

J. Parkinson

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No. 10.

THE GARLAND.

LINES ON THE LOSS OF A SHIP.
Her mighty sails the breezes swell,
And fast she leaves the lessening land,
And from the shore the last farewell
Is waved by many a weeping hand,
And weeping eyes are on the main,
Until its verge she waders o'er;
But, from the hour of parting pain,
That bark was never heard of more!

To her was many a mother's joy,
And love of many a weeping fair;
For her were waited in itsigh,
The lonely heart's incessant prayer;
And oh! the thousand hopes untold
Of ardent youth, that vassal bore!
Saw, were they quenched in waters cold?
For she was heard of no more!

When on her wide and trackless path
Of desolation, doomed to lie,
Saw, sank 'midst the blending wreath
Of racking cloud and rolling sea?
From the land but mocks the eye,
Went drifting on a fatal shore?
Vain guesses all—her destiny
Is dark—the ne'er was heard of more!

The moon hath aelve times changed her form,
From glowing orb in crescent wan,
'Mid skies of calm, and scowl of storm,
Since from her port that ship hath gone;
But ocean keeps its secret well,
And though we know that all is o'er,
No eye hath seen—no tongue can tell
Her fate—the ne'er was heard of more!

Oh! were her tale of sorrow known,
'Twere something to the broken heart,
The pang of doubt would then be gone,
And fond's endless dreams depart;
It may not be! there is no ray
By which her doom we may explore;
We only know she sailed away,
And ne'er was seen or heard of more.

THE BRIDE MAID.

The bride is over, the guests are all gone,
The bride's only sister sits weeping alone;
She hears the bells ringing—the bells that depart,
And the heart of the bride maid is desolate now.

With smiles and caresses she decked the bride,
And then led her forth with a affectionate pride,
And knew that together no more they should dwell,
Yet she smiled when she kissed her and whispered farewell.

She would not embitter a festival day,
Nor send her sweet sister in sadness away;
She hears the bells ringing—the bells that depart,
And she can't feel longer the grief of her heart.

She thinks of each pleasure, each pain that endears
The gentle companion of happier years;
The wealth of white roses is torn from her brow,
The heart of the bride maid is desolate now.

THE MISCELLANEOUS.

LOYD'S COFFEE HOUSE.—This famous establishment bears the name of a man who a century ago, kept a house of entertainment at which London merchants assembled in such numbers that it came to be a sort of exchange, and a place of considerable business. Upon the erection of the Royal Exchange, the meeting of the merchants was transferred to that building, and in compliment to their former host, an association was organized under the title of the Subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee House. The whole number of associates has at some times amounted to about two thousand, any one of whom, by becoming a subscriber, must be recommended by six members, and then his application may come before the Committee, who after further scrutiny admit him if they think proper, to this sort of mercantile Legion of Honour. A heavy admittance fee is required, which, with yearly and other contributions, makes up a very rich fund, from which the company defray their heavy expenses, and are able to bestow largesses on individuals or associations which have recommended themselves to favour, as for instance, upon captains of vessels who have displayed extraordinary skill or presence of mind in dangerous circumstances, mariners' hospitals, &c. The principal transactions relate to insurance, the ordinary business of exchange, so far as relates to sales of merchandise, being transacted on the floor below. These having been until recently only two distinct marine insurance companies in London, and they less popular than private underwriters, most of the commercial risks of London and the other cities of the kingdom, and so small part of those of the whole world indeed, has been thrown into the hands of the subscribers at Lloyd's—an immense business truly. The business is transacted through the medium of insurance brokers, who either with a memorandum of the risk, or with a policy drawn up, go round to the underwriters who are usually seated each in his accustomed box. These brokers are agents for the assured, adjusting and paying their losses, and for the underwriters also, crediting them with premiums and charging them with losses, thus holding large capitals in their hands, for which they account at stated periods. The association has its secretary and other appropriate officers and servants at home, and agents in all parts of the world, who are employed to furnish intelligence, and assist vessels in distress, in the care of wrecks, &c. From its correspondence is weekly made up and published a small sheet, which is denominated Lloyd's list, and is highly esteemed among shipping merchants. The subscribers have frequent communications with the British government, by which they are treated with great respect, the Board of Admiralty often making their Secretary the medium of publication for any new regulations relative to shipping. As to the Coffee, there is plenty of it not far off.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

CURIOUS STRUCTURE OF THE EYE OF THE BIRD AND OF THE HORSE.—Birds flying in the air, and meeting with many obstacles, as the branches and leaves of trees, require to have their eyes as flat as possible, for protection; but sometimes as round as possible, that they may see the small objects, flies and other insects, which they are chasing through the air, and which they pursue with the most unerring certainty. This could only be accomplished by giving them the power of suddenly changing the form of their eyes.—Accordingly, there is a set of hard scales placed in the outer coat of their eye, round the place where the light enters; and over these scales are drawn the muscles or fibres by which motion is communicated; so that, by acting with these muscles, the bird can press the scales, and squeeze the natural magnifier of the eye into a round shape, when it wishes to follow an insect into the air, and can relax the scales when it wishes to see a distant object, or move safely through leaves and twigs. This power of altering the shape of the eye is possessed by birds of prey in a very remarkable degree. They can thus see the smallest objects close by them, and can yet discern larger bodies at vast distances, as a hawk stretched upon the plain, or a dying fish upon the water. A single eye provision is made for keeping the surface of the bird's eye clean, for wiping the glass of the instrument, as it were, and also for protecting it, while rapidly flying through the air and through thickets, without hindering the sight. Birds are

for these purposes, furnished with a third eyelid, a fine membrane or skin, which is constantly moved very rapidly over the eyeball by two muscles placed in the back of the eye. One of the muscles ends in a loop, and is fixed in the corner of the membrane, to pull it backward or forward. A third eyelid of the same kind is found in the horse, and is called the *lacrimal*—it is moistened with a watery substance, or mucus, to take hold of the dust on the eyeball, and wipe it clear off, so that the eye is hardly ever seen with any thing on it, though greatly exposed from its size and posture. The swift motion of the hawk is given to it by a gristly, elastic substance, placed between the eyeball and the socket, and striking obliquely, so as to drive out the hair with great velocity over the eye, and then let it come back as quickly. Infrigid persons, whose this hair is inflamed from cold, and swelled so as to appear, which it never does in a healthy state, often mistake it for an inflammation, and cut it off, so near do ignorance and credulity produce the same effect.

VEGETABLES.—The experience of mankind is sufficiently comprehensive to have ascertained the fact, that with regard to the nature, the qualities, and even the shapes of many species of plants. These alterations, have in some degree been affected by the ingenuity and labor of man; many instances by fortuitous combinations, but mere change of soil or climate, and by other causes purely natural, without the aid or intervention of human means. Cultivated civilization has indisputably tended to effect transformations, some of which seem incredible and almost miraculous. Our garden vegetables were originally mere weeds, such as we should consider scarcely edible in our present state of epicurean refinement. It is affirmed by a writer on the subject of Diet, that there is hardly a vegetable now in use that can be found growing in a natural state—that is, unchanged from its original form or properties either by the accidents of nature, or the contrivance of man.

Among the many metamorphoses which are known to the memory of man, are those of the potato, the cabbage, celery, many kinds of grain, and of fruits &c. A man and bitter root that is found luxuriant in the wilds of South America, is the parent of our potato; the meagre cole-wort has been converted into cauliflowers and cabbages, measuring and weighing vastly more than the plant from which they were derived, besides undergoing great changes in flavor and appearance—the fragrant and grateful celery sprang originally from an acrid and unpalatable weed—seven our wheat, if we may credit Bullon, is a production partly artificial, and brought to its present state of perfection by the skill of the agriculturist—and it is asserted that neither rice, eye, barley, nor oats, can now be found growing wild on any part of the earth. The art of horticulture is said to have converted the savage crab-apple of the forest into the golden pippin and a thousand other varieties; the forbidden sloe into a tempting plum, and the unyielding rind of the almond into a melting pulp of the peach. In short, a multitude of singular and surprising transformations are occurring in the vegetable kingdom almost daily—and it is ascertained that plants may be trained by a system of culture, nearly in the same manner that the human character may be formed and improved by judicious modes of education.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

THE INCREASE OF GRAIN.—Humboldt gives 25 bushels for one as the average annual produce of the whole of the corn lands of Mexico. In France the maximum of the ratio of the increase would be as ten to one, in England perhaps twelve. In the poorer parts of Germany, from five to six bushels for one is reckoned a very good crop. In Kentucky, twenty-two is, I believe, maximum; and in Mexico, when irrigation is properly conducted, and the year is good, from sixty to eighty bushels for one have frequently been produced. At Chotula the ratio of increase is from thirty to forty for one. At Zelaya, Salamanca, Leon, and Santiago, from thirty-five to forty communis annis. In the valley of Mexico it varies from eighteen to twenty, and even as far north as New California, from fifteen to seventeen is not at all uncommon. Humboldt affirms, too, that the proportion between the seed and the produce would appear still greater, were it not for the quantity of grain unnecessarily employed as seed, a great part of which is choked and lost; yet notwithstanding this prodigious productiveness, wheat in Mexico is half as dear again as at Paris, and considerably exceeds the price which it now bears in the English market.—*Ward's Mexico.*

COFFEE.—To make good coffee it is said to be necessary to burn it, grind it, and steam it, not boil it, all in quick succession. This is the method of the Turks and Arabs, who excel in making coffee. If you boil it but a few minutes, the subtle particles which give it its fine flavour, all go off into the atmosphere. The following is from Philip's History of Vegetables:

"In the first place you must buy a Rumford coffee-pot, or piggin, with strainers in it, and if you cannot afford five, six, or seven shillings for this, you must give up the idea of coffee till you can; for it cannot be made either good or cheap without. You will lose more money in a few weeks, by boiling your coffee, and wasting it in the air, than would cost you such a pot, which would last you for years. Your coffee is to be put into the upper strainer, boiling water poured over it, and soon as it has run through, it is ready. If you do this rightly, it ought to be as clear and high-colored as brandy, and of a fine strong flavour; that is supposing you use a mixture of one half Mocha or Torkey coffee, and one half Berdico or Bourbon, which is better than either singly. You must not forget, also to boil the milk (cream if you have it) which you put with your coffee, for cold milk or cream will spoil the best coffee ever prepared."

BRAIN OF THE DOLPHIN.—The brain of the dolphin is distinguished from that of monkey, by its great size, and next to the brain of the orang-utang, nearest in respect to the human brain. In relation to the nerves, the spinal marrow, and cerebellum, it is much smaller than the brain of man; but the brain of the dolphin is essentially distinguished from that of man, and all the mammifera, by the absence of olfactory nerves. The other cerebral nerves compared (with regard to size) with the volume of the brain, and the brain of the dolphin being compared with the base of the brain, and with the aeres of man, are much larger than in man. This, therefore, affords an additional confirmation of the important proposition of Semmering, that man possesses the largest brain, in proportion to the size of his nerves. The remarkable development of the brain in the dolphin, a development giving it,

in this respect, a rank immediately after man and the orang-utang, might lead to the inference of a proportionate development of the intellectual faculties; but with reference to this subject we have only the relations of fishermen, who affirm that the dolphin, like whales, lives to live in society, performs great migrations, has a great attachment to its young, and defends them courageously when pursued.—*Philosophical Jour.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The annual sermon against cruelty to animals, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dickson, in St. Catharine's Church, on Sunday last. The Reverend gentleman having chosen for his text, 1st Corinthians ix. 9. proceeded to show the high criminality of inhumanity to the inferior creatures, both from the relations in which they stand to man, and from the sin of man being the cause of all the sufferings to which they are subjected. Men, he said, were not the only creatures of God; there were two other orders of creatures, the objects of care, of the great Creator of all. Having shown the superiority of man to the animal creation, he represented, in language once eloquent and affecting, the fearful crime of abusing that superiority in making them the subjects of torture or sporting with their sufferings. Such barbarians degraded themselves beneath the most ferocious beast of prey, which inflicted misery on their helpless victims from mere caprice or passion. The sufferings of the animal creation besides, were enough of themselves, without any further addition; and these too were the fruit of the sin of man. Before the fall all was harmony and peace, and Adam ruled over them not with a despotic, but with a gentle sway. But how sad the change! By the rebellion, he retained a curse not on himself alone, but on the whole creation, animals and man alike, which set one animal to devour another, and entailed pain and distress on them all. It was then that the original dominion of man over them ceased, and whatever power the dread of man falling on the brute creation, and after the deluge their being given for his sustenance. Even that allowance to eat the flesh of animals strikingly shows the effects of sin, seeing we submit on the death of thousands of other creatures; but whatever tends to make the animal slain suffer more than simply to take away life, is a crime which the Creator will not suffer to escape unpunished. The Doctor then warned parents to check the first appearances of cruelty, or derelict, as he emphatically expressed it, in their children, and illustrated his heinous nature by a striking anecdote of the ferocity of a young man to a dog, of whom the magistrates justly inflicted exemplary punishment. Having straggled the odious and savage amusements of cock-fighting, bull-baiting, and horse-racing, he concluded with showing that the only effectual countering of the spirit of cruelty was subjection to the principles and the spirit of the gospel of Christ.—The church was exceedingly well filled, and the audience seemed to feel a deep interest in the important reasonings of the reverend gentleman.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

PUNCTUALITY, among Mechanics, is a great desideratum. Show us a mechanic who will get over-work done by the same specified, and we will cherish him as the apple of our eye. But to the mechanic, who makes us call twice, (fire and sickness excepted,) we bid farewell—"a long farewell!"—he is not the man for our money. The mechanic gains nothing by false promises, except a bad name. In order to grasp at all the work in the neighbourhood, many a mechanic will promise, when he knows it is not in his power to perform.—What is such a man but a liar? To say nothing of the vice of lying, (than which there is nothing more low and contemptible, the mechanic, in the end, gets far less work by false promises, than he would by a strict adherence to the truth. Punctuality in a mechanic is the soul of business, the foundation of prosperity, and the security of a good reputation.

MOUNT ARARAT.—Nothing can be more beautiful than the shape of Ararat; nothing more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts. No rugged features; no unnatural prominences. Everything is harmony; and all combines to render it one of the most interesting objects in nature. Spreading originally from an immense base, the slope towards its summit easy and gradual until it reaches the regions of snow, where it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous object, a small hill, arises from the same base, similar in shape, and in any other situation entitled to rank among high mountains. No one since the flood seems to have been on the summit of Ararat. For the rugged ascent to its snowy top appears to render the attempt impossible. No man certainly has ascended it in modern times. When the adventures of Tournfort failed, it is not probable that any one else had succeeded.

AGRICULTURE.—In England where one man can supply food to six, it is manifest each one engaged can permit five others to devote their time to his, or their, own gratification; he not only sustains himself, but is the cause of eating in five others; so that if we calculate our population one and twenty millions, and suppose three millions and a half to be occupied in raising food, the remaining seventeen millions and a half might fiddle and dance all the year round, and yet each man have enough, so far at least as vivra only are concerned.—*Blackwood.*

Parhelion.—A reflected moon, was seen yesterday morning, from 3 to 4 o'clock, on the verge of the thick haze in the N. E. directly opposite to the full moon in the S. W. It was three or four times as large, to the eye, as Jupiter, or even our regular circumference, and as flickering and unsteady (probably from the tremulous motion of the cloud by which it was formed and reflected) as the blaze of a candle. I viewed it several times, and called up all my family to look at the beautiful phenomenon, having never before witnessed one of such distinct figure, great magnitude and brilliant appearance. The planet Mars, the god of War, is said to be at present one hundred and ninety millions of miles nearer the earth than at any former period.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

LIGHT OF THE MOON.—When we look at the full moon in a clear night, the light in a short time becomes painful to the eyes; because, say some philosophers, reflected light has more

effect upon the eyes than direct light. M. M. Bouguer and De La Hire found the proportion of the moon's light to that of the sun to be 1 to 300,000. When concentrated to a focus by means of a burning glass the moon light gives no heat.

VISIBLY MAGNITUDE ALTERED BY TEMPERATURE.—M. Le Cat, in his ingenious work on the senses, remarks, that objects appear smaller in cold, frosty weather, and of course, larger during the warm days of summer and autumn, provided that the sun does not shine brightly. He accounts for this from the pupil of the eye being considerably contracted by cold as well as by bright light, and relaxed by heat and diminished light.

LAW THE PERFECTION OF HUMAN REASON.—A bill was lately introduced into parliament, by which it was directed that the penalty of fifty pounds was to be levied for the commission of a certain offence which offence it was provided, should be equally divided between the informer and the Churchwarden of the parish in which the offence might arise. When the bill was committed, the penalty of fifty pounds was changed to transportation for seven years; "but the other parts of the bill remaining unaltered, it now exacts," that the said penalty of transportation for seven years shall be equally divided between the Churchwarden and the informer.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

Dr. Spurzheim, in a late visit to Hull, examined the heads of the children in the Scullcoates (coincidence!) workhouse, and was particularly struck with the formation of one of the boys' heads. On the strength of this, a gentleman in London has taken him from the workhouse, and provided for his education on Phrenological principles. So we may expect soon to hear of a great man in England.

COCKROACHES.—A respectable professional gentleman informed us yesterday that he has recently discovered that the spirits of turpentine is an effectual remedy against the depredations of Cockroaches. He recommended to put a little of it upon the shelves or sides of your book cases, bureau, armour, or other furniture, in which they take shelter, which may readily be done with a feather, and these troublesome insects will soon quit, not only the furniture but the room.—The remedy is simple and easily obtained by every person who wishes it. It is not unpleasant to the smell—soon evaporates, and does no injury to furniture or clothing. This is a valuable discovery, if it proves, in all cases, as effectual as our informant assured us it did in his house.—*Louisiana Advertiser.*

It is stated that loads will effectually expel rats from a cellar or house; and the master of a ship informs us that he has entirely cleared his vessels of these troublesome animals, by placing two loads in the hold.

I never see a person (says a modern writer) do another a kindness with a view of ultimately benefiting himself, without thinking of the way people fetch a dry pump.—They pour a little water down, in order to pump a large quantity up.

CHINESE LADIES.—It would appear that this charming novelty from the "Celestial Empire" has become very attractive to all persons of taste—the colour of the Ladies—the character of countenance peculiar alone to China—their manner and their mode of dress (which is beautiful to the last degree) leave no doubt of their being genuine natives of the most populous, ancient and extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The Gentleman (Ayong Chongtie) who accompanies them as an interpreter, speaks a little English, and dresses as a Mandarin. The extraordinary length of the fingers of the Ladies, and the smallness of their feet which in their childhood is curtailed of "natures fair proportion" may, no doubt, appear to our Ladies as a curious emblem of Chinese high life—but taste with us Europeans, and particularly dress, is constantly changing—while these customs and manners have ever remained the same—we apprehend our own Ladies appear to a stranger as very extraordinary creatures, that they could abandon the sweet simplicity of the Grecian dress for the head-dresses, the lace, the ornaments, to substitute Wigs, Churn Cover Hats, and Leg of Mutton Sleeves, as an embellishment of symmetry of person. We trust their fashion in this particular will not be as permanent as those of the Chinese Country, for we wish to see them really beautiful.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE EMPIRE OF WOMEN.—In the education of females, you plant the oak, round which the ivy twines and enpires; that is, the example which irresistibly attracts, may commands, in the great cause of virtue and religion. That women are susceptible of stronger and more lasting impressions than men, we see, by the almost invariable constancy and fidelity of their attachments—even the slight tincture of the serious, which their fashionable nature imparts, is seldom obliterated by all the hurry and confusion of a life of gaiety and pleasure. You will rarely, perhaps never, see a woman, to whom any idea of religion has been communicated, entirely abandon a compliance with any of its external duties; or insult its principles, by the language of profaneness and contempt. There is a fervor in the soil of a female heart, which never misses sending up what it receives, to the culture ever so scanty; when abundant, the return is invariably glorious. We have numberless examples of women in the Holy Writings, and in every period of Christianity, that fills us with astonishment, at the sacred sublimity and heroism of their characters—and the history of the Pagan world, particularly the austere and virtuous days of the Grecian and Roman commonwealths, afford likewise the most illustrious proofs that the sex, when properly directed, can be more than the rival of man in every action, every sacrifice that goes to dignify and exalt the human name. From the very appearance of female depravity, we recoil, as from something shocking and unnatural; while men the most immoral and abandoned are always overheard, and not unfrequently reformed, by the contemplation of female excellence. Even the most profligate libertines approach it, with a secret reverence which they cannot account for, and are equally unable to repress. Wonderful, that a creature naturally so defenceless, so weak in conformation, so timid in her ways, so unassuming in her pursuits, so humble in her destination; how, I may say, to serve a secret reverence which they cannot account for, and are equally unable to repress. Wonderful, that a creature naturally so defenceless, so weak in conformation, so timid in her ways, so unassuming in her pursuits, so humble in her destination; how, I may say, to serve a secret reverence which they cannot account for, and are equally unable to repress. Wonderful, that a creature naturally so defenceless, so weak in conformation, so timid in her ways, so unassuming in her pursuits, so humble in her destination; how, I may say, to serve a secret reverence which they cannot account for, and are equally unable to repress. 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THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, September 16, 1828.

We have received no later papers from ENGLAND than we were in possession of last week. Of course we have no foreign news to communicate. Every account we receive confirms what was formerly stated regarding the progress of the WAR IN THE EAST—that the invaders are successful in all quarters—and that though their movements are not so rapid as they were expected at the outset to be, yet that they are of a steady and decided character. Few, we believe, who have reflected on the occurrences of the last twelve months—occurrences having their root in principles of the standing of many years, and finally shaping themselves into the TREATY OF LONDON, will be any wise astonished at the turn affairs have now taken. The ALLIANCE, from the very beginning, appeared to us a piece of dextrous state policy on the part of ENGLAND and FRANCE, got up solely for the purpose of preventing RUSSIA's availing herself of the hollow pretence of compassion for the GREEKS, as an excuse for her determined encroachment. Whether that Power has had penetration enough to see this, we know not; but it is certain, that all pretence is now at an end with her, that she has burst violently through the meshes that surrounded her, and carried on war against TURKEY, not by the advice of her allies, not as a member of an alliance, not even on account of Greece, but on her own grounds of responsibility, because of the unforfeited insults offered by the OTTOMAN to the IMPERIAL THRONE, during a course of many years!

We are now at least distinctly aware of the exact position in which matters in the mean time are, but how they are to proceed, or where they are to end, is above, and far beyond the prophetic powers of our wisest seers. It would not surprise us, were we, in the space of the few coming months, to hear of the clash of weapons and the strife of hostile armies not only on the banks of the DANUBE, but of the INDUS and the GANGES, and of the achievements of the BRITISH flag at the fortress of Cronstadt as well as in the DARDANELLES and the strait of CONSTANTINOPLE. The declaration on the part of RUSSIA, is quite unceremonious in every respect, and as decided in its reference to the ALLIES as to the concerns of TURKEY. In the affair of GREECE, she allows herself under engagements, but she has to resent personal insults, and she has learnt to assert her own dignity without either assistance or advice. It is certain that EUROPE must pass through a fiery ordeal of purification before she come out settled and clear. The manner and close of her struggles are known to the OMNIPOTENT alone. We shall be happy if we trust them to HIM with confidence, and be enabled to see the eternal principles on which He has fashioned the things of time, manifested in the phenomena as they pass.

SINCE writing the above, we have received by the Western Mail, London dated to the 31st July, and have inserted, in a Postscript, the KING'S SPEECH, by Commission, at the prorogation of Parliament, on the 29th July. It appears by the latest accounts from the SEAT OF WAR, which are to the 2d July, that the RUSSIAN ARMY were then within 150 miles of CONSTANTINOPLE.—HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH confirms our statements as to the grounds of the war. AUSTRIA will now be bereft of every defence. FRANCE will feel endangered by the destruction of all balance of power amongst the CONTINENTAL EMPIRES, and the road to BRITISH INDIA is opened up. That these Powers can tamely behold an aggression on their authority of such incalculable amount, is not to be supposed. We like, however, the pacific spirit of HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH, and augur much good from it in conjunction with the line of policy in all likelihood to be pursued by our GOVERNMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, took his departure on Friday morning last, in his Yacht, for the Seat of Government. LADY DOUGLAS and Miss DOUGLAS, followed on Saturday, in the Steam-boat. We understand it is determined that her Ladyship and Family sail for Scotland, in the *Alban Gilmour*, now loading in this port for Clyde. Her Ladyship has not been in her native Country for upwards of twenty years. It must therefore be peculiarly gratifying to revisit the scenes of her early days, and whilst we must express our sincere regret at her departure from our shores, we trust that a sea voyage, and a winter's residence in a more temperate climate, will have a beneficial effect on her constitution, which has lately been so severely tried.—It is reported that the Legislature will be convened at an earlier time than usual, in the view of His Excellency's departure from the Province early in the spring.

THE First Battalion City Militia, under command of Major PETERS, underwent an inspection, yesterday. Captain KINNEAR took the command, owing to the indisposition of the Major. The Inspecting Field Officer, Col. LOVE, awarded to them the medal of approbation which he considered justly due.

The inspection of the Second Battalion of City Militia, under command of Major WARD, which was to have taken place to-day, owing to the rain, was deferred after the calling of the roll.

THE Emigrants from South America, who were landed here lately in circumstances of extreme destitution, have excited much commiseration, and active efforts for their relief. The Corporation of the City have voted £50 for that purpose—the inhabitants generally have been liberal in their subscriptions,—and it is said that His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS has promised to give from the King's Casual Revenue, double the sum that may be contributed by the public.—Donations of old clothes will be thankfully received, and families may expect to be called upon for such articles of that description as they can conveniently spare.

THE more ably bodied of the single men are usefully employed on the Marsh Road, and it is to be hoped that the proceeds of their allowances which were brought to the hammer on Saturday, together with the liberal donations otherwise obtained for them, will enable them to settle themselves comfortably in the Country around us, or in some other quarter, before the rigours of winter set in.

It is with deep concern we have to state that the much esteemed and deservedly respected MAYOR of the City, has been seriously indisposed for these ten days past.—The accounts this morning, we are sorry to say, are not more favourable than those of yesterday.

FROM a Quebec paper we have taken an account of Sir JAMES KEMPT'S arrival there, and of his reception with all the accustomed honours.

SOME Recruits for the 81st Regiment, arrived here in the Ship *Thomas*, from *Guernsey*, on Saturday evening, under command of Captain CREAGH.

MR. KEENE'S Concert at Masonic Hall, on Friday evening last, afforded a high treat to the lovers of music and song. We do not profess to be great judges of such performances as those with which he favoured us, but as far as our approbation will go, it is very much at his service.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, will in future be held at Strickland's, every other Monday at 7 p. m. (the first to be on Monday next,) until the time of the next meeting of the Legislature.

The principal object of this regulation is, to afford opportunities for the discussion of those subjects which are connected with the commercial interests of the country, whether of a local or general nature; in order that such alterations as may be thought necessary to be made in the existing laws, may be brought before the House of Assembly at an early day.

Members of the Association, who may have any thing to suggest upon these matters, are invited to attend.—*Courier of Saturday.*

WAS OFFICER, June 30.—Sgt. Regt. Ensign J. B. Creagh, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Thomson, deceased; G. A. Creagh, to be Ensign, vice Creagh.

POSTSCRIPT. LONDON, JULY 29. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.—At 3 o'clock, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, took their seats as the Commissioners to the Prorogation of Parliament.

The Royal Assent was then given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Sugar Duties, and Savings' Banks Bills.

The Commission for the Prorogation of Parliament was then read, after which the Lord Chancellor read the following KING'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you that the business of the Session having been brought to a close, His Majesty is enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament. His Majesty desires that you will, at the same time, to return to you his warm acknowledgments for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare. The provision which you have made for the relief of the import of Corn, combining adequate protection for domestic Agriculture with due precaution against the consequences of a deficient harvest, will, in the confident expectation of His Majesty, promote the inseparable interests of all classes of His Majesty's subjects."

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty continues to receive from His Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly dispositions towards this country. The endeavours of His Majesty to effect the pacification of Greece, in concert with His Allies, the King of France and the Emperor of Russia, have continued unabated. His Imperial Majesty has found himself under the necessity of declaring war against the Ottoman Porte, upon grounds concerning exclusively the interests of his own dominion, and unconnected with the stipulations of the Treaty of the 6th of July, 1827. His Majesty deeply laments the occurrence of these hostilities, and will omit no effort of friendly interposition to restore peace. The determination of the Powers, parties to the Treaty of the 6th of July, to effect the objects of that Treaty remains unchanged. His Imperial Majesty has consented to waive the exercise in the Mediterranean sea of any rights appertaining to his Imperial Majesty in the character of a Belligerent Power, and to recall the separate instructions which had been given to the Commander of his Naval Forces in that Sea, directing hostile operations against the Ottoman Porte. His Majesty will, therefore, continue to combine his efforts with those of the King of France and His Imperial Majesty, for the purpose of carrying into complete execution the stipulations of the Treaty of London."

"His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that His Majesty had every reason to hope, when he last addressed you, that the arrangements which he had made for administering the Government of Portugal, until the period at which the Emperor of Brazil should have completed his abdication of the throne of Portugal, would have secured the peace, and promoted the happiness of a country, in the welfare of which His Majesty has ever taken the deepest interest.—The just expectations of His Majesty have been disappointed, and measures have been adopted in Portugal; in disregard of the earnest advice and repeated remonstrances of His Majesty, which have compelled His Majesty and the other Powers of Europe, acting in concert with His Majesty, to withdraw their representatives from Lisbon. His Majesty relies upon the wisdom of the august Sovereign, the head of the house of Braganza, to take the course which shall be best calculated to maintain the interest and honour of that illustrious family, and to secure the peace and happiness of the dominions over which it reigns."

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—We are commanded by His Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year. His Majesty will apply them, with the utmost regard to economy, and will continue a deliberate revision of the several public establishments, with a view to any further reduction which may be compatible with the dignity of the crown, and with the permanent interest of the country."

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—His Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the country and upon the satisfactory state of the public revenue. His Majesty contemplates the increase of our Financial resources, with peculiar gratification, on account of the decisive proofs which it exhibits, that the condition of his subjects is one of progressive improvement. His Majesty commands us, in conclusion, to assure you, that his unabated exertions will be directed to inculcate among Foreign Powers a spirit of mutual good will; and to encourage the industry, to extend the commerce, and advance the general welfare of his own dominions."

By virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and to other Lords directed, we adjourn to Thursday the 28th of August; and this House is accordingly adjourned to that day."

MARRIED. On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. William Ross, to Miss Mary Montgomery, both of this Parish.

On Sunday evening, by the same, Mr. Frederick Slack, to Miss Margaret Matthews, daughter of Mr. James Matthews, formerly of this City.

Last evening, by the same, Mr. Thomas Allan, to Miss Jane Hookway, both of this city.

DIED. On Saturday evening, John Manning, son of Mr. William Bunker, aged 18 months.

On Wednesday morning, after a tedious illness, Thomas Pettigall, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Hay, aged 4 years.

Same day, Jane Maria, infant daughter of Mr. James Patterson, aged 11 months.

On Saturday morning, after a long illness, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Stephen Kent.—Mr. K. was among the first settlers of this City.

Same day, after a short illness, James P. son of the late Mr. Thomas Eastie, aged 6 years.

Same day, in this city, Doctor Daniel T. Daley, aged 33 years, from the State of Maine. At Annapolis, on Wednesday the 10th inst. JAMES T. W. infant son of Mr. James Waitney, of this city, aged 6 months.

On the 21st ult. on his passage, in the Brig *Elizabeth*, from Grenada, Mr. George C. Hutchison, eldest son of Mr. Andrew Hutchison, of this City, in the 21st year of his age. His talents, and attention to business, secured to him the confidence and highest esteem of his employers; and his amiable manners and disposition, endeared him not only to a numerous circle of relatives, but to all who knew him. His steady and uniform practice of the duties of religion, leaves the strongest assurance, that his early removal from this world, will prove for him a most happy change.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Thursday, ship *Cyrus*, Davidson, Liverpool, 49 days.—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. New brig *Sarah*, Nixon, Cumberland—P. Bernard, deals.

Schooner *Cyrus*, Sears, Philadelphia, 12—J. & G. Woolward, flour, corn, &c. Friday, ship *Argus*, Foster, Plymouth, 49—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schooner *Borneo*, Crowell, New-York, 11—B. Tilton, flour, corn, &c. Saturday, ship *Thomas*, Healy, Guernsey, 44, to load at St. Andrews—wine, and Recruits for the 81st Regt. New ship *Pacific*, Carr, Digby—E. Barlow & Sons, Brig *Edwin*, Crowell, New-York, 5—Hiram Smith, flour, corn, and naval stores.

Wanderer, *Adams*, New-York, 5—W. & T. Leavitt, assorted cargo. Monday, ship *Zetes*, Landers, Liverpool, 50—Master, ballast.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. Sept. 11—Ship *Perceval*, Leiby, Plymouth. West-Indies. Brig *Alexis*, Lewis, West-Indies. Hannah Smith, Howard, Bermuda.

CLEARED. Brig *Waterloo*, Green, Belfast—timber. Gambia, Faulke, Sierra Leone—assorted cargo. Hanford, Pierce, New-York—plaster. Hayil, Coggins, Portland, do.

Up at Liverpool on the 26th July, for this port—Brig *William*, Ogilvie, to sail on the 10th Aug.—For St. Andrews, ship *Industry*, McLean, of this port, to sail 1st August.—For Halifax, ship *Bainbridge*, Wilson; brig *Cairair*, Armstrong, and *Adelphi*, Stewart.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Accounts or Demands against His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, are requested to send them in for payment. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John, 10th September, 1828.

LONDON BUILT GIG.

FOR SALE.—A first rate London built GIG, with folding top and Morocco Lining; and Harness, complete. Enquire of ALEXANDER YEATS, Saddler, 16th Sept. 1828. Market-Square.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MONSIEUR MATHIEV, from PARIS, respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of St. John, that he intends opening a SCHOOL, in this City, for the purpose of instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE. Classes will be formed for the accommodation of LADIES, at their own hours.—Terms and further particulars known on application to MONSIEUR MATHIEV, at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House. 16th September, 1828.

FLOUR.

Just received per brig *Edwin*, from N. York: 135 B. BARRELS FRESH SUPERFINE FLOUR, 50 Do. and } fresh CORN MEAL. 25 lbs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 16th September, 1828.

Cut Nails, Tobacco, & Cotton Yarn.

KERR & RATCHFORD, HAVE JUST RECEIVED—30 KEGS assorted CUT NAILS, 10 Bales do. Cotton YARN, 50 Kgs TOBACCO. Which will be sold at very low rates, with good allowance to large purchasers. 16th September, 1828.

FOR NEW-YORK.

The regular Packet, New-York built Brig *EDWIN*, REUBEN CROWELL, Master; WILL sail for the above port on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant. This is an elegant Vessel, copper fastened, and newly coppered, and is intended to take the place of the *Sarah G.*—For Freight or Passage, having superior furnished accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of HIRAM SMITH, Sept. 16, 1828. South Market Wharf.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately.—A PLEASANTLY situated HOUSE, in Great George-street, well calculated for a small family. Apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE. 16th September, 1828.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM MABE, late of this City, Pilot, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to FRANCES MABE, Adm'rs. EWEN CAMERON, ROBERT ROBERTSON, Sen. Adm'rs. St. John, 16th September, 1828.

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 800 pages.

Copies of the Prospectus have been left at the Stores of Messrs. MCKENZIE & TISDALE, Market-square; MR. GEORGE THOMSON, and MR. SAMUEL WELLESLEY, St. John-street; MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, North Market Wharf; MR. JOHN McWILLIAMS, Book-seller, Prince William-street; and Messrs. WALKER & MACARA, Surgeons & Druggists, Market-Square.

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

J. & H. KINNEAR,

Offer for sale—now in Store: PUNCHEONS Windward Island RUM; Pipes Brandy; do. Madeira & Port Wine; Barrels of assorted Wines, in bottle; Cases of best Geneva; Puncheons Whiskey; Cases of Champagne and Claret; Boxes Liverpool, London, and Campo Bello Soap; Bags Black Pepper; Barrels Mackerel; barrels Pilot Bread; White Lead, in kegs & cannisters; Paints; Boil'd & unboil'd Oil; Green, Red, & Yellow Kegs Mustard; boxes Raisins; Ginger; Blue Starch; Fig Blue; Glue; kegs Tobacco; Boxes Cigars; Lamp Black and Blacking; Crown Glass, from 7x9 to 12x18; Chests Tea; Boxes Pipes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—Bleached and unbleached CANVASS; Cordage; Osanburgs; Ducks and Sheetings; Fine and superfine broad and narrow Cloths; Bagging; Blankets; white & printed Cottons; Muslins; Bombazines, &c. &c. The above are offered to the public at low prices, wholesale. Sept. 9, 1828.

CHEAP CORNER!

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

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE POST-MASTER has received orders from the DEPUTY POST-MASTER GENERAL of British North America, in future to charge One Penny Postage on all Newspapers, and One Penny for every sixteen pages of Pamphlets printed in the United States of America, passing by Post through this Office. CHARLES DRURY, Post-Master. St. John, 8th September, 1828.

PROSPECTUS

OF A WEEKLY PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED THE NEW-BRUNSWICK RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL; To be published at the Office of THE CITY GAZETTE, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall be obtained to justify the undertaking. ALEXANDER McLEOD, Editor.

IN an age which with peculiar propriety is denominated, "the age of IMPROVEMENT," and in a Colony of the British Empire, which is now fast rising in importance, and in which the means of knowledge are increasing and taking a wider range,—it has been suggested,—that as true Religion, sound principle, and good morals, are the foundation of every thing that is truly great and excellent in man; that whatever has a tendency in any measure to promote these, is, in a proportional degree entitled to favourable consideration, and to continuance and support from the Public; and that, in the present state of the Colonies, the diffusion of the principles of true Religion, and of good morals, is a matter of the highest importance, and one which the friends of the Gospel Ministers, and the benevolent friends of the Colonies, are bound to promote with their united efforts. In compliance with the earnest and repeated requests of persons deeply interested in this subject, and with a humble hope that it may in some small measure, at least, contribute towards so desirable an object, the present work, though with much diffidence, is intended to be undertaken. The New-Brunswick Religious and Literary Journal, as its title imports, will be occupied chiefly with matters of a religious nature, and character, and especially with articles on literature and science, morals, domestic economy, and general information. In the religious department will be given, choice selections of Memoirs and Biographical accounts of persons of different religious denominations, who have been eminent for their piety, and their literary attainments; well-authenticated accounts of the spread of vital religion; extracts from Missionary and Bible Society, and Sunday School and Tract Society publications, and reports, &c. &c. In making these selections and extracts, while a proper respect will be carefully cherished towards the publications and established institutions of Great Britain and her dependencies, yet, having the vast world before him, the Editor will have no hesitation in extracting from the publications of other countries, whatever he may suppose to be applicable to the circumstances of this and the neighbouring Provinces, and that may in any measure contribute to the prosperity of Religion, to the improvement of Public Institutions, and to the amelioration and improvement of morals. That this publication will have a favorable aspect towards the doctrines which are taught, and the discipline which is exercised, among that body of Christians, who are now commencing, may reasonably be anticipated; but, that it shall breathe a liberal, catholic, and friendly spirit, towards other denominations of Christians, may with equal confidence, be expected. As there is not at present, either in this or in the neighbouring Province, in a course of publication, any work of a similar character, it is presumed that the Editor will not be thought to trespass upon, or even interfere with, any other man's field of labor. And the wants of both Provinces are nearly, if not quite similar to each other, whatever may be found substantially useful to the one, cannot be altogether inapplicable to the other. If this idea be correct, it may not be considered as presuming too much, if a favourable concurrence from the friends of religion in Nova Scotia, be anticipated. As usefulness on the most extensive scale, is the department already mentioned, is the principal object designed in this publication, articles from a royal gazette having this object in view, well written, and conceived in a liberal spirit, will be carefully attended to. But, as the Editor will solely be accountable to the public, for the matter which it shall contain, he must always be understood to have reserved to himself, the right of exercising his own discretion upon the articles which may be offered.

TERMS.—The New-Brunswick Religious and Literary Journal, will be published Weekly, at The City Gazette Office, in Quarto form, on a royal sheet, at 15s. per annum, exclusive of Postage. One half payable in advance, the other half in six months.—All arrears, must be paid before any subscription can be discontinued, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Ministers of any denomination are authorized and respectfully requested to act as Agents. To any such, and to other authorized agents, procuring and forwarding to the Publisher ten responsible Subscribers, one copy will be sent gratis. All communications respecting facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writer. Saint John, September 8, 1828.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—At Auction.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, The Subscribers will sell in front of their Auction Room:

A variety of Household Furniture, —CONSISTING OF— CHAIRS, Tables, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Blankets, Carpets, Books, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also—A complete Kitchen Range, with Boiler and Oven.—And, A Double PEW in St. Andrews Church, No. 46 and 47, lined and cushioned. Sept. 16. J. & H. KINNEAR.

HORSE—At Auction.

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold in the Market Square—by NICHOLSON & VERNON, A FINE BLACK HORSE, formerly owned by Major GALLAGHER. The Horse being well known, any further description is unnecessary. Terms made known at time of sale. September 16.

STOCK IN TRADE.

On TUESDAY the 14th of October, will be sold by KERR & RATCHFORD, at the Store of Mrs. KNUTTON, all the remaining STOCK IN TRADE, of the late JOHN KNUTTON, together with a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, imported during the present season, comprising one of the most valuable assortments in this City; among which are, BLACK, blue, and mixed superfine and second Cloths; Pelisse Cloths; Cassimeres; Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Flannels and Baizes; Blankets; Bombazines; Bombazines; Crapes; Marseilles Vestings and Counterpanes; Manchester Stripes; printed and shirting Cottons; India Cottons; Irish Linens; Bed Ticking; plain and figured Gros de Naples; Levantines; Lustings; Satins; Sarcenet; Silk; Velvet; Ribbons, in great variety; Bandannas; fancy and black silk Handkerchiefs; silk, kid, and beaver Gloves; Artificial Flowers, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and will be continued from day to day until the whole be disposed of.

TERMS.—

Purchases of £10 and under, Cash on delivery. 10 to £20, Thirty Days Credit. 20 to 50, Sixty Days. 50 to 75, Three Months. 75 to 100, Four Ditto. £100 and upwards, payable by equal instalments of Three, Six and Nine Months. St. John, September 16, 1828.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, Sept. 8th, 1828.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 23d instant, at noon, from persons disposed to enter into Contract to supply the Royal Engineer Department at this place, with the following Articles, to be delivered at such places as may be required, viz:—

Thirty Tons PINE TIMBER, Three Hundred CEDAR PICKETS, nine feet long. Four Hundred Feet of two inch PLANK.

The Tenders to express the rate in Sterling for which each Article will be supplied. Payments will be made in British Silver by a Draft drawn on the Military Chest by the Ordnance Storekeeper, when the Commanding Royal Engineer's receipt is lodged in the Ordnance Office for the above Articles.

ARMY FORAGE CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, 9th 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 6 Pounds of STRAW, Per diem.

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 Wheat, Oaten, or Barley, and of a dry and proper quality.

The Contractor will issue the Forage on orders from the Commissariat, to the Staff Departments and Regiment every week, (if required,) at his depot in the Town of the respective places.

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

The Tenders to 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.

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. PERMAN & DENNIS, 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; Oxford and other mixed ditto; Broad and narrow Cloths; double and single milled A variety of Printed Calicoes; Apron Check; striped Homespun; Ginghams; Superior power and steam loom Shirting & Sheeting; Worsted and Cotton Hose; Irish Linens; Cambric, Jaconette, Book and Moll 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.

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO. Have received per late Arrivals:— 50 B BLS. Very Superior WHEAT Flour, fit for family use; 50 Ditto ditto RYE ditto; 20 Ditto ditto NAVY BREAD.

3000 B USHELS fine Turke Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Puncheons fine flavoured St. Vincent RUM; Sugar; Coffee; Rice, by the barrel; Smoked Salmon, by the box; Smoked and Pickled Herrings, of superior quality; Pitch and Tar.— With a general assortment of

Clothing, Groceries & Liquors, All of which they will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved Credit, at their Store in St. John-street, nearly abreast of Peters' wharf. St. John, July 22.

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.

FROM ANTIGUA.

KERR & RATCHFORD, Have just received per ship's Prudence: 30 PUNS, superior Retailing MOLASSES, which will be sold cheap.

—ALSO, ON HAND— A few puncheons high proof RUM, and barrels fine SUGAR.

For sale at lowest market prices. Aug. 26—44 FLOUR, MACKEREL & SEAL OIL. 150 B BLS. Superfine, 150 Rye—Ex the ship's Cyrus, W. Sears, master, from Philadelphia. 300 BLS. MACKEREL, Ex the ship's Sar-18 Do. SEAL OIL, 5) prise, from Halifax—For Sale by I. & J. G. WOODWARD.

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.

GROCERY STORE.

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.] J. E. COOK.

JAMAICA RUM and SUGAR. Just received, by the La Plata, from Savannah-to-mar: 50 P PUNCHONS RUM, and 10 Hogsheds 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 Sonchong, Congo, and Gunpowder Tea; just received from Halifax, and of the latest importation. 22d July, 1828.

FLOUR, &c. Just received per St. Croix, from Philadelphia, and for sale by the Subscribers: FRESH Fine Middlings FLOUR; RYE Ditto.

—IN STORE— 50 Barrels Quebec FLOUR, partly sour, which will be sold very low. August 26. KERR & RATCHFORD.

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

TEA, &c. The Subscribers have received per late arrivals: CHESTS and Boxes TEA; 130 BLS. very superior Wheat FLOUR, fit for family use; 250 Bags CORN; 75 Barrels CORN MEAL; 20 Kegs superior TOBACCO. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 22, 1828.

GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

Just received per brig Margaret, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash. —ALSO— 25 Hogsheds MOLASSES, of excellent quality, landing from Smack Delight. 15th July.

OBSERVE!! First FALL GOODS, imported per Allan Gilmour, from London.

LOWE & GROOCCO. Beg to inform the inhabitants of Saint John, and the Country generally, that they have received part of their FALL GOODS, which are now opened and ready for inspection, viz:—

SPRING and plain, book, mail, medium, jaconet and cambric Muslins; cord, striped and check'd do.; White and colored Jaconet and Cambric; lining do.; Mourning Chintz; light and dark Calicoes; (zetta); A large assortment of black Bombazines and Bombazines; Colored, white and black Cotton Bolls and Reels; Tapes of all widths and qualities; Threads; Stem and ball worsted Stay Lace; Ribbons; Ferrets; Bonnet Wire; Needles; Pins; shirt Buttons; Cotton, silk, Cashmere and other Shawls; A large variety of gauze and silk Handkerchiefs; Green and purple Table Covers; Bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting Cotton; Salempore & power loom do.; will'do. for linings; blue striped and checked Homespun; Bed Lace; Worsted and cotton Bindings; Ladies', children's and men's Gloves; Flannels; Baizes; Serge; Bed Tick; Table Damask; brown Holland; Irish Linens; Flannels and Druggets; cap, belt and bonnet Satin; Sarsenet and Luttrelling; Gallons and shoe Ribbons; Quilling and cap Nets, figured and plain; 4-4 stair Carpet; Jeans and Nankeens; drab, black, and blue silk Buttons; Book Muslin and other Handkerchiefs; Fig'd and plain Leno; men's and children's Socks; Girls' and women's cotton and worsted Stockings; Together with an extensive assortment of Superfine and common CLOTHS, of the most fashionable shades. —An assortment of HATS, superior in quality to any yet imported, and lower in price. —As the whole of the above GOODS were selected by Mr. Groococo, personally, from the Manchester, London, and Glasgow markets, they can be confidently recommended as being of the best qualities and newest fashions.—The lowest price will be asked, and no abatement made. N. B.—An opportunity is now offered for purchasers to buy much with a little money. * * * Stroke on the North side of the Market-square. St. John, September 2, 1828.

NOTICE.—THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. M. IRISH and GEORGE A. LOCKHART, under the firm of IRISH & LOCKHART, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. 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. 3d

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.

JULY 5, 1828.

The Subscribers have for Sale at this date: JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; WINES—Champaigne, Port, Madeira, &c. Leaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Beans and Pease. British Dry Goods, viz.—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Mustins, Osnaburghs, Ravens Duck, Sheatings, 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. Hogsheds Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

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.

PHILADELPHIA SAWS. A SUPPLY of "Rowland's" best Mill, Pit, and Cross-Cut SAWS—just received, direct from the Manufactory, and kept constantly for sale by KERR & RATCHFORD.

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

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. 50 P PUNCHONS 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 29.

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 Glasware; 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; Run, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars; Philadelphia Superfine and Middlings Flour; Ship Bread; Cotton Wool; Compositior Spikes; Ditto Rudder Braces, one set; Bolt Copper; A large Iron Winch; &c. &c. May 20, 1828.

NEW BREWERY, Gaermerthen-street—Lower Cove.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Gaermerthen-street, Lower Cove, second house south of the brick building of ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esq.—at which place, or at his Store on the North Market Wharf, he will constantly keep on hand, PORTER, ALE, BURTON ALE, and TABLE BEER, of as good quality as produced at any other establishment in the City. He hopes, by an unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of the public support.

YEAST and GRAINS, constantly on hand.—Highest prices given for BARLEY. JOHN MONAHAN. St. John, 26th August, 1828.

SALMON.

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

CONFECTIONARY.

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

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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

PINE BOARDS.

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

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor,

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

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.

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

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

Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

B. REYNOLDS, Tailor and Habit Maker,

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

B. R. flatters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands. —THE NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. St. John, July 15, 1828.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

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

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE!

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

HOUSES & LANDS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, OR TO BE LET, And possession given on the 1st May next: ALL that Valuable PROPERTY fronting on A Prince Wm. and Queen Streets, as at present in the occupation of Mr. JAMES WHITNEY. For particulars apply to JOHN McLEAN. January 20, 1828.

FOR SALE, A GOOD DWELLING

A HOUSE, containing eight Rooms, three of which have fire-places; a Garret, Pantries, a Bar, 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 Subscribers 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 Rigging or Sail Lofts. JAMES STEWART. March 25, 1828.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET,

THAT large, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite Trinity Church, owned by the Subscriber.—The premises are well adapted for a Boarding House, for which the pleasant situation and other conveniences render it very desirable. The premises may be viewed, and terms and further particulars made known on application to GEORGE A. NAGEL. —ALSO—THE SHOP on the North Market Wharf, now in the occupation of IRISH & LOCKHART. February 12.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BILLS of EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Seamen's Articles, Manifests of various forms, Powers of Attorney, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICES.

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

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 SNEDED & 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. SNEDED. JACOB R. SNEDED, EDWARD HENKELL. June 3, 1828.

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

ADMINISTRATOR 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, Administrators, N. HUBBARD, 12th August, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES McKAY, 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 McLEAN, 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, Executors, THOMAS FOWLER, & Co. 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'rs. 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.

Assize of Bread.

Published April 30, 1828. The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. oz. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 1/2 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 1/2 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. Mayor's Office, St. John, April 30, 1828. JOHN ROBINSON, Mayor.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

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

Marine Insurance Office.

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

Savings' Bank.

MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK. W. H. Street, T. B. Millidge. Bank Hours,—On TUESDAYS, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Weekly Almanack.

Table with columns: SEPT.—1828, SUN, MOON, FULL. Rows: 17 WEDNESDAY, 18 THURSDAY, 19 FRIDAY, 20 SATURDAY, 21 SUNDAY, 22 MONDAY, 23 TUESDAY.

SAINT JOHN:

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