Harding, Esquire, all of this City.

This morning, in St. John Church, by the Rev. B. G. Gray, Rector, HORATIO NELSON HICKS LOGGIN, Esquire, to LOUISA CHAMBERLAIN, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Greenwood, Esquire, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At London, WILLIAM CHARLES LAMBERT, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister, to GEORGINA CHARLOTTE, third daughter of Colonel NORCOTT, C. B. & of the Rifle Brigade.

DIED.—In this City, on Friday morning last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with great fortitude and resignation, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAILY, relict of the late Mr. Oliver Baily, aged 72 years, will also be lodged with authorized Deputies in several Districts of the Province.

On the 22d August, at New Ferry, Cheshire, THOMAS LANCE, Esq. Merchant, of Liverpool.

In New-York, on the 18th inst. in the 65th year of his age, the Rev. WILLIAM HARRIS, D. D. President of Columbia College, in that City.

In Bolton, (Eng.) CHARLES HAMILTON, the Irish Giant, he was certainly the tallest man in the kingdom, being without shoes, seven feet six inches.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED.—Wednesday, ship William Pitt, Galtrey, Liverpool, 41 days.—W. P. Scott, merchant.

Walls End, Wats, Liverpool, 42.—R. MacIntyre, ballast.

Schooner Franklin, Allen, New-York, 13.—Croskshank & Walker, staves.

Saturday, brig Chance, Stewart, Montego Bay, (Jam.) 53.—Croskshank & Walker, rum and sugar.

Ship Augusta, Russell, Liverpool—timber.

Prism, Redpath, Plymouth, do.

Jane, Wescott, Liverpool, do.

James, Penley, Greenock, do.

Brig Hazard, Crowell, New-York—plaster.

Big Argo, Walker, Sligo—timber.

Tweed, Hamm, Kingston (Jam.) via St. Andrews, to load.

Schr. William, Tobin, Antigua—assorted cargo.

Captain Stewart, of the Chance, reports having spoken on the 24th Sept. in lat. 24, 20, long. 86, 30, brig Mary, Baidwin, from Kingston, bound to this port, 16 days. Sept. 27, lat. 26, 38, long. 85, the American brigantine William, of Portland, from Legaira, bound to New-York, out 25 days. October 17, lat. 54, 16, long. 75, 19, the American ship Chester, from New-Orleans, bound to Philadelphia, out 23 days, short of provisions.—On the 5th Oct. off Key West, the Cheery supplied the brig Mary with what provisions could be spared.

Brig Bethiah, Harding, hence, at Boston on the 24th inst.—The Bethiah was advertised for this port, to sail on Thursday last.

Arrived at Deer Island, (N. B.) brig Lady Dauglin, M'Kenry, 20 days, from Barbados—making the 15th voyage in succession that Capt. M. has made to Barbados in one year and two days. Left brig Taitity, Bell, and Louisa, Mason, of this port.

Shipwreck.—The brig New London, John Rosemer, master, of and from Plymouth, 32 days out, bound to St. John, (N. B.) was cast away on Monday night, 19th October, at eight o'clock, on the Half-Moon Rocks, near Barrington. Immediately after going ashore, in consequence of a heavy sea running, the crew was forced into the boats—next morning at 10 o'clock, they were picked up by the schooner Britannia, and taken to Barrington.—*Halifax Journal.*

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published November 3, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine (lb. or Flour, to weigh, 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye 3 2 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.

LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor. THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Spring Hill from Liverpool, THE REMAINDER OF HIS FALL SUPPLY, Calculated for the Season, WHICH, together with his STOCK on hand, will be sold off immediately on the very lowest terms. M. DELAP, No. 1, North corner of the Market-Square, November 2.

GOODS, ON CONSIGNMENT. The Subscriber has received per Ship WILLIAM PITT, from LIVERPOOL: 30 C 5 Hampers double Gloucester Cheese; 5 do. do. Cheshire do; 100 Coils Cordage, (assorted sizes); 20 Do. Bolt Rope; 2 Pipes and 2 half Pipes Brandy; 2 Pieces best Hollands; 50 Bales Canvas, from No. 1 to 6; 4 Chain Cables, 2, 4, 8, 12; 6 Anchors; 6 Bbls. Coal Tar; 20 Ships Compasses, (assorted sizes); 50 Dozen Cod Lines; 10 do. Pollock do; 10 do. Log Lines; 10 do. Bed Cord; 6 do. Deep Sea Lead Lines; 6 do. Hand do.; 6 Casks Nails; 6 Casks Spikes; 50 do. Pump Tacks; 200 Lbs. Scupper Nails; 2 Sides Pump Leather; 100 Lbs. Shoe Thread; 100 do. Sail Twine; 100 do. Salmon do; 100 do. Herring do; 100 Pairs Gentlemen's Strong Shoes; 50 do. Lady's do; 50 do. Children's do; —ALSO, ON HAND— 200 Kits Salmon; 100 do. Codfish; 100 do. Scale do; 200 Boxes Quoddy Herrings; 50 do. Doby do.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices. November 3. W. P. SCOTT. RUM, SUGAR, & PIMENTO. Just received, per CHANGE, from JAMAICA: A FEW Puncheon SPIRITS; A Ditto Bags PIMENTO. —ALSO, IN STORE— Demerara & Windward Island RUM; Hds. and Barrels SUGAR. For sale cheap, by Nov. 3. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

A CARD. MR. WM. HAY, Takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that in consequence of the many applications made to him, he intends to open a School for the purpose of teaching the rudiments of Sacred Vocal Music, at the School Room of Mr. LIGGERT, in Germain Street; opening, on Saturday Evening, 7th November, at 7 o'clock, where those who wish to join can leave their Names.—Mr. H. will there make known his Terms.—Nov. 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received by the late arrivals, part of his Fall Supply of GOODS, Consisting of a handsome assortment of WHITE, Green, and Yellow FLANNELS; Superfine and Second CLOTHS, which he is selling at very reduced prices; Osnaburgh; Linen Doilies; a few pieces Scotch Carpeting—the lowest yet offered for sale in this City; Hearth Rugs, Fringes, Carpet Binding; Window Lines; Bell Cord; Sewing Cottons of every description; Linen and Silk Floss; Cotton and Linen Tapes, of all sizes; double and single coloured Wire Ribbons; Knitting, Darning, and Shing Cotton; assorted Cotton Cord; a general assortment of fine Fancy Braid and Bath Worsted Laces; black and grey Wadding; green Table Covers; Stuffs; Bombazines; a few very handsome Crimson and Mourning Silk Shawls; 100 dozen Worsted and Cotton Suspensers; Ink Powder; fine embossed Sealing Wax; Arnold's best Marking, Japan, and Red Ink; White and Grey Cottons; White and Black Bobbinetts; Jacquet and Book Muslins; Filled Muslin and rich Lace Collars, &c. &c. —ALSO— Ladies' best PELISSE CLOTHS; and 60 Dozen Combs, of every description. October 27. P. DUFF.

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

AUCTION SALES. CLOTHS, &c.—By Auction. THE Sale of CLOTHS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. commenced To-DAY at the Store of the Subscribers, will be continued To-Morrow (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock.

Terms.—Under £20—Cash. £20 & under £50—3 mon. £50 & under £100—6 do. £100 and upwards—9 do. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, Tuesday, November 3.

On SATURDAY next, At 11 o'clock, Will be sold at the Stables of the late Colonel, in Saint James-Street: ONE Pair fine Bay Carriage HORSES, perfectly sound and free from vice; A Bay Saddle HORSE, and several other elegant CHARIOTS; Two SLEIGHS, with SKINS, &c. &c. And sundry other Articles. November 3. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

AT PUBLIC SALE. THE fast sailing Brig ALEXIS, burthen 154 Tons, will be Sold on TUESDAY next, the 10th November, at 1 o'clock, as she now lies at HAZEN'S Wharf.

This Vessel is well calculated for the West India Trade, where she has lately been employed, and can be sent to sea at a small expense. The Hull, Masts, Yards, Rigging and Stores, to be taken with all faults as they now lie. Inventory may be seen by applying at the Office of JOHN WARD & SONS, Tuesday, 3d Nov. 1829.

On FRIDAY next, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold at the Store of the Subscriber, —WITHOUT RESERVE— PIECES CLOTH and CASSIMERE; Do. Red, White, and Yellow Flannel; Ditto Drab and Olive Flushing; Ditto Bleached and Grey Cotton; Ditto Muslin; Do. Bleached and Brown Ditto Osnaburghs; (Duck; 1 Bale Striped Shirts; 30 Pieces Striped Sheetings; Pieces Printed Calico; No. 10 Thread; Pipes and Quarter Casks Madeira Wine; Hds. Brandy; Tierces Coffee; Kegs Tobacco; Boxes Soap; 10 Kegs Lard; and a few Barrels Beef. November 3. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

W. O. SMITH, Druggist, North-West corner of the Market-Square, Has received per Express, from London: GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES: Patent Medicines; Surgical Instruments; Spices; Perfumery; Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. —ALSO— Capsul and Carriage Varnish; Kings London White Lead; ditto Yellow & black; Lined Oil, raw and boiled; Japan and bright Varnish; Splits Turpentine; Whiting; Glue; Gold; Silver, and Brass Leaf; Gold and Brass Bronze; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Prussian Blue; Chrome; 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 29, 1829.

FALL GOODS. LOWE & GROCOCK, Have received per the Pyrites, from London, A new and extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, consisting of: SUPERFINE Saxony Broad Cloths & Cassimers; printed, white, and unbleached Cottons; Hosties, of all descriptions; Mitts; Tippets & Flouncings; Ribbons; Laces; Netts; Black Bombazines; Plaids; Printed Bombazines; Moreens and Fringes; coloured & black Gros de Naples; Flannels; Cloakings; Gloves; Shawls; Worsted Comforters; Silk Handkerchiefs; Haberdashery; Gentlemen's Superfine Black, Brown, and Drab water-proof Hats; Ladies' Cloths; Guns and Pistols; Writing and Wrapping Papers; with many other articles, well adapted for the present season, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash. —ON HAND— Crates Earthenware; Molasses and Sugar; 2 Hogsheads of superior old Sherry; Kits of Salmon, Tongues, and Scones. October 27, 1829.

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.

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

TO LET, And immediate possession given— THE HOUSE in Main-Street, Lower Cove, lately occupied by Mr. WARDLOW. The Premises embrace every convenience for a small family; and from its contiguity to the Barracks, is a most desirable residence for an Officer in the Army. Any further information in reference to the above, will be afforded on application at this Office. St. John, 29th September, 1829.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

13th OCTOBER, 1829.

By the PYRENEES from LONDON, W. H. STREET, HAS RECEIVED: EAST INDIA, London Particular, and direct Madeira WINES; Two Pipes best Old PORT; SHERRY; LISBON; BUCCELLAS; CLARET; CHAMPAIGN; OLD-HOCK—Vintage, 1784; One Pipe of very fine Old BRANDY; 12 Cases Hibbert's London Pottery 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 COMMISSION— 30 Boxes best London Mould CANDLES; 40 Ditto ditto Dipt ditto; 3 Ditto ditto SPERMACEKI; 20 Ditto ditto SOAP; 30 Cases London BROWN STOUT and PALE ALE.

6th OCTOBER, 1829. E. DEW. RATCHFORD, Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash or approved paper:

BEST Cognac BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; Jamaica Spirits; Sugar, in hds, and bbls; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Soucheong, Congo, & Bohea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Dipt Candles; English and Campo Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior, 10 hands to the lb.; ground and root Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Brimstone; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Blue; Imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; bags Pease; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; White, Yellow, and Green Paint; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spun yarn; Hawers; Canvass; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 12 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Composition Rudder Braces, suitable for a Vessel of 300 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Coal Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; Rowland's Philadelphia Mill Saws; Smith's Bellows & Vices; 50 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds & Slab Iron; wrought well assorted Hardware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Lignum Vitae; Mahogany; Baizes; Flannels; do. cotton & worsted Clothing; London Prints and Mullins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Cassimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Mullin Handkerchiefs; 200 Reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of OTHER CAPS and FOR COLLARS.

MEDICINES, &c. Just received per FAME, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber— A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; CONFECTIONARY; OLIVES; CAPERS, and FISH SAUCES; Which he warrants of the best quality. JOHN COOK, LABORATORY, foot of King-street, August 4, 1829.

TOBACCO. 50 KEGS Manufactured TOBACCO, of good quality, just received per Brig Hanford, for Sale (in Bond or otherwise) by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. —IN STORE— 50 Bbls. Fresh Middlings FLOUR. 29th September.—64

RUM, PIMENTO, &c. Landing, ex Brig WARD CHURMAN, from Jamaica, and for Sale by the Subscribers— PUNCHONS and HOGHEADS RUM; PIMENTO; GINGER; ARROW ROOT; HIDES; CASER OIL; LOGWOOD, &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 1, 1829.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. Now landing, ex Schooner EDWARD— 25 PUNS. JAMAICA SPIRITS, of excellent quality—entitled to long Drawback—For sale low while landing. Sept. 29. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HANFORD, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 PUNCHONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogheads do. MOLASSES. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. March 17.

LONDON CORDAGE. 3 TONS superior London Staple CORDAGE, assorted, from 5 thread Ratline to 5 inch Shrooding, and a few HAWERS—just received, and for Sale cheap, by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. Sept. 1.

CLOTHS, &c. Received per late arrivals— 3 PACKAGES SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS, 5 Bales FLANNELS, 3 Ditto Point and Whitley BLANKETS, Chests and Boxes Congo TEA, 1 Case Russia LINEN, 20 Boxes CHOCOLATE, &c.—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 14, 1829.

SEVERAL VOLUMES of CITY NEWS-PAPERS—(neatly bound), may be had for a liberal offer.—The terms may be known, by speedy application at this Office. October 13, 1829.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, WHICH will be Sold Cheap for Cash.—No PURS.—Call and see. JOHN SMYTH, Prince William-street, October 13, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Brig CANAL, from Liverpool, Cases COTTONS and MUSLINS, Bales WOOLLENS; Which, together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash, or other Approved Payment. July 21. GEO. THOMSON.

NEW GOODS—Per Tweed, from LONDON. The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. 17 Store, second floor below the Market Inn, King-street.

WOMENS' and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fanny Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embossed do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazines; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Childrens' do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' best Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mackin and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Childrens' Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespun; Moleskins, &c. May 25. H. & W. REID.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz: Bales bleached and unbleached Cottons; do. Stripes, Homespun and Checks; do. Fustians and Molekin; do. Carpeting; do. Best Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stuffs; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hds. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Alton Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;—All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per Sarah Ann, from St. Kitts: 60 HOGHEADS MOLASSES, 16. Pancheons RUM. Per Schr. Elizabeth, from Halifax: 4 Hogheads choice old L. P. MADRERA. 4 Qr. Casks Per Ship Pacific, from Liverpool: 100 Pieces very superior Bleached CANVASS. Nos. 1 to 8. Per ship Augusta, from Liverpool: 250 Half-Drams Picked Turkey FIGS. Which will be Sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 29.

FLOUR, TALLOW, &c. Just received by the Cyprus Stears, Master, from Philadelphia: BARRELS new Superfine FLOUR, Barrels Middling Do. Barrels TALLOW; which will be sold cheap if taken from the vessel. Also—per the Bethshah: A lot of WINDSOR CHAIRS. Sept. 15. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just received—and For Sale by the Subscriber: 10 PUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 5 Hds. ditto SUGAR; 10 Hds. choice Betaling MOLASSES; 3 Tierces Prime COFFE. Also:—Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Middlings Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise. August 25. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

CORN MEAL, CORN, &c. IN BOND—FOR SALE: 250 BARRELS CORN MEAL, 400 Bags YELLOW CORN, 250 Barrels Ship, Navy & Pilot BREAD, 15 Tierces RICE, 25 Kegs CRACKERS. September 29. J. & H. KINNEAR.

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. DORRIS, (next door to Mr. W. REYNOLDS' Book-Store,) where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms.

J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap, and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; the produce of the Country will be received in payment. —A Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Inn. June 2.

JUST RECEIVED, Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL: 10 BALES White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS.—For Sale cheap, by October 13. G. D. ROBINSON.

NOW LANDING, Ex Schooner Patriot's Eagle, from Plymouth, (N. C.): 50 M. RED OAK Hhd. STAVES; 30 Ditto Cypress Shingles, duty free. Also on HAND—20 M. W. O. Hhd. Staves and Heading;—80 ditto Cypress Shingles—in bond. The whole of which are fully equal to New-York Inspection; for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, Oct. 13, 1829.

BLANKETS, &c. Per the AUGUSTA from LIVERPOOL: 110 PAIR ROSE BLANKETS; 50 Pieces BOMBAZETS; 100 Pieces Colored SARNETS; 100 Ditto do. Cotton LININGS. For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR. September 29.—31.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of— BALES of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Postians; Moleskins; Bad Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobbinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvass; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITELAW: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS. —ALSO— Brandy, Geneva-Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Linseed and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Flour, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 10.

Received per Brig PREFERENCE, from LIVERPOOL, and for sale by the Subscribers: BALES Red and White FLANNELS; Blue, Witney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Sops; Superfine and Second Cloths. Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland—50 Bbls Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted, HAWERS, from 34 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP. —IN STORE— Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigua MOLASSES, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 25, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig TROOD from London, and barques Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvass, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Barthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON. Ploughshare Moulds, Ancho Palms, Fine Rose Nails, from 3d. to 2d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 20.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on COMMISSION, per late Arrivals: 20 M. W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 26 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAN, IN BOND. 500 Do. Corn Meal; 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 3 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Lieres, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3-3 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FURNACES, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, June 2.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

HOUSES & LANDS.

STORE FOR SALE. THE three-story BUILDING, on Peter's Wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. RICHARD B. D. KING, will be sold on very moderate terms, and a long credit given, on application to Oct. 13. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET. THE Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County—viz: The Leases of Two Corporation LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the STORES thereon. Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 600 acres, at Loch Louened. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River. Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year. The said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year. They offer to Let, a large Brick Dwelling HOUSE and Premises, situated in Prince William-street, near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WATSON, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, August 25, 1829.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM, in the Parish of A Hampton, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River, containing 200 acres, 15 of which are cleared; the remainder well stocked with hard and soft Wood—is offered for Sale. Eight tons of Hay was cut this year.—There is on the premises, a well finished one and a-half story frame House, a log Barn, and other improvements.—The Farm adjoins the property of Mr. Jonathan Titus; and is but 24 miles from the city, with a good turnpike road all the way.—For terms and further particulars, please apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, or to JAMES ROBERTSON, on the premises. September 15.—31.

FOR SALE. 400 ACRES of excellent LAND, situated in King's County, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation, with a House, &c. on the same.—For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK, Druggist. St. John, October 14, 1828.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cobourg-street, in this City, with an excellent GARDEN attached thereto.—The House having been built by the Subscriber, under the expectation of occupying it himself, every attention has been paid to have the Work executed in the best and most substantial manner. JAMES PETERS, Junr. February 24th, 1829.

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Esqrs. March 3.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Esqrs. March 3.

TO LET. For one or more years, from 1st May next— THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. STRICKLAND. For terms, &c. please apply to Mr. WILLIAM O. COOY, St. John. March 3d.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7 1/2 acres of MARSH in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. St. John, February 3. C. I. PETERS.

TO LET. THE HOUSE and PREMISES, in Union-street, at present occupied by Mr. John Cross—Possession given first of May.—Enquire of February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

TO RENT—From 1st May. THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber.—Also, the COUNTING HOUSE and STORES, with YARD attached, in Nelson-street February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

TO LET. Possession to be given on 1st May next— TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Frith, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families.

—ALSO— To be entered on immediately— A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 3.

STORAGE TO LET. ON the South Market Wharf, and Donaldson's Wharf. Apply to W. P. SCOTT. June 9.

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.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner— Lustres, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Grapes, Worsted Cordes, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camels Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised.

Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Esqrs. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

NOTICE. A LETTER, addressed to "Mr. ALLAN McLEAN, St. John, New-Brunswick, North America—to be left at St. John Post-Office, till called for"—was taken out of the Post-Office, and opened by an ALBAN McLEAN, who found it to be intended for another person. The Letter contains a Bank Post-Bill of £180 Stg. The owner of the Letter, can hear of the same and the Bill, by applying at the MAYOR'S Office in this City. 22d September.

JUST PUBLISHED. And now ready for delivery. In one neat volume, 16mo. fine demy paper, (price, in boards, to Subscribers, One Dollar)— FORMS OF PRAYER.

Adapted for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death.—To which are added, Prayers for the Use of Young Persons, and Graces before and after Meals—with a Concise, and commendatory of Prayer as a Christian Duty. BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City. Pray is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Pray is the sublimest strains that reach The Majesty on high. [Moultonery] Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—A supply is on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. McILLAN'S Book-Store. August 13.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BILLS of EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Entries for Dutiable articles, Manifests of various forms, Seamen's Articles, Voy's Indentures, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. &c.

ARRIVAL and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick). MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Netepip, at 11 A. M. From Fredericton, &c. by Boat, — P. M. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by land, 10 noon. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. From Halifax, &c. by Boat, — P. M. WEDNESDAY. From St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. For St. Andrews and the U. States, by Boat, 4 P. M. THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Netepip, 11 A. M. From Fredericton, by the Boat, — P. M. FRIDAY. For Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M. From St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, — P. M. The Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-Indies, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion, for a double or triple Packet, &c.—as they cannot be forwarded.

BANK of NEW-BRUNSWICK. Hours of Business.—from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on Tuesday.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Stephen Wiggins, Thomas T. Hanford, Charles Hazen. Office Hours.—12 to 3.

Table with columns: WEEKLY ALMANACK, NOVEMBER-1829, SUN, MOON, FULL. Rows: 4 WEDNESDAY, 5 THURSDAY, 6 FRIDAY, 7 SATURDAY, 8 SUNDAY, 9 MONDAY, 10 TUESDAY.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN MR. BATHFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance. PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.