

# THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

BEING

## A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR.

Vol. I.

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No. 6.

### THE GARLAND.

#### THE NEGLECTED FLOWER.

On a Daisy which Dr. Carey, the celebrated Missionary, observed springing up at Calcutta, among some English earth thrown out with the refuse of a ship's cargo; and which he tended, and brought to perfect its flowers and seed annually, in India.

In a vessel of commerce, where merchants had gone, With their stores to an Indian strand, The seeds of a floweret unheeded were thrown, The sweetest that graces our land.

And commerce was fill'd with the gains which she sought, The good which she gives and receives, While the seeds of the floweret were lost and forgot, In the fragments which merchandise leaves.

But a pilgrim of England, a messenger come, To lead the dark heathen to light, Came past, and beheld, in the spring of its bloom, A stranger arise to his sight.

The floweret of home, the delight of the glade, That decked the green meads of youth, The flower he had loved, when in musings he prayed, To be sent on the message of truth.

There bloomed it before him—there stood, like a friend, Arrived to encourage his toil; And home and its glances arose to his mind In the fancies recalled by his smile.

He nourish'd it there, in that far foreign clime, Where its blossom so strangely began, And it ripen'd its seeds in the hour of its prime, Till its multitudes bloomed in the sun.

And it seemed like a sign, that to prophets was given, To cheer and enlighten the mind; An emblem it seem'd of the Gospel of Heaven, That light which he preached to the blind.

For the Gospel arrived as the floweret had done, In the train that with commerce is brought; On the shores of the East as by accident thrown, A seed unregarded, forgot.

But a blessing in secret attended the seed, The men would have hated its doom, And pilgrims were sent to attend on its seed, And it was in richness and bloom.

Now blooming unnumbered, it ripens its flowers, And spreads them abroad to the sun; And millions of souls shall be blest in its bowers, Though its growth with a grain was begun.

It is well known that the Missionaries first went to India an unregarded (and unheeded) part of the train which flowed thither with commerce and war. The effects which their presence is now producing, both on our own countrymen there, and on the natives, are well known.

### LUCY'S FLIRTINGS.

To be sung to the Air of "Bonny Dundee."

Every lover of genuine Scotch Song must feel disgraced at the loss of mongrel Anglo-Caledonian Songs which have of late deluged the English stage. Our friends in the South deem that all that is essential to a Scotch Song is an allusion to a kilt or a claymore, and the termination of "bonnie" or "dandie." Accordingly, hundreds of compositions have poured out of late, in which neither the dialect is Scottish, nor the sentiment suited to the simplicity of a Scotch air. But what will not taste, or rather fashion, do! Even in our own country where the spirit of the words and of the music of our native songs should be most felt and appreciated, there is a grasping after these ephemeral productions. To rescue our fair readers from an error so gross and unparliamentary, we beg to lay before them the following "Lucy," which we have heard sung with much pleasure many years ago, and which has been brought into deserved notice by the Edinburgh Review, just published.—*Edinburgh paper.*

'Twas when the wan leaf from the birch tree was fall'n,  
And Marianne down had wound up the year,  
That Lucy row'd her wee kist w' her a' in,  
And left her following her mother and father to dear.

For Lucy had serv'd the gla' o' the summer;  
She cum there afore the flow'r, bloom'd on the pen;  
An orphan was she, and had been dead till her,  
Sure that was the thing brought the tear in her ee.

She gaid by the stable, where Jamie was stannin',  
Right sair was his kist bear the flittin' to see;  
Fare ye weel, Lucy! gae home, and run in,  
The catheen's tears 's the kist's kist fae frae her ee.

As down the burn side she gaid slow w' her flittin',  
Fare ye weel, Lucy! it was ilka bird's sang;  
She heard the crow sayin', 'high on the tree sittin',  
And robin was chirpin' the brown leaves amang.

O what's that pits my poor heart in a flutter?  
And what gars me the tear come so fast to my ee?  
If I was ene coddle to be ene better,  
Then what gars me with one better to be?

I'm just like a lammie that loses its mither;  
Nae mither nor fither the poor lammie can see;  
I fear I lane left my heart a' heigher,  
Nae wonder the tear fa's so fast frae my ee.

W' the red o' my cheeks I have row'd on the ribbon,  
The bonnie blue ribbon that Jamie gae me;  
Yestreen when he gae me't, and saw I out sibbin',  
I'll never forget the wae blain' to his ee.

Tho' nae he said naething but Fare ye weel, Lucy!  
It made me I neither could speak, hear, nor see;  
He could nae say nae, but just fare ye weel Lucy!  
Yet that I will mind to the day that I die.

The hand likes the gown w' she wad win it droukit;  
The hand likes the brake, and the hand on the sea;  
But Lucy likes Jamie—she turn'd and she lookt;  
She thought the dear place she would never mair see.

Al! weel may young Jamie gae dowie and cheerless,  
And neel may he greet on the bank o' the burn!  
His bonnie sweet Lucy, sae gentle and peerless,  
Lies enlaid in her grave, and will never return!

### THE MISCELLANIST.

IRISH INNS.

(From Barrington's Personal Sketches of his own times.)

An Irish Inn has been an eternal subject of ridicule to every writer upon the habits and appearance of my native country. It is true that, in the early period of my life, most of the Inns in Ireland were nearly of the same quality, a composition of slovenliness, bad meat, worse cooking, and a few vegetables (save the royal Irish potato)—but plenty of fire, eggs, smoked bacon, often excellent chickens, and occasionally, the best as soon as she had done hatching them—if you could chew her. They generally had capital claret, and plenty of civility in all its ramifications.

The poor people did their best to entertain their guests but did not understand their trade; and even had it been otherwise, they have neither furniture, nor money, nor credit, nor cattle, nor customers enough to keep things going well together. There were then no post-houses nor carriages consequently, very little travelling in Ireland; and if there had been, the ruts and holes would have rendered thirty miles a day a good journey. Yet I verily believe, on the whole, that the people in general were happier, at least they appeared vastly more contented, than at present. I certainly never met with so bad a thing in Ireland, as the "Red Cow" in John Bull; for, whenever I might have seen the quality, there was plenty of something or other always to be had at the inn, to assuage hunger and thirst,

The best description I ever recollect to have heard of an Irish Inn, its incidents and appurtenances, was in a sort of medley sung and spoken by the present Sir Chas. Vernon, when he had some place in the Lord Lieutenant's establishment at Dublin Castle; it was delivered by him to amuse the company after supper, and was an excellent piece of mimicry. He took up ducks, geese, pigs, chickens—the cook and the landlady—the guests, &c. to the greatest possible perfection. One anecdote respecting an Irish Inn may, with modifications, give some idea of others at that period. A Mrs. Moll Harding kept the *best* Inn at Bettyboro, close to my father's house. I recollect to have heard a passenger (they are very scarce there) telling her, "that his sheets had not been aired." With great civility, Moll Harding begged his honor's pardon, and said—"they certainly were and must have been aired; for there was not a gentleman came to the house the last fortnight that had not slept in them."

Another incident which occurred in an Irish Inn, is a story for good food, much more firmly impressed on my recollection, and may give a hint worth having to some curious travellers in their peregrinations to Kerry, Killarney, &c.

The late Earl Farnham had a most beautiful demesne at a village called Newcom Barry, County Wexford. It was a choice spot, and his lordship resided in a very small house in the village. He was always so obliging as to make me dine with him on my circuit journey; and I slept at the little Inn—in those days a very poor one indeed.

The day of my arrival was, on one occasion, wet, and a very large assemblage of barreters were necessitated to put up with any accommodation they could get—I was sure of a good dinner; but every bed was engaged. I dined with Lord F., took my wine merrily, and adjourned to the inn, determined to sit up all that night at the kitchen fire. I found every one of my brethren in bed, the maid-servant full of good liquor, and the man who declared she could not think of permitting my honor to sit up; and if I would accept of their little snug cabin on the board bed, by the fire-side, I should be warm and comfortable. This arrangement I thought a most agreeable one; the bed was set down from the niche, into which it had been folded up, and in a few minutes, I was in a comfortable slumber.

My first sensation in the morning was, however, one which it is not in my power to describe now, because I could not do so five minutes after it was over; suffice it to say, I found myself in a state of suffocation, with my head down, and my feet upward! I had neither time nor power for reflection; I attempted to cry out, but that was impossible; the agonies of death, I supposed, were coming on me, and some convulsive effort made a super-saturated strength, that probably saved me from a most inglorious and whimsical demise. On a sudden, I felt my position change; and, with a crash, sounding to me like thunder, down the bed and I came upon the floor. I then felt that I had the power of little articulation, and cried out "murder!" with such vehemence as I was able. The man, woman, and maid, by this time all sober, came running into the room together. The woman joined me in crying out "murder!" the maid alone knew the cause of my disaster, and ran for the apothecary, to bleed me. I hid, however, my real state, and after large draughts of cold water, and obtained some snuff to grieve at my situation.

The maid having been drunk when I went to bed, on awaking just at break of day to begin to set all matters to rights, and perceiving her master and mistress already up, had totally forgotten the cause of my disaster; the maid alone knew the cause of my disaster, and ran for the apothecary, to bleed me. I hid, however, my real state, and after large draughts of cold water, and obtained some snuff to grieve at my situation.

quished—and the earthquake itself, that shakes the foundations of the earth and swallows up whole nations in its yawning womb, is but the convulsion of a day. But we behold the ceaseless fall of that torrent, which has held on its raging course from the beginning of time, and will continue to its latest close—which knows no rest, no stop, no change—by night and by day, in storm and in sunshine—the same in every moment of the past and the future—yesterday, to-day, & for ever.—*Rome in the 19th Century.*

Sketch of HAVTI.—This island is the second in magnitude, and one of the richest in the West Indies. Columbus discovered it, and gave it the name of Hispaniola; it afterwards received that of St. Domingo, and is now called Hayti, or high-land. It was wholly possessed by the Spaniards during a hundred and twenty years, under whose misrule the inhabitants endured injustice and cruelty in every form. They so rapidly wasted away, that one million were in the first fifty years of their subjection reduced to sixty thousand; and to supply this waste of population, negroes were at different times transported from Africa, to endure tyranny and cruelty from white men and pretended Christians. In 1795, the French got possession of this valuable island, and in 1801, a hundred thousand blacks were in arms, endeavoring to break their chains on the heads of their oppressors. It is now a free and independent country, and in a state of considerable prosperity.

Since the negro and colored population gained their independence, they have been steadily improving, amidst frequent reverses, to establish a regular and independent government; and under circumstances of difficulty, with confined resources, labouring to improve their agriculture, to repair an exhausted population, to form commercial connections, and to introduce a knowledge of the arts and sciences; thus laudably endeavouring to lay the foundation of an empire which may, perhaps, be compared hereafter with nations the most celebrated for their civilization and refinement.—*Lon. paper.*

A CHILD—is a man in a small letter, yet the best copy of Adam before he tasted of the apple; and he is happy whose small practice in the world can only write his character. He is nature's fresh picture newly drawn in oil, which time and bad handling dyes and defaces. His soul is yet a white paper, unscrubbed with observations of the world, wherewith, at length it becomes a blurred note-book. He is purely happy, because he knows no evil, nor hath made means by sins to be acquainted with misery. He arrives not at the mischief of being wise, nor endures evils to come by foreseeing them. He kisses and loves all; and when the smart of the rod is past, smiles on his beater. Nature and his parents alike dandle him, and entice him on with a bait of sugar to a draught of wormwood. He plays yet, like a young apprentice the first day, and is not come to his task of melancholy. All the language he speaks yet is tears, and they serve him well enough to express his necessity. His hardest labour is his tongue, as if he were loath to use so deceitful an organ; and he is best company with it when he can but prattle. We laugh at his foolish sports, but his game is our earnest; and his drums, rattles, and hobby-horses, but the emblems and mocking of man's business. His father bath writ him as his own little story, wherein he reads those days of his life that he cannot remember, and sighs to see what innocence he hath out-lived. The elder he grows, he is a stair lower from God; and, like his first father, much worse in his breaches. He is the Christian's example, and the old man's relapse; the one imitates his purity, and the other falls into his simplicity. Could he put off his body with his little coat, he had got eternity without a burden, and exchanged but one heaven for another.—*Bishop Barlet.*

The populousness of the Chinese empire may be judged by one conclusive fact. The junks upon the rivers are said literally to cover their surface. Nor do these afford limitation only to the person sufficient to navigate them—the wives and families of the officers and soldiers reside with them constantly aboard. There many of them are born, and all of them spend their lives. Every shore to them is foreign, and the earth an element on which they venture but occasionally. Sir George Staunton mentions that upon the decks of the largest long range of apartments erected, containing several families. It was calculated that every one of these vessels contained 50 persons. The Embassy in passing up the river counted at least 4000 of them—thus containing 20,000. It was estimated that 50,000 were employed in the other craft of the river—so that upon this branch 100,000 inhabitants were employed.

Crim. Con. Extraordinary.—A sailor who had been bred to the sea from his infancy, happening to come on shore to see his friends, met with a young woman to whom he paid his addresses, and in a short time afterwards they were married. They lived together very happily, till the time arrived when he tar was to sail for India. About three months after the sailor's departure, his wife attracted the notice of a young lawyer of the Temple, who, by presents, soon obtained her consent to live with him. The sailor returned to England on Sunday last, and the first thing he learnt was the infidelity of his wife. He asked a friend how he was to act, who told him he ought to bring an action against the lawyer for crim. con. The honest tar, who understood the meaning of no other action than *action a sea*, promised to pursue his friend's advice, and to show his enemy warm work. Accordingly, yesterday morning, he provided himself with a large oak stick, and sallied forth to the lawyer's chambers. As soon as he saw him, he told him who he was, and the purpose for which he had paid him a visit; and without further ceremony, gave him such a severe discipline that he will not be able to stir out of his bed for at least a month to come. The tar then carried his wife off in triumph; and as soon as he got her into the square, he gave three cheers, to the no small entertainment of several spectators.—*London paper.*

Meteorology.—An interesting and able investigation into the supposed changes in the meteorological consti-

tion of the different parts of the earth, during the historical period, has been made by M. Schow, Professor of Botany in the University of Copenhagen; and after an extensive examination of all that the ancients have left us, connected with their botany and agriculture, compared with our present experience on those subjects, the author thinks himself entitled to assume, that the climate of Greece and Italy, like that of Palestine and Egypt, has undergone no important change since ancient times. But if, on account of the later harvest, and the possible growth of the beech trees in the Roman plains, we might be led to the opinion, that formerly the climate had been a little colder than now, the difference will hardly come up to one or two degrees, and will not be greater than might be occasioned by the cultivation of the north of Europe.

The greater part of those who about the kindness of fortune have left to their own direction, and when want does not keep chained to the counter of the plough, pass throughout life with the shadows of business, and know not at last what they have been doing.—*Johnson.*

MEDICAL.

August.—This is the season of infantile diseases, and parents are too kind to those who are unwell, nor too careful in watching their children in health. The mortality which at times prevails among, and seems exclusively confined to young children, attended, ordinarily, with an affection of the bowels, often arises from the impatience to the quality of their food, than from the impatience to the quality of their air, and from the impatience to the quality of their clothing. Instead of banking for those delicious fruits which are brought within the reach of the poor and the rich, and which though beneficial if rightly employed—being perverted to a too free and indiscriminate use, derange the character of the secretions; dysentery, besides numerous other maladies, are the immediate results. It is easier to prevent than cure diseases; and those, therefore, who are wise, will rather take precaution than medicine.

Persons predisposed to a consumptive habit, as the season advances, often have considerable irritation at the lungs; and a dry cough, accompanied with a quantity of phlegm after arising in the morning, should warn them of the necessity of being up with the sun, and retiring to bed before the night is half exhausted. Instead of being confined to the house, women and children should have daily walks or rides in the open air, however feeble they may be, if they have strength enough to permit it. The evening air is now beginning to be damp and chilly—but sleeping rooms should still be freely ventilated through the day, and persons labouring under any inflammatory affection of the lungs what- ever, should moreover be exceedingly particular not to lodge in small confined apartments. Inattention to this circumstance, has undoubtedly hastened the disposition of many. Good air makes good constitutions.

We recollect, that the bills of mortality, in past years, during the fall and winter months, have exhibited an astonishing catalogue of deaths among young ladies; and while they are the dupes of fashion, which directs the use of warm and comfortable clothing, they will be unwilling to hearken to any advice which is at war with their vanity. Women are too tender-placed at best, and should be nurtured with the same care as young men who love their wives and daughters as they should be loved, will always have an eye to their exercise and dress; these, properly managed, will prolong their lives, and make them healthy, useful, happy, and interesting beings.—*Boston Med. Int.*

### THE REFLECTOR.

From the Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES. By a Layman.

Every body has heard of Sermons written by Sir Walter Scott, and of course every body must be curious to know how this distinguished writer has succeeded in a department of literature so different from all those to which he has previously devoted himself. For this reason, and as he has presented a few extracts from these compositions. They are the result of his own thoughts, and not of the pen of a professional writer. They are the result of his own thoughts, and not of the pen of a professional writer. They are the result of his own thoughts, and not of the pen of a professional writer.

With these few remarks, we borrow the following extracts from the columns of a contemporary (*the Saturday Post*), with one or two of whose connecting remarks we have also made free.

The first discourse is entitled, "The Christian and the Jew." It is also, therefore, to talk of these Lay Sermons as "an attempt" of Sir Walter Scott in a new walk of literature. They were merely, in the first instance, a proof of his benevolence; and their publication, which was solicited as an additional favour, is only a new example of his extraordinary good nature.

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In this sense, therefore, as a commentator on the law, and addressing himself to those who were born under its dispensations, did Jesus come, not to destroy, but to fulfil it; not to take away the positive prohibition of good evil, but to extend that prohibition against the entertainment of angry and evil thoughts, which are the parents of such actions; not to diminish the interdiction against violence and malevolence, but to enlarge it into a positive precept, enjoining to benevolence in action, and resignation in suffering. At the same time our Saviour taught the inferior value of that compliance with the forms of the ritual, which insisted on by the Pharisees, when placed in competition with the practice of the virtues enjoined by the law; and that reconciliation with an offended brother was a duty preferable even to the offering up of a gift, although the devout ceremonial was already commanded by the law laid upon the altar. In a word, our Saviour taught his disciples such a fulfilment of the law as might in spirit and effect far exceed the dry, formal, literal compliance of which hypocrites showed themselves capable, for the eternal purpose of raising themselves in the opinion of others, and he sealed his interpretation with the awful denunciation, "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter the kingdom of heaven."

The second discourse is grounded on the first Psalm. It is entitled the "Blessedness of the Righteous." An excellent example of Sir Walter's mode of illustrating this most beautiful of the Psalms' "divine hymns," is supplied by the following quotations:—

"Nor shall he, whom the Psalmist describes, in the seat of the scornful. There is a grave and delusive rea-

soning which causes to err—there is an example of sin which is more seductive than sophistry—but there is a third, and to many dispositions a yet more formidable mode of seduction, arising from evil communication. It is the fear of ridicule, a fear so much engrained in our nature, that many shrink with apprehension from the laugh of scorners, who could refute their arguments, resist their example, and defy their violence. These last never been at heart or on age in which this formidable weapon has been more actively employed by the Christian faith than our own day. With unrelenting have formed the polemic sauce with which intellects have seasoned their abstract reasoning, and voluptuously the spiritual masses of pollution, which they have spread unobtrusively before the public. It is a weapon suited to the character of the apostate spirit which, such as we conceive him to be—loving nothing, hating nothing, feeling neither the enthusiasm of religion nor of pride, but striving to debate all that is excellent, and degrade all that is noble and sublime, by cold irony and contemptuous sneering.

The third verse describes, by a beautiful eastern simile, the advantages with which the forbearance from ill counsel, from the company of sinners, and from the mirth of scoffers and blasphemers, must needs be attended: And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth its fruit in his season; his leaf shall not wither; and whatsoever he doth shall prosper.

"Is one point of view, this striking promise may be supposed to refer to temporal blessings, which, under the theocracy of the Jews, were more directly and more frequently held forth as the reward of the righteous, than under the dispensations of the gospel. We must own, also, that even in our times, the estimation of the means of procuring temporal prosperity to its votaries. The more a man meditates upon God's law, the more he feels it his duty to render his life useful to his fellow creatures. And a true and honest, approved fidelity, devoted courage, public spirit, the estimation created by a blameless conduct, and the general respect which even the profane bear to a man of conscience and honesty, often elevate to eminence: and happily is it for the land when such are its princes and governors, or are possessors and distributors of its wealth and felicity. But though this be true, we shall not grossly if we consider temporal felicity is here alluded to as being either the appropriate or the unwaried reward of righteousness. Were this the case, an earthly, inadequate, and merely transient reward, would be unworthy of spiritual merit; and were it to be the certain and unvaried consequence of a due discharge of religious duties, I fear that though the banks of our Jordan might be more thickly studded than at present with trees fair and flourishing in outward appearance, the core of many would be tainted with rottenness; or without a metaphor, men who were not openly profane would drive a trade with their religion, under the mask of hypocrisy.

"It is safer, therefore, to view the blessed state of the righteous, as consisting of that calm of the mind, which no one can enjoy without the applause of his own conscience, and the humble confidence in which, with unshaken faith and hope, the good man throws himself in the protection of Providence. His leaves wither not, but cloth him as well in the winter of adversity, as in the spring and summer of prosperity, are goodly and comforting reflections, that in whatever state he is called to, he is discharging the part destined for him by an affectionate and omnipotent Father; and his innumerable fruits rendered in their season, are good and pious thoughts towards God, kind and generous actions towards his fellow creatures, sanctified because rendered in the spirit and with the humble faith of a Christian.

Another short extract is all that we can make room for:—

"But as prosperity in this life is neither the genuine nor the certain reward of the righteous, so neither is temporal adversity the constant requital of the ungodly. On the contrary, we have seen the wicked great in power, and flourishing like a green bay-tree; yet could we have looked into his bosom at that moment of prosperity, how true we should have found the words of the psalmist! The sophistry which he borrows from the councils of the ungodly gives no assistance of happiness, and leads him to no solid or stable conclusion; the will which the scorner treads him to glass over his ill-considered opinions has lost its brilliancy—behind him there is remorse: he fears him there in the winter of adversity, as if it were a storm sea, without a pilot. The perturbed reasoning, the secret fears, and the uneasiness which he feels, make his thoughts indeed like the chaff which the wind drives to and fro, being as uncertain and profitless as they are changeable and uncertain."

The following animated tribute to the genius of a youthful Poet, is copied from the *London Times*:—

"THE OMBREMENT was a new poem, and a most impressive subject, has not more rapidly than his great and successful, arrived at a second edition. The work is deservedly, by permission, to the Lord Bishop of London, and in every respect, worthy the countenance and protection of that elevated dignitary. The author is, we understand, a very young man; but, in his production, he has displayed a depth and maturity of thought, a strength and justness of reasoning, which would do honour to any writer of the present day. His versification combines, in an extraordinary degree, energy and elegance; his figures are beautifully appropriate—they are never introduced merely at the suggestion of fancy; but are called in to illustrate some feeling of the mind, or some affection of the heart. A glowing spirit of fervid devotion distinguishes the whole work. In every page we find—

"Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

"The author appears to have felt that he stood in the presence of Him whose greatness he was celebrating; to him he has prayed for inspiration, and from Him he has received it. He describes with felicitous effect the presence of the Deity in all times and places—in the glare of day, and in the darkness of night; in the storms of winter, in the mild breath of spring in the gorgeous glory of summer, in the fruition of autumn. The all-seeing eye is never closed; penetrates our most secret thoughts; it views our most covert designs; it is fixed on us when we are born—it marks us during youth, manhood, and old age—and when the death-bed scene arrives, it is still fixed on us. The author has inculcated this principle with force and vigour worthy of the theme; he calls on his fellow men, eloquently and affectionately, never to let the fact escape from their memory, that the Deity is ever present; and he argues, that where such a feeling exists, it must check the growth of evil, counteract the tendency of human nature to vice, and extend the empire of virtue. A purer body of ethics we have never read, and he who could persevere without emotion, clothed as it is in the grateful garb of poetry, must have a very cold and insensible heart.

"There are several small Poems attached to the volume, which possess great merit. That entitled 'The Crucifixion' cannot be read without emotion.

Happiness is a plant which only flourishes in the temperate zone of the passions.

Death opens the door to fame, and closes it to envy; it breaks the chain of the captive, and places the destiny of the slave in the hands of a new master.

Have peace with all men, war with all vices, and concord with thyself. Make thy works agree with thy thought, thy actions with thy words, and thy desire with thy actions.

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age; it is paid with interest, about thirty-years after date.—*St. Julian's Letters.*

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ENGLAND. LONDON.

In the House of Commons on the 16th June, Mr. Huskisson presented a petition from the merchants of London, praying that some legislative measures might be adopted for adjusting the differences that existed in Canada, and for uniting the Governments of the Upper and Lower Provinces.

Despatches were received this morning, at the Colonial Office, from Lieutenant General Sir James Kemp, G. C. B. and G. C. H., at Halifax; from Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., at New Brunswick; and from Lieut. General Sir Hilgrave Turner, G. C. H. and K. C. B. at Bermuda. It is understood that they have not brought any intelligence of importance.

The British Traveller says, the member from Liverpool made out a case, that the British ship owners had suffered some loss, or rather reduction of profits in consequence of the late alterations in the navigation laws. But the member did not sufficiently acknowledge that, although the freight of British shipping had fallen, yet the exports and imports had vastly increased since the alteration of the navigation code by Mr. Huskisson. The Traveller justly remarks,—"There can be no general good obtained without some partial evil, in a community forming such complicated interests as the British nation. The ship owners have no more right to call on parliament to protect their exclusive interests at the expense of the commercial and manufacturing interests, than the corn or wool grower has to demand that prohibitory duties should be laid on these commodities, from other countries, in order to insure them a greater profit, at the sacrifice of the community in general."

Mr. Dickinson presented to the House of Commons a petition from a resident in Cork, praying that Parliament might take into consideration the distress existing in Ireland, and stating, that he had a remedial scheme to propose before a Committee, should the House be pleased to listen to his suggestions. According to the representations of the petitioner, there are 40,000 of the population in his neighbourhood without the means of support.

The London Traveller, of June 18, contains a report of a debate in the House of Commons, on a petition presented by Sir J. Mackintosh, from the inhabitants of Calcutta, against the right of the India government to levy a stamp duty. The Traveller says that the people of Calcutta, under the fashion of the United States, wish to avail themselves of any opportunity for a dispute, and would, no doubt, talk of setting up for themselves. "The two countries, however," he continues, "are essentially different.—The hardy descendants of the first European Colonies in America, were capable of governing themselves.—The indolent and luxurious Asiatic must be governed, to be either happy or prosperous."

It seems to have been Mr. Huskisson's fate to have been too liberal for some persons of the age he lives in, and by his innovations to have created a host of enemies. The London Herald says, "Except by the Catholics and Dissenters, Mr. Huskisson's retirement is, and will be, very little regretted. The woolen and cotton people like him, because he opposes any increased tax upon their commodities. The shipping interest hate him; so do the silk people, together with the haberdashers, shoemakers, &c. on account of the low duties he put upon French goods, and the preference he appeared, in their eyes, to give to foreign trade and manufactures over their own. The landed interest, as it is called, hate him still more cordially. This is very nearly the reverse of popularity."

The New South Wales Bill was discussed and reported. Sir James Mackintosh proposed an amendment for the establishment of a trial by jury in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, which he supported in speech. He said that the number of inhabitants in that Colony was 35,000, of whom 25 or 30,000 were free Englishmen. He asked if there was any other instance of any English Colony having existed for forty years without the system of trial by jury, and a popular legislature being extended to it. At present, he said, that persons of respectability and capital, who would otherwise emigrate to New South Wales, because of natural advantages, were deterred from doing so, from an idea that the inhabitants were branded by the legislature as not worthy of being governed on English principles and under English institutions. Mr. Huskisson, who had introduced the Bill, opposed the amendments, explaining that the design of the measure was gradually to prepare the inhabitants of New South Wales for all those privileges to which they were entitled as British subjects. The amendment was withdrawn after further debate, and the Bill was reported.

The London News of June 20, says,—"In a case the American Tariff Bill should pass into a law, we understand that it is the intention of our government to propose an additional duty upon all cotton and manufactured tobacco which may be imported from the United States into this country after the 1st of October next. We believe that the amount of the new duty on cotton has not been decided upon, but that an addition of three pence per pound will be proposed on tobacco. The duty paid on tobacco, whether manufactured or otherwise, is three shillings per pound. By manufactured tobacco is meant, the leaf, dressed in its stalk, or, as it is technically called, stemmed tobacco. The stalk or stem being comparatively speaking, of little value, it is the interest of the Americans to avoid paying duty upon it—and, consequently, they prefer exporting their tobacco to England in a manufactured state. The plan of meeting the high duties imposed upon our goods by the Tariff, by increased duties on American produce imported into this country, is as just as it is politic."

A bill is now pending before Parliament to regulate the retail of excisable articles and commodities to passengers on board of vessels from one part of the United Kingdom to another. The Liverpool Advertiser says,—"Should this bill pass, passage boats would partake of the nature of huxter's shops and public houses."

The appointment of Lord Gower, who had left office lately with other friends of Mr. Canning to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, must be considered an auspicious indication of the designs of the Duke of Wellington towards that country.—Times.

A public dinner in commemoration of the repeal of the test and corporation acts, was held on Wednesday, in Freemason's Hall, London; the Duke of Sussex, in the chair. Lord Holland, Lord John Russell, and nearly all the members of both Houses of Parliament who have distinguished themselves in favor of religious liberty, were present on the occasion, and the whole number of guests amounted to upwards of four hundred, amongst whom were many Catholics of distinction. A meeting was held in London for the purpose of forming a plan for the education of the youth of the metropolis, to be called King's College, at which the Duke of Wellington presided. The subscriptions on the occasion amounted to upwards of £12,000. From the tone of the remarks in the Courier, we should suppose that this institution was to oppose the new London University, established on a liberal plan, and approved of by Mr. Brougham, Mr. Bentham, &c. The Times says, "We know not whether it is to be in

aid of, or in opposition to, that which is already in esse." The absence of religious instruction in the London University is assigned as the cause of originating the new one.

The amount of goods exported to France from England last year, did not exceed £500,000, according to the returns of the Custom Houses; but what amount of British goods were imported into France by the smugglers, we, of course, have no means of ascertaining. The French, we believe, proceed, so far as this country is concerned, upon the principle of prohibiting our manufactured goods. We proceed almost on the same principle with regard to their goods: the consequence is, that though France contains forty millions of people, and Great Britain twenty millions, the export to France last year was not so great as many single houses in the city of London. The effect in the course of a year, on their return of regular trade.

A bill is in agitation, making several alterations in the Import Duties, particularly a higher duty on American Striped Tobacco, 3d. per lb. after 10th October next, and lowering the duty on Cotton from British Plantations to 1s. per cwt.

It is stated in a letter from Amsterdam, published in London, dated the 19th May, that the Directors of the East India Company have lately applied to Government to learn their sentiments relative to the renewal of the East India Charter after the expiration of its term; and that Mr. Huskisson, to whom the application was more particularly addressed, has declared to them in answer, that if at the time of the expiration he still held a place in the ministry, he would never consent that a few individuals should exclusively enjoy privileges by which they enrich themselves, whilst the rest of the nation, together with several millions of British subjects in Asia, experienced immense losses through the pernicious system of monopoly hitherto sanctioned by the East India Charter.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner on Wednesday (the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo), at Aspley-house, Piccadilly, to the Duke of Clarence, at Lord High Admiral, and a numerous party of those military officers, amounting to forty, who were present with his Grace at the important Battle; Earl Bathurst was also present, his Lordship having been War Secretary at the time the battle took place. The different services of plate and china presented to his Grace by the different Sovereigns, were used on the occasion.

The crops will be unusually large, and if the weather should be seasonable for securing them, hay will be cheap in the ensuing winter. The country wears at this time an appearance of the most luxuriant fertility, every kind of produce being in a healthy and promising state.

We have the melancholy task to state, that at a fire which took place in Red Lion-street, on Saturday morning, a whole family, consisting of a mother, father, and five children, perished in the flames.

The present House of Commons contains no less than 91 naval officers, viz.—Nine Admirals, 16 Captains, 26 Generals, and 40 Colonels and Majors, forming together just one-seventh of the whole representation.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a sabre of great value to Sir Edward Codrington, in memory of the battle of Navarin.

The first Anniversary of the Printers' Pension Society, was held on Friday at the Old London Tavern; Lord J. Russell took the chair, and warmly advocated the claims of the society to public support: between £300 and £400 were subscribed.

It is said that the distinguished house of Rothschild consists of five brothers, that they possess an unincumbered capital of 20,000,000 of dollars, and can command forty millions more. During 12 years they have furnished loans and subsidies to the several courts of Europe to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, besides other money transactions.

A patent has been taken out for the manufacture of a kind of cloth from whalebone. It is said to resemble silk, and to be adapted for waistcoats, &c.

Dr. Liard's justly celebrated History of England will soon be completed as far down to the Revolution, in two additional quarto volumes, the first of which, including the Protectorate and Charles II, is to appear in London early next winter.

Stockport, June 12.—One of our most considerable mills has given notice to stop working the whole of next week, and we understand that arrangements are making by the most extensive mill-owners of this town and its vicinity, to reduce their time of working to four days in the week, as the only means of decreasing the quantity of goods in the market, and of counteracting the ruinous rise and speculation in Cotton, which is now attempting. The dire effects of a recent one will live in the memory of our readers. The demand for Yarn is become very flat, and the sales of goods gone out, except at ruinous prices.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PORTUGAL.—The most conflicting accounts are received from Lisbon and Oporto. The contradiction of the private letters received in England and the journals of the country, are innumerable. This is attributed to the impossibility of obtaining the truth through the press, which is under the control and censorship of the King.

These Gazettes speak of defection in the Constitutional Army—of the Militia of Louza having deserted the Patriots, and of the 18th Foot and the 11th Cantabriges having joined Miguel's General of the Transmontanes.

These statements are not credited by the London papers.—The Courier says:

"With all this boasted success, he has not dared to put himself at the head of his troops. He prefers remaining at Lisbon, to increase the number of his victims—to make domiciliary visits—to multiply arrests, and to insult and oppress enfeebled age and helpless youth—to terrify and even to strike the wife and the daughter, who ventures to implore mercy for the husband, or the father. He has published a proclamation against the Provisional Junta, whom he accuses of high treason, and devotes to punishment. High treason to whom?—to him who first set the example of treachery, and committed high treason himself!"

White, however, he talks of putting down insurrection with such facility, his actions prove the extent of his fears, and the doubts he entertains of his own safety. All the valuable effects of the Crown, plate, jewels, &c. have been sent on board of a frigate."

One of the Lisbon papers speaks of the state of things in these terms. "The patriotic expression of love and loyalty to our Prince, which is every where seen on this occasion, though nothing surprising among the Portuguese, who are always ready to arm in defence of their legitimate monarch, and the liberty of the country, appears on this occasion to manifest itself in a manner without a parallel in our brilliant arms."

The variety of opinions on the affairs of Portugal, are a little curious. Bell's Weekly Messenger speaks of them in these terms:

Don Miguel seems to be the favourite both of the mob, the priests, and the nobility. He is opposed strongly by the Federals and the Brazil party; but we think he is likely to triumph, and to confirm himself as the absolute King in spite of resistance. Between the two parties there is little to choose. The Liberals are for the most a set of vagabonds—worse than even the Spanish Castles, who want to raise the loans, and to tax the people, after the example of the South American Governments, with the cry of a free charter in their mouths. On the other hand, the partisans of an absolute monarchy are desirous to emancipate their country from the yoke of the Federals and the Brazil party; and sent for the banks of Rio Janeiro; and prefer even despotism in a single hand to an academy of French philosophers. Both sides are so infamously bad, that we know not which to prefer.

RUSSIA.—We find in the London Courier the official details of operations of the Russian army before Brailow. They are becoming interesting, although they progress but gradually. The Emperor was on the spot; and on the 23d May, bestowed honours upon such of the soldiers as had distinguished themselves, naming them Knights of St. George, and fixing the cross with his own hand to the button-hole, and embracing the oldest of their number, who already were three crosses. On the next day, the attempt of capturing the progress of the works; and it is observed that the Turks who had hitherto seemed to respect the promise made by his majesty, saluted him with cannon balls from their ramparts. On the 24th, while examining the works from a hill, the Emperor received a flag of truce from the Pacha, desiring him for the humane treatment which he had extended to the Turkish prisoners. The messenger carried back a declaration, that, after three o'clock the next morning, the garrison could not hold out. On the subsequent morning a battery of twenty-four cannon was opened on the fortress, and the Russian against which it was directed was silenced in an hour. The Emperor left the siege on that day for the frontier. On his way the Governor of small garrisons, and the Alaman of the Cossacks and declared that he and his people would place themselves under the protection of Russia.

On the 26th, the fortress is said to have been on fire for ten hours, and the progress of the besiegers to have been considerable. On the 23th, the Russian army had not passed the Danube at any point. It is said that the numerous strong fortresses on that river had received supplies from Constantinople, that would greatly impede its progress.

The naval action took place before Anapa on the 27th, between the Russians and the Turks, in which the fleet of the latter was destroyed with a loss of 1800 men and six standards. The time was still wasting before the fortresses of Brailow, and it was evident that the Russian did not intend to wait, but to pass the Danube, having that and the other strong places in their rear.

The London Observer of the 22d June, has the following paragraph:

The Sultan had endeavoured in vain to form a treaty with Austria, which would have presented any acquisition to the Russian. The great strength of the Turks is to be exerted at Shumla, on the high road to Constantinople, where they foiled the Russians in the last war; but should the Emperor be so tardy in his advances, he will not be in a condition to attack or turn this important post until the next campaign. The Archduke Michael who commands the left wing of the Russian armies, will have to reduce Varna in his progress, but it is supposed that the Russian fleet will contribute to the speedy fall of this young place. The Emperor had visited Giurea to hasten the supplies, and had again left the town for headquarters. We believe the plan of the Russians is, by landing a large force to the north-east of Constantinople, to turn Shumla, and render it useless. But, suppose Russia victorious in an eminent degree, what will be the reward of all this waste of labour and life? The settlement of this point is pregnant with danger to Europe.

Bell's Weekly Messenger speaks as follows of the warlike operations of the Emperor of Russia:—"The Emperor has mounted his horse, and vaporers march in the style of Bonaparte, and has got the knack of working colossal bulletins after the French fashion. The Russians appear to advance slowly, but they make sure the progress, and it is not next to a miracle if the Ottoman Empire survives."

Russia and Turkey.—The Russian Government considers it worth while to furnish official details of its military operations before Brailow, notwithstanding that the circumstances enumerated are of the most trivial nature. Brailow, is but fourth in rank of the Turkish fortresses on the line of the Danube, and the season is approaching rapidly at which the Russian campaign will terminate. The completion of most of the private advices which reach us from the east of Europe, and which appear to favour the belief that there has been more system as well as energy in the preparations of the Turkish Government, during this campaign at least. The southern part of Wallachia, now occupied by the invaders, is the most fertile spot in Europe after the spring months have passed; and the burned up plains of Romania, even should Nicholas force the capture of Brailow, are altogether in the most unpropitious season for a foreign army. With regard to the fears entertained of a landing in the immediate neighbourhood of Constantinople, there is no doubt that a powerful diversion might be made by such means judiciously and vigorously applied. But on any thing beyond a demonstration, the Turks are probably bent enough to point a strong reserve within a few marches of the capital, there is probably not much ground to reckon. Even with the matured experience, calculating faculty and vigorous discipline, and ancient instincts of this country, in whatever appears to maritime expeditions, the conveyance on board ship, the numberless arrangements, and orderly disembarkation of a force of 30,000 or 40,000 men, with their artillery and every thing necessary for prompt service, form a severe trial to individual ability, and require a heavy draught on fortitude for defects of plan which are in most cases unavoidable.—London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—We are here in a state of war, but all possible care is taken for the safety of the Franks, and perfect tranquillity still prevails. By way of example to the discontented Mussulmans, a Turk, who had endeavoured to excite the populace to revolt against the Sultan was beheaded a few days ago. Hussein Pacha and Hali Pacha, are gone to Adrianople with fifteen Generals. The first before their departure succeeded in persuading the Sultan to put an end to the persecutions of the Catholic Armenians, assuring him that these measures must have alienated the European powers. The Captain Pacha with fifteen men is stationed at the north entrance of the Bosphorus. It is stated that these vessels will be joined by twelve fire ships which are now fitting out. Notwithstanding all these armaments many persons think that the Divan will not only accept the Convention of July 6, which would restore to it the alliance of France and England, but that it is also going to open negotiations with the Russians. The expressions of the Turkish statesmen leave no doubt that the acceptance of the Convention of July 6, is resolved upon.

May 31.—The Porte had just declared that it wishes for the presence of the French and En-

glish Ambassadors in order to negotiate respecting the Greek question on the basis of the treaty of the 6th July. The Reis Effendi has delivered to the Minister of the Netherlands the letters of invitation for these two Ambassadors. The capital however, is still tranquil, and the answer of the Porte to the Russian manifesto is expected every moment. It is already in the hands of the Muffi.

IRELAND.

The unfavourable state of the weather, which has prevailed for the last two months, has rendered the crops of almost every description in this country so backward, as to mark the present as one of the latest seasons recollected for many years. Of wheat, barley, and oats, reports differ very much, according to the period of sowing the ground. All accounts, however, agree respecting the oats to be both an exceeding short and inferior crop. Wheat generally promises well, but of barley it is difficult as yet to offer an opinion. Meadows are unusually luxuriant, particularly those which are upland.—Dublin Paper.

Saturday was the anniversary of the birth day of our illustrious Viceroy. On that day his Excellency entered upon his 61st year.—Evening Post.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Anglesey is, we are happy to say, convalescent. Her Ladyship took an airing, for the first time, yesterday, and accompanied the Lord Lieutenant in his carriage through some of the beautiful environs of this city; and, on their return, drove round several of the principal squares.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—To-morrow will be the anniversary of this memorable event. The entertainment to be given at the Vice Regal Lodge, in commemoration of this victory, will be upon a scale of magnificence quite unprecedented. A large party of the Nobility and Military has been invited to dinner, and numerous cards have been issued for an evening party, at which all the respectable musical talent in town will be assisting.

Marriage in High Life.—It is said that a union will shortly take place between Henry Maxwell, Esquire, M. P. for the County of Canaan, (nephew to the Right Honourable Lord Earnham) and the Hon. Anna Stapleton, youngest daughter of Lord Le Despencer, and sister of the Countess of Roden.

The following return comprises the total strength of the Irish Militia Staff:—38 adjutants; 28 paymasters, 37 sergeants-major, 38 quarter-masters serjeant, 606 serjeants, 613 corporals, 38 drum-majors, and 412 drummers and fifers. Total charge per annum £98,080. The annual charge of the English Militia Staff is £90,785.—Limerick Chronicle.

On Wednesday last, as a part of the 62d Regiment were passing through Aghnacloy, one of the party being in a cart which they had with them, the populace fancied the procession was on its way to Omagh Assizes, and that the man in the cart was no other than Jack Ketch himself in disguise. Hootings were the consequence, and the party were literally huzzared through the town. The soldiers at length became exasperated, and they unfortunately fired among the crowd. One man was wounded in the leg and a horse in the jaunting car of a gentleman who was passing at the time was much injured.—Belfast News Letter.

An officer of a regiment in Dublin garrison has received a notification to retire on half-pay in consequence of appearing intoxicated at a late Castle ball.—Dublin Evening Post.

Affecting Incident.—While some convicts were proceeding on Wednesday week from Clonmel to the depot in Cove, they had to pass through the village of Clogheen, where one of them, named Barrett, had formerly resided. His family gathered round the car to bid him farewell. He grasped his little son in his arms, and it required actual violence to separate them. When the child was taken from him, he called out to Mr. Vowel, who had the convicts in charge, "Oh, Mr. Harry, my heart is broken!"—then fell back on the car and expired, before the party reached the next town. He was a stout and very healthy looking peasant, and, to all appearance, the strongest of all the convicts.—[Irish paper.]

DUBLIN, MAY 18.—The exhuming of bodies for anatomical purposes prevail to a great extent—so much so that the friends of deceased persons of the lower order, who are generally selected for resurrection are compelled to watch them for many nights after their burial. In an attempt to take up a body this week, there was a resurrection man shot.—I have heard of various whimsical expedients being adopted to elude vigilance. One or two of these I shall mention. A few nights since a coffin, followed by a half dozen gigantic women, was seen approaching Bulley's-acre with a celerity of movement not exactly befitting funeral solemnity. The coffin was deposited in a grave contiguous to the place where another burial had taken place that day. The women resolved to watch over their buried friend that night. They accordingly lit a fire, and made other preparations. No suspicion was excited by their arrangements—but in the course of the night, the women took the liberty of exhuming the real body which had been buried in the course of the day, and retired leaving untouched the coffin filled with stones, which they had buried, in order to assist their plan!

UNITED STATES.

Insurance business in Boston. There are at present eighteen Insurance Companies in this city, the aggregate capital amounting to 5,500,000 dollars, which, for solidity and safety, is not surpassed by any stock of the same description in the United States; their capitals are generally entire, and in many cases will command a premium; the mode of investment is restricted by the Legislature, and the amount which they are allowed to take on any one risk, is limited to ten per cent. on each respective capital; these restrictions have a tendency to give unbounded confidence in their security, and the liberality which has always characterized their business transactions, in the payment of claims, cannot fail to draw business from all parts of the country, thereby proving a mutual benefit to merchants and stockholders at home and abroad.—Boston Gazette.

Dr. Mitchell, of New York, has lately received a beautiful diploma, constituting him an honorary member of the Montreal Society of Natural History, instituted in 1827, under the patronage of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of

Canada. This compliment from our northern neighbours, manifests a proper liberality of feeling, and furnishes a pleasing illustration of that cosmopolitan citizenship which should exist in the great republic of science and literature.

SLAVE TRADE.—A writer in the Boston Commercial Gazette, says:—"It appears by an official document, received from Rio de Janeiro, that the following importations of slaves were made into that port in 1826 and 1827. 1826, landed alive 35,966—died on the passage 1885, 1827, do. do. 41,388—do. 1643.

Thus it would seem that to only one port in the Brazils, and in the course of two years, 77,350 human beings were transported from their own country, and placed in a situation as degrading to the human mind, and infinitely worse as regards physical sufferings, than the ordinary condition of the brute creation.—Boston paper.

COLONIAL.

Bahia, August 13.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor entertained a very large Party last evening, at Government House, among whom were Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, and Lady Lyle, Capt. Fitzclarence, &c. At nine o'clock the Company began to assemble; at ten dancing commenced, which was kept up with much spirit until twelve, when the Supper Room was thrown open, and a great variety of delicacies displayed. During Supper, the gallant Admiral, at the request of Lady Ogle, gave the following Toast:—SIR JAMES KEMP—A noble and able warrior, who has distinguished himself by his high gallantry, and acknowledged by His Excellency with a warm expression of thanks. Dancing was soon after resumed, and many remained until a late hour, enjoying the delightful amusement.—Regatta Gazette.

The 74th Regiment.—The Type, Blingdore, and transport Neva, sailed on Sunday with several companies of this very excellent Regiment, which we regret it to be transferred from this garrison to that of Bermuda. We should all perform our duty, if we did not express the opinion which we know the community entertain of the high character sustained by this Regiment while amongst us. They came here from New-Brumswick, followed by the good wishes of that Province, and during several years that they have been in Nova-Scotia, they have exhibited a steady and respectable demeanour which has won for them general esteem.—Nova Scotia.

Prince Edward Island, August 4.—We learn that His Excellency has received lately a dispatch from Government, requiring him to direct the collection of arrears of Quit Rent, and that £2,000 thereof should be immediately remitted, for the discharge of a part of the late Lieutenant-Governor Smith's Pension—Also to appoint a person to receive the Quit Rents until Government shall send out some person here, to succeed Mr. Brown who it superseded. It is also said, and we believe from authority, that John Stewart, Esquire, has been appointed by His Excellency to fill that situation.

We lament that Government have resorted to such a Fund, or rather such an expectation, which is not to be relied on, that it will most likely be the means of restoring us to the Government of Nova-Scotia. We hope that public meetings will be speedily called on the subject.

MONTREAL, August 9.

The tariff has produced a great fall in Exchange—a gentleman who arrived here on Sunday last from New-York, had with him £2000 in Government Bills, for which he could not procure a higher offer than 10 per cent.

Agricultural Report for July.—Haymaking, which is generally the most pleasant of all rural affairs, has, during the past month, been the most unpropitious ever remembered by the oldest farmer in the country. Hay-making began as early as the 5th of the month, at which time the weather broke, so that we had hardly two dry days together at a time, and there is scarcely a tenth part of the hay harvested, but what is more or less damaged. Owing to the excessively deluged state of the lands, many fields of potatoes are greatly injured, as the rain fell in such abundance, that the ditches could not carry it off as fast as it fell; the consequence is, that grain of all kinds on flat lands stood up to the middle in water for several hours together. Wheat is much rusted where strong, so that the quality will not be so good as expected at the middle of last month. Oats and Barley are ripening, but are knocked down in a shocking state; many fields are lying as flat as if they had been passed over by a roller. Stock all in good condition, but the produce of the Dairy is very low. Evil has suffered much from the heavy rains as well as from the high winds, and will not be so abundant as was expected. In fact we have seldom known a time in which farmers have suffered more, or in which their minds have been kept in such a state of anxiety as during the past month.—Herald.

Montreal, July 28.—For this few days back the weather has changed for the better—but as we were informed by a gentleman from the country, the crops, especially the potatoes and oats, have suffered severely from the late rains, the geniality of the season now will not repair the damage that has been done. Owing to the rains, the St. Lawrence is higher now than any living present, we believe, ever witnessed.—New Gazette.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.

Quebec, 10th July, 1827. Thomas Allen Stayer, Esq., having been appointed by the Post Master General to be Deputy Post Master General of British North America, he has been sworn and admitted to office accordingly.

FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

A RAWDON BEAR.—On Thursday, the 17th inst. Mrs. Heney, of Rawdon, heard two cows bellowing in a park adjoining her house; she instantly went out and found that the cows were pursued by a ferocious bear. The bear soon singled out one of the cows as the object of onslaught; the other finding herself freed from immediate pursuit, fell into the rear, and in turn gave chase to the pursuer of her companion, and when very near the enemy made a plunge at him with her head. This attempt proved fatal to herself; the bear taking advantage of her fall, turned and sprung upon her back, where having fixed himself, he began to regale himself with the choicest flesh he could find. Mrs. Heney, on seeing this, and a courage that is seldom met with, ran up to him; he leaped from his seat and pursued the lady, who contrived to evade him; upon this, he calmly wiped his mouth upon a log of wood, and returned to the still prostrate cow, upon whose carcase he had scarcely recommenced his attacks, when he was again assailed by Mrs. H. She beat him off a second time—and a second time he was pursued. She cried for assistance, and six men came to her aid with guns; but before they could resolve among themselves who should have the honour of shooting the bear, he relieved them from the immediate necessity of depriving him of life, by scampering off.—The cow was dead before he left her. He went, however, in search of a meal which he might enjoy unmolested; for as Mr. Heney was returning home in the evening, his attention was attracted to a field where a heifer was lowing most piteously; on entering the field he perceived the heifer lying on the ground, while the bear was feasting on her with apparent satisfaction. Mr. Heney went in quest of a gun which having procured he shot the bear through the groin, but the wound was not deadly—for the bear ran off to the woods, leaving the heifer lifeless. Thinking that the "enemy" might return, the body of

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the heifer was left in the field; he made his appearance on Saturday 10th, and was so intent on the irritating flesh that the men who watched him, came upon him before he was aware, and ran a bayonet into his throat; he twisted the bayonet as if it had been a rush, but not before it had given him his death thrust.

From the Montreal Courier. Negotiations have been again commenced between His Majesty's Ministers and the Government of the United States, for opening the commerce between the British West India Islands and the ports of the Union.

Mr. Gallatin, in one of his recent letters to His Majesty's Government, speaks as follows:— "It is therefore presumed to be the wish of both parties, that an amicable, which has been the result of unfortunate circumstances, may, if practicable, be removed."

Under that impression, the President of the United States is willing to recommend to Congress, at its next Session, 1st, to open again the ports of the United States to British vessels from the British Colonies; allowing the entry into the said ports, of British vessels, laden with such British produce or produce of the British Colonies, as American vessels can lawfully import, without paying any alien or discriminating duties, and of paying only of the same and higher duties or charges of any kind, on either vessels or cargoes than are, under the same circumstances, payable by American vessels or cargoes; 2dly, to abolish the restriction contained in the Act of Congress, of March 1818, which confined the trade to a direct intercourse between the British Colonies and the United States.

The effect of this measure, will be to leave Great Britain in the exclusive possession of the circuitous trade between the United Kingdom and the United States, through the British Colonies. All the provisions in former Acts of the American Government, which had been deemed objectionable by that of His Majesty, will thereby be repealed. The condition contemplated by the Act of Parliament, as it is now understood, will be fulfilled. Every objection which has hitherto prevented an arrangement, would, if this were still a subject of negotiation, be removed."

From the Barbados Globe.

We have received regular files of Jamaica papers, by His Majesty's ship Barham, in one of which it is stated on the authority of a mercantile letter from New-York, "that the intercourse between America, and these colonies would speedily be renewed." We agree with the editor of the Courier, "that it is a matter of very little consequence to Jamaica, (or indeed to either of the West India Islands or Colonies, since they all receive their supplies of Lumber, Provisions, &c., from the British Provinces in America, without experiencing any inconvenience from the change,) whether it is renewed or not;" but for our part, we would wish to see a mutual good understanding established between Great Britain and the United States, for it reflects discredit on either country to suffer national prejudices to operate against a fair adjustment of questions arising out of their foreign relations. The Americans begin to feel the manifest injury which their commercial interest has sustained, from the unsuccessful termination of Mr. Gallatin's negotiations with Mr. Canning; and they do not doubt see the imprudence of an overreaching policy, by which they attempted to obtain an overreaching treaty, and in which they were only frustrated by the integrity, firmness, and discretion of that British Statesman, whose memory is cherished by his country with the highest veneration, and whose superior qualifications placed him whilst living, as foremost in the rank of Foreign Secretaries. To his ability and zeal therefore, must the failure of the American scheme be attributed; for we must do Mr. Gallatin the justice to say, that judging from the correspondence between the two Ministers which has been published nothing was wanting on his part to accomplish the designs of his Government. If the United States are again permitted to trade with these colonies, we trust that it will be on the principles laid down by Mr. Canning, and not on the former basis, by which they enjoyed all the benefit, whilst the commerce of British North America, and the British shipping interest generally suffered considerably—though our Yankee neighbours did not seem to think that the advantages were on their side, as they claimed still further privileges; but they then grasping after the shadow, lost the substance, and perhaps they are really desirous of renewing the intercourse, they must have relinquished that "unyielding pertinacity" with which they adhered to their position in the last negotiations on the subject.

LITERARY.

To the Editors of the Weekly Observer.

GENTLEMEN—It was with feelings of no ordinary interest that I read in your last number the following literary paragraph, "In the Liverpool Courier of the 18th, we notice the death of Edinburgh, of the learned Dr. GALT, at the age of 70."—He was indeed learned, in the fullest, most correct, and most valuable sense of the expression. His name has been long emblazoned in the temple of fame; and one of the most prominent niches in that temple will be his name, now that he is numbered with the great and mighty spirits of those who have departed after illuminating the age and imparting new lustre to the country which gave them birth. Wherever profound erudition, enlightened science, and sound philosophy, have true friends and real admirers, the name of DAVID STEWART is known, and in his case, to be known and to be venerated were indeed convertible terms. He was the son of the Rev. MATTHEW STEWART, who after enjoying a Country Living in the Church of Scotland, and exhibiting the clerical character in which simplicity and purity, accepted of the Mathematical Chair in the University of Edinburgh, in which new station he found pursuits more congenial with the natural dispositions and tendencies of his mind. In the department of the pure Mathematics, he was quite an enthusiast, and many eccentricities marked his character during the progress of his clerical life, which are all to be traced to that devotedness of mind to his favourite science which produced an almost total oblivion of every other object, and, as in many similar cases, was accompanied with an absence of mind which gave to his conduct on certain occasions an appearance of childish imbecility. Perhaps no man ever succeeded a Professorial Chair so early a period of life as the subject of this little memoir, for he was quitted a stippling when he was appointed by the Town Council of Edinburgh, Assistant and Successor to his respected Father. But young as he was he was soon destined to occupy a sphere far better fitted for the display of his peculiar talents, more suited to his habits and views, and in every respect more adequate as the reward of his youthful ambition. I refer to his translation to the Moral Philosophy Chair, vacated by the resignation of Dr. ADAM FLEMING, the distinguished author of the History of the Roman Republic, an Essay on Civil Society, &c. &c. From the commencement of his career on his new and more spacious field of literary enterprise, he proved himself worthy of the elevation to which he had been advanced, and his "Outlines of Moral Philosophy," which published as a text book for his own Students, soon found a circulation far more extensive than their author could ever have anticipated. He gave Lectures on Political Economy, which were attended by persons of all ages and degrees, but unfortunately his hours that interesting and useful branch of study have been

lost to the world, except in so far as some portion of their spirit may have been embodied in the writings of others who received the benefit of his oral instructions. His Lives of Principal Robertson and Dr. Reid, may be ranked among the best specimens of biography which the English language has furnished, and while the one gives a most full and correct account of those ecclesiastical affairs in which the Rev. Principal took so distinguished a part, as well as of the genius of the Ecclesiastical Commission of Scotland itself, the other affords distinct and luminous views of the principles that philosophy which as the ardent admirer and genuine disciple of Dr. Reid, Mr. Stewart laboured so successfully to establish and to extend. But his volume on "The Philosophy of the Human Mind," his "Philosophical Essays," and his "Disquisitions," which forms so important a part of the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, are the works by which his reputation as a philosopher will be chiefly estimated, and will be allowed by all competent judges that they have reared a monument to his memory more worthy of him.

He united qualities which have seldom been found in combination, a lively imagination and profound skill in the abstract and exact sciences—beauty of language and depth of philosophical reasoning. He was the first who taught the philosophy of mind through the medium of a language rich in all the attractions of genuine rhetorical embellishment, and the path of philosophical study, which to the youthful mind is naturally gloomy and repulsive, he enlivened and beautified by the glow of his eloquence. Those years ago, the good fortune to listen to the poetical quotations with which his Lectures were fraught, cannot fail at this moment to recall the touching cadences with which they were pronounced, and to much was there of true oratory in the whole of his exalted and noble career. An impartial witness of them could not fail to confess that the lightning of his eye and the thunder of his voice were alike irresistible.

The writer of this little memoir, trusts himself as to this, that he was worthy to fill the Chair which he had so ably occupied, I refer to THOMAS BROWN, Esq. N. D. He had distinguished himself in the very outset of life, by an able work in the shape of an examination or critique of Dr. Darwin's Zoonomia. He proposed himself also a most profound metaphysician, in a publication entitled "An Inquiry into the Relation between Cause and Effect," which was called forth by circumstances of a local and temporary nature. A certain party in the Church had opposed the election of Professor John Leslie to the Mathematical Chair, at that time vacant by the translation of Professor Playfair to the Natural Philosophy Class, and the ground of their opposition was a certain note in his celebrated Essay on Heat, in which he seemed to give countenance to Hume's views on the subject of Causation or necessary sequence. He himself, in a letter to the Professor's Divinity, protested his innocence of all such interferences as were imputed to him, and with that declaration a large proportion of the Clergy were satisfied. However, the matter came before the General Assembly of the Church, and gave rise to a most animated and learned debate, which was afterwards published. Mr. Stewart, who being an Elder of the Church, was frequently returned as the Representative of the University to the Supreme Ecclesiastical Court, took a share in the discussion to which Mr. Leslie's note had given rise, and the decision, in which it was generally allowed, that sound religion as well as sound learning equally triumphed, was in favour of the illustrious nominee. It may be said that he was not a zealous supporter of Dr. Brown, to the highest reads of Mr. Stewart, the most was fully supplied by the appearance of the work above mentioned, which not only displayed the greatest skill in metaphysics, but was particularly well timed, and fully met the views of the Professor, who manifested a more than ordinary keenness on the subject to which it owed its origin. The result was, that Dr. Brown was eventually appointed, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Stewart, to the Moral Philosophy Chair, from which Mr. Stewart, who had been elected from the Patrons, which was fully redeemed, he should be re-elected with the honorable designation of Emeritus Professor. In politics, Mr. Stewart was a staunch Whig, and to that circumstance alone must be imputed his not starting to liberate his opinions, as he expected in that manly manner, is too often dispensed according to private interest, rather than sterling merit. He was fortunate enough, however, to secure the Editorship of the Edinburgh Gazette, which is a sinecure, yielding perhaps an adequate remuneration for the life time of Dr. Brown, he retained certain emoluments from his Professorship. These, together with other sources of income of a more private description, rendered his circumstances in the evening of his life, not only comfortable, but as sufficient as his vast services to the literary interests and honours of his country had justly earned and fairly entitled him to expect. It does not fall within the province of this hurried sketch to notice the short but illustrious career of THOMAS BROWN, at the points in his "philosophy of mind," which are at variance with the principles maintained by his great masters Reid and Stewart. Suffice it to say, that Brown had decided advantages in coming after two great men, and if some of the opinions, particularly on such a dark subject as that of consciousness, may have been left open to the attacks of his acute metaphysical powers, much diffidence became one who was so much their junior, and who was unquestionably indebted to them for the platform on which he raised his arguments and system of philosophy, and his high reputation in the world of letters. The philosophical works of Stewart and Brown, now form the great standard books in the departments more peculiarly intellectual and moral, in the Universities of Europe and America.

On his coming to be a public lecturer, Mr. Stewart retired to the distance of 19 miles west from the metropolis, on the banks of the Frith of Forth, in the County of Linlithgow. There he had for his residence during the remainder of his days, the house or rather palace of Kinnell, one of the seats of the Duke of Hamilton, which his Grace kindly granted him rent free. In this noble, I had almost said sublime, retreat, while he enjoyed a real literary retirement, he was not secluded from the little innocent enjoyments which sweeten human life, and a most agreeable and congenial social intercourse. He had many visitors, and these generally of the most exalted rank, or the highest literary eminence, and none of any name in the annals of science or literature, from any part of the world, ever visited Great Britain without seeking for himself an introduction to Dugald Stewart. The writer of this little memoir, having been one of his pupils, having resided for some time in his immediate vicinage, and having been honoured with his friendship, can bear testimony to the fascinating manner and address, and can speak of the celebrity of some of his visitors, whom he has had the pleasure of meeting at his social board, but at present would mention only one, the closing scene of whose mortal existence has lately been described in several of our prints, namely, Henry Salt, the distinguished Abyssinian traveller, who came to Kinnell, direct from Kinnaird, the seat of Bruce, the great traveller to discover the sources of the Nile, to whose Library, by some accident, he had made an unsuccessful attempt to gain admittance. It might be thought a defect were no notice taken of the religious character and views of Professor Stewart, especially as these were at one time called in question. Indeed, he was supposed to belong to the school of free thinkers. To rebut this charge, it might be sufficient to state, that he was the bosom friend of the late Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. D. D. one of the leaders of orthodox Scottish Churchmen, and that although he resided fifty miles from his Parish Church, he was regular in his attendance once every Sunday, when his health permitted. But he went much further than this. He most religiously attended on the Holy Communion. When he was able, he even appeared at the different services which, according to the usage of Scotland, precede and accompany this solemn rite. And when the decay of nature became manifest in the tottering of his failing limbs, and he required to be supported from his carriage to the sacramental table, he persevered in making the same "good confession" as he had made in the episcopate, and that clearly which "hopeth" and "believeth all things," if it comes to be

regard these his professions as sincere, and to admit his claim to be ranked among the number of those to whom the epithet Christian can safely be applied.

As to the circumstances of his death, we are left as yet without information. He had a slight paralytic affection several years ago, which partially affected his speech, and most probably a repetition of the stroke was the means of terminating his valuable life. He was left an amiable lady, and no less amiable daughter, to lament his death. His only surviving son is Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart of the British Army.

ONE OF HIS STUDENTS. St. John, N. B. 18th August, 1828.

THE OBSERVER.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1828.

Since last week, we have received no news on the correctness of which any reliance can be placed. We refer, of course, to intelligence of a political and foreign character, for there are various articles of domestic information in late papers which are by no means devoid of interest. We always feel delighted to witness efforts making for the spread of education, sound learning, and pure religion, throughout the Empire. It was, therefore, with feelings of high satisfaction that we lately perused the accounts given in the English papers, of the very decisive measures at present adopted for the establishment of a second University, to be under the control of the Church of England. The Metropolitan Seminary, projected by THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. which has already been almost fully organized, and which promises to be a richly endowed, and as efficient as its most sanguine friends could have anticipated, is on a most liberal basis—no creeds, no confessions, no tests of any description are recognised, or imposed. In this view it is quite anomalous in Great-Britain, for even in cases in which Students are exempt from all subscription, or articles, the Professors are required to declare in writing their adherence to the National faith. In this way, they give a pledge or guarantee that in their conduct as teachers of youth, the claims of religion will not be altogether overlooked. Nay, in most of our Universities, there are seats appropriated in certain Churches or Chapels connected with the Establishment, for the use of the Professors and the Students; and thus the former, even on Sundays, exercise a spirit of vigilance over the youth consigned to their care. There is, thus, as there ought ever to be, a close connection between literature and religion. We were not surprised, therefore, to find that rank and wealth and influence should have stepped forward to remedy the defect under which the London University labours, by a most powerful effort to establish another University in the same great metropolis, on similar principles (though we believe not quite so exclusive) with the two existing Universities of England. Opposition is generally productive of some advantages. It is more than probable, that had not the one Seminary been actually carried into operation, and thus the practicability and success of the experiment been fully realised, no air would have been made on the present occasion to organize a rival establishment, and in consequence of the existence of one good thing, we are likely to get another, so that it may be fairly presumed that the tastes of all will be eventually gratified.

Our sister Province of Nova-Scotia, affords a confirmation of the same general principles, with this difference, that while the first London University was too liberal, and therefore called for a counteraction of its laxity, the Windsor College was alleged by a large proportion of the population of the Province to be too exclusive, and therefore stood in need of a corrective of its exclusiveness. It is more than probable, that had not the one Seminary been actually carried into operation, and thus the practicability and success of the experiment been fully realised, no air would have been made on the present occasion to organize a rival establishment, and in consequence of the existence of one good thing, we are likely to get another, so that it may be fairly presumed that the tastes of all will be eventually gratified.

His Majesty's Ship Challenger, Capt. FITZGERALD, has arrived at Halifax, from Portsmouth.—Sir JAMES KEMPT is to proceed in this vessel to Quebec; from whence, she will convey the Earl and Countess of DALHOUSIE to England.

Brig Sarah G.—Capt. Crowell, of Schooner Eliza Jane, from Philadelphia, arrived here on Sunday, gives the following statement:—On Tuesday last, off Falmouth, spoke schooner Bethlehem, Baker, from Philadelphia, for Boston, and was informed by Capt. Baker, that his Mate had been on shore at Holmes' Hole, that morning, where he saw some of the passengers of the brig Sarah G. from New-York for Saint John, who informed that the brig had gone ashore on the Island called No Man's Land, distant about ten miles to the southward of Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, on Friday or Saturday night previous, in a thick fog—that the passengers and crew with their baggage had been saved; but the vessel, with the greater part of the cargo, it was feared, would be lost.—The above, in connection with the following paragraph from the Boston Patriot, of the 13th inst. leaves no doubt of the truth of the account:— "Captain Hallett from Baltimore, saw on Saturday morning, an hermaphrodite brig, painted black with a white streak, sunk on S. W. part of No Man's Land, and people unbending her masts, &c. (Capt. Lewis, from New-York, was in co. with Brig Sarah G. from St. John, night before, and supposes the above to be the same."

Capt. Crowell has run a Packet between this Port and New-York for upwards of ten years past, and this is the first accident that has happened to a vessel commanded by him.—By his perseverance and punctuality to business, and attention to his passengers, he has established a good character, and gained the confidence and good will of the people of this place.—We are sorry to learn that a number of our Merchants had large consignments on board, the principal part of which was not insured.—It has been a general custom not to insure goods coming with Capt. Crowell, during the summer months in particular; on account of his great ability and carefulness as a Pilot.—We hope he may soon be in the trade again, with a new vessel.

On Monday, the body of a man, unknown, was drifted on shore on Sand Cove, about three miles to the westward of this harbour. Yesterday a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the Body. Verdict, "Found drowned, but how or by what means he became drowned, no evidence thereof appears before the Jurors. It has since been identified to be the body of ABRAHAM MARRIS, one of the Pilots of this Port, who was drowned

by the upsetting of a pilot's gig on the 24th May last.—His remains were brought to town for interment in the burying-ground.—City Gazette of Wednesday.

On the 16th inst. a Coroner's Inquest was held at Mispick, in the Parish of Portland, on view of the Body of Mary Ann Whittington, a child two years of age. Verdict.—Drowned, by accidentally falling into a well.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday afternoon, Francis Gobby, an apprentice of Patrick Shales, fell from Mr. Hatfield's wharf, while in the act of drawing a bucket of water. He sunk almost immediately, and remained under water for about ten minutes; when he was brought up by a boat hook, apparently destitute of animation.—He was restored to life, however, in about an hour afterwards, and was carried home. We understand he is now doing well.—Courier.

Saint Andrew, August 18.—The Circuit Court which commenced its sittings here on Tuesday last, is still in session, and we understand is not likely to be protracted for two or three days yet.—Herald.

The Season.—The weather during the late fortnight has been much characterised by the previous month, attended with heavy and frequent showers, and an unusual portion of fog. The Hay-harvest has, consequently, been tedious and expensive, and the Crops, which except on low wet lands, were very good, have been badly housed.—Id.

DIED. Yesterday morning, in the 27th year of his age, Mr. Kenneth Alexander Hines, a native of Halifax, N. S.—Funeral to take place to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. John Hays, Portland—where friends and acquaintance are requested to attend. At Saint Andrew, on Tuesday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Henderson, formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal American Regiment, aged 77. Mr. H. was placed on Half-Pay in the year 1708: he came to this Province with the Refugees, and has left an upright and honourable character, and his acts of charity will not be soon forgotten.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, ship Lord Byron, Robertson, Liverpool, 49 days.—James Hendricks, Belfast, 4—Hanford & Raymond, ballast. Thursday, brig Wanderer, Adams, New-York, 5—W. & T. Leavitt, Bour, corn, &c. James Lawes, Hughson, Cork, 46—J. Hughson, goods and passengers. Friday, new brig Emerald, McLean, St. Martins—John Ward & Sons, ballast. Schr. Sarah Ann, Longmire, Kingston, (Jama.) via Rum Key, 11—B. Tilton, salt. William, Tobin, Halifax, via Digby, 4—E. Barlow & Co., goods, sugar, &c. Sloop Favorite, St. Andrew, Elizabeth City, (N. C.) 14, Hanford & Raymond, staves. Saturday, ship Cadmus, Siney, Silgo, 63—R. Rankin & Co. passengers. Sunday, brig Aleck, Leckie, Kinsale, 54—to order, corn and passengers. Hibernia, Dunbar, Cork, 66—P. Bernard, merchandise and passengers. John & Mary, Robson, Sunderland, 72—R. Rankin & Co. passengers. Schooner Eliza-Jane, Crowell, Philadelphia, 9—J. G. Woodward, flour, corn, &c.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. July 14—Ship Lord Byron, Robertson, Scotland. Big Highlander, Elliot, Ireland. 18—Ship Cadmus, Siney, Ireland. Brig William, Brach, Barbados. Wanderer, Adams, N. York.

CLARED.

Ship Roger Stewart, Ker, Greenock, timber. Big Integrity, Johnston, St. Christopher, lumber, &c. Caelion, Bannett, Demerara, &c. Spoken, (by brig Gratitude, at this port,) in lat. 43, 40, N. lon. 57, W. brig Dorcas Savage, from St. Andrew's to Belfast, out 10 days—all well. Spoken, on the 7th inst. lat. 42, 30, lon. 78, 40, ship Ann, Smith, 9 days from this port, for Liverpool. Spoken, 3d inst. lat. 35, 25, lon. 61, 44, brig Four Sons, from Copenhagen for Halifax. Ship William Doud, from Liverpool, with passengers, has arrived at Pictou. Light House on Baker's Island, near Mr. Desert, on the coast of Maine, is now finished and will be lit up on Thursday night, the 31st July, instant. ISAAC HILSBY, Superintendent of Light Houses in Maine Custom-House, Portland, July 30, 1828.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, AT 11 O'CLOCK. The Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room: ONE 1/4 CHAIN CABLE; One 1/2 do. do.; One 1/4 cwt. Chain Anchor; Kegs White Lead; Kegs Yellow and Black Paint; Bags Iron Spikes; 1 bale Cotton Wick; 1 Case Pig Blue; 2 casks Glauber Salts; Casks Glassware; Pieces bleached and unbleached Cotton; Pipes and Cc. Casks Fayal Madeira Wine; and 50 bushels Oats. Aug. 19. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

On FRIDAY the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at the residence of R. E. ANASTASIO, Esquire—ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, &c. &c. August 19. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

House and Lot for Sale by Auction. On MONDAY the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Room:

THAT three-story House, at the south-eastern corner of Queen's-square, the property of Mr. JAMES STEPHENSON, and formerly occupied by him as a Dwelling House and Grocery Store, together with the Lease of the Lot on which it stands, of which thirteen years are unexpired.—Also, a large Barn and Out-Houses thereon. [The terms will be, a deposit of ten per cent. at the time of sale, and the balance, making up one third of the purchase money, on delivery of the lease one third in six, and the remainder in twelve months, with approved security.—A sale will positively take place as above, if not previously disposed of by private contract, for which, or any further particulars please apply to August 12. KERR & RATCAFORD.

FOR NEW-YORK. The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened American Packet Brig WANDERER. (One of the line of Packets.) RICHARD ADAMS, Master.

Will sail for the above Port on THURSDAY evening next furnished accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of W. & T. LEAVITT, 19th August, 1828. North Market Wharf.

BLANKS Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. MR. RIDDLE'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, August 19th, will be performed, Colman's Admirable Comedy of JOHN BULL; Or, The Englishman's Fireside.

COMIC SONG by Mr. HERBERT.

To conclude with the much admired and laughable Farce of THE MOGUL TALE; Or, The Cobbler's descent in a Balloon.

For the Benefit of Mr. HOPLEY, the Proprietor, on Wednesday Evening.

Miss RIDDLE'S Benefit, on Friday Evening.

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 to find a convenience to the neighbourhood in which he resides. GEORGE A. GARRISON. 12th August, 1828.

COTTAGE TO BE LET.

THE whole or part of the COTTAGE, at the upper end of Duke-street, recently finished by the Subscriber, is now offered to a respectable tenant, at a very low rent. The premises comprise an extensive and well-fenced Garden, frost-proof Cellars, a constant supply of excellent Water, both within and without doors; Eleven Rooms, one whereof fronting eastward is 30 feet long, and may be used (as intended) for a Store or otherwise—and other conveniences. [A part might be furnished, if required.—Apply to August 12.—35] G. BRAGG.

WILL BE PUT TO PRESS.

As soon as a sufficient number of SUBSCRIBERS can be procured, to defray the expense of Publication, (PRICE NOT TO EXCEED ONE DOLLAR.)

FORMS OF PRAYER.

Adapted for Social Worship, Sunday Schools, Family Religion, and Seasons of Affliction and Death. BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D.

The work will be in 12mo, long primer, good paper, and consist of at least 200 pages.

ARMY FORAGE CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, 20th August, 1828.

PERSONS desirous of Contracting to supply His Majesty's Troops with FORAGE at the undermentioned places, for one year, commencing on the 25th October next, are hereby informed that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office on or before the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

The number of Rations required daily, will be about Ten at Saint John, and Fifteen at Fredericton; liable, however, to some variation during the summer months, when some of the parties entitled to Forage, change their residence from Fredericton to this place.

The Ration of Forage to consist of 10 Pounds of OATS, 14 Pounds of HAY, and 3 Per diem. 6 Pounds of STRAW.

The Oats to be of a sweet and wholesome quality, and not to weigh less than 32lb. per bushel. The Hay to be Upland, sweet and good, either Timothy, Clover, or a mixture of both, and to have been cut at least three months previous to delivery.

The Straw to be either Wheaten, Oaten, or Barley, and of a dry and proper quality. The Contractor will issue the Forage on orders from the Commissariat, to the Staff Departments and Regiment every week, (if required,) at his depot in the Town of the respective places.

It will be expected that the Contractor shall have in his possession at all times, at least two months supply, and that his Magazine will be open for inspection of the Commissariat, whenever it may be thought proper to visit it.

The Tenders to express the rate in sterling per Ration, and to be made up separately for each place, stated above, accompanied by a letter from two persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the sum which will be made known on application at this Office, as well as all other particulars which may be considered necessary to the persons tendering for these supplies.

Payment will be made every two months, on regular Vouchers, (forms of which can be obtained at this Office,) in Bills of Exchange, upon their Lordships of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100, for every £101: 10, due upon the Contract, or in Cash, at the option of the Commissariat.

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO. Have received per late Arrivals:—

50 BLS. Very Superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use; 50 Ditto ditto RYE ditto; 20 Ditto ditto NAVY BREAD.

IN STORE—3000 BUSHELS fine Turke Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Pancheons 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.

MORE GOODS, Cheaper than ever! AND OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

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

BLUE and black superfine CLOTHS; [Cassimeres; Broad and narrow Cloth; double and single milled A variety of Printed Calicoes; Apron Check; striped Homespun; Ginghams; Superior power and steam loom Shirting & Sheetings; Worsted and Cotton Hose; Irish Linens; Cambric, Jaconette, Book and Mail Muslins; Silk, Gingham, Checked, Printed and other Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Bombazettes; And every other article in the Drapery line.

R. WILSON, BRANDY, WINE, GIN, and RUM, of the best quality, for sale by the Five Gallons, as cheap as in the City. St. John, July 22, 1828.

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

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber is now opening his SPRING SUPPLY OF FANCY GOODS, WHICH he will dispose of on moderate terms for prompt payment. Store (as formerly) that well known stand, formerly the Bank of New-Brunswick. May 13. JOHN SMYTH.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per the Brig SPRAY from Greenock, and JANE from Liverpool, A PART of HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE; AMONG WHICH ARE— AN excellent assortment of Shirting, bleached, and unbleached; Cottons; Muir's Patent Silk Hats, on Leghorn bodies, &c. &c., very suitable for the season.—The remainder of his Goods is daily expected from Liverpool and London, per the John & Mary, and Aurora—and which will be sold low for Cash, or other prompt payment. May 6. JOHN M. WILMOT.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received on Consignment, the following ARTICLES: BLEACHED, Half Bleached and Brown Canvas; Ravens Duck; Osnaburgh; Brown Holland; Twines; Threads; Cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Fig Blue; Cotton Tick; White Lead; Black and Yellow Paints; Linseed Oil—in casks and jars; Casks Half Pint Tumblers; and a few Casks, 3 dozen each, BROWN STOUT. June 24.

SALMON. SPICED or Soused SALMON as usual, put up in Kists for exportation.—The subscriber having his choice this season, of the first Salmon, before any are offered in the market, he is enabled to supply the Public with an Article he feels conscious will satisfy upon trial.—During the season, Families can be supplied with any quantities required. EDWARD LAKE. July 17, 1828.

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. 50 PUNCHEONS Choice RETAILING MOLASSES, 50 Barrels Prime SUGAR, 17 Puns. W. I. RUM, of a superior flavor; Just received and for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. July 20.

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

CONFECTIONARY. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he has removed to the house of Mr. FRAGUSON, St. John-street, lately occupied by Mr. BOACH, where he carries on the above Business; and keeps on hand a stock of good SPIRITS, WINES, &c. Also—Gentle Board and Lodging. May 27. JAMES BUIST.

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

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner— Lustres, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cord, 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, August 29, 1826.

NOTICE. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. M. IRISH and GEORGE A. LOCKHART, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons therefore, having any demands against the said Firm, are requested to present the same to JOHN W. M. IRISH, for adjustment; and those indebted, to make immediate payment to him. JOHN W. M. IRISH, GEO. A. LOCKHART. St. John, 21st July, 1828.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the Business, in future, on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Irish & Lockhart, on the North Market Wharf, where he offers for sale, cheap for Cash— SUPERFINE and RYE FLOUR; Corn Meal and Corn; Cotton Yarn; Cotton and Wool Cards; Tea; Coffee; Sugar; Molasses; Cases Gin; Cases Honey; Lignumvite; Logwood; Oars; Oar-Rafters; and Handspikes; with, A complete assortment of GROCERIES. Shipmasters supplied on reasonable terms, and short notice. JOHN W. M. IRISH. St. John, 29th July, 1828.

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received ex Salacia from London, via Halifax, and from thence by the Lady Strang, a large variety of FANCY GOODS, which in addition to his former Stock, he will dispose of very cheap—They are as follows: BLACK & colored Gros de Naples; black Grape; Lustring and twilled Saraset Parasols; bobbinet Caps; black Lace Veils; Bandanas; webb Braces; cotton boxes; Maravian Cotton; mixed Pins; black Pins; improved silver eyed Needles; Shirt Collars; Lustring Stocks; Bristle Stiffeners; 100 dozen doe skin Ladies Kid, tan colour, white, Woodstock, black silk, and black Kid Gloves; Tatting; Thread Edging; 3-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinet, plain and figured; Macklin, Quilling Net; colored and white Stays; Leghorn and black Galoons; a large assortment of newest fashion Ribbons, &c. &c. MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, July 14.

G. D. ROBINSON, Offers for Sale, at a moderate advance:— BROWN and bleached COTTONS; Shirting Stripes; Ginghams; Irish Linens, 4-4 & 5-4; Irish Sheetings; Brown and bleached Canvas; Ducks; Hollands; Osnaburghs; &c. &c. July 1, 1828.

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

RED PINE TIMBER FOR SALE. 60 TO 700 Tons RED PINE TIMBER, of excellent quality, and large size. ALSO— A quantity of superior WHITE PINE and BIRCH, with LATHWOOD and DEALS, for broken storage—delivered immediately at the Shipping harbour, on the Magdalen River, Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 17, 1828.

TEA, &c. The Subscriber has received per late arrivals: CHESTS and Boxes TEA; 130 Bbls. very superior Wheat FLOUR, fit for family use; 250 Bags CORN; 25 Barrels CORN MEAL; 20 Kegs superior TOBACCO. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 22, 1828.

W. J. STEVENS & Co., HAVING commenced Business in that Store in St. John Street, lately fitted up by Mr. SAMUEL STEPHEN, and formerly occupied by him as an Office;—beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SLOPS, &c. which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH only. N. B. Ship-masters supplied with STORES at shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. St. John, May 6.

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

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

FLOUR, MACKEREL & SEAL OIL. 150 BLS. Superfine, 150 Rye—Ex the sch'r Cyrus, W. Sears, master, from Philadelphia. 300 Bbls. MACKEREL, } Ex sch'r Sur- 18 Do. SEAL OIL, } prise, from Halifax—For Sale by I. & J. G. WOODWARD. July 29.

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

JAMAICA RUM and SUGAR. Just received, by the La Plata, from Savannah-la-mar: 50 PUNCHEONS RUM, and 10 Hogsheads SUGAR. ALSO, FOR SALE: 20 M. excellent English BRICK, and a London built GIG. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 29, 1828.

TEA! TEA! TEA! GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Offers for sale— CHESTS of Souchong, Congo, and Gunpowder TEA; Just received from Halifax, and of the latest importation. 22d July, 1828.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, that he has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Store adjoining Mr. SCAMMEL'S, St. John-street, where a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. may be obtained, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.—Shipmasters supplied on the shortest notice. May 13, 1828. J. E. COOK.

JULY 5, 1828. The Subscriber has for Sale at this date: JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes, WINES—Champaigne, Port, Madeira, &c. Loaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Bees and Pease. British Dry Goods, viz.—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Osnaburghs, Ravens Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diaper, Men's black and drab beaver and plated Hats, 1 Piece extra superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Billiard and Table Covers, Bleached and brown Canvas, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c. ALSO— 50 M. prime R. O. Hogshead Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

KERR & RATCHFORD, Have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenock, on Consignment, the following Articles, which they offer for sale at lowest rates for Cash, or approved Paper, viz:— BALES West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various qualities, and most fashionable colours; Cases elegant London Printed Cottons and Muslins; Cases Superfine Waterproof Hats; Shirting Cotton; Pipes and Hhds. Cognac Brandy of best brand; Ditto Geneva ditto; Ditto Port and other Wines; London Porter and Ale; Ditto Paints and Oil; Patent, bleached and Coker Canvas; Patent Cordage, assorted sizes; Earthenware and Glassware; Bar and bolt Iron and Steel; Smith's Bellows assorted, from 28 to 38 inches. ALSO ON HAND— Pork and Beef—of a superior quality; Rom, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars; Philadelphia Superfine and Middlings Flour; Ship Bread; Cotton Wool; Compositor Spikes; Ditto Rodder Braces, one set; Bolt Copper; A large Iron Winch; &c. &c. May 20, 1828.

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

B. REYNOLDS, Tailor and Habit Maker, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement, and respectfully informs them that he carries on his business in the house one door from the north-west corner of King and Germain-streets, and nearly opposite the brick building of the late Mr. JAMES SCULLAR—where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favored. B. R. flatters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands. NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. Saint John, July 15, 1828.

RUNAWAY, from the service of the Subscriber, an Indented Apprentice, named CESAR WATTS—a Black Boy. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring, trusting, or employing said Apprentice, as in the event of so doing, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law. JAMES BRITAIN, JUN. Westfield, 4th August, 1828.

NOTICES. THE CREDITORS of Major GALLAGHER, who have signed an agreement giving time for the payment of their respective Balances, will please render their Accounts, duly attested, to either of the Subscribers, on or before the 10th October next, to enable them to declare a Dividend. I. H. DEVEBER, W. C. SEARS. St. John, 12th August, 1828.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all persons indebted to the late Firm of JAMES & HENRY CUMMING, of Liverpool, that he has received a General Letter of Attorney from Mr. HENRY CUMMING, the Surviving Partner, authorizing him to proceed immediately in collecting the debts and effects of the concern. W. B. KINNEAR. St. John, 22d July, 1828. 65

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. JACOB R. SNEDEN, EDWARD HENKELL. June 3, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of the Printing Establishment, therefore intends closing his Business immediately, and requests all persons indebted to him for the Star Paper, Advertising, &c. to call and settle their Accounts;—those having demands against him, to present them for adjustment. N. B.—No accounts will be considered arranged, but by the Subscriber personally. JOHN T. YOUNGHUSBAND. St. John, N. B. August 5, 1828.

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

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

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES. ALL Persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late Captain JOSEPH CLARKE, of the County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to render the same for settlement, within Three Months from the date hereof; and those indebted, will make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers. L. H. DEVEBER, N. HUBBARD, Administrators. 12th August, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES M'KAY, late of this City, Merchant, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber. JOHN M'LEAN, Adm'r. on said Estate. St. John, July 26, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BUNNELL, Yeoman, deceased, Long Reach, King's County, are requested to present them, duly attested, to the Subscribers, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ISAAC CORSON, THOMAS FOWLER, Executors. Long Reach, July 1, 1828.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present the same within six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, ROBERT WELCH, THOMAS BARLOW, Ex'ors. May 20, 1828.

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

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

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

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, OR TO BE LET. And possession given on the 1st May next. A LL that Valuable PROPERTY fronting on A Prince Wm. and Queen Streets, as at present in the occupation of Mr. JAMES WHITNEY. For particulars apply to JOHN M'LEAN. January 29, 1828.

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

FOR SALE, A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight Rooms, three of which have fire-places, a Garret, Pantries, a Barn, and an excellent frost-proof Cellar, with a Spring of Water therein. Also,—One Lot, No. 50,—50 feet front and 200 feet rear, from Exmouth to Waterloo-streets. Immediate possession can be given.— Apply to JOHN HOLMAN, or to Mr. THURGOOD, Auctioneer, who will make known all particulars. May 6.

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

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

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

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, THAT large, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite Trinity Church, owned by the Subscriber.—The premises are well adapted for a Boarding House, for which the pleasant situation and other conveniences render it very desirable. The premises may be viewed, and terms and further particulars made known on application to GEORGE A. NAGEL. Also:—The SHOP on the North Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Irish & Lockhart. February 15.

JAMES LANDY, Tailor, MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for past favours; he begs leave to inform them that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING Business in all its various branches, in that Shop, formerly the office of Noah DISBROW, Esq. opposite Mr. WELCH'S, Church-street; where he will thankfully receive, and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favoured. N. B.—Naval and Military Uniforms made in the neatest Style, and Country Orders will receive due attention. June 3.

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

Assize of Bread. Published April 30, 1828. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, or Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 9 8 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 9 12 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. Mayor's Office, St. John, April 30, 1828. JOHN ROBINSON, Mayor.

Bank of New-Brunswick. DIRECTOR for the Week, - - - - - H. GLEBEY, 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. D. Hatfield, T. T. Hanford, Stephen Wiggins. Office Hours.—12 to 3.

Savings' Bank. MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK. John Ward, Jun. James Kirk. Bank Hours.—Every TUESDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

SAINT JOHN: PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CHURCH-STREETS. Terms.—15s. perann. exclusive of postage, half in advance. PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BLANKS, POSTING & HAND BILLS, &c. &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.