

# The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

Vol. II. No. 16.

## THE GARLAND.

### A TROPICAL SUNSET.

From "Valley of the Citadel of the Lake."—A Poem, by Mrs. D. S. Sillery. Edinburgh, 1829.

'Twas twilight, heavenly twilight, in the east—  
Sunsot within the tropics—how sublime!  
From the great host of Heaven, unto the sky,  
Sparkling upon the rose's crimson crest,  
All—all is glory, majesty, and light!  
The rainbow clouds seem floating in a sea  
Of fire—the ocean is one sea of gold.  
The rains and mountains emerald—the heavens  
Magnificent, beyond all power of words:  
Beyond all pomp of paint magnificent!  
First dives the sun into a sea of gold—  
Then bursts in splendour from a purple shroud—  
Now in a garb of blue and green,  
Now in a wave of pink and azure tints—  
Now beams full orb'd, and red vapour drinks—  
Now in a tide of sable billows dips—  
Now laughs away the playful clouds around—  
Now gains the last bright threshold of the day—  
And now in glory—slowly sinks away!

### THE WISH—By Mrs. HEMANS.

Come to me when my soul  
Hath but a few dim hours to linger here,  
When earthly claims are as a shrivelled scroll,  
Oh! let me feel thy presence 'ere I be no more.

That I may look once more  
Into thine eyes, which never changed for me:  
That I may speak to thee of that bright shore  
Where with our treasure, we have yearned to be.

Thou friend of many days!  
Of sadness and of joy, of home and hearth!  
Will not thy spirit bid me then to raise  
The trembling pinions of my hope from earth?

By every solemn thought,  
Whorin in low-toned reverence we have spoken,  
By our communion in each fervent dream,  
Which sought, from realms beyond the grave, a token!

And by our tears for those  
Whose loss have touch'd our world with dust of death!  
And by the hopes that with our dust repose,  
As flowers await the south wind's vernal breath.

Come to me in that day—  
The one—the sever'd from thy joys—O friend!  
When then, if human tears may then have away,  
My soul with thine shall yet rejoice to blend.

Nor then, nor then alone,  
I ask my heart if all indeed must die:  
All that of holiest feelings it hath known!  
Ah! my heart's voice replies—*Evermore!*

## THE MISCELLANIST.

### THE ATTACK OF ALGIERS.

From the United Service Journal.

The ship's company were piped to dinner, and at one o'clock the captain and officers sat down to their meals in the gun-room, the principal dish of which was a substantial sea-pie; wine was pledged in a bumper to a successful attack, and a general expression of hope for an unobscured negotiation. At this time, the officer of the watch reported to the Captain, that the Admiral had made the general telegraph, "are you ready?" Captain immediately directed that our answer "ready" should be shown, and at the same moment the "like signal" was flying at the mastsheads of the entire squadron. The most noisy break up, each individual of it quietly making arrangements with the other in the event of accident, and we had scarcely reached the deck, when the signal "bear up" was sent, the Commander-in-Chief leading the way with his line-of-battle, and the Admiral following in an Admiral's flagship, the Admiral's flag flying at the main, and the colour at her starboard broadside flanked the whole ranges of batteries from the molehead to the light-house; her topmast yards (as were those of the squadron) remained aloft, to be more secure from fire, and the sails brought snugly to the yards by hand-lines previously fitted; the top-gallant sails and small sails only were furl'd, so that we had no unnecessary exposed aloft.

The Admiral following the masts of the Admiral's flag brought up two anchors by her stern, let up her larboard beam, veered away, until the Admiral's post-hole nearly ahead of him, then let go an anchor under fore, open by this a battery on the starboard side at the bottom of the mole, and the fish-market battery on the larboard side. At this moment Lord Exmouth was seen waving his hat on the poop to the sailors on the beach to get out of the way, then a loud cheer was heard, and the whole of the Queen Charlotte's tremendous broadside was thrown into the batteries—a breast of her; this missile was promptly taken, as the smoke of a gun was observed to issue from some part of the enemy's works, so that the sound of the British gun was heard almost in the same instant with that to which the smoke belonged. The cheers of the Queen Charlotte were loudly echoed by those of the Leander, and the contents of her starboard broadside as quickly followed, carrying destruction into the groups of row boats; as the smoke opened, the fragments of boats were seen floating, their crews swimming and scrambling, as many escaped the shot, in the others another broadside annihilated them. The enemy was not slack in returning this warm salute, for almost before the shot escaped from our guns, a man standing on the forecastle bit, having on the topmast battens, received a musket bullet in his left arm, which broke the bone, and commenced the labour in the cockpit. The action became general as soon as the ships had occupied their positions, and we were engaged with the batteries on either side; so close were we, that the enemy were distinctly seen loading their guns above us. After a few broadsides, we brought our starboard broadside to bear on the fish-market, and our larboard side then loosed to seaward. The rocket boats were now throwing rockets over our ships into the mole, the effects of which were occasionally seen on the shipping on our larboard bow. The Dutch flag was to be seen flying at the face of the Dutch Admiral, who, with his squadron, were engaging the batteries to the eastward of the mole. The fresh breeze which brought us in was gradually driven away by the cannonade, and the smoke of our guns so hung about us, that we were obliged to wait until it cleared; for the men took deliberate and certain aim, training their guns until they were fully satisfied of their precision. But our enemies gave us no reason to suppose that they were idle, so great was the havoc which they

made amongst us, that the surgeon in his report stated, that sixty-five men were brought to him wounded after the first and second broadsides.

**FIGHTING WITH THE BAYONET.**—The small village of Fuentes de Nava was the spot where our forces were concentrated. The lines advanced. Our regiment was opposed to the 8th of Bonaparte's imperial guards, upwards of 1500 strong. We gave them four successive volleys, and then closed upon them with the bayonet. Dreadfully destructive was this unshelved weapon, and never was it more triumphantly handled in a field of battle than at this time. They fell in heaps before it. Never can any pen portray the horrors of such a scene. Pressing forward, and presenting the purple steel to those that remained, we trampled upon the dead, the dying, and the wounded, alike unheeded and unheard. The remains of this apparently formidable corps, amounting to 400, terrified at the awful slaughter which our bayonets had occasioned, turned about and fled with precipitation. We were not long, however, without an enemy. A body of fresh troops, seemingly as superior in number as the former, wheeled in with astonishing rapidity, and filled up the vacuum. To charge these troops our Colonel, after a brief, but animating address, put spurs to his horse, and waving his hat, led us on. Never will the appearance he had at this time be eradicated from my mind;—his bright, sparkling eyes, which manifested the courage of his breast; his martial aspect, delightful to gaze at; and the tone in which he uttered his address, all showed that he was a true warrior; but, alas! it was the last time he was ever to head us on the battle-field, or inspire us with his word. As we advanced to the charge, the enemy commenced a discharge of musketry; at this instant I saw the reins drop from his hands, and in the next he tumbled to the ground. His death was lamented by every one under his command. When we came to the charge with the bayonet, the person with whom I had to encounter in this trying and dreadful moment exhibited rather an athletic appearance. With infuriated looks, he assailed me, and thrust the point of his bayonet into my chin; but, by a sudden retrogression, I got rid of it. Without losing one moment's opportunity, I rushed on him, and, putting by his musket, which he still presented in an elevated position as formerly, I buried my bayonet in his breast. I speedily extricated my steel; he fell, and was numbered among the slain. Though our charge was again successful, yet the battle continued to rage in this place as hot and sanguinary as ever, from the heavy columns of infantry that kept pouring in upon us. We had not received any orders to retire, nor had any regiment come to our support. Our ranks were getting very thin. We had two captains killed, and all our ensigns fell in this battle. Major—, of the 42d, came and took the command of our distressed regiment. He saw that a mournful duty had devolved upon him, but, with a countenance that bespoke intrepidity and lively hopes of success, he addressed us as follows:—"Men of the 79th! the honour of commanding and leading you into action has this day been conferred on me. You have already achieved many things by your gallantry, and I hope that your brave exertions in what yet remains to be accomplished, will in the end be crowned with glorious success. Let us then meet the enemy, my brave fellows! and may the Lord protect and bless us!" At the conclusion of this animating address, we again joined in combat. Bullets were flying like hailstones, and on every hand of me various persons were dropping off the stage of time into the boundless ocean of eternity, while I alone remained as deathless and unscathed as if it had only been a dream that had arrested my midnight slumbers. When our regiment was numbered, it was found to have lost 2 captains, 17 other officers killed and wounded, and 370 privates. Many of these were individuals with whom I lived on the most intimate footing of friendship; their loss was deeply deplored. They had fallen far from their country, and, perchance, had left a solitary widow, an aged mother, or a pighted sweetheart, who, in the effusions of their tender affections, would often drop to their memory the tribute of a tear.—*Eadie's Recollections.*

**PARALLEL BETWEEN THE SULTAN MAHMOUD AND THE CZAR PETER.**—There is, no doubt, much in the character and history of Mahmoud which may remind us of the Muscovite reformer, Peter the Great. We observe in Mahmoud the same obstinacy of purpose, much of the same activity, the same disregard of human life, the same unrelenting cruelty, the same domestic attachments and affections for his friends, "as long as they lasted," as in Peter. Peter's life before his accession was endangered by his ambitious sister; Mahmoud's by his brother. Peter remained the only son of his house except his own children; so does Mahmoud. Peter is accused of having caused the death of his son, from fear of the opponents of innovation rallying around him; the same kind of accusation is brought against Mahmoud. Peter found an ignorant, priest-ridden people, which he endeavoured to reform; Mahmoud's is in a similar position. Peter had to destroy the body of Strelitz before he could proceed; Mahmoud has been driven to the same course with the Janizaries. Peter was attacked in the beginning of his reformatory career by disciplined armies; so is Mahmoud. But there are also considerable differences between the two monarchs and their positions, which deserve to be noticed. Peter reled over a united people, the bulk of which professed the same religion and spoke the same language, and which in general he found sufficiently pliable to his purposes, while there was no governor of any part of his empire strong enough to oppose his will. In European Turkey, at least, the most useful part of the population are of a hostile religion and different speech; the most important provinces are in open rebellion, or merely nominally submissive, while there is in the bulk of the Mohammedans a spirit of inertness most difficult to move. Besides, it is yet a question whether Mahmoud really possesses that love of improvement which so eminently characterized Peter. It is true that, like his prototype, he has begun to discipline his troops; but Peter at the same time commenced by building cities, levelling roads, digging canals, and constructing harbours. Mahmoud has as yet distinguished himself in these respects by nothing, but suffering the decay of, or destroying, those magnificent works which others had constructed before him.—*Monthly Review.*

**WESTMINSTER-HALL.**—Westminster-hall is the largest roof of the ancient construction any where to be met with; and it is difficult to imagine a work of human art which possesses, in so equal a degree, the three requisites of beauty, strength, and durability. This hall was built by William II. (Rufus), in the year 1097; it was originally intended as a banqueting hall; and the monarch is said to have held a magnificent feast in it on the white-tide after its erection. Stowe adds, that ample as are the dimensions of the hall, it did not satisfy the ambition of the king, who observed, "This hall is not big enough by one half, and is but a bed-chamber in comparison of that I intend to make." And Stowe adds, "a diligent searcher might yet find out the foundation of the hall, which he had proposed to build, stretching from the river Thames even to the common highway." All traces of this are of course now obliterated, and the existing hall is left without an intended rival. The roof of Westminster-hall is formed of chestnut, and does not appear to be in the least decayed. This great hall was, however, enlarged, and had its present roof constructed, in the time of Richard II., who, in the profusion of that expenditure which led to Wat Tyler's insurrection, is reported to have feasted ten thousand guests under this roof. Westminster-hall is now set apart for the most solemn state purposes, such as the trial of persons impeached by the Commons, and banquets at the coronation of kings.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

**CHARACTER OF MASANIELLO.**—All antiquity cannot furnish us with such another example as his; and after-ages will hardly believe what height of power this ridiculous sovereign arrived to, who, trampling barefoot on a throne, and wearing a mariner's cap instead of a diadem, in a few days raised an army of above 150,000 men, and made himself master of one of the most populous cities in the world. In short, it may be avowed without contradiction, that neither the most formidable tyrants, nor the princes the most beloved, were ever so much dreaded, or so soon obeyed, as Masaniello was, during his short but stupendous reign. His orders were without reply; his decrees without appeal; and the destiny of all Naples might be said to have depended upon a single motion of his hand.—*History of Remarkable Conspiracies.*

in her writings, with great ability; but among the ladies, who inscribed their names on monuments more durable than marble, she was selected for honorable mention, the names of Jeanne Baillie, Aikin, Greger, and Helen Maria Williams. Miss Baillie, sister of the celebrated Dr. Baillie, the physician, is a woman of the highest talents. It is not your pretty nothings, your elegant verses, which occupy her genius; in the country, she has attempted in a series of dramatic pieces, to paint the most energetic passions of the human heart; and her pieces, written in the most elevated and Shakspearian tone, will always be regarded as the work of a superior mind. John Kemble, in the part of *Manfred*, reached the sublime of agony. In the writings of Miss Baillie there is a combination of the solemn and the poetical, which is rarely to be observed in verse. Miss Aikin has written some charming poems, far more beautiful than any I have met with in the writings of Miss Landon and Miss Mitford. *The Mount of Calvary*, by Miss Aikin, is a chief of verse. Miss Benger has published some historical works of great interest, which place her in the same line with Miss Aikin. Lastly, there is Helen Maria Williams, whose muse, half English, half French, has published poems, sonnets, and other pieces of verse, besides several political and historical works. This superior woman, at the same time that she gave birth, under the influence of sensibility and fancy, to works of inspiration, portrayed the details of the events of the French revolution, in the epire of which she herself, in 1793, from pure enthusiasm fell prey.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

**MORTALITY OF THE RICH AND THE POOR.**—M. Benoit de Chateaufort, to whom science is much indebted for his curious statistical researches, has lately submitted two memoirs to the Académie des Sciences, on the rate of mortality among the rich and the poor, and on the degree of longevity at the beginning of the nineteenth century; and the following are the results of his investigations. Between January 1st, 1820, and January 1st, 1825, he has noticed the lives of 600 persons, such as peers, ministers, cardinals, and sovereigns, who possess in an eminent degree the advantages of birth, power, and opulence. Of the 600, only one lived to be upwards of 90, and 141 died within the eight years, or rather more, than a fourth of the whole, the rate being 17 deaths per year. Of 1000 individuals residing in the worst parts of Paris, and distinguished for their poverty, three-fourths die in the hospitals, and the annual deaths are in proportion twice as many as among the opulent classes. The object of the second memoir was to ascertain how many persons out of 100 now reach the age of 60. Rejecting extreme cases, he concludes that the number is about 28; and that it requires very nearly a quarter of a century before the half of any one generation becomes extinct.

**SINGULAR INSTANCE OF PERSEVERANCE.**—The celebrated Bernard Palissy, to whom France was indebted, in the sixteenth century, for the introduction of the manufacture of enamelled pottery, had his attention first attracted to the art, his improvements in which form to this time the glory of his name among his countrymen, by having one day seen by chance a beautiful enamelled cup, which had been brought from Italy. He was then struggling to support his family by his attempts in the art of painting, in which he was self-taught, and it immediately occurred to him that, if he could discover the secret of making these cups, his toils and difficulties would be at an end. From that moment his whole thoughts were directed to this object. He spent the whole of his money, however, without meeting with any success, and he was now poorer than ever. Yet it was in vain that his wife and his friends besought him to relinquish what they deemed his chimerical and ruinous project. He borrowed more money, with which he repeated his experiments; and when he had no more fuel wherewith to feed his furnaces, he cut down his chairs and tables for that purpose. Still his success was inconsiderable. He was now actually obliged to give a person, who had assisted him, part of his clothes by way of remuneration, having nothing else left; and, with his wife and children starving before his eyes, and by their appearance silently reproaching him as the cause of their sufferings, he was at heart miserable enough. But he neither despaired, nor suffered his friends to know what he felt; and at last, after sixteen years of persevering exertion, his efforts were crowned with complete success, and his fortune was made.—*The Pursuit of Knowledge.*

**PALEY'S ARMS.**—When I set up a carriage, I thought my armorial bearings should appear on the panels. Now, we had none of us ever heard of the Paley arms; none of us had ever dreamed that such things existed, or had ever been. All the old folks of the family were consulted; they knew nothing about it. Great search was made, however, and at last we found a silver tankard, on which was engraved a coat of arms. It was carried by common consent that these *were* the Paley arms; they were painted on the carriage, and looked very handsome. The carriage went on very well with them; and it was not till six months afterwards that we found out that the tankard had been bought at a sale! His looks and manner were an admirable running commentary on this story, and rendered it superfluous for him to make, and he did not make, any remark upon it.—*Personal and Literary Memorials.*

**TRUE REPARATION.**—"If thou hast wrong'd thy brother in thought, reconcile thee to him in thought; if thou hast offended him in words, let thy reconciliation be in words; if thou hast trespassed against him in deeds, by deeds be reconciled to him; that reconciliation is most kindly which is most in kind."—*Quarles's Enchiridion*, 2 cent. 69.

Lieut.-Colonel Monge, of the grenadiers of the French Guard under Napoleon, who followed the Emperor to Elba, in 1814, died lately at Paris, in the hospital of St. Louis, after a long illness, and in a state of blindness. This officer, being of a very enterprising character, was employed by Napoleon, after his return from Elba, on a most difficult and perilous mission. It was to make his way to the greatest secrecy to Vienna, to carry off Maria Louisa and her son, and bring them to France. The letter which was to serve as his credentials, and procure his recognition, contained merely the following words:—"Place every confidence in this brave man. He has all mine. Give yourself up to him, and follow him." Monge spoke German. He set off for Vienna, where, by the help of disguises, he succeeded in arriving, after incurring numerous dangers. He had to pass through many corps of the allies and Austrians, the vigilance of which was not easily eluded, to any nothing of the difficulty he experienced in preserving the order which was to be proof of his mission. He was at last on the point of executing his arduous task, when the Austrian police obtained some information of the scheme, and he was obliged to fly. He escaped the pursuit, and got back to France shortly before the battle of Waterloo, in which he fought gallantly. Since the restoration he never was employed, and being totally destitute of resources, he was reduced to a state of great distress, and worked as a common labourer. He was only 50 years of age when he died.—*Paris paper.*

**WOODEN HOUSES.**—The use of timber in the chief construction of houses is well known. Some of those in England and Wales, that are framed with oak beams, and filled with bricks or plaster, are both strong and handsome. In Switzerland, the houses constructed of larch last for many ages. Wooden houses are very common in America; and in the pine countries of Europe they are almost universal, except for palaces and public buildings. In the interior of Russia, ready-made houses are sold at the fairs. They are carried to the fair, and there set up; and when the purchaser has selected one to his mind, it is taken to pieces and removed to the situation destined for it.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

**PICTURES OF FATHER AND SON.**—An old woman, who showed the house and pictures at Towner, expressed herself in these remarkable words:—"That is Sir Robert Farner; he lived in the country, took care of his estate, built this house, and paid for it; managed well, saved money, and died rich.—That is his son; he was made a lord, took a place at court, spent his estate, and died a beggar."

**THINK NEVER WAS A WISER MAN THAN THAT OF FRANKLIN.**—"Nothing is cheap which we do not want." Yet how perfectly fit many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast of door plate?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door plate."

**A MODERN WRITER ILLUSTRATES THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH BY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE:**—"I have the authority of my nurse, for declaring that the French invented ruffles and the English added the shirt."

**MARTIN LUTHER.**—In a manuscript in the British Museum, are the following particulars relating to the promulgation of the Pope's sentence against Martin Luther, made on the 13th day of May, 1521, at St. Paul's Cross. The Lord Thomas Wolsey, by the Grace of God, Legate de Latere, Cardinal of St. Cecilia, and Archbishop of York, came unto St. Paul's Church of London, with the most part of the Bishops of the Realm, where he was received with procession, and canonized by Mr. Richard Pace, he then being Dean of the said Church. After which ceremony, four Doctors bore a canopy of cloth of gold over him, going to the high altar, where he made oblation. Which done, he proceeded forth as above said, to the Cross in St. Paul's Church-yard, where was ordained a scaffold for the same cause; and hearing under this cloth of estate, which was ordained for him, his two crosses on every side of him, on his right hand (sitting on the place where he set his feet) the Pope's Ambassador, and next him the Archbishop of Canterbury, on his left hand the Emperor's Ambassador, and next him the Bishop of Durham; set on all the other Bishops, with other noble Prelates, and two forms. And then the Bishop of Rochester (Fisher) made a Sermon, by the consent of the whole clergy of England, by commandment of the Pope, against one Martin Lutherus, and all his works, because he erred sore, and spoke against the Holy Faith; and denounced them accursed which kept any of his books. And there were many burned in the Church-yard, of his said books, during the sermon, which ended, my Lord Cardinal went home to dinner, with all the other Prelates.

**TOO MUCH READING, AND TOO LITTLE MEDITATION,** may produce the effect of a lamp inverted, which is extinguished by the very excess of that element, whose property it is to feed it.—*Hannah More.*

**CROSS READING.**—From "The Age."—The Cardinals having assembled, presented a scene of the most revolting depravity. The Duke of Wellington pressed the Bill forward at the point of the bayonet, and drove all before him. Mr. Murray has had for some time in the press—a respectable widow in Maddox street. There were discovered, in a rat hole, last week—the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Peel. At Weymouth, Sir R. Sugden was sentenced to the treadmill for three months. The Cabinet Ministers are just now—on sale, in Elgin, for ten a penny. The Lord Chancellor must go out—can have a character from his last place.

**THE GREAT MAN'S TABLE.**—"Let us contemplate him a little at another special scene of glory, and that is his table." Here he seems to be the lord of all nature; the earth affords him the best metal for his dishes, her best vegetables and animals for his food; the air and sea supply him with their choicest birds and fishes; and a great many men, who look like masters, attend upon him; and yet, when all this is done, were all this but *table d'hôte*. It is crowded with people for whom he cares not, with many parasites, and some apies, with the most burthenous sort of guests—the *entendans* to be witty. But every body pays him respect; every body commends his meat, and his money; every body admires the exquisite dressing and ordering of it, that is, his cook of the kitchen, or his cook; every body loves his hospitality, that is, his vanity. But, let us know why the honest inn-keeper, who provides a public table for his profit, should be but a mean profession; and he who does it for his honour, a munificent prince. You will say, because one sells, and the other gives—*ay, both sell, though for different things; the one for plain money, the other for I know not what jewels, whose value is in custom and in fancy.*—*Cocley of Errays.*—*Liberty.*

**WOODEN HOUSES.**—The use of timber in the chief construction of houses is well known. Some of those in England and Wales, that are framed with oak beams, and filled with bricks or plaster, are both strong and handsome. In Switzerland, the houses constructed of larch last for many ages. Wooden houses are very common in America; and in the pine countries of Europe they are almost universal, except for palaces and public buildings. In the interior of Russia, ready-made houses are sold at the fairs. They are carried to the fair, and there set up; and when the purchaser has selected one to his mind, it is taken to pieces and removed to the situation destined for it.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

**ONE OF THE GREATEST TERRORS OF A DOMESTICATED DOG IS A NAKED MAN,** because this is an unaccustomed object. The sense of fear is said to be so great in this situation, that the ferret dog will not even bark. A fair-yard at Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, was a few years ago extensively robbed by a thief, who took this method of overcoming the courage of a powerful Newfoundland dog, who had long protected a considerable property. The terror which the dog felt at the naked thief was altogether imaginary, for the naked man was less capable of resisting the attack of the dog than if he had been clothed. But then the dog had no support in his experience. His memory of the past did not come to the aid of that faculty which saw unknown danger in the future.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

**PICTURES OF FATHER AND SON.**—An old woman, who showed the house and pictures at Towner, expressed herself in these remarkable words:—"That is Sir Robert Farner; he lived in the country, took care of his estate, built this house, and paid for it; managed well, saved money, and died rich.—That is his son; he was made a lord, took a place at court, spent his estate, and died a beggar."

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**CROSS READING.**—From "The Age."—The Cardinals having assembled, presented a scene of the most revolting depravity. The Duke of Wellington pressed the Bill forward at the point of the bayonet, and drove all before him. Mr. Murray has had for some time in the press—a respectable widow in Maddox street. There were discovered, in a rat hole, last week—the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Peel. At Weymouth, Sir R. Sugden was sentenced to the treadmill for three months. The Cabinet Ministers are just now—on sale, in Elgin, for ten a penny. The Lord Chancellor must go out—can have a character from his last place.

England, &c.

London, September 14. The Russians are in possession of Erzerum and Adraman, and no Turkish army is to be discovered capable of disputing the advance of the conquerors. Thus the incurable weakness of the Ottoman empire is placed beyond a doubt. Its helpless condition has been long no secret; the unanimous testimony of all travellers that have passed through the inevitable fall of the Sultan's Power in addition to this, the long struggle with the weak and divided Greeks, prove indisputably the impotency of this system. But politicians would not acknowledge what was manifest, because they feared it consequent to accommodate themselves to the new state of things and to create a new order when the old one had perished. They accordingly preferred deceiving themselves by vain hopes. It was hoped to make the Greeks incapable of longer raising the Turk by keeping up their internal dissensions. Sultan Mahmud, who preyed on his own vital, and with dreadful barbarity massacred Christians and Jews, was represented as a great reformer, whose government, as Sir R. Gordon says, "was characterized by a distinguished manner by the conquest of difficulties, and wise administration." But the warlike spirit which inspired the great man in the murder of his defenceless subjects, with the help of his artificial obstacles opposed to the Russian, had been able to hinder them from penetrating into the heart of his empire, and threatening his capital. The progress of difficulties, the wise governor, however, how to advise or to help himself, and the help of his friends proves to be insufficient. In vain have they endeavoured to detain the enemy by accounts of his defeat—in vain have they annihilated him by plague and famine—in vain represented his numbers as considerable, his skill small, and the Balkan an insuperable barrier. This enemy, subdued by famine and pestilence, and frightened at mountain passes, this little band of adventurers, is now within a few marches of Constantinople, and the army that used to be considered as the naked trunk of the serious fact, which has suddenly put an end to the delusions. Some friends of the Turk still confess themselves with the delirance which is suddenly to come with speed from England to the aid of the old friend. The organs of public opinion in England already acknowledge, that it would be foolish to hope that the Christian Powers will unite to restore a fallen Musliman empire, and the Douglis-Weston, that the aid of the Christian Powers, has done the mischief as himself by his own obstinacy.

The boats of the times, which would annihilate the Russian navy, with some ships in the Baltic and the Bosphorus, have met with the fate of other boats, and the world needs that too many ships are built. It is not forgotten that on the 27th of February, 1797, the English fleet under Admiral Duckworth, Lord, and S. Smith, indeed passed happily through the Dardanelles, but was obliged to return a few days after with considerable loss, and without seeing the object, and without having met any enemies but Turks, and the bold advances of the French Ambassador, General Sebastiani. We remember also the total failure of the attempt of the English fleet in the year 1809, to destroy the establishments at Constantinople, which occasioned several of its ships suffered severely. Only six expeditions as those to Copenhagen, Washington, Pargu, and Terceira, seem to be the classic field of English policy and warfare. The Russian fleet, therefore, has good reason to be wary in case of a threat. Happily, these are not to be expected. England will not go to war against the coup d'etat of public opinion, and against the sacredness of treaties, to attack a ship whose rights are not to be violated. If such an attack on public morals and the law of nations might have been possible a few months ago, the state of things is now materially changed. Europe will thank the incident to the present, perhaps unexpected progress of the Russian fleet in the Bosphorus, it has become necessary to learn to agree with Russia in a war against that power would be every respect, out of season.

BRUSSELS 14—Evening. The following Communication from our private Correspondent at Paris will show the pacific treatment of the French people on the affairs of the East:

Paris, Sept. 12. There are no fresh arrivals from Constantinople of an insidious nature than the intelligence, received by the French Consul, who left on the 17th ult. The news here is, that the next dispatch will bring the news of the conclusion of peace. When I say that the belief in Paris, I mean in the official circles, for the liberal journals persist in maintaining that peace is nearly impracticable. The Constantinople news does not seem to be the result of the immediate occupation of Constantinople by Gen. Diebitch, but the official account expressed an fear on this head. There is no doubt that the Russian Government will not occupy the Dardanelles, and that he will successfully occupy all the points on the coast of the Sea of Marmora, which can be of any utility in cutting off supplies from Constantinople. It does not appear that the Turks have sufficient force to oppose him.

Letter of a Russian officer, dated Adrianople, 21st August.—Early yesterday the army took possession of the city. The greatest tranquillity prevailed at our entrance, which was favoured by the good weather. Many of the inhabitants had come out to meet us, and in the most respectful manner they escorted the troops. A division of Ulanes formed the vanguard, and a battalion of Chasseurs (infantry) with two battalions followed, and then the whole army, with the Commander-in-Chief riding at the head. The head of each regiment played the Russian National Hymn, and the General drew up at the old Seraglio to let the army file before him; they greeted him with a loud hurra. A general establishment seized the Turks at the sight of our troops passing through them with order to them; among us we too were surprised in our turn at seeing ourselves thus honoured by the streets by several thousand men in Oriental costume. After the army had defiled, several battalions were drawn up in the different squares and squares in the interior of the city, and the General took up his quarters in the old Seraglio; a detachment of the Nobles, headed by the Chief Mollah, as well as the Consulars, were stationed on him. They first prayed for his protection, thanked him in the name of his fellow citizens for the judicial powers left them, and promised their fullest cooperation in maintaining the public tranquillity. The old fanatic zeal is scarcely to be heard, and only the few sects continue to despise the adherents of another sect. The most respectful and obedient conduct is felt the despotic that presses so heavily upon the nation, and to wish heartily to be freed from it. The imprisonment, which has been forced since the dismissal of the Janissaries, seems to have been founded by a freemason, for its members recognise each other by the masonic signs, and observe a masonic silence, as to the society and its object. The Ottoman Government does not seem to have a sufficient knowledge of this Society, which may easily become dangerous to its despotism. The site of Adrianople is extremely beautiful; the banks of the Mautizer, which here receives the Tamasche, and Ada, are covered with rose bushes. The city is surrounded with walls, having eleven gates, and is connected by thirteen bridges.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—(By Express.)—The whole of the city is in the utmost consternation at the rapid advance of the Russian army, and the Porte is all at once ready to make peace on any terms. The Commissioners are already appointed, who are to go to the Russian headquarters to learn what conditions the Emperor of Russia now demands, for none of the foreign diplomatic agents here are acquainted with his intentions, not even Baron Nuffin who was said to have come expressly to feel the Porte know on what terms the suspension of hostilities might be obtained. General Diebitch is approaching Adrianople, whence he threatens to march against Constantinople. General Paskewitch is said to have left Erzerum, and to have divided his army into two corps, one of which is proceeding against Trebizond, and the other against Jokers, that is to go to Scutari. This measure had entirely discouraged the Sultan, who, according to accounts that deserve credit, has been ill for these three days, and plunged into deep melancholy.

Captain Dickenson.—The Plymouth Gazette of the 12th Sept. says, since our last publication the charges against Capt. Dickenson have been brought to a close, his defence yet remains to be heard. The notion most generally entertained is, that Admiral Codrington has completely failed in justifying the suspicions upon which he acted. There can therefore be little doubt that Captain Dickenson will be able completely to exculpate himself from the charges, which like a man that is justly entitled to the motto—"I've done no ill, I'll brook no wrong," he has boldly challenged the proof.

The four per cent. stock created in 1822 was under a pledge that the interest should not be lowered for six years. That time is now expired, and the amount of stock thus liable to have the rate of interest lessened is about £17,000,000. By bringing down the interest on this sum from 4 to 3½ per cent., there would be a saving to government of fully £700,000 a year.

DECLINE OF THE DRAMA.

The Foreign Quarterly Review quotes from the *Rome Monthly* some remarks on theatrical speculations, which, it shows, are unprofitable in France as in England. "Every undertaking which has the public amusement for its object is ruinous. The equities I have made respecting the situation of theatres all over Europe have proved to me, that for more than one hundred and fifty years past, all those who have taken charge of them have either lost their fortunes, or become bankrupt, with some rare exceptions, which are not applicable to dramatic theatres. As the most of the theatres in Germany, which are not supported by the sovereigns, almost all those in Italy and in England; all those in our departments, and almost every one in Paris—are in a state nearly similar to that of the theatres in Rome, which are in a state of general distress. What conclusion must we draw:—that we require no theatres?—This would be an absurdity. Considerations of public order and morality forbid their being left to perish. A general caution is required to render the management of theatres more difficult at the present period than formerly. These are: 1. The scarcity of good actors, arising from the circumstance that minds of a higher order have turned their attention to moral and political science. 2. The equal scarcity of good authors, which are not supported by the public, which is more difficult to please the more civilized it becomes. 3. The influence of the Congregation Society, which is so widely extended, that most of the public functionaries scarcely dare show themselves at the theatre, and many of them are forced away from it by the religious terror excited in their minds. We are persuaded that the advance to a high state of civilization, and the attendant abundance of intellectual resources, are necessarily inseparable, if justifiable on the stage. When books were more inaccessible, and reading was less general, many people resorted to the theatre for a mental excitement which they could find in the volumes of a book, or in a circulating library. We have been asked, supposing this to be a cause of the decline of the drama in popularity, has it happened that the French, whose literary nation, still frequent their theatres as much as formerly? The fact is, on the contrary, that the French have been employed in a particular cause for the popularity of the stage in France, which has not existed in this country, and which has probably longer existed there from the neglect into which our theatres have fallen. The playhouse is reserved as a vent for the expression of political sentiment. Every passage in a play calculated to allude to the present state of the country, or to the conduct of its rulers, is treated with avidity and singular ingenuity; the applause or condemnation indicating the opinion which the audience entertains for the present, though not for the posterity of the law. This practice has naturally declined with the possession of a greater freedom of opinion, or the abatement of matters of grievance, and the political amelioration of France may thus have operated as a general cause, which has not been mistaken a consequence in a custom of talent have ceased to write for the stage, because the stage has ceased to interest the public intelligence, and holds out no adequate reward either of profit or of fame. If private publications were read in playhouses as in the superior class of authors would derive from contributing to reviews and magazines that which is credible and profitable will never be cultivated, we may be perfectly assured. And, if private publications were read in playhouses as in the superior class of authors would derive from contributing to reviews and magazines that which is credible and profitable will never be cultivated, we may be perfectly assured.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY RUSSIA AGAINST TURKEY, was issued on the 26th of April, 1828. In that document the Emperor declares that he will not lay down his arms till he has obtained the results which it sets forth, viz. all the expenses and losses occasioned by the war defrayed by Turkey; past Treaties acknowledged and enforced; inviolable liberty to the commerce of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus; and finally, the fulfilment of the Convention of July 6th for the pacification of Greece. Present prospects indicate that he will be able to enforce these conditions. The present Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, is Mahmood II, who was born July 29, 1785, and ascended the throne 23rd July 1808. Consequently he is 24 years of age. He has two sons and four daughters. European Turkey has one city containing above 500,000 inhabitants, five above 50,000, eleven above 20,000, and twenty above 10,000. Constantinople was captured by the Turks in 1453, under circumstances of barbarity which have seldom been equalled.

SCOTLAND.

EXECUTION OF STEWART AND HIS WIFE. From the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*. John Stewart and Catherine Wrigth, or Stewart, who were condemned to death on the 14th ultimo, for the murder and robbery of Robert Lamont, underwent their sentence on Wednesday. On Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, the criminal was brought to the gallows in a coach, attended by the Governor and others, and lodged in the Lock-up-house. On entering the Lock-up-house, the female culprit wept much; and on being questioned whether it was the gall of death she answered, "Oh yes, it is the gall of death!" Dr. Gordon visited them shortly after 11 o'clock, and spent several hours with them in religious exercises. The man was in tears, but the woman was perfectly at liberty. They were prevailed on to go to bed, but showed an inclination to sleep, covering with each other in whispers, apparently on the awful fate which awaited them. During the night, the woman was almost constantly in tears. Stewart endeavoured to console her, and seemed to be touched by her grief. The utmost affection and sympathy which the two criminals testified for each other, in their misery, appears singularly anomalous in such a life of crime as they had previously pursued. At half past six o'clock on the morning of the execution, Stewart descended with a firm step, from the cell where he slept, in a coach, attended by the Governor and others, and lodged in the Lock-up-house. On entering the Lock-up-house, the female culprit wept much; and on being questioned whether it was the gall of death she answered, "Oh yes, it is the gall of death!" Dr. Gordon visited them shortly after 11 o'clock, and spent several hours with them in religious exercises. The man was in tears, but the woman was perfectly at liberty. They were prevailed on to go to bed, but showed an inclination to sleep, covering with each other in whispers, apparently on the awful fate which awaited them. During the night, the woman was almost constantly in tears. Stewart endeavoured to console her, and seemed to be touched by her grief. The utmost affection and sympathy which the two criminals testified for each other, in their misery, appears singularly anomalous in such a life of crime as they had previously pursued.

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.—A steam-bent has just been built in this town, which is to be employed on the Union Canal, between Limerick and Dublin. It is built entirely of iron, and is constructed in a very peculiar manner. When seen out of the water it has exactly the appearance of two vessels, joined together by the deck, but separated in every other respect. The paddles instead of being at the sides are placed in the middle, between the vessels, so that in working they will not be likely to injure the banks of the canal, which has always been the principal obstacle to steam-boats being employed in canal navigation. This vessel will be sent off for Dublin as soon as the engines are fixed.

COLONIAL.

From the *Halifax Free Press*, October 13. CHURCH.—On a late visit of the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese of Chester, the friends of the Church were gratified by the moral and affecting spectacle of an Ordination in their Parish Church. GEORGE SEYMOUR JARVIS, Master of Arts, of the University of Windsor, was admitted into the holy order of Deacons. The arguments for the observance and preservation of three distinct orders in the ministry, were ably and clearly set forth by the Bishop, in a sermon which preceded the Ordination. The Venerable Archdeacon WILKIN, at this time engaged upon a visitation, to the Episcopal Congregations in the western part of the Province.

signal being given by Stewart, the drop fell; and at half past eight o'clock, they passed to their great account another state of existence. Stewart seemed to struggle for a moment. The woman died instantaneously. Their demagogue on the scaffold was calm and decent; and the woman, who showed symptoms of agitation when sentence of death was pronounced, burst into loud and frequent sobs in her last moments. From an early hour in the morning the sky was lowering, and torrents of rain fell. The day was gloomy, and suited to the horrors of the scene. The street was thronged with multitudes of spectators; and the windows all around crowded; but no manifestations of the spirit, which appeared in shouts of exultation at the execution of Burke, were evinced on this occasion. Whether the appearance of a woman about to suffer for crime, into the participation of which she appears to have been seduced by her bold and desperate companion, touched the hearts of the multitude—or whether it was that the tumult of popular affright had subsided, we know not—but a perfect stillness, save the pattering of the storm, reigned over the whole throng which surrounded the scaffold. The bodies of the criminals having hung the usual time, they were cut down at nine o'clock; and the crowd, amounting to perhaps 10,000, dispersed. The criminals were decently attended by the surgeons, and were attended to the gallows by Dr. Gordon and Mr. Porteus. Justice Crispin and Small attended officially.

STEWART WAS BORN in Galloway, and his real name is Broadfoot. He was the son of a Irish parent, who are still alive. He was bred a blacksmith, but has not for many years followed that occupation. His life has been one of vice and dissipation. He had enlisted frequently, and deserted after obtaining the bounty. He had been a pick-pocket, a gambler and cheat at country fairs, a swindler base-coin, and was once apprehended for carrying on the trade of a fortune teller. On this occasion he succeeded in breaking Stewart's jail in September, 1828, he is said to have been confined into the practice which conducted him to the scaffold. Stewart was a man of an athletic frame and an energetic mind, and had a decent education in his private life. Wright, who is his second wife, was cooly in her person; but her trial she had that haggard aspect which a guilty life imparts even on the exterior appearance. During their detentions in their cell, and on the scaffold, this unfortunate woman shrank from her frequently, and in her last moments evinced that affection for her miserable husband, which in the female breast is never over-gone and shame, and is not to be measured from its object, though polluted with crime. These traits of human nature excite pity for the wretched; but we deprecate the false feeling, which would cherish the sacred robber, and the desperate murderer, with an eye to the attributes of a martyr, and think the less that is said about such characters the better.

On Thursday last the New Exchange-rooms, in Queen-street, Glasgow, were opened to the public, on which occasion about 450 gentlemen sat down to a splendid dinner, comprising every delicacy of the season, besides fifty tureens of turtle soup; a quantity, (says the *Glasgow Chronicle*) perhaps never before presented at a dinner in Scotland. Had it been told in Stirling forty years ago, that the inhabitants of the burgh would within that period, be supplied with salmon cheaper from Ireland than they could obtain them from the Forth—the people that day would have considered the story as a notable hoax; yet it is not the less certain that both in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Stirling, salmon and grilse have been lowered nearly one half in price by the importation of Irish fish. So much for steam.—*Stirling paper.*

FROM THE NON-SCOTIA ROYAL GAZETTE, October 21. His Excellency Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Maitland, with their Family, embarked on board His Majesty's ship *Flycatcher* on Wednesday afternoon last. The frigate was immediately got underweigh, but the wind falling, she was anchored near the Beach, and on the following morning she proceeded on her voyage. Capt. Deas and Lieut. the Hon. R. Boyle, Aide-de-Camp, accompany His Excellency.

The following Address from the Magistrates of Halifax, was presented to Colonel Norcott on Saturday, HALIFAX, 16th Oct. 1829. Sir.—The Magistrates of Halifax cannot witness the departure of the first Battalion Rifle Brigade, which you have the honor to command, without embracing the opportunity it affords them of bearing their warmest testimony to the merits of this highly distinguished corps. They witnessed with much pleasure its arrival among us, covered with laurels acquired in many a well fought field; and during its long residence here, it has added to its high Military Fame, the character of distinguished and military citizens. They were rejoiced, with pleasure, to the happy harmony which has ever subsisted between the corps and inhabitants of Halifax, who universally regret their departure with warmest admiration. The best wishes of this community will follow the Brigade wherever its destiny may call, and we shall ever take a lively interest in its welfare and future achievements. The Magistrates will thank you, Sir, to communicate to the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Brigade the expression of their sentiments. With great personal respect, We have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant, Colonel Norcott, C. B. Commanding First Regiment Rifle Brigade.

Head Quarters, Halifax, 17th Oct. 1829. To THE MAGISTRATES OF HALIFAX. Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive, with peculiar gratification, the very high and flattering testimony of approbation which you have been pleased to bestow upon the merits of the Battalion under my command, now about to embark for New Brunswick. I came to this station with great satisfaction, and I cannot but feel proud that you deem it has added to its Military character during a long residence here, the important and valuable qualities of distinguished and orderly citizens. Your testimony of the happy harmony which ever subsisted between the inhabitants of Halifax and the Corps, has afforded me sincere pleasure, and I am very glad to be gratified to know that this feeling has always been universally reciprocal. The Regiment regrets exceedingly its removal from among you, but, in this I am happy to say, is some measure tempered by the hope of its return in three years, to pass the remaining period of its service in Nova Scotia, in this Garrison. The warmest wishes of the Corps are in the mean time offered for your prosperity and happiness, and that of the Community, and whether it shall again see Halifax, or move elsewhere, it must ever feel a lively interest in the welfare of all its most kind and hospitable Friends. I shall, as you request, communicate your letter to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, under my command, all of whom I am convinced, warmly participate in your feelings and sentiments. With the highest personal respect, I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, humble Servant.

Our Annapolis Iron Mining Company proceeds rapidly in the manufacture of various articles of Hollow Ware. We have now in our Office, a Cast Iron Stove of the manufacture, equal in appearance, usefulness, and promise of durability to any of the kind imported here. It is too of a lower price, we believe. We hope the spirited Proprietors of the Establishment will meet to additional encouragement and prompt sale of their articles, a full reward for their exertions.—*Halifax Advertiser.*

From *Nelson's Quebec Gazette*, October 8. Our markets continue high; flour, pork and beef, which are the staple articles of consumption among the laboring classes and lumbermen are particularly so. The quantity of flour in bond at Quebec is not much more than 100 barrels. The prices at Quebec are now for fine flour 27s. 6d. a 40s. per barrel; wheat 5s. 6d. per bushel of 60 lbs.; corn meal 2s. 6d. per bushel; and oats 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. Pork and beef have kept at unusually high prices during the whole season. The prices are, prime mutton 24s. 10; prime 23s. 10 per barrel; prime mutton beef 10s. 10; prime 10s. 6d. to 10s. per barrel. About 400 barrels are supposed to be in bond. The timber market has remained nearly at the high price, it suddenly rose to on the arrival of about 1000 sail in a few weeks ago. The number of seals imported up to this time may be said to exceed 800, and about 80 or 80 more may reasonably be expected. About 140 are at present taking in cargoes. The market prices are as follows:—Merchandise oak 1s. 6d. 20 quantity 10d. a 1s. red pine 1s. 2d. a 1s. 3d.; white pine 7d. a 9d.; fluted deals 1s. 10d. a 1s. 10d.; W. O. West India 1s. 2d. a 1s. 10d. a 1s. 10d.; bright deals 1s. 10d.

On Friday night last, the 2d inst., sufficient snow fell to give a white appearance to the country round. The American brig *Clio*, the vessel purchased by Admiral Coffin to train young men from Nantucket to the sea, arrived here this morning. She is a very fine brigantine of about 140 tons. The Countess Harcourt, *Sylvia* and *Keans*, arrived yesterday from the Thames with the 24th foot, sent out to relieve the 68th foot, which has been on this service since 1814. There are only six companies, the depot companies remaining at Carlisle, under Major Hughes.

The late Honble. Wm. Burns has by his will left the sum of £1500 to the poor of this city, in equal division between the Episcopal, the Scotch and the Roman Catholic Churches.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Montreal, Oct. 8.—The left division of the 24th Regt. arrived here yesterday. We believe there is only one in the regiment who was with it in the country formerly—it left this about 37 years ago.—*Herald.*

*Nelson's Quebec Gazette* says:—"We learn that the Legislature is about to be prorogued to the 1st of December next. It will not therefore probably meet for the despatch of business before the month of January."

The same paper states that "the reserved Bill, increasing the Representation of the Province, has received the Royal assent. The number of new Members introduced into the Assembly, we believe, will be eight. The Bill also makes a new division of the Province into Counties, but the clauses relating to this part of it do not go into force until the expiration of the present Provincial Parliament, in the spring of 1831. We have not learned that the other reserved bills have yet been sanctioned. They are:—To make valid conveyances of socage lands; To continue the Provincial Parliament after the demise of the King. To extend to Jews the privileges of holding registers, &c. To confirm certain parochial divisions of the Province. To extend to the Wesleyan Methodists the privilege of marrying, &c."

We have been informed, says the *York Colonial Advocate*, that it is the intention of Mr. Galt to publish forthwith a History of Canada,

From the *Halifax Free Press*, October 13. CHURCH.—On a late visit of the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese of Chester, the friends of the Church were gratified by the moral and affecting spectacle of an Ordination in their Parish Church. GEORGE SEYMOUR JARVIS, Master of Arts, of the University of Windsor, was admitted into the holy order of Deacons. The arguments for the observance and preservation of three distinct orders in the ministry, were ably and clearly set forth by the Bishop, in a sermon which preceded the Ordination. The Venerable Archdeacon WILKIN, at this time engaged upon a visitation, to the Episcopal Congregations in the western part of the Province.

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its present state and future prospects. Such a work, proceeding from his pen, cannot fail of being highly interesting and instructive in the literary and political world; more particularly to those Europeans, who nourish the design of making these fertile Provinces their future home.

COMMUNICATION.

HORE AMERICANE;

Douglas Sketches of a Tour from St. John, (N. B.) through a part of the United States.

Leaving Brunswick, we proceeded to Portland, having for a fellow passenger in the coach, a respectable Portland Merchant, who gave us a good deal of information. We passed the townships of Freeport, North Yarmouth, Cumberland, and Falmouth, all pleasant looking places, with houses of worship, chiefly Congregational, ornamented with spires. Most of these settlements are connected with the sea by creeks or rivers more or less considerable, and the coasts are thus enabled to carry on a profitable trade in cord wood, which we saw piled up in heaps by the sides of the road, and with which they supply the city of Boston, where fuel is very scarce. The vessels built at these places are of a small description. The road continued hilly and rough, the process of Macadamizing being as yet practically unknown in this part of the world. By the way side, we observed a newly discovered quarry of most beautiful granite. The proprietor of the land in which it was found had previously been accustomed to repine at the poverty of the soil, and his poor prospects as a farmer, when he found the hidden treasure was discovered, and he found himself all at once the possessor of a rich mine of wealth. The traveller on this road cannot but admire the beautiful groves of white oak which are frequently to be seen, and also the orchards covered with the form bushes, which may be viewed at this season of the year, in all their rich luxuriance. After crossing a very long wooden bridge, we found ourselves in the streets of Portland. The harbour is an excellent one, being safe and commodious, and completely landlocked. The situation of the town is nearly level, and has been very happily chosen. The town itself contains many magnificent buildings, and not a few elegant spires may be seen rising their heads, and adding much to the imposing effect of the town. Many of the private houses are of brick, the streets are in general paved, but have no lamps to illuminate them at night. We put up at Mitchell's Hotel, which had been recommended to us, but were unfortunate enough to displease thereby the people at the State Hotel, who made us pay extra for our extra baggage. We dined privately at 5 o'clock, and had an excellent dinner, after which we took a stroll round the town. We visited the Museum, which contains as yet a very inconsiderable collection, having been only commenced in the year 1823. It consists of a great many wax figures, among which are Bonaparte, Nelson, Lafayette, &c., while there are paintings of Washington, Adams, Clay, &c. &c. There are some good specimens of the Elk, Deer, and Alligator. Of the latter, two live ones had just been received, and were preserved in common fresh water. In this Museum there is likewise a panoramic view of London. It was Saturday night, and before retiring to rest, we made a ride to a West-India Merchant, who had been our agreeable fellow traveller from St. John, who was to proceed on his way to New-York next morning, and as we were to spend Sunday in Portland, we had scarcely any hope of seeing him more, and never did we again meet. It was our intention to have heard on the following day, Dr. Nichol of the First Parish, and Dr. Fayson of the Second, both spoken of in high terms, though of different theological tenets. The former, indeed, has the reputation of being the most learned minister in the State of Maine. The following morning having arrived, we embraced the opportunity, before service, of getting a peep into the interior of several places of worship, all of which we found to be not only commodious, but elegant, though marked by great uniformity. Organs are not here confined to churches of the Episcopal order, of which there is only one in Portland, but are introduced in aid of the devotional exercises of various denominations. Dr. Nichol's congregation takes the lead in point of wealth, and we were also in respect of numbers. He is of the Congregational order, and is generally termed a Unitarian, but he maintains the latter to be a misnomer. From the sermon we heard it would not be easy to gather the peculiarities of his creed. So far as it went it was critical, argumentative, and sound, having for its subject these words of the divine author of our religion—"I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes." &c. The Dr. preached in his old wooden church, which was moved from the site on which a stone building has since been erected for the commodation of his flock, and is remarkable for the circumstance of having in one of its walls the mark of a cannon shot received during the Revolutionary war, when the town was fired by Mowat, of which event we are about to take notice. His new church, which was nearly finished when we visited Portland, and promised to be one of the greatest ornaments of the town, is built of stone from the quarry mentioned above, has beautiful many columns, and substantial steps of granite, and what is very unusual in that country, the tops of the windows are curved. We were unfortunately disappointed in not hearing Dr. Fayson in the afternoon. He has since gone to the world of spirits, but a volume of his sermons has been published, which is creditable alike to his talents and piety as a Christian Minister. Part of the evening we spent with a highly respectable family in the immediate vicinity of the town. The topics of conversation were general. We were asked what was thought in the Provinces of the reception given to La Fayette by the Americans, to which we replied, that many thought there was too much show and ceremony for republican affection of plainness. Our noticing the size and elegance of many private houses, drew forth the remark which has in it much truth when applied not merely to Portland and other American towns, but even to the settlements in our own Colonies, namely, that the houses are often magnificent to a degree quite disproportionate to the capital of those who occupy or own them.

Portland was burnt in the Revolution, by Capt. Mowat of a British Frigate, who acted the part of an incendiary in revenge, as some say, for having been taken prisoner by certain disorderly characters when dining with some friends at a private house, while others say that it was in consequence of the British Frigate being to deliver up their arms. About three-quarters of the whole place were utterly consumed. This dreadful conflagration took place on the 18th October, 1775, and was commenced by five brands fired at a cannonade and bombardment of nine hours. Monday morning we set off for Boston in an accommodation stage, the distance is said to be 110 miles. We had nearly got to the environs of the town of Portland, when a lady in the coach discovered that she had forgot a valuable portrait, without which she would not proceed a step farther. Accordingly, to the great annoyance of some of the passengers, as well as of the coach, we had to put about and re-appear at Mitchell's Hotel, where we soon acquired possession of the valuable specimen of the fine arts, which the wealth of India could scarcely purchase. We soon made up our way, and passed through the wretched settlement of Scarborough, and came to Saco, an Indian name, taken from the river on which it stands. Saco is a handsome town, containing upwards of 3000 inhabitants, and rapidly increasing in population, trade, and wealth. The Court-house is built of stone, and as the soil in the neighbourhood is of such a description as to furnish good building materials of that kind, the probability is, that edifices of stone will soon become numerous in that district. The falls on the Saco stream are at no great distance, and are appropriated to valuable manufacturing objects. The roads are yet continued rough, turnpikes not being even attempted. We soon, however, reached Keonuchuk, 23 miles from Portland, where we dined, and got a valuable accession to our company, in the persons of Mrs. S. and Mrs. J. of Portland, together with two gentlemen whose names we knew not. The former of these ladies we understood to be a widow, and both of them were agreeable, lively, and intelligent. Conversations turned upon the Great Unknown, now well known, and the names not only of Robert Burns, Mrs. Grant, &c. were familiar to these ladies, but even those distinguished philosophers, Dugald Stewart and Thomas Brown, seemed to be the objects of their knowledge and admiration.

ration. In short, their expressions of regard for these individuals and their literary productions were quite enthusiastic. We viewed with interest as we passed along, the operation of cider making on a large scale, and remarked a singular property of the rocks through which the road is cut, which are of an excellent quality, and moulder away under atmospheric influence. We introduced, with high respect, the name of Billings, Professor of Chemistry in Yale College, and the author of several interesting tours, as well as books of enlightened science. They told us that he was a man remarkable for personal modesty and intellectual diffidence. The next stopping place was Wells, a large scattered settlement on the Bay of that name, the most extensive of the three great Bays between Portland and Boston. The other two are those of Ipswich and Boston. The sea prospect from the town was interesting and beautiful in a high degree. Three miles beyond Wells is Brunswick Hill, justly so named, over which there is a fall of thirty feet, and where not a few serious accidents have occurred in former and later times. The next town we came to is called Old York, one of the most ancient places in the State. A gentleman pointed out to us as having at the time for one of its inmates a man who had cut off his wife's head in a fit of insanity! The town is inconsiderable, though originally laid out on the plan of an extensive city. York river, however, is by no means an insignificant one, and we observed vessels building its bark in several places. Next came the end of our day's journey, namely, Portsmouth, 65 miles from Portland. (To be continued.)

The Observer. SAINT JOHN! TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

Our latest European advices, which are to the 14th ult., left the Russians in full and quiet possession of Adrianople. So long a resistance seemed available, the Turkish forces fought with great determination, but whenever the contest became manifestly unequal, and the prospect of a successful issue on their side seemed utterly gone, they wisely yielded to the conqueror, and spared the further and needless effusion of human blood. The great defect of their armies in previous wars, has been, not the want of courage, but the want of discipline; their corps were no sooner repulsed than they fell into disorder, lost confidence, and every retreat became a rout. In their Turkish armies, as now modelled, this radical defect seems to be completely removed, and under all the circumstances of the case, the manner in which they received the invading forces after every natural barrier yielded before them, while it brings no reproach upon Turkish valour, manifests a prudence and wisdom deserving commendation. As to the unbending spirit of the Sultan, in the midst of disaster on the one hand, and unresisting troops on the other, it involves a mystery which we can scarcely solve even on the principles of his predestinationism in its most rigid form. It is possible, however, that brought as he is to the very utmost extremity, he has still reason to hold fast the conviction that Russia will not be permitted to swell her immense and ill-managed Empire, by adding to it more of the spoils of a rival, who forms the chief obstacle to her gaining the whole Eastern boundary of Europe, from its very Northern to its most Southern extremity. Meantime our attention must be directed rather to the issue of negotiations which may be supposed to be going on at Constantinople, than to the situation of the armies.

THE Transports bringing the Rifle Corps from Halifax, anchored off Partridge Island on Sunday night, but have not yet succeeded in getting up to the harbour. It was fully intended that this City should have been Head Quarters, but in consequence of His Honor the Passover having intimated his disapprobation of such an arrangement, we believe it remains somewhat doubtful whether the original intention of the Military Authorities shall be carried into effect. A flattering Address was presented to Colonel Noncott, previous to the embarkation of the Troops, by the Magistrates of Halifax, and we have every reason to believe that the character which is there given of both Officers and Men, will be fully supported during their residence among us.

GREAT excitement has of late been produced in different parts of the Mother Country, in the view of the renewal of the East-India Company's Charter, and though we may not be very nearly or strongly interested in the matter, yet as a subject of very high importance to the commerce and manufactures of Great-Britain, it surely deserves some share of our attention. When the question was brought forward during the last Session of Parliament, by Mr. WHITMORE, Members declined entering into an inquiry on the subject, but engaged to afford every facility for information, and to take the whole matter under consideration when Parliament shall again convene. A deputation from the principal commercial towns of the Empire waited on the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, to state the opinions generally entertained on the subject, and were listened to with courtesy and attention. These are favourable symptoms, but the opponents of monopoly must never forget that they have still the whole influence of the East-India Company to contend with;—an influence which is powerful and will be powerfully exerted. Besides the full and strong representations made by the large towns of England, and by the western metropolis of Scotland, Mr. HUSKISSON was keenly plied upon the subject during his late visit to Liverpool, and Mr. BUCKINGHAM, so well known as having been driven from India by the omnipotent Company for an alleged abuse of the freedom of the press, has been so successful in his endeavours, by means of Lectures, throughout the Kingdom, to expose the existing evils in our Anglo-Indian Empire, that the worthy citizens of Glasgow are purposing by means of a public subscription, to secure for him a seat in Parliament, where the whole weight of his influence at least will be exerted to resist the granting of a new lease to the "odious monopoly."

The Honorable MICHAEL WALLACE has been sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Nova-Scotia, during the absence of His Excellency Sir PIERRE BAYLETT.

The New-York Atlas, of the 17th instant, in attempting to fasten upon us the charge of inconsistency, is chargeable with a gross misstatement. It asserts that we affirmed "with certainty" that one Reverend Gentleman was

to be appointed Archdeacon of this Province, and about a month after we mentioned that another individual was to receive the appointment. Now if the Editor of that paper would take the trouble to look back to the statement as it really appeared in our pages, he will find that we only affirmed "with certainty" what we still state with equal certainty, that instructions had been received from the Home Authorities, by His Honor the President, to invest with that Office the Clergyman first mentioned, provided the nomination met with the approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese. He will probably chuckle when he sees our subsequent statement contradicted by a Nova-Scotian paper; but we have yet to learn on what authority that contradiction rests.

The following we take from the Barbadoes Mercury of 15th September. It has more of the amusing than the credible in its composition:—"A Grenada Paper speculates largely upon the probability of some new Colonial and other appointments and removals which are shortly to take place. Sir James Campbell is reported to go to New Brunswick, as Governor of that Province; Sir Colin Campbell is to succeed Sir James at Grenada; our Governor Sir James Lyon is to proceed to Madras; and Sir John Keane will be our Governor. From what source this information is derived, we are not stand to conjecture."

The Rev. Mr. LANG, (appointed Minister of the Scottish Church at Halifax, N. S.) Mrs. and Miss LANG, have arrived at St. John, in the Mercator from Greenock. We have learnt from a source which we think may be depended on, that all fees hereafter to be abolished in the Offices of the Surveyor General and Province Secretary, and that those Officers are to receive a fixed salary. The same arrangement, it is also said, will extend to the Lieutenant-Governors, and those administering the Government of Colonies.—Courier.

AGRIC.—The Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodge of England, have forwarded to the Members of the Althion Lodge, No. 52, a New Warrant, to hold a Lodge in this City, by command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master.—Ibid.

FRANCE.—On the 20th inst. a vessel was held on the 10th instant, the mouth of the Toulouze, in the Parish of Kent, by Elizabeth Kearney, Esq. on view of the body of Michael Kerberry, found dead. We are informed that on Tuesday the 9th inst. a person named Walter Price, went out to the fields with the intention of shooting pigeons. After having shot several of these, he returned through a field with his piece loaded, when there were three men digging potatoes, viz. James Graves, James Watson, and Michael Kerberry. Graves took the gun from Price, and after examining her a short time, handed her back to him. Watson then took the gun, and while Price was looking in another direction, from which he heard the gun cock. Before he (Price) had time to warn Watson of her being loaded, she went off, and the contents lodged in the body of Kerberry, who died on the spot. Watson was soon afterwards arrested, and while Price was looking in another direction, from which he heard the gun cock. 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JUST RECEIVED, Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL: 100 BALES White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS. For Sale cheap, by G. D. ROBINSON, October 13.

BLANKETS, &c. Per the AUGUSTA from LIVERPOOL: 110 PAIR ROSE BLANKETS; 50 Pieces BOMBAZETS; 100 Pieces Colored SARSNETS; 100 Ditto do. Cotton LININGS. For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR, September 29, -34.

6th OCTOBER, 1829. E. DEW RATCHFORD, Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash or approved paper: BEST Cognac BRANDY, in pipes and half-pipes; Jamaica Spirits; Sugar, in hhd. and bbl.; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, & Bohea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Drip Candles; English and Campo Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior, 40 hands to the lb.; ground and cut Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Brinstones; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Glass; Imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; bags Passo; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; White, Yellow, and Green Paint; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spun yarn; Hawsers; Canvass; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 12 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Compositive Kipper Braces, suitable for a Vessel of 300 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Goat Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 cases well assorted Hardware; Rowland's Philadelphia Mill Saws; Smith's Belows & Vices; 30 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds and Stab Iron; wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 cases Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Lignum Vitis; Mahogany; Balm; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; London Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Cassimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Muslin Handkerchiefs; 200 reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of Outer Caps and Fur COLLARS.

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

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS, consisting of—Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Lined and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Drip Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 19.

Received per Brig PERSEVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers: BALES Red and White FLANNELS; Rose, Witney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Slops; Superfine and Second Cloths. Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland—50 Bales Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted, HAWSERS, from 3/4 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces BROWN EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP. —IN STORE—Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigua MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, August 26, 1829.

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. DOBIE, (next door to Mr. W. REYNOLDS' Book-Store), where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms. J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap, and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; the produce of the Country will be received in payment. (A Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Ann. June 2.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

W. & G. HUTCHINSON, Have just received from LIVERPOOL, a New Supply of JEWELLERY, PLATED WARE, &c. —AMONG WHICH ARE—FINE Gold Watch Seals and Keys; fine gold Brooches and Breast Pins, set with Amethyst, Topaz, Pearl, and Garnet; fine gold set Top and Drop Ear Rings, and Finger Rings; Cornelian, Coral, and Jet Ear Rings; black and gilt Bracelet Soaps; Gilt Web for Bracelets; Gilt Buckles; Silver mounted Cruet and Liquor Stands; do. Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Chamber Candlesticks; Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, and Salt Spoons; do. Sugar Tongs; Thermometers; Surveyors' and Pocket Compasses; Ships' Compasses; Telescopes and Quadrants; Silver and Steel Spectacles, &c. &c. St. John, July 28, 1829.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from Great Britain and Ireland—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY, WHICH have been selected by himself, at the best Markets, and will be found the newest styles and latest fashions.—They are now opening, and will be sold on the most moderate terms, at his Store, No. 1, North side of the Market-Square. May 12. MATTHEW DELAP, MEDICINES, &c.

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

TOBACCO. 50 K EGs Manufactured TOBACCO, of good quality, just received per Brig Hanford, for Sale (in Bond or otherwise) by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, 29th September, -64.

RUM, PIMENTO, &c. Landing, ex Brig WARD CURRAN, from Jamaica, and for Sale by the Subscribers—PUNCHEONS and Hogheads RUM; PIMENTO; GINGER; ARROW ROOT; HIDES; CASTER OIL; LOGWOOD, &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, September 1, 1829.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. Now landing ex Schooner EDWARD:—25 P UNS. JAMAICA SPIRITS, of excellent quality—entitled to long Drawback—For sale low in bottle landing. E. DEW RATCHFORD, Sept. 29.

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

LONDON CORDAGE. 3 T IONS superior London Staple CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Rutline to 5 inch Shrouding, and a few HAWSERS—just received, and for Sale cheap, by E. DEW RATCHFORD, Sept. 1.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and bargues Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, —viz—COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvass, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 26.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals: W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 20 M. HEADING; 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAR, { IN BOND. 500 Do. Corn Meal, } 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 7 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3/4 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FURNACES, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, June 2.

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

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

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

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. —IN STORE—WOMENS' and GIRLS' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embroid' do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazets; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Childrens' do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Bahijs' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsteds Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Childrens' Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes; Book, Mail, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Moss' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Moleskins, &c. May 26. H. & W. REID.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per Sarah Ann, from St. Kitts: 60 H OGHEADS MOLASSES, 18 Puncheons RUM. Per Schr. Elizabeth, from Halifax: 4 Hogheads; choice old L. P. MADEIRA. Per Ship Pacific, from Liverpool: 100 Pieces very superior Bleached CANVASS, Nos. 1 to 8. Per ship Augusta, from Liverpool: 250 Half Drums Picked Turkey FIGS. Which will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, September 29.

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

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

RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES, Landing ex Brig LA PLATA from JAMAICA.—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, August 18, 1829.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Branswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 21, 1828. Agent.

Per Ceres, and John & Mary, from Liverpool, The Subscriber is now receiving on Consignment: BALES Bleached and Brown COTTONS; Do. BAIZES and FLANNELS, Casks assorted NAILS and SPIKES, Crates of Earthenware, (eight varieties,) Real Griffin's New-England patent Scythes, Do. Crawley's Do. Do. Blistered STEEL, Sheet Iron, and Slabs for Ploughshares, &c. All of which will be Sold very low. —IN STORE—An excellent assortment of bar & bolt Iron, &c. July 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

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

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM, in the Parish of Hampton, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River, containing 200 acres, 15 of which are cleared, the remainder well stocked with hard and soft Wood—is offered for Sale. Eight tons of Hay was cut this year.—There is on the premises, a well finished one and a half story frame House, a log Barn, and other improvements.—The Farm adjoins the property of Mr. Jonathan Titus; and is but 24 miles from the city, with a good turpique road all the way.—For terms and further particulars, please apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, or to JAMES ROBERTSON, September 15, -34 on the premises.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED, And now ready for delivery, In one neat volume, 12mo. fine dandy paper, (price, in boards, to Subscribers, One Dollar)—ADAPTED for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death.—To which are added, Prayers for the Use of Young Persons, and Graces before and after Meals—with a CONCLUSION, recommendatory of Prayer as a Christian Duty. BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Prayer is the sublimest strain that reaches The Majesty on high. —MONTAGUE. Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—A supply is on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. M'ILLAN'S Book Store, August 18.

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

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

ASSISE OF BREAD. Published September 30, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheat Loaf of Superfine 8d. of Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

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

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

WEEKLY ALMANACK. OCTOBER—1829. SUN MOON FULL. Riots. Sets. Riots. SEA. 28 WEDNESDAY - 6 49 5 11 6 4 1/2 50 29 THURSDAY - 6 50 5 10 6 42 Even. 30 FRIDAY - 6 52 5 8 7 24 1 27 31 SATURDAY - 6 53 5 7 8 12 2 18 1 SUNDAY - 6 55 5 5 9 7 3 14 2 MONDAY - 6 56 5 4 10 6 4 4 3 TUESDAY - 6 57 5 3 11 6 4 5 6 First Quarter 4th, 5h. 7m. morning.

SAINTE JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN MR. BATHFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms.—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

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