

# The Observer

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No. 33.

## THE GARLAND.

From the TALISMAN, for 1829.

### TO THE PAST.

Thou unrelenting Past!  
Strong are the barriers thy dark domain;  
And fetters sure and fast,  
Hold all that enter thy unbending reign.

Far in thy realm withdrawn,  
Old empires sit in sullenness and gloom,  
And glorious ages gone,  
Lie deep within the shadow of thy womb.

Childhood, with all its mirth,  
Youth, manhood, age that draws us towards thee,  
And last—man's life on earth  
Glide to thy dim dominions, and are bound.

Thou hast my better years;  
Thou hast my early friends—the good—the kind—  
Yielding to them with tears—  
The venerable form—the exalted mind.

My spirit yearns to bring  
The lost ones back—yarns with desire intense;  
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives thence.

In vain—thy gates deny  
All passage save to those who hence depart;  
Nor to the streaming eye  
Thou giv'st them back—nor to the broken heart.

In thy abysses hide  
Beauty and excellence unknown—to thee  
Earth's wonder and her pride  
Are gathered, as the waters to the sea.

Laborers of good to man,  
Unpublished charity, unbroken faith—  
Love, that midst grief began,  
And grew with years, and faltered not in death.

Full many a mighty name  
Lurks in thy depths, unnumbered, unnumbered;  
With thee are silent fame,  
Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappeared.

Thine for a space are they;  
Yet shall thou yield thy treasures up at last,  
Thy gates shall yet give way,  
Thy chains shall fall, inexorable Past!

All that of good and fair  
Has gone into thy womb from earliest time  
Shall then come forth, and wear  
The glory and the beauty of thy prime.

They have not perished—no!  
Kind words, remembered voices cease to sweet,  
Smiles radiant long ago,  
And features, the great soul's apparent seat.

All shall come back—each eye  
Of pure affection shall be knit again;  
Alone shall Evil die,  
And sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy reign.

And then shall I behold  
Him, by whose kind paternal side I sprung;  
And her wild still and cold  
Fills the next grave—the beautiful and young.

## VIRTUOUS OLD AGE.

[From "Montgomery's Universal Prayer."]

How pure  
The grace, the gentleness of virtuous age!  
Though solemn, not austere; though wisely bent  
To passion, and the wildering dreams of hope,  
Not unative to tenderness and truth.  
The good old man is honour'd and revered,  
And breathes upon the young-limb'd race around,  
The gay and venerable charm of years:  
Nor, glory to the power that tunes the heart  
Unto the spirit of the time, are all  
The fancy and the flush of youth forgot;  
The meditative walk by wood or mead,  
The hush of streams, and language of the stars,  
Heard in the bosom of the breeze—  
Of all that beautified and graced his youth,  
Is still to be enjoy'd and hallow'd with  
The feelings flowing from a better world.

[The following ENIGMA, by Lord BYRON, is not less distinguished for the ingenuity which it displays, than for the beauty and elegance of the language in which it is expressed.]—W. Ous.

## ENIGMA ON THE LETTER H.

'Twas whisper'd in heaven, 'twas utter'd in zeal,  
And echo caught softly the sounds as they fell.  
In the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,  
And the depths of the ocean its pressure confest.  
'Twas seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder,  
'Twill be found in the spheres when all driv'n assunder.  
'Twas giv'n to man with his earliest breath,  
It assists at his birth and attends him in death,  
Presides o'er his happiness, sorrow, and zeal,  
Is the prop of his house and the end of his weal,  
Begins every hope, every wish it must bound,  
And through unassuming, with Monarchs is found.  
In the reigns of the Miser 'tis rewarded with care,  
Yet is sure to be banish'd from his fair air,  
Without it the Soldier or Sailor may roam,  
But to the wretch who expels him from home,  
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,  
Nor 'er in the whirlwind of passion be drown'd.  
It softens the heart, and though dead to the car,  
'Twill make it the centre of his solitary care,  
But in shades let it rest like an elegant flow'r,  
Oh! breathe on it softly, it dies in an hour.

## THE MISCELLANIST.

### SKETCH OF JERUSALEM.

SEVEN YEARS BEFORE THE BIRTH OF THE SAVIOUR.  
[From the Preface of Zillah.]

That the reader may be somewhat more conversant with the features of the celebrated City, which constitutes the principal scene of our novel, it is hoped the will excuse a few preliminary remarks upon its probable appearance at the era we have mentioned. While the theoretical form of the Jewish Government had always rendered their Temple one of the grandest and richest in the world, and of course, the most conspicuous ornament of their capital, their religious ordinances had imparted a not less marked and peculiar character to the other buildings of the city. Here was to be seen at the time of our history, neither circus, theatre, nor hippodrome; neither triumphal arches, nor luxurious baths, and gardens for general resort; no sculptured columns, or obelisks, not even a single public statue or painting. In every respect the reverse of that Roman commonwealth, who lived contented so long as they could enjoy bread and the show of the circus, the Jews require no other recreation than the feasts and festivals of their religion; of that religion which, while it pervaded all their public acts and institutions, had even affected the form of their private dwellings.—Having become the residence of the symbols of the Divine presence, which, in the form of a cloud, rested over the mercy-seat of the Sanctuary in the Temple, whence God gave forth His oracles from time to time in an articulate and audible voice, Jerusalem assumed the name of the Holy City, in which quality it was common to all the tribes of Israel. Though there were dispersed synagogues wherever there was a sufficient population to require them, there was but one Temple for the whole nation; and at this universal altar was every male Hebrew bound to present himself, with offerings to his God, at the three great annual festivals,

of the passover, the Pentecost, and the Feast of Tabernacles,—to which some others were added, at a later period of their history. Of the prodigious influx into the city upon those occasions, an estimate may be formed from the statement of Josephus, that, during the final siege by Titus, which commenced while there was a general assemblage for the celebration of the Passover, not less than eleven hundred thousand of the Jews perished, while ninety-seven thousand were made prisoners of war.

From the natural peculiarities of its site, which scarcely admit of change or error, it is conjectured, that the ancient city could hardly have exceeded four miles in circumference, while some assign to it a still narrower measurement; so that, to accommodate such a multitude of occasional visitants, even in the rudest manner, it was indispensable that the whole area should be thickly covered with close streets and lofty houses, containing numerous small chambers. Within the walls, as has been already observed, there were no public gardens, and with the exception of the space occupied by the Temple, (which also had its inhabitants), and the four principal markets, which enclosed so many open areas, we may presume that the enclosed ground consisted of a vast mass of houses, intersected by narrow lanes, raising and falling with the inequalities of the surface. The entire city, built upon abrupt hills, rising amphitheatrically from east to west, was surrounded on three sides by steep precipices surmounted by walls; while the fourth, or the north, was an open extended plain, was defended by a triple line of bulwarks, so that the whole wore the air of an impregnable fortress, of which the castle of David upon the hill of Zion, might be said to resemble the keep.

The strongly fortified Temple, the loftiness of its dimensions, as well as from the commanding elevation upon which it was placed, would, of course, form the pre-eminent object; the numerous towers and battlements of the city walls, were the next most conspicuous buildings. The palace of the king, which stood on an indistinguishable aggregate of private dwellings. These, for the reasons we have mentioned, being generally lofty, the battlements were compelled, by the law, to put a battlement or balustrade at the top, to prevent accidents. On the roofs, which were flat, and occasionally provided with cisterns to collect the rain water, the inhabitants would sometimes be seen drying dials, performing their devotions in little closets, or oratories, set up for that purpose, or conversing with their neighbours, while they enjoy the cool of the evening. And here, too, since their mode of construction, especially in the higher part of the city, rendered their private places, we are told by Jeremiah, that his contemporaries would sometimes burn incense, and pour out drink offerings to false gods. They formed, were not extensive, the beams of a floor to jut out into the street, led, if there should be any person dead upon that floor, they who walked beneath the beams should be polluted without knowing it.

Not at all, said he, "not at all; for although we do not know of tobacco either having been grown in or imported into Asia, yet there are many plants and aromatic woods there of which good snuff might be made; and, as in all probability, the patriarchs had used it, it is most likely they would find out some mode of preparing it. But, leaving that as a matter of doubt, we have in preference to the patriarchs, and that is pretty good in matters of history, for saying that, in England, as far back as the reign of Richard II., if the henx did not take snuff, they had an equivalent in the perfume boxes, which they eternally applied to the nose, in preference to the patriarchs, and that is sort of snuff which is taken in these days, we find that so far back there was a substitute used until the more excellent should be produced. The practice is honorable, because honourable persons adopted it; and it is much to the advantage of us who move in a lower sphere of life that we have the honour of following the example set us by our superiors. Because a great man happened to have a sore neck, all the men in the kingdom had high collars to their shirts, as if they were all in the same predicament, most like it is owing to some other great man finding it convenient to cover his bandy legs or spidie shanks with trowsers, that we now-a-days scarcely ever see a pair of breeches. Now our late Queen Charlotte took snuff; Bonaparte took snuff; and in preference to the patriarchs, the most of the diplomatic gentlemen from abroad are present with snuff-boxes. It is useless to enumerate all the great examples that are set us; let it suffice that it is because it encourages trade and improves the revenue. There is nothing say a higher ad valorem duty than tobacco; and if the use of it were to be discontinued in England, as it appears to be in China, through the badness of the emperor, the revenue would lose considerably. This, however, many persons are supported by the manufacture and sale of the article. The benefits are felt even down to the washerwoman. Why, I would have a wager, that I dirty six times as many handkerchiefs in the week as you do, and my washerwoman is so much a gainer; besides, I wear perhaps three times as many out in the year, and thereby the manufacturer is benefited."

We took the liberty of asking what the expense of this patriotic habit of his might be to him.

"Why," said he, "a mere nothing. First, here's this snuff cost me a gallon and a half, but that will most likely last my life-time; then there's the snuff-take, or give away, about two ounces in the week, which, at sixpence an ounce, is but eight shillings; then I dirty about eight pocket handkerchiefs, which cost me a penny a-piece, and in the course of the year I may probably wear out about six or eight, which cost me seven shillings a-piece; then I purchase about four or six Tonquin beans in the year, which only cost sixpence each. The expense to an individual is a mere nothing."

When the gentleman departed we set about making a calculation of his snuff-taking expenses, and find it to stand thus per annum—

Interest upon cost of box.....	£ 2 6
Two ounces per week, 1s. 6d.....	0 18 0
Washing pocket handkerchiefs.....	1 14 8
Purchase of new ditto.....	2 10 0
Tonquin beans.....	0 2 0
Total.....	8 12 8

Which seems to me [a trifle, that we are much disposed to listen to the gentleman's reasoning, and to give up our idea of ever saying a word against taking snuff again.]

## SPANIARDS AND PORTUGUESE CONTRASTED.

Having halted at Elvas during the night, we marched next morning soon after dawn; and, passing through a plain of considerable extent, crossed the Guadiana at Badajoz, the capital of Estremadura. This movement introduced us at once into Spain; and the contrast, both in personal appearance and in manners, between the two nations, which was instantly presented to us, I shall not readily forget. Generally speaking, the natives of frontier districts partake almost as much of the character of one nation as of another; the distinctions between them become, as it were, blended, till they totally disappear. It is not so on the borders of Spain and Portugal. The peasant who cultivates his little field, or tends his flock on the right bank of the Guadiana, in all his habits and notions, is a different being from the peasant who pursues similar occupations on its left; the first is a genuine Portuguese, the last a genuine Spaniard. Nor are they more alike in their amities than in their manners. They cordially de-

test one another, inasmuch that their common wrongs and their common enmity to the French were not sufficient, even at this time, to eradicate the feeling. It was not, however, by the striking diversity of private character alone which subsisted between them, that we were made sensible, as soon as we had passed the Guadiana, that a new nation was before us. The Spaniards received us with a degree of indifference to which we had not hitherto been accustomed. They were certainly not averse; they poured no execrations upon us, nor did they hurt or rudely annoy us; but they gave themselves no trouble to evince to us, in any way, their satisfaction at our arrival. Whatever we required they gave us in return for our money; but as to enthusiasm, or a desire to anticipate our wants, there was not the shadow of the appearance of any thing of the kind about them. How different all this from the poor Portuguese, who never failed to read the air with their vivas, and were at all times full of promises and protestations, no matter how incapable they might be of fulfilling the one, and authenticating the other! The truth is, that the Spaniard is a proud, independent, and grave personage, possessing many excellent qualities, but quite conscious of his existence, and not unapt to over-rate them. On the present occasion, too, they seemed to be more than ordinarily self-important, in consequence of their late achievements. They were quick to take offence, even where none was intended, and not indisposed to provoke or engage in broils with our soldiers. Not that any serious disturbance occurred during our stay; the discipline preserved in our ranks was too good to permit it; but numberless little incidents were continually taking place, which served sufficiently to make us aware of the spirit which animated the natives. Yet, with all this, there was much about the air and manner of the Spaniards to deserve and command our regard. The Portuguese are a people that require rousing; they are indolent, lazy, and generally helpless; we may value these our ancient allies and render them useful; but it is impossible highly to respect them. In the Spanish character on the contrary, there is mixed up with a great deal of haughtiness a sort of manly independence of spirit which you cannot but admire, even though aware that it will render them by many degrees less amenable to your wishes than their neighbours.—*The Marquis of Londonderry's Narrative of the War in Spain and Portugal.*

PORTUGUESE LADIES.—A species of monastic severity seems to keep the Portuguese within their houses; a system sadly destructive of all elasticity of spirit. Thus females are only seen walking with a funeral gait to confession or mass, followed by Argus-eyed duennas, bespeaking propriety by the leanness of their persons, and the immense breadth of their green sun-fans; and then the down-cast eye but ill reveals the roguery and mischief that lurk within. Did the odours of the well-strawed street permit the burrying passenger to stop a few seconds, the balconies contain, besides the myrtle, carnation, orange-tree, and jessamine, other flowers of a still more attractive description to fix his latent regard. \* \* \* How the Portuguese ladies pass their time within doors, except when listlessly gazing from the well-cushioned balcony it is difficult to conceive; for decidedly the cultivation of their minds, beyond some little trumpery accomplishments, forms a very small part of their daily employment. With all their beauty, they still want the dignity and the force of character that marks a highly-educated and intellectual female in England. They may have vivacity of eye, but certainly not the spiritual elevation, the mental energy, and the chaste gaiety which distinguish the higher class of females in our own country. In all respects, as to themselves, their personal obligations, feelings, and attractions, they are, as upon first sight one has found them, in very rude terms, mere women,—thus much from a monk—love-ly, but unsatisfactory specimens of the weaker vessel; for whose moral improvement and elevation in social rank the lords of the creation should recollect that they are responsible.—*Kinsley's Portugal Illustrated.*

DESCRIPTION OF BUENOS AYRES.—The town of Buenos Ayres is far from being an agreeable residence for those who are accustomed to English comforts. The water is extremely impure, scarce, and consequently expensive. The town is badly paved and dirty, and the houses are the most comfortless abodes I ever entered. The walls, from the climate, are damp, mouldy, and discoloured. The floors are badly paved with bricks, which are generally cracked, and often in holes. The roofs have no ceiling, and the families have no idea of warming themselves except by huddling round a fire of charcoal which is put outside the door until the carbonic acid gas has rotted away. Some of the principal families at Buenos Ayres furnish their rooms in a very expensive, but comfortless manner; they put down upon their brick floor a brilliant Brussels carpet, hang a lustre from the rafters, and place against the damp wall, which they whitewash, a number of tawdry North American chairs. They get an English pianoforte, and some marble vases, but they have no idea of grouping their furniture into a comfortable form: the ladies sit with their backs against the walls without any apparent means of employing themselves; and when a stranger calls upon them, he is much surprised to find that they have the uncourteous custom of never rising from their chairs. I had no time to enter into any society at Buenos Ayres, and the rooms looked so comfortless, that to tell the truth I had little inclination. The society of Buenos Ayres is composed of English and French merchants, with a German or two. The foreign merchants are generally the agents of European houses; and as the customs of the Spanish South Americans, their food, and the hours at which they eat it, are different from those of the English and French, there does not appear to be much communication between them. At Buenos Ayres, the men and women are rarely seen walking together: at the theatre they are completely separated; and it is cheerless to see all the ladies sitting together in the boxes, while the men are in the pit,—slaves, common sailors, soldiers, and merchants, all members of the same republic.—*Head's Rough Notes.*

ECONOMY.—M. Say, a celebrated French writer on political economy, has the following story:

"Being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to, through negligence. From the want of a latch of small value, the wicket of a barn-yard (looking to the fields,) was often left open—every one who went through drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped and were lost. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the woods, and immediately all the world was after it; the gardener—the cook—the dairy maid, all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumped over a ditch to stop him, when he sprained his ankle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy maid, having ran off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth 20 crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the colt spoiled were worth as much more. Here is a loss of 40 crowns, and much pain, trouble, vexation and inconvenience, for the want of a latch, which would not cost three pence; and this loss, through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

DUTIES OF GUESTS.—A skilful guest will always propose the health of the entertainer when there is no more wine on the table.—This is an infallible method for procuring a fresh supply. To leave any thing on one's plate is an insult to the host, in the person of his cook. The guest who is placed beside a lady should be no more than polite during the first course; he must be gallant at the second; and may be tender when the dessert appears. Until the champagne is drawn, knees should upon no account take any part in the conversation. Two guests who are placed by each other, and have a common understanding, may drink more than others at the table: it is only necessary to say to each other occasionally, "But you don't drink!"—*Code Gourmand.*

WOMEN'S MOUTHS.—In Turkey the women are accounted the most beautiful that have the widest mouths, and you may be sure they use all care to have them so; for things in fashion women are sure to have.—*John Baker's Anthropometamorphosis, 1833.*

CHANGE OF CUSTOMS.—We learn from Harrison's Description of England, prefixed to Hollishead, that eleven o'clock was the usual time for dinner during the reign of Elizabeth. "With us the nobility, gentry, and students, doo ordinarilie go to dinner at eleven before noone, and to supper at five, or between five and six at afternoon." (vol. i, page 171, edit. 1587.)

LOVE.—It is a pretty soft thing, this same love: an excellent company-keeper, full of gentleness and affability: makes men fine and to go cleanly; teacheth them qualities, handsome protestations, and, if the ground be not too barren, it bringeth forth rhymes and songs full of passion, enough to procure arms, and the hat pulled down: yea, it is a very fine thing, the badge of eighteen, and upwards, not to be disallowed; better spend thy time so than at dice. I am content to call this love, though I hold love to be worthy a cement to joyne earth to earth; the one part must be celestial, or else it is not love.—*Sir William Cornwallis' Essays, ed. 1631.*

MILTON AND JAMES THE SECOND.—When James the Second was Duke of York, he paid a visit to Milton, merely out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation, the Duke asked Milton, whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgement upon him for what he had written against Charles the First, who was the Duke's father. Our immortal Bard made the following reply: "If your Highness thinks that the calamities which befall us here, are indications of the wrath of Heaven, in what manner are we to account for the fate of the King, your father? The displeasure of Heaven must, upon this supposition, have been much greater against him, than against me; for I have only lost my eyes, and he lost his head."

HOW TO DEFINE MAN.—Philosophers have puzzled themselves how to define man, so as to distinguish him from other animals.—Burke says, "Man is an animal that cooks its victuals." "Then, says Johnson, the proverb is just—there is reason in roasting eggs." Dr. Adam Smith has hit the case. "Man," says he "is an animal that makes bargains; no other animal does this—one dog does not change a bone with another."

RAPIDITY OF SPEECH.—A shorthand-writer of Commons, on inquiry, informed me, that a rapid orator may pronounce from 7000 to 7500 words in an hour. The median number is about 7,200, which will give 120 words in a minute, and two in a second. This, of course, relates to the English language, and will differ in other tongues according to the facility with which they may be pronounced.—*Lord Sheffield.*

CITIZENSHIP IN PERU is forfeited by slave trading, bankruptcy, non-payment of debts to the public treasury, notorious gambling, drunkenness, the abandonment of a wife without reason, vagrancy, &c.

FUGALITY is founded on the principle that all riches have limits.—*Burke.*

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Ms. of the Observator

ENGLAND.

BRITISH SHIPPING INTEREST.

To the Editor of the London Morning Journal. Sir—If you should deem the following observations on the state of the Shipping Interest, worthy of a place in your valuable columns, you will perhaps think them...

Table with columns: Year, Shipped, Tons. Data for 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.

It is not uncommon to allege, as a cause of the present unexampled distress of the Shipping Interest, that the country at present possesses too many ships, and that the competition consequent to this, produces these disastrous effects...

It is evident from the falling off in our Shipping, that the cause of the present distress must be looked for elsewhere than in an excess of British tonnage. In short it is impossible, under the present circumstances of this country, for British shipping to compete successfully with foreigners...

Captain Ricketts is to be the new Governor of Sierra Leone, vacant by the lamented death of Col. Lumley. We believe, however, that it is the intention of Government shortly to abandon that dreadfully unhealthy climate.

A morning paper throws out—we know not whether to call it a report or a conjecture, that on the retirement of Lord Anglesea, which has been often spoken of as not improbable, no Lord Lieutenant will be again appointed in Ireland, but that the government of that Island will be managed in a manner similar to that of Scotland.

The propriety of abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant has been often discussed among politicians, and has been often brought under the notice of Parliament. Within the last ten or twelve years much has been done, and as yet with good results, to remove the appearance of a separation between the administrative power in Ireland and that of Great-Britain.

The laws of England are nearly the same as those of Ireland, while they have little resemblance to those of Scotland. The communication with Ireland is now as rapid and safe as with Scotland. To keep up permanently the

phantom of a separate government in Ireland, will be justified by no irremovable peculiarity of circumstances, and it will only tend to prevent that entire union between the two countries, which it will be for the interest of both to seek to effect.—Globe.

It is now certain, from the return of a majority of electors in his interest, that General Jackson will be the next President of the United States; and the results of his elevation will be looked to with some curiosity, both as it may affect the temper of the American Government in its foreign relations, and the struggle now carried on in the United States themselves...

General Jackson seems, when he was first a candidate for the Presidency, to have had little to recommend him except his military successes; for though in his own State he had filled a number of offices, civil as well as military, and judicial as well as administrative, he was not known to any considerable portion of the American electors except as a General. The support he at first received was the ebullition of the pride of the Americans in their military successes...

It is to be hoped that the examples of the prudent men who have directed the affairs of America for the last half century, and the interest of the people in peace, will keep General Jackson in the path which his predecessors have marked out for him, even if his character has not been too hastily judged of from particular acts. Nothing would be more injurious to the world, than that America should prove the truth of the accusation brought against free governments—viz. that in their relations with foreign states they are more disposed to injustice and war than even despotic monarchs.

In the course of the contest for the Presidency, it is probable that the personal characters of the candidates, whose names serve as rallying points for the parties, have been lost sight of, and that the triumph of one of them is regarded as the success of one set of political views, rather than as an approbation of the conduct of the man. The friends of Gen. Jackson have generally been hostile to the new Tariff, and their success may encourage them to make efforts for the removal of some of its restrictions.—London, December 16.

TRADES &c. IN LONDON.—A person who calls himself an idler has made the following calculations: there are in London, according to the latest and most authentic records, 4,092 inns, taverns, and public houses; 2,211 tailors; 1,759 grocers; 1,715 bakers; 1,668 boot and shoe makers; 1,426 merchants; 1,343 butchers; 1,318 physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, &c.; 1,212 carpenters; 1,008 cheesemongers; 4,105 lawyers, barristers, special pleaders, &c.; Baring & Co. the wealthy London Bankers, have negotiated a Loan of 2,000,000 dollars, with the Planter's Association, a company recently formed in Louisiana, for cultivating the soil, and exporting the productions of that country.

Hops imported from Van Dieman's Land, are of so superior a quality as to have sold for 8s. a pound. Two parties are struggling in the money market; one, the bankers, endeavouring to make it appear that money is scarce; the other, the merchants and traders, that it is comparatively abundant. To-day the increasing scarcity has been the general subject of conversation among brokers, one of the most eminent says he will not discount any bill below four per cent. That rate has in fact been obtained for a Government Treasury Bill.

Encke's comet was seen very satisfactorily at Deptford, on the clear evening of Friday, at six hours. Its nucleus appeared as bright as a star of the fifth or sixth magnitude; its coma about 3 min. in diameter, and rather of an oval than of a circular form, but no appearance of a tail. Such is the first certain account we have of this luminous visitant of our sphere.—Literary Gazette.

Lost Stars.—Among lost stars are noted three in the constellation Hercules, besides others in Cancer, Perseus, Pisces, Orion, and Coma Berenices. The French Societe de Geographie have given a prize of 12,000 Francs (nearly £500) to M. Auguste Caille, the enterprising traveller who reached Timbuctoo.

SUTTEES.—At a late meeting of the Proprietors of East India Stock, the Chairman stated that the number of suttees in 1824 was 572; in 1825, 639; in 1826, only 518; being a diminution of 121, as compared with 1825. That Mr. Poynder said, was at the rate of eight and forty human sacrifices for each month during those two years. Mr. Hume observed, that at a moment when meetings were held in every part of the country to petition against the custom—it behaved the East India Company to take effectual steps to put an end to it. He for one, entered his protest against the opinions of those who maintained that these sacrifices were in accordance with, and were authorized by, the religion of those over whom they ruled in India; and his decided feeling was, that no danger whatever would arise in India. (Hear) He conceived that even if a trifling disturbance (and trifling it must be, if there were any disturbance at all) were likely to be occasioned by such interferences, still they were bound to interfere in order to overthrow a system which was at variance with all the feelings of humanity and morality.

PORTUGAL.—The total population of the kingdom at one time was, it is well known, four millions, and at the present day it does not amount to more than 2,225,000. Lisbon, which once contained 500,000 inhabitants, does

not now contain more than 300,000. To this depopulation is joined an entire exhaustion of finances. Notwithstanding the treasures Portugal derives from Brazil, the coffers of the state are always empty. The specie circulated over the kingdom does not exceed 20,000,000, and it would be less if the Government did not depreciate the silver currency by alloy.

SCOTLAND.

The celebrated Dr. Chalmers made his debut as Professor of Theology in the University of Edinburgh, on the 10th November last. He was attended on the occasion by the Lord Provost and the Magistrates of the City, the Rev. Dr. Baird, Principal of the University, together with most of the Professors and a number of Clergymen. The College yard was crowded at an early hour by Students and others, eager to gain admission to hear the Doctor's opening lecture, who were not deterred from their purpose by showers of snow and hail, and it was with difficulty that a strong party of police were able to preserve order outside. The Lecture took place in Dr. Duncan's class room, as affording most accommodation, and many took the precaution of gaining admittance to the Medical Class at 9, that they might be in waiting to receive Professor Chalmers at 11. He was hailed with acclamations; but as the applause was rather noisy, the Rev. Principal as soon as it had subsided, said that "he was not at all surprised that the arrival among them of the distinguished Professor should excite lively emotions; but such a demonstration as had just been made was not academic, and he trusted that it would not be repeated." During the course of the Rev. Dr.'s eloquent prelection, however, the enthusiastic applause of the audience could not be repressed, which led him to say, on announcing his intention of instituting academic examinations, that he would be much more delighted with responses from the heads than the heels of his Students. The Edinburgh papers contain an outline of the introductory Lecture, which was concluded amid the universal admiration of those who heard it.

The Rev. Dr. Cook, of Laurencekirk, succeeds Dr. C. as Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, and (says the Fife Herald) "from the specimen of his powers exhibited in his first Lecture, we trust our Alma Mater will continue to hold its head pre-eminent among our Scottish seminaries." Dr. Cook is the author of many learned works, and from the ability with which he drew up the Report of the Royal Commissioners on the state of the Aberdeen Universities, he has been selected to prepare that of the same body on the state of the University of Edinburgh.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.

On motion of Mr. Chandler.—The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of the Joint Address of the Council and Assembly, to His Majesty upon the subject of the disposing of Crown Lands. Mr. Crane in the Chair of the Committee. The Chairman reported, they had agreed to the address without any amendment thereof, and that he was further directed to report, that the Committee had passed the following Resolution:—Resolved, that this Committee, deeming it a matter of the utmost importance to the future welfare of the Province, that the present system for the Sale of Crown Lands should be annulled, are induced to accede to the proposed draft of the address to His Majesty on the subject, though the Committee cannot but express their extreme regret that His Majesty's Council object to the addition of a clause, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to permit the Legislature to suggest some alterations in the former system, before the same is permanently re-established, this Committee thinking that improvements may be made, which are equally beneficial to the interests of His Majesty in this Province.

The Resolution being handed in, was again read at the Clerk's Table. Ordered, that the report be accepted, and the address engrossed; and further ordered, that Mr. Chandler, inform His Majesty's Council that the House have agreed to the Joint address.

On motion of Mr. Chandler.—Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring under the notice of His Majesty's Government, the wishes of this House, respecting the adopting a system for the granting of Crown Lands in this Province, as expressed in the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House this day.

Ordered, that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Ketchum, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the address.

Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, communicated to the House, that the Council had agreed to the address prepared by the joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, on the subject of the present system of disposing of the Crown Lands; and that they had appointed Mr. Shore, and Mr. Justice Botsford, a Committee, with such Committee as the House shall appoint to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and request he will be pleased to transmit the same to the House before His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Wyer, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the address of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct to be laid before the House an account of Seizures made by the Revenue Cutters Elizabeth and Deiance, and the manner in which the seizures have been disposed of, reported, that His Excellency was pleased to say he would direct the proper Officers to lay the necessary information before the House at the opening of the next Session.

The joint and humble Address of His Majesty's Council, and the House of Assembly of His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened. MAY WE PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.—The Council and House of Assembly of His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, beg leave, with sentiments of the most profound respect, to approach your Majesty on a subject, that most seriously concerns the settlement and advancement of the Province.

They beg leave most humbly to submit for your Majesty's most Gracious consideration, that by the return of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, it appears that he has sold under the new System of disposing of the Crown Lands in this Province, between the 30th day of June in the year 1827, and the 31st December last, 187,336 acres, for which there has been received in payment, the sum of nine hundred and sixty-five pounds sixteen shillings and four pence only; that from this sum the incidental expenses attending the Sales, amounting to five hundred and three pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence, are to be deducted, leaving the sum of four hundred and sixty-one pounds seventeen shillings and seven pence, as the net amount of the purchase money.

That since the lots have been sold subject to a proportionate part of the expenses of survey, it is reasonably to be inferred from the indulgence shown to the purchasers, many of whom are in indigent circumstances, that the payment of these expenses in many instances, will be evaded. The Council and Assembly humbly conceive, that the above statement is sufficient to shew, how vain must be the expectation of raising a Revenue from the sale of Crown Lands in this Province; while on the other hand, the injuries eventually to arise from a system, so eminently calculated to demoralize the people, and to sap the foundation of all those political obligations, which would bind them to the Mother Country, are abundantly manifest to all who are conversant with the condition of New-Brunswick.

Altho' there may not be on the lands so sold, any considerable quantity of Pine Timber, fit for His Majesty's use, yet there is in all of them an abundant supply of very valuable Timber of other descriptions, which, by the mode now pursued, is permitted to be monopolized by the people indiscriminately, without any value paid therefor to the Crown, or any security that the actual settlement of the Country will be advanced; for it is well and publicly known, that in many instances, this monopoly is the object of the Purchasers, who when they shall have attained it, and disposed of the Timber, will abandon the land denuded of most, if not all, of its present value, and thereby rendered unfit for settlement by others. The Purchasers will be thus trained to practice deliberate fraud upon the Government, by evading the payment agreed on, and some of the most valuable lands in the Country, by pursuing this system, which permits them to occupy the same for seven years free of expense, either of quit rent or purchase, independently of the injury to be done to the Crown, by the loss of the timber, and thus deprive Emigrants who may arrive here, as well as the descendants of those loyal men, whose firm attachment to their King, led them to encounter the hardships incident to the first opening of the wilderness, when they shall be in situations where they would be willing or able to form permanent settlements.

Instead of a loyal, industrious, and sturdy Yeomanry, when lands are held in free and common socage, and the means of maintaining that spirit of detestation to the King, and firm attachment to the British Constitution, which led to the first settlement of this Province, and which, if cherished and supported, would render New-Brunswick a highly valuable appendage to the British Crown, the new system will be the means of raising up a class of men, who, are of idle habits in general, and stand low in the public estimation, and who, holding their lands by a temporary and precarious tenure, would take advantage of the facility of placing themselves under a foreign jurisdiction, upon a promise of being secured in their possessions without payment; a promise which will be readily made by our Neighbours upon any occasion that may offer.

The means heretofore in the power of the Governor and Council, and used by them for ascertaining the characters and condition of the persons to whom allotments of land were made, are by the present system, entirely done away, as all persons, of whatever description, are indiscriminately permitted to purchase, and traces of the most valuable land are thrown, it may be said, gratuitously into the hands of persons who will yield to the temptations above stated.

That in the opinion of the Council and Assembly, the great and increased expense of taking out a Grant of Land under the new system, and the restraint which it imposes on the settler, by compelling him to purchase a lot not the object of his choice, which is in general influenced by some local cause, have retarded the settlement of this Province, to a considerable extent, for they beg leave humbly to state, that in the years 1825 and 1826, two hundred and sixty-two Grants of Land, comprising five hundred and six Grantees, were passed, while under the new System, no Grants have as yet passed, and only nine have been applied for.

That in this Province there are many millions of acres of wilderness, upon the settlement of which, the future prosperity of the Country must depend; that in the opinion of the Council and Assembly, no one circumstance could contribute more to the accomplishment of this important object, than facility in obtaining a Grant of Land, and at low and moderate expense. The Council and Assembly, grateful for the many blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's paternal Government, which is distinguished for its solicitude to promote the prosperity and happiness of any part of your vast Empire, however remote its situation; most humbly pray that your Majesty will take into your most gracious consideration, the present system of disposing of the Crown Lands, by sale, and to grant such relief in the premises as to your Majesty in your great wisdom, shall seem meet.

W. BOTSFORD, W. CRANE, E. B. CHANDLER, J. R. PARTELOW, J. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Allen, from the Committee appointed to examine into the state of the New Government House, and to report the result of such examination to the House, having attended to that duty, reported, that owing to the want of funds, it was found impossible to make such particular examination as would be necessary, in order to make a full report to the House at this Session, and they recommended that they may be allowed to make a report of the state of this Building, at the next Session of the General Assembly.—Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Crane.—It appearing to this House that Treasury Bonds to a large amount, taken many years ago, were remitted to the late Attorney General for the use of the Province, and the proceeds thereof have not been paid into the Treasury, nor any account whatever rendered to this House.—Thereupon resolved, that it is the opinion of this House, that immediate measures should be taken to prevent loss to the Public; and that the House of Assembly be furnished with information on the subject, in order that they may be able to judge whether the injury sustained in consequence of the delay in collection has been occasioned by the neglect or default of any and what Public Officers.

The House of Assembly do hereby recommend to your Majesty's most Gracious consideration, as well as the joint Committee of Council and Assembly, to collect information upon the subject of Penitentiaries. [Here follows the Valedictory Address of the House of Assembly, which appeared in the last number of the Observer. The following is his Excellency's reply thereto.]

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for this affectionate and very gratifying address. I receive with the highest satisfaction the assurances you present, that the House of Assembly, in common with the whole population of this Colony, entertain so high a sense of the character of my Administration, and so lively an interest in the welfare of New-Brunswick, and in whatever degree my wishes and exertions to this end may have been realized, it is in a great measure to the wisdom and liberality of the House of Assembly that these great objects will be best effected.

The exertions which I have used for the establishment of an University, have now happily been crowned with complete success; and I fondly trust that this important Institution may prove eminently useful and conducive to the welfare and happiness of New-Brunswick. I am particularly sensible of the affectionate terms in which you express your prayers and wishes that my passage home may be safe and expeditious, and that I may meet my Family in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The assurance which you have expressed, and the sentiments which the House of Assembly have at all times been pleased to express of my measures, will enable me to present myself to my Sovereign with some confidence, that my conduct in discharging the high trust of Administration of this Province, will receive His Majesty's most gracious approbation.

Mr. Chandler, from the joint Committee of Council and Assembly, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with the address to be laid before His Majesty, relative to the present system of disposing of Crown Lands, reported, they had waited upon His Excellency, and that he was pleased to say he would transmit or lay the same at the foot of the throne.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber. The House attended, and being returned, His Excellency reported, he had addressed His Majesty in the following terms:—"May it please your Excellency, I beg leave to present to your Excellency on behalf of His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the Commission of New-Brunswick, and to amend the Acts for raising a Revenue in this Province."

"A Bill further to increase the Revenue of the Province by imposing a duty upon all Rum and other Spirituous Liquors, that shall be distilled within the same."

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned."

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"To which Bills I pray your Excellency's assent."

"That His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills:—A Bill to prevent a failure of Justice, by reason of variances between Records and Writings produced in evidence in support thereof."

"A Bill further to continue an Act, intitled, 'An Act more effectually to provide for the support of a Nightly Watch in the City of Saint John.'"

"A Bill to continue the Law for regulating the Fisheries in the County of Northumberland."

"A Bill to continue an Act, intitled, 'An Act for the regulation of Boats for securing Masses, Loggers and Lobster, in certain parts of the County of Northumberland.'"

"A Bill to continue an Act for granting Bounties on Grain raised on new land."

"A Bill further to continue until the first day of April, 1835, 'An Act authorizing the Justices of the Peace, in their General Sessions, to establish Ferries in their respective Counties.'"

"A Bill to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City of Saint John."

"A Bill for the more speedy and effectual punishment of persons keeping Disorderly Houses."

"A Bill for amending the Law of Evidence in certain cases."

"An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the regulation of Saemen, and to make more effectual provision for that purpose."

"A Bill to continue and amend an Act, intitled, 'An Act to provide for the surrender of the Principal in discharge of Bail, in Actions pending in the Supreme Court of Judicature in this Province.'"

"A Bill in addition to an Act, intitled, 'An Act for the appointment of Town and Parish Officers in the several Counties in this Province.'"

"A Bill to extend the provisions of the several Acts regulating the exportation of Fish, to all Pickled Fish intended for exportation."

"An Act to repeal an Act, intitled, 'An Act for the speedy punishment and release of such persons as shall commit Criminal Offences under the degree of Grand Larceny.'"

"A Bill to regulate the appointment of County Treasurers."

"A Bill to continue an Act, intitled, 'An Act to empower the Justices of the County of Charlotte, to make regulations for driving Timber and Logs down the Rivers St. Croix, Magaguadavic, Digdigunah, and their Branches.'"

experience a prosperous voyage, and a happy re-union with your highly esteemed and regretted family...

Though we cannot but lament your Excellency's temporary absence from this Province, yet we derive consolation from being satisfied that its interests will continue to excite your Excellency's best energies...

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer?

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

I THANK you for this affectionate and most gratifying Address, on my approaching departure for Great-Britain...

In my endeavours to promote the happiness and prosperity of New-Brunswick, the establishment of an University has been a chief and important object...

I thank you for the wishes you express that I may experience a prosperous voyage, and a happy re-union with my Family...

Though absent from the Province, its interests will always command my best energies for its welfare...

An Act to authorize the extension of the Gaol Limits in the City of Saint John.

Passed 10th February, 1829.

WHEREAS it is considered proper that Debtors confined within the Limits of the Gaol of the City and County of Saint John...

I. Be it therefore enacted by His Majesty's Council, that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of the said City and County...

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall also be lawful for the said Justices, at any General Sessions of the Peace...

III. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

An Act for the more speedy and effectual punishment of Persons keeping Disorderly Houses.

Passed 10th February, 1829.

I. Be it enacted by His Majesty's Council, that it shall and may be lawful for any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace...

II. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall at any time hereafter, appear, act, or behave in or herself, Master or Mistress, or as the person having the care, government or management of any Bawdy-House...

III. And be it further enacted, That upon any such prosecution, against any person for keeping a Bawdy-House, Gaming-House, or other Disorderly House...

IV. And be it further enacted, That every Indictment against any Person for keeping a Bawdy-House, Gaming-House, or other Disorderly House...

V. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force, until the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1829.

We are without advices from the East of Europe, later than those we referred to last week. These were rather of a warlike character...

GREECE.—We are still without certain information as to the real state of matters in reference to the Morea.

Our latest accounts are quite contradictory in-as-far as they relate to the intentions of the French...

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many abuses are almost inseparable from the periodical assembling of our Militia troops for training, but what enactment is entirely faultless?

We wish our Legislature had adopted some amendments proposed, and we are no less desirous that strong measures may be used by those in authority to put down riot and disorder...

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AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

On THURSDAY next, and the following days, will be Sold at the Store of WILLIAM BREEZE, in Saint John-street...

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

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AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE & EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS, BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY & TUESDAY Evenings next, the 2d & 3d March, precisely at half-past 6 o'clock...

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

I THANK you for this affectionate and most gratifying Address, on my approaching departure for Great-Britain...

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MUSIC.

THE Subscriber most respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of Saint John, and its vicinity...

February 24th.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE...

STENS.—In a Halifax paper of the 13th inst. we observe the following notandum:—"In the Police Office, about twenty Sleds—the owners can have them by paying the penalty imposed by Law upon persons for coasting and sliding down the hills in the streets of Halifax."

LITERARY.—It is not a little singular that two works under the same title are announced as about to issue from the press, namely, "Tales of the Moors"—the one by WASHINGTON IRVING, the other by Mrs. GILLESPIE SMITH.

WEATHER.—February 18, 19 & 20, Continued fine weather. 21, Violent snow storm, wind N. E. 22, Fair, but cloudy in the morning, and snow afterwards. 23, Snow during most of the day.

THERMOMETER, IN THE SHADE. Feb. 18—At eight, morning, 22 At noon, 23 19—At eight, morning, 21 At noon, 25 20—At eight, morning, 11 At noon, 25 21—At eight, morning, 18 At noon, 25 22—At eight, morning, 19 At noon, 28 23—At eight, morning, 16 At noon, 29

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Charles Simonds, Robert Crookshank, Allen Oyle, James Allanshaw, and John Wilson, Esquires, to be Commissioners to take the necessary measures for the erection of a Light House in Head Harbour, on Campo Bello.

FIRE.—On Sunday the 8th instant, a Fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Brown, and owned by the late Capt. Howard, in the Parish of St. Martin's. We understand that notwithstanding the utmost exertions used by the inhabitants, in endeavouring to subdue the devouring element, the House was totally destroyed.—Courier.

DIED. On Friday morning, in the 91st year of her age, Mrs. ANNE MORREL, relict of the late Mr. John Morrel.

On Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. RACHEL HANCOCK, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Hancock, in the 70th year of her age.—Funeral, To-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken from the residence of her son, Mr. James Hancock, (lower end of Germain-street,) to the Baptist Meeting House, where her death will be improved by a short discourse by Rev. F. MILES.

At Halifax, on the 14th inst. LUCY ANN, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Rudyard, Royal Engineers, and daughter of the late Hon. Jonathan Odell, of New-Brunswick.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN'S. No foreign arrivals since our last.

CLEARED. Brig Eliza, Johnston, Jamaica—fish and lumber. William Brown, Barbados, do. Schooner Rebecca, Tenne, Demerara, do.

Brig Percy, Hunt, hence, arrived at Port Royal, (Jan.) 20th ult.

CONFECTIONARY, &c. BY AUCTION. On TUESDAY next, March 3d, will be Sold at the Confectionery of CHARLES DAVIES, Princess-street, all his remaining STOCK...

TO BE LET. And possession given the first of May next, or immediately if required—THE first and second Flats of that well known and commodious House, in Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber...

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

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

TO LET, From first May next. THE STORE in Nelson-street, together with the YARD in rear of the same.—Application may be made to BURNS & JORDAN, or to February 3. JAMES JORDAN.

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

TO LET, THAT well known stand for a Grocery Store, opposite the Market Inn, now in the occupation of Mr. James Smith. Enquire of the Subscriber, on the premises. Feb. 10. JAMES ROBERTSON.

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

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

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

BLANK LAND PETITIONS, For sale at this Office.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per ship John & Mary, from LIVERPOOL, the remainder of his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF— A VERY General Assortment, suitable for the Season. —ALSO— A few Cases well assorted Earthenware, Iron assorted, Boxes Tin, Soap, and Candles, Brandy, &c.—Which will be disposed of on moderate terms for Cash, or other prompt payment. JOHN M. WILMOT. May 27, 1828.

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

RECEIVED, THIS DAY, Per Sch'r William Henry, from Philadelphia:— SUPERFINE and MIDDLING WHEAT FLOUR; RYE DO.; CORN MEAL; PITCH and TAR. For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 20. BEEF, PORK, & SUGAR. KERR & RATCHFORD, Have just received, and offer at lowest prices:— SUPERIOR JAMAICA SUGAR, Barrel'd for Family use; Quebec PORK, in Bbls. and Half Bbls.; DO. BEEF. —IN STORE— A few Cases OATMEAL; Do. French PLUMS—VERY CHEAP. January 13.

RED FLANNELS. 50 P. PIECES RED FLANNELS, assorted qualities, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 6, 1828. NOW LANDING, Ex ship North, from Greenock, and for sale:— 8 PIPES superior COGNAC BRANDY, 8 Hogsheds ditto ditto; 2 Pipes 5 Hhds. Ditto Old PORT WINE; 9 Qr. Cases 12 Hogsheds LOAF SUGAR; 10 Bales bleached and unbleached CANVAS; 1 Ditto Ravens' Duck; 2 do. Osanburghs; 4 do. Checks, Striped Shirts and Gingham; 12 do. bleached and unbleached Cottons; 200 Cans Cordage, assorted—and, 192 Chaldrons HOUSE COAL. Per Tallman, from St. Kitts:— 105 Hhds. MOLASSES; 12 Hhds. SUGAR 30 Puncheons RUM. Per La Plata, from Jamaica:— 22 Puncheons Superior OLD RUM; 24 Tierces COFFEE, 50 Logs MANGANY. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. November 4, 1828.

RUM. The Subscriber has just received per Brig CHANCE, from Jamaica:— A FEW Puncheons high proof and good flavoured RUM; 4 Tierces superior COFFEE; and, 80 Cow HIDES; Which he will sell low for approved payment. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 21st October, 1828. OCTOBER 8th, 1828. The Subscribers have in Store at this date, —FOR SALE:— JAMAICA and Demerara RUM, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Lime Juice; Port, Madeira, Malaga, Sicily, Claret, Champagne and other Wines; Brandy, in pipes and hhd's.; Flour; Corn Meal; Beans; Pease; Tobacco; Snuff; Cigars; Mats of Bottles; Casks Glassware; Loaf Sugar; Almonds; Paints; Putty; Cordage; Canvases; Ravens Duck; Soap; Chocolate; &c. &c. —With their usual extensive assortment of British DRY GOODS, amongst which are several Bales of WOOLLENS, suitable for the season. —ALSO— 150 Chests and Boxes of Black and Green TEAS. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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

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

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received by the late Arrivals, his FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS, Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold at reduced prices for Cash payments. October 7. JOHN SMITH. LOWE & GROOCCO, Have This Day received per SEBA, from LIVERPOOL, the undermentioned Articles, which they offer for Cash, on the lowest terms, at their well known CHEAP SHOP, (North side of the Market-Square.) 25 CASES HABERDASHERY:— Ladies' Sable, Squirrel, Hesteter and other MUFFS and TIPPETS; Mens' and Boy's Seal Skin Caps; Gentlemen's Sable and Fox ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black Kid, Beaver, Silk, Woodstock and other Gloves; Bonnet, Cap, and Waist Ribbons, of the newest and most fashionable patterns; Ladies' coloured and white Stays; 4, 4, and 5-4 Bobines; Uring's Lace; Blond ditto; Coloured and black Gros-de-Naples; Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 16 inch and 4-4 Black Crapes; Welsh Flannels; Linen Cambric; With many other New and Fashionable GOODS, too numerous to mention. —ALSO—ON HAND:— Superfine black, blue, olive & mix'd Broad Cloths; Drab, blue and olive Forest Cloths; Drab, black and blue Cassimeres; Drab and blue Kerseys; Black, blue, crimson, Waterlas, olive, brown, puce, myrtle and cyron HATT CLOTHS; White and unbleached Cottons, all widths and quality—Printed ditto; Lining ditto; White and red Flannels; Twilled ditto; Green Baize; Ladies' black and slate worsted Hosiery; Ditto black silk ditto; Gentlemen's white and coloured lambs' wool ditto; Ditto coloured lambs' wool Socks; Children's ditto ditto ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black Kid Gloves; Ditto ditto mill'd lambs' wool, white, scarlet and coloured worsted Cravats; Gentlemen's Buckskin and Woodstock Gloves; Dawson's superior stuff Hats; do. do. Silk ditto; Scotch Plaid; blue and brown Cambric; Irish Linens, of the best breed and fabric; Coloured and black Norwich Crapes; Do. do. Bombazines; 4-4 and 6-inch Italian Crapes; Do. Ploughman's Gauze; Bonnet and cap Ribbons, of the newest fashions; Black, white and coloured Lutestring and Satin do.; A large assortment of coloured Silks; Haberdashery of all descriptions; 4-4 Irish Poplins; Mill's best coloured and white Stays; Green and purple Table Covers; Linen damask do.; Brown and black Hollands; Quilling and Cap Nets, figured and plain; 4-4 Scotch Carpet; Stair do.; Jeans and Nankens; Book, jacobet, mull and check Muslins; Green and purple Table Covers; Stationery; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Knives; Scissors; Razors; Cork Screws, &c. &c. —ALSO— 80 Dozen LONDON BROWN STOUT; 10 Cases well assorted EARTHENWARE, A few Sets elegant CHINA; 50 Kegs of NAILS, from 4d. to 20d.; With many other articles too numerous to mention. —ALSO— 129 Elegant London and Double and Single GUNS, with Apparatus complete; 50 Pair Percussion and Flint PISTOLS. Received this day, per Ship James & Henry Cumming:— A few bales blue, olive, & drab 6-4 FLUSHINGS, Blue PILOT CLOTHS, and Drab Water Proof FOLDEST DICO. St. John, November 25, 1828.

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received:— amongst which are— YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—with a few Pieces of Elegant Superfine BLUES & BLACKS. These GOODS will be sold on moderate terms for CASH, or approved Notes at 4 and 6 months. SAMUEL STEPHEN. St. John, 4th November.

J. WILKINSON, Has received per the late arrivals from Britain:— AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SLATES, single and double; cases Drawing Instruments; Parallel Rulers; plain and sliding Scales; Dividers; Dressing Cases; one best Wheel Barometer; Thermometers; Pen Knives; silver plated and brass Pencil Cases; Backgammon Boxes; sets bone Chess-Men; ivory and bone Folders; Pocket Books; School Books; school Bibles, at 3s. 6d. each; Foolscap and Letter Papers; Drawing ditto; Parchment; Message and Playing Cards; Wax, Wafers, Quills, Blank Books, &c. &c. J. M.'s has also on sale, Donay Testaments, with an historical Index and Tables; Key to Paradise; &c. &c.—With their usual extensive assortment of British DRY GOODS, amongst which are several Bales of WOOLLENS, suitable for the season. —ALSO— 150 Chests and Boxes of Black and Green TEAS. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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PASSENGERS FROM IRELAND. The superior fast sailing copper fastened ship ANN, J. W. SMITH, Commander, WILL leave LONDON, about the 10th May, for this Port. Passengers will be engaged for the said Ship until the 15th March. Apply to JEREMIAH SLASON, Esquire, Frederick-street; or to WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Market-Square, St. John. 27th January, 1829.

HAIR SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, &c. THE Subscriber has just received from New York, an assortment of FUR CAPS, GLOVES, COLLARS, &c. which will be sold very low for CASH. SAMUEL STEPHEN. Nov. 4.

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

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE! THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE V. RATCHFORD, Agent. St. John, May 27.

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

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

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brunel-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner:— Lustres, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shaws, Crapes, Worsted Cloths, 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.

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

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

REMOVAL. JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor, &c. MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his Shop to that House in Charlotte-street, three doors South of Masonic Hall, and directly opposite the residence of Dr. PADDOCK; where he hopes the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, will still be extended towards him, as nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give general satisfaction. J. G. L. keeps constantly on hand, a small assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, which he will make up in the neatest manner, the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms. —ALSO—ON HAND—A few sets COMMISSARY CUFFS and COLLARS. N. B.—All orders from the Country punctually attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. St. John, 7th October, 1828.

TEAS & FRUIT. Now landing, ex Sch'r. DOVE, from HALIFAX, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers:— CHESTS and Boxes common & best CONCO TEAS; Ditto superior SOUCHONG Ditto; Casks fresh PRUNES; Bags Black PEPPER; do. Velvet CORKS. —IN STORE— Pipes & Hhds. real COGNAC BRANDY; Do. do. low Red and White WINES; Hhds. Old L. P. Tenerife WINE; PORT WINE, in Bottle—very cheap. Dec. 16. KERR & RATCHFORD.

NEW BREWERY, Caermarthen-street—Lower Cove. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Caermarthen-street, Lower Cove, second house south of the brick building of ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esq.—at which place, or at his Store on the North Market Wharf, he will constantly keep on hand, PORTER, ALE, BURTON ALE, and TABLE BEER, of as good quality as produced at any other establishment in the City. He hopes, by an unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of the public support. —YEAST and GRAINS, constantly on hand.—Highest prices given for BARLEY. JOHN MONAHAN. St. John, 26th August, 1828.

JUST RECEIVED—And for Sale:— 2 PUNS. fine strong Scotch WHISKEY, 1 Bale assorted FLUSHINGS. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. November 11.

HOUSES & LANDS. 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.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. —ALSO—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Esq. Dec. 16.

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

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

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DAVID OGILVIE, of this City, Mason, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to GEORGE BURNS, Sole Administrator. St. John, Nov. 4th, 1828.

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

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of SCOTT & LOWREY, are hereby requested to make payment before the 1st of January, 1829; otherwise they will be under the necessity of taking legal measures for the recovery of the same. D. SCOTT, M. J. LOWREY. St. John, 25th November, 1828.

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

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SNEDEN & HENKELL, expired on the 1st of May last. All Persons having any demands against the said concern, will please present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to JACOB R. SNEDEN, EDWARD HENKELL. June 3, 1828.

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

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JOHN STEVENS, late of the Parish of Lancaster, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same. WILLIAM STEVENS. St. John, Sept. 23.

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

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published November 26, 1828. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superior lbs. oz. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 1 1/2 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. WILLIAM BLACK, Mayor. Mayor's Office, St. John, Nov. 26, 1828.

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

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK, David Hatfield, Stephen Wiggins, Thomas T. Hanford. Office Hours, from 12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. FEBRUARY, 1829. SUN RISES. MOON SETS. FULL SEA. 25 WEDNESDAY - 6 34 5 26 Morn. 3 12 26 THURSDAY - 6 32 5 28 0 26 4 4 27 FRIDAY - 6 31 5 29 1 27 5 10 28 SATURDAY - 6 29 5 31 2 27 6 36 1 SUNDAY - 6 28 5 32 3 10 8 4 2 MONDAY - 6 26 5 34 4 0 9 12 3 TUESDAY - 6 25 5 35 4 47 10 8

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

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