

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER: BEING A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR.

Vol. I.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1828.

No. 7.

THE GARLAND.

THE FIRE-WORSHIPPER, OR GUEBRE. (From the Fire Herald.)

Soft blew the Malabar breeze, Light sweeping o'er the Tivving Seas Each gentle star beheld its ray Reflected in the tranquil bay...

The Guebre's Hymn.

Lo! kneeling again at the face of my sire, I bow to the God whom their fathers adored; And in his bright altar I never expire...

THE MISCELLANIST.

THE OBLISK OF ROME.—Rome alone, of all the cities of the world, boasts the obelisks of Egypt. These sublime monuments of the grandeur of past ages...

the Castle, San Angelo, proclaimed the triumphant tidings, and the bells of all the churches rang peals of joy. The obelisk which now crowns the lofty summit of the Pincian-hill, in front of the church of the Trinita de Monti, towers far above the domes, the towers, and the palaces of "the Eternal City," enjoys by far the most beautiful situation of all the obelisks of Rome.

Secus V. A. D. 1859.

BYRON'S EARLY DAYS.—Byron would at times exceed the limits of temperance, and was then particularly kind—not violent or lachrymose. He was certainly rather fond of wine, and could bear a good deal. He has been known to put a bottle of claret to his mouth, and drink it off at a draught.

STATE OF THE EMERALD IN INDIA.—Great state, of a certain kind, is still kept up, not only by the Governor-General (who has most of the usual appendages of a sovereign), such as body-guards, gold-sticks, spearmen, peacocks, plumes, state-carriage, state-barge, and elephants; but by all the principal persons in authority.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES CONCERNING BURNS.—Famous Enthusiasm.—The spot that contains the dust of the illustrious dead, has always been reckoned sacred, and worthy of being visited by their admirers.

planted in Britain. The ruins of Alloway Kirk, merely because they furnished the muse of Burns with one of the most imaginative of his visions, have been stripped of every vestige of timber, to be manufactured into snuff boxes or toddy-laddies.

Preservation of Fresh-water Fish in Winter.—The destruction of pond fish being very considerable during severe winters, it has been too generally ascribed to the severity of the cold. The chief cause, however, of the mortality and general sickness among fish, is the want of oxygen when the air ponds are frozen over so as to prevent the renewal of the air.

The Dead Allee.—The following singular occurrence has been vouched by a respectable medical student.—A person named Mahony, residing at Blackpool, in Cork, after a short illness, died, to all human appearance, on Wednesday morning last.

Jew's Harp.—The Memoirs of Madame de Genlis first made known the astonishing power of a poor German soldier on the Jew's harp. This musician was in the service of Frederick the Great, and finding himself one night on duty under the windows of the king, played the Jew's harp with so much skill, that Frederick, who was a great amateur of music, thought he heard a distinct orchestra.

SCIENCE.

The Ancient Stadium.—A comparison of various standards of the ancient Egyptian cubit which have been discovered at different periods, commencing with the year 1799, has led to the establishment of the true length of the cubit (of 700 to a degree) known to geographers by the name of the stadium of Eratosthenes.

Cook's Patent Bookbinding.—The improvements in binding books, &c. proposed by the patentee, are designed to protect them from fire; and consist in attaching the leaves and backs of the books to plates of metal, secured by clasps in front, and by metal joints at the back.

Literary Prizes.—The Norisian prize, at Cambridge, has been adjudged to the Rev. W. M. Mayers, of Catherine-hall; the subject, "The proofs of a General Judgment to come, and the advantages of the knowledge revealed to mankind concerning it."

RECOVERY OF DROWNED PERSONS.—M. L. D'Écalle states, in a letter to the French Academy of Medicine, that he has succeeded invariably in recovering drowned animals, by the following galvanic application. A short and fine needle is inserted into the sides of the body, between the eighth and ninth ribs, so as to come in contact with the attachment of the diaphragm, and then a current of electricity, from twenty-five or thirty pairs of inch plates is passed through them.

To stop Bleeding.—Sir Astley Cooper says, "in bleeding from small vessels on wounded surfaces, very fine wool laid down and confined by bandage on the parts is one of the best styptics. The wool may be dipped in flour to aid its efficacy. There is an old prescription for the same purpose, in St. Thomas' Hospital.—Take powdered Catechu, and Armenian Bole, each 2 ounces; Alum once, and Laudanum enough to make a paste. This will stop the troublesome bleeding from Leechbites.

New Plant which supplies Water.—A shrub has been discovered in our new Indian territories, from whose stem, when divided, there issues a copious vegetable spring of limpid and wholesome water. The natives know this well, and hence we rarely meet with an entire plant. It is a powerful climber, and is quite new and non-descript.—London Medical Gazette.

Mr. Ideler of Berlin, author of a work on mathematical chronology, &c. has just published a pamphlet, in which he attempts to prove that the Saviour was born six years before the period usually assigned by history, and that consequently the year 1828 ought to be 1834.

A correspondent of Professor Silliman's Journal states, that the mines employed at the amalgamating mines in Mexico, are opened after death, and that from two to seven pounds of silver are often taken out of their stomachs. He says that he is in possession of a specimen, which is perfectly pure and white.

Canine Transformation.—When the Marquis de Desseigne, who was very anxious to preserve the game on his estates, and desired that none of his tenants would keep sporting dogs. One of them, having a great favorite, dropped his ears and docked his tail, rather than part with him. Some time afterwards, a gentleman seeing this animal following a man who was driving a cart, inquired of what he was, and he answered, "To farmer such a one," said the fellow. "Of what breed is he?" inquired the gentleman. "Why, Sir, he was a greyhound, but master cut his ears and tail off, and made a mastiff on him."—Berks Chronicle.

Difference in Constitution.—Substances that are poisonous to one tribe of animals are medicinal to a second, and even highly nutritive to a third. Thus, swine are poisoned by pepper seeds, which to man are a serviceable and grateful spice; while henbane roots, which destroy mankind, prove a wholesome diet to swine. In like manner, aloes which to our kind is a useful medicine, is a rank venom to dogs and foxes; and the horse, which is poisoned by the water hemlock, and corrosive sublimate, will take a dram of arsenic daily, and improve thereby in his coat and condition.—N. Y. Farmer.

Newspapers.—If the sheets published in England in 1827, were laid in a circle upon our globe, a child might walk on paper round the earth; and if the stamp duties were also distributed in shillings, he might pick up one at every third step.—London paper.

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Fire Engines for Shipping.—It has often struck us with surprise that, considering the great liability to fire, and the dreadful alternative of the crew, with a ship on board, that any well-found ship should be sent to sea without a fire-engine on board.

A Valuable Discovery.—It is said that the engineer at Mr. Warner's factory at Longborough, Leicestershire, has made a discovery which doubles the power of the steam-engine, and that he has been offered £1000 for the secret.

deed in other parts of the mines. M. Roeders, the inspector of the salt mines, has used this gas for two years not only as a light, but as fuel for all the purposes of cooking. He collects it in pits that are no longer worked, and conveys it in tubes to the house. It burns with a white and brilliant flame. Its density is about 0.86. It contains only traces of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, and therefore should consist of carbonated hydrogen and aëlian gas.—Brewster's Journal.

Improved Bedsteads, Sofas, &c.—This improvement, communicated to Mr. Perkins by a foreigner, is very simple and effective. The object of it is to keep the canvas bottom or sacking of a bed always in a proper state of tension. This is effected by making the two horizontal bars or rails to which the canvas is nailed, turn a little round their axis, by means of a lever. They are then held in the position, which of course stretches the canvas, by a click and ratchet wheel, which has also the effect of keeping the joints of the rails and mattress firmly together.

Singular Time-Piece.—Mr. Robert Manzius, an ingenious watchmaker in Crief, and the author of several inventions in his profession, has contrived a time-piece of such singular simplicity, that with only two wheels and one pinion, the hours and minutes are indicated with the utmost accuracy; and in consequence of the smallness of the weight attached, (2 lbs.) the machinery is subject to comparatively little friction.

THE REFLECTOR.

Man—An Extract.—"What a curious object of contemplation to a superior being, who casts an eye over this lower world and surveys the busy, restless, and unceasing operations of the people who swarm upon its surface!—Let him select any one individual amongst us, and confine his attention to him as a specimen of the whole. Let him pursue him through the intricate variety of his movements, for he is never stationary; see him with his eye fixed upon some distant object, and struggling to arrive at it; see him passing forward to some eminence, which perpetually recedes away from him; see the inexplicable being, as he runs in full pursuit of some glittering bauble, and on the moment he reaches it, throws it behind him, and it is forgotten; see him, unaided of his past experience, hurrying his footsteps to some new object with the same eagerness and rapidity as ever—compare the eulogy of hope with the bitterness of possession, and observe the whole history of his day to be made up of one fatiguing race of vanity, and restlessness, and disappointment; and like the glittering of an idiot's toy, 'Doth fancy mock his vows.'"

To complete the unaccountable history, let us look to its termination. Man is irregular in his movements; but this does not hinder the regularity of nature.—Time will not stand still to look at us. It moves at its own invariable pace. The winged moments fly in swift succession over us. The great luminaries which are suspended on high, perform their appointed round. The sun describes his circuit in the firmament; and the space of a few revolutions will bring every man among us to his destiny. He decrees gases around against the poor child's infant arm. It hogs him in the full career of hope and enterprise. He sees the dark curtain of mortality falling upon the world, and upon all its interests. The busy, restless heart, so crowded with its plans, and feelings, and anticipations, forgets to play, and all its being and being anxieties are pushed forever.—Chalmers's Sermons.

Early application to Wisdom.—It is necessary to habituate our minds, in our younger years, to some employment which may engage our thoughts and fill the capacity of our souls at a tender age. For, however we roam from folly to folly, too volatile for rest, too soft and effeminate for industry, ever ambitious to make a splendid figure; yet the time will come when we shall outgrow the habit of childish amusements; and, if we are not provided with a taste of manly satisfaction to succeed in their room, we must of course become miserable at an age more difficult to be pleased. While men, however unthinking and unemployed, enjoy an insupportable flow of vigorous spirits; a constant succession of gay ideas, which flatter and support in the brain, makes them pleased with themselves, and with every frolic as trifling as themselves. But, when the ferment of their blood abates, and the freshness of their youth, like the morning dew, passes away, their spirits flag for want of entertainments more satisfactory in themselves and more suited to mature age; and the soul from a sprightly impetuosity, from quick sensations and florid desires, subsides in a dead calm and sinks into a flat stupidity. The figure of a glowing imagination, the property of youth, may make folly look pleasing, and lend a beauty to objects which have none inherent in them; just as the sunbeams may paint a cloud, and diversify it with beautiful streams of light, however dark, unadorned and empty in itself. But nothing can shine with undiminished lustre but religion and knowledge, which are essentially bright. Take it therefore, for granted, which you will find by experience, that nothing can be long entertaining but what is in some measure beneficial; because nothing else will bear a calm and moderate review. You may be fancied for a while upon the account of good nature, the inseparable attendant upon the flush of sanguine health and a fulness of youthful spirits. But you will find, in process of time, that among the wise and good, useless good nature is the object of pity, illustration of hatred; but nature beautified and improved by an assemblage of moral and intellectual endowments, is the only object of a solid and lasting esteem.

Leaving off Wine.—Baber had made a resolution to leave off wine at forty years of age, and he found him the nearer he approaches to that period, as he grows old, that ground drinking the more copiously; at other times, he makes any brilliant prospect which raised his spirits the more; he was always accustomed to pitch his camp on an eminence, while his army occupied the valley below; he describes the appearance of his people's fires being so brilliant and beautiful, that in an undulating country he never could refrain from drinking wherever he halted. At length, one day, February 25th, 1527, as he was riding, he was, says seriously struck with the reflection, that he had always resolved, one time or another, to make an effectual repentance. "I said to myself, O my soul, how long wilt thou continue to take pleasure in sin? Repentance is not palatable—taste it!"—and he breaks his goblet and renounces wine for ever.—Westminster Review.

He that gives good advice, builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example, builds with both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example, builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.—Lord Bacon.

If I am asked who is the greatest man? I answer, the best;—and if I am required to say who is the best?—I reply he who has deserved most of his fellow creatures.—Sir Wm Jones.

At twenty years of age the Will reigns; at thirty the Wit; and at forty, the Judgment.—Gracian.

Repentance without amendment is like continual pumping without mending the leak.—Fuller.

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—June 26.
AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.—Earl Darley rose to put some questions to the Noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Aberdeen) relative to the affairs in Portugal.

The Earl of Aberdeen.—My Lords, I hope to be able to give satisfactory answers to the House and the Noble Earl. The British Ambassador, my Lords, has not left Portugal, but his functions are suspended. With respect to Don Miguel no person is more sensible than myself how highly culpable his conduct has been.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 16.
BETWEEN SPAIN AND GENERAL GARCAYNE brought forward a motion on this subject, which went to divide the House to proceed, early in the next Session of Parliament, to inquire into the causes of the diminution of ships, tonnage and men, in the commercial navy of this country.

Mr. P. Courtney moved the previous question. He contended, that the gallant General had made out no case which called for the immediate attention of Government, or of the House. The commercial marine of the country was now double its amount to the year preceding that in which Lord Howe fought the glorious battle of the 1st of June; and he had no doubt but we possessed sufficient means to man a formidable Navy.

Mr. C. P. Thompson opposed the motion, and contended that the number of men employed in the commerce of the country was nearly the same as in 1825. Mr. C. Grant denied that there was any thing in the present state of the navy, or the country, to call upon the House to depart from the course on which it had been embarked, or to retract its steps.

Mr. H. Huskisson said, he was quite satisfied that there would not be any thing like a retrograde motion in our commercial policy. He was convinced, although the mind of his Right Hon. Friends the President and Vice President of the Board of Trade, might be like sheets of blank paper upon the subject, that when they should have examined into it, they would confess the merits of the system which had been followed for the last seven or eight years, and which had received the full sanction of every member of the Cabinet in Lord Liverpool's administration.

After a few remarks from other Hon. Members, the motion was put and negatived.

PETITIONS were presented against several clauses in the new Licensing Bill, and against slavery in the West Indies.

Mr. Buxton, in presenting a petition from the Society of Friends, better known by the name of Quakers, observed, that as this respectable class of the community seldom troubled the legislature with petitions on any subject, their application was deserving of particular attention and respect. Their opinions on the question claimed the more consideration, as their theory and practice had been always in accordance.

Mr. Macintosh presented a petition from almost all the native inhabitants of respectability, and all the unplaced and unoffical Europeans, in Calcutta. The object of the petition was to complain to that House of a stamp-duty which had been imposed upon the city of Calcutta, about fourteen months ago.

After some observations from Mr. Wynn, Mr. Home, Lord A. and Mr. Brougham, the petition was ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—MILITARY ESTIMATES.
On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; Sir A. Grant in the chair.

The vote of £145,500, for defraying the charge and pay of general officers, not being colonels or regiments, for the year 1828, was agreed to without opposition.

On the resolution that there be granted £26,898 10s. 6d. for defraying the charge of his Majesty's garrisons, at home and abroad, for the year 1828.

Colonel Davies objected to the extravagant amount of such a grant. This vote ought certainly to be reduced. Mr. Home was very much inclined to concur with his gallant friend as to the hopelessness of arousing the House upon the important subject of military expenditure.

right hon. gentleman opposite, he would ask him what possible reason there could be for paying garrison-governors, lieutenant-governors, &c. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blackness, Dumbarton Castle, Carlisle, &c.?

The next votes were—£112,500 for the full complement of officers of the army, and £20,000 for half-pay officers.

Mr. Home wished to know whether the practice which had been productive of a loss of a million and a half to the country, that of allowing the sale of half-pay commissions, was put an end to?

Mr. H. Huskisson said that it was. No more such sales would be allowed; but the hon. member had greatly exaggerated the loss to the public upon them.

The following grants were then voted:—£101,000 for half-pay and reduced allowances to foreign officers; £13,145 for military allowances to reduced and retired officers of land forces; £45,435 for the expenses of the pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmahoin hospitals; £28,976 for the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital; £27,659 2s. 1d. for the support of the Royal Military Asylum, for the year 1828; £145,000 for the payment of pensions to officers; £195,500 for the compassionate list, royal bounty, and pensions to officers for wounds; £34,180 19s. 11d. for allowances by way of compensation, superannuation, and retired allowances in persons formerly belonging to the service; and £28,000 for Exchequer fees on the sums for the army service.

LONDON, June 26.
ONE of the periodical triumphs which some of the abstract enemies of Mr. Huskisson's motion for him took place last night. General G. G. G. brought forward his motion to pledge the House to inquire next Session into the causes of the distress which the ship-owners feel.

This practical joke on the ship-owners was ridiculed by the House, and Mr. Huskisson and his colleagues, it may be suspected that there is some collusion between them—that the General sets up his speeches for the Ex-Secretary to knock down. This, however, we believe is not the fact.

For the details, which are necessarily long, we refer to the report—the general result of them seems to be this: that the employment of British shipping is increasing absolutely, and increasing more rapidly than the employment of foreign shipping. Indeed, comparing 1827 and 1828 (putting aside the intermediate year of convulsion and depression), the employment of foreign shipping has absolutely decreased, while the employment of British shipping has increased considerably.

It is, no doubt, true that freights are low—that in spite of the increased employment, the remuneration for shipping is not such as to pay the owners of British-built vessels a good interest on the money they have expended. Ship-owners have suffered by a decline of freights, which seems to have taken place in nearly the same proportion as the decline of the price of iron since 1825; but the diminished employment of foreign shipping seems that it is not to the competition of foreigners that this can be attributed.

We believe that the inadequate remuneration of British-built vessels arises from the excessive building of former years, and from the fact that vessels can be built at a much lower rate in Canada and in other of our Colonies than in Great-Britain. But this very cheapness of building in the Colonies, and generally the low rate of freight, instead of being a proof of the decline of our maritime power, is a new pledge of its increase. The extent to which British shipping has engrossed the carrying trade between Brazil and some parts of the Continent—a carrying trade in which foreign ships are permitted to compete with them—cannot stand the competition—was mentioned by Mr. Huskisson. Out of 75 vessels which sailed from Bahia last year for Hamburg and Trieste—a trade in which they enjoy no advantage whatever but their superior quickness and security—50 were English-built. The English ships were twice as many as those of all other nations taken together.

It must be admitted, that in the practical result of the Duke of Wellington's administration, there is nothing which need make the country regret it. One great measure of liberality and peace—a triumph sufficient for one session—the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, has been carried, and has become more important than any other measure of the session. It has introduced into the state of the Law and the Finances; and a settlement of the Catholic question is, to say the least of it, no farther removed than it was before. All or any of these results are not to be attributed, however, to the Duke of Wellington, but to the force of the will and the understanding of the enlightened part of the community, though the Prime Minister has had the merit of not having made an absolute resistance to that force in the case of the Test and Corporation Acts. As to foreign policy, in which it is to be confessed there has been nothing to offend or exasperate—nothing at which any party could reasonably take offence, and his frequent reference to the state of the public mind, public feeling, and so forth, though many may mean so much, is, as to foreign policy, with the expressions of some of his friends, with whom it seems to be a recommendation to any measure that it is offensive to the people.

That part of the Duke of Wellington's administration which is most suspicious to his manner of getting rid of Mr. Canning's friends, is, perhaps, not personally disagreeable to the Whigs. As to Mr. Canning's friends, said Mr. Tierney in the explanations of the 19th of February, "I trouble myself no more about them than the passengers that meet me in the street; for I do not think that they have believed to us in any way calculated to conciliate our esteem." In the explanation of Mr. Canning's friends, the Whigs may see a contribution not disagreeable to themselves—but we cannot forget that the Duke of Wellington is not the man from whom it ought to have proceeded.

The result of this expulsion, too, is not to be disguised—it is the substitution, for very able and useful Ministers, of men either not known at all or known to be very inferior persons. Under those circumstances, the mere acceptance of office by a Whig or two, will not induce us to believe there is any ground for a relaxation of the public vigilance as to the measures of the Ministry. There is, too, in the present sequence of the Parliamentary parties, this obvious danger—that the financial and economical reforms which the country needs, may not be pressed assiduously enough upon the Government. When a Minister can persuade all parties that they may without impropriety take their share of the ponderous follies of Mr. Wilnot Horton, a peculiar reason to apprehend that they may not object to make these emoluments and patronage worth acceptance.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE, AND REVIEW OF THE SECOND REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, June 15.

The Finance Committee have presented a Report to the House of Commons upon the receipts and expenditure of the country for a series of years past. This Report is of a true elephant size, and required no ordinary strength upon the part of the honourable Chairman to place it upon the Speaker's table. It may be placed by the ponderous folios of Mr. Wilnot Horton for they are both earth-born giants of terrific magnitude.

The present volume is at once a detail and summary of the different branches of the national expenditure—but the examination and evidence are principally confined to one branch of the public service, namely, the Ordnance.

The Premier.—We augur much good to the country from the Duke of Wellington's right judging mind, and promptness and decision of character. The country has long wanted such a man at the head of her affairs, to put an end to the reign of the dreamers and talkers, into whose hands they had unfortunately fallen.

From his Grace's three immediate predecessors, all following each other, as it were, in a moment, little or no striking good was to be expected. Of Lord Liverpool we would wish to speak with no other feeling than respect—for perfect respect, and nothing more, was precisely the feeling which his lordship's administration excited both at home and abroad.

Then came Mr. Canning, whose short-lived career was one of much bustle and pretension, but, in the words of the poet, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Lord Goderich, the last of the three, and the Duke's immediate predecessor, may be described in homely language as "chip in porridge," which means a mighty good sort of man.

Now the Duke of Wellington, in our estimation, possesses all the good points of his predecessors, without their deficiencies, and has superadded

some valuable qualities of his own, in which they were one and all wanting. Above all, he possesses that quickness of perception and promptness of action which are most essential in all matters of business, and which are often of more real value than even the more perfect results of a slow and more mature judgment, the benefit of which is lost and gone by in the lingering details which attend its progress to maturity.

In the late affair with Mr. Huskisson, his grace gave the most striking proofs of these peculiar qualities of his mind. Ordinary hands that affair would have lasted a good month, till in rejoinders and sub-rejoinders, all the tropes and figures of language and of thought had been exhausted.

But not so the Duke, as Mr. Huskisson now finds to his cost. His is no war of words, but rather a word and blow seem to have begun and ended the matter. It is no small praise, too, to the Duke of Wellington, and another striking feature of the many independence of his mind, that he seems quite indifferent to those lesser aids by which lesser minds endeavour to ingratiate themselves into public opinion.

Among the rest, he is, we dare say not at all indifferent to the power of the Press, or to the means which office gives him of procuring from it a certain degree of support. But while certain portions of his administration have their journals ready to puff them into notice, even at the expense of their chief, the Duke himself seems indifferent to this kind of aid, willing to leave his conduct to speak for itself; and well knowing that in the unthought eulogy of the independent part of the Press, he is more likely to derive efficient support than could be obtained from the thick-and-thin, indiscriminating fulsomeness, which will laud the skies to-day (as in poor Mr. Canning's case) the man and his actions, which to-morrow will consign to ignominy and derision.

In the Duke's case, both the praise and abuse of the "best public instructors" seem to be alike thrown away. This, to be sure, is provoking enough, especially to that class of the literati, who found in Mr. Canning a minister ever ready to attend them, in preference almost to those who had real business to transact with him.

But now, alas! "Othello's occupation" is at an end. No speeches to be re-written, re-edited, and padded. No snug clerk-ships, consulships, or what not, for those who could tickle the vanity of the minister through means of the daily, weekly, or monthly Press. The Duke, it would seem, cares not a farthing for this once high-prized aid; and for that indifference, we strongly suspect, the people of England like him the better.—Morning Herald.

It is generally said that Parliament will be prorogued about the 22d July, and it is expected that his Majesty will attend in person, and submit both the estimate and expenditure to the Secretary of the Treasury? The expenditure of the public money should not be entrusted to those who are interested in overcharging the estimates and swelling the details. The Treasury should have no bank but the Treasury, and the Treasury should always be present with them, and disbursed only in the payment of works which they themselves have estimated and ordered, and are the actual hands to discharge.

A second writ to his landlord, requiring £500 to build a barn upon the estate: "I have got the carpenter's and bricklayer's estimate to within a fraction, and if there is any surplus I will place it to your account; if there is any deficiency beyond the £500, permit me to say that I will not be bound to pay it, but I will immediately say what I will do with the estimate of your carpenter and bricklayer; and why should I adopt his estimate, and make you my debtor in advance? I will send down my own estimate, and you shall be bound to pay the balance in, I will pay the tradesmen. Is there any doubt that a landlord, pursuing this course, will best control a fraudulent steward, and promote the improvement of his estate and its economical management?" We agree, and we are, for the remainder of the session, of the Committee, that the sums voted for the particular offices should be paid to the Treasury; that the responsibility should be confined to the Treasury, and not to the officers; that no money should be paid but upon a Treasury estimate, and that the Treasury should have been squandered away in the Ordnance department in the construction of forts, military arsenals, &c. which if not have been so wasted, we should conclude the object would have been made in the Report upon the Ordnance Department.

The Committee state that the necessity of a careful inquiry into the Ordnance expenditure had long been felt, and indeed, acted upon; and the greatest practical use to be made of the extensive retrovements which had been carried into effect upon the transition from war to peace, having reduced the expenditure exactly three-fourths of its previous amount.

According to the evidence of the Henry Harding, the Duke of Wellington still further followed up these retrovements, and within his time (about four years) of superintending the Ordnance, had saved nearly two million pounds—that is, as compared with the estimate of the department, and the monies impressed for its service.

Still the Committee was of opinion, that notwithstanding the able and efficient manner in which the business was conducted, some saving might yet be made. And it is remarkable, that the present annual expenditure of the Ordnance exceeds that of the year 1822.

All the details of comparative expenditure for a series of years are given in this Report; and, notwithstanding the extensive inquiry which this finance committee has made, the subject remains unfinished.

The next subject for consideration before the Committee is that of the superannuation, upon which a short Report is expected to be made before the end of the present Session. We wish the Committee could include also the Foreign Diplomatic, and the pensions to unemployed Ambassadors. If we mistake not, the growth of corruption is ranker in this quarter; and the scythe, and the pruning hook, would all find employment at the same time in this luxuriant hot-bed of expenditure.

THE PREMIER.—We augur much good to the country from the Duke of Wellington's right judging mind, and promptness and decision of character. The country has long wanted such a man at the head of her affairs, to put an end to the reign of the dreamers and talkers, into whose hands they had unfortunately fallen.

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some valuable qualities of his own, in which they were one and all wanting. Above all, he possesses that quickness of perception and promptness of action which are most essential in all matters of business, and which are often of more real value than even the more perfect results of a slow and more mature judgment, the benefit of which is lost and gone by in the lingering details which attend its progress to maturity.

In the late affair with Mr. Huskisson, his grace gave the most striking proofs of these peculiar qualities of his mind. Ordinary hands that affair would have lasted a good month, till in rejoinders and sub-rejoinders, all the tropes and figures of language and of thought had been exhausted.

But not so the Duke, as Mr. Huskisson now finds to his cost. His is no war of words, but rather a word and blow seem to have begun and ended the matter. It is no small praise, too, to the Duke of Wellington, and another striking feature of the many independence of his mind, that he seems quite indifferent to those lesser aids by which lesser minds endeavour to ingratiate themselves into public opinion.

Among the rest, he is, we dare say not at all indifferent to the power of the Press, or to the means which office gives him of procuring from it a certain degree of support. But while certain portions of his administration have their journals ready to puff them into notice, even at the expense of their chief, the Duke himself seems indifferent to this kind of aid, willing to leave his conduct to speak for itself; and well knowing that in the unthought eulogy of the independent part of the Press, he is more likely to derive efficient support than could be obtained from the thick-and-thin, indiscriminating fulsomeness, which will laud the skies to-day (as in poor Mr. Canning's case) the man and his actions, which to-morrow will consign to ignominy and derision.

In the Duke's case, both the praise and abuse of the "best public instructors" seem to be alike thrown away. This, to be sure, is provoking enough, especially to that class of the literati, who found in Mr. Canning a minister ever ready to attend them, in preference almost to those who had real business to transact with him.

But now, alas! "Othello's occupation" is at an end. No speeches to be re-written, re-edited, and padded. No snug clerk-ships, consulships, or what not, for those who could tickle the vanity of the minister through means of the daily, weekly, or monthly Press. The Duke, it would seem, cares not a farthing for this once high-prized aid; and for that indifference, we strongly suspect, the people of England like him the better.—Morning Herald.

It is generally said that Parliament will be prorogued about the 22d July, and it is expected that his Majesty will attend in person, and submit both the estimate and expenditure to the Secretary of the Treasury? The expenditure of the public money should not be entrusted to those who are interested in overcharging the estimates and swelling the details. The Treasury should have no bank but the Treasury, and the Treasury should always be present with them, and disbursed only in the payment of works which they themselves have estimated and ordered, and are the actual hands to discharge.

A second writ to his landlord, requiring £500 to build a barn upon the estate: "I have got the carpenter's and bricklayer's estimate to within a fraction, and if there is any surplus I will place it to your account; if there is any deficiency beyond the £500, permit me to say that I will not be bound to pay it, but I will immediately say what I will do with the estimate of your carpenter and bricklayer; and why should I adopt his estimate, and make you my debtor in advance? I will send down my own estimate, and you shall be bound to pay the balance in, I will pay the tradesmen. Is there any doubt that a landlord, pursuing this course, will best control a fraudulent steward, and promote the improvement of his estate and its economical management?" We agree, and we are, for the remainder of the session, of the Committee, that the sums voted for the particular offices should be paid to the Treasury; that the responsibility should be confined to the Treasury, and not to the officers; that no money should be paid but upon a Treasury estimate, and that the Treasury should have been squandered away in the Ordnance department in the construction of forts, military arsenals, &c. which if not have been so wasted, we should conclude the object would have been made in the Report upon the Ordnance Department.

The Committee state that the necessity of a careful inquiry into the Ordnance expenditure had long been felt, and indeed, acted upon; and the greatest practical use to be made of the extensive retrovements which had been carried into effect upon the transition from war to peace, having reduced the expenditure exactly three-fourths of its previous amount.

According to the evidence of the Henry Harding, the Duke of Wellington still further followed up these retrovements, and within his time (about four years) of superintending the Ordnance, had saved nearly two million pounds—that is, as compared with the estimate of the department, and the monies impressed for its service.

Still the Committee was of opinion, that notwithstanding the able and efficient manner in which the business was conducted, some saving might yet be made. And it is remarkable, that the present annual expenditure of the Ordnance exceeds that of the year 1822.

All the details of comparative expenditure for a series of years are given in this Report; and, notwithstanding the extensive inquiry which this finance committee has made, the subject remains unfinished.

The next subject for consideration before the Committee is that of the superannuation, upon which a short Report is expected to be made before the end of the present Session. We wish the Committee could include also the Foreign Diplomatic, and the pensions to unemployed Ambassadors. If we mistake not, the growth of corruption is ranker in this quarter; and the scythe, and the pruning hook, would all find employment at the same time in this luxuriant hot-bed of expenditure.

THE PREMIER.—We augur much good to the country from the Duke of Wellington's right judging mind, and promptness and decision of character. The country has long wanted such a man at the head of her affairs, to put an end to the reign of the dreamers and talkers, into whose hands they had unfortunately fallen.

From his Grace's three immediate predecessors, all following each other, as it were, in a moment, little or no striking good was to be expected. Of Lord Liverpool we would wish to speak with no other feeling than respect—for perfect respect, and nothing more, was precisely the feeling which his lordship's administration excited both at home and abroad.

Then came Mr. Canning, whose short-lived career was one of much bustle and pretension, but, in the words of the poet, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Lord Goderich, the last of the three, and the Duke's immediate predecessor, may be described in homely language as "chip in porridge," which means a mighty good sort of man.

Now the Duke of Wellington, in our estimation, possesses all the good points of his predecessors, without their deficiencies, and has superadded

It is affirmed that the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Aberdeen have, within the last ten days, made considerable progress in the negotiations with Count Orlaia for the settlement of the British claims due by Spain; in consequence of which, it is confidently hoped that this arduous and important matter will be speedily closed, and the sufferers relieved from the long and painful state of anxiety in which they have been kept.

We regret to state, that at this moment, when the Catholics are told, that if they are not quiet they cannot hope for any relief from their disabilities, an attempt is making to revive the Orange Lodges in England, under an illustrious Personage, for the purpose, as it is avowed, of organizing a strong opposition to the Catholic Claims. We hear from an authority which we fear is too well founded, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has consented to become the Grand Master of the English Orange Lodges, and that his installation is to take place on King William's day.

The Hon. Mrs. Anne Damer died on Wednesday, at an advanced age, the wife of one of the few ladies of high family and rank who have devoted themselves to the cultivation of the fine arts in a superior degree; and her productions are well known to the public.—They are generally graceful and elegant.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, June 13.

SCOTLAND AS IT WAS AND IS.—There are few employments more gratifying than to mark the progress of improvement in all parts of the Kingdom. The happier circumstances under which we live ourselves—and duty to estimate the blessings of peace, the advantages of civilization, and the almost marvellous change which the application of scientific knowledge to every department of the real business of life has effected in every corner of the Kingdom.

In former times, many parts of our native land were frequently desolated, and the fruits of industry destroyed and carried away by marauders. The bandman had then to sow and reap with a sword at his side. Happily these days are gone by, and the interests of the rival Kingdoms are completely amalgamated, and fierce contentions of predatory factions terminated with the removal of the local distinctions that encouraged them. Our wildest and remotest glens may now be traversed with perfect safety, for the rude moss-troopers, and roving cataphracts, who formerly sheltered themselves in their recesses from the vengeance of violated laws, are now driven to fastness from whence they might sail forth on lawless exploits, are now unknown. The warden of the border is no longer necessary to repel the invader, or repress the turbulence of those whose business was rapine, and whose hands were too often stained with blood.

Preparations were by which property and life were then held, is exchanged for perfect security; and one of the greatest blessings originating from that security is the rapid advancement of civilization, and the enjoyment of well regulated society.

Within the last century what a surprising revolution has been effected! Large tracts of land, formerly shelterless and unproductive wastes, are now properly enclosed, cultivated, and protected by thriving plantations. The want of roads and bridges, which had formed an almost insuperable barrier to internal intercourse, has been happily supplied; and in no respect have the internal energies of the country been more judiciously or more efficiently directed. The inequalities of the surface, in many districts, have been left down, and the swampy moorlands intersected by secure pathways. Torrents which of old engendered terror in the breast of the traveller, and sometimes occasioned his destruction, are now crossed by bridges, at convenient distances. Formerly almost the only mode of conveying goods of all kinds from place to place was by pack horses—now, roads kept in the finest order, and proper and convenient vehicles, allow traffic to be carried on with ease and expedition which abundantly compensates for the inferiority of the mode of conveying such important improvements. Formerly the poor traveller, destitute of regular roads, had to traverse mountain, valley, and moor, unaided and unguided—now any person who can muster a few shillings may sit in a coach as comfortably, and perhaps more expeditiously than the gentleman whose privilege it is to occupy his own chariot, and be driven by part of his own staff.

In the maritime trade, the recent application of steam has proved of the highest value. A few years ago a person could with certainty predict, on leaving harbour, that at a particular hour he should reach his destination; now, with steam hoists dashing on at the unequal rate of ten or twelve knots, we can calculate the time of our arrival with accuracy, and the probability that they are inevitable, not only from their size, swiftness, regularity, and security, but from their comparative cleanliness. Before their introduction, he who crossed any of our ferries in the cock boat hours ago, had to pass to make his way, and to be left in a term. Now, all is removed, and the voyager feels himself almost as secure and comfortable in a steamer as if he were seated in his own parlour.

Formerly, agriculture was exclusively retarded by the almost exclusive use of manual labour. The plow was the only instrument for separating the grain from the straw, and the only winnowing flour was the breezy top of some neighbouring eminence. This introduction of the farmers greatly facilitated the latter process while the subsequent erection of threshing mills, by employing both operations, on an amazing degree shortened the labour. The unwieldy team of four oxen, with the no less unwieldy instrument they had to drag, have given place to the fleet powerful horse, and the light efficient plough. Turfing, which once proved of such immense service during the winter months, were then little known or valued. The different breeds of cattle, now so highly and justly prized, and from whose judicious admixture so important advantages have been derived, were then almost entirely neglected. In the tilling of the soil, the difference is so great, that were our predecessors to rise from their graves and witness the sowing process that have been made into their generalised usages, they would scarcely be able to recognize the world they care inhabited.

If we consider the past and present state of our manufacturing establishments, we shall find that in these also great and beneficial changes have been effected. The recent introduction of power looms, and the application of steam, have enabled one man to execute, in a superior manner, what previously required the labour of a number. "Knowledge is power," said Bacon; and truly the justice and sagacity of the remarkable never better exemplified than in this instance. For not only the quantity, but the variety and the texture of goods thus manufactured, prove to what an extent the ingenuity of man can render the elements of nature subservient to his purposes.

Architecture, too, is entirely revolutionized. The massive battlemented castles of the olden times have given place to the light, elegant and commodious villas, situated and encircled by smiling groves and gardens. In feudal times the houses of the great, placed on some commanding eminence, or engulfed as it were in some almost inaccessible moor, were at once places of imprisonment and defence; now society is one mighty brotherhood, and the few remains of these ancient watch-towers only serve as beacons to remind us of the troublesome and hazardous times in which our fathers lived, and to teach us thankfulness that our own are characterized by so many blessings to which unknown.—Observer.

PROFESSOR DUGALD STEWART.—The funeral of this distinguished and lamented individual took place on Tuesday at three o'clock. It was privately conducted until it reached the Tron Church, on its way to the Canonagh church-yard. There the procession was joined and headed by the professors of the University in their gowns, two and two, preceded by the mace-bearer, the junior members being in front,

THE OBSERVER.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1828.

and the principal in the rear. It was also joined by the magistrates and members of the council, who walked behind the professors. They were preceded by their officers and insignia, the Lord provost being in the rear. After them came two mates, and the horse drawn by six horses, with three batmen on each side of it. Then followed the mourning coaches and private carriages, with the relatives and friends of the deceased, in the same order as they did between Ainslie Place and the Tron Church. Among those present we observed the Marquis of Douglas, Lord Robert Kerr, the Lord Chief Commissioner, Lord Glencairn, Lord Alloway, Sir John Hope, Sir David Wedderburn, Sir James Moncrieff, Barts, Reverend Mr. Allison, Francis Jeffrey, Esq. Thomas Thompson, Esq. J. A. Murray, Esq.

The cotton trade in Manchester, as well as in Glasgow, is at present in rather a depressed state; but this is a great measure to be accounted for by the fact, that usually at this season of the year, there is little done either in the home or foreign trade. Stocks are consequently increasing, but the manufacturers have not yet begun to lessen the number of their workmen, which would be an indication that the depression was likely to be of some duration. The autumn demand will no doubt restore to trade its former briskness.—Glasgow Chronicle.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, August 20. PICTON ACADEMY.—We understand that in consequence of a memorial from some of the Trustees, praying for the application of the vote of £500, passed by the House last Session, but not sent to the Council in regular course, that His Excellency the Governor asked the opinion of the Council as to the propriety of granting a warrant for the amount. The Council, in consequence, expressed their wish that it should be withheld.—Nova Scotia.

Pr. Ed. Island, August 12.—For some weeks past the Thermometer has seldom been under 80 in the shade during the day. This morning we had some rain, which has produced an agreeable coolness in the atmosphere. The Hay harvest is now pretty generally secured, and the crop averages fairly. The wheat has been partially injured by rust in some places, but we have still the prospect of a fair crop.—Barley and oats look remarkably well, and the crop of Potatoes, from present appearances, will be a most abundant one.

Pictou, (N. S.) August 13.—We cannot help expressing the pleasure it gives us to learn, that in all directions round us, the crops at present afford the best prospects to the farmer that have ever been experienced in this country. Many fields of wheat and oats are now looking white, and nearly ready for the sickle; and in the course of the two next weeks, a large portion of it will, in all probability be safely housed. Some complaints however have reached us of injury done to the wheat by the rust; but as far as we can learn this is partial.

Antigonish, (N. S.) August 13.—A more favourable season for the Farmer has not occurred for many years as the present. In the Spring, fears were entertained that there would be a bad Hay Crop, owing to the entire of the Clover and much of the Timothy being destroyed by the frost in the Winter; but the occasional favourable rains have had a great tendency to remedy the depreciation that would otherwise have been experienced. The crops of wheat, oats and potatoes look remarkably promising. The harvest of the farmer will commence to-day or to-morrow in this place.

Sydney, (C. Breton), Aug. 1.—Eleven hundred and fifty-seven passengers have arrived this Season from Stornaway, to settle at Bras d'Or Lake; and three vessels were to sail about the first of July, with upwards of 1000 more, all intended for the same place.—Those who have arrived appear to be a much better description of Emigrants than any we have had, and have been brought up as farmers. Several have money, intending to purchase cultivated farms.

Montreal, August 4.—The Natural History Society of this City held its monthly meeting on Monday evening. Since the previous meeting, many valuable contributions had been made to the Museum—and there is now such a collection of curiosities peculiar to Canada as well as articles from almost every quarter of the globe, as to render it worthy the attention of strangers and the support of every well wisher to Science.—New Gas.

KINGSTON, JAM. JULY 22. We have given extracts of several letters to-day, from which we regret to find that the pirates have by no means discontinued their depredations,—we must regret that, with such a powerful British naval force in these seas, that such a system could exist for an hour. The naval force, properly disposed of off Cape Antonio, (the piratical head quarters) would effectually put a stop to them. We have already pointed out where they ought to have been stationed; but while such a force is allowed to remain idle at Nassau, we must naturally expect the pirates will not be inactive. We really wish the health of Admiral Fleming could enable him to reside at the Head Quarters in Jamaica, as we believe the interests of the Merchants connected with this island nearly equals those of the hard-wood cutters of the whole of the Bahamas.

We are happy to learn that the inhabitants of Montego Bay intend to give a Public Dinner to commemorate the accidental resignation of Mr. Huskisson. We hope the City of Kingston will be equally patriotic in showing the Right Hon. Ex-Secretary the estimation in which they held his services.

The arrival of the English Mail for July, has not furnished us with any very satisfactory information regarding the affairs of the East. The Russians, after having been retarded in their movements by the swelling of the Danube, have now crossed it in three divisions, and the Emperor himself amongst them. The invading armies seem to have met with the Turks at Galatz, (in Moldavia,) where the latter, after some slight resistance, set fire to the town and retired; and at Braila there has been a smart encounter in which the Russians proved victorious. Should there be no speedy surrender on the part of the Porte, our next accounts from the seat of war, will, in all probability, be of a very interesting character.

PORTUGAL is still the scene of much anarchy and great confusion. Don MIGUEL has put the Bar of the City of Oporto under an effective blockade, and the inhabitants are the sport alike of his wantonness and malignity. We have been grieved, but not surprised, to hear of the success of his cause—the progress of his despotism. We have always had little faith to place in the Portuguese national character. A momentary impulse, or the representations of interested agents, may give birth to some clamour and commotions; but there is not to be found, either among the people or the troops of that degraded nation, a single sentiment from the growth or diffusion of which a vigorous and consistent resistance to tyranny can be reasonably inferred. They may dislike the person of the tyrant, but tyranny is a thing too congenial to their habits and predilections to be a permanent object of opposition. They seem even to hug its chains. And all their talk about “the constitution,” and “insurrections,” and “struggles,” is only so much of that cant and gibberish by which they themselves have been deluded and the hopes of the civilized world have been cheated for so many years.

It is as certain that Don MIGUEL's Government is not a government de jure, as that it is a government de facto. In this latter sense it is recognised by Great-Britain, and the blockade ordered by her is to be respected. This, it seems, is agreeable to consuetudinary law and to established precedents, as has been shown by the Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer to some queries addressed to him by Earl DARLEY. Though the despo received very graciously the title of His Majesty, when applied to him, yet he only takes to himself the appellation of Prince Regent, and under that designation he is officially recognised in the communication made to Lloyd's on the subject of the blockade, which, we understand, created a great sensation in London. We deprecate any thing like an acknowledgment of him and his administration in any shape whatever; but in the present state of our information, we must not venture to condemn the policy of our Government, especially as it is so plausibly defended by the Noble Earl, whose statements we give in a preceding paragraph.

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.—We observe, with regret, interposed thrown out against Sir GEORGE MURRAY, from various quarters, occasioned, no doubt, by the new light in which he is exhibited in consequence of his recent appointment as Secretary for the Colonies. His adaptation for the discharge of his new official duties is questioned, chiefly, we believe, on account of his being a military character. But if the opinion of those whom he has served in Parliament for a number of years, is of any value in the estimation of those who are thus blinded by prejudice, we have the gratification to state, that that opinion has been recently most unequivocally expressed in his favour, and that he has been unanimously re-elected Member of Parliament for the County of Perth. But his acts will speak for themselves.

It is now certain that His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, and the Honorable Judge CHRYMAN, are appointed to go to Russia, on the subject of the BOUNDARY LINE, but as to the time when they will require to set off, we are not positively informed. In the absence of our worthy Governor, the Administration of the Government will fall into the hands of the Senior Member of Council, the Hon. General COLFAX.

THE WEATHER.—We may now congratulate ourselves and our friends on the decidedly favourable change which has lately taken place in the state of our weather. Fogs, and rains, and thunder and lightning, have given place to bright and serene skies, clear sunshine, and genial warmth. And we are in great hopes that though the HAY and WHEAT crops may have sustained considerable damage in different quarters, yet that the other harvests will be propitious, and that in a very short time the whole of the precious fruits of the earth will come forward to maturity and be housed in safety.

CANINE MADNESS.—Several weeks ago, we mentioned cases of this distemper which had made their appearance in King's County. We have since learnt, that the number has alarmingly increased, that several Cattle in the Parish of Hampton having shown symptoms of being in a rabid state, were put to death, and that the child of Mr. POLLOCK, as well as several other persons, had been bitten by Dogs under the influence of the dreadful malady. The Common Council of this City, with a praiseworthy vigilance, have taken cognizance of the growing evil, and, as a precautionary measure, have ordered all Dogs to be confined for two months to come. We observe some still going at large, but the urchins about town seem to consider them fair game, and will not allow them literally the life of a dog. It is to be hoped that the Marshalls and Constables will use with rigour the power which the Law has invested them against all loose dogs.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall, on Friday 22d August, 1828.—READ AND ENACTED THE FOLLOWING LAW: A LAW to prevent DOGS going at large in the City of Saint John, for a certain period of time. WHEREAS numerous instances of Dogs having gone Mad in the Country have recently occurred, and such danger will unavoidably arise to the Inhabitants of the City, if any case of the kind shall occur therein, in con-

sequence of the number of Dogs now going at large, to prevent such danger, His Excellency the Governor, by Order in Council, doth hereby enact, That no Dog shall be permitted to go at large in any part of the said City from and after the Publication of this Law, during the space of Two Months, viz. from the 1st day of September, 1828, to the 31st day of October, 1828. And he doth further Ordain, That it shall be the duty of the High Constable, Marshalls, and Constables of the City, forthwith to Kill, take up, and bury, any Dog which shall during the said period of Two Months be found running or going at large in any part of the Streets, Lanes, or Squares, within the said City, and also that it shall and may be lawful for any other person to take up, kill and bury any such Dog. Provided Always, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any Person or Persons, from letting a Dog through any part of the said City, if secured by a chain or other sufficient fastening about the neck thereof, to prevent the escape of such Dog from the care or charge of such Person or Persons leading the same.

The following judicious Regulations, having also in view the preservation of the health of the people, we consider it highly necessary to publish, for the governance of all concerned.

At a Common Council held at the City Hall of the City of St. John, on Friday the 22d day of August, 1828: Resolved—That the Pilot be directed to bring to the Quarantine Ground, all Vessels which shall arrive from the Ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Charleston, Bermuda, the West-Indies, or any Port or Place to the Southward of Bermuda, and all Vessels arriving with Passengers from any part of Great Britain or Ireland. And that such Vessels shall continue at the said Quarantine Ground until they are examined by the proper Health Officers, and by them be permitted to depart therefrom.

MILITIA ARMS.—We understand that 140 cases, containing Arms, &c. for the Provincial Militia, together with eight kegs of Flints, have arrived in the Charles, from Liverpool.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—On Thursday the 14th instant, the poll for the election of a Member to serve in General Assembly for Queen's County, in the place of the Hon. HARRY PETERS, appointed a Member of His Majesty's Council, opened at Gagetown.—Candidates, THOMAS GILBERT, Esq. and WILLIAM FOSHAY, Esq. On the third day, the votes were, for Mr. GILBERT, 61—for Mr. FOSHAY, 14. The poll is appointed to close at Gagetown on Wednesday the 27th inst.

The Halifax Recorder of the 16th inst. says, “It is expected Sir JAMES KEMPT will depart for Quebec in about ten days.”

The celebrated Chess Master, between the London and Edinburgh Clubs, which has now been pending for four years, is at length drawing to a close, and the result is to be in favour of the Edinburgh Club, who will, of course, carry off in triumph the Silver Cup, which is the prize in dispute.

St. Andrews, August 25.—The Circuit Court here, closed its labours on Wednesday last. The aggregate expense to the country, reckoning that only of Jurors and Witnesses, and exclusive of Fees to Law-yers, &c. must have amounted to a very considerable sum. The increase in the value of Land in this County, is the cause of many actions for trespasses, and they occupy a great portion of the time of the Court, and as no inferior Tribunal is allowed to take cognizance of the title of land in question, it is the means of bringing many cases of a very trifling nature, into that expensive Court. One action occupied the Court and Jury eight hours, when forty five shillings damages were given! It is said that the land itself was not worth the expense of the suit.—Herald.

Fire!—On the night of the 24th inst., at St. George's, the Barn attached to the brick building, belonging to Jonathan Wallace, as a Stable for Horses, was consumed by Fire, also three valuable horses, one cow, and two pigs, and six tons of hay, and other things to the amount of about £500. One of the horses was the property of Colonel MacKay, another belonged to Mr. Joseph Gunnison, and the remainder of the animals to Mr. Wallace.—H.

Eastport, August 23.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, visited this place on Wednesday last, accompanied by his suite, and immediately after his landing repaired to Fort Sullivan, under the command of Captain Childs, where he was received by a salute of 13 guns.—Sentinel.

Substance of the Imperial Act to regulate the carriage of Emigrants to America, passed 23d May, 1828.

1st. No ship to carry more than 3 persons for every four tons of its burthen, to have 24 feet between plating and deck; two children under 14, or three under 7, or one child under 12 months and the mother, to be computed as one passenger.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Rector of the Parish, Mr. George Cole, to Miss Mary Irvine.

DIED.

This morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, after a short illness, in the ninth year of his age, WILLIAM KERR, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Kerr, (King's Pilot) of this City.

At St. Andrews, on the 21st inst. in the 42d year of his age, Mr. James Tait, a native of Glasgow in Scotland.

Saturday, brig Charles, Dudne, Liverpool.—J. Ward & Sons, goods.—Also, arms for the Provincial Militia. Schooner Prudence, Amigan, 17—Kerr & Ratchford, rum, sugar and molasses. Sunday, brig Falloona, Mould, Bermuda, 12—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Monday, ship Allan Gilmour, Carr, London, 58—R. Rankin & Co. goods. Tuesday, ship York's Island, and brig Waterloo, Green, Belfast, 67—J. & H. Kinnear, goods and passengers. Schooner Boston, Clark, Eastport, 1—E. Twombly, passengers. This morning, brig St. Catharines, Bairdina, Bermuda, 10—N. Merritt, ballast. Schooner Sea-Gull, Lawrence, Sierra Leone, 36—W. & T. Leavitt, hides. St. Croix, Greenlaw, Philadelphia, 9—to order, Spear, corn, &c.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

July 20—Brig Ellen Pope, City, Cork. Bachelor, Cameron, Liverpool. Emerald, M'Lean, Liverpool. 21—Brig Gratitude, Campbell, Tusham, Barbados. Coltrane, Coltrane.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of Mr. JAMES STEPHENSON'S HOUSE, situated at the South-Eastern corner of Queen's Square, advertised to be sold on Monday the 25th inst. is postponed until Monday the 8th September, when the sale will take place at the Auction Room of KERR & RATCHFORD.

J. & H. KINNEAR, Have received per the brig WATERLOO, from BELFAST—ON CONSIGNMENT—and offer for sale: 4 PIPES PORT WINE, 7000 IRISH SLATES. ALSO ON HAND—20 Pouchons Grenada RUM. 26th August.

First FALL GOODS, imported per Allan Gilmour.

LOWE & GROCOCK, BEG to inform the inhabitants of the City and County, that they have received part of their FALL GOODS, which will be ready for inspection by the latter part of the week. The Goods having been selected by Mr. Grocock, personally, from the Manchester, London, and Glasgow Markets, will be found of the best qualities and latest fashions; and will be sold low for Cash, at their CREAM STORE on the North side of the Market-square. August 26.

FLOUR, &c. Just received per St. Croix, from Philadelphia, and for sale by the Subscribers: FINEST FINE MIDDINGS FLOUR; RYE Ditto. IN STORE—50 Barrels Quebec FLOUR, partly sour, which will be sold very low. August 26. KERR & RATCHFORD.

FROM ANTIGUA. KERR & RATCHFORD, Have just received per sch'r Prudence: 30 PUNS, superior Retailing MOLASSES, which will be sold cheap. ALSO, ON HAND—A few pouchons high proof RUM, And barrels fine SUGAR. For sale at lowest market prices. Aug. 26—44

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. 50 PUNCHONS choice retailing MOLASSES. 50 Barrels prime SUGAR, 15 Pouchons Windward Island RUM. For Sale by G. D. ROBINSON. August 26, 1828.

BARBADOS SUGAR. A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap. August 25. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

LOST THIS MORNING, TWO certain NOTES OF HAND, one drawn by James G. Lester, in favour of Ptolemy Lombart, for £25 3s. 6d. dated 30th April, 1828; the other drawn by James Stewart, in favor of John Smyth, for £50 19s. 2d. dated 1st May, 1828; both payable in Four Months from date, and Endorsed by the Subscriber. Any person returning said Notes, to the undersigned, will be suitably rewarded; and all persons are hereby Cautioned against purchasing the same, the payment thereof having been stopped. JOHN HAMMOND, Junr. Saint John, 26th August, 1828.

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 support. AT LAST and GRAINS, constantly on hand.—Highest prices given for BARLEY. JOHN MONAHEN. St. John, 26th August, 1828.

THEATRE.

MR. HERBERT'S BENEFIT. Last Night but One of the Company's Performances. Mr. F. BROWN'S second appearance, and the first appearance of Mr. FRITHEY, from the THEATRE, Boston. Mr. HERBERT respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, that his BENEFIT takes place on Wednesday Evening, August 27th, on which occasion he has engaged Mr. F. BROWN to play the character of RICHARD III.

RICHARD III.

THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD. The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Musical Farce of THE TURNPIKE GATE. In the course of the Farce, the following SONGS, &c. Song—“Britannia's Sons of Sea”—Mr. FRITHEY. Duett—“When off in Curricles we go”—Mr. HERBERT and Mr. FRITHEY. Song—“Humming all the Fashion”—Mr. HERBERT. Song—“Four and twenty Socks”—Mr. HERBERT. Song—“Prey, young man, your suit will give us”—Miss RIDDLE.

All demands against the Theatre to be presented for payment by Thursday next.

ARMY FORAGE CONTRACT.

Persons desirous of Contracting to supply His Majesty's Troops with FORAGE at the undermentioned places, for one year, commencing on the 25th October next, are hereby informed that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office on or before the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock. The number of Rations required daily, will be about Ten at Saint John, and Fifteen at Fredericton; liable, however, to some variation during the summer months, when some of the parties entitled to Forage, change their residence from Fredericton to this place. The Ration of Forage to consist of 10 Pounds of OATS, 14 Pounds of HAY, and 6 Pounds of STRAW, per diem. The Oats to be of a sweet and wholesome quality, and not to weigh less than 32 lb. per bushel. The Hay to be Upland, sweet and good, either Timothy, Clover, or a mixture of both, and to have been cut at least three months previous to delivery. The Straw to be either Wheat, Oaten, or Barley, and of a dry and proper quality. The Contractor will issue the Forage on orders from the Commissariat, to the Staff Departments and Regiment every week, (if required,) at his depot in the Town of the respective places. It will be expected that the Contractor shall have in his possession at all times, at least two months supply, and that his Magazine will be open for inspection of the Commissariat, whenever it may be thought proper to visit it. The Tenders to express the rate in sterling per Ration, and to be made up separately for each place, stated above, accompanied by a letter from two persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the sum which will be made known on application at this Office, as well as all other particulars which may be considered necessary to the persons tendering for these supplies. Payment will be made every two months, on regular Vouchers, (forms of which can be obtained at this Office,) in Bills of Exchange, upon their Lordships of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100, for every £101: 10, due upon the Contract, or in Cash, at the option of the Commissariat.

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO.

Have received per late Arrivals: 50 BLS. Very Superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use; 50 Ditto ditto RYE ditto; 20 Ditto ditto NAVY BREAD. IN STORE—3000 BUSHELS fine Turks Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Pouchons fine flavoured St. Vincent RUM; Sugar; Coffee; Rice; by the barrel; Smoked Salmon; by the box; Smoked and Pickled Herrings, of superior quality; Pitch and Tar.—With a general assortment of Clothing, Groceries & Liquors, All of which they will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved Credit, at their Store in St. John-street, nearly abreast of Peters' wharf. St. John, July 29.

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 BALOG, 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.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of St. John, in particular, for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that he now occupies that neat Cottage next to Messrs. LANGEN & ROBERTSON'S Store, in Queen-street; and hopes, that from the arrangements he has recently made, to merit a continuance of their patronage. N. B.—Excellent Stabling for Horses. W. MILLER. Fredericton, 31st July, 1828.

PHILADELPHIA SAWS.

SUPPLY of “Roiland” Best Mill, Tip, and Cross-Cut SAWS—just received, direct from the Manufactory, and kept constantly for sale by KERR & RATCHFORD.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. M. IRISH and GEORGE A. LOCKHART, under the firm of IRISH & LOCKHART, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

JOHN W. M. IRISH, GEO. A. LOCKHART. St. John, 21st July, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the Business, in future, on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Irish & Lockhart, on the North Market Wharf, where he offers for sale, cheap for Cash—

SUPERFINE and RYE FLOUR; Corn Meal and Corn; Cotton Yarn; Cotton and Wool Cards;

Tea; Coffee; Sugar; Molasses; Cases Gin; Cases Honey; Lignumvita; Logwood; Oars; Oak-Rafters, and Handspikes; with, A complete assortment of GROCERIES.

Shipmasters supplied on reasonable terms, and short notice.

JOHN W. M. IRISH. St. John, 29th July, 1828.

FLOUR, MACKEREL & SEAL OIL. 150 BLS. Superior, W. Sears, master, from Philadelphia. 300 BLS. MACKEREL, 2 Ex schr Sar-18 Do. SEAL OIL, 5 prise, from Halifax—For Sale by I. & J. G. WOODWARD. July 29.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber is now opening his Spring Supply of

FANCY GOODS, WHICH he will dispose of on moderate terms for prompt payment.

Store (as formerly) that well known stand, formerly the Bank of New-Brunswick. May 13. JOHN SMYTH.

JAMAICA RUM and SUGAR. Just received, by the La Plata, from Savannah-la-mar:

50 PUNCHEONS RUM, and 10 Hogsheads SUGAR.

ALSO, FOR SALE: 20 M. excellent English BRICK, and a London built GIG.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 29, 1828.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Offers for sale—

CHESTS of Souchong, Congo, and Gunpowder Tea; just received from Halifax, and of the latest importation. 22d July, 1828.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, that he has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Store adjoining Mr. SCAMMEL'S, St. John-street, where a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. may be obtained, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.—Shipmasters supplied on the shortest notice.

May 13, 1828. J. E. COOK.

G. D. ROBINSON, Offers for Sale, at a moderate advance:—

BROWN and bleached COTTONS; Shirting Stripes; Ginghams; Irish Linens, 4-4 & 5-4; Irish Sheetings; Brown and bleached Canvas; Ducks; Hollands; Osnaburghs; &c. &c. July 1, 1828.

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.

KERR & RATCHFORD, Have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenock, on Consignment, the following Articles, which they offer for sale at lowest rates for Cash, or approved Paper, viz:—

BALES West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various qualities, and most fashionable colours; Cases elegant London Printed Cottons and Muslins; Cases Superfine Waterproof Hats; Shirting Cotton; Pipes and Hnds, Cognac Brandy of best brand; Ditto Geneva ditto; Ditto Port and other Wines; London Porter and Ale; Ditto Paints and Oil; Patent, bleached and Coker Canvas; Patent Cordage, assorted sizes; Earthenware and Glassware; Bar and bolt Iron and Steel; Smith's Bellovs assorted, from 28 to 38 inches.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Pork and Beef—of a superior quality; Rum, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars; Philadelphia Superfine and Middlings Flour; Ship Bread; Cotton Wool; Compositer Spikes;

Ditto Rudder Braces, one set; Bolt Copper; A large Iron Winch; &c. &c. May 20, 1828.

SHIP BREAD. 79 BLS. SHIP BREAD—for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON. 29th July, 1828.

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

THOMAS HEAVISIDE, St. John, April 24.

MORE GOODS, Cheaper than ever!

AND OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Brick Building lately occupied by Messrs. PETERS & DENNIS, situated on the south side of the Market-square; where he is now opening and selling at the lowest prices for Cash, the following

GOODS, viz:—

BLUE and black superfine CLOTHS; Oxford and other mixed ditto; Broad and narrow Cloths; double and single milled

A variety of Printed Colliques; Apron Check; striped Homespun; Ginghams; Superior power and steam loom Shirting & Shirting; Worsted and Cotton Hose; Irish Linens; Cambric, Jaconette, Book and Mill Muslins; Silk, Gingham, Checked, Printed and other Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Bombazetts; And every other article in the Drapery line.

R. WILSON. BRANDY, WINE, GIN, and RUM, of the best quality, for sale by the Five Gallons, as cheap as in the City. St. John, July 29, 1828.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received ex Salacia from London, via Halifax, and from thence by the Lady Strange, a large variety of

FANCY GOODS, which in addition to his former Stock, he will dispose of very cheap—They are as follow: black

CRAPPE; Lustring and twilled Sarinet Passols; bobbinet Caps; black Lace Veils; Bandanas; webb Bases; cotton Boxes; Moravian Cotton; mixed Pins; black Pins, in boxes; improved silver eyed Needles; Shirt Collars; Lustring Stripes; Bristle Stiffeners; 100 dozen doe skin Ladies Kid, tan colour, white, Woodstock, black silk, and black kid

Gloves; Tattling; Thread Edging; 3-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinet, plain and figured; Macklin, Quilling Net; colored and white Stays; Leghorn and black Galoons; a large assortment of newest fashion Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, July 14.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per the Brig SPRAY from Greenock, and JANE from Liverpool, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

BRITISH MERCHANDISE; AMONG WHICH ARE—

AN excellent assortment of Shirting, bleached, and unbleached; Cottons; Muir's Patent Silk Hats, on Leghorn bodies, &c. &c. very suitable for the season.—The remainder of his Goods is daily expected from Liverpool and London, per the John & Mary, and Aurora—and which will be sold low for Cash, or other prompt payment.

May 6. JOHN M. WILMOT.

TEA, &c. The Subscribers have received per late arrivals:

CHESTS and Boxes TEA; 180 BLS. very superior Wheat FLOUR, 8t for family use;

250 Bags CORN; 75 Barrels CORN MEAL; 20 Kegs superior TOBACCO. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 22, 1828.

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. 50 PUNCHEONS Choice RETAILING MOLASSES, 50 Barrels Prime SUGAR, 17 Pans. W. I. RUM, of a superior flavor; Just received and for sale by

July 29. G. D. ROBINSON.

W. J. STEVENS & Co., HAVING commenced Business in that Store in St. John Street, lately fitted up by Mr. SAMUEL STEPHEN, and formerly occupied by him as an Office;—beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SLOPS, &c. which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH only.

N. B. Ship-masters supplied with STORES at shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. St. John, May 6.

SALMON. SPICED or Soused SALMON—as usual, put up in Kitts for exportation.—The subscriber having his choice this season, of the first Salmon, before any are offered in the market, he is enabled to supply the Public with an Article he feels conscious will satisfy upon trial.—During the season, Families can be supplied with any quantities required.

EDWARD LAKE. June 17, 1828.

RED PINE TIMBER FOR SALE. 6700 TONS RED PINE TIMBER, of excellent quality, and large size.

—ALSO—

A quantity of superior WHITE PINE and BIRCH, with LATHWOOD and DEALS, for broken stowage—delivered immediately at the Shipping harbour, on the Magdaluic River, Apply to

CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 17, 1828.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussel-street.

BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—

Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cordes, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c.

ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleansed, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleansed, and Blankets cleansed 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, August 29, 1826.

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.

25 Hogsheads MOLASSES, of excellent quality, landing from Smack Delight. 15th July.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received on Consignment, the following

ARTICLES: BLEACHED, Half Bleached and Brown

Canvass; Ravens Duck; Osnaburgh; Brown Holland; Twines; Threads; Cases

Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Fig Blue; Cotton Tick; White Lead; Black and Yellow Paints; Linseed Oil—in casks and jars; Casks Half Pint Tumblers; and a few Casks, 3 dozen each, BROWN STOUT. June 24.

JULY 5, 1828. The Subscribers have for Sale at this date:

JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes, WINES—Champaigne Port, Madeira, &c. Loaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Beans and Pease.

British Dry Goods, Viz.—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Osnaburghs, Ravens Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diaper, Men's black and drab beaver and plated Hats, 1 Piece extra superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Bil-liard and Table Covers, Bleached and brown Canvass, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.

—ALSO— 50 M. prime R. O. Hoghead Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

CONFECTIONARY. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he has removed to the house of Mr. FERGUSON, St. John-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROACH, where he carries on the above Business; and keeps on hand a stock of good SPIRITS, WINES, &c.

—ALSO—Gentee Board and Lodging. May 27. JAMES BUIST.

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 authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DEW RATCHFORD, St. John, May 27. Agent.

MISS O'BRIEN, BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she has removed to Mr. DISBROW'S Brick House, Water-street, where she continues to carry on the DRESS MAKING BUSINESS, as formerly. May 27, 1828.

B. REYNOLDS, Tailor and Habit Maker, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement, and respectfully informs them that he carries on his business in the house one door from the north-west corner of King and Germain-streets, and nearly opposite the brick building of the late Mr. JAMES SCULLAR—where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favoured.

B. R. flatters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands.

NAVY and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. Saint John, July 15, 1828.

RUNAWAY, from the service of the Subscriber, an Indented Apprentice, named CESAR WATTS—a Black Boy. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring, trusting, or employing said Apprentice, as in the event of so doing, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

JAMES BRITAIN, JUN. Westfield, 4th August, 1828.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. IN consequence of the Mail between Halifax and Annapolis being now sent by the Stage Coaches, the Proprietors of the Steam Boat ST. JOHN, are notified by the Postmaster to receive the Mail at Annapolis on Wednesday Evening—they will in future, commencing on Monday the 7th July, run the following days: Leaving St. John for Annapolis and Digby on Mondays and Wednesdays, and returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays—going to Eastport and Saint Andrews on Fridays and returning to Saint John on Saturdays.—Time of leaving, 6 o'clock in the morning. St. John, July 1.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to send FREIGHT by the Steam-Boat ST. JOHN, will please let the Subscriber know on the day previous, so that it may be regularly cleared at the Custom-House. JAMES WHITNEY. June 10.

NOTICES.

THE CREDITORS of Major GALLAGHER, who have signed an agreement giving time for the payment of their respective Balances, will please render their Accounts, duly attested, to either of the Subscribers, on or before the 10th October next, to enable them to declare a Dividend.

L. H. DEVEBER, W. C. SEARS. St. John, 12th August, 1828.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all persons indebted to the late Firm of JAMES & HENRY CUMMING, of Liverpool, that he has received a General Letter of Attorney from Mr. HENRY CUMMING, the Surviving Partner, authorising him to proceed immediately in collecting the debts and effects of the concern.

W. B. KINNEAR. St. John, 22d July, 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 disposed of the PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, therefore intends closing his Business immediately, and requests all persons indebted to him for the Star Paper, Advertising, &c. to call and settle their Accounts—those having demands against him, to present them for adjustment.

N. B.—No accounts will be considered arranged, but by the Subscriber personally. JOHN T. YOUNGHUSBAND. St. John, N. B. August 5, 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.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SONS, is this day dissolved;—the Business in future will be conducted under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SON, where they will continue to manufacture as usual, all kinds of HAIR WORK, such as Wigs, Scapls, Crown-pieces, Fricells, Medona Bands, &c. &c., at their Shop, Dock-street. St. John, May 20, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late Captain JOSEPH CLARKE, of the County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to render the same for settlement, within Three Months from the date hereof; and those indebted, will make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

L. H. DEVEBER, N. HUBBARD, Administrators. 12th August, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES M'KAY, late of this City, Merchant, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.

JOHN M'LEAN, Adm'r. on said Estate. St. John, July 26, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BUNNELL, Yeoman, deceased, Long Reach, King's County, are requested to present them, July attested, to the Subscribers, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof; And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ISAAC CORSON, THOMAS FOWLER, Executors. Long Reach, July 1, 1828.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present the same within six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, ROBERT WELCH, THOMAS BARLOW, Esrs. May 20, 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.

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, while under the firm of SCOTT & LOWRY; 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.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment, Central Station—St. John, N. B. DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his House in Prince William-street every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, for the purpose of vaccinating the Poor—GRATIS. June 3.

HOUSES & LANDS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, OR TO BE LET. And possession given on the 1st May next:

ALL that Valuable PROPERTY fronting on Prince Wm. and Queen Streets, as at present in the occupation of Mr. JAMES WHITNEY. For particulars apply to JOHN M'LEAN. January 29, 1828.

TO LET, And possession given immediately—

THE whole or part of the HOUSE, in Charlotte-street, belonging to Mr. S. C. Smiler, and at present occupied by Mr. Benjamin Peel. The House is well adapted for the accommodation of two families, and has a good Cellar Kitchen and first proof Cellar; and a Well and Garden in the rear. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN PEEL, on the premises; or to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr. 22d July, 1828.

FOR SALE, A GOOD DWELING HOUSE, containing eight Rooms, three of which have fire-places; a Garret, Pantries, a Barn, and an excellent frost-proof Cellar, with a Spring of Water therein.

Also,—One Lot, No. 50,—50 feet front and 200 feet rear, from Exmouth to Waterloo-streets. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to JOHN HOLMAN, or to Mr. THURBER, Auctioneer, who will make known all particulars. May 6.

TO BE LET, THE Subscribers HOUSE at the corner of Charlotte and Horse-field-streets,—for one or more years—possession given on the first of May next;—for particulars inquire of the Subscriber, at the Counting House of NICHOLSON & VERNON. THOS. L. NICHOLSON. April 8, 1828.

TO BE LET, THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Horsfield-street, at present in the occupation of J. WOODWARD, Jun. Esq. The Premises may be viewed by applying to ROBERT F. HAZEN. February 26, 1828.

TO RENT, THE WHARF and SHOP in rear of the Premises in St. John-street, occupied by JAMES STEWART & Co.—ALSO—A back Store and two Flats of the said Building, either of which, are well adapted for Rigging or Sail Lofts. JAMES STEWART. March 25, 1828.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, THAT large, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite 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

GEORGE A. NAGEL. ALSO—The SHOP on the North Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Irish & Lockhart. February 12.

JAMES LANDY, Tailor, MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for past favours; he begs leave to inform them that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING Business in all its various branches, in that Shop, formerly the office of NOAH DISBROW, Esq. opposite Mr. Welch's, Church-street; where he will thankfully receive, and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favoured.

N. B.—Naval and Military Uniforms made in the neatest Style, and Country Orders will receive due attention. June 3.

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. Scullar'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.

Assize of Bread. Published April 30, 1828.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine 8s. or Flour, to weigh . . . . . 2 8

The Sixpenny Rye . . . . . 3 2

And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.

Mayor's Office, St. John, April 30, 1828. JOHN ROBINSON, Mayor.

Bank of New-Brunswick. DIRECTOR for the Week, . . . . . H. JONSTON, 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. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Craven Casberley, Robert W. Crookshank, Thomas Merritt. Office Hours,—12 to 3.

Savings' Bank. MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK. John Ward, Jun. James Kirk.

Bank Hours.—Every TUESDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

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

PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BLANKS, POSTING & HAND BILLS, &c. &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AND ON MODERATE TERMS. June 3.