



church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, as by the respective acts of union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably.

And whereas the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, have been settled and established by law, and it therefore enacted, that if any person after the commencement of this act, other than the person thereunto authorized by law, shall assume or use the name, style, or demerit, in England or Ireland; he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted, that if any person holding any judicial or civil office, or any mayor, provost, jurat, bailiff, or other corporate officer, shall after the commencement of this act, resort to any public place, in England or in Ireland, other than that of the united church of England and Ireland, or in Scotland, other than that of the church of Scotland, as by law established, in the robes, gown, or peculiar habit of office, or otherwise, with the sign or insignia, or any part thereof, or belonging to such office; such person shall, being thereof convicted by due course of law, forfeit such office, and pay for every such offence the sum of one hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted, that if any Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, or any member of the orders, communities, or societies hereinafter mentioned, shall after the commencement of this act exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; such ecclesiastic or other person shall, being thereof convicted by due course of law, forfeit for every such offence the sum of fifty pounds.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be taken to repeal, alter, or effect any provision of an act made in the fifth year of present majesty's reign, entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the burial of dead persons, and to suppress monasteries, abbeys, or convents in Ireland, and to make further provision with respect to the burial in Ireland of persons dissenting from the established church."

And whereas Jesuits and members of other religious orders, communities, or societies of the church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, are resident within the United Kingdom; and it is expedient that provision be made for the suppression and final prohibition of the same therein. Be it therefore enacted, that every Jesuit, and every member of any other religious order, community, or society of the church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, who at the time of the commencement of this act shall be within the United Kingdom, shall within six calendar months after the commencement of this act, deliver to the clerk of the peace of the county or place where such person shall reside, or his deputy, a declaration in writing, in the form and containing the particulars required to be set forth in the schedule to this act annexed; which notice or statement, such clerk of the peace, or his deputy, shall preserve and register amongst the other records of such county or place, without any fee, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such notice or statement to the chief secretary of the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, if such person shall reside in Ireland, or in Great Britain, to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and in case any person shall offend in the premises, he shall forfeit and pay to his majesty, for every calendar month during which he shall remain in the United Kingdom without having delivered such notice or statement as is hereinbefore required, the sum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted, that if any Jesuit or member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, shall, after the commencement of this act, come into this realm, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any natural born subject of this realm, being at the time of the commencement of this act a Jesuit, or other member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, shall, at the time of the commencement of this act, be out of the realm, it shall be lawful for such person to return or to come into this realm, and upon such his return or coming into the realm, he is hereby required, within the space of six calendar months after his first returning or coming into the United Kingdom, to deliver such notice or statement to the clerk of the peace of the county or place where he shall reside, or his deputy, for the purpose of being so registered and transmitted as hereinbefore directed; and in case any person shall neglect or refuse to do so, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to his majesty, for every calendar month during which he shall remain in the United Kingdom without having delivered such notice or statement, the sum of fifty pounds.

Provided also, and be it further enacted, that notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for any one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, being a Protestant, by a licence in writing, signed by him, to grant permission to any Jesuit or member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, to come into the United Kingdom, and to remain therein for such period as the said secretary of state shall think proper, not exceeding in any case the space of six calendar months, and it shall also be lawful for his majesty's principal secretaries of state to revoke any licence so granted before the expiration of the time mentioned therein if he shall so think fit; and if any person to whom any such licence shall have been granted shall not depart from the United Kingdom within twenty days after the expiration of the time mentioned in such licence, or if such licence shall have been revoked, then within twenty days after notice of such revocation shall have been given to him, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life.

And be it further enacted, that there shall annually be laid before both houses of Parliament an account of all such licences as shall have been granted for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned within the twelve months next preceding.

And be it further enacted, that in case any Jesuit, or member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, shall, after the commencement of this act, within any part of the United Kingdom, admit any person to become a regular ecclesiastic, or brother, or member of any such religious order, community, or society, or be aiding or consenting thereto, or shall administer or cause to be administered, or be aiding or assisting in the administration or taking any oath, vow, or engagement, purporting or intended to bind the person taking the same to the rules, ordinances, or ceremonies of such religious order, community, or society, every person offending in the premises, in England or Ireland shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and in Scotland shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

And be it further enacted, that in case any person shall, after the commencement of this act, within any part of this United Kingdom, be admitted or become a Jesuit, or brother, or member of any other such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, such person shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life.

And be it further enacted, that if any offender who shall be so sentenced, and ordered to be banished in manner aforesaid, shall, after the end of three calendar months, from the time such sentence and order has been pronounced, be at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without some lawful cause; every such offender being so at large as aforesaid, on being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be transported to such place as shall be appointed by his majesty, for the term of his natural life.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend in any manner to affect any religious order, community, or establishment, consisting of females bound by religious or monastic vows.

And be it further enacted, that all penalties imposed by this act shall and may be recovered as a debt due to his majesty, by information to be filed in the name of his majesty's attorney-general for England or for Ireland, as the case may be, in the Courts of Exchequer, in England or Ireland respectively, or in the name of his majesty's advocate-general in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

And be it further enacted, that this act, or any part thereof, may be repealed, altered, or varied at any time within this present session of Parliament.

And be it further enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect at the expiration of ten days from and after the passing thereof.

PRESENT STATE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

POPULATION.—The aggregate number of Catholics in Great Britain is computed at nearly a million, scattered in various proportions through England, Scotland, and Wales. The exact number, however, it is difficult to ascertain, as by Catholics themselves, and as the government returns have occasionally underrated their numbers. It is not unlikely that in this statement they have endeavoured to compensate the deficiency of the census returns by an exaggerated number of Catholics in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Durham, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent. The Catholic population of the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood has been estimated at about 200,000.

The Catholic population of Ireland has for several years been a subject of contention, the Protestants insisting that it only reached four millions and a half, while the Catholics held it up at six millions and a half. The exact number, however, it is difficult to ascertain, as by Catholics themselves, and as the government returns have occasionally underrated their numbers. It is not unlikely that in this statement they have endeavoured to compensate the deficiency of the census returns by an exaggerated number of Catholics in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Durham, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent. The Catholic population of the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood has been estimated at about 200,000.

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ECCLIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.—The Catholic Clergy are governed in England by four superiors, called vicars-apostolic, who severally preside over the London, western, midland, and northern districts, and are assisted by three bishops, who preside over the eastern, western, and northern districts. The bishops are all deputed by the Pope, and exercise vicarial powers, removable at pleasure. They are, indeed, bishops in the Roman Catholic Church, but do not enjoy episcopal authority in Britain; their sees are little more than nominal, or "in partibus," as it is termed—Dr. Bramston, Bishop of Uxal; Dr. Smith, Bishop of Bolina, &c. Each priest has likewise a separate district; not, however, any particular parish, but a certain territory called a "missionary." He acts by virtue of a faculty granted by the apostolic vicar of the district, and is removable at pleasure. In Ireland, on the contrary, no bishop is removable at the mere will of the Pope; nor is any parish priest removable without the consent of his bishop. To effect such a removal there must exist a canonical cause, an accuser, regular trial, sentence, and ratification. In Ireland, there are 39 Catholic archbishops and bishops; 59 deans and archdeacons; about 1500 parish priests; and 3000 curates, and 45,000 laymen.

CHAPELS.—In Great Britain there are 456 Catholic chapels, or congregations, in addition to the private chapels of the nobility and gentry. In Lancashire, there are 84; in Yorkshire, 47; in Wales, 17; in Lancashire, 17. There are 75 in London and its vicinity, many of them (especially that in Moorfields) very elegant structures. In Ireland, there is a chapel in every parish; besides many chapels of ease in the principal towns where chapels have rapidly increased during the last ten years.

EDUCATION.—Besides free boarding and day schools in the metropolis, and others attached to chapels or seminaries, dispersed over Great Britain, the principal of which are the Jesuits' College, at St. Oysters, near Blackburn; St. Edmund's College, near Ware; Ushaw College, near Durham; St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Birmingham; and Sedgley Park, near Wolverhampton. Besides these, there are several monasteries and convents, among the principal of which may be mentioned the monastery at Hammersmith, and the Clerical Convent, on the site of an ancient monastery of the same order, at Lulworth park, Dorsetshire. It may here be observed, that by the act passed, all foundations of a monastic kind are to be gradually suppressed; those exclusively devoted to females alone being excepted. It appears by the Appendix, No. 5, to the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, that there are in Ireland 94 Catholic Schools belonging to the Christian Brothers and other religious orders; 46 female schools attached to nunneries; and 352 day schools, maintained wholly, or in part, by subscription. These estimates are entirely independent of the schools and academies maintained by individuals. To these may be added the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, the Jesuits' College at Clongowes, and Carlow College, under the superintendance of Dr. Doyle.

From the London Times.

We have done with articles on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. The bill for receiving our Catholic brethren within the shelter of the British constitution, has been the subject of a long and interesting debate, to the flames, with that parchment useless, which heretofore was null, and is henceforth needless; the two islands are no longer united, but identified. Past Irish grievances may from this hour be described and recorded by the historian as a political error, which may be studied them as an instructive lesson; the Englishman may recall them with generous eagerness to heap every day some more ample reparation upon that which he has thus manfully and wisely tendered; but for the placable and kindly race whose wounds are now being healed, and whose memory of it, are already blotted out; nor would a parchment separation be so-day more effectual to re-assure the joint hearts of this incorporate people, than was its pen-and-ink antagonist of the year 1800 to blend them. Such must ever be the final power of truth, when judiciously and perseveringly addressed to the mind of an enlightened nation. But final results, however certain, may be delayed and obstructed by needless intermediate chances. The difference between a prompt and a procrastinated issue of a question involving the domestic peace of the country, might, in the actual state of the world, have been the difference between instant security and forty years of perilous uncertainty. The accession of one firm hand to the government, has favoured, and sensibly hastened, this blessed consummation. To the Duke of Wellington belongs the glory of having forced—through difficulties previously supposed to be insurmountable—the bill for the relief of the Catholics, the torpid or repugnant convictions of men, and of having turned to a profit altogether inestimable, even to the preservation of the British empire, those truths which lay hoarded up and unproductive in the intellects of a large class, late the property of Sir Peter Pole, in the neighbourhood of Stratfieldsay, for 350,000.

Mr. Thomas Moore, the celebrated poet, has lately suffered one of the severest afflictions with which God visits his creatures, in the death of his eldest daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young woman of sixteen.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Earl Nelson was married last Thursday to the widow of George Barlow, Esq. eldest son of Sir George Barlow, G. C. B. she being the daughter of Sir Robert Barlow, K. C. B. The venerable, reverend, and noble Earl will, on the 20th of next month, complete his seventy-second year.—"England expects every man to do his duty."

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though, he has brought home the most precious gift that conqueror ever laid upon the altar—an abhorrence of civil war. But we stand too near the foundation of this statesman's posterity to measure its full eminence low nor perhaps—no capital is right. No victory is civic crown upon his temples, or stain, with their tears, the record of his peaceful victory. These praises are due to the friend of civil liberty, and they will wear well, for they have been dearly earned. Whether the Duke of Wellington had been cordially, or in the name of his majesty's advocate-general in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

And be it further enacted, that this act, or any part thereof, may be repealed, altered, or varied at any time within this present session of Parliament.

And be it further enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect at the expiration of ten days from and after the passing thereof.

And be it further enacted, that if any person holding any judicial or civil office, or any mayor, provost, jurat, bailiff, or other corporate officer, shall after the commencement of this act, resort to any public place, in England or in Ireland, other than that of the united church of England and Ireland, or in Scotland, other than that of the church of Scotland, as by law established, in the robes, gown, or peculiar habit of office, or otherwise, with the sign or insignia, or any part thereof, or belonging to such office; such person shall, being thereof convicted by due course of law, forfeit such office, and pay for every such offence the sum of one hundred pounds.

And whereas Jesuits and members of other religious orders, communities, or societies of the church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, are resident within the United Kingdom; and it is expedient that provision be made for the suppression and final prohibition of the same therein. Be it therefore enacted, that every Jesuit, and every member of any other religious order, community, or society of the church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, who at the time of the commencement of this act shall be within the United Kingdom, shall within six calendar months after the commencement of this act, deliver to the clerk of the peace of the county or place where such person shall reside, or his deputy, a declaration in writing, in the form and containing the particulars required to be set forth in the schedule to this act annexed; which notice or statement, such clerk of the peace, or his deputy, shall preserve and register amongst the other records of such county or place, without any fee, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such notice or statement to the chief secretary of the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, if such person shall reside in Ireland, or in Great Britain, to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and in case any person shall offend in the premises, he shall forfeit and pay to his majesty, for every calendar month during which he shall remain in the United Kingdom without having delivered such notice or statement as is hereinbefore required, the sum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted, that if any Jesuit or member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, shall, after the commencement of this act, come into this realm, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any natural born subject of this realm, being at the time of the commencement of this act a Jesuit, or other member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, shall, at the time of the commencement of this act, be out of the realm, it shall be lawful for such person to return or to come into this realm, and upon such his return or coming into the realm, he is hereby required, within the space of six calendar months after his first returning or coming into the United Kingdom, to deliver such notice or statement to the clerk of the peace of the county or place where he shall reside, or his deputy, for the purpose of being so registered and transmitted as hereinbefore directed; and in case any person shall neglect or refuse to do so, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to his majesty, for every calendar month during which he shall remain in the United Kingdom without having delivered such notice or statement, the sum of fifty pounds.

Provided also, and be it further enacted, that notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for any one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, being a Protestant, by a licence in writing, signed by him, to grant permission to any Jesuit or member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, to come into the United Kingdom, and to remain therein for such period as the said secretary of state shall think proper, not exceeding in any case the space of six calendar months, and it shall also be lawful for his majesty's principal secretaries of state to revoke any licence so granted before the expiration of the time mentioned therein if he shall so think fit; and if any person to whom any such licence shall have been granted shall not depart from the United Kingdom within twenty days after the expiration of the time mentioned in such licence, or if such licence shall have been revoked, then within twenty days after notice of such revocation shall have been given to him, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life.

And be it further enacted, that there shall annually be laid before both houses of Parliament an account of all such licences as shall have been granted for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned within the twelve months next preceding.

And be it further enacted, that in case any Jesuit, or member of any such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, shall, after the commencement of this act, within any part of the United Kingdom, admit any person to become a regular ecclesiastic, or brother, or member of any such religious order, community, or society, or be aiding or consenting thereto, or shall administer or cause to be administered, or be aiding or assisting in the administration or taking any oath, vow, or engagement, purporting or intended to bind the person taking the same to the rules, ordinances, or ceremonies of such religious order, community, or society, every person offending in the premises, in England or Ireland shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and in Scotland shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

And be it further enacted, that in case any person shall, after the commencement of this act, within any part of this United Kingdom, be admitted or become a Jesuit, or brother, or member of any other such religious order, community, or society as aforesaid, such person shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life.

And be it further enacted, that if any offender who shall be so sentenced, and ordered to be banished in manner aforesaid, shall, after the end of three calendar months, from the time such sentence and order has been pronounced, be at large within any part of the United Kingdom, without some lawful cause; every such offender being so at large as aforesaid, on being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be transported to such place as shall be appointed by his majesty, for the term of his natural life.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend in any manner to affect any religious order, community, or establishment, consisting of females bound by religious or monastic vows.

And be it further enacted, that all penalties imposed by this act shall and may be recovered as a debt due to his majesty, by information to be filed in the name of his majesty's attorney-general for England or for Ireland, as the case may be, in the Courts of Exchequer, in England or Ireland respectively, or in the name of his majesty's advocate-general in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

And be it further enacted, that this act, or any part thereof, may be repealed, altered, or varied at any time within this present session of Parliament.

And be it further enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect at the expiration of ten days from and after the passing thereof.

FATAL DEED.—On Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a meeting took place near Vernon Mount, between two gentlemen of this city, Messrs. Golden and McCarthy, and in the first instance the former was shot through the body and fell dead. We have not learned the cause of the difference, or who the second was; for the moment the unfortunate young man fell, they all ran off and left his body on the ground. These are all the particulars we could learn as from the circumstance of the occurrence having taken place during the sitting of the King's Commission, the greatest secrecy seemed to prevail. We understand the City Sheriff is in search of the body, to have an inquest held on it. The deceased had been only recently married.—*Carl Constitution.*

It is stated, we know not with what truth, that Lord Plunkett succeeds Lord Rockingham as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. The station is not so high in point of rank to walk about, and almost to the day of his death, he is assigned as a reason for the change, that his Lordship prefers the Exchequer, where much equity business is transacted; and his appointment may be regarded as a step to the Chancellorship, for which Lord Plunkett is so eminently qualified. It is stated that Mr. Doherty is to succeed Lord Plunkett as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Mr. Wallace is to be Solicitor-General.—*Dub. Morn. Register.*

Preservative qualities of Bog.—A paper read before the Duke of Devonshire Society, February, gives an account of a human body found in a bog near Castle Blackney, several feet under ground, and in a state of perfect preservation, although it appeared to have lain there "considerably upwards of a century—perhaps many, many centuries." The dress consisted of a cow-bait, formed in shape of a tunic, with the hair towards the skin, and tied by a band of twisted sally-ropes full length to his neck. He appeared, when stretched out, to be of gigantic size, but on being measured, proved to be about six feet high.

CURIOUS MISTAKE.—A few days ago a vessel called the Navarino, arrived at Hoveydown, from Limerick, laden with salt provisions and other commodities. The Custom-house Officer in attendance suspecting of the captain's conduct, ordered him to be searched, and more particularly to the Custom-house officer, who revolved at the sight, the dead bodies of a female and that of a youth were found to have been consigned to a fictitious firm in town, and it is needless to add, no owner has come forward to claim the importation.

A woman, the name of Isabel Smith, died at Peterhead, last week, at the very advanced age of 105 years. She was twice married. Till the last summer she was able to walk about, and almost to the day of her death retained possession of her mental faculties. Her deans have belonged to nine long-lived families. A sister of her's died about ten years ago, aged about 100. She was a native of the parish of Cruden; but for upwards of 50 years had her residence in Peterhead.

SCOTTISH CHURCH.—The select committee of the House of Commons having proceeded to consider the report of the last Session of Parliament on the Law of Scotland, in relation to the continued delay of the provision contained in the new bill should be divided into three separate branches:—1st, To regulate future Tailzies in Scotland; 2d, To grant certain powers to heirs of tailzie in Scotland; to relieve such heirs from statutory burdens, and affecting distasteful estates, and from debts incurred in the improvement of the same; 3d, To make further alterations and amendments in the law affecting existing entails. And have directed their chairman to move the House, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, "to regulate future tailzies in Scotland," and a bill, "to grant certain powers to heirs of tailzie in Scotland; to relieve such heirs from statutory burdens affecting tailzied estates, and from debts incurred in the improvement of the same."

A VISIT TO ST. HELENA. The following extract from the journal of Mr. E. Hoare, of Manchester, contains some particulars relative to St. Helena, which, to many of our readers, may pass but as a novelty and interest.

Tuesday, September 10, 1828.—Before day-light, as I lay in bed, the cheering news of "Land in sight" greeted my ears. It was naturally a matter of anxiety to us; our water was nearly expended, our live-stock scant and poor, our Indian potatoes and yams had been long exhausted, and we had no substitute except rice. As its appearance was unavailing, so its rugged steepness rendered it impracticable to land. This is the side by which the island is always approached; and while I gazed on it, I could not help imagining the feelings of the great warrior, whose name had made Europe tremble, when he came in sight of the gloomy shore where he was to be imprisoned for the remainder of his days.

Signal-posts on the high tops of a nearer and of a more distant mount, bespoke the vigilance of its post-keepers; we saw nothing about them to indicate that they are used at present. For about half an hour we gazed round the north east corner of the island, passing point after point of the same grand and gloomy character. At length we came in sight of a small fort on the top of a rock, rising precipitously from the level of the ocean, to the height of five hundred feet, as near as I could judge; while the back part of it assumed a conical form to three or four times that height. At this first view ship must speak before she attempts to approach the anchorage. The rock on which it stands seems to be of the same abrupt character under water as above it; for we passed it fearfully, and under a full sail, it rose full yards distance, under full sail; and read on the fortified point above us, the words "send a boat." It was not necessary to do so, as several men appeared on the walls, one with a speaking trumpet, who hailed us, and enquired our name, &c. The captain answered and we were allowed to proceed. I could then uninterruptedly enjoy the scene, and thought it was one of the finest I ever beheld; the lofty mainmast of the vessel, huzed with sails, seemed nothing in height when compared with the precipice we were under, from the top of which an orange might have been thrown on our deck; or, by opening the guns, which we saw in strike order, it would have been easy to have annihilated us in an instant. From these we traced the road, which had been cut out of the side of the rock, with immense labour, winding and descending to the left towards the valley. In the bottom of which James-town the only one in the island, and the bay in which we must anchor.

The town soon burst on our view, and presented a church and the Governor's house as the most prominent objects, surrounded by many other buildings of less magnitude, and in a neat and pleasing appearance. With the exception of a few trees of a dingy green, the valley seemed as barren as the mountain-tops on each side of it; but the eye was relieved in the background by a plantation of first round Richmond, crowning and adorning a point equal in height to any within the island.

As soon as we dropt anchor we were visited by the Doctor of Health, whose duty it is to ascertain whether there is any disease on board, before any person is permitted to land, or to visit the vessel from shore. After the usual inquiries, the boiling of a white salt announced that communication with the land was permitted, and boats came alongside immediately, for the accommodation of passengers.

We passed through the fortified gate of the town at twenty minutes before ten, while the musical band of the European regiment on the island was performing on the parade, in front of the hotel, which we entered to order dinner, and to inquire for conveyances. After an hour's delay, I and three others procured a carriage, open, and with four very low wheels, drawn by two horses, and began to move quickly through the

town towards the hill on the left. The ascent was made easy by a zig-zag road on the side of the mountain, guarded on the lower side by a stone wall. As we ascended, the grandeur of the scenery, and the dangers of the road increased, till we came to a part of which had not the defence of a wall, when the fears of the lady, who was one of the party, obliged us to walk the horses. We several times looked back, or, rather, down, at the diminished house of James-town, and at our own and other ships in the harbour, which appeared but as specks on the water, till at length both the eye and the line of the horizon became indistinct and were lost in the distance and haze.

A neat little box, at the side of a hill before us, had attracted our attention, when, suddenly, the driver stopped the horses, and, telling us to look down the side of the mountain to the left, said, "There is his grave," meaning Bonaparte's. We gazed down the steep, and, in a warm nook of the valley, beautifully green, and strikingly contrasting with the general barrenness, beheld the spot where were deposited the remains of the most extraordinary man of his day, overshadowed by a willow-tree, and defended by two columns, the outer one for the preservation of the tree, and the grass plot round the grave. It was deeply interesting moment: I gazed in silence, and with solemn reflection on the wondrous ways of Him who "removes kings, and setteth up kings," who "strikes the proud, and giveth the kingdom to the lowly, and he will." The entire absence of monument or inscription seemed irresistibly to imply that the greatness of his character rendered them unnecessary, and that these everlasting rocks and heights would ever be chiefly famous as being his tomb, as they had before been his prison.

"We were told we should visit the grave on our return; so we proceeded to the house in front of us, which had before attracted our notice; and which we learned had been the residence of General Bertrand, till a better house was prepared for him in the neighbourhood of Longwood. We alighted, and welcomed the refreshment kindly offered to us by the woman of the house; for the low temperature of the mountain air had given an unusual keenness to our appetites.

To Longwood-house, the former residence of Bonaparte, we now hastened. Its situation is on a high table-land, commanding an extensive prospect, and ensuring pure air and a bracing temperature. The approach is, it is through a long avenue of trees, of peculiar appearance, having long narrow leaves of a dark green hue, and branches hung with moss, as though but lately left by the waters of the deluge. We alighted in a courtyard, and found a party of visitors already there, with some of them I entered into conversation, and we were taken the three days that serve to cover Bonaparte's grave and to mark the place of his interment; they have not been replaced by others; their absence gives an air of desolation to the place, according with the feelings of the stranger, who hears with wonder the cause of their removal. "It was a prison after all," exclaimed one of our party, while we were admiring the house and its neighbourhood.

"Returning about a mile and a half, we came to the tomb in the valley where Bonaparte is interred, and walked by a circuitous and rather dangerous path to take a nearer view of his grave. It is a beautiful little spot, which he used to retire to read or to converse with Madame Bertrand; and it was because he had said, 'If I die on the island, I come to rest here,' that he was interred in this place rather than elsewhere. The place is kept by an English sergeant; the walk is clean, and the surrounding hedges filled with flowers. A beautiful spring gushes out hard by, from which Bonaparte was always supplied with water.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1829.

The following we extract from the ALBION, as comprising the latest intelligence from Europe. We know not what reliance to place on its more interesting statements. We hope the DUKE OF WELLINGTON's case is not so desperate as is represented. We would deprecate much his retirement from his high and important official station at this critical juncture.—There is certainly nothing official in any part of the subjoined postscript.

From the New-York Albion, May 23.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Napoleon has just arrived from Liverpool, with London dates to the 23d April. They contain no news whatever of importance.

Report states that several bodies of Russian troops are marching toward Kalafat, in order to cross the Danube.

The intelligence from Portugal is still of most distressing kind. Don Miguel continues his career of tyranny and proscription.

The Duke of Wellington is still in bad health, and it is feared that he must quit the Cabinet, being unequal to the fatigue of office.

It is said that England and France have at length sent a joint note to the Russian Cabinet on the subject of the war with Turkey, which has caused a great consideration at St. Petersburg.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 23:—"Accounts from Wallachia of the 27th March, have just been received. They give the details of a severe affair near Varna, in which the Russians sustained great loss."

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were in hopes that this clause would have been amended as the Bill went through the latter stages of its progress, but in this we have been disappointed. As it stands, it will be binding only as far as the persons whom it affects have a conscientious regard for the provisions of Parliament, or as the Sovereign may think proper to check his advisers when they are disposed to go beyond the line of duty prescribed by the Legislature. We cannot be convinced that it is constitutional to throw such a degree of responsibility upon the King; and think that if it were felt necessary to make such a provision, the means of rendering it effectual ought to have been distinctly pointed out.

The other observation we would make upon the Bill, is also of an ecclesiastical bearing. It regards Church patronage which may be in the hands of Roman Catholics in virtue of civil right, either hereditary or acquired. As the law previously stood, the right of presentation could be exercised by Roman Catholics, as was established by a decision given a few years ago in favor of Fraser of Lovat, who had presented a Clergyman to the Church of Kirtairly, in the North of Scotland. From such an exercise of patronage, no danger could arise, inasmuch as the laws of the Church are of such a nature as to prevent the possibility of any but a qualified presentee from being inducted to a Living. We are at a loss to discover whether the Bill is intended to denude Roman Catholics of that important right when existing personally in themselves, as it explicitly cuts them off from all power of voting when such a right happens to be vested in them as members of a lay body corporate. Perhaps the law of England never recognised their personal right to exercise ecclesiastical patronage, and therefore, the provision on that subject is designed merely to prevent their ever coming to the enjoyment of that privilege. But as the law of Scotland does recognise it, what is to be understood by the provision applied to that part of the United Kingdom? It may have a double meaning, and be understood to say in regard to England and Ireland, that Roman Catholics can never exercise that right, and in regard to Scotland, that nothing in the new law shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent their enjoying that power, when personally and not officially possessed. If it admits of such an interpretation, it is fair and equitable, but it must be otherwise understood, then there is an abridgement instead of an extension of Roman Catholic privileges. And how are we to understand the clause relating to "the habits of their order?" Is it meant by these being confined to their places of worship or private houses, that no Catholic ecclesiastic can walk the streets in his clerical costume without being liable to a penalty of fifty pounds? Such is certainly its meaning, and therefore his liberty is restrained instead of being enlarged by the Relief Bill. On the whole, however, it must be admitted that it verifies its designation in all the more important particulars, and is deservedly hailed by our Roman Catholic fellow subjects as their Magna Charta, which, we doubt not, they will long continue to shew they duly appreciate, by evincing a spirit of contentment, loyalty, and patriotism.

This day, the Quarter Sessions commenced sitting, when, the City being at present without a Recorder, His Worship the Mayor opened the Court by a very suitable and impressive address to the Grand Jury; in the course of which, he recommended to their consideration, the state of the Theatre here, and the mode in which it is conducted. The Steam-boats having been successful in towing in the Barque Spence, she has been taken to Mr. Adams' Ship Yard, where she will undergo a thorough repair. The extent of the damage sustained will not be ascertained till she is discharged, but it is feared that it is very considerable. From the Halifax Free Press, May 26. A congratulation has taken place in Prince Edward Island, attended with circumstances of a most painful and melancholy nature. On Wednesday night a House occupied by the family of Capt. Stewart of the Royal Artillery, that gentleman having just left for this service where he is stationed, was discovered to be on fire. The rapidity of the flames was such as to preclude the possibility of saving the building; and after ascertaining as was supposed that the children were safe, Mrs. Stewart retired in a state of great alarm, to a neighbouring house. She had previously we understand, examined the bed in which a little daughter of 9 years of age usually slept, and finding it vacant, felt assured that she had been removed. Unfortunately however the child had been placed in another room, and a terrific shriek when ten late, announced to those who had assembled, the perilous situation of the infant. To save her at this period was impossible; but a brother named Hugh, about 12 years of age, immediately penetrated the blazing building, and was extricated by persons from without. Prompted by feelings of affection for a favourite sister, and actuated by a desperate heroism above his years, which, had he been spared, would have rendered him an ornament to his country in after life, he evaded the watchfulness of his preservers, again dashed into the House, and the falling in of the roof terminated the existence of these interesting innocents. An attempt to administer consolation to the distressed parents of these ill-fated beings, would be premature and unavailing. Time alone can alleviate their woes and soothe their sorrows, under the guidance of that Being, who in his inscrutable wisdom has permitted this visitation; but who in hours of deepest affliction, and in moments of the most cheerless despondency and intense gloom, can shed a ray of light and peace upon the disordered and distracted mind, and point to scenes of happiness hereafter.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We would have inserted the extracts from the Theatre, had they been accompanied with some original matter.—A Chip of the Old Block, is under consideration. MARRIED. Yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Capt. ALEXANDER ELDER, of the Brig St. George, of this port, to Miss MARGARET, youngest daughter of Mr. THOMAS RANNEY, all of Perth-shire, Scotland. On the 28th ult. by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, to Miss HELEN M. NELSON, daughter of Mr. GEORGE NELSON, formerly of this City, now of Boston. At Halifax on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Mr. THOMAS A. AVON, to Miss MARY ANN CAMPBELL, of the City of St. John, N. B. DIED. On Friday morning, after a long and tedious illness, regretted by all who knew her, SARAH, consort of Mr. JOHN HINGSON, in the 53th year of her age. On Sunday, Joseph Ritchie, aged 8 months, infant son of Mr. Archibald M'Millan. At Kingston, (Kings County) on the 8th inst. Mr. JONATHAN LEWIS, formerly of Stamford, (Connecticut) aged 34 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Saturday, brig William, Vidler, New-York, 6-R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Huskinson, Perry, Liverpool, via Halifax—J. Ward & Sons, coals, &c. Sunday, ship Montreal, Frost, London, 39 days—G. Thomson, ballast.—On the 16th May, lat. 44, 20, long. 46, 30, fell in with and boarded the wreck of the "Peggy of Belfast," timber loaded, masts cut away, and abandoned. She appeared to have been a schooner rigged, about 200 tons, and looked like an American vessel. Monday, His Majesty's Ship Rose, Captain Travers, from Halifax. CLEARED. Ship Forth, Hunter, Greenock, timber. Mary, Driscoll, Belfast, timber and deals. Dorothy, Dearness, Liverpool, do. Trial, Scott, Belfast, do. Argus, Johnston, Plymouth, do. Resitution, Moss, Plymouth, do. Allan Gilmore, Kerr, Port Glasgow, timber. Brig Pastora, Whitehead, Wigan, timber. Hanford, Pierce, New-York, plaster, &c. Marshall, Corlie, Demerara, timber. Lerwick, Ions, Barbados, do. Elizabeth, M'Lean, do. do. Edwin, Crowell, New-York, plaster, &c. Sch' Deynarch, Cosmos, Nassau, assorted cargo. Mary, Stone, New-York, plaster. Hope & Susan, Studley, Philadelphia, do.

Up to the 19th May, 90 vessels from Europe had arrived at Miramichi. There were ten arrivals from Great Britain at Liverpool, (Kent County) from the 11th to the 15th May. Ariel Packet.—On examination of the log book of the brig Spey, from Newcastle, now in this port, we find, that, that vessel, on her passage from Pictou, on the 22d Nov. last, lat. 48, 30, long. 55, spoke H. M. Mackay Ariel, from Falmouth, for this place. The weather was extremely boisterous for several days after, the 8, running under close reefed topsails, and reefed fore-sails, with the wind fair—on the 28th the Spey made the land.—The above is the last account we have of this unfortunate vessel.—Halifax paper.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published June 2, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lb. oz. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 2 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BARGAINS BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THE Subscriber proposing to make immediate Sale of his Stock of MERCHANDIZE, offers by private bargain, at his Store, No. 10, South Market Wharf, adjoining Mr. Wiggins', any Articles, either by the Package or by Retail, at very reduced Prices. Any thing remaining on 25th June, will be disposed of by Auction. A very liberal Credit will be given. Besides a variety of GROCERIES, and other GOODS, there are in the assortment:— 7 Hhds, and 5 Bbls. fair SUGAR; 12 Chests Souchong TEA; 20 Boxes SOAP; 10 Bags COFFEE; A few cases HOLLANDS; MOLASSES, in Hhds. The above-mentioned STORE, containing 3 commodious Lofts, besides the ground floor, will also be Let, and possession given at an early day if required. Z. WHEELER. June 2, 1829.

JUNE 1, 1829. MORE FRESH GARDEN SEEDS! BRAGG & WARNE, Have just received from New-York, an additional supply of SEEDS, Which (in addition to a renewal of former assortment) LARGE White LIMA BEANS; Scarlet and White Dutch RUNNERS; Windsor, China, Cranberry, Refugee, and Ron ROY BEANS; Early York, Sugarloaf, and Early and Late Drumhead CABBAGES; ASPARAGOS; Early, NIMBLE DICK, and other PEAS; Varieties of Spinach, Carrot, Parsley, Cucumber, Onion, Lettuce, Pumpkin, Melon, Squash, Turnip, Ears of Boiling Indian Corn, Tobacco Seed; MEDICINAL and AROMATIC HERBS, &c. &c. ALSO, ON HAND—Prime Soft BENGAL and REAL SPANISH FLOOT INDIGO, SPANISH ANATTO, for Cheese colouring; 1 CASE BEES WAX; SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE; Fresh White MUSTARD SEED; PEARL ASH; Casks RAISINS and FIGS; SMOKED BEEF and HAMS, &c. &c.

New Goods. The Subscriber has received by the late arrivals, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold very cheap for CASH. Store removed to that formerly Mrs. KNUTTON'S. JOHN SMYTH. St. John, June 2.

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

NOTICE. THOSE indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby informed that unless their several amounts are immediately paid, their Accounts and Notes will be placed (on or before the 10th day of June next ensuing,) in the hands of Messrs. W. B. & F. KINNEAR, for collection. May 30. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

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

TO LET. A HOUSE, an excellent Garden, and other Premises, in the Lower Cove. Also, for SALE—A second hand CART and HARNESS—may be had very cheap.—Apply at this Office. June 2.

GENUINE BOOT & SHOE STORE. REMOVAL. W. W. EMSLIE begs respectfully to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has removed his ESTABLISHMENT, one door north of his old stand, and next adjoining Miss FARLEY'S, where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth's Boots and Shoes, manufactured under his immediate direction, and which he warrants of the best materials and workmanship.—He has just received by the Rosemount an extensive assortment of English Leathers of the first quality, and which he will make up on reasonable terms for prompt payment only. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same from the public, and which by strict attention to business he will endeavor to deserve. June 2.

JUST RECEIVED, Per James & Henry Cumming, and George Canning from Liverpool, and Lord Byron from Port Glasgow: 1/2, 5-8, 11-16, 3-4, 7-8, 15-16, and 1 Inch CHAIN CABLES, with ANCHORS to match; Cases STATIONARY; Bales CARPETING; ditto COTTONS and HOMESPUN; a very general assortment of HARDWARE. Hollands GENEVA; Puncheons Prime Scotch WHISKY; Cases INDIGO; Black PEPPER; Casks Double and Single Refined LAMP SUGAR; PAINTS and OIL, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON, North Market Wharf. St. John, May 26.

IN STORE—3000 Bushels St. Ubes SALT, 1500 Ditto Liverpool ditto. A complete Gang of Standing and Running RIGGING; CABLES and ANCHORS; SAILS, &c. for a Vessel of from 280 to 300 tons. THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and barques Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, TO-WIT:— COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON. Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 26.

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street. WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embroid'd do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazines; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Childrens' do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Strays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Childrens' Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes] Book, Mail, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Moleskins, &c. &c. R. & W. REID. May 26.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE Barque GEORGE CANNING, G. FOSYTH, Master, will take a Cargo on reasonable terms, to any Port in the WEST INDIES or the UNITED KINGDOM, if immediate application be made to E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 26.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, St. John, June 1st, 1829. TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 23d instant, from persons disposed to furnish the Royal Engineer Department at St. John, Fredericton, and St. Andrews, with ARTIFICERS, LABORERS, and MATERIALS, as specified below, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Commanding Royal Engineer in this Province, for one year from 1st July next.

ARTIFICERS, &c. VIZ.: PAVERS, per Day, Ditto, CARPENTERS, Ditto, MASON, Ditto, STONE-CUTTERS, Ditto, PLUMBERS, Ditto, BLACKSMITHS, Ditto, PAINTERS, Ditto, LABORERS, Ditto, PAINTING per Yard—Materials found by Government. Ditto per Ditto—Contractor finding Materials. MATERIALS, VIZ.: BUILDING STONE, per cubic foot, BRICKS, per M. LIME, per Hhd. SAND, per Barrel. COW HAIR, per Lb. FLAGGING, (Free Stone, per Foot), STEPS, Ditto, 5 ft. by 2 ft. 9 in. each, PAVING STONE, per Load, TON TIMBER, per Ton, PINE BOARDS, per M. PLANK, from 1 1/2 inch, upwards, per M., Board Measure; SHINGLES, Pine, Clear, 18 inch, per M. Ditto, 22 inch, per M. CEDAR POSTS, for Fences, each, PICKETS, 8 feet and 10 feet, each, SCANTLING, Saw, per M. Board Measure, Ditto, Hewn, per M. Running Feet, IRON GRATES, for Siew Holes in Mess Kitchens, 12 inch square, GLASS, 10 x 8, per Pane, Ditto, 9 x 7, ditto, ROOM PAPER, per Piece, Ditto ditto BORDERING, per Yard. The rate Sterling must be stated opposite to each article. Security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into. Payment will be made by Draft on the Military Chest by the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, in British Silver, or should the amount exceed £100 sterling, it will be at the option of the Deputy Commissary General to pay in Bills of Exchange, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due to the contracting parties.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 23d May, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until TUESDAY the 16th of June next, at noon, from such Persons as are disposed to enter into Contracts with His Majesty's Government for supplying the Ordnance Barrack Department, between 25th June, 1829, and 24th June, 1830, with the following quantity of STRAW and BROOMS, at the several Stations in New-Branswick, as expressed below:

Table with columns for Broom and Straw quantities and prices. Includes items like SAINT JOHN, FREDERICTON, SAINT ANDREWS, and FORT CUMBERLAND.

GREY COTTONS, &c. Just received per the ALCYON, and JANE, from LIVERPOOL, and for Sale— 3 Bales GREY COTTONS; 2 Bales COTTON WARP; 1 CROSSOVERS; 2 Colored LININGS. 40 Casks Bottled ALE, in 4 to 8 doz. casks. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, 26th May, 1829.

HATS. GEORGE SEARS, Has received per James & Henry Cumming— A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HATS, Which are offered for Sale at his usual reduced prices, for CASH ONLY. May 26.

PUFF, Having received by the TWEED, from London, PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS, Offers for sale on the lowest terms, a handsome assortment of INDIA NANKEENS; CRAPES; Superior London manufactured Imitation and Shell Combs; Ladies' embroidered, Gauze, and rich Satin Check Handkerchiefs; Gentlemen's English, French, and India Silk Handkerchiefs; best white and drab Buck Gloves; spun Silk, China and Cotton Half Hose; Ladies' silk, worsted, China & cotton Hose; Fancy Gilt, and Florentine Buttons; FOOE'S PATENT UMBRELLAS; Parasols; Black and fancy Silk Stocks, with and without ties; Gentlemen's common and patent Suspenders; Tooth, Nail, Cloth, Hat, and Hair Brushes; Fine Pearl Shirt Buttons; MORDAN'S patent ever-pointed Bow and Pencil Cases, and Pencil Cases; Kingwood and Ebony Pen-Holders; Ivory, engine turned, and studded ditto; Patent Pens—100 in each case; Ivory Tablets; Silver Thimbles; [cases] Best Needles, in papers, and assorted in fancy Richly Gilt and Jet Bracelet Snaps. Also.—A handsome assortment of lowest priced White & Grey Shirting, Checks, Scotch Homespuns, Stripes, Gingham, &c. &c. Prince William-street, 26th May, 1829.

AUCTION SALES.

On THURSDAY Next, at 12 o'clock, Will be Sold at the Store of the Subscribers, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS: 1 TON best Liverpool OAKUM; 30 Kegs PITCH; A quantity of WRAPPING PAPER; Kegs FLINTS; Ditto Canister GUNPOWDER; Puncheons LIME JUICE, &c. &c. June 2. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

By E. D. W. RATCHFORD, On FRIDAY Next, At 11 o'clock, At his Store on the North Market Wharf: 1 PIPE and COGNAC BRANDY, 5 Hhds. 20 Casks Ross Nails, assorted from 4d. to 20d, 10 ditto Spikes and Sheathing Nails, 20 Casks London Porter, in Wood and Bottle, 150 Kegs assorted Paints, 3 Casks Paint Oil, 50 Boxes English Soap, 20 ditto Candles, 20 ditto Glass, 40 Coils Cordage, 40 Bolls Canvas, 30 Dozen Cod and Mackeral lines, 20 ditto Sail Twine, 200 Dozen Check'd Handkerchiefs, 10 Pieces Apron Check, 50 Pieces Elegant London Prints. A quantity of plain and figured Muslins &c. &c. &c. To all which the attention of the Public is respectfully invited. At the same time will be offered— QUEBEC PORK and BEEF, in Barrels and half Barrels. Terms—Sums over £15—60 Days; over £50—90 Days; and over £100—1 Month; For which Approved Endorsed Notes will be required. June 2.

CHEAP LONDON WAREHOUSE. (North side of the Market-Square.) LOWE & GROOCCOCK. Have great confidence in offering to the inhabitants of the City of St. John and its vicinity, a choice importation, per TWEED, from LONDON, of BRITISH DRY GOODS, Of the newest fashions and best quality—all of which, being purchased for Cash at the different Manufactories, will be sold at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment.

9 CASES Ladies', Girls' and Childrens' Pearl, De von, Rural, and Rustic STRAW BONNETS; 3 Cases Ladies' fashionable Leghorn ditto; 2 Ditto Boys' Straw Hats; [for the season; 6 Bales fine Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, suitable 6 Cases Gentlemen's superfine water-proof black and drab Beaver Hats; 5 cases Haberdashery; 250 Pieces London Printed Cottons; 50 Ditto ditto ditto Muslins; 10 Bales Gentlemen's superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Mixed, and Claret Broad Cloths; Black, Blue, and Drab Cassimeres; Checked, Jaconet, Mall, and Book Muslins; 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinets, Urilug's Lace, and Quilling Netts; Mens', Womens', Girls', and Boys' White Cotton Stockings and Half Hose; Womens' black and slate Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's black and colored Silk Half Hose; Do. Worsted, Lambs Wool, and unbleached Cotton Ditto; Ladies' black and white Lace Veils and Squares; 60 Pieces black, twilled and plain Bombazines; Black Bombazines and Norwich Crapes; [tons; White and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting Cotton; 12 Dozen Cotton Umbrellas; 4-4 and 16 inch Black Crapes; Damask Linen Table Covers; [Gloves; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and coloured Kid Mills' coloured and white Stays; Irish Linens, of the best bleach and fabric; Striped & plain black Denmark Suits & Lustring, With a great variety of other Family Articles. Also:—STATIONARY—comprising, 556 Reams News, Letter, Post, Pot, Foolscap, Copy, Wrapping and Writing PAPER; 75 Dozen Ditto's of the best and finest Quality; 50 Ditto Teaspoons; 20,000 Quills; Ledgers; Day and Memorandum Books; Pencils; Message and Printing Cards, &c. —ON HAND— 39 Puncheons high proof Demerara RUM, 37 Casks MOLASSES, 15 Tierces and 30 Barrels SUGAR, 150 Well cured CUMBERLAND HAMS. May 26, 1829.

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of PETERS & DEBLOIS, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same; and all Accounts that are not settled within a Month from this Notice, will be put in suit without distinction. And all persons to whom Messrs. PETERS & DEBLOIS are indebted, are requested to render their Accounts without delay. May 26, 1829. L. HAZEN.

TO BE SOLD. TEN SHARES in the BANK or NEW-BRUNSWICK. Enquire of the Printer. 21st April.

NOTICE. THE number of Members who belonged to the ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY, having been considerably reduced by the death or departure from the place of several of those whose names still appear on the list; it has been deemed expedient to ascertain the number of those who may be considered effective at the present time; in order that the receipts and expenditures of the funds of the Society may be managed to advantage. Gentlemen who feel interested in the advancement of the settlement of the Country, and in the promotion of its Agricultural concerns; and who have not yet given their pecuniary assistance for these objects, may have their names enrolled as Members of the Society, by leaving them at the Mayor's Office, or with JAMES ROBERTSON, Jr. 26th May, 1829. Secretary.

STORAGE. STORAGE may had on application to the Subscriber, in Stores on C. J. PETERS' Wharf and Saint John-street, for 5000 Barrels bulk of any description of Goods. May 26. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

FOR SALE. THE Ketch FREDERICTON, burthen 106 84-93ths Tons— not yet one year old—Copper fastened, well found, and in every respect a good Vessel. Apply to May 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR SALE. Hhds. SUGAR and MOLASSES, now landing per Ketch Fredericton, from St. Kitts. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. May 26.

