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THE GARLAND.

From the FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

CECILE DE LION'S ADIEU TO PALESTINE.

It needed not many arguments to convince Richard of the truth of his situation; and, indeed, after the burst of passion, his heart was only swayed, and with gloomy looks, head depressed, and arms folded on his bosom, listened to the archbishop's reasoning on the impossibility of his carrying on the crusade when deserted by his companions.

The Talisman.

1. Jerusalem!—for thee—for thee—
May I a king and warrior weep—
And other kings and warriors see—
Nor deem my lion heart asleep—
—He was a God who wrought of old—
Thou wert not, then, a heathen fold!

2. Think not—to look on Syrian skies—
For Moslem spoil,—or gorgeous ease—
I bade mine ancient banner rise—
And traversed earth, and braved the seas—
—I have a realm as Eden fair—
A thousand wolds and streams are there.

3. Thou wert the lure—could I forget
That men and angels, earth and heaven,
Where now the wanderer's foot is set,
In peace had walked, in vengeance striven!
Could I forget thy first estate?
Could I forget thine after-fate!

4. I came—and there were with me fought
Leaders as noble and as free,
And many were the words they brought,
But not the word that lived in me:
They asked for spoil—I did but crave
To free thy towers, or find a grave!

Oh, were the strength of yonder host
But mine—were even my spirit there—
Brief—brief should be the Moslem's boast,
As brief the Christian's coward care—
Yet, on those towers the English should rise,
And England's Lions guard the prize.

Adieu—adieu!—This is a dream
No waking hour may render true:
Leader and vassal homeward stream,
I, too, must hence—adieu—adieu—
Must leave unrepaid this field of fame,
A victor—but in will and name!

6. In every land the laurel grows,
And many a wreath shall yet be mine—
But Judah's palm and Sharon's rose
Are only plucked in Palestine;
—I dreamed of them and Kedron's rill,
Alas! the spoiler guards them still!

7. Adieu—adieu! In other days,
When youthful minstrels sing of thee—
Let this be Cæsar de Lion's praise,
He left a throne to set thee free!
Say, that he strove till hope was o'er,
And kept—when he had sworn no more!

* Alluding to the Royal Standard.

TIME.—From the Discor.

Warm is the heart in boyhood's days,
And warm are the smiles which greet it;
But time will come when those bright rays
Of Hope and Love no longer meet it.

How bright the dream when young eyes sleep,
And brighter glows the heart with gladness!
But time will doom such eyes to weep,
And change their beams to tears of sadness.

How beautiful the book of Life,
If fancy glances o'er its pages,
She feels no sorrow, sees no strife,
In fair scenes of future ages.

But changed are those unblotted lines,
When feelings, hopes, and all are slighted;
And dim the fire of genius shines,
When all its wanderings have been blighted.

THE MISCELLANIST.

PUBLIC DINNERS.

When any public event takes place that gives high pleasure and delight to any class of Englishmen, they are not satisfied unless the occurrence be celebrated by public rejoicings of some kind or other. A ball, at which individuals of both sexes can be present, is sometimes held, especially when the young men are consulted on the form of celebrating a great public event, and the male and female members of the Bull family evince their joy by "tripping it on the light fantastic toe," until they are all heavily wearied with pleasure itself. But, as public celebrations of remarkable events invariably originate with, and are planned by men of mature years,—venerable grey-beards, they, in nine cases out of every ten, ungraciously exclude the fair sex from the festival, and selfishly engross all the pleasures of the entertainment to themselves.

Englishmen are remarkably fond of a good dinner: their love for turtle and champagne knows no bounds. They, therefore, generally manage to display their satisfaction at any public event in which they are interested by assembling together at some hotel or tavern, where they eat a sumptuous dinner and drink rich wines; where their excesses in eating and drinking, vices to which too many of them are prone, cannot be seen by the ladies; and where, when the third bottle of wine is raised to the mouth, "Hold! hold! enough!"

A guinea dinner is our especial favourite. The tables, at such dinners are always loaded with plenty of turtle, and wine, and game, and all the delicacies which delight the soul and the belly of a gourmand. The company too, is generally select. We never like to attend the half-guinea, the five shilling, or the half-crown dinners which the whigs and the radicals get up. The orators are always so numerous on these occasions, and their speeches so confoundedly long, that we have not leisure to digest the dinner which we eat, so incessantly are we employed in gathering up the "fluent nonsense" as it gushes forth from the mouths of the speakers. These whig-radical dinners exhibit, it is true, "The feast of reason and the flow of soul,"

but we always prefer the dinners held by the Tories, where there is more of eating and drinking than of speaking and spouting, and where, instead of substantial intellects, we partake of

"The feast of turtle and the flow of wine."

But let us philosophize on the propensity of the majority of Englishmen to celebrate public events by public dinners. Is not the custom indicative of the sociality of our fellow-countrymen? Is it not a striking proof of our freedom, that we can assemble around the social board, and whilst rejoicing over the event which has collected us together, give utterance to sentiments which inspire us with a determination to maintain the privileges which, as free born men, we now enjoy, and to transmit them to our children? Above all, is it not a pleasing proof of the sympathy which exists between the soul and the body? The soul, gratified and elevated by some great event, or the return of some national anniversary, resolves to give the body an opportunity

of sharing its joy and of partaking in its delight. A sumptuous dinner is, therefore, provided; and the soul says to the body, "Take thy fill. Eat, drink, and be merry." The body then re-acts on the soul, and the whole man, filled with the good things of this life, is in a state of unutterable enjoyment. The soul, in this state of civilization, frequently abdicates its functions, and the body reigns supreme; but soon the soul returns to its duty, and all goes on again as if nothing had happened.

Liverpool paper.

ANTHROPOPHAGY.—The Sultan said, it was strange what people would eat: in the district of Umburn, belonging to Jacoba, they eat human flesh. I said I did not think any people existed on the face of the earth that eat their own kind as food, that certainly there were some savages in different parts of the world who eat their enemies. The Sultan said he had seen them eat human flesh; that on the governor of Jacoba telling him of these people, he could scarcely believe it himself; but on a Taurick being hanged for theft, he saw five of these people eat a part, with which he was so disgusted, that he sent them back to Jacoba, soon after. He said that whenever a person complained of sickness amongst these men, even though only a slight headache, they are killed instantly, for fear they should be lost by death, as they will not eat a person that has died by sickness; that the person falling sick is requested by some other family, and repaid when they had a sick relation; that universally when they went to war, the dead and wounded were always eaten; that the hearts were claimed by the head men, and that, on asking them why they eat human flesh, they said it was better than any other, that the heart and breast of a woman were the best part of the body, and that they had no want of food, as an excuse for eating one another. Indian corn, millet, down, and sweet potatoes were in plenty, that both men and women were naked, though their houses were much neater and cleaner than those of the common people of Socotro: that, excepting this had custom, they were very cleanly, and otherwise not bad people, except that they were Kafirs; that he would make me a present of some of them to let the King of England see that such was the fact. I said, I would rather be executed taking them, as both the King and the people of England would be too much disgusted at seeing such a sight. You will see them, he said when you go to Jacoba; he would write to the Governor to show them to me when I went.—*Clapperton's Second Expedition into the Interior of Africa.*

INSANITY PRODUCED BY HIGH LIVING.

The manner of living in England most affect the nervous system and the digestive organs. Climate and weather requires food and drink somewhat different from those in warmer countries, but the English evidently indulge too much in spirituous liquors. The abuse of spirits, and the habits of intoxication, is admitted as a frequent cause of insanity by all those who have treated in that disorder. The brain suffers immediately and mediately. The circulation in general, and the determination of blood to the head, are increased; several faculties are excited; others are suppressed; and various morbid changes successively result in the brain and abdominal viscera. Generally speaking, I have remarked that the brains of individuals who die in the hospitals in London are firmer than those on the Continent and in Dublin. Nourishment is the probable cause. I have mentioned that all causes must be considered, to explain the frequency of insanity in England. Hard drinking for instance, cannot be the only cause; since the females, who in better classes cannot be accused of that fault, are in great numbers subject to insanity. It is possible, however, that a daughter may suffer for the faults of her father, whose disposition might be the cause of weakly and nervous constitution. The manner of living in England is not conformable to dietetic principles. It is known that the same quantity of food taken at different times is better digested than taken at once, and that medicine administered in smaller and repeated doses, produces more effect than the whole quantity taken at once. The English commonly take one plentiful meal, and at a time when the circulation is naturally quicker, that is, towards the evening. Besides, they excite the circulation by strong wines, and tea; and instead of being quiet during the time of digestion, like other living beings, they directly after dinner frequent crowded assemblies, are squeezed and tired, and have no place to repose. Is it then a wonder that dyspepsia, liver complaints, disorders of the abdominal viscera in general, and so many affections of the brain, are observed?—*Spurzheim on Insanity.*

POWER OF A HUSBAND.

All the personal property, as money, goods, and household furniture, that was the property of the wife at the time of marriage, becomes vested in the husband, and placed at his absolute disposal. But of real property, the freehold and inheritance of the wife, the husband can only receive the profits during her life. The law gives the like limited power over any real estate accruing to the wife during coverture. A married woman has no authority to make a contract without the assent and authority of her husband, expressed or implied. If a wife sell or dispose of the goods of her husband, the sale is void; or, if she buy goods without his consent, he is not chargeable with them; so, also, a note or bill drawn or indorsed by a married woman is void. A husband may restrain his wife of her liberty in case of gross misbehaviour; but, in case of unreasonable or improper confinement, the law will relieve the wife by Habeas Corpus. If the

wife be injured in her person or property, she can bring an action for redress without the concurrence of her husband; neither can she be sued without making the husband defendant. An exception to the rule is when the husband has absconded the realm, or is banished, for then he is dead in law, and the wife may contract and marry again. In civil and criminal trials, husband and wife are not generally allowed to be evidence for or against each other, unless the offence is between themselves, but from this rule there are several exceptions. In treason, the wife if admitted as a witness of the crown against the husband; and, also, in an indictment for forcible abduction and marriage; and in bigamy, though the first wife cannot be witness, the second may, the second marriage being void. In bankruptcy, also, by the 6th Geo. IV. c. 16, s. 57, the commissioners are empowered to examine the bankrupt's wife, touching the discovery of the estate and the property of the husband. Where, then, the husband has allowed the wife to act as agent in the management of his affairs, or in any particular business, the representations and admissions of the wife, in the course of such agency, are admissible in evidence against the husband; thus in action against the husband for board and lodging, where it appeared that the bargain for the apartments had been made by the wife, and that on a demand being made for the rent, she acknowledged the debt, the plaintiff was held entitled to recover, 1 Esp. 142. Debts before marriage, if the wife be indebted before marriage, the husband is liable to such debts, and both may be sued for them during coverture; but if those debts be not recovered against the husband and wife, in the life time of the wife, the husband cannot be charged with them after her death, unless there be some part of her personal property which he did not bring in his possession before her death, to the extent of which he will be liable to pay his wife's debts: if the wife survive the husband, an action will lie against her for her debts before marriage.—*Notes of a Lawyer.*

THE LOVE OF FLOWERS.

The love of flowers, a naturally implanted passion, without any alloy or debasing object as a motive: the cottage has its pink, its rose, its polyanthus; the villa its geranium, its dahlia, and its clematis; we cherish them in youth, we admire them in declining days; but, perhaps, it is the early flowers of spring that always bring with them the greatest degree of pleasure, and our affections seem immediately to expand at the sight of the first opening blossom under the sunny wall or sheltered bank, however humble its race may be. In the long and sombre months of winter our love of nature, like the buds of vegetation, seems closed and torpid; but like them, it unfolds and reanimates with the opening year, and we welcome our long-lost associates, with a cordiality that no other season can excite, as friends in a foreign clime. The violet of autumn is greeted with none of the love with which we hail the violet of spring; it is unseasonable; perhaps it brings with it rather a thought of melancholy than of joy; we view it with curiosity, not affection; and thus the late is not like the early rose. It is not intrinsic beauty or splendour that charms us; for the fair maids of spring cannot complete with the grander matrons of the advanced year; they would be unheeded, perhaps lost, in the rosy bowers of summer and autumn; no; it is our first meeting with a long-lost friend, the reviving glow of a natural affection, that so warms us at this season; to maturity they give pleasure as a harbinger of the renewal of life, a signal of awakening nature, or of a higher promise; to youth, they are expanding being, opening years, hilarity, and joy; and the child, led loose from the house, riots in the flowery mead, and is "Monarch of all he surveys."

There is not a prettier emblem of spring than an infant sporting in the sunny field, with its osier-basket wreathed with butter-cups, orchises, and daisies. With summer flowers we seem to live as with our neighbours—in harmony and good-will; but spring flowers are cherished as private friendships.—*Journal of a Naturalist.*

DIVING FOR SPONGE.

In the Ægean Islands the principal occupation is sponge-diving; and it is said that no young man of the Island is permitted to marry till he can descend with facility to a depth of twenty fathoms. The sea is at all times extremely clear, and the experienced divers are capable of distinguishing from the surface the points to which the animal has attached itself below, when the unpractised eye could but dimly discern the bottom. Each boat is furnished with a large stone attached to a rope, which the diver seizes in his hands on plunging head foremost from the stern, in order to increase the velocity of his descent through the water, thereby saving an expenditure of breath, as well as to expedite his ascent, being hauled up quickly by his companions when exhausted at the bottom. I have seen but one man who could remain below more than two minutes; and the process of detaching the sponge was of course very tedious, three, and sometimes four divers descending successively to secure a peculiarly fine specimen.—*Emerson's Letters.*

A PERSON LATELY IN LEECHWINCH.

A person lately in Leechwinch had a great part of his body severely scalded, by accidentally upsetting a tea-kettle. The surgeon who was called in immediately applied a large sheet of finely carded cotton to the part affected, and the pain was almost instantly relieved. On the sixth day part of the cotton fell off, and by the fourteenth a complete cure had been effected.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

MASONRY RESPECTED BY PIRATES.

A striking proof of the influence of masonry was given at a meeting of the Leith and Canongate Lodge on Thursday evening. The captain of a vessel stated, that when sailing on the South American seas, he was boarded by pirates, who, from their numbers, rendered resistance vain. The captain and several of the crew were treated with rudeness, and about to be bound, while the plunder of the vessel was going on. In these circumstances, when entreaty and supplication were not listened to, the captain, as a *denier resort*, made the mystic sign, "which none but craftsmen ever knew," The captain of the piratical crew immediately returned the same, and gave orders to stop proceedings—grasping his masonic brother by the hand with all the fondness of an old acquaintance. Mutual acts of kindness then passed between them—every article seized was restored to its place, and the two ships parted company with three hearty cheers.—*Scotch paper.*

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

The week before last a case was brought before the Sheriff of But, of rather an extraordinary nature. It was at the instance of the Precursor Fiscal, against a farm servant, for entering the byre of a farmer there, and tying all his cows together by the tails. The motive alleged for this singular act of malice was disappointment in love; the defendant having paid his addresses to one of the farmer's servant girls, who would have nothing to do with him. He then thought of expressing at once his grief and indignation through the medium of the cows; and to be sure the bellowing and the rage of the poor animals, when thus strung together, are described as having been truly dreadful. The noise was heard at an incredible distance, and when the cause of it was ascertained, it was waggishly observed, that farmer M.—'s cows had certainly laid their tails if not their heads neighbour to neighbour. The charges having been clearly made out against the prisoner, the sheriff-substitute, after admonishing him in strong terms upon the cruel, unmanly, and mischievous nature of his crime, sentenced him to pay a fine of £3, and be imprisoned until payment should be made.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

ELEMENTS OF DISCORD AT NEW HARMONY.

The attempt to make persons associate on a footing of equality, whose manners and education were extremely different, produced disgust and mutual aversion, and was found impracticable. Many too, who were friends to the system, were shocked at the Sunday balls, and the entire neglect of religion. Ludicrous circumstances sometimes arose from the mental offices imposed on persons who had been brought up in fashionable idleness. The Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar mentions a Miss Virginia D. from Philadelphia, who was playing on the piano-forte and singing beautifully, in his presence, when a message came, announcing that the cows were waiting, and that it was her turn to milk them. She went away almost weeping, exclaiming the new social system, with the much-lauded equality; and to add to her vexation, one of the cows had trod upon her, and another disfigured her clothes!—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

CORRECTING SHIPS.

During the last voyage of Columbus, his ships were attacked and almost destroyed by a small worm, which ate through the timber, and made the bottom of the vessels like a riddle. This suggested the idea of sheathing the bottoms with metal, and lead was at first employed. In the course of a short time, however, copper was found to be superior to lead, and has ever since been used in preference.—*London Weekly Review.* (And copper in many cases, has proved inadequate. When his Majesty's ship *Clorinda*, was on her voyage to India, during or soon after the late war, she sprung a leak, which was ultimately traced to a hole eating by the white ants clean through the bottom of the ship.—We mention this instance in proof.—*Ed. Pilot.*)

CURIOUS FOUNDATION.

At Spinney, in Cambridgeshire, was an abbey founded in the reign of Henry III. near which was a church, built by Lady Mary Bassingburne, and given to the Abbey of Spinney, on condition that the monks should support seven aged men with the following allowance, viz. one farthing loaf, one herring, and one pennyworth of ale per day, and two hundred dry terves, one pair of shoes, one woollen garment, and three ells of linen every year. Henry Cromwell, second son of Oliver Cromwell is buried here.

WISE MEN OF GOTHAM.

The village of Gotham, about seven miles from Nottingham, has been rendered noted by the common proverb of "The Wise Men of Gotham." It is observable that a custom has prevailed among many nations of stigmatizing the inhabitants of some particular spot as remarkable for stupidity. This opprobrious district among the Asiatics was Phrygia; among the Thracians, Abdera; among the Greeks, Byzantium; in England it is Gotham. Of the Gothamites, ironically called *The Wise Men of Gotham*, many ridiculous stories are traditionally told, particularly, that often having heard the Cuckoo but never seen her, they hatched a plan from whence her note seemed to proceed, to that being confined within so small a compass, they might at length satisfy their curiosity; and at a place called Court Hill, in this Parish, is a bush called Cuckoo Bush.—*English paper.*

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

The Great Seal itself, when not in the King's own custody, was entrusted to the "Chancellor," whose salary, as fixed by Henry I., amounted to 5s. per diem, besides a "livery" of provisions. And the allowance of one pint and a half, or perhaps a quart of Claret, one "gross wax-light," and forty candle-ends, to enable the Chancellor to carry on his housekeeping, may be considered as a curious exemplification of primitive temperance and economy.—*Quarterly Review.*

QUADRUPEDS.

The field-mouse now begins to peep out from its winter retreat, and to make preparations for its summer nest, in the driest and warmest ridge of a grass field, or hedge bank. Some species of field mice are very ingenious in the construction of their nests. Mr. White describes one suspended on the head of a thistle in a wheat field, composed of blades of wheat curiously plaited, perfectly round, and about the size of a cricket-ball. No opening could be discovered, and it was so compact and well-fitted, that it could be rolled along a table without being discomposed. It contains eight young ones, naked and blind, which so completely filled the nest, that there was no room left for the dam, and apparently not even for their turning.—*Companion to the Almanack.*

INSECTS.

Linnaeus calls the small tortoise shell butterfly (*Vanessa urticae*), the deceptive herald of spring (*Fallax veris nunciatus*), because there often appear, on fine days, individuals which have survived the winter; but a more conspicuous butterfly is the Brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*), which, in some districts, is not rare at this early season, flitting about the woods like an animated primrose flower. The perfect state of the wings, which at this season are usually fresh and uninjured, but have convinced authors that the Brimstone butterfly has not survived the winter, as is frequently asserted, but has just been evolved from its chrysalis. Several other species, however chiefly of the genus *Vanessa*, do live through the winter, in the perfect state; but this, as far as general observation extends, can be affirmed only of the female.—*Id.*

LAPLAND COWS.

The cows in most parts of Lapland are all of the same white color, and very little larger than suckling calves in England; but exceedingly beautiful, and yielding milk of so superior a quality that it becomes almost wholly cream, and that of the most delicious sweetness; while even fresh it is so coagulated, that a spoon will nearly remain upright after it had been plunged into it.

SERVANTS.

It was an observation of Elwes, the noted miser, that if you keep one servant your work will be done, if you keep two, it will be half done; and if you have to keep three, you will have to do it yourself.

THE REFLECTOR.

ON PROFANENESS.—It seems wonderful indeed, that, whenever the name of God is mentioned, any mind should not be filled with awe, and affectingly realize the presence of this majestic Being. The Jews would not pronounce the incommunicable name, *יהוה*, except in one peculiarly solemn act of religious worship. Such of the Mohammedans, as cannot read, carefully lay aside any written, or printed paper, because they know not, but it may have upon it the name of God. But in this, and in every other, Christian country, there is reason to fear that multitudes, and, probably, that most or all those, who are habitually profane, use this *grievous and fearful name*, without even a thought that God is present to hear them.

IN HIS OWN PROPHETIC CHARACTER.

Of the glorious and eternal Jehozah, who hath prepared his throne in the heavens, and whose kingdom ruleth over all, it is impossible to regard him with serious, or even sober thought, and not be filled with profound and reverential awe. It is impossible to realize who, and what, and where, He is, and not be filled with fear and trembling. He called into being the heavens and the earth; upholds them by the word of his power; rules them with an irresistible hand; gives life, and death, to whomsoever he pleases; is present wherever we are; looks with an intuitive survey into the secret chambers of the soul; records all our thoughts, words, and actions, in the book of his remembrance; and will bring them before our eyes at the final day. On his bounty and forbearance we live. When he gives, we receive. When he withholds, we die. His smile makes heaven: his frown creates hell. Those, who fear, love, and serve him, will bless those, who rebel against him he will destroy. Who then, unless lost to sense and decency, will not tremble at his presence, and lie low in the dust before him?—*Dwight.*

SICKNESS.

Health is certainly more valuable than money, because it is by Health that money is procured; but thousands and millions are of small avail to alleviate the protracted tortures of the gut, to repair the broken organs of sense, or resuscitate the powers of digestion. Poverty is, indeed, an evil from which we naturally fly; but let us not run away from one enemy to another, nor take shelter in the arms of sickness.—*Dr. Johnson.—Russell.*

EDUCATION PRODUCTIVE OF VIRTUE.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's in a sermon lately preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, states, on the authority of a person who had the means of knowing, that a few years ago when the number of convicts in the penitentiary at Millbank, amounted to about four hundred, there was only one had been educated in any National or Sunday School.

People of little religion are always noisy. He who has not the love of God and man filling his breast, is like an empty wagon coming violently down a hill; it makes a great noise because there is nothing in it.

Delusion and weakness produce not one mischief less because they are universal.

Mr. J. O. Robinson

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, March 10th, the Earl of Winchester, in moving for return of the number of Catholic Priests in the empire, and the religious establishments of the Catholics, spoke of the conduct of the Duke of Wellington as most arbitrary and despotic, and said that he began to think it might be necessary that some measure of Parliamentary Reform should be introduced, and that he would concur in any such measure which the noble Earl (Eldon) might bring forward.

The Duke of Wellington.—I feel no inclination, my Lords, to make any objection to the production of any document that may serve to elucidate the points to which the noble Earl has called your Lordships' attention; nor have I any objection to throw obstacles in the way of the noble Earl, as far as his present motion is concerned. The noble Lord has been pleased to refer to me, and to say that I have conducted myself in an arbitrary manner in respect to this question. My Lords, I believe I have done my duty as his Majesty's minister, in concert with my noble colleagues. Having considered it for the interest of this country that this question should be considered, and decided upon this session of Parliament, I advised His Majesty to state what was stated in the House on the first day of the session. I afterwards, in conjunction with my noble colleagues and my honourable friends in the other House, advised His Majesty to have those Bills submitted to Parliament, with His Majesty's sanction, and with His Majesty's support, (cries of hear, hear, hear,) and with His Majesty's support I brought those measures forward. My Lords, I say, in doing so, I have done that which became me as a minister of this country, (hear, hear, hear,) and my colleagues, in joining me, have likewise done their duty as ministers of this country. I did not go into a Committee of Parliament in order to seek the sanction of your Committee, with a view to bring forward these measures. No, I come forward with them on my own responsibility, and these measures, in my opinion, will tend to the benefit, to the happiness, and to the inequality of the country—(cheers.) The noble Lord, following the example of a noble Duke, has said that I am going to exercise arbitrary and despotic power in this country—I deny the fact—(great cheering.) I say, let the measures be viewed on their own grounds. I say, the religion of this country will not be changed one iota, but, on the contrary, that the measures of that act will particularly tend to strengthen the Protestant constitution, and will tend to remedy some of the very defects which the noble Lord himself has pointed out in the course of the speech which he has made to the House—(cheers.) It is not necessary that I should follow him into the last part of what he has been pleased to state respecting a new administration. In denouncing this administration to your Lordships, he has brought forward two intentions, which will appear no doubt to be highly plausible to the present Parliament—one is the dissolution of Parliament, and the other the reform of Parliament. Now, I beg to inform him that I heartily wish he may carry those intentions into execution if he should happen to be my successor—(laughter)—but I can tell him I have no intention to dissolve either the one or the other, my intention is to persevere in the measure to which I am already a party, not entertaining even the slightest doubt that by such perseverance, and with your Lordships' support, I shall be able to carry them to a final and happy end.—(The noble Duke sat down amidst tremendous cheers from all parts of the House, which was much crowded.)

The Earl of Eldon said, this was one of the most detestable measures that ever was brought into Parliament. The motion was then put and carried.

On the 12th, the Duke of Newcastle, in presenting a petition against the Catholics, said he had heard—but he did not know whether it was true—that a bill, prohibiting all pensioners of the Government putting their names to any Catholic petitions, had been sent to Government.

The Duke of Wellington.—Name the department. The Duke of Newcastle.—I do not know which department. Have you heard of this order? The Duke of Wellington.—No, no.

Lord Eldon moved for a return of the number of Catholics of England, who, since 1813, had taken the benefit of the act of 1791, relieving them from certain disabilities on taking certain oaths, knowing that, far from wishing to expose those who had neglected the conditions to penalties for their neglect, he would be the first to support a bill of indemnity in their favour. He merely wished their number to be known.

After some remarks from the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bexley, and Lord Plunket, the Duke of Wellington suggested that the motion should be withdrawn, as the exposure of persons could answer no good purpose, and that the noble Earl (Eldon) should bring forward a bill of indemnity in its stead. In reference to the non-suppression of the Catholic Association in 1825, his Grace said that it was true, as a Right Rev. Prelate had stated, there it was let a power by which the Association might have been suppressed; but that was a military power; (hear, hear,) and he asked that Right Rev. Prelate, and his noble Friends, whether a military power was legal means for any Government in this country to employ, to enforce the statutes of Parliament? (Cheers.)

Lord Eldon said he would yield to the suggestion of the noble Duke, provided the bill to be brought forward should ensure the statement of the object of his motion.

The Duke of Cumberland gave notice that he would, on Thursday, present a petition against further concessions to the Roman Catholics, from the Protestants of Ireland. Petitions against further concessions to the Roman Catholics, were presented from Preston and a number of other places.

The Earl of Eldon presented a great number of Anti-Catholic petitions. Lord Kenyon, in presenting a petition against further concessions, said he would be glad to learn whether his Majesty fully understood the measure that was about to be brought forward? In his opinion, his Majesty could not, consistently with his coronation oath, give assent to the bill, should it pass the two Houses of Parliament. He was decidedly of opinion an appeal ought to be made to the people, by dissolving Parliament.

The Duke of Wellington said, if he had sought a bed of roses he should never have introduced a measure that would have divided him from the noble lord, who last spoke, and many of his lordship's friends. But he had proceeded with decided conviction on his mind, that, as a Minister of the Crown, he was obliged to recommend this measure. The noble lord had asked whether this question had been explained fully to his Majesty. His reply was, yes. He was his Majesty's servant, and bound to explain it. It was an insult to his Majesty to suppose he would have even continued such a servant after it had been discovered that any information had been withheld. Then, as to this coronation oath, it was admitted on all sides, that this measure would not touch it.

Lord Kenyon said, he meant to ask whether, before his Majesty sanctioned the speech, the motion that was to be proposed, was fully explained to him. The Duke of Wellington replied that it was. Earl Grey deprecated the introduction of his Majesty's name, now so common, and said that the coronation oath had nothing to do with concession, which would support and strengthen the constitution in church and state, by healing the divisions which had so long and so un happily distracted the nation. (Hear, hear.) Lord Falkland said, that the responsibility undertaken by Ministers was a very serious one, and the noble Duke would have to repent incurring it.

Lord Eldon said he had an opinion as to the coronation oath, and though he felt great disinclination to touch upon it, he would not hesitate to express that opinion, should there be any necessity for his doing so.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 6.

Mr. F. Clinton said the measure was brought forward by Ministers as one of necessity. They had been compelled to introduce it in consequence of the conduct of the Catholic Association. The Hon. Member for Inverness had eulogized the Government for bringing it forward. Now, he could not consider it in any other light than as an evasive measure, extorted by the Catholic Association from the Government. (Hear, hear.) I had been told that the measure would satisfy the Roman Catholics, but would it satisfy the most influential part of the body, the Roman Catholic Clergy? (Hear, hear.) When the concessions had passed the House, would the operation of the bill tend to induce the Clergy to do as they were desired? All the hopes which the Government could have would be in the moderation and forbearance of the Clergy themselves—what hopes were there that they would forbear? (Hear, hear.) The measure in contemplation had no securities for its operation. The Hon. Gentleman who introduced the bill to the House under the Crown—a Roman Catholic might fill the office of First Lord of the Treasury, and that officer recommended to the Crown persons to fill the appointments in the Church. (Hear, hear.) What did the Right Hon. Gentleman mean by proposing, if he did not mean that all presentations were to be exercised by Roman Catholics when holding the confidential offices in the State. (Hear, hear.) The Right Hon. Secretary and talked of his having not changed his opinions. He had said, that if the House granted the concessions, that then the Government would be enabled, if another contest should arise, to struggle with it.—Now, this was an admission that a struggle might follow, even though the measure passed, which was to avoid a violent struggle. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Gentleman who introduced the bill had taken place upon the subject. It had been admitted that the Constitution of 1688 was broken in upon; but it was contended, that the present danger was so great that we must either a present evil to remove, or a future one to prevent. The Hon. Gentleman, in compromise with the Roman Catholics, did the people of England gain an equivalent? To him (Mr. C.) it appeared that they did not. Certain securities were to be given, and in return for that, a people were to receive the bill for giving down the Catholic Association; or in other words, receiving the chance, a temporary chance of tranquillity. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the recommendation in His Majesty's speech would be attended to, that the whole of the law affecting the Roman Catholics would be maturely considered, and, above all, that time should be given to the people of England to petition on the subject. (Cheers.)

Colonel Sibthorp was astonished at the wonderful changes which had taken place in this subject; in fact, the changes were so rapid that he was at a loss to know in what part of the House to find his friends—(cheers)—or where to take his seat. It was an uncommon thing now-a-days to see the most violent opponent become the most strenuous advocate. With respect to the proposed measure, there were certain individuals who seemed inclined to force it down the throats of the House in the same manner in which balls and drenches were forced down the throats of disordered horses.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Hinkson could not forbear alluding to the arguments of one Member, who had said that this Parliament was incompetent to judge of it, but that a convention should be assembled similar to that of 1688, to consider the question. Did the Hon. Member know that the first act of the Convention Parliament was to declare that the crown had been abdicated, and was then vacant. He (Mr. H.) would say that the present Parliament was as fit and competent to judge of the question as any Parliament which had sat for the last 20 years would have been; but it was pre-eminently so when the subject for discussion was recommended by the Crown. Having listened to the propitious speech in which his Right Hon. Friend had laid before the House his proposed measure, he could not refrain from expressing his unqualified approbation of the measure, and its tenor of his speech. It had been stated, that there was no reference in the bill to securities for the established church; was there not sufficient securities for it in the Constitution—in the Union with Scotland—in the public feeling of the country on the subject? (Great cheering.) He detested the agitators of the Association as much as any Member of that House could do; but he would put an extinguisher on all Parliaments except that of the present day; and upon that subject, he would except the House of Commons, and upon that subject, he would except the House of Commons, and upon that subject, he would except the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on the 6th, Mr. Hinkson said, he had been intrusted with a petition from certain manufacturers connected with the Silk Trade, to present to the House. The petitioners expressed great satisfaction at finding that His Majesty's Government had determined not to recommend to Parliament any extension alteration in the existing law, which gave full protection, and they stated that the best way to protect the British manufacturer against foreign competition, consisted in lowering the duty on foreign foreign silk, and also in lowering the duty on foreign foreign silk, so as to protect the manufacturer against smuggling.

Mr. Peel moved that the report of the Committee on the Roman Catholic claims be received. The report was brought up by Sir A. Grant, read, and a Bill directed to be brought in conformably therewith.

On the 10th, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was brought up, and read a second time, and was ordered to be printed. No discussion took place, as it was understood that it should not be opposed on its first reading. A Bill for regulating the Elective Franchise in Ireland, was also read a first time, and the second reading of it was ordered for the 12th March.

Mr. Warburton, on the 12th, brought in a bill to regulate the supply of bodies for dissection, and to prevent the scandalous crimes which are now committed under the temptation to procure subjects. It is proposed to enable the Government to purchase and furnish to hospitals to give, for the purpose of dissection, the bodies of persons not claimed by their relatives.

The House went into Committee on the Tobacco Duties Act, and adopted a resolution, which was expedient to assimilate the law in Ireland and Great Britain respecting the growth of Tobacco, with a view to prevent smuggling and protect the revenue. The resolution, after a slight opposition, was reported, and a bill brought in and read a first time.

Friday, March 13. Sir Francis Burdett presented petitions in favour of emancipation from the Catholics of Ireland, and from between 8 and 9000 inhabitants of London who signed the petition without any kind of solicitation whatever. The Hon. Baronet denounced in strong terms the infamous falsehoods and misrepresentations resorted to to rouse and inflame the passions of the multitude, and warmly commended the conduct of Ministers. He complimented the speech of the Secretary for the Colonies (Sir Geo. Murray) on a former evening, and said that that gentleman had read from the ranks of the army a lesson well worthy the meditation of the church. (Cheers.) In that speech the Gallant Member had said, "We have no such regulations in the army." (Cheers.) There were no religious distinctions. Catholics and Protestants sleep in the same tent, march in the same rank, and mount the same breach together. (Cheers.) They are only envious of performing the same deeds of glory. They are buried in the same grave, and rest in the hope of salvation from the same Redeemer." (Continued cheering.) This eloquent passage, from the lips of a military man, he would cite as an answer to the senseless cry of "No Popery," and he thought it ought to be written in letters of gold, and hung up in every cottage in the empire. (Great cheering.) Sir Francis described, from a recent letter from Glomet, the perfect reconciliation which had taken place between the Quakers and Catholics of that place, between whom, previous to the King's speech, a strong feeling of hostility had existed.

Committee of Supply—Miscellaneous Estimates.—Mr. Dawson, on moving the miscellaneous estimates, stated that a saving of £110,000 had been effected in this department during the last year. Several votes, amounting in the aggregate to £2,511,057 were agreed to. Amongst these were votes of £16,288 for Newfoundland; £10,478 for Sierra Leone; £163,000 for canals in Canada; £16,182 to the Society for the propagation of the

Gospel; £47,500 for charges incidental to the settlements at New South Wales, Canada, and Sierra Leone. Mr. Peel announced his intention to introduce a bill for regulating and reducing the militia staff of the country, by which a saving of £65,000 per annum would be effected.

The debate on the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill, terminated at four o'clock on Thursday morning, and the majority on the most cordial and intimate terms—of both Powers it may be said that their anxiety and care are to maintain the peace which so happily subsists between them, and to afford their aid in every power which may desire to put an end to the miseries of war. If our relations with Spain be so intimate, they are still sufficiently friendly and pacific. With Portugal—(cheers)—but we forbear to speak of that unhappy country.

With the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with all the Powers of Germany, with Denmark, and with Sweden, our relations cannot be more cordial and pacific. In fact, with the exception of the war in the East, (the termination of which is not, we trust, far off,) the state of Europe will never more satisfy us; nor were our relations with Foreign Powers ever founded upon any principles and grounds which promised to be more permanent.

The King has subscribed one thousand pounds for the relief of the Spanishfield weavers. The daughter of a gentleman residing at Hoxton, died on Monday morning week, with a barber of that place, and got married that morning at St. Sepulchre's church, Newgate-st. The lady is a ward in Chancery, and 18 years of age, but on arriving at the age of 20, will be entitled to a property of £10,000.

Letters from Naples of the 10th Feb, state that Vesuvius was much agitated. Large volumes of smoke arose, and stones are thrown to a height of 500 or 600 feet; but there is little lava. One of the first London publishers has become the possessor of the MS. Journal of a Nobleman, who figured at the Congress of Vienna. It is preparing for publication, and is reported to contain some extraordinary sentiments and remarks, connected with all the leading passages of that great political drama.—Weekly Review.

We are glad to hear that a subscription is talked of to erect a statue in Lincoln's Inn-fields, in honor of that illustrious man, and firm defender of our glorious Constitution, the Earl of Eldon.

We are informed by a gentleman, who states the fact from personal knowledge, that the habits and expenditure of the New Lord Lieutenant of Ireland have already been on a scale of princely magnificence. Thirty thousand pounds were the regular annual allotment for internal domestic arrangements, and twenty-five thousand were assigned for the department under the control of his Grace's Master of Horse. Without any reference to what are commonly called political squabbles, there is an establishment of this nature, enhanced as it probably will be by the necessity for display in the Representative of Majesty, must be felt by the tradesmen of Dublin; and in all probability, more particularly as many of the most fashionable and fortunate may be thereby induced to make the capital at least the occasional residence of themselves and their families. All accounts concur in eulogizing the affability and prepossessing manners of the Duchess, and in the anticipation of the brilliant and fashionable life of the Vice-regal Court.—Morning paper.

One of the principal objects of the new colony on the Swan River, New Holland, will be the breeding of horses for the use of the British army in India. The climate is well adapted for this purpose, and the distance from the Hindostanee ports will render their transportation comparatively easy. Horses—at least good ones—are very dear in all parts of India. In the island of Ceylon, Arabian horses sell as high as 125 guineas; but it could be easily procured at the rate of 2000 acres of land, on the Swan River, has been made to a brother of Mr. Peel.

Death has stricken, after a short illness, the Countess de Bruce, a descendant of Robert and David Bruce, Kings of Scotland, and daughter of James Bruce, who was General-in-Chief in the Russia service; but still more remarkable for her noble sentiments and rare virtues than for her illustrious birth.—Jour. des Debates.

A house of some standing in the American trade, conducted under the firm of Everett & Co. has stopped payment. Its outstanding engagements are said to amount to £50,000. The house received, it appears, a severe shock in the trying year 1826, from which it never since recovered; but the immediate cause of the failure is said to be the falling off of the woolen trade, since the late tariff passed into a law.—Times.

Mr. O'Connell.—The Clare Election Committee assembled on the 6th, and came to the resolution that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. had been duly elected for the county of Clare; but that the petitions against his return were not frivolous.

A meeting took place on the 6th March, at the Thatched House, James-street, of those Irish gentlemen in London, when it was proposed by Mr. O'Connell, and seconded by Lord Killies, that a message be sent immediately to Sir Francis Burdett, requesting that gentleman and his friends to oppose, by every effort in their power, the extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland, from 40s. to £10.

It appears from the latest papers, that Sir Francis Burdett declined backing the forty shilling freeholders, and was in favor of raising the franchise to ten pounds.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—It appears by the official returns of the income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last three years, that a very decided improvement has taken place within that period, the result at once of an increase of revenue and a diminution of expenditure. The year ending the 6th of January, 1829, is, however, that in which by far the greatest progress has been made. Thus, for example, and miscellaneous for the year 1826, was £19,344,187; for 1827, £19,069,060; but for 1828, only £17,211,100, making the diminution of expense under those heads £1,857,960, compared with 1827; and £2,133,087 compared with 1826. The surplus of income over expenditure was £1,009,418 in 1826; £1,132,226 in 1827; and £5,850,162 in 1828.

SLAVE TRADE.—The Globe says, there is now in the river an American built ship of 183 tons burthen, employed in the illicit slave trade, which has been sent home as a prize vessel from Sierra Leone. The space allotted for the miserable wretches measures two feet six inches in breadth, and extends from stem to stern; the captives must have been in a reclining position, as there is not space for them to sit upright, and there is no inlet for air, except at the end of the platform. In this receptacle two hundred and fifty slaves were placed, or rather stowed in bulk, and were landed at Sierra Leone in a state of complete nakedness.

Of the one hundred and thirty regiments or corps, of every description of force, of which the British army consists, only twenty-four including the household troops, are employed in England; one in Scotland; twenty-three in Ireland; and all the rest, or nearly two-thirds in some or other of the colonies. It is gratifying to see how little Scotland costs the country in this respect, while Wales, the most peaceable part of the King's dominion, subsists without a single soldier.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The Duke of Wellington has been applied to for his sanction to an application to Parliament for the sum of £250,000 to complete the Tunnel. The Duke requires an estimate of the probable profits, &c. The annual income is estimated at £22,000 and it is presumed the required sum will be granted.

The Rev. Blanco White, so famous in England for his attacks upon the Catholics, followed Mr. Peel in his change of opinion concerning Catholic Emancipation.

Lord Kenyon, of the British House of Peers, issued on the 13th February a circular to the Protestants of Great Britain, in which he styled the King "an oppressed man."

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Captain Ross, whose voyage to the Polar Seas excited at the time considerable attention, is so far advanced in preparation for a similar undertaking, that he expects to be able to start by the middle of next month. The expedition is undertaken at the sole expense of Captain Ross and his friends, and the great novelty attending it is, that steam is to be employed in it for the first time. Captain Ross goes out in the Victory, a steam vessel of 200 tons burden, accompanied by the John of 320 tons, laden with fuel, and stores and provisions for three years. The powerful steam-engine of the Victory is of the high-pressure kind, and will consume fuel of every kind, whether the wood to be found in many places on the coast, or the oil to be procured from the tenants of the deep; and the vessel is so constructed as to be incapable of destruction by the pressure of icebergs, the effect of which will be to raise her up instead of crushing her. The paddles, worked by steam, can also be taken off if necessary, and at once she can be rigged up as a sailing vessel. The crews of the Victory and John will amount to 60 men, and the officers are distinguished for their scientific attainments. The equipment is in all respects, most complete.

ROWLAND STEPHENSON'S PLATE.—The service of plate which belonged to Rowland Stephenson was sold on the 9th of March. It consisted of 4000 ounces of the most elegant modern patterns, including candelabras, goblets, tea, dinner, and desert services, &c. of the most expensive description. The lots, 132 in number, produced upon an average, about 8s. per ounce, [upwards of \$7,100.]

Rowland Stephenson's effects, of every description, seem to excite very unaccountable competition in London, in the whole progress of their sale by auction. His Box at Drury Lane Theatre, the lease of which will expire in four years, sold for five hundred and five pounds, nearly the amount at which Stephenson purchased it four years ago.

THE MISCREANT HARE.—The name of this wretched being, who, like Cain, bears the mark of murder on his forehead, has become a kind of bugbear to frighten unruly children. During the past week, not merely the children, but even the grown people, particularly females, who reside at the south end of the town, were greatly alarmed for their personal safety, in consequence of a rumour having got into circulation, that the wretch had taken up his abode somewhere in the vicinity of St. James' Church, where, it was feared, he might recommence his horrid trade. Parents were alarmed for their children, and children were alarmed for themselves, the dread of being Burked or Hared excited the most lively fears in the breasts of the timid and ignorant. We need scarcely say, these alarms were "the very coining of the brain," for though Hare may be in Liverpool or its suburbs, the miscreant will not have the hardihood to carry on his old trade of human butchery in this country again.—Liv. Albion.

BIRTH OF A SON AND HEIR TO THE HOUSE OF POYNTOX.—This happy event has been marked by public rejoicings. Nearly a century has elapsed since the birth of a heir by lineal descent to the estates, and the friends and agents of Mr. Vernon were resolved that every demonstration of noble feeling should be manifested on the occasion. An ox was killed and roasted whole, together with a couple of sheep, and distributed to the poor of the neighbourhood, with a proportionate quantity of bread and strong ale. The distribution of bread and beef was succeeded by another of bread and cheese and ale. Three thousand persons were present, and the distributions were as follows:—1,500 pounds of bread; 1,000 pounds of beef; 200 pounds of mutton; 250 pounds of cheese; 4,600 quarts of ale.

MARCH 4.—We believe the following account will prove accurate in every material point, both as regards the person employed, virtue officii, in the drawing up of the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, and also as accounting for the delay that has occurred, in carrying into effect the changes contemplated in the law department of the administration.—When the Duke of Wellington had come to the determination of submitting a bill for Catholic Emancipation to the consideration of Parliament, he in the first instance naturally made application to the Attorney General, as the proper person to prepare an instrument of such importance. Sir Charles Wetherall begged to be allowed to decline taking any part, in a measure to which he felt an unconquerable and conscientious aversion. The Premier immediately turned to the Solicitor-General, who at once assented, and who is, in fact, the person who has prepared the forthcoming bill. Sir Charles Wetherall naturally, under such circumstances, tendered his resignation, and Sir Nicholas Lyndall is to be his successor; but as the promotion of the latter gentleman to the office of Attorney-General would necessarily oblige him to vacate his seat, and his attendance in his place in the House pending the discussion on what may, in a certain sense be called his own measure, being considered indispensable the intended appointment is deferred; but only

to the first moment in which it can be carried into effect without inconvenience.

The French papers contain news from Constantinople of the 8th ult. The Sultan has withdrawn the seals from Ibrahim Pasha, the late Captain Pasha, who was only raised to the dignity of Grand Vizier about three months ago. A Capidivi Dasha has been sent to Shuala, to announce to him his dismissal, but he has not been formally disgraced. It is said, on the coast of the sea of Marone, is assigned him for his residence. The Sultan has appointed as his successor Kerim Pasha, celebrated for the taking of Missolunghi and Acropolis, and for having suppressed the insurrection of the famous Ali Pasha of Santhi. The cause of the deposition of the late Grand Vizier is said to be the extreme dissatisfaction of the Sultan at the little energy which he has shown since the taking of Varua. On the 7th Feb. the Sultan suddenly embarked on the sea of Marone, to have an explanation with the Grand Vizier. It is said that the Porte has at length named the Island to which it is willing to send agents to treat of the affairs of Greece. The Pasha having by order of the Sultan resumed offensive operations in Livorno, not only the progress of the arms of the Greeks is stopped, but the town of Livadi itself, which had fallen into their hands, has been retaken by Mahmud Pasha.—Omer Pasha of Negropont, has also taken the field, for the purpose of driving from provinces in the north of the Isthmus of Corinth, those Greeks who were expelled from the Peloponnesus, under the command of Demetrius Ypsilanti. The blockade of the Island of Candia has ceased; and a division of Egyptian troops from Alexandria had landed there.

Silk Manufacturers of France.—The French Minister of Commerce has ordered a large quantity of silk ribbons and other silk goods, of British manufacture, to be purchased and laid before a committee, who are to report upon the quality and price of them, with a view to ascertain the comparative rate of the production in the two countries.

Spain.—Cádiz a Free Port.—The Madrid Gazette of the 24th ult. which reached us on Monday, contains the long expected decree for making Cádiz a free port. According to this decree, the vessels of all powers, in company with Spain are to enter with, and warehouse every description of merchandise, without payment of any duty at entering or leaving the port, except the usual charges of a free port, such as quarantine, anchorage, &c. One of the articles of the decree is that "all foreigners who may wish to establish themselves in this free port, for the purposes of commerce, are to enjoy the same security and protection as the natives, and in the event of a war with their respective nations, to be allowed proper time to withdraw; and their property is to be sacred from all requisition or reprisal."

DUBLIN, MARCH 16.—A more brilliant display of beauty than that which shone forth at the Drawing room of our illustrious Chief Governor, and her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, on Thursday, we have not seen. The attendance was, considering the sitting of Parliament and the number of persons of necessity attending the assizes, both numerous and respectable. The dresses for the most part, were splendid and tasteful; those much admired by His Excellency and her Grace were of Irish manufacture, to which they have expressed themselves anxious to give encouragement.

At half-past eight o'clock the vizitans began to arrive, and at nine o'clock their Graces entered the apartment called the Throne-room, shortly after which the usual ceremony of introduction took place. Their Graces retired before twelve o'clock, but the company did not separate for some time after. The band of the Scots Guard was stationed in the Grand Hall, and played various dances during the night.

The Dublin Corporation passed the usual address of congratulation to the Duke of Northumberland, only by the majority of 35 to 18—his opposition being avowedly on the ground of the Duke's opinions being concurred to be liberal.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Times.—There are unanswerable reasons for believing that the mind of George IV. has for many years been accustomed to meditate on the removal of catholic disabilities, as a measure of policy stripped of its primitive objections by the total demise of the Stuarts, and positively recommended to the legislation of the realm by the destruction of the catholicity which the prosperous and powerful community, capable of freedom, and alienated only through the want of it. The Speech—the most solemn communication of a British king to his subjects—distinctly pledges his Majesty's advisers to submit to parliament the removal on terms, of the code of laws affecting the catholics. The prime minister expounding certain points which the speech had of necessity left unexplained, assures the country that the over-king had assented to the introduction of a law repealing the catholic disabilities, and had been an individual party to that pledge—solemn, sacred and irrevocable—which the Royal commissioners communicated to the listening empire. His Majesty's views upon this great question are not of yesterday's date. It ought to be recalled to memory—for it is a thing not unknown, but by some persons as if would appear, forgotten—that almost seventeen years ago, viz. in the year 1812 his Majesty then prince regent, authorised a noble marquis to form a ministry on the principle of considering the laws against the catholics in the contemplation of their removal.

Buryton Gazette.—Disgrace the bitter draught as they will, two things are indispensible in the present transaction: the one—that the policy of Government be an utter sacrifice of principle to expediency; the other—that they have been frightened—aye, bullied into the measure. Humiliating though it—the liberator of Europe, the destroyer of triumphant despotism, prostrate at the foot of Don O'Connell, and the Demagogue of the Corn Exchange. The struggle is not, however, yet at an end. The Minister may be assured that, however discouraged, however stunted, the "Lion of England" may have been at the foul apostasy of those in whom our trust was placed, he is not yet powerless. From every quarter the cry will rise the voice of remonstrance, and thousands of indignant freemen will expostulate in tones that shall make themselves heard, even back in the recesses of Downing-street. Some weeks back, in melancholy anticipation of what we now behold, we said that if Catholic agitation should end—then Protestant agitation would begin. Let us now see whether our prediction will not be verified.

MARSHTON GAZETTE.—The crisis is at length arrived. It is for the Protestants of England now to resolve whether the Constitution is to be preserved or destroyed. The Ministers have apparently determined as far as in them lies, to suffer catholics to legislate for the Protestant establishments of the country; it is, indeed, a lamentable truth that they on whom the country depend should thus betray it; from them we had hoped for better things. The Protestant may now with the Palmist justly exclaim—"It is not open enemy that hath done me this dishonour; for then I could have borne it. Neither was it mine adversary that did magnify himself against me. But it is they in whom I had put my trust." The Ministers have declared their intention to effect an awful breach in that Constitution, for the preservation of which the forefathers buried from his throne a Papias King. Really the baseness and treachery displayed on this occasion is so strange so unaccountable, that it is perfectly astounding.

Liverpool Express Post.—To us it must be cheering to nearly eighteen years we have devoted every nerve, and sacrificed many selfish considerations to sustain, with our humble efforts, the claims of our Catholic countrymen. These claims we know to be founded in justice; granted on a Constitution framed by their ancestors, and supported by their arms, the boon hitherto made, by the best blood of Catholic Ireland. The Catholic wanted no ascendancy—his only ambition was to be placed among his Protestant countrymen, and he is at length to be so. The King's Speech, which will transfer the name of George the Fourth to posterity as the Henri Quatre of Ireland, and spread around the name of Wellington all the fame and public virtue of a Chatham, will now that the Cabinet have agreed to the adoption of this great measure, lead to the speedy termination of all angry feeling in this country—every political collision should sink into the tomb of the penal code, and shortly we shall have it, as the illustrious Canning expressed it, "A matter of surprise how such things were."

The Weekly Observer.

UNITED STATES.

FIRE.—On the 3d of April, a fire broke out in Augusta, (Geo.) which destroyed upwards of 300 houses; and it is stated that 250 families have been reduced to poverty.

On the 10th inst. a fire occurred in Savannah (Geo.) which laid waste about 100 houses, and entailed distress on a great number of families. The Lafayette Theatre, on Laurens-street, New-York, was burnt to the ground early yesterday morning.—About 20 of the adjacent buildings, among them several on Canal-street, were destroyed or much injured. The Theatre was not insured; cause of the fire unknown. No lives were lost.—New-York Atlas, April 11.

COLONIAL.

HAIFA, April 22. Close of the Session.—At 2 o'clock on Saturday, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, came down to the Council Chamber, when a message was sent commanding the attendance of the Representative body, and the House having attended accordingly, His Excellency, after giving his assent to several Bills, closed the session with the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, My best acknowledgments are due to you for the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the duties which I have assigned to you, and enabled me to consult the convenience of the different branches of the Public Service, by closing, at the present period, this Session of the Legislature.

My concurrence in the several bills which have resulted from your deliberations, has been attended with the satisfaction that I must always feel in joining with you to promote the general good, by the adoption of wise and salutary laws.

I thank you, in the name of His Majesty, for the supplies you have given for the service of the present year; you may rest assured that no attention shall be wanting to render them effectual for the purposes for which they were granted.

Your Bill, making permanent provision for the Custom House Establishment, shall transmit, with pleasure, for the consideration of His Majesty. It will not fail to convey a fresh proof of the enlightened public spirit and sense of justice towards the Mother Country, which have guided your legislative proceedings, and tended to confer on them a character so honorable to this Province.

The Session having terminated, a number of the Members soon after left town in the night, without any noise or tumult on the part of the populace, and Messrs. Barry and Major, having been released from custody, returned to their homes in company with some of their friends.—New-Scotland.

From the Jamaica Courier, March 30.

We understand, by the Packet, that Government would still demur to the loan proposed to be effected in the mother country, for the purpose of establishing a white settlement in the interior, until it was made clear how the principal could be repaid, and that the payment of the interest would not trespass on the established system of supply.

Sir George Murray, we understand, on learning the fate of the slave bill, expressed much concern, that having opened a door to the settlement of existing differences, the Jamaica Legislature should have evinced such an unbending spirit, as to be satisfied with nothing less than a submission on the part of Government, (as regards to the interior,) until it was made clear how the principal could be repaid, and that the payment of the interest would not trespass on the established system of supply.

Three severe shocks of an earthquake have been experienced at Kingston, but no injury was sustained.

The Observer.

SAINTE JOHN: TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1829.

We are in possession of the London Courier of the 17th March, besides various selections from other English prints down to the 21st ult. by the way of Halifax and the United States. No new light, however, is thrown upon the great question which keeps all other subjects completely in the background, nor do we yet find data on which to calculate with certainty as to its ultimate disposal. Its fate on a second reading in the Lower House, has been determined by a majority of 180 in favor of concession, and we consider His Majesty as pledged to support the measures of Ministers, and therefore, notwithstanding the vast number of Anti-Catholic Petitions daily pouring in, we do not anticipate any formidable opposition except what may proceed from the Bench of Bishops, who will not only deliberate, but maintain also their right to vote, of which they cannot be denied, without their own consent, and which, we doubt not, they will, almost to a man, exercise in favour of continued restrictions. But by this time, most probably, the die is cast, and it remains for time to shew the effect of such an experiment as Government, in its choice of difficulties, may have been led to make. Uncertain as we are, regarding the express provisions of the Emancipation Bill, we cannot say whether it is likely to prove perfectly satisfactory to those whose relief it contemplates. But they cannot help receiving it with high emotions of gratitude, as an expression of good will from a Protestant population—as a step of advancement from what they have been accustomed to regard as a state of degradation—and as an earnest of better things yet in reserve. And though we have on former occasions expressed strong doubts as to the efficiency of the measure, even in its most liberal form, as a salve for the wounds of a bleeding Country, and as yet see no reason to change our opinion on the subject, still, we trust, we shall ever have reason to glory in the eminence and privileges of our Country, and be among the first to stand forth for its independence, and to contend for the freedom of its people as a birth-right—as a jewel that has no compeer—as a possession that is beyond price. We will ever long for its better emancipation from ignorance—from misrule—from faction—from every thing in its laws, its habits, its circumstances, which tends to mar its prosperity, or to endanger its safety.

It is pleasing to witness the very favourable state of our Foreign Relations. But in regard to Portugal an ominous silence is still preserved. If, however, we may judge from the reference to this subject in His Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament, negotiations are quietly going on with the view of bringing about a better order of things in that most unhappy portion of the globe.

Since the above was written, we have been politely favoured with the London Age, of the 22d March, by the time being so very limited

since it was put into our hands, we have been able to make only a very few extracts indeed. The most striking relates to the affair of honour between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, which originated in certain insinuations by the Earl, in a letter addressed to Mr. Coleridge, Secretary to the Committee of King's College, London, dated March 14th, 1829, reflecting on the motives of His Grace, in the lead which he took in the establishment of that Seminary.—See a subsequent column.

WEATHER, FRESH, &c.—Of late our weather has been very extraordinary. On Friday and Saturday it rained incessantly, and on Sunday morning we opened our eyes on a scene very unusual at this advanced period of the year, namely, a furious snow storm, which rendered our streets almost impassable, and was attended with a degree of cold very unpromising for the labours of the field. Under the influence of the sun, yesterday and to-day, the snow is rapidly disappearing, but we have yet to hear of the devastation which the uncommon rise in our rivers must have occasioned. Even before the last snow and rain fell we were informed of four Mills at the upper Falls and one at the lower on the Magagaudic River, with all their machinery, two principal Bridges and the lower boom, having been carried away by the freshet in that River; and there is too much reason to believe that disasters of a similar kind have taken place on the Schood's, of which the St. Andrews Herald will probably give us the distressing information. Travelling must be greatly impeded, particularly towards the westward, as we understand a number of bridges have been carried away.—We have great fears for the houses, interval lands, &c. on the river St. John, which have been of late threatened with a deluge, and cannot be supposed to have escaped the ravages of the destroying element which has risen to an almost unexampled height. We are in hourly expectation, also, to hear of much damage having been done at Fredericton, as by accounts received previous to the late rains the river had well nigh overflowed its banks and an inundation of the town was greatly apprehended. In every view the vast rise in our rivers is a calamity of no ordinary magnitude, and must be severely felt as such not only by persons whose valuable property becomes the sacrifice, but also by those engaged in Commercial pursuits, whose lawful industry is thereby checked, and supplies of the staple articles for exportation are for a time cut off.

KING'S BIRTH DAY AND ST. GEORGE'S FESTIVAL.—Thursday last, the 23d inst. being the day appointed by Royal authority to be celebrated as the Anniversary of the Birth of His Majesty GEORGE THE FOURTH, the same was observed in this City with every demonstration of loyal and patriotic feeling. Besides the firing of a Royal Salute and Feu de Joie by the Troops in the Garrison at 12 o'clock, Salutes were also fired about the same time from the ends of the North and South Market Wharves, the Colours of the Shipping in the Harbour were seen waving aloft at an early hour, a Flag with a representation of St. George and the Dragon was displayed from the end of the South Market Wharf, with another with the City Arms exhibited upon it projected from the North.—Same day being the Festival of St. George, the President and other Officers, together with a numerous assemblage of the Members of the St. George's Society, &c. with their public and private guests, sat down to a sumptuous Dinner at Masonic Hall at half-past 5 P. M., when the Roast Beef of Old England, with its appropriate accompaniment Plum Pudding, held that place on the festive board to which, on such an occasion, they were fairly entitled. Other viands, however, were not overlooked or depreciated. For both solids and liquids were of excellent quality, and altogether the material of the feast, as well as the attendance at the table, did much credit to Mr. Lawson, the landlord. The evening was passed in uninterrupted harmony, enlivened both by vocal and instrumental music, the former consisting of some excellent Solos, Glee, and Duets, by different amateurs of the company. But one feeling prevailed throughout, and the party broke up at a late hour. JAMES HENDRICKS, Esq. President of the St. George's Society, was Chairman, and THOMAS BARLOW, Esq. Vice-President, was Croupier, on the occasion, who did the honours in a very creditable and pleasing manner. The following were the Toasts given from the Chair, the second of which, namely, the King's Health, was signalled from without by many successive roars from the cannon's mouth:—

- 1. The Day, and all who honour it.—England, Europe's Glory.
2. The King, God bless him—(standing, four times four)—God save the King.
3. Lord Hill and the Army.—Britons to Arms.
4. Lord Melville and the Navy.—Rule Britannia.
5. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and His Majesty's Ministers—may their present measures prove the basis of a permanent tranquility between all classes of His Majesty's subjects.—Wellington's Name.
6. His Excellency Sir James Kempt, Governor-General of British North America, and prosperity to the American Colonies.—Sir James Kempt's March.
7. His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, our respected Lieutenant-Governor—may his successful exertions in the cause of this Country, be a further title to the favor of His Sovereign.—Sir Howard's March.
8. His Honor the President—May his Administration be beneficial to the Country.—What the King but Charles.
9. His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia.—Sir Peregrine's March.
10. Lady Douglas, and her amiable Family.—Flowers of Edinburgh.
11. The City of Saint John—May it be distinguished for the Loyalty and Benevolence of its Inhabitants.—Home, sweet Home.
12. The Commandant and Garrison of Saint John.—March of the 52d Regiment.
13. Old England—the pride of her Sons, and the admiration of the World.—Hearts of Oak.
14. Scotland and her Sons.—Auld Lang Syne.
15. Ireland and her Sons.—Paddy's evermore.
16. The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock.—Roast Beef, Blue Bannet, &c. and Patrick's Day.
17. The Fair Daughters of New-Brunswick.—Kiss my Lady.
18. The Memory of William Pitt, and all honest Statesmen.—Dirge, by Handel.
19. The Land we live in.—Spread the Plough.
20. Our absent Members.—Welcome here again.

The Steamboat St. George started this morning on her first trip to Fredericton, for the season. She will have a strong tide to contend with, and probably will meet with a good deal of floating ice.—But we have every confidence in her sufficiency, prowess, and management.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, left this city on Tuesday last for Fredericton, by water.

His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, and Captain DOUGLAS, sailed from Halifax on Tuesday the 14th inst, in the Packet Matine, for England.

DEPARTURE.—The Packet brig Hanford, Capt. PIERCE, one of the regular traders between this city and New-York, left this port on the afternoon of Saturday the 11th inst. for the latter place, and arrived off our harbour, on her return, on Saturday night last, having accomplished the voyage in the space of 14 days, a degree of expedition which has never been surpassed, if equalled.

NEW PACKET.—It is said that a Packet is to run this season between this port and Boston, and that her name is the Baltimore, schooner rigged, burthen 130 tons. We hope the undertaking will prove successful, and be advantageous to the proprietors and to the public.

The Legislature of Nova-Scotia, vacated Mr. BARRY'S Seat on the 13th instant, and resolved that the Speaker do issue his Warrant for the election of a new Member to represent the township of Shelburne.

Mr. McLANE, a Senator in Congress from the State of Delaware, has been appointed American Minister to the Court of St. James, in the place of Mr. BARBOUR, recalled.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, Mr. JAMES WARRIS, son of Dr. Wetherby, Esq. fell overboard from a skiff near the Beacon, and was drowned. His body has not yet been found.—Courier.

Capt. Darby returned from the Isle of Sable on Wednesday last. There has been no Shipwrecks there during the past winter. This was the only remaining chance for the safety of the crew of the November Packet.—Halifax Free Press.

The Rev. J. M. TURNER has been appointed Bishop of Calcutta, in the place of the late Dr. James. When the appointment was made, the death of Bishop James was not known in England; but he was expected to return on account of ill health.—New-York Observer.

The Montreal Gazette of the 13th inst. says, the Weather since our last has been mild, and its effects upon the snow and ice in our streets and vicinity are very perceptible. The ice remains on the river without having in the least shored, but several large openings have been formed, and it is generally believed that it will depart gradually during the ensuing week, unless any floods should cause the rising of the waters.—We have heard that several heavy bets are now pending as to the presence of steamboats in this port before the 20th.

A gentleman, arrived at Norfolk, from St. Kitts, has informed the editors of the Beacon, that the Governor of that place had received orders from England to have the fortifications and barracks put in good repair, and erect some new ones, as it was the intention of government to send out troops and to make that Island the central depot.—New York Gazette.

Exchange at New-York on London, April 15, at 8 1/2 per cent.

From the London Age, of 29d March. Our beloved KING continues to enjoy most excellent health.—His Majesty held a Council at Windsor on Wednesday last; it was attended by the Duke of Wellington, and the other Ministers whose attendance was not required on that evening in the House of Commons. His Majesty gave audience on Friday to the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, for the purpose of laying before his Sovereign a number of Petitions against the measures now passing through Parliament, which aim at the destruction of our sacred Constitution. His Majesty having been presented by Lord Fife, the Lord in Waiting, was most graciously received. The persons employed in printing the Catholic Bill, were, it is said, looked up, and not so much as allowed to communicate with their families, lest the mighty secret should escape.

Duel between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea.—A meeting took place yesterday morning in Battersea Fields, between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea. The Duke was attended by Sir Henry Hardinge as his second. They proceeded on horseback to the appointed place, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The Duke of Winchelsea, attended by the Earl of Falmouth, arrived in a carriage and four in a few minutes afterwards. After the necessary preliminaries had been settled, the parties took their ground. The Duke of Wellington fired first, but did not do much as he was then discharged his pistol in the air, when a written explanation was sent by him to His Grace, and the affair was settled.

House of Lords, March 20.—Nothing but the presentations of petitions on the all absorbing question of Catholic Emancipation, occurred in this House to-night.

Came Passengers in the Ward.—Mrs. Hare and family.

MARRIED. On Thursday last, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. LEWIS WATKINS, to Miss BETSY REYNOLDS.

DIED. On Saturday last, in the 20th year of his age, Captain JAMES HUGHSON, (late of brig James Lawes), second son of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHSON, of this city. At Sussex Vale, on the 11th inst. Mrs. ANN, wife of Mr. James Barry. On the 15th inst. at the same place, after a distressing illness, Mrs. MARY VAIL, relict of the late Mr. Robert Vail, in the 63d year of her age. She has left a large family connexion, and a numerous circle of friends, who will long have cause to lament her loss. In England, in October last, Mr. JACKSON, wife of the Rev. George Jackson, Wesleyan Missionary, late of Fredericton in this Province.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Thursday, ship Perivale, Leithby, Plymouth, 40 days.—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Allan Glenour, Kerr, Greenock, 85.—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Kent, Beverley, Bristol, 54.—J. Ward & Sons, salt. Lady Diddy, Summerson, Liverpool, 59.—R. Rankin & Co. salt and merchandise.—Off Cape Sable, spoke brig Charlotte, from the Clyde, bound to this port. Brig Charles, Dudge, Demerara, 22.—J. Ward & Sons, rum, sugar and molasses. Sch's, John & Mary, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, 23.—J. Ward & Sons, rum, sugar and molasses. Depatch, Eagles, Grenada, 36.—to order, rum, &c. Sloop Elizabeth, Montgomery, Trinidad, 35.—N. Merritt, sugar and molasses. Friday, ship Pacific, Carr, Boston, 7.—E. Barlow & Co. ballast. Brig Ward, Hare, Liverpool, 32.—J. Ward & Sons, salt. William, Brown, St. Vincent, 17.—J. Huggins, rum. Saturday, brig Mary-Ann, Dixon, Truro, (N. S.)—lumber laden, bound for Antigua.

Sunday, brig Hanford, Pierce, New-York, 3.—W. & T. Leavis, flour and staves. Monday, ship Rankin, Wishart, Liverpool, 32.—R. Rankin & Co. goods. Brig Emerald, McLean, Liverpool, 33.—J. Ward & Sons, rum, sugar and salt. Marathon, Courtney, Belfast, 33.—J. M. Wilmot, ballast. New brig Agnes, Thomas, Parrsboro', (N. S.)—Cruik-shank & Walker, ballast.

CLEARED. Brig Mary-Ann, Dixon, Antigua, lumber.

The brig Volante, Masters, of and from this port, for Jamaica, out 27 days, put into New-York on the 13th inst. in distress, having on the 22d ult. lat. 38, lon. 39, been thrown on her beam ends, lost her deck load of lumber, and every moveable article on deck, and had to cut away the masts to right her. Brig Ediza, Johnston, hence, at Kingston, Jam. on the 23d March—experienced very bad weather. Brig Edwin, Crowell, hence, at New-York, on the 20th inst.—Schr. Ja-ephine, hence, at do. Up at Liverpool—Brig Ceres, Cain, St. John, to sail 25th March.

CHEESE & HAMS. JUST RECEIVED. 100 CWT. ANNAPOLIS CHEESE; 6 CWT. Do. HAMS; All of excellent quality, and will be sold low. NEHEMAH VAIL, North Market Wharf, April 28.

TO LET, IN A Private House, close by the Market Square, a ROOM and two BED ROOMS, with or without Boarding.—Inquire of the Printer. April 28.

FOR NEW-YORK. (ONE OF THE LINE OF PACKETS.) The remarkably fast sailing Brig HANFORD, PIERCE, Master; WILL sail for the above Port on THURSDAY next, the 30th inst. For Passage, having superior furnished accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of W. & T. LEAVITT, North Market Wharf, April 28.

FOR SALE, THAT large and commodious HOUSE, belonging to the Subscriber, situate on the corner of Queen and Charlotte-streets, containing two Rooms and a frost proof Cellar on the ground floor—two large Rooms with fire places and a Bed Room on the second floor—two large Rooms with fire places and two Bed Rooms on the third floor, and a large Room with a fire place and a Bed Room in the Garret. There is an excellent well of Water in the Cellar. Attached to the Building is a small Shop, which now rents for £16 per annum; also a Bake House, which rents for £25.—The whole will be sold on moderate terms, and payments made easy.

If the above Property is not disposed of by private bargain previous to Monday the 1st day of June next, it will on that day be Sold by Public Auction.—For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM BEAN, April 28.

NOTICE. AS the Subscriber intends closing his present business, those indebted to him will please pay immediately, or they may expect their several Accounts will be put in suit early in May next. SAMUEL STEPHEN, 28th April, 1828.

TO BE SOLD, TEN SHARES in the BANK of NEW-BRUNSWICK. Enquire of the Printer. 21st April.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Just received, and for Sale, per Schooner William Gilbert—5 TONS fresh OATMEAL, in Barrels and Hogsheads; 50 Bushels BARLEY; 20 Firkins CUMBERLAND BUTTER; 2 Barrels MESS PORK.

ALSO, FOR SALE—2 Chain ANCHORS, 15 cwt. each; 1 Chain Cable, 1 1/2 inches, and 90 fathoms long do.; a Haube Pipe, (and Hooks for Chain.) Composition Spikes and Rings, and a new Toppail, containing 220 yards Bleached Canvas. April 21. J. & H. KINNEAR.

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be sold on Thursday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee-House, in the Market-Square:—ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES A. MOFFAT, in and to Two certain LOTS of LAND, situate, lying and being in St. James's street, in the Lower Cove, in the City of Saint John, and known on the plan of the said City as Lots No. 1077 and 1081: together with a Tan House, and all other Buildings and Improvements thereon, or in any wise appertaining;—Taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of GEORGE BURNS, against the said JAMES MOFFAT. J. WHITE, Sheriff. St. John, 21st April, 1829.

HALIFAX & ST. JOHN PACKET. THE Subscribers beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that they intend running the new and fast sailing Schooner HANNALL SMITH, JAMES ROBBINS, Master, between this Port and Halifax, the coming season. For Freight or Passage, (having superior accommodations, apply to VAUGHAN & HOWARD, Peters' Wharf. St. John, N. B. 21th March, 1829.

THEATRE. THE MANAGERS having procured an entire new and superior Company of Actors, from the United States, beg respectfully to announce to the Public their intention of again opening the THEATRE in this City, for the Summer Season. The Decorations will be almost entirely new, and no expense will be spared in rendering the Building both convenient and attractive.

THE MANAGERS flatter themselves, that with the talent and strength of their present Company, they will be enabled to present such Pieces as will ensure Public satisfaction. St. John, April 21.

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AUCTION SALES.

BY KERR & RATCHFORD, To-Morrow, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock: 250 PIECES assorted CLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Pipes and Hhds. BRANDY; Do. GIN; Pipes and Hhds. WINES of various kinds—some very superior Tenerife; Hhds. London Porter; Chests Tea; Bbls. Coffee; Rum, Sugar, and Molasses; Hhds. Saddy; cases Gent's superfine Hats; Kegs Tobacco; ditto Cut Nails; Crates Botthles and Earthenware; Glassware; Crown Glass; Fig Blue; Starch; Clear and Prime Pork; SOAP and CANDLES; And a great variety of other GOODS—preparatory to closing their concern. Terms liberal, and made known at Sale. April 28.

To be Sold at Public Auction, by the Subscriber on Friday next, the 1st May: THE PREMISES belonging to the late Mr. JESPER STYMEST, deceased, situate in Charlotte-street, adjoining on the Northward, the property of Dr. PADDOCK, and on the Southward the property of Mr. Wm. GILBERT, deceased. Terms known at time of Sale. JOHN KERR, April 28.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. April 13, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 12th day of May next, from persons disposed to supply the Detachment of Troops stationed at Miranichi, with Rations of PROVISIONS, FUEL, and CANDLES, for One Year from the 25th of June next. The Tenders to express the rate in British Sterling, at which the following Daily Ration will be furnished, viz: 14 3/4 oz. of FLOUR, 1 lb. of SALT PORK or SALT BEEF, 1-3 of a Pint of RUM, Also, what the Flour and Meat will be supplied for when RUM is not issued. And the rate at which the Wood and Candles will be supplied, the Wood to be English measure, viz: 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 eet wide for one Cord. Payment to be made in British Silver, on the 21th of each month. Security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be concluded upon. The Provisions and Fuel to be delivered by and at the expense of the Contractors to the Troops at their Quarter.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. April 13, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 12th day of May next, from such persons as may be disposed to enter into Contracts to supply for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz: Wood, Cords, 50 1000 20 Coals, Chaldrons, 350 50 MORE OR LESS.

For such quantities of LAMP OIL and COTTON WICK, as may be required for One Year from the 25th June next, at Saint John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Contractors. For such quantities of FRESH BEER as may be required for One Year from the 25th of June next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of Saint John, Fredericton, Saint Andrews, and Fort Cumberland.

For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at Saint John, on or before the 24th day of June next, Twenty Barrels of PRIME MESS IRISH PORK, warranted to keep good and sweet until the 21th day of June, 1830. The rate of Fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Wood, Coal, Oil, and Cotton Wick, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made in British Silver Money, or if the amount due upon any of these Supplies exceed One Hundred Pounds sterling, it will be at the option of the Commissary to pay in Bills, at the rate of £100 for every £101: 10, due upon the Contract.

For BAKING BREAD, for One Year from the 25th June next, for the Garrison of Saint John, from Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores. The Bread must be raised with Brewer's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bake House to be at all hours liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer.

It is to be distinctly understood, that the Beef to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality. No crooked or rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to market; the Cord to be English measure, viz: eight feet long, four feet in height, and four feet in width. The Coal to be the best quality of Liverpool or Newcastle, and none other will be received.

No tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at Saint John, signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract.

The Tenders to be written upon the back of Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c. as the case may be. Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office on the 12th day of May next, at twelve o'clock.

Terms of the Contract may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to the Commissariat Offices at the respective Posts throughout the Command.

DANCING. MRS. SMITH, (late Miss PARR,) of the Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol Theatres—now of the Halifax and Saint John Theatres—respectfully informs the LADIES of St. John, that she intends giving Lessons in DANCING. For terms, apply to Mr. W. HARDY, of the Theatre. April 21.

RUM, SUGAR, &c. JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE: FIRST quality Demerary RUM, SUGAR and MOLASSES, Now landing from board the TRO SOXS, from West Isles.

PRINTS, Of the newest Patterns. March 3. J. & H. KINNEAR.

CHAIN CABLE. 80 FATHOMS 1 1/2 Inch CHAIN CABLE, for sale very low by KERR & RATCHFORD.

RYE FLOUR. For Sale, at the lowest prices in the Market, for Cash or approved Credit: 200 BLS. best RYE FLOUR, landing, ex Edwin, from New-York. D. HATHFIELD & SON.

W. F. SCOTT, HAS FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS: 4000 BLS. SALT; 6 Crates well assorted CROCKERY; 130 Cwt. SCALE FISH; 40 Do. COD; 20 Barrels MACKAREL; 20 Ditto best Net English HERRINGS; 20 Ditto Pickled COD; 80 Kits Soused SALMON; 100 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS; Barrels Whale and Porpoise OIL; 6 Kegs MUSTARD; 20 Chaldrons best Cumberland COALS.

WHEAT & RYE FLOUR, Received per Schooner JOSEPHINE, from Philadelphia: 100 BLS. and 100 Half Barrels Superfine Wheat FLOUR, 400 Barrels RYE ditto.

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received: YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—with a few Pieces of Elegant Superfine Blues & Blacks.

RED FLANNELS. 50 P. PIECES RED FLANNELS, assorted qualities, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

BEER. 40 B. ARRELS PRIME BEER, for sale by G. D. ROBINSON.

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

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c. The Subscribers have lately received the following Articles, which they will sell low for approved payment: 44 H. BLS. and Quarter Casks fine old DEMERARY RUM, 10 Barrels SUGAR, 8 Barrels COFFEE, 10 do. PORK, 25 Boxes CHOCOLATE, of an improved Do. Do. Mould CANDLES.

TEAS & FRUIT. Now landing, ex Schr. DORIS, from HALIFAX, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers: CHESTS and Boxes common & best CONGO TEAS; Ditto superior SOUCHONG Ditto; Casks fresh PRUNES; Bags Black PEPPER; do. Velvet CORKS.

JANUARY 27, 1829. JUST RECEIVED: A FEW Hogheads LONDON PORTER; A Boxes SOAP and CANDLES.

VERY General Assortment, suitable for the Season. A few Crates well assorted Earthenware, Iron assorted, Boxes Tin, Soap, and Candles, Brandy, &c.—Which will be disposed of on moderate terms for Cash, or other prompt payment. JOHN M. WILMOT.

PORK. 25 B. ARRELS Prime Mess PORK, for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON.

GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON and WOOLLEN GOODS.

PORE & BEEF. KERR & RATCHFORD, HAVE ON HAND—AMERICAN CLEAR & BONE MIDDINGS PORK; Quebec Prime and Cargo Ditto Ditto; Ditto Ditto and Ditto, in half-barrels; Ditto Prime and Cargo BEEF;

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. 28 P. PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogheads do. MOLASSES.

SUGAR. 10 T. MERCES JAMAICA SUGAR, just received and for sale by the Subscribers. LOWE & GROOOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS: 400 B. ARRELS CORN MEAL, 20 Puns. Greenada RUM, 20 Hds. SUGAR, 50 Ditto MOLASSES, CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

LOWE & GROOOCK, Have This Day received per SPRAY, from LIVERPOOL, the undermentioned Articles, which they offer for Cash, on the lowest terms, at their well known GREAT SHOP.

CHEAT SHOP. (North side of the Market-Square.) CASES HABERDASHERY: Ladies' Sable, Squirrel, Heuster and other MUFFS and TIPPETS; Men's and Boys' Seal Skin Caps; Gentlemen's Sable and Fox Cloths; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black Kid, Beaver, Silk, Woodstock and other Gloves; Bonnet, Cap, and Waist Ribbons, of the newest and most fashionable patterns; Ladies' coloured and white Stays; 4-4, and 5-4 Bobinets; Uring's Lace; Blond ditto; Coloured and black Gros-de-Naples; Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 16 inch and 4-4 Black Crapes; Welsh Flannels; Linn Cambric; With many other New and Fashionable GOODS, too numerous to mention.

ALSO—ON HAND: Superfine black, blue, olive & mix'd Broad Cloths; Drab, blue and olive Forest Cloths; Drab, black and blue Cassimeres; Drab and blue Kerseys; Black, blue, crimson, Waterloo, olive, brown, puce, myrtle and cyron HABIT CLOTHS; White and sableshe'd Cottons, all widths and quality; Printed ditto; Lining ditto; Green Balize; Ladies' black and slate worsted Hose; Ditto black silk ditto; Gentlemen's white and coloured lambs' wool ditto; Ditto coloured lambs' wool Socks; Children's ditto ditto ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black Kid Gloves; Brown and black Feathers; Stationery; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Knives; Scissors; Razors; Cork Screws, &c. &c.

60 Dozen LONDON BROWN STOUT, 10 Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE, A few Sets elegant CHINA, 50 Kegs of NAILS, from 4d. to 40d., With many other articles too numerous to mention.

128 Elegant London made Double and Single GUNS, with Apparatus complete; 50 Pair Percussion and Flint PISTOLS. Received this day, per Ship James & Henry Cumming: A few bales blue, olive, & drab 6-4 FLUSHINGS, Blue PILOT CLOTHS, and Drab Water Proof FOREST DIUO.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. 10 P. PUNS. DEMERARY RUM, 5 Do. do. best retailing MOLASSES, A few Barrels very superior SUGAR, Just received and for sale at lowest rates in the Market—by KERR & RATCHFORD.

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

J. G. L. keeps constantly on hand, a small assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, which he will make up in the neatest manner, the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, on hand—A few sets COMMISSARY COFFS and COLLARS.

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

NOTICES. THE Co-partnership of the Subscribers, will terminate on the 30th day of April next, of which, all persons interested are desired to take notice. Those whose Accounts up to the end of the last year, remain unsettled, will oblige by calling to adjust them; and those who may have claims of any description on the concern, or either of the undersigned individually, are requested to present them for payment.

The Auction and Commission Business, will be continued at their present stand after the above period by the Subscribers, respectively, on their own account. JOHN KERR, ELISHA D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, N.B. 10th March, 1829.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent:—All persons having demands against said Firm, are requested to present them for adjustment, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to Thomas Sandall. THOMAS SANDALL, ROBERT CHESTNUT. March 10.

The business hitherto carried on by R. Chestnut & Co. will be continued by the Subscriber on his own account. THOMAS SANDALL. March 17.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired; all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to render them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART. JOHN WISHART. March 1, 1828.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of SCOTT & LOWREY, are hereby requested to make payment before the 1st of January, 1829; otherwise they will be under the necessity of taking legal measures for the recovery of the same. D. SCOTT, M. J. LOWREY. St. John, 23th November, 1828.

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, & Co. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

NOTICE.—All Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months from this date, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to GEORGE WOODS, Adm'r. Saint John, April 1, 1828.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from THOMAS SMITH, of this City, Merchant, hereby requests all persons who have claims against him, to present them for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment. JOHN KIRBY. Saint John, February 5, 1828.

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.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE! THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES and 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 authorized to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA D. W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 27. Agent.

Agricultural & Domestic Economy. WIRE RIDDLES, SIEVES, &c. FOR cleaning WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and BUCK-WHEAT, of superior workmanship, and 25 per cent. less than any imported to this Province, can be had at Mr. S. J. DE FOREST'S, or at Mr. M. J. LOWREY'S, King-street—where orders left for any kind of WIRE WORK, will be punctually attended to. The superiority of Wire over those commonly used, made of Splints, both for cleaning and durability, is well known. COAL RIDDLES, the economy of using which in Families burning Coal, can only be known by a trial. Those who have used them, agree in saying that they effect a saving of one third. St. John, February 10.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Major WARD'S, and nearly opposite Mrs. Scoullar's brick Building; where he will continue to do work in his line in a superior manner, and hopes from strict attention to Business, to merit a continuance of their patronage. June 24, 1828.

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, while under the firm of SCOTT & LOWREY; and begs leave to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in that House on the south side of King-street, adjoining the residence of James Hendricks, Esq., where, by punctual attendance, and a disposition to please, hopes to merit the favors of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession. May 13.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

HOUSES & LANDS. Valuable and Commodious Premises, TO LET. THE Subscriber offers to Let the whole or part of the Stores occupied by him, in Saint John-street. Also, the SHOP at present occupied by Messrs. W. J. STEVENS & Co. April 14. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

TO LET. From the first day of May next—THAT convenient HOUSE and SHOP, at the corner of Duke and Germain-streets, now in the occupation of the Subscriber—being an excellent stand for a Grocery or Boarding-House. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber. SOLOMON BRICE. St. John, 7th April.

TO LET. And possession given the first of May next: THAT commodious and pleasantly situated HOUSE, with OUT-HOUSES, at the lower end of Prince William-street, lately occupied by R. E. ARMSTRONG, Esq. There are Franklins and Grates in every room, a large Stove, with Pipe running through the House, and an extensive RANGE in one of the Kitchens. ALSO—The WHARF in rear of the above.—To an enterprising person there are few places capable of greater improvement—An excellent situation for a Bathing Establishment, a Lumber Yard, or for Plaster of Paris. For further particulars, apply at the Courier Office. 31st March, 1829.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cohourg-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, JUN. February 24th, 1829.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. And immediate possession given, if required: THAT 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, & Co. March 3.

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.

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 Mansu in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

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

TO LET. For one or more Years, and possession given on the 1st May next—THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE, in St. James-street, Lower Cove, now in the occupation of Mr. Eaton.—For particulars, apply to THOMAS M. SMITH. February 3.

TO BE LET. THE second flat of the Subscriber's House, situated on the corner of Main and Carmarthen-streets, Lower Cove, consisting of two Rooms with fire places, two Bed Rooms, Pantries, &c.—Also, a Bed Room in the garret, and the use of Kitchen and Cellar, if required.—Possession given the first of May next. 24th Feb. EWEN CAMERON.

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 Quaro 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.

TO LET. THAT neat SHOP, at present occupied by T. W. J. STEVENS, & Co. in St. John-street, well adapted for the Grocery Business. Also, the STORE and SHOP, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Beamish, on the Wharf of C. J. Peters, Esq. February 7. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

PINE BOARDS. THE Subscriber offers for Sale one to five hundred thousand feet of White Pine Boards, to be delivered in the Harbour of Sissiboo. Persons requiring boards to complete their cargoes for the West Indies may depend upon every dispatch. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, April 24.

HOUSES & LANDS. TO LET. And possession given on the first of May next: PART of that commodious and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, in Brus-sais-street, at present occupied by the subscriber. March 24. J. S. MILLER, S. D.

TO LET. And possession given 1st May next, THAT eligible STORE in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN WISHART; with a convenient Out Store in rear of the same, if required.—Apply to March 17. JAMES HENDRICKS.

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. CODY, St. John. March 3d.

TO LET. From 1st May next, THE whole or any part of the subscriber's STORE in Nelson-street, together with the YARD in rear of the same.—Application may be made to BURNS & JORDAN, or to February 3. JAMES JORDAN.

TO BE LET. And immediate possession given, if required; PART of that commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, at present occupied by the Subscriber. Also, from 1st May next—The HOUSE at present occupied by J. T. HANFORD, Esq. adjoining the above. February 3. WILLIAM DURANT.

TO BE LET. And possession given the first of May next, or immediately if required—THE first and second Flats of that well known and commodious House, in Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber. The former consists of a Store, two Rooms, and a Kitchen; the latter, two Rooms with fire-places, and four Bed Rooms.—Also, Yard Room and other conveniences.—For further particulars, apply to JACOB TOWNSEND, on the premises February 17.

TO LET. THAT well known Property of John Ferguson, Esq. in St. John-street, corner of Horsfield's Alley, consisting of two convenient Stores and a Dwelling above.—For terms, &c. please apply to Feb. 3. KERR & RATCHFORD.

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.

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick.) MONDAY—For Saint Andrews and the United States, by Land, at half-past 9 a. m. TUESDAY—From Saint Andrews and the United States, by Land, at 10 a. m. For Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, at half-past 10 a. m. WEDNESDAY—For Halifax, Miramichi, Sussex, &c. by Land, at 1 p. m. THURSDAY—From Saint Andrews and United States by Land, at 4 p. m. From Canada, Fredericton, and Barton, by the Nerepis, at 4 p. m. FRIDAY—For Saint Andrews and the United States, by Land, at half past 9 a. m. From Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. by the Packet, at 2 p. m. SATURDAY—From Halifax, Miramichi, Sussex, &c. by Land, at 10 a. m. From Fredericton and Gagetown, by the River, at 12 m. For Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. by the Packet, at 2 p. m. For Fredericton and Gagetown, by the River, at 3 p. m.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published April 29, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Br. or Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 1 1/4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, S. NICHOLS, Esq. 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. David Haffell, Stephen Wiggins, Thomas T. Hanford. Office Hours, - 12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. APRIL—1829. SUN Rises. Sets. MOON FULL Rises. Sets. SEA.

29 WEDNESDAY - 5 7 6 53 2 49 8 30 30 THURSDAY - 5 5 6 55 3 26 9 26 1 FRIDAY - 5 3 6 57 4 3 10 15 2 SATURDAY - 5 2 6 58 4 39 11 0 3 SUNDAY - 5 1 6 59 sets. 11 43 4 MONDAY - 5 59 7 1 8 41 0 24 5 TUESDAY - 4 58 7 2 9 39 1 4

New Moon 3d, 3h, 13m. morning. PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CURCH-STREETS. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.