

The Weekly Observer

BEING

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Vol. I.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1829.

No. 36.

THE GARLAND.

From the Cypress Wreath.—By Mrs. C. B. Wilson.

THE BRIDAL.

Within the sacred fane they stand—around
The bridal group is gathered; the young Bride
Casts her cheek dove-like eyes upon the groom
With woman's tenderness; seeking to hide
The struggling sigh that heave her gentle breast,
Where hope and fear by turns become a trembling
gust!

Look to her heart! what thoughts are passing there
That cast a pensive shadow o'er her brow? [Share,
Thoughts in which Love's bright beam can claim no
(Yet thoughts which Love himself still allow.)
Loth o'er her soul, and leave that trace of
Which throws its shade a while o'er features heavenly
fair!

Perchance the thoughts of now!—that home which
She leaves to grace another—happy years
Of peaceful, calm endurance; as the now
Her scarce-beard voice has uttered, wake those tears
That, bursting through concealment or constraint,
Down her fast-fading cheeks in sweetly current roll!

Perchance, a Father's dying look of love
Yet hovers o'er her;—a Mother's voice,
Whose gentle accents sanction and approve
The object of her young heart's early choice,
Dwells in her ear, but who shall dare reveal
All the fond, tender thoughts that through her bosom
sneak!

Youth! if her gentle heart and eyes o'erflow,
From thoughts like these, it agurs future bliss;
And coming years of peace and love shall show
The unfathom'd depth of woman's tenderness!
Years, which from their future bliss must take,
As thy love's ebb or flow, shall bright or gloomy
make!

Child to these sad signs of sorrow, for they tell
No tale of coldness or distrust to thee;
But feelings of the heart that only dwell
Where Truth and Love have made their sanctuary.
Child to these mournful smiles—these gentle tears,
Like April's dewy showers, through which the sun
appears.

And now the rite is o'er—the white-robed train,
Mid joyous peals that float upon the air,
Depart those sacred walls; where ne'er again
Shall either of that happy twain repair
To seal such holy bonds, as one shall be
The Bridegroom or the Bride—of cold Mortality!

MY IRISH HOME.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own—my native land."

England! thy verdant fields are green,
And sweet thy daughters' smile!
No land of promise, brighter seem
Than thine dear ANNON LANE!
Thy air is mild, thy dews are clear,
Yet where'er I roam
One spot to me is still more dear—
My happy IRISH HOME!

Scotia! the fam'd abbeys land
Of mountain, good and fell!
Where genius, with her chosen band,
Delight to dwell!
Your heath-clad hills my fear awake,
Yet dear your white waves foam.
That bear me from the 'land of cakes'
To my own IRISH HOME!

Ye vine glad plains of happy France,
Luxuriant, wild, and sweet,
The land of milk, of song, and dance,
Of health's best retreat:
Your brightest eyes, your sparkling wiles
Are dear to those who roam;
But blessed is the light that shines
On thee, my IRISH HOME!

My Irish Home, my Irish Home
I had with thee,
And when from foreign lands I come
Thou'rt doubly dear to me!
Contentment, comfort, blessed peace
Now give my humble dome—
Upward, may they never cease
To bless my IRISH HOME!

ENIGMA.

The following Enigma was made by Miss Sewell,
and was found in her will, with the directions to her
executors to pay £20 to the person who should dis-
cover the true solution.

The noblest object in the works of Art;
The brightest scene which Nature can impart;
The well-known signal in the time of peace;
The point essential in a Titan's lease;
The Ploughman's comfort while he holds his plough;
The Soldier's duty, and the Lover's vow;
The prize which Merit never yet has won;
The planet seen between the earth and sun;
The Miler's idol, and the badge of Jews;
The Wife's ambition, and the Parson's dues.
Now if your nobler spirit can divide
A corresponding word for every line,
By all these letters clearly will be shown,
An ancient city of no small renown.

THE MISCELLANIST.

FEVER AT GIBRALTAR.
We are indebted to a friend, (says the Quebec Official Gazette) for the very interesting description of this terrific visitation, which follows. It was written by the Reverend Mr. BARBER, Missionary at that place, and we regret to add, that this gentleman fell a victim to the disease, very shortly after writing it. The last accounts from GIBRALTAR, happily, state that a change of weather had arrested the epidemic, and that health would be soon restored to the garrison.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. BARBER, DATED GIBRALTAR, OCT. 10TH, 1828.

I cannot neglect the opportunity offered by the packet of writing to you, interested as you must be in our present situation. The newspapers will no doubt have informed you that the yellow fever, so fatal here in 1804 and 1813, has again made its appearance; and in spite of the most vigorous measures to prevent it, has prevailed to a very painful extent. It is probable that report has exaggerated the truth; I shall, therefore, confine myself to a simple statement of facts, for which, indeed, I am in some measure qualified, by the friendship of Dr. HENNESSY, the Head Physician of the garrison, and the frequency of my visits to his office for the purpose of rendering myself useful, if possible, combined with my activity, at present, in a somewhat official capacity, in the place of the Garrison Chaplain, who is ill of the disorder.

It was in the end of the month of August that alarm was first excited, by the successive illness of several of the members of a very respectable family, in the habit of attendance at our chapel. The servant of that family sickened, and eventually, after removal from the house to another situation at no great distance, she died. The disease was taken before this event, by two individuals; the one a Mrs. SILCOX, who unfortunately concealed her illness till it was too late to remedy it; the other a Mrs. SMITH, who, after a very severe illness was kindly, in the mercy of God, restored to her husband and numerous family. The police and medical

regulations of this place are always put especially on the alert in autumn; and these cases, as they were immediately known, became instantaneously the impulse of reference to the origin of the disease, to which the Medical Gentlemen gave the appellation of "autumnal bilious remittent." I suppose, because the popular term "yellow fever," is either not scientific, or of very alarming sound; but of the nature of the disease there exists, I believe, in no country capable of forming a just estimate, the shadow of a doubt.

There is also another very important point connected with this disease, which seems equally to have fixed all the Medical Gentlemen in one uniform opinion, with reference to its origin. Many have maintained that yellow fever is not a native of the place, but always imported when found at all. I suppose the history of the fever this year will leave no more doubt remaining; it is most plainly and certainly of native origin; and whoever contemplates the circumstances of the place from actual observation, will be surprised, not that infectious bilious fever should originate here, but rather that any year should pass without its appearance, and unmarked by its awful devastations. What the atmospheric influence may be in causing this calamity must remain, I suppose, as it always has been, a mystery too deep for investigation, and too uncertain to admit of consistent theory: one thing, however is certain, that the past has been the coldest summer known here for many years; most assuredly the coldest I have spent here; and to this, the very unusual prevalence of westerly winds, which are always regarded as by far the most healthy for us, has mainly contributed. Another circumstance, still more striking, is, that while there have been several cases of decided yellow fever, they have been for years confined to the individual sufferers; while in this, the coldest, and every one thought, the healthiest year of many that has passed over us safely, the cases which, when they commenced, seemed slight, almost immediately became epidemic; and now it is hidden among the secrets of God, when and where it shall stop.

But my business is not to indulge reflection, but rather to give you a sketch of facts, which, if I should be permitted to live till these calamities are overpast, I may more particularly fill up.

Alarm began to spread about the 4th of September; and on the 5th, an order was issued from the Government, that every individual living in the district infected, should immediately leave home, and encamp on the Neutral Ground, tent equipage being provided for them there. You are aware, I suppose, that the Neutral Ground is that portion of the sands forming the isthmus which joins the Rock to the main land; it is outside the fortifications, but may be overtopped by the garrison guns. The impression produced by this decided and vigorous measure was both strong and painful; some imagined it was tyrannical; while many, remembering the sufferings of former epidemic fevers, felt a gloomy terror accompany the prospect of being separated from their families, and of being exposed to the risk of being shot by the garrison guns. The impression produced by this decided and vigorous measure was both strong and painful; some imagined it was tyrannical; while many, remembering the sufferings of former epidemic fevers, felt a gloomy terror accompany the prospect of being separated from their families, and of being exposed to the risk of being shot by the garrison guns.

Upwards of ten thousand people, it is calculated, have left the garrison; and yet, it is supposed, there are not fewer than three thousand within who have not passed the fever; although nearly two thousand five hundred cases have already occurred, and more than four hundred and fifty have died. It is fearful to figure to one's mind the possible, perhaps probable, range of the disease among so many, especially as the worst part of the season has yet to be passed. However, I cannot avoid expressing my deep personal conviction, that we owe to the distinguished zeal and vigilance of the measures authorised by His Excellency the Governor, and urged by the head of the medical department, Dr. HENNESSY, that we have not the whole town and territory of Gibraltar one great mass of disease and death. When I consider the amount of the population estimated at nearly thirty thousand, including soldiers; the peculiar malignity of the disease, the activity of its infection, and the number of actual cases of sickness, I am surprised that our deaths are not even more numerous than they are; nor is there a day I live but I feel grateful to God, that, by the measures adopted, one third part, at least, of those who could be found for this unpropitious season, in human life, are placed almost in assured safety; for, on the Neutral Ground and in the Bay, the probability of security is very great.

On the 7th September our chapel was opened for the last Sabbath service; but the congregation was so diminished, that we occupied no more than the lower part. We celebrated on that day the two ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The child baptised was an infant of Sergeant Gray, of the Royal Artillery. He and his mother, and nearly two thousand others, had set their minds upon the day's exercise with peculiar feeling; and we were more than ordinarily happy in the celebration. Our circumstances were very solemn; we apprehended it was the last time the chapel would be opened, and every one seemed to feel the uncertainty of ever meeting again; though, on looking around, no one seemed likely to die. On pouring the water on the face of the infant, I felt myself urged to offer up a prayer for its preservation, and for its parents, with more than common power. These were friends with whom I was in habits of the greatest intimacy; both were persons of superior mind, and eminent for piety for the most consistent kind. He, for solidity and firmness of principle and conduct, was seldom equalled, perhaps never surpassed; she, for animation and energy, and zealous effort, has not left her superior behind. But both are gone. They were incessant in their attentions to the neighbours in the next house, who were attacked slightly by the fever; and this, with the very bad situation in which they lived, being in the face of the fever's direction, and of a drain from the side of the hill, from which the disease, it is most probable, arose, prepared them for a heavier stroke. I was with them this night three weeks; we spent some time in conversation, and closed in prayer. They were then both well; and talking about other things, of what was to be done in case of an attack of disease. The next day, or that which followed, Mrs. Gray sickened; in four or five days Mr. Gray himself was incapable of holding up any longer. I called that morning to inquire after them, and was told that he was just going to the hospital. He was still the same, unmoved but deeply feeling man that, in more happy times, I had always found him. I assisted him to the hospital wagon. He just told me, he felt his circumstances very painful, but was quite satisfied; nothing like a murmur escaped him, though, from his appearance and manners, I felt persuaded his recovery was highly improbable; and I think he felt so himself. Mrs. Gray revived for a day or two, but sank at last after leaving behind a most delightful testimony of clear and animated faith, and love, and hope. "Oh!" said she to a friend, who is at this moment down with a severe attack of the disease, "Oh! if this be dying, why, O why, did not the Lord let me go just now!"

should I recover after this, no more names or parties for me—none but Christ and his faithful followers!" A few minutes before she expired, she was probably delirious, when she thought she saw a friend, of whose death, two or three days before, she had not been informed. After pointing and mentioning his name, she said, "He is beckoning me to come to him. Well," she said addressing him, "just stay a minute, and I'll come with you." And so she died, for she almost instantly expired. This excellent pair are thus reunited together, for her husband died the same night at the hospital. They were very dear to me, and I shall feel the loss of them greatly. They were not members of our Society; he was of the Scotch Church, and she an Independent of Mr. PARSONS'S Church, at Leeds; but their decided piety commanded my veneration, while their personal attainments won my heart.

Another invaluable friend we have lost, is Quaker, some days ago, a letter was addressed to me from him, and I hope that, if I drop this, the will turn out to be the true and only worthy object of human life, as a whole. I lament and bewail my own personal unfaithfulness, and ministerial inefficiency. I feel most deeply that I have nothing to trust for eternity, but the love of God, in Christ Jesus our Lord. The atonement of the son of God, the sanctification of the spirit of Jesus; here is the only ground of hope to your affectionate servant.

I forgot to mention, that my manservant took the fever and died. I am living at the house of Mr. BARBER, whom I hope, should I die, you will remember. They are very dear and kind friends.

Our greatest number of deaths in one day, according to the official medical report, is twenty-nine; but the number has diminished since, and some slight hope to be the true and only worthy object of human life, as a whole. I lament and bewail my own personal unfaithfulness, and ministerial inefficiency. I feel most deeply that I have nothing to trust for eternity, but the love of God, in Christ Jesus our Lord. The atonement of the son of God, the sanctification of the spirit of Jesus; here is the only ground of hope to your affectionate servant.

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have been haunted in my dreams by visions of ugliness since the first time I beheld a small, squat, puffy figure,—what was it?—could it be of a man?—incased within a large pack-saddle, upon the back of a lean, high-boned, straw-fed, cream-coloured nag, with an enormously flowing-tail, whose length and breadth would appear to be each night guarded from discoloration by careful involution above the hocks. Taken, from his gridiron spurs, and long-pointed boots, up his broad blue-striped pantaloons, a la cosaque, to the thrice-folded piece of white linen on which he is seated in cool repose; thence by his cable chain, bearing seals as large as a warning-pan, and a key like an anchor; then a little higher, to the figured waistcoat of early British manufacture, and the sack-shaped coat, up to the narrow-brim sugar loaf hat on his head,—where can be found his equal? Nor does he want a nose, as big as the nose of a dial-plate; and two flanks of impenetrably deep black brushwood, extending under either ear, and almost concealing the countenance, to complete the singular contour of his features.

The lower classes are infinitely superior in dignity of appearance, and in manly beauty, to those of the higher order. For instance, turn round and look at the finely formed, athletic, patient, and hard-working water-carrier, with his barrel of many devices upon his shoulder; how nobly and gracefully does the honest mountaineer trip along under his burden! Though only half-clothed, he has more about him of the dignity of human nature, much as he is unjustly despised, than all the classes of those who deal out to him no treatment but contumely and contempt. By the hard sweat of his brow he is enabled, though with difficulty, to earn about sixpence a day, the moiety of which serves to procure him his bread, his fried sardines from a neighbouring cook's stall, and a little light wine, perhaps, on holidays,—water being his general beverage,—nay, one might always say, his element. A mat in a large upper room, shared between him and several brethren of the same avocation, serves him in winter as a place of repose for the night; but during the summer he frequently sleeps out in the open air, making his filled water-barrel his pillow, ready in an instant to start, in case of fire, at the call of the captain of his gang, and to perform the only public duty exacted from him.

eloquence of the bar.—Those who have attained at the bar a high reputation for eloquence, have scarcely ever had the same reputation in the senate. There is one powerful reason, among others, why this should be the case. It is the business of a council to dwell upon minute points of proofs or vindication, and to make the most of whatever comes within his reach. This must be so; for it not seldom happens, that an almost imperceptible difference of time, place, or action, decides the question as to guilt or innocence. Every thing must be made clear, or at least made to seem clear, even at the expense of elegance and vigour. Hence arises in the orator a habit of marshalling and enlarging upon a host of minor circumstances. But that which is a merit at the bar, is a fault in the senate. Senatorial hearers soon become tired of listening to arguments upon subordinate parts of the subject, however ingenious in themselves those arguments may be. In an oration there must be something striking to catch and rivet their attention, or they will be speedily seized with fits of coughing. They are like those amateurs of painting who despise the Dutch finishing of a hair, a wart, a nail, or the thrums of a mop; and demand of the painter the higher requisites of vigour of conception, boldness of outline, and freedom of pencil.

Female Education.—Vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady.—Besides preparing her to join in that part of public worship which consists in psalmody, it will enable her to sooth the cares of domestic life, and even the sorrows that will sometimes intrude into her own bosom, may all be relieved by a song, where sound and sentiment unite to act upon the mind. I here introduce a fact, which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing contributes very much to defend them from those diseases, to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumptions, nor have I ever known but one instance of spitting blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, for this constitutes an essential branch of their education. The music master of our Academy has furnished me with an observation still more in favor of this opinion. He informed me that he had known several instances of persons who were strongly disposed to the consumption, who were restored to health by the exercise of their lungs in singing.—Dr. Rush.

A Snow Storm.—The most attractive objects in creation lose half their power to charm us with their novelty. A person who sees for the first time the froreos of Raphael, gazes at them with such unsatiated delight, that his attitude will endanger his neck; but he passes on beneath the starry heavens as they were not worth his notice, and will hardly look up to see the magnificent clouds piled like mountains in the sky. So it is with the snow storm, which when the snow falls in the largest flakes, is one of the finest sights in nature. Look up to the

sky, and it seems crumbling and falling in particles, but they touch the earth so lightly, "that the blind mole could not hear them fall."

The following is a copy of a "rale" shoemaker's bill, which dropped from the pocket of its writer:

His Honor Mr. Trant, Esquire.
Dr. to James Barret, Shoemaker,
L. s. d.
To clicking and sowing Miss Clara, 0 6
To strapping and wetting Miss Biddy, 0 0
To binding and closing Miss Mary, 0 6
5 0

Paid, July 14th, 1828. JAMES BARRET.

MAXIMS.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "BELHAM."
Never in your dress altogether desert that taste which is general. The world considers eccentricity in great things, genius; in small things, folly.

The most graceful principle of dress is neatness; and its most vulgar is preciseness.

Dress contains the two codes of morality—private and public. Attention is the duty we owe to others—cleanliness that which we owe to ourselves.

Dress so that it may never be said of you "What a well dressed man!"—but, "what a gentleman-like man!"

Nothing is superficial to a deep observer! It is in trifles that the mind betrays itself. "In what part of that letter," said a king to the wisest of living diplomatists, "did you discover irresolution?" "In its *ns* and *gs*," was the answer.

NAPOLEON ON NEUTRAL POWERS.

DICTATED TO GOURGAUD AT SAINT HELENA.
First. Of the law of nations observed by belligerent states in War, by land; and of that which is observed by them in maritime war.

The law of nations, in barbarous ages, was the same by land as by sea. Individuals of belligerent nations were made prisoners, whether they were taken in arms, or were private individuals; and they could only avoid slavery by paying a ransom. Moveable, and even landed property, was wholly or partly confiscated.—Civilization rapidly developed its effects, and has entirely altered the law of nations in war by land, without having had the same effect in that which is carried on by sea; so that, as if there were two kinds of right and justice, affairs are regulated by two different laws. The law of nations in war by land, no longer allows of the plundering of individuals, or of any alteration in their personal condition. War operates only against governments. Thus property does not change hands, and the warehouses of merchants remain untouched, and individuals continue personally free. None are considered prisoners of war, but those who are taken with arms in their hands, and who belong to military bodies. This alteration has greatly diminished the evils of war. It has rendered the conquest of a nation more easy, and made war less calamitous and less sanguinary. A conquered province takes an oath, and, if the victor requires it, gives hostages and delivers up its arms: the public contributions are received by the conquered for his own profit, who, if he deems it necessary, decrees an extraordinary contribution, either to provide for the support of his army, and to indemnify himself for the expenses to which he has been put by the war. But this contribution has no reference to the value of goods in store; it is merely a proportionable increase, greater or less in amount, of the ordinary contributions. This contribution seldom amounts to so much as the annual taxes received by the prince of the country, and it is laid upon the whole of the state, so that it never produces the ruin of any individual.

The law of nations, which regulates maritime war, has remained in all its pristine barbarity; the property of individuals is confiscated; persons non-combatants are made prisoners. When two nations are at war, all the ships of both parties, whether at sea or in port, are subject to confiscation, and the individuals on board such ships are made prisoners of war. Thus by an evident contradiction, an English ship (supposing a war between England and France) being in the port of Nantes, for instance, shall be confiscated the moment it was declared; the men on board shall be made prisoners of war, although non-combatants and private citizens; whilst a warehouse of English merchandise, belonging to Englishmen living in the same town, shall neither be sequestered nor confiscated, and the English merchants travelling in France shall not be made prisoners of war, although non-combatants; and yet a convoy of a hundred waggons of merchandise belonging to English subjects proceeding through France, at the moment of the rupture between the two powers, shall not be seized. In war by land, not even the territorial property possessed by foreigners is subject to confiscation; it can at most be sequestered. The laws which regulate war by land are therefore more consistent with the civilization and the welfare of individuals; and it is to be wished that a time may come when the same liberal ideas may extend to maritime war, and the naval armies of two powers may fight without occasioning the confiscation of merchant ships, a making merchant seamen and civil passengers prisoners of war. Commerce would then be carried on at sea, between belligerent nations, as it now is by land, amidst the battles fought by opposing armies.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Mr. J. P. Barret

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JANUARY 6. This year the English monarchy has completed the period of one thousand years, from the time that Egbert ascended the throne of England, after the union of the seven kingdoms.

We suppose that our Government will interfere, not strictly speaking, in the affairs of Portugal, but in behalf of our own fellow-subjects imprisoned, and otherwise unjustly and cruelly treated, in that country. Thirty days were allowed to Miguel to make reparation (at least by cessation) for the arbitrary acts of which he was guilty towards British subjects.

A paragraph has been circulated stating that Lord Liverpool's property amounts to about 700,000l., and insinuating that this large sum was a great part derived from the official profits. The fact is, that Lord Liverpool left behind him 130,000l., 100,000l. of which was bequeathed to him by his father, 30,000l. is therefore the result of more than 30 years' public life, and thirty years' premiership. To the honor of the Duke of Wellington, it must be told, that he has accepted the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports merely that he might give Walmer Castle (the only advantage of the situation, as the salary has been abolished, both in reason and in fact, for our Government, we believe, will submit no longer. The next despatch should be a few ships of war.—Times

At the present price of wheat, it is a quarter duty is chargeable, which, on the average of 40,000 quarters, would be only 22,000l. The most remarkable exploits of English travellers in that of Lieut. Maw. R. N. who is now in London, having crossed the Cordilleras from Peru, embarked near Moyobamba, on one of the smaller streams which fall into the Guazaba, and so come down the Amazon, being the first Englishman who has ever descended that river.

At the Royal Asiatic Society, three New Zealanders brought by Capt. Billon to England, were present. They attracted great attention, being in their native costume.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed, by a circular order, that the affidavits to be sworn to by naval and marine officers, for half pay accruing after the 31st, shall contain a declaration in addition to the present form, that they do not hold any civil appointment, either at home or in the colonies; or that such appointment or office (provided they do hold one) was given to them prior to the 1st January, 1829, as it is the intention of government to withhold the payment of half pay to officers who may be appointed to civil situations after that period.

METHODISTS.—The present year, 1829, will form the centenary of Methodism. In 1729, this sect first commenced at Oxford, under the Rev. J. Wesley.

Baron Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, now past his sixtieth year, leaves Germany the present spring for Siberia, accompanied by Professor G. Rose, on a scientific expedition. It is presumed that they will extend their researches to the high land, which separates India from the Russian empire.

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.

There is now residing at Little Birch, Herefordshire, a venerable individual, named Thomas Stallard, who is in the 107th year of his age. This youth of a hundred last week amused himself with ploughing a field, and afterwards sowed it with wheat in a truly husband-like manner. Within the last fortnight he was seen spreading dung in a field with the vigour of a man of 40, and occasionally he mounts his horse for a ride.

When Mr. Cobbett sent us his letter, which we inserted on Saturday, he forwarded to us five ears of his corn, grown in his garden at Kensington, and plucked, as he mentioned, on Christmas-day—they are quite ripe. The brown, or rather olive paper, in which he wrapped his corn, is made, he mentions in his letter, from the stalks. It is good tough paper, and apparently better adapted for the purposes of grocers, &c. than the common brown paper now in use. It is very like that on which they print their newspapers in the East Indies, and is as easy to write upon as white paper. It is singular that in the United States they should never have tried this experiment of Mr. Rowland, the paper manufacturer, of making paper from Indian corn.—Norn. Herald.

A poor weaver in Manchester, Eng. has recently become heir to an estate of £100,000, by the decease of an uncle, Col. Lindsay, in Scotland.—"When the letter arrived, announcing this windfall to David, and enclosing 150l. to defray the expense of his journey, with his wife and three children, to his country seat, he was sitting at his breakfast. The demand of the postman, "four shillings and nine pence," completely stunned David, for his whole stock was 2s. A neighbour, however, assisted David in raising the wind. David's first question after reading the letter was, "what can I do with it?"

The Hamburg papers contain no news from the Theatre of war, and no intelligence from any other quarter of much interest. They announce, on the authority of recent letters from Bohemia, that a frightful mortality prevails amongst the cattle in that kingdom. The distemper is so virulent a character, that persons going from one stable to another communicate it. The most rigid precautions have been adopted on the neighbouring frontiers, and a report that it was introduced from Poland is contradicted, with the addition that no disease prevails amongst the cattle in that Kingdom. Letters from Christiana of the 23d ult. quoted by the same papers, announce the failure of the mission sent by the Swedish government to this country to obtain a relaxation of the existing laws respecting the importation of foreign timber. The failure is ascribed to the opposition of the ship owners, who declared that the depression to which their interests had been so long subjected would be greatly increased, were the facilities demanded in favour of the shipping of Norway to be complied with. We know that the opposition offered by the British ship-owner, was founded neither upon frivolous pretences, nor even upon false principles, as the advocates of unlimited free trade maintain, but upon an enlightened view of their own and the

general interest. Letters from Hanover, dated the 29th ult. state that from 20 to 25 vessels, laden with corn, had sailed on the 24th from the Eas for British ports, and we learn from the Hamburg papers, that more than twice that number of vessels, laden with this commodity, and bound for the same destination, had passed a few days before through the Sound.—There is no reason, therefore, to fear that bread will become dearer in this country.

The king of Benin in Africa, whose States are about fifty miles in diameter, thinks himself the most powerful monarch of the world, and his subjects are convinced that he is a supernatural being. In a late British account of Madagascar, it is said that the king of that island also imagines himself to be the greatest monarch on earth, seemed "quite intoxicated with his power at home and his renown abroad," and treated the British envoys, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gole, with much hauteur and indifference.

Extraordinary occurrence.—When the Diamond, Hamilton, was on her passage from Quebec, a full grown crocodile came on board, and alighted upon the jib-boom end. It was so remarkably tame, that it was taken off by one of the women with his hand, preserved alive, and brought to Whitehaven. The vessel, by calculation, was at that time about eleven hundred miles from any land.

JANUARY 9. We laid before the public yesterday a general view of the state of the Finances for the Quarter, and the Year just ended. We insert to-day the official details, which confirm our statement, and fully justify us in offering to our readers our warmest congratulations. Under the head of Customs the Decrease is less than was estimated—instead of 300,000l. upon the Quarter it is only 233,000l. The Increase on the Excise is upwards of 794,000l., affording the most convincing proof of the increasing internal prosperity of the country. It should be recollected, that in the corresponding Quarter last year, there was a large receipt under the head of Corn Duties, besides a transfer to the Excise of the Tea Duties. These two heads of receipt, added to the Customs, would more than make up for the apparent Deficiency in the Quarter. In every other part of the Revenue—Stamps, Post Office, Taxes, and Miscellaneous—there is an Increase; so that the Increase in the Quarter is 919,000l. from which we must deduct the apparent Decrease in the Customs, leaving a total Increase of above 686,000l. beyond the corresponding Quarter last year.

If the Quarter just ended presents so gratifying a statement, the produce of the Revenue for the Year is not less satisfactory. There is a Decrease only in two heads; the Customs, which may be considered merely as an apparent Decrease, and the Miscellaneous—these, added together, amount to 457,000l., whilst there is in every other branch an Increase, making a total of 2,118,000l. from which, if we deduct the Decrease just mentioned, there will be an actual Increase of above 1,666,000l. beyond the net produce of the Revenue for the Year ending 5th January 1828.

The total amount of the Revenue for the Year ended 5th January 1829, was 46,644,675l. and for the Year ended 5th January 1828, 48,305,322l.

We proceed to the Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund in the Quarter just ended, and the corresponding Quarter last year.—The Income of the Quarter last year, was £11,665,000; The Income of the Quarter just ended, is £12,568,000; Increase in the Quarter just ended £903,000; The charge on the two Quarters stands thus—Quarter ended 5th January, 1828, £15,386,000; Quarter ended 5th January, 1829, £9,680,000. Less this Quarter than the corresponding one, £708,000. The surplus therefore in the former period was, £1,278,000; and the Surplus in the latter, £2,888,000; Increase on the latter, £1,610,000. The Deficiency Bill, as we stated yesterday, does not exceed 5,500,000l.; in fact it falls short of that by above 130,000l.

We refer our readers to the Tables, which will prove the truth of our statement. But the Tables do not include any account of the Irish Revenue—in which our readers will be glad to hear that a very great, and indeed an extraordinary improvement, has taken place. In the Excise and other heads the Increase amounts to about 800,000l. The only Deficiency is in the Customs, which arises from the transfer of the tea duties to the Excise. The Increase in the Quarter [not the Year, as it was erroneously printed yesterday] may be estimated at 350,000l., making in the Year, a total Increase of nearly two millions.

EFFECTS OF STEAM INTERCOURSE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—But a few years ago, England was to the trading people of Ireland like some rich house which none but the more privileged classes had any business to enter; but now the gates are widely open to the public, and any one who has any thing to buy or sell, or wants to gratify his curiosity, boldly marches in. If a man in Dublin wants to purchase English goods, instead of going to bed at his own house, he goes to bed in the steam packet, and awakes in the morning at Liverpool—then he may spend some hours in Manchester, and dine in Liverpool about the same day, go to bed in the steam packet as before, and the next morning he is behind his counter in Dublin, (as an Irishman would say) as if nothing had happened to him. He has made his journey and his purchases in far less time, than under the old system would have been occupied in bigging with the Dublin merchant about the price. If a grazier bring his cattle to the Smithfield of Dublin, and finds they do not sell as well as he expected, and as he believes they would sell in England, he drives them down forthwith to the quay, has them put on board a steamer, and the men of Lancashire grow fat on Irish beef and mutton. In Holyhead they do not take the trouble of baking, because Dublin bread is very good, and the steam packet brings it to them, almost warm from the Irish oven, which has been heated by English coals. The fish which are caught in the Dublin bay draw their last gasp upon the English shore; the fisherman's boat coming in is met by the steamer going out, and the fish are purchased by the steward, or the sailors of the packet. The steamer is met in its turn, in eight or ten hours, by the boat from Liverpool, who purchase the fish,

sell a part of it in the town, and send the rest by a four hours' trip to Manchester, where it is eaten with butter made in Munster, from the table covered with the manufacture of Ulster, washed down with porter manufactured in Dublin, which is probably succeeded by a dram of whiskey, distilled in Cork or Belfast.—New Monthly Magazine.

WEYMOUTH, Dec. 24.—The violence of the late gales on this coast has been great, and the vast rolling surges of the West Bay have developed several hidden treasures on Chesil Beach; numerous pieces of silver and gold have been found, which, together with bars of bullion, have richly reimbursed the hardy islander in his search after wealth. The Hope of Amsterdam, was wrecked on this coast January 16, 1748, laden with a rich booty of £50,000, which, with a quantity of bullion, was lodged in this dread abyss, and each retreating year brings to light some of her dollars. This year, a considerable number of dollars of Philip 5th King of Castile and Leon, have been found; all of them bear evident tokens of the violence of the gale; also some guineas of Geo. III. quite fresh from the Mint, and a gold watch chain, apparently Spanish. Two individuals were enabled to scrape together several handfuls of gold coin, but before they could escape their prize one swelling billow rolled tumultuously on, and, at one vast sweep dashed the cap of wealth from their grasp. Tons of gravel cover the spot, and there it will lie till another whirlwind removes the ponderous load. The West Bay, to those fond of viewing the strife of nature, affords now a beautiful but awful spectacle of the power of Him who rides in the whirlwind and guides the storm.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9. After an unusual interval, we are at length favored with the arrival of a Liverpool packet, the ship STAN RICHARDS, Capt. Aldridge. We have received by this arrival, the London papers to the 24th and Liverpool to the 24th of January, inclusive.—Gazette.

The Liverpool Chronicle of January 24th, observes, among a people like the English, the meeting of Parliament generally excites considerable attention, but we never remember any thing approaching to the interest with which the London papers to the 5th of February is contemplated. No doubt, this feeling is awakened by the knowledge, that various and important questions are to be discussed and decided, one of which involves the tranquility of the country, and the other its commerce. We, of course, allude to the Catholic question and to that of the currency.—The former comes before the legislature with an accession of power derived from the force of public opinion as to the justice and expediency of yielding the claims; the latter, which is urged on the reluctant Commons by the pressure already occasioned by Mr. Peel's bill, evidenced by the stagnation of all descriptions of manufacturing and mercantile business, and an increasing want of confidence among the capitalists of the country.

The London Star of the 22d inst. is now certain that the Duke of Northumberland will be the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The report of Wednesday has not been extensive, but there have been several parcels of flour from America. The transactions have been on a limited scale, without any material alteration in prices. There appears to be no end to the discoveries of diamonds in the mines of Brazil. Every day brings forth a new lot of diamonds. Loss after loss is accumulated, till every one asks himself—what is left.

The blockade of the Dardanelles commenced on the 14th November, by a squadron under Admiral Boscawen, who had just arrived in the harbor to prevent the departure of 21 ships, carrying 200,000 kilos of rice, with which they were going to Constantinople. The French ports, ex. cpi. Marseilles and Bayonne, are now shut against the export of sugar, grown in America, and the import of foreign corn, except Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and Bayonne. Gibraltar Chronicle, of the 1st January, fully confirms the favorable intelligence of the disappearance of contagious fever. Business was reviving, and every thing looked a continuation of health.

Portugal.—A private letter from Lisbon (via Paris) of Dec. 27, states that the island of Terceira has been so strongly fortified and well supplied with reinforcements of the Constitutional troops, as to bid completely defiance to the expedition of the King of Spain against it. The failure of the late expedition, and the return of Don Juan VI. to Lisbon, has caused the officers and crews of the ships to be openly insulted in the streets by the populace. The French Minister has taken place in a show of the public odium, by the failure of the attack on Terceira. The public feeling is daily manifesting a change in favour of the constitutional party. Don Miguel was on the recovery. All the threats of the King, as to bid completely defiance to the expedition of the King of Spain against it. The failure of the late expedition, and the return of Don Juan VI. to Lisbon, has caused the officers and crews of the ships to be openly insulted in the streets by the populace.

The iron trade, at the quarterly meeting, this week, was extremely dull, and a consequent reduction of 5s. per ton on pig iron, and 10s. per ton on bar iron, took place. This fall, we learn, was attributable more to the scarcity of money, than any decrease in the demand. The iron trade, at the quarterly meeting, this week, was extremely dull, and a consequent reduction of 5s. per ton on pig iron, and 10s. per ton on bar iron, took place. This fall, we learn, was attributable more to the scarcity of money, than any decrease in the demand.

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Letters from Berlin state that the Emperor Nicholas has rejected all the propositions made by the Allied Powers, with the view of bringing about a peace; and that he still adheres to the declaration made at the commencement of the campaign, to be satisfied with nothing less than what he may deem complete satisfaction for the past, and security for the future. To these terms, the Porte, encouraged by the result of the late campaign, is, of course, less likely to listen than it was previous to the breaking out of hostilities. In the meantime both parties are making strenuous preparations for commencing the next campaign as soon as the weather will permit of military operations. The Russians, it is said, mean to bring forward a force of 300,000 men, comprising a greater number of Cossack irregular troops than were employed last campaign, and being better organized, especially in the commissariat department, deficiencies and negligence in which have always been a point of weakness in Russian armies. It is difficult, however, to imagine how a defect of such long standing can be remedied immediately.

We learn from Ancona, after advices from Patras, that the succour sent to Greece by the American Committee has arrived in safety. It consists of 79 barrels of salt meat; 1500 lbs. of flour; 350 lbs. of biscuits; 71 lbs. of dried fruit; 312 boxes of clothes, and 1500 cts. of woolen cloth, which have been delivered to the President for the use of the public schools. Two thousand poor families have already been relieved. Relief continues to be afforded from America to the hospital of Patras.

The Day of Algiers has evinced a disposition to make peace with France, and has sent one of its officers to Tunis to open a negotiation with the French Consul in that city, and to demand the evacuation of the city, for results offered to Austrian jurisdiction.

From the London Morning Herald, of January 23. According to the Prussian State Gazette, the Russians have completed the repairs of the fortress of Varna. It further appears that the Turks admire the work, and say that it is more thoroughly fortified than when in their possession. It is, however, not very likely to be true—but it is of little importance whether true or false. We are afraid that there is no chance of the Turks retaking Varna during the winter, and the Russians, it seems, are preparing the means of opening the spring campaign with redoubled vigour.—The general opinion is that peace is out of the question, and that the Russians will not lay down the sword till they are obliged by a superior force, or till they have obtained the object of their desires. Under these circumstances how will England, France, and Austria act? It is a question which has not yet been decided. It is a question which has not yet been decided.

By the English newspapers, it appears, that a combination has lately been discovered in Edinburgh, Scotland, which had been engaged in enticing persons into their power, and then murdering them, for the purpose of selling their bodies to surgeons for dissection. One of these wretches has been convicted and executed for this offence. Previous to his execution he acknowledged having been concerned in destroying the lives of *testes individuals* for the above-mentioned purpose. The man, it is stated, was a tall, slender, and apparently of more than ordinary strength and activity, than was disclosed on the trial of the man thus convicted.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH MURDERS.

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About twenty minutes before ten o'clock, Dec. 24th, the prisoners, William Burke and Helen McDougall, were introduced to the bar. The male prisoner is a native of Ireland. He is a man rather below the middle size, but stoutly made, and of a determined, though not particularly sinister expression of countenance. The colour of his face, as well as the features, are decidedly those of a man of the north. He has a high forehead, grey eyes, a good deal sunk in the head, a short snubbin nose, a round chin; but altogether of a small cast. His hair and whiskers, which are of a light and sandy colour, comported well with the make of the head and face. He was dressed in a shabby blue surtout, buttoned close to the throat, and, upon the whole, what is called in Scotland a *rough* rather than a *ferocious* appearance, though there is a hardness about the features, and a certain degree of severity in the expression of his eyes. His deportment on the whole was firm and collected.—The female prisoner is fully of the middle size, thin and spare made, though evidently of large bone. Her features are long, and the upper half of her face is of proportion to the lower; but still it is more repulsive, and we are inclined to think, presents the remains of feminine comeliness. The lithographic sketch in circulation is not at all like her. She was miserably dressed in a small brown-coloured silk bonnet, very much the worse for the wear, a printed cotton shawl, and cotton gown. She stoops considerably in her gait, and has the ordinary look of extreme poverty and misery, common to unfortunate females of the same degraded class. We remarked that her hands were slightly white and small for her station.—Burke entered the Court without any visible signs of trepidation. His companion appeared to be less collected; and occasionally, during the day, he sighed deeply, and was very close to the proceedings. He was particularly when Hare and his wife, the *soch crimis*, were under examination. Towards midnight, she showed symptoms of lassitude, and at intervals leaned upon her companion's shoulders. Both seemed to anticipate closely the proceedings. After trial which lasted twenty-four hours, and the jury had retired fifteen minutes, Burke was found guilty, but the Bill against McDougall, *Not proven*. Burke was sentenced to be executed on the 8th January, and his body given for dissection.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—On Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Campbell was re-elected Lord Rector of this University; after one of those scenes of hubbub and confusion which are now become common, and apparently indispensable, on such occasions. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, a scholar and a gentleman, was rejected by the youthful legislators, for it is legislation, not learning—a desire to rule, not to instruct mankind, which prompts the youth on these occasions. The Professors have protested against the election, and it is probable that the Crown Commissioners may place the power in other hands, in order to prevent a further abuse of it.—Glasgow Courier.

The installation of Thomas Campbell, Esq. as Lord Rector of the University, took place on Friday. The doors of the common hall were thrown open at three o'clock; and Mr. Campbell and the Professors entered and took their seats on the bench in a few minutes afterwards. Previous to administering the usual oath, a protest was read by one of the students against the election of Mr. Campbell as invalid and illegal. This protest was received with tremendous clamour, and the hisses that succeeded it were almost overpowering. By the exertions of Mr. Campbell and Principal M'Farlane, order was restored, and the oath was administered.

Mr. Campbell concluded a short speech by saying, he had to apologise for not having, like the rectors for some time past, given them some few thoughts connected with learning; but circumstances had prevented him from having that in his power. The more to excite emulation and encourage industry, however, in following out their studies, he had come to the resolution of giving two silver medals to gown students, for exercises afterwards to be announced; and two gold medals to un-gown students.—1st, for the best essay on the evils of intolerance towards those who differ from us on religious subjects; and 2d, for the best essay on the comparative importance of classical and scientific instruction in the general education of mankind. Mr. Campbell concluded with hoping, that all bad feeling created in the heat of election would be thrown into oblivion.—Edinburgh W. Journal.

We are happy to inform our readers, that there is now a probability of something being done for Mr. Henry Bell, the practical introducer of steam boat navigation, a subscription has been opened. The money is to be deposited in a Bank, in the names of the Honourable Alexander Garden, Lord Provost, and James Ewing and James Cleland, Esqrs., who are to dispose of it for the benefit of Mr. Bell and his wife, in the manner they shall think most conducive to their interest.—Glasgow Courier.

We stated in our paper a few weeks since, that his Grace the Duke of Gordon had made such arrangements as would enable him to pay off the money borrowed by his father, on his estates, from a number of private gentlemen in the north—which money is said to amount in all to about £400,000. We have now to add, that we have since heard it reported, and we have reason to doubt the report, that the trustees of the Earl of Fife have in contemplation to pay off about £130,000, which had been borrowed in a similar manner. The quantity of money thus put into circulation in the county of Fife, will have no precedent at any former period of its history.—Edin. Courier.

To the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland the Earl of Fife has presented coins lately found of the unfortunate Mary. To which have been added a spear, 15 feet long, nose rings, Mexican mills, old wooden wheels, and other curiosities.

LOSS OF THE SHEPHELD STEAMER. (From the London News.) We regret to announce the loss of the Sheffield, one of the Dublin Company's finest steam-boats. The Sheffield sailed from Liverpool on Monday, at half past three o'clock, with a valuable cargo, and 17 steerage and 4 cabin passengers; besides a crew of 60 men. She had made a rapid passage, in consequence of the wind being favourable; indeed it is probable that the wind and tide had driven her nearer to the Irish coast than Capt. Richards was warranted in supposing. About 5 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the vessel struck with her bows on a sunken rock; and, in a few minutes, the rudder, wheel, &c. were shattered to pieces. At this time it was quite dark and foggy. The captain was not exactly aware of what part of the coast they were on; and this circumstance, of course, added to the general consternation that prevailed on board. But, in so awful and trying a situation, every one behaved with the greatest composure and propriety—Not a complaint or a murmur issued from a person on board; even the women calmly resigned themselves to the consequences which might follow. In this situation the vessel continued to hang on by the head, with a heavy surf breaking over her, till a little past 8, when Captain Richards found they had struck on the Scott's Martin Rocks, off Ballyvaughan, about a mile and a half from land. Immediately on the accident occurring, blue lights were hoisted, so that the people on shore prepared to put off to their relief at day break. About half-past 8 the coast-guard boat, and others belonging to the shore, appeared off the rock on which the Sheffield was now firmly wedged. The coast-guard in the water-guard, in a gallant manner, flung himself into the boiling surf, swam to the rocks, and clambered over the rugged surface, till he reached the vessel. Other boats had also arrived from Ballyvaughan, and arrangements were speedily made for getting the passengers ashore. A spar was rigged to reach from the vessel to the rock; and hawsers were carried out and passed over the numerous gulleys, the sea dashing frightfully through the ravines which intersected its surface. The females were buckled on the backs of the men, and each passenger swung himself by the rope, and thus struggled through gully after gully, till all reached the boats. The captain and part of the crew remained on board till the hawsers were fastened, landing the entire passengers, who were kindly and hospitably received by the good people of Ballyvaughan.

In noticing the admirable presence of mind evinced by Capt. Richards, and every noble fellow of his crew, under one of the most trying circumstances in which a brave man could be placed, it would be unjust not to mention the conduct of the steward. Heedless of his loss, he used the most extraordinary exertions to look after every article of property that belonged to both passengers and crew; then, and not till then, did the poor fellow recollect that he was exposing himself to all the horrors of the storm bereaved! His conduct is worthy of the highest commendation. Soon after the vessel struck, the blue lights gave notice to those on shore that a vessel was on the rocks; and a messenger was instantly despatched to Belfast, with intelligence of the event to the agent for Lloyd's. The agent for the Steamboat Company, however, immediately proceeded to Ballyvaughan, and arrived there about 10 o'clock. Before leaving Belfast, he ordered that the Steamboat should proceed, the moment the last sufficient water, to the spot on which the Sheffield was wrecked, to render every assistance in picking up the goods. The vessel is an entire wreck, and we fear but little of her valuable cargo will be recovered. The passengers lost all their luggage; the deck passengers had but little but what they were able to wrap about their persons. We have been assured that there is not the slightest chance of the vessel being raised, nor any on board, for want of nautical skill; they had galleyed, and like brave men. The morning was foggy, and the vessel had most assuredly outrun her calculations.

Mr. O'Connell, we understand, adheres firmly to his resolution of claiming his seat in the House of Commons on the first day of the next session. He will join the members on their way to the bar of the Lords and be present at the delivery of the speech from the throne.

In a Cork Paper we observe as announced for speedy publication, the "Memoirs of Charles Crofts," (written by himself), illustrative of Characters and Manners in the South of Ireland for the last twenty years.—This is, we have reason to know, a genuine publication, and one from which we anticipate ordinary amusement. Mr. CROFTS is the gentleman who is said to have put upon his table, a late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and suite, honored him with their company at dinner, a turkey for each guest, and sticking his fork in that before him, commenced operations with the speech of "No country, gentlemen, but every man to his bird."—Literary Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1829. INAUGURAL ADDRESS, Delivered by General ANDREW JACKSON, on being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

Fellow Citizens: About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which your confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the responsibility which my situation enjoins.—While the magnitude of your interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can give, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to supervise their foreign and their confederated relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish these duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office without transgressing its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those which have been granted to the confederacy. The management of the public revenue—that search-

ing operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in our hands; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude.

Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear to be a measure that results from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt; the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence; and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is but too apt to engender.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, would seem to me to be the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favoured; and that perhaps, exceptions to this rule, should be confined to the peculiar exigencies of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance. Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political economy, which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power.

The gradual increase of our Navy, whose flag has displayed in distant climes, our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service; are also plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging upon their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible.

As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will, as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be detesting, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrableegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreigner. To say just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lead all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants which are consistent with the wants of our government, and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment, inscribed on the list of executive duties, in character too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or conferred power in, unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavour to select men whose diligence and talent will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation; depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded and the mind that reformed, our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power, whose Providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that He will continue to make our beloved country the object of His divine care and gracious benediction.

COLONIAL.

DEMERRARA, Dec. 31. GREAT FIRE.—We have the painful task of recording in this day, the most fatal and destructive fire that ever took place in this colony. It broke out on Monday night last, about half-past eight, in the house of Mr. Maigrot, who keeps a licensed grog-shop, and was occasioned by a candle falling against the bed-curtain, during it is said a scene of domestic irregularity. This house was situated at the upper end of water-street; on the east side near the public market, in the immediate neighbourhood, were a number of old buildings; and the alarm not being suddenly given, the fire obtained such a hold, and spread so rapidly among such dry materials, that every effort to extinguish it was unavailing. It soon communicated with the other side of the street, and in its devastating progress destroyed successively Mr. Munnish's premises, the stores of Messrs. Hous, Preston, Albany & Co., and Johnston and McCallmont. Whilst the conflagration continued in this direction with irresistible fury, it received upon the other side a momentary check, affording some hope that America-street might yet be saved—this hope was however but momentary, for the extreme heat caused by such an immense body of fire, as that occasioned by so many houses all at once in a mass of living flames, acted so powerfully on one of the opposite houses, (occupied by Peggy Anderson,) that though to windward, it caught fire, which immediately extended towards America-street—so that this street was now assailed on both sides, rendering it but too obvious that its entire destruction was inevitable, both its opposite corners being at once in flames. Several times the fire took hold of the house occupied by Mr. Paul, and as often was it extinguished; but the opposite side being now in flames, the heat became so intense, the materials so dry and predisposed to catch the least spark, and flames ascended in such immense volumes, that every effort proved unsuccessful—the devouring element obtained a complete mastery, which set every attempt to arrest its progress at defiance, and it proceeded up America-street on both sides, consuming house after house with awful and astonishing rapidity. The appearance was now fearful, and seemed to paralyse every effort. No language can describe—no force of poetic imagination can adequately picture to itself, the character of this truly terrific and lamentable scene; and were it possible to cherish any other feelings, at such a moment of devastation and ruin to many, than sorrow and alarm, those which relate to the sublime might be abundantly indulged—the very air parched and burning as if impregnated with the elements of destruction—both sides of the street, with all their back premises, of the most combustible materials, in one sheet of living fire—the flame raging as if animated by the demon of destruction, sometimes pointing high to the heavens, and at other times forming a complete arch across the street—light unlike that of sun or moon rendering every object visible as at noon day, spreading a horrid glare upon thousands of countenances of all colours, and clothing the trees with a hue which seemed not to dwell—formed a scene truly magnificent and appalling. In this way the fire continued till about six o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, and till, with the exception of three or four houses, it totally destroyed the whole of that district of the town bounded by the River on the west, High-street on the east, Youngen draining trench on the north, and Starbrook Canal on the south. The scene is now most desolate; the very site of the destroyed stores and houses can hardly be pointed out; and of what were two days ago populous streets, comfortable habitations, and extensive warehouses, nothing remains but smoking ruins, vitrified glass, and such materials as the fire could not entirely consume.—The most respectable and judicious assert, that the loss cannot be less than £200,000 sterling.

From the St. Christopher's Advertiser, Jan. 27. Major-General Stuart, of Garth, arrived at Barbadoes in the Hope Packet, on his way to his Government of St. Lucia.

The oft-mentioned brig Carrasco, Capt. Cook, left this port, this morning, for St. Eustatius, to receive on board the part of her cargo detained there.

Lieut. General Sir James Lyon, K. C. B. & K. C. H. Governor of Barbadoes, arrived at that Island on the 6th inst. in U. M. ship Herald, and was sworn in to the administration of the Government on the 10th.

The Earl of Belmore, Governor of Jamaica, also came out in the Herald. The Mail Boat from St. Thomas brought accounts of Reaume and three other men, who had taken the Carrasco to Saba, and who had been afterwards apprehended at St. Thomas, having been executed at that Island on Friday last; and that five others, for other piracies, were to suffer death in the course of this week.

The progress of the Mining Company appears to be daily becoming more important. The foundry is in successful operation, and rail ways are now casting, and will be ready for laying down in the spring, for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance to the river. A considerable addition to the number of lighters to be employed on the river will be made in the course of the winter; and a wharf or place of deposit at this town, which will contain several thousand chaldrons of coal for exportation is contracted for. It is also gratifying to learn, that orders have been received by the late packet, to build two steam boats (the machinery for which will arrive in the spring) one of thirty horse power for the purpose of coasting and carrying the coals to market.—Picture-Patriot.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1829.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the St. Christopher Gazette of the 20th ult. containing English dates to the 11th January, being two days later than any furnished by the January Mail, which reached us on Friday last.—The engrossing subject continues to be the state of Ireland. The late correspondence with the Catholic Primate, first by the Duke of WELINGTON, and then by the Marquis of ANGLESEA, seems to have created a strong excitement both among the advocates and opponents of Catholic Emancipation. It seems that Dr. CURTIS, the Primate, was Rector of the University of Salamanca, when our illustrious Premier fought his memorable battle there, and rendered important services to the British army, which circumstances are sufficient to account for the friendly terms in which His Grace addresses him, but we think it clear that the letter was never intended to meet the public eye, and therefore that the Doctor's explanation of the cause of its publicity was by no means superfluous. When we inserted the document in our number of the 17th ultimo, we pointed out the consistency of its author by a reference to his last Speech in Parliament on the great question, and the quotations we made must have satisfied every one who was at pains to compare them with the sentiments of the letter, as far as these are distinctly expressed, that His Grace was just as much a friend to the Catholic claims on the 10th of June last, when the Speech was delivered, as on the 11th of December, which is the date of the far famed epistle. We did not, however, attempt to show the consistency, or rather compatibility, of "burying the question in oblivion," and while it is so buried, considering its difficulties, &c. A burial generally follows a death, but in this case, inhumanity is proposed without that prerequisite, for the consideration of the difficulties attending the question could not fail to keep it alive. His Grace must have meant, not the question, but party feelings connected with it, and violent contentions arising out of it. It must be confessed that there is a good deal of the Dolphin style about his response, which imparts to it this peculiar quality, that each of the contending parties think it favourable to their views. Thus when the KING visited Scotland, his bows, though intended to take in a whole assemblage, were received by every honest Baillie who had the honor of a presentation, as designed specially for himself, and therefore as an indication of peculiar favour.—Various individuals are named for the Vice-Royalty of Ireland, but as there is nothing yet certain on the subject, it is needless to record conjectures. There is reason to believe that a scheme is in contemplation for assimilating the Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions to the civil-administration of Scotland, and the scheme has not yet been fully digested, and in the mean time the Marquis of ANGLESEA must have a successor.

Dr. MIGUEL is convalescent, and there is no

amelioration in the state of Portugal. From the East of Europe we have nothing new.

LATER NEWS STILL.—Since preparing the above, we have been politely favoured, through two different channels, with New-York papers to the 23d January. We supply London dates to the 23d January. We have had time to make but a few hurried extracts. The Duke of Northumberland is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—STREPHENSON, the absconding banker, and LLOYD, his clerk, notwithstanding all the English vigilance which was exerted to lay hold of them, have arrived at Savannah, in the Kingston from Milford,—the former assumed the name of SMITH, the latter that of LARKIN.—One of the papers reports an arrival off Boston, in 18 days from England, which may possibly furnish the KING's Speech at the opening of Parliament on the 8th February.

The Western Mail has arrived, but furnishes nothing whatever in the way of news.

THE PRESIDENCY.—Government despatches have been forwarded to Fredericton on Friday afternoon, something will probably transpire in the course of to-day as to the Administration of our Provincial Government, during the absence of the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—We understand that a private letter has been received in town from England, which mentions that a Mandamus constituting the Hon. WILLIAM BLACK, Administrator for the time being, had been dispatched by the January Mail, agreeably to the intimation formerly given by the Colonial Secretary.—As to the statement that Sir JOHN KEANE is appointed our Lieutenant-Governor, it is evidently premature. Should Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS have another permanent destination assigned him, it would not surprise us to hear of the appointment of Sir JOHN to this Government, but in the present state of things we must consider any such nomination as quite out of the question.

THE MANDAMUS IN FAVOR OF MR. BLACK has been duly received. His EXCELLENCY leaves Fredericton to-morrow morning for this city. Orders have been given to have the Revenue Cutter Defiance in readiness by Sunday, to convey him across the Bay. He will be in time for the first Packet from Halifax for England.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This being the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Ireland, it was ushered in by a band of music parading our streets, and other festivities worthy of the occasion. A large company of his Sons, with their respectable Guests, are to honour the day by dining together at Masonic Hall, when we have no doubt much loyalty, patriotism, and conviviality will prevail.

RISE OF TIMBER.—A letter from a gentleman of this City, now in England, dated Liverpool, January 17th, to a respectable Mercantile House here, states that a cargo of Miramichi White Pine had been sold at 21d.—and that good St. John would command the same price.—This is encouraging.

GENERAL JACKSON.—In a preceding column will be found the inaugural Address of General JACKSON, delivered on the 4th inst. We are much pleased with it. He is obviously alive to the responsibility of his new situation and to the most important objects which should engage his attention, while his language in regard to foreign relations breathes nothing but forbearance and conciliation.

FIRE AT DEMERRARA.—As we predicted, the first report of that dreadful conflagration was much exaggerated. It appears certain, however, that the damage sustained has been very great, and that one valuable life has been lost. We sympathise sincerely with our fellow subjects in both the Colony on the occasion. The pecuniary loss is estimated at £200,000 Sterling—not £500,000, as reported by the Indian Queen.

MOOSE.—A young female Moose was brought to town 'to-day by some Indians. It was purchased by Mr. HOLLEY, and is now exhibiting.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT, Esquire, has been appointed by the Common Council, one of the Port Wardens of this Port.—Courier.

Patrick Logan, a lad of about 13 years of age, has been committed to St. Andrew's goal, charged with robbing Capt. Baxter, of the Revenue Cutter Defiance, of thirty eight pounds, in American half dollars. As the offence was committed in the harbour of St. John, he will be sent there to take his trial.—St. And. Herald.

North Eastern Boundary.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs have, in a report to the Senate, decided, that an appropriation to enable the President to construct a military road from Mars Hill, in the state of Maine, through the territory now in dispute, was inexpedient.—New-York Advertiser, March 7.

Growth of Tobacco in Ireland.—The attention of the English Government is invited to the subject of the growing Tobacco in Ireland, as a retaliatory measure on our tariff. Ireland they say, grew 700 hds. last year, and great exertions are making in Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford, to extend its cultivation.—N. York Mercantile Adv.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. BURRIS, Mr. THOMAS R. ROBERTSON, (of Fredericton,) Merchant, to FANNY, daughter of the late Mr. DONALD CAMERON, of Sackville, Nova Scotia.

At New-York, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. John Grigg, Mr. WILLIAM M'LAUGHLIN, of that City, to Miss SARAH ANN GREEN, daughter of the late Capt. THOMAS GREEN, of St. John, N. B.

DIED.—On Thursday night, MARY JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. THOMAS BEAN, Sen. of Red Head.

At Kingston, (King's County,) on the 11th inst. after a lingering illness, which she endured with perfect resignation to the will of her Divine Master, Miss BELINDA, only daughter of ALEX. HOFF, Esq. of that place, in the 21st year of her age—deeply lamented by her friends and numerous acquaintance.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED, Wednesday, brig Thomas Hanford, Sawyer, Kingston, (Jam.) 23 days—Hanford & Raymond, rum, &c. Friday, brig Harriet, Mentor, (late Taylor,) Port Maria, (Jam.) 94—T. Millidge & Co. rum and sugar. Union V., Vaughan, Grenada, 23—Vaughan & Howard, ballast. Sunday, brig Cyrene, Barrett, St. Kitts, 23—Crockshank & Walker, rum, molasses, &c. Edwin, Crowell, New-York, 7—Smith & Irish, assorted cargo. Monday, brig Spray, Hume, Grenada, 19—J. Kirk, rum, molasses and cordage—Markets dull at Grenada.—Left schr Frances-Anne, Nixon, of this port, bound for Barbadoes.

CLEARED. Ship Waterloo, Chestnut, Liverpool—Islemer, oil and lard wax. Brig Volant, Masters, Kingston, (Jam.)—boards, staves and fish.

The Spray, Hume, at this port from Grenada, on the 10th inst. lat. 33, long. 57, at half-past 3 p. m. saw a vessel to windward, with a flag flying, it then blowing a fresh gale from the N. E.; at 4 wore ship, and stood towards her. She proved to be the American Schooner Henry, of Gardner, (Maine) from New-York, bound to New Orleans, in great distress, having been dismasted on the 5th, and the mate and one man washed over-board.—Although there was a very heavy sea running at the time, the stern part of the Spray was lowered down, and happily succeeded in rescuing from the wreck, the master and remainder of the crew, six in all, who have been brought to this port. The schooner was loaded with building stone and lime.

The Cyrene, also arrived at this Port, from St. Kitts, on the 8th inst. lat. 33, 54, at 2 p. m. saw a wreck—wore ship to her assistance, which proved to be the Am. schr. King's Creek, of Cherystone, took from her Benjamin Williams, master, and two men, one of them almost frozen to death, and who died a few days subsequently.—The King's Creek was the regular Mail boat between Cherystone and Norfolk, (Vir.) and had been blown off from Cape Henry, 17 days previous to having been fallen in with—the last 8 of which they were without provisions of any kind, except a little water.

Brig Thomas Hanford, from Kingston, reports the brig Susan Hutton, from St. Andrews, arrived on the 14th Feb. and brig Duke of Wellington, hence arrived on the 16th. Left brig Woodman, of and for this port, to sail in three days.

The Harriet spoke on the 9th inst. off Cape Sable, lat. 38, long. 54, at 10 p. m. saw a vessel, which she pursued, and on the 10th inst. spoke the ship Pacific at New-York from Liverpool, spoke on the 15th February, long. 54, ship Wm. Pitt, hence, for Liverpool.

Brig Dove, at Halifax, from Demerara, left brig Elizabeth, M'Lean, hence—cargo sold and ship laid up, M'Lean, of this port, to sail in six days for London or Liverpool. The brig Nancy, Strachan, returned here on Sunday last from Jamaica. On her outward passage, the day after she left Halifax, the 30th January, she saw a Barque under her main and fore-topails, standing N. N. W.—the wind was then blowing from the S. S. W. and it was with difficulty the Nancy weathered Sable Island. From the course the Barque was steering, Captain Strachan is of opinion she struck on that Island, and hopes are entertained that it may have been the Earl's Packet, which left Falmouth on the 11th November for this Port, and that the Officers and Crew may have fortunately reached the shore in safety; several weeks, however, will probably elapse, before it is ascertained if such is the case.—Halifax Royal Gazette.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS: 400 BARRELS CORN MEAL, 20 Puns. DEMERRA RUM, 20 Hds. SUGAR, 50 DITTO MOLASSES, Which will be sold very low. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. March 17th.

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. HATFIELD & SON. 17th March, 1829.

RED OAK STAVES. A SMALL Lot New-York inspection RED OAK STAVES, (in Bond,) for Sale by March 17. KERR & RATCHFORD.

BEEF. 40 BARRELS PRIME BEEF, for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. March 17. RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HARRIET, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 PUNCHIONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogsheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogsheads do. MOLASSES. March 17. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

FOR NEW-YORK. THE REGULAR PACKET BRIG EDWIN, R. CROWELL, Master; WILL sail for the above Port on SUNDAY the 22d instant. For Freight or Passage, having elegant furnished accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of SMITH & IRISH, South Market Wharf. 17th March.

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

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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Creditors of THOMAS BATES, will be held at STRICKLAND'S Coffee-House, on TUESDAY the twenty-fourth day of March instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to examine and ascertain the Debts due to each person.—The Creditors are expected to be prepared at the time above mentioned to substantiate their claims by proof, attestation or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Trustee. H. N. H. LUGRIN, Attorney for the Trustee. 3d March, 1829.

BAKERY, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above Business, in all its various branches, at his BAKERY in Princess-street; and where Gentlemen can be accommodated as usual, with PUNISHMENTS, SOLID ARGUMENTS, &c. &c. Also, first quality SWISS CIGARS, constantly on hand, and for sale by the box or smaller quantity. CHARLES DAVIES. St. John, N. B. March 17, 1829.

RUM, SUGAR, &c. JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE: FIRST quality Demerary RUM, SUGAR and MOLASSES, Now landing from on board the Two Sox, from West Isles.—ALSO, FOR SALE: A few TRASSES of MANCHESTER PRINTS, Of the newest Patterns. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, March 3.

HANFAX PACKET. THE Subscriber has commenced running a PACKET between this Port and Halifax—Will receive Freight and Passengers at a very moderate rate. Apply to J. WORSTER, St. John, March 10. South Market Wharf.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby Cautions all persons against buying or accepting any Notes of Hand, drawn in favour of WILLIAM CRAIG—as such have been duly executed. SAMUEL CRAIG. St. John, 10th March, 1829.

NOTICE. 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. JOHN KERR, ELISHA D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, N. B. 10th March, 1829.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 2d March, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until THURSDAY the 23d day of APRIL next, at noon, from such Persons as may be disposed to enter into a Contract to supply His MAJESTY'S Troops in this Province, with

100 BARRELS OF FLOUR, to be delivered into the KING'S Magazines at this place, at the following periods—viz. 200 Barrels on or before the 24th of May, 1829, 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of June, " 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of August, " 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of September, " 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of October, "

The whole to be of the quality termed Scratched Superfine, free from grit or any bad taste whatever, and to be warranted to keep good and sweet for One Year from the day of delivery. The Tenders must specify the price (per Barrel of 100 Pounds) in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made at the respective periods of delivery, in British Silver Money, with a reservation on the part of the Commissary, to pay in Bills, at the rate of a Bill for £100 for every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract.

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

The Tenders to be written on the back, "Tenders for Flour;" and persons tendering, or some person on their behalf, are requested to attend at this Office on the 23d day of April, at twelve o'clock, to receive their answers. Forms of the Contract and Bond of Warranty may be seen, and any further information obtained on application at this Office.

TO LET.

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

FOR SALE.

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

TO BE LET.

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

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA 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, Agent. St. John, May 27.

BLANK'S Of various kinds for sale at this office.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. 10 PUNS. DEMERARY RUM. 5 Do. do. best retailing Molasses. A few Barrels very superior Sugar, [SES, Just received and for sale at lowest rates in the Market—by KERR & RATCHFORD. —ALSO, ON HAND— 3 Puncheons PALE SEAL OIL. March 2, 1829.

GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS, Just received per brig Margaret, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash. —ALSO— 25 Hogheads Molasses, of excellent quality, landing from Smack Delight. 15th July.

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. JOHN SMYTH.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per ship John & Mary, from LIVERPOOL, the remainder of his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, —CONSISTING OF— A VERY General Assortment, suitable for the Season. —ALSO— 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. May 27, 1828.

JANUARY 27, 1829. JUST RECEIVED— A FEW Hogheads LONDON PORTER; Boxes SOAP and CANDLES. —IN STORE— Puns Jamaica RUM, superior flavor; Barrels and Tierces do. SUGAR; Do. fine Green COFFEE; Do. Quebec Prime and Cargo PORK; Do. do. and do. BEEF. —ALSO— 25 Chaldrons best LIVERPOOL COALS. All which will be sold at lowest rates in the Market. KERR & RATCHFORD.

RECEIVED, THIS DAY, Per Sch'r William Henry, from Philadelphia: SUPERFINE and MIDDINGS WHEAT FLOUR; RYE Do.; CORN MEAL; PITCH and TAR. For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 20.

NOW LANDING, Ex ship FORTH, from COGNAC, and for sale: 8 PIPES superior COGNAC BRANDY; 8 Hogheads ditto ditto; 2 Pipes ditto Old PORT WINE; 9 Qr. Casks ditto ditto; 12 Hogheads LOAF SUGAR; 10 Bales bleached and unbleached CANVAS; 1 Ditto Ravens' Duck; 2 do. Osnaburghs; 4 Do. Checks, Striped Shirts and Gingham; 12 Do. bleached and unbleached Cottons; Dowls, Cambrics, &c. 100 Cils CORDAGE, assorted;—and, 192 Chaldrons HOUSE COAL. Per Tulsiman, from St. Kitts: 105 Hhds. MOLASSES; 12 Hhds. SUGAR; 30 Puncheons RUM. Per La Plata, from Jamaica: 22 Puncheons Superior OLD RUM; 24 Tierces COFFEE, 50 Logs MAHOAGANY CROOKSHANK & WALKER. November 4, 1828.

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received: —amongst which are— 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. These GOODS will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or approved Notes at 4 and 6 months. SAMUEL STEPHEN. St. John, 4th November.

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.

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

BLANK LAND PETITIONS, For sale at this Office.

W. P. SCOTT, HAS FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS: 4000 BUSHELS Liverpool USHELS 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. December 30.

LOWE & GROCOCK, Have This Day received per SPRAY, from LIVERPOOL, the undermentioned Articles, which they offer for Cash, on the lowest terms, at their well known CHEAP SHOP. (North side of the Market-Square.) 25 CASES HABERDASHERY Ladies' Sables, Squirrel, Hicaster and other MUFFS and TIPPETS; Mens' and Boys' Seal Skin Caps; Gentlemen's Sable and Fox ditto; 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; 5, 4, and 5-4 Bobinets; Urings' Lace; Blond ditto; Coloured and black Gros-de-Naples; Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 16 inch and 4-4 Black Crape; Welsh Flannels; Linen 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; Black, blue, crimson, Waterloo, olive, brown, pecc, myrtle and cytron HABILIT CLOTHS; White and unbleached Cottons, all widths and qualities; Printed ditto; Lining ditto; White and red Flannels; Twilled ditto; Green Baize; 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; Ditto ditto mill'd lambs' wool, white, scarlet and coloured worsted Cravats; Gentlemen's Buckskin and Woodstock Gloves; Do. do. superior stuff Hats; do. do. Silk ditto; Scotch Plaids; blue and brown Cambrics; Irish Linens, of the best bleached and fabric; Coloured and black Norwich Crapes; Do. do. Bombazines; 4-4 and 6 inch Italian Crape; Do. Flouncings' Gauze; Bonnet and cap Ribbons, of the newest fashions; Black, white and coloured Lutestring and satin do; A large assortment of coloured Silks; Haberdashery of all descriptions; 4-1 Irish Poplins; Mill's best coloured and white Stays; Green and purple Table Covers; Linen damask do; Brown and black Hollands; Quilling and Cap Nets, figured and plain; 4-4 Scotch Carpets; Stair do.; Jeans and Nankeens; Book, Jaquet, mall and check Mattings; Drab, black and blue fine worsted Buttons; Plain and fancy gilt do.; ball do. do.; Cloak Clasps; Artificial Flowers; Ladies' Caps; Blankets; Shawls; coloured & black Bombazines; Black and drab Beaver Bonnets; Black imitation Leghorn ditto; Black and drab Feathers; Stationery; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Knives; Scissors; Razors; Cork Screws, &c. &c. &c. 80 Dozen LONDON BROWN STOUT, 10 Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE, A few Sets elegant CHINA; 50 Kegs of NAILS, from 3d. to 90d.; With many other articles too numerous to mention. —ALSO—ON HAND: 128 Elegant London made Double and Single GUNS, with Apparatus complete; 50 Pair Percussion and Flint PISTOLS. Received this day, per Ship James & Henry Coming: A few bales blue, olive, & drab 6-4 FLUSHINGS; Blue PILOT CLOTHS, and Drab Water Proof FOREST DITO. St. John, November 25, 1828.

NEW GOODS. Per CAMILLA from CLYDE, and WILLIAM from LIVERPOOL, the Subscriber has received the following ARTICLES, viz: 3 BALENS red, white & yellow FLANNELS; 1 do. green Baize; 15 do. brown and white Shirtings & Sheetings; trunks well assorted Prints and Furniture COTTONS; bales Home-spuns, Checks, Gingham, and Stripes; 2 trunks Britannia Handkerchiefs—Boxes GLASS; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR; Boxes SOAP, &c.—All of which will be sold very low for approved payment. Sept. 30. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

TEAS & FRUIT. Now landing, ex Sch'r 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. —IN STORE— Pipes & Hhds. real COGNAC BRANDY; Do. do. low Red and White WINES; Hhds. Old L. P. Tenerife WINE; PORT WINE, in Bottle—very cheap. Dec. 16. KERR & RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS. Received per brig Spray, from Liverpool: ONE Case Cambric MUSLINS & JEANS, One ditto BED TICK and FUSTIAN. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. December 2.

STAGE SLEIGH. Between Saint Andrews and Saint John. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends running a STAGE SLEIGH between this City and St. Andrews, once a week, as soon as there is a sufficiency of snow. The Sleigh will leave St. Andrews every Monday at 10 A. M., and arrive at St. John on Tuesday at 10 A. M.; leave St. John on Friday at 10 A. M., and arrive at St. Andrews on Saturday at 10 A. M.—For particulars, apply to Dec. 16. PATRICK KELEHER.

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

RUM, SUGAR, OIL, &c. 15 PUNS. Strong Demerary RUM; 4 Ditto Pale Seal OIL; Just received and for Sale at lowest Cash prices. KERR & RATCHFORD. February 17.

BARBADOS SUGAR. A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap. SAMUEL STEPHEN. August 26, 1828.

RED FLANNELS. 50 P. PIECES Red FLANNELS, assorted qualities, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 6, 1829.

CHEAP CORNER. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Business from the South Market Wharf, to Cheap Corner, in Princess-street, lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE BRAGG, where he intends to keep on hand a constant and regular supply of the first quality of GROCERIES, particularly such articles as will be needed for present consumption in Families, which will be disposed of at very low rates for prompt pay. He trusts by assiduity and attention to the business, to merit public patronage, and be found a convenience to the neighbourhood in which he resides. GEORGE A. GARRISON. 12th August, 1828.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brunels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner— Lustings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Coats, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. —ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised. Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

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. —ALSO— 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.

NEW BREWERY, Caermarthen-street—Lower Cove. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Caermarthen-street, Lower Cove, second house south of the brick building of ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esq.—at which place, or at his Store on the North Market Wharf, he will constantly keep on hand, PORTER, ALE, BURTON ALE, and TABLE BEER, of as good quality as produced at any other establishment in the City. He hopes, by an unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of the public patronage. YEAST and GRAINS, constantly on hand.—Highest prices given for BARLEY. JOHN MONAHAN. St. John, 26th August, 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.

RUM. THE Subscriber has just received per Brig CHANCE, from HALIFAX, a few Puncheons high proof and good flavored RUM; 4 Tierces superior COFFEE; and, 80 Cow HIDES; Which he will sell low for approved payment. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 21st October, 1828.

BEEF, PORK, & SUGAR. KERR & RATCHFORD, Have just received, and offer at lowest prices: SUPERIOR JAMAICA SUGAR, Barrel'd for Family use; Quebec PORK, in Bbls. and Half Bbls.; Do. BEEF. —IN STORE— A few Casks OATMEAL; Do. French PLUMS—VERY CHEAP. January 13.

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c. THE Subscribers have lately received the following Articles, which they will sell low for approved payment: 44 H. DEMERARY RUM, 10 Barrels SUGAR, 8 Barrels COFFEE, 10 do. PORK, 25 Boxes CHOCOLATE, of an improved 50 Do Mould CANDLES. manufacture. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 25th November.

RUM, SEAL OIL, &c. 15 PUNS. Strong Demerary RUM; 4 Ditto Pale Seal OIL; Just received and for Sale at lowest Cash prices. KERR & RATCHFORD. February 17.

BARBADOS SUGAR. A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap. SAMUEL STEPHEN. August 26, 1828.

RED FLANNELS. 50 P. PIECES Red FLANNELS, assorted qualities, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 6, 1829.

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

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.

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 7½ acres of MARSH 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 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, From first 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 LET, And possession given the first day of May ensuing— THAT well known stand for a Grocery Store, opposite the Market Inn, now in the occupation of Mr. James SMITH. Enquire of the Subscriber, on the premises. Feb. 10. JAMES ROBERTSON.

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

TO LET, THAT well known Property of John Ferguson, Esq. in St. John-street, corner of Horsefield'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 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.

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.

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next— TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Frith, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families. —ALSO— To be entered on immediately— A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 3.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, THAT large, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite the Trinity Church, owned by the Subscriber.—The premises are well adapted for a Boarding House, for which the pleasant situation and other conveniences render it very desirable. The premises may be viewed, and terms and further particulars made known on application to Feb. 12. GEORGE A. NAGEL.

NOTICES. 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, } Executors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DAVID OGILVIE, of this City, Mason, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to GEORGE BURNS, Sole Administrator. St. John, Nov. 4th, 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.

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, 25th November, 1828.

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, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of SNEDEN & HENKELL, expired on the 1st of May last. All Persons having any demands against the said concern, will please present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to JACOB R. SNEDEN, EDWARD HENKELL. June 3, 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.

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 Norepis, 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 Burton, 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, A. 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 3 P. M. For Fredericton and Gagetown, by the River, at 3 P. M. The above being the latest time for closing the Mails, it is necessary that all Letters should be posted before the above mentioned hours. All Way Letters to be delivered between Post-Offices, must be paid. The Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-Indies, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or triple Packet, &c.—as they cannot be forwarded.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published March 7, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superior Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 1 13 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 2 10 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. WILLIAM BLACK, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week.....S. WIGGINS, 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 THURSDAY.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEES OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Thomas Barlow, Hugh Johnston, Junior, John F. Thurgar. Office Hours, —12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. MARCH—1829. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. 18 WEDNESDAY - 6 3 5 57 4 55 10 58 19 THURSDAY - 6 2 5 58 5 25 11 30 20 FRIDAY - 6 1 5 59 rises 11 59 21 SATURDAY - 5 50 5 1 7 21 NONE 22 SUNDAY - 5 58 5 2 8 20 0 28 23 MONDAY - 5 56 5 4 9 19 0 59 24 TUESDAY - 5 55 5 5 10 19 1 33 Last Quarter 28th, 2h. 35m. morning.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CROOK-STREETS. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage; half in advance.