



ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Major-General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. late Lieut. Governor of Guernsey, who has recently been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, embarked on Wednesday week with his suite on board the American ship Corinthian, to proceed to his appointment via New York, and sailed with a fair wind.

Important to Half-Pay Officers.—By the act of the 1st Geo. IV. cap. 3, all Officers on half-pay of the Army were allowed to hold civil situations under the Crown, together with their half-pay, under certain restrictions; but appropriation act of the present year, [Geo. IV. cap. 95.] which it confirms this indulgence to those who have already obtained it, also enacts, that, for the future, no half-pay officers shall be appointed to civil situations under the crown, after the 28th of July, 1828, shall be allowed to receive any portion of his half-pay, so long as he shall hold such civil place or employment of profit.

Dinner to Major-General Stewart of Garth.—The long and distinguished services of this gallant officer having led to his appointment as Governor of the Island of St. Lucia, (for which he shortly takes his departure,) such of his friends as remained in town, to the number of thirty, had the gratification of entertaining him at dinner on Saturday week, at the Clarendon Hotel, Lieutenant-General Sir Fitzroy Macleay, Bart. in the chair.—General Stewart has long been a distinguished member of the Highland Society of London, and on this occasion he, as well as many of the directors and members of that corporation, appeared in the full and imposing garb of their native country, the manners and customs of which have been so faithfully described by the General in his "Sketches of Highland Character." This added much to the brilliant and magnificent effect produced by the rich and splendid uniforms worn by the distinguished military officers present. The evening was spent with the greatest hilarity, enlivened occasionally by the martial strains of the bagpipe. The gallant General's health, and prosperity in his government, were drunk with enthusiasm.—Sun.

There probably never was a period when so many persons have risen to the Episcopal Bench who commenced life with little beyond their own talents to recommend them, as the present.

The new American Minister (Mr. Barbour) arrived in London on Wednesday, from Liverpool. His Excellency has, since his arrival, been introduced to the Earl of Aberdeen, by Mr. Lawrence, the Charge d'Affaires for the United States, at the Foreign Office.

Pedestrianism.—Captain Basil Hall has finished his "walk" in the United States; he has travelled, it is said, 16,000 miles in his territory in fifteen months, and is now hard at work "making a book."—This is very decent walking on the part of the Captain. Allowing thirty one days to the month, he has peregrinated something more than 34 miles a day for 465 successive days, which we apprehend would not leave him much leisure to make observations and collect materials for his "book."

British Museum.—Yesterday this establishment was closed to the public for the season. Upon a review it appears that the past season has been one eminently marked both as regards the extent of the donations received and the number and rank of its visitors. Since the addition of Sir Joseph Banks' library, the arrangement of which has just been completed, it may be safely asserted that the British Museum contains the best library of natural history in the world. Sir Joseph's splendid collection embraces 24,000 volumes, of all that is rare, on natural history. It is a fact, that during the long period he was employed in forming this collection, scarcely a traveller left England who was not in possession of an order from Sir Joseph to purchase books, prints, &c. illustrative of natural history, to a large amount. His late Majesty's library, again (the delivery of which will be completed during the present week,) embraces 60,000 volumes of all that is rare and erudite in the ample range of art and literature. Many thousands of these volumes are in the most exquisite and costly bindings; not a few of them are bound by that excellent workman Roger Payne, who, it is said, has received from 20 to 30 guineas for binding a single volume, and, notwithstanding, died a dissipated beggar. The king's library is rich in works of topography. The London Institution, it is well known, has had hitherto perhaps the best and largest collection of topographical works since the accession of the king's library at the Museum, however, the preference will now be given to the latter establishment.—London Paper.

R. Blake, Esq. of Portsmouth Dock-yard, has projected a box for ships of war, which will give an astonishing advantage to vessels in chase, beyond what is attainable by the present construction. The great improvement in Mr. Blake's box consists in its capacity to bring twelve guns to bear in that part of the ship in a first-rate whereas by the present four only are effective.

Property of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.—The late Archbishop of Canterbury's will has been proved in Doctor's commons, by his son, the Speaker of the House of Commons, who is the executor. The personal property is taken at £180,000. His Grace leaves the interest of £50,000 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities to his wife, and at her death, the principal to his son, the Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton. He gives, £3,000 to the Right Hon. Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, who married one of his daughters, and £3,000 to the Rev. James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury, who married another daughter. After leaving various other legacies, he orders all his estates and effects to be sold, and the residue divided among his children. At the Archbishop's death he left behind him seven daughters unmarried, who are amply provided for. By a codicil, his Grace leaves all his options, which, common report has said, are worth 5 or £6,000 a-year, to his successor, the present Archbishop. The will is written on one other sheet of paper, and a long codicil on one other sheet, the whole in the handwriting of the Archbishop. The value of the nomination to the Registry of the Prerogative Court, secured to his Grace by

an Act of Parliament passed only a few days before his death, is supposed to be worth upwards of £100,000 to the family, in addition to the great wealth the Archbishop left behind him.

On Friday evening, an inquest was held at the Arzley Arms, in Argyle street, on the body of Catherine Aram, a girl of 19, apprentice to Mr. John Hartup, laceman and milliner, of 333, Oxford street. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Hartup, that the deceased having been taken ill lately, was sent home to her friends. She returned to her employment last week, but still looked pale, and seemed weak.—On Thursday evening, about six o'clock, she arose from the tea-table and went up stairs to her chamber, to wash her hands previous to resuming her work. Witness had occasion to go past her door in a few minutes after, when he observed the unfortunate girl lying upon the floor; a surgeon was sent for, but she was quite dead. Witness kept three other young women in his establishment, and all were at present in good health.—Foreman: What hours do your young women work? Mr. Hartup:—From eight in the morning till ten at night.—Foreman: Fourteen hours! That certainly is too much for any female to bear.—Mr. Hartup: It is not hard work, sir, that they are employed upon.—Foreman: Perhaps not. I am not looking at the labour, but at the confinement, which of necessity must bring on disease. It is too long for any female to work.—Others of the jury acquiesced in the opinion of their foreman.—Mr. Hartup said, that his situation was much easier than the one the deceased had left, as she had told him she had frequently worked eighteen hours out of the twenty-four.—One of the jurors said, it was notorious fact, that at almost all the principal dressmakers' at the west-end of the town, the apprentices actually worked day and night, and even the Sabbath was devoted to labour, to satisfy the tastes of ladies of fashion. He was of opinion that, had this poor girl been allowed more exercise, she would have been still in existence; and it was frightful to think human life should be sacrificed to the whim of fashion.—Verdict.—Died by the visitation of God."

It has been stated that England had refused to accede to the occupation of the Morea by a French force; but the Courier declares that there is no truth in the assertion, and that both England and Austria still afford the project their unqualified approbation.

There is preparing for early publication, a work entitled the "Musical Souvenir for 1829," to afford, in a neat and finished style, a pocket volume of new Vocal and Instrumental Music. The late arrivals in England from India had brought £300,000 in silver. A large sum in addition, to exceed £1,000,000 was shortly expected from the same quarter. There is now preparing for publication, in London, under the patronage of the King, the Royal family, and above one hundred and fifty of the nobility, a Topographical Dictionary of England, from a personal survey through each parish.

New Material.—At a late meeting of the Royal Institution, a piece of canbric was exhibited, said to be made from the bark of the pine-apple tree in China. A rich Jewess of St. Mary Axe, who died on Friday week, made a singular will, about a fortnight previous to her death. She had directed her body to be buried in Jerusalem, and one of her executors (Jews) who are at company the body, are to have £400 each for their trouble; £200 on their departure, and the other £200 on their return to England, after executing their extraordinary commission. This will is to be legally obeyed, and the body is now ready for departure with all funeral honours.

SCOTLAND.

Moss Meg.—In our paper of the 9th of February, 1827, we inserted an article from the pen of a correspondent, strongly urging the restoration of this celebrated piece of ordnance to her former and original situation within the Castle of Edinburgh. We have now the pleasure of announcing that a letter has been received in town, from a high official character, in which it is intimated that "his Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit that gun called 'Moss Meg' may be removed from his Tower of London to his Castle of Edinburgh." We may, therefore, expect to hear of her speedy arrival in this city.—Edinburgh Observer.

At the general meeting held yesterday of the partners of the Hercules Insurance Company of Scotland, we find it was unanimously resolved, that the insurance of lives should be immediately resumed.

Peterhead, Aug. 26.—The Mary, arrived here this day from Greenland, with one fish, and 45 tons of oil, and reports the almost total failure of the fishing at Greenland, from packed or close ice during the whole of the season. She left the 15th inst. up to that date she was not aware of more than one fish being caught, which was by the Kiero, of Hull; had not seen any ship for some considerable time previous to her departure; most of them had left for Davis' Straits.

In the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, there is a paper by Captain M. Kouchie, R. N., in which he recommends the use of steam vessels for towing others on short voyages as a great improvement on the ordinary plan. A steam-barge for holding the machinery, passengers, and goods, requiring to be of a large size costs from £4000 to £5000; a second steam-boat, to supply the place of the first when repairing, will amount to £2000 or £10,000. Now, in a tug boat, the size being smaller, and all elegance dispensed with, the cost is only £2000; and a flat barge for a passage vessel, with fit accommodations, could be had for £300. Thus, two tug boats with four barges would scarcely cost more than one steam-boat of the total kind.

IRELAND.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.—The Society for the improvement of Ireland having, at their last meeting appointed a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Milford, Meath and Llandaff, Lord Clonmurry, Lord Killeen, Sir D. C. Ross, High Sheriff, Alderman Atkinson, Messrs. D. Lattouch, Daniel O'Connell, M. P., Leavelle, &c. &c. to return thanks to the Lord Lieutenant, for his Excellency's attention to promote the great objects of the society, the deputation was received on Saturday, according to appointment, at the Castle, when the following Address was read by the secretary:—

To His Excellency the Marquis of ANSON, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. &c.

"We beg leave, in the name of the Society for the improvement of Ireland, to approach your Excellency with our most grateful acknowledgments for the lively interest you have taken in the development of the resources of the country, and the improvement of its prosperity. On reviewing the period which has elapsed since we first felt it our duty, at the close of the last year, to call the attention of the Legislature to the depressed and declining state of this portion of the Empire, we find much to gratify us in the past, and to cheer us for the future. The present year has been

marked by a revival of agriculture and manufacturing industry—an excitement of trade, and a consequent increase of revenue. To your Excellency's personal exertions we feel convinced that this happy change is mainly owing. The present improved state of the city of Dublin, which has been more particularly favoured by your Excellency's presence, is strongly illustrative of the happy results of the measures adopted, and justifies the expectation that the change, already universally acknowledged here, will soon be equally manifested through all parts of the country. Had we no other reason for expressing our grateful acknowledgments, the revival of an interchange of those kindly relations, so essential to the acquires of civilizing interests, we beg leave to give expression to the sentiments which these changes have excited. Much, we feel, still remains to be done for Ireland; but we look forward with confidence to the happiest results, if, as we have cause to hope, the energies of the country continue to be guided by the paternal influence of your Excellency's government.

EDMUND NUGENT, (Lord Mayor) Chairman. EDWARD GROVES, Secretary.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following answer:— "I am so deeply interested in every subject that regards Ireland, that I feel a high gratification in learning from a society formed for its improvement, so fully competent to judge of its interests and to promote its advantages, that any exertions have tended to advance them. I know that the resources of this country are abundant—that its people are possessed of the highest qualities, full of energy, and capable of the greatest exertions. I also know that they require to be calmly and dispassionately directed—that to draw out its ample resources, is to promote the prosperity, to secure the happiness, and to elevate the character of its population. It requires repose, care, the allayment of angry passions, and the general abandonment of that party jealousy and distrust which are so remarkably conspicuous in this country. I mean none. I have but one motive—the prosperity of this interesting country; and I will zealously and unremittently exert myself in whatever I conscientiously believe to be conducive to its interests."

The answer having been read, His Excellency expressed a wish to enter more in detail into what had been done, and what still remained to do, for the improvement of the country, which gave rise to a long and interesting conversation, in which the Lord Lieutenant stated, that he had reason to think that the representations made by the society, as to the repeal of the coal duties, were likely to produce the desired effect, and that he was ready and anxious to entertain any suggestion on other points practically connected with the improvement of the country, for which purpose his Excellency also threw out the idea of the formation of a select committee of the society, for preparing documents, &c. which he assured them he would take into consideration when presented. On being informed by the secretary that such a committee had been already appointed, his Excellency expressed a wish to be furnished with the names of the members, and repeated his desire to give most prompt and marked attention to their proposals. The deputation retired, much gratified with their reception, and encouraged by the prospect of the great interests of the country being thus brought before the Ministry and Parliament, under the most favorable auspices.

Slavery in a British Port.—A curious case is now undergoing investigation by the magistracy of Belfast, it is that of twelve slaves brought in two vessels from the Bermudas to Belfast with sugar. The Anti-Slavery Society in that neighbourhood are exerting themselves to secure to the captives that liberty to which they are entitled on touching British ground.

New Catholic Church, CARLOW.—This edifice continues to rise, and exhibits already appearances of great solidity and beauty. On Friday last one of the most extraordinary processions ever witnessed here, was that of far more than 500 cars laden with blocks of ironstone, drawn by very good horses, and led by nearly as many fine athletic young men, coming from that single parish with unpurchased aid to the chapel—on every hundredth car a musician. The train covered more than an English mile. The men were regaled on the lawn before the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle's residence, with abundance of bread, cheese, and beer; and, hot as the day was, many of them afterwards indulged in the merriest Irish jig dances, upon the green turf.—Carlow Morning Post.

The patent is now going through the usual offices for creating James Daly, Esq. an Irish Peer, by the style and title of Lord Dundasdale. This elevation of a truly worthy man does great credit to the Government, and is consequent upon the vacancy in the Peerage of Ireland, for which the Act of Union provided, namely, that when three titles are extinct, the King shall have the power of creating a new one. There will in consequence be a vacancy for Galway.

The Dublin Evening Post, of Saturday contains the following paragraph:—"We state from authority, and we defy contradiction, that the Duke of Wellington has succeeded in making the proper impression in the highest quarter, on the subject of the Catholic claims."

FOREIGN.

Constantinople, Aug. 11.—The Reis Effendi said lately to a European Dragoon, "The Sultan will take the field at the head of his people, and the issue of the contest is in God's hands."

Frontiers of Poland, August 10.—It is said that the Grand Duke Constantine has received directions from the Emperor, his brother, to put in motion as soon as possible, a corps of 30,000 men of the Polish army.

An article from Odessa, throws some light on the subject of the indemnity which Russia may acquire for the expenses of the war, in case the present inroad does not end in the complete partition of the Turkish empire. It is hinted that Turkish Armenia would be a very desirable acquisition to the Emperor, inasmuch as it would give him possession of the sources of the Euphrates, by which river he might, with little difficulty, find his way to the Indian Ocean.

An article dated Toulon, August 30, states that the last transports, 60 in number, for the second expedition to the Morea had arrived the 4th preceding; that the embarkation had commenced, and that the troops would sail on the 1st inst. It is added that a third and more numerous expedition would sail in the course of the month, and that the transports are already engaged.

The young lads who were sent by the Pacha of Egypt to France, for the purpose of being educated, are, notwithstanding the battle of Navarino, to continue there for some years. At their last public examination they showed clearly that their time had not been wasted. They all speak and write French with propriety.—Due to them writes very tolerable French verses, and another is occupied in translating

a treatise on mineralogy into his native tongue, which he intends to publish on his return to Egypt. This will be the first work on this science which has appeared in that language.

It is said that the Emperor of Brazil is about to send his daughter, Donna Maria de Gloria, to Vienna, and that a marriage is there to be consummated between her and young Napoleon.

UNITED STATES.

Improved travelling.—However strange it would have appeared a few years since, the distance between this city and Detroit, 750 miles, is now performed in four days and an half, viz. from Detroit to Buffalo, 250 miles, in 48 hours; Buffalo to Albany, 363 miles, 48 hours; and from Albany to New York, 150 miles in 12 hours. Mr. John Palmer, of Detroit, made his last trip to this city in 4 days and 15 hours.—N. York Statesman.

Boring for Water.—An agent of Mr. Distover has been boring for water at Providence, R. I. with complete success. In one place, at the end of a wharf, some hundred yards from the original shore, the workmen penetrated through the "made land," then through 20 feet of mud; then a bog meadow from which excellent pebbles and quartz gravel, and plenty of water impregnated with copper and arsenic; and lastly, 3 or 4 feet further, and 55 feet below the bed of the river, a "vineyard," furnishing vines, grapes, grape-seeds, acorns, hazel nuts, pine burrs, and the seeds of a variety of unknown fruits, with a spring of pure water. Much speculation is excited among the curious by these discoveries.—Ib.

Quarrels among Quakers.—It appears that there has been a serious schism among the Friends at Ohio. Disputes took place at the yearly meeting at Mount Pleasant, which were quelled by the peace officers of the meeting, but the most zealous and "pious and virtuous behaviour" of the society originated in the differences between the Hicksites and the Orthodox Quakers, who adhere with pertinacity to their ancient forms.

The Berkshire American says that the loss of pumpkins has been so great by the freshets in Connecticut that he fears the people will not be able to celebrate "Thanksgiving."

The preparations for the voyage of discovery in the South Seas, which has met with such general approbation, are going on as fast as the nature of the business will admit. Report says that Lieutenant A. B. Pinkham, of the Navy, will be appointed to the command.

President Adams travelled from Providence to Quincy on horseback, where he arrived on Sunday evening. His dress, we understand, was a riding cap, a short jacket, nankeen pantaloons, silk stockings, and pumps. He was accompanied by his son and three others in a coach, himself riding ahead. On stopping to water at Hatch's, 12 miles out of Providence, the President remained on horseback, while at the horses were watered by his own; on being asked the cause of this particular neglect, the attendant attracted only by the simple attire of the President, replied "it is that man's business to water his own horse." On being undressed he readily performed the office.—Boston Commercial Gazette.

FROM THE HOSIEN PALLADIUM.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.—An expedition has been fitted out at Paris, and probably sailed from Toulon about the middle of last month, for Egypt. The company are composed of scientific men under the direction of two chiefs, M. Champollion, and those who remain in the charge, have engaged in the enterprise purely to visit the antiquities of that ancient soil, to read the hieroglyphics, and transplant the most curious relics to France. He has carried more than 50,000 francs to expend in researches, in digging out and transporting what articles he may desire to the Museum. The other division of the expedition is composed of medical gentlemen, under the direction of M. Parquet, who go to study the plague in the very region where its ravages are most dreadful. M. Parquet's theory of the cause of the plague is that it is caused by a change of the custom of embalming that of burying dead bodies. The waters of the Nile, at each inundation, exhales a miasm of partly decayed bodies, and this air is saturated with the exhalations of the dead. This theory is the more plausible from the fact that burying took its rise in Egypt in the year of our Lord 600, about which time the custom of embalming was discontinued. If these gentlemen have the ability to look death in the face, in his most terrible form, and analyse the elements of such a pest, they will render the most important services to humanity. Egypt has been, for a long time, and still is, the store house of the plague, and too often from this depot have the inhabitants of Asia and Europe drawn their fatal draught of death. It is a noble as well as daring desire to meet this pest on his own ground.

Champollion is the gentleman who has deciphered the meaning of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, and will doubtless be able to read on pyramids, broken pillars, and the everlasting columns of porphyry, the hieroglyphs which have been a mystery to modern eyes. The expedition will ascend the Nile, which is now full of water, to some distance beyond the cataracts, and then slowly descend, visiting the Pyramids, Thebes, and other interesting antiquities.

POLITICAL ARTICLES.

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.—In the year 1805, Peltier, the famous French Royalist, who sought an asylum in England, was invited to deliver before Lord ELMERSBURGH, for a libel against NAPOLEON BONAAPARTE, then First Consul of the French. The Defence was conducted by Mr. MACKINTOSH, (now Sir James MACKINTOSH.) His speech, on the occasion is one of the greatest on record. In the course of his remarks, he gave a luminous sketch of the policy of England, which is of such deep interest that we deem it worthy of being condensed for our columns.

England, having long since abandoned all every project of aggrandisement on the continent of Europe, has no interest in continental affairs save those of national safety and commercial prosperity. Her security requires the inviolability of ancient boundaries and the sacredness of national possessions. The Commercial interests of England depend chiefly on the affluence and prosperity of her neighbours. It is nourished by the progressive prosperity of the world. The destruction of England has always been the first aim of every man who has determined on the attempt to subjugate Europe. When great schemes of aggrandisement are formed—ENGLAND is on the watch; when there is danger of their being effected—ENGLAND is in arms. When Philip the Second aimed at the empire of Europe, ELIZABETH of England interfered, and frustrated his ambitious designs. When Louis the Fourteenth made ominous tremors beneath his gigantic arm, ENGLAND, under King WILLIAM the Third, again was the protector, and the preserver of the liberties of Europe. When Poland was dismembered, the partitioning Powers were the allies of England, in resistance to the fatal and dangerous might of France. Yet, although the English Ministry was silent, the English press and the English people were loud in their denunciations of this rapacious and tyrannical act, and the partitioning Powers found shelter and protection in the generous bosom of the fast anchored Isle.

Such is substantially the history of English policy, as viewed in 1803 by Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH. The preservation of the balance of power was the policy which England pursued subsequently to that time, un-

til the safety of Europe was sealed at Waterloo. Such is the present policy of England, but whether it will develop itself by a continuation of the SOUZA in his view of utmost need, (and that hour has not yet arrived) or by an arrangement with the CEAS, whereby his aggrandisement shall be balanced by that of other Powers, time must determine. From the language of the last Quarterly Review, it would seem that the "inviolability of ancient boundaries" is not, so far as Turkey is concerned, necessarily a part of her policy at this day. Whatever course she may take, of this we may be certain, when she does act, it will be in earnest.—N. Y. Morning Courier.

THE MARITIME INSIGNIFICANCE OF RUSSIA.—The arrival of the Russian fleet at Schumig, by sailing to Europe that the fate of Turkey may depend upon the chance of a single battle, affords a fine field for political speculation. A work has just been published relative to Russia, in which the author endeavors to show that many important consequences might ensue, if that power were to direct her attention to the navy. "It," says the author, "Russia, after making herself mistress of Constantinople and the Bosphorus, were to develop all the maritime force of which she is capable, would resist a nation equal to herself by sea and by land? The ports of Sebastopol and Constantinople are the finest in Europe; and it would be very easy for the Russian government to organize as large a fleet as it might require; wood, ropes, pitch, iron, brass, sails, and cannon are very abundant there, and an excessively low price. Greece would furnish the timber, and that credit, which the victorious navy never wants would enable her to procure as much money as she required."

These observations lead to the question whether Russia does in fact possess the elements of a maritime power? and we say decidedly, No. Her maritime system is purely military, which distinguishes her from other nations, and prevents her from making any progress, unless she resist a complete social revolution, and the number of these which have passed, and which in the few years past scarcely exceeds two hundred. The Russian flag is scarcely ever seen in the Mediterranean. If, as the author contends, the low freight and materials given Russia such advantages as to destroy all opposition, how is it that she has not turned them to better account? and how is it that her own commerce is almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners? It is because a people, bent under the weight of servitude, cannot raise its eyes above the globe in which it is attached. To attain a superiority in maritime affairs, it is necessary that the highest degree of civilization and liberty do exist; it is an undoubted fact, that the prosperity of navigation is, and always has been, proportional to the instruction and enlightened state of a people; and unless a complete social revolution should take place, Russia will never have a navy. The armament of national vessels is mixed up with patriotism, and is a source of ostentation; it is the means by which merchants give power to their country and enrich themselves. It is a fact, that in 1826, the departure of a Russian vessel from Petersburg for Alexandria, with a freight of national productions, was celebrated as an extraordinary event. This circumstance will give an idea of a military marine with no merchant vessels, served by ignorant peasants, totally unacquainted with navigation. Nothing is more unphilosophical than the mode adopted by Catherine II. to supply the defect of a maritime population. She transported from the sea of Azov thousands of serfs, who were employed alternately in tilling the land, and in the naval service; and this system very much resembled the military organization imagined by the Emperor Alexander, in order to recruit the army by land. The Czarine wished to have in the Black Sea fifteen vessels of the line, eight frigates, and a proportionate number of smaller vessels; but the government have not the means to support a fleet of the present day. This being the case, it is absurd to imagine danger from Russian servitude transformed into sailors, particularly as opposed to such powers as England and France.

But, even supposing that the Russian marine should be improved, and taking possession of the key of the Bosphorus, should show her flag with eclat in the Mediterranean, need France be alarmed at it? Let us never forget the two great principles of continental politics, that while a naval power exists, which is sufficient to make law upon the ocean, and to trample upon the rights of maritime nations, and the liberty of the sea, it is our common interest to favour the progress of a secondary naval power, which is equal in superiority should exist any where, it should belong to a continental power; as, however formidable it might be, it would be always in the power of Europe to contain it within reasonable bounds, by means of a coalition. If it had been possible to have the use of which England has made of its maritime preponderance during five and twenty years, it would have been referred to memory by the manner in which she justifies her acknowledgment of the blockade of Madeira. As England will not limit its right of blockading, because her maritime power enables her to do so at her pleasure, why should not France and Russia engage with common accord to pursue the project of endeavouring to establish the liberty of the sea?—Paris Journal du Commerce.

THE RUSSIAN POLICY.—In the year 1814, Baron BIGNON, formerly the French Ambassador to Cassel and Paris, published a comparative exposé of the Financial, Military, Political and Moral situation of the European Powers. We consider the Baron's views of Russia so interesting, at the present juncture, that we have determined to condense a translation for the information of our readers.

Before the French Revolution, Russia treated France with the most indolent indifference, which the ambitious Government indulges towards a modern Court, whose desire is that of self-preservation, and France was disappointed with Russia, whose aggrandisement was injurious to her, but which she had not the means to resist.

CATHERINE II. had contrived to manage the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, independent of the common interest which united the three Powers in the first partition of Poland. CATHERINE, by a philosophical correspondence with FREDERICK II. and by a journey to the Crimea with JOSEPH, had gained the good will of these two Monarchs, and cleared the way for her projects against Turkey. While the respected old age of the King of Prussia was occupied in consolidating the artificial grandeur which his genius had created—while JOSEPH II. in striving to offer just and humane objects too justly, a coalition which would have wished to serve. CATHERINE was receiving the homage of the remote Colonies which she had subdued, and her progress around the Ottoman dominions, pressed the great Empire of the Sultan, which she regarded as her prey, or the prey of her successors. The events of the early period of the French Revolution agitated the European world. Russia, more than all the other European Powers, signified herself by flashing tokens of indignation; but the lightning of CATHERINE were wasted in sterile menaces, execution of which was reserved for her successor. The valor of the Russian soldier, and the heroic extravagances of SUWARROW, had obtained only momentary triumphs, and the vicissitudes of her states did not encourage the idea of new undertakings. Nevertheless, while all Europe slumbered, she had been secretly preparing, and ever attentive in preserving the maritime ascendancy, interfered, almost without cause, with the rights of Russian navigation. This outrage inflamed the fiery spirit of PAUL I.; he avenged himself by an act of unheard-of rigour against all the English in his Empire. Another circumstance, about the same time, made a contrary impression on his mind. PAUL, whose many faults and follies could not banish his noble feelings, was himself very readily to every suggestion which had an air of generosity and grandeur. The arduous homage which was rendered to him by the sending back of many Russian prisoners, with all their arms and equipments, wrought a sudden change in his views with regard to the French Government, and being always in extremes, he passed in an instant from blind hatred to admiration and enthusiasm. A league was formed under his auspices, for placing a barrier to the maritime aspirations of England. The East, the West, and the Elbe, were closed, and Prussia, as one of the leagues, invaded Hannover. Suddenly PAUL dies—Denmark is crushed—the league is dissolved—and England triumphs.

From 1802 to 1804, a good understanding existed between France and Russia; when it was broken up, Austria and England, the Courts of Petersburg and Vienna speedily acted in concert, and Prussia acted with them. Austria witnessed the first collision between Russia and France, and defeated Russia, breathing vengeance, retired precipitately within her limits.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

Subsequent years presented the strange sight of a French army at the disposal of a Russian army at Paris!

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.—Russia, says Baron Bignon, always shown an ardent desire to check the increase of Austria, both in population and territory.

The English establishment in the Baltic, has always been a cause of inquietude to Russia. Out of this area, these two powers have not frequent occasions of contact, but still there are in the Mediterranean some places which may be objects of conflict between them.

Baron Bignon admits that France, in common with the other powers of Europe, has much to apprehend from the gradual increase of Russia.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, October 21, 1828.

The following Editorial paragraphs from the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, give so correct and at the same time so concise a view both of home and foreign politics, at the date of our latest advices, that any remarks of our own are entirely superseded.

A fresher wonder has thrown the Duke of Clarence's resignation into the background. But, before saying what that is, we must remark, that upon the circumstances leading to the resignation, no light whatever has yet been thrown.

There appears as yet nothing decided as to the formation of the Commission of Admiralty, a measure rendered necessary by the resignation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, although several names have been mentioned as those of noblemen likely to take the lead of the Board.

The general opinion of the public, we think, incline to believe Earl Grey, as not an unlikely person to join the present Administration as first Lord, his Lordship having formerly filled that office; while others speak with something like confidence, of the return of Mr. Huskisson to the Cabinet, as chief of the Admiralty; but that which appears to be the measure more probable than either, is the removal of Lord Bathurst from the Presidency of the Council to the Naval Department.

The Standard says, "The office of Lord High Admiral has been offered to Lord Melville, who has declined accepting it."

The newer marvel which is now almost engrossing public attention, is what is termed the conversion of Mr. Dawson, member for Derry, Under Secretary of State, and brother-in-law of Mr. Peel, to the cause of Catholic Emancipation.

Mr. Dawson was, by so strong a term as conversion; for there is little doubt that his sentiments upon this great question, considered in the abstract, remain pretty much as they ever were; but it is more certain still, that the practical conclusions which he has lately avowed are such as to lead superficial observers to infer such a conversion, as his change of conduct has been described by.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of New Brunswick, held on Wednesday last, Mr. Henry Gilbert was elected President, in room of the late Hon. John Robinson.

POTATOE CROP.—We do not learn that the Potatoes still in the ground have suffered materially from the severe frost which has set in so early.

with purpose preposse, go over to Ireland, and attend a great Protestant meeting, purely to state a personal charge of sermons; neither knowing nor caring what his principals thought in the matter, seems to us a thing incredible and impossible.

There are no Foreign news of any consequence ten days have elapsed since the last arrivals from the East, a delay which has occasioned some surprise.

THE MAYORALTY.—No appointment, we believe, has yet been made of a successor to our late worthy Mayor. It is a peculiarity of our civic constitution as granted by Royal Charter, that the right of appointing a Mayor, is vested in the Governor and Council.

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we are gratified to find that the deficiency on the whole will not be great, and that both in quality and quantity there will be an average crop of this most valuable production of the soil.

Fire.—On Tuesday the 7th inst, the Dwelling-House belonging to Mr. BURLING VINCENT, of Hampton, (K. C.) was totally destroyed by fire. The family were working in the field at the time, and the wind being high, the first intimation they had of the calamity was the issuing of the flames from the upper part of the building, and in a short time the House with its contents (a few articles of furniture only excepted) were reduced to ashes.

Extract of a letter from Grand Maun, to a Gentleman in this City, dated the 14th instant.—"On Tuesday the 7th inst, the schooner Industry, of Grand Maun, fell in with, and picked up, several barrels of salt, fresh water, a compass, fire wood, and many other articles, which leaves but little doubt, that the vessel had been driven down, or foundered on Sunday night previous, when it blew a severe gale of wind.—From the nature and kind of the barrels, it is supposed she was from Nova Scotia, perhaps from Digby—a piece of her bowsprit was seen—it was painted green."

Yesterday, the 13th inst, in the Grand Harbour, a short distance from their own residence, William Ross, Esq. William Henry, James Parker, and Silas Card, were up in an open boat, which immediately sank under their feet. Silas Card with much difficulty swam to the shore, the other three were drowned. The bodies of Mr. Ross and William Henry have not yet been found.—Courier.

Came Passenger in the Steam Boat St. John, from Annapolis, on Friday last.—Came by the ship of the late Mar. hat'ney, and on Sunday proceeded to the United States.

Went Passengers in the ship William Donald, for Liverpool.—Hugh Johnston, Jun. Esq. and Lady. Went Passengers in H. M. Packet Chichester, from Halifax for Falmouth.—Hon. Judge Chipman and Lady; Mr. and Miss Wright; Major M'Lean, 81st Regt. &c.

Lord Heytesbury, (late Sir William A'Court), has met the Russian Emperor (Nicholas) at Odessa, and is charged with a particular mission from the British Government, and no doubt with the further object of ascertaining and watching the views and intentions of his Imperial Majesty.—St. Andrew's Herald.

QUEBEC, October 2.—The state of our commerce is probably as bad as it has ever been: if we are to judge from the scarcity of money it is very bad indeed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are sorry that Y should have had any ground of complaint against us, but we do not think it at all necessary to insert his last communication. Though we would have no objections to receive a few well written and well tempered papers on either side of the pending controversy, we are very willing that the discussion should be carried on in other journals.

DIED.—At Port Maria, (Jamaica), on the 26th of August last, Captain WILLIAM GRAY, of the Brig Taced, of this Port, in the 32nd year of his age; he has left a wife and three small children, with numerous circles of friends, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband, kind friend, and sincere friend. His loss will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, as a support to the friends, and an honest man.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED.—Wednesday, brig Deveron, Willis, Liverpool, 31 days.—Schooner Amery, Burt, New-York, 4 days.—Shank & Walker, four, &c.—Thursday, brig Chance, Ellis, Jamaica, 35—Crockett & Walker, rum and sugar.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.—Oct. 13—Ship Cassandra, Grosson, England, 13 days.—Brig Timothy, Bell, Barbados, 14—Brig Aurora, Bell, Jamaica, 15—Ship Harmony Tucker, Jamaica, 15—Ship Lark, Cannon, Lancaster, 16—Brig John, Hute, Great-Britain, 16—Perceval, Forrest, England, 17—Smartery, Jahn, Liverpool, 17—Brig Dove, Linand, Liverpool, 17—Brig Oswald, Williams, England, 18—Ship Monach, Hanson, London, 19—Ship Prince-Charles, New-York, 20—Brig Orlington, Walker, Gaitway, 21—Ship Isabella, Ireland, 21—Ship Isabella, Ireland, 21—Brig Chance, Ellis, Jamaica, 21.

NEW GOODS.—The Subscriber has received by the late ARRIVAL, his FULL SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS. Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold at reduced prices for Cash payments.

LONDON BUILT GIG.—FOR SALE.—A first rate London built GIG, with folding top and Morocco Lining; and Harness, complete. Enquire of ALEXANDER YEATS, Saddler, 16th Sept. 1828. Market-Square.

OCTOBER 8th, 1828.—The Subscribers have in Store at this date, FOR SALE: JAMAICA and Demerara RUM, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Lime Juice; Port, Madeira, Malaga, Sicily, Claret, Champagne and other Wines; Brandy, in pipes and hds.; Flour; Corn Meal; Beans; Pease; Tobacco; Snuff; Cigars; Mats of Bottles; Casks Glassware; Leaf Sugar; Almonds; Paints; Putty; Cordage; Canvass; Ravens Duck; Soap; Chocolate; &c. &c. &c.—With their usual extensive assortment of British DRY GOODS, amongst which are several Bales of WOOLLENS, suitable for the season.

NOTICE.—ALL Persons having any Accounts or Demands against His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, are requested to send them in for payment. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John, 10th September, 1828.

Schr. Cyrus, hence, at Philadelphia, 9th inst. Schr. Eliza Jane, hence, for Philadelphia, at Bass River (U. S.) 8th inst.

THE PROPRIETORS of the Steam Boat ST. JOHN, take this public manner of returning their most sincere thanks to ELIZABETH D. W. RATCHFORD, Esq. for his persevering and gentlemanly conduct in assisting Captain LANCASTER to get the Steam Boat afloat, and to a place for repairs, in Granville, after she unfortunately got on shore, at Goat Island, on Tuesday night the 7th inst.

A FEW Puncheons high proof and good flavoured RUM: 4 Tierces superior COFFEE; and 80 Cow HIDES; Which he will sell low for approved payment. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 21st October, 1828.

NAVAL ACADEMY. JOHN HOWE. MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends, on Wednesday the 22d inst, to open an ACADEMY, for the instruction of Youth, in the front room of the house occupied by Mr. John C. M'Pherson, Sydney-Street, and in the vicinity of the New Court House, when the following Branches will be taught—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Navigation, Spherical Trigonometry, Lunar Observations, the use of the Globes, and Algebra.—He trusts that his experience in conducting a School, that he will receive a portion of Public patronage.—The greatest care will be paid to the morals of the pupils. Oct. 21.

TO BE LET.—THE Subscriber would let part of the Dwelling-House occupied by him, from first of next month. WILLIAM DURANT. 21st October, 1828.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—If applied for within a few days: The new and fast sailing Brigantine SUPERIOR, 98 Tons Register. She is well found and ready for a voyage.—For particulars apply to Messrs. E. BARLOW & SONS, or to the Master on board. 21st October, 1828.

MUSIC.—THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Saint John, and its vicinity, that he has just arrived from Dublin, and professes to teach the UNION BAGPIPES. He has had the honour to perform for many years before his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, in the Castle of Dublin. They have never before been heard in this Country. He likewise teaches the COMMON BAGPIPES, often used in Country Dances. From his long experience he hopes to give general satisfaction.

NOTICE.—ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN ST. CLAIR BLACK, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within thirty days from the date hereof; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber. JOSEPH YOUNG, Administrator. St. John, Oct. 21, 1828.

FOR SALE.—A first rate London built GIG, with folding top and Morocco Lining; and Harness, complete. Enquire of ALEXANDER YEATS, Saddler, 16th Sept. 1828. Market-Square.

TO RENT.—Till first of May next, and possession given immediately.—A HOUSE in Germaine-street, belonging to Mrs. GAYDON, opposite St. Andrew's Church.—Inquire of THOMAS PLUMMER. October 14.

CONTRACT.—WHEREAS it is proposed to erect two Buildings for the purpose of Public Worship of ALMIGHTY GOD at Lochmond, whosever is willing to enter into Contract for the erection of one or both, will please to send in their Proposals, to the Rector, Assistant Minister, or either of the Church Wardens of the Parish of Saint John; where plans can be seen, and all necessary particulars will be made known. October 14. KERR & RATCHFORD.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR.—Now landing ex Schr. ELIZA-JANE, 100 BLS. Superior FLOUR, new, 50 Do. Fine & Middlings, 70 Ditto RYE Ditto, 100 Ditto CORN MEAL, Which will be sold low for Cash—part in Bond if required. Sept. 30. KERR & RATCHFORD.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS, by the Nerepis Road, for Fredericton, Gage Town, and Canada, will be made up at this Office at 10 o'clock, A. M. every Tuesday. CHARLES DRURY, J. Deputy Post-Master. St. John, N. B. 4th October, 1828.

WILL BE PUT TO PRESS.—As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, to defray the expense of Publication, (PRICE NOT TO EXCEED ONE DOLLAR,) FORMS OF PRAYER, Adapted for Social Worship, Sunday Schools, Family Religion, and Seasons of Affliction and Death. By GEORGE BURNS, D. D. The work will be in 12mo. long primer, good paper and consist of at least 800 pages. Copies of the Prospectus have been left at the Stores of Messrs. M'KENZIE & HINDALE, Market-square; Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, and Mr. SAMPSON WRENN, St. John-street; Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, North Market Wharf; Mr. JOHN McWILLIAMS, Book-seller, Prince William street; and Messrs. WALKER MACARA, Surgeons & Druggists, Market-Square.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) Will be Sold, without the least reserve, in front of J. & L. KINNEAR'S Auction Room: 7 PIPES best FRENCH BRANDY; 1 half pipe do. Ditto; 15 Barrels best Madeira WINE—in bottles; 25 Ditto excellent SHERRY, ditto; 6 Ditto best PORT, ditto; 30 Ditto second do. ditto; 5 Ditto FAYAL SHERRY, ditto; 10 Ditto BRONTE MADEIRA, ditto; 5 Ditto TENERIFFE, ditto; 6 Dozen CLARET WINE; 5 Hhds. SHERRY Ditto; 15 Barrels PORT and ALE—in Jars.

On THURSDAY Next, at 11 o'clock, The Subscribers will sell at their Auction Room: BOXES SOAP; ditto STARCH; Ditto BLUE; Firkins BUTTER; Cases HONEY; 2 Qr. Casks best PORT WINE; Cases EARTHENWARE; DYE WOODS; Bales FEATHERS; FEATHER BEDS; Bags PEPPER; ditto COFFEE; Kegs TOBACCO; a Bbl. SULPHUR; 3 Brass BLUNDERBUSSSES; Pieces best Irish LINENS; Pieces best Black Silk HANDKFS; Cotton SHIRTS; HOSIERY; Bales COTTON YARN; And Sundry other Articles.

Sundry Articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at the residence of Mr. WILLIAM SCULLAR: ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 21st October, 1828.

On FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, Will be sold by KERR & RATCHFORD, at their Auction Room, (Without Reserve—to close several Sales:) An extensive assortment of CLOTHS and other BRITISH MANUFACTURES. A LSO—4 Pipes BRANDY, 6 Hogsheads Ditto, 1 Ditto GENEVA, 50 Kegs TOBACCO. October 7th, 1828.

On Wednesday the 5th of November next, will be sold by NICHOLSON & VERNON, on the premises: THAT two story HOUSE, situated at York Point, between the properties of Jacob Snyder and Benjamin Miles.—Terms made known at the time of Sale, and possession given immediately. 14th October, 1828.

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.

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