

# THE WEEKLY REGISTER:

## BEING A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR.

Vol. I.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1828.

No 19.

### THE GARLAND.

#### THE MANIC BOY.

(From Montgomery's "Omni-verse of the Daily.")  
Down yon romantic dale, where haunts few  
Arest the summer pilgrim's pensive view;  
The village wonder, and the widow's joy,  
Dwells the poor, mindless, pale-faced, manic boy;  
He lives, and breathes, and rolls his vacant eye,  
To greet the glowing features of the sky  
But on his cheek unmeaning shades of woe  
Reveal the withered thoughts that sleep below!  
A soulless thing, a spirit of the woods,  
He loves to commune with the fields and floods;  
Sometimes along the woodland's winding glade,  
He starts and smiles upon his pallid shade;  
Or scolds with idiot threat the roaming wind,  
Or rebel music to the rind's din;  
Or on the shell-strewn beach, delighted strays,  
Playing his fingers in the moon-side rays;  
And when the sea-waves swell their hollow roar,  
He counts the billows plugging to the shore;  
And oft beneath the glimmer of the moon,  
He chants some wild and melancholy tune;  
Till on his glowing features seems to play  
A shadowy gleam of mind's reluctant sway.

Thus, like a living dream, apart from men,  
From more to live he haunts the wood and glen;  
But round him—near him—whenever he rove,  
A guardian angel tracks him from above!  
No harm from food or fall shall e'er destroy  
The wand'ring ways of the manic boy.

### LINES

By the late Mr. Parsons, of Bath, (Eng.) in a Bible presented to his daughter Mary.

To cheer a wretched world with holy light,  
From error's path the wanderer to invite,  
To banish folly from the youthful mind,  
To bid the sufferer become resigned,  
To plant each sweet affection in the heart,  
And every gracious principle impart,  
The poet's offering to forgive,  
To bid the guilty hopeless sinner live,  
To show us where our only refuge lies,  
To elevate our hopes above the skies,  
To soothe our passions through the vale of woe,  
And grace and glory future to bestow.  
For this, my dear, was the blest volume given,  
Our guide to peace, to purity and heaven;  
To cease the grief descended from above,  
To every anxious parent's prayer to prove,  
Would you be wise? his kind instruction hear,  
And read and meditate with heart sincere;  
Would you be holy? from his precepts draw,  
The living morals of a perfect law;  
Would you be lovely? from the Saviour seek,  
All that is generous, mild and meek;  
Would you be happy? to the promise fly,  
And on its truth immutably rely.  
May heaven, all graces, all your steps direct,  
From every anxious parent's prayer direct,  
Through every scene of life be still your guide,  
And of your thoughts incessantly preside.  
Thus grow in years, in wisdom's ways increase,  
And you shall find them pleasantness and peace.

### THE MISCELLANEOUS.

#### INFLUENCE OF THE SEA COAST ON HEALTH.

Dr. Harwood has recently written a work on the Curative Influence of the Southern Coast of England, especially that of Hastings, in which he explains the reasons why a residence on our southern Coast should assist in removing certain diseases. His book is too much intended to recommend Hastings, having apparently for its object to bring that place into celebrity as it was formerly the custom for physicians to write books describing the operation of the Bath, the Cheltenham, or the Tonbridge Wells waters, with a view of procuring patients to those places. We presume he is a physician at Hastings, or those who have commenced building there on speculation have got hold of him, and he lauds the situation and beauties of that place more than we think they deserve. The reader will, good-naturedly, make an allowance for this, and take from the book what he can find to illustrate the sources of that restorative influence a visit to the sea side is known to possess, and which is now of general interest. We are afraid, however, that among the multitudes who annually surround the sea-side in this Metropolis, over our whole Southern coast, beginning even at Gravesend, few will be ready to consult Dr. Harwood's book on the causes of their improved health. We being occasionally their companions in the steam-boat's cabin, and in the stage-coach, they may look at our pages, and be not displeased to find in them what Dr. Harwood says. He modestly begins by attributing more power to the sea than to physic. "The invigorating influence which the human constitution usually experiences from a residence on the sea coast is generally admitted to exert itself more rapidly than any which is derived from the best directed medicines; and when we duly consider the variety of circumstances which such a residence combines, all of them so highly favourable to a state of health—in the numerous calls it induces on our bodily exertion, the influence it exerts on the due performance of all our other physical functions, and the no less important soothing tranquillity which the grander objects of nature are so eminently calculated to afford to the mind. It becomes by its means surprising, that from the earliest ages, physicians should have availed themselves of so potent an auxiliary to their means of removing diseases.—Passing over the exercise, whether of the tongue or the limbs, and the soothing tranquillity inspired by the mighty cliffs, and more extensive but not more mighty ocean, for they have conflicted with each other for ages, without either of them having gained a victory over the other, we come to that comparative equality of temperature which prevails on all sea coasts in different seasons of the year. Thus the fact has been long and well known that the sea possesses (says Dr. Harwood) an important power of equalizing the temperature of the air in its vicinity, and that to it is to be assigned the difference found to exist between the temperature of coasts and any that of the interior of extensive continents, which latter possess a far greater range of heat and cold than islands although the mean temperature be the same in both, and although similarly situated with regard to latitude." During the winter half of the year, the temperature of the surface of the sea is greater than the mean temperature of the air, tending to produce, by the well known property which heat possesses of equally diffusing itself through contiguous bodies, that equality in the latter which may be expected to be experienced in this variable climate in sheltered situations on the coast—situations which, like detached islands, consequently experience comparatively little of that powerful change from summer to winter, which is felt on wide extended continents. Thus, I may remark, that on the 8th of January last, when the thermometer stood at 35° on the Hastings beach, I found it to rise to 40° on being introduced into the surface water of the sea; and on the 12th of February, the coldest day of the present year, when it stood in the same situation at 28° 5, on immersion it immediately rose to 39°.

The consequence of the sea being warmer in winter and colder in summer than the land is, that islands and coast-lands have a much greater equality of temperature than continents and inland places. Thus, for example, it is now established that the climate of the south-western coast of England is far more equable, less subject to extremes of heat and cold, than any part of Italy; while it is not, on the whole, colder than

Florence." Dr. Harwood gives the following Table

of the variations of temperature in Dublin, situated near the sea, and in Warsaw, in the centre of Europe:—

Mean temp. N. lat. coldest month.	Mean Extreme temp. ann. range of warmest month.	Mean Extreme temp. ann. range of warmest month.
Dublin 53.21 .. 37.6 .. 60.3 .. 48.4 .. 22.7	Warsaw 52.14 .. 27.4 .. 70.3 .. 48.6 .. 43.2	Petersburg, again, in lat. 59. 36. from its situation, is necessarily but little influenced by the ocean, and we consequently find the range of the thermometer as follows:—
Mean of Warmest coldest month.	Mean ann. temp.	Extreme range of the mean.
S. 5. 65. 7.	55. 8.	57. 1.

But Pekin, which is situated in lat. 39. 54. or 39 degrees south of Petersburg, probably from the limited influence of the extensive Asiatic regions lying to the north and west, and the comparatively trifling equalizing power it derives from the Pacific—suffers a range of temperature still more remarkable, as follows:—

Mean coldest month.	Mean warmest month.	Mean ann. temp.	Extreme range of the mean.
84. 8.	84. 2.	54. 9.	59. 4.

North Cape, on the other hand, though in lat. 71. or 31. 6. degrees further to the north than Pekin, from the influence of the ocean by which it is almost surrounded, experiences a mean temperature in its coldest month of only 2. 7. less than Pekin, it being 22. 1. In producing this inequality of temperature, it is an active agent. During the winter months our northern coast is especially visited by a southerly or south-west wind—as a more northerly frequently prevails during the summer, tending in the most admirable manner to modify the degree of heat and cold, and thus diminish the extreme impressions of each. The mean temperature of the coldest month of the year (February) at Hastings, is stated to be about 44. 1, while, according to Baron Humboldt, the mean of the coldest month at Edinburgh, is 35. 3, at Paris, 35. 1, and at Rome, 42. The air, of course, plays a conspicuous part in health and disease, and the sea air presents an equable temperature, a suitable degree of warmth, and a certain degree of moisture, which are conducive to improvement in health as any sign we breathe. Moreover, it is of late years been ascertained, that sea air holds in chemical combination a greater proportion of the muriatic, and a less of carbonic acid, than that over continents, and it is probable that these muriatic, one of which forms the universal condensation (salt), may have considerable effect on the lungs. "It is a curious and well ascertained fact," says the author, "that such air as is best adapted to vegetable life is most pernicious to animals and vice versa. Vegetation is usually much less luxuriant in the vicinity of the sea than when far removed from it, and animal health is certainly more perfect near and upon the sea than in other situations." Near the sea, also, the air is incessantly agitated. There are so many of hills or densely crowded houses to retard it, and it is unconstrained by any noxious effluvia. We shall not quote any of Dr. Harwood's remarks on the advantages of sea bathing which are generally known, and appreciated as they deserve, but it will be seen from our extracts, that the advantages belonging to the coast cannot possibly be overrated. To London, though sea water and sea bathing are not only half which Dr. Harwood says in favour of a residence on the sea coast be correct (and we are not disposed to think he has overrated its advantages), we cannot praise too highly the great change wrought in the air by the people of the metropolis, taking a trip to the coast instead of going to the Doctor's shop. They now take exercise and breathe pure air to get rid of disorders which their forefathers were wont to attack by and by, and more hidden. One does not meet them in the fields and highways; their duties are close to them, and they live under cover. The girls to be sure, are often enough in sight, "true creatures of the elements," basking in the sun, racing in the wind, rolling in the dirt, dabbling in the water; but, however, dirt, noise, more sturdy defects of heat, and cold, and wet, than boys themselves. One sees them quite often enough to know them; but the little elves alter so much as every step of their approach to womanhood, that recognition becomes difficult, if not impossible. It is not merely growing as boys grow—it is positive, perplexing and perpetual change; a butterfly has not undergone more transmigration in its progress through this life, than a village belle in her arrival at the age of seventeen.

#### VILLAGE SKETCH.—BY MISS MITFORD.

I pique myself on knowing by sight, and by name, almost every man and boy in our parish, from eight years old to eighty—I cannot say quite so much for the women. They—the elder of them at least—are more within doors, more hidden. One does not meet them in the fields and highways; their duties are close to them, and they live under cover. The girls to be sure, are often enough in sight, "true creatures of the elements," basking in the sun, racing in the wind, rolling in the dirt, dabbling in the water; but, however, dirt, noise, more sturdy defects of heat, and cold, and wet, than boys themselves. One sees them quite often enough to know them; but the little elves alter so much as every step of their approach to womanhood, that recognition becomes difficult, if not impossible. It is not merely growing as boys grow—it is positive, perplexing and perpetual change; a butterfly has not undergone more transmigration in its progress through this life, than a village belle in her arrival at the age of seventeen.

The first appearance of the little lass is something after the manner of a caterpillar, crawling and creeping upon the grass, set down to roll by some tired little nurse of an elder sister or mother, with her hands full. There it lies—a fat, bonneted, ray piece of health, as if in the accomplishment of walking and talking; stretching its chubby limbs, scrambling and sprawling, laughing and roaring; there it sits, in all the dignity of the baby, adorned in a pink checked frock, a blue spotted pinafore, and a little white cap tolerably clean and quite whole. One is forced to ask if it be a boy or girl—for these harry country rogues are all alike, open-eyed and weather-strained, and nothing fearing. There is no more mark of sex in the countenance than in the dress.

In the next stage, dirt-enriched enough to pass for the crystals, if it were not so very quiet, the gender remains equally uncertain. It is a fine stout curly haired creature of three or four, playing and rolling about, amongst grass and mud all day long; shouting, jumping, screeching—the happiest compound of noise and idleness, rags and rebellion that ever trod the earth. Then comes a sun burnt gipsy of six, beginning to grow tall and thin, and to find the cares of the world gathering about her, with a pitcher in one hand, a mop in the other, an old straw bonnet of ambiguous shape, half hiding her tangled hair, a tattered sordid petticoat once green, hanging below an equally tattered frock, once purple, her long eyes fixed on a game of base ball at the corner of the green, till she reaches the cottage door, dings down the mop and pitcher, and darts off to her companions, quite regardless of the storm of scolding with which the mother follows her runaway steps.

So the world wags till ten; then the little damsel gets admission to the charity school, and trips merrily thither every morning, dressed in the old fashioned blue gown, and white cap, and tippet, and bib and apron of that primitive institution, looking as demure as a nun, and as tidy; her thoughts fixed on her books and spelling books—those consorts of promotion; despising dirt and baseball and all their joys.

Then at twelve the little lass comes home again, unappreciated, unappreciated, unappreciated; brown as a berry, wild as a colt, busy as a bee—working in the fields, digging in the garden, frying rashers, boiling potatoes, shelling beans, darning stockings, nursing children, feeding pigs;—all these employments, varied by a certain amount of romping and flirting and idle play, according as the nascent coquetry, or the lurking love of sport happens to preponderate; merry and pretty, and good with all her little faults. It would be well if a

country girl could stand at thirteen. Thence she is charming. But the clock will move forward, and at fourteen she gets the service of a neighbouring town, and her next appearance is in the direction of the butterfly estate, glittering, incandescent, white,—the gay and gaudiest insect that ever skipped over a village green. And this is the true progress of a rustic beauty; flourish, change and disappear. Some, indeed, marry and fix amongst us, and then comes another change, and changes, rather more gradual perhaps, but quite as sure, till gray hairs, wrinkles and luscious-woolly, wind up the picture.

#### MEMOIRS OF TOM JONES.

HEARD BY THE LATE MR. COLOQUHOUN, FROM THE LIFE OF MILLER THE BOOKSELLER.

Fielding having finished the manuscript of "Tom Jones," and being at the instant pressed for money, went with it to one of our second rate booksellers, with a view of selling it for what it would fetch at the moment. He left it with this stranger in the children of a suburban house, and called upon him the succeeding morning, full of anxiety both to know what the high price labours were appreciated, as well as how far he might calculate upon its producing him wherewithal to discharge a debt of some twenty pounds, which he had promised to pay the next day. He had reason to imagine, from the judgment of some of the buyers, to whom he had shown his MS., that it would at least produce twice that sum. But, alas! when the bookseller with a significant shrug, showing a hesitation as to publishing the work at all; even the moderate expectations with which our Cervantes' boy was at his hopes seemed at once to close upon him in this unexpected and distressing intimation. "And will you give me no means of hopes?" said he, in a tone of despair. "For I have scarcely any that the book will move." "Well, sir," answered Fielding, "money I must have for it, and little as that may be, pay me some idea of what you can afford to give for it." "Well, sir," replied the bookseller, again shrugging up his shoulders, "I have read some part of it, and I am inclined in justice to myself, must even think again before I can give you more than £25 for it." "And that you will give for it," said Fielding, anxiously, "and I will endeavour to make up my mind by to-morrow." "Well, sir," replied Fielding, "I will look in again to-morrow morning. The book is yours for the £25; but that day, if I have not read some part of it, I will call. I am pressed for the money, and if you decline, must go elsewhere with my manuscript." "I will see what I can do," replied the bookseller; and so the two parted.

Our author returning homeward, from his promising visit, met his friend, Thomson the poet, and told him how the negotiation for the manuscript he had formerly shown him stood. The poet, sensible of the extraordinary merit of his friend's productions, reproached Fielding with his headstrong behaviour, and red him if he could do it honourably, to conceal it, and promised him in that event, to find him a purchaser, whose purse would do more credit to his judgment. Fielding, therefore, posted away to his appointment next morning, with as much apprehension lest the bookseller should stick to his bargain, as he had felt the day before lest he should altogether decline it. To his great joy the ignorant retailer of literature, either from inability to advance the money, or a want of common discrimination, returned the MS. very safely into Fielding's hands. Our author, off with a gay heart, to his friend Thomson, and went in company with him to Mr. Andrew Miller, (a popular bookseller at that time), who was in the habit of publishing his work of light reading, but his wife's prohibition the work was, therefore left with him; and some days after, she having perused it, bid him by no means let it slip through his fingers. Miller accordingly invited the author to his house, and in the Strand, where, having disposed of a good dinner, and two bottles of port, Thomson, at last suggested, "It would be as well if they proceeded to business." Fielding, still with the title stipulation, arising from his recent rebuff in the quarter, asked Miller what he had concluded upon giving for the MS. "I am a man," said Miller, "of few words, and fond of coming to the point; but really, after giving every consideration to your novel, I do not think I can afford to give you more than two hundred pounds for it." "What!" exclaimed Fielding, "two hundred pounds!" "Indeed, Mr. Fielding," returned Miller, "indeed I am sensible of your talent; but my mind is made up of perfect satisfaction, and no amended pounds did you say?" "Upon my word, sir, I mean no disparagement to the writer or his great merit, but my mind is made up and cannot give one farthing more." "Allow me to ask you," continued Miller, "to ask you—whether you are in a hurry?" "Never more so," replied Miller, "in all my life; and I hope you will candidly acquit me of every intention to injure your feelings, or depreciate your abilities." "I repeat that I positively cannot afford more than two hundred pounds for your novel." "Then, my good sir," said Fielding, recovering himself from this unexpected stroke of fortune, "give me your hand; the book is yours. And, waiter," continuing to the couple of bottles of your best port." "Before Miller died he had cleared his work, and sold it for £200." "Tom Jones," out of which he had got some legacy to each of Mr. Fielding's sons.

THE TAILOR'S SUICIDE PREVENTED.—In my despair I determined to do some awful thing. I named myself in from the door, and spied what news? I was over big, and over excited to hear her; so, never letting on, I went to the little looking-glass on the drawer's head, and set it down on the table. Then I looked myself in for a moment, and made a graceful bow to my hand. I fastened to my button, and took my razor from the box, and gave it six turns, along first one side and then the other, with great precision. I saw I had cut the edge of it along the bottom of my shirt-neck, and folded it back. Next, I was, all the time, standing behind, looking what the water? "When I said to her in a fierce and brave manner, 'I'll let you see in a fierce and brave manner, I thought I should tell you—whether you were in a hurry?' "I never more so," replied Miller, "in all my life; and I hope you will candidly acquit me of every intention to injure your feelings, or depreciate your abilities." "I repeat that I positively cannot afford more than two hundred pounds for your novel." "Then, my good sir," said Fielding, recovering himself from this unexpected stroke of fortune, "give me your hand; the book is yours. And, waiter," continuing to the couple of bottles of your best port." "Before Miller died he had cleared his work, and sold it for £200." "Tom Jones," out of which he had got some legacy to each of Mr. Fielding's sons.

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prompts him to laugh, he scarce knows why; and a religious which urges him ever and anon to lift up a meek prayer to the Throne of Grace. On such occasions little or no conversation passes. The private generalists and their reticents—the officers upon their swords; and few words, except monosyllables, at least in answer to questions put, are wasted. On these occasions, too, the faces of the bravest often change colour, and the limbs of the most resolute tremble, and he recoils, but with anxiety, whilst watches are consulted, till the individuals who consult them grow absolutely weary of the employment. On the whole, if it is a situation of higher excitement, and darker and deeper agitation, than any other in human life.—*Stages of St. Sebastian.*

FASTIDIOUSNESS OF GENIUS.—Some persons are afraid of their own works; and having made one or two successful efforts, attempt nothing ever after.—They stand still, amidst the road to fame, from being started at the shadow of their own reputation. This is a needless alarm; if when they have already done possesses power, this will increase with exercise; and the last stage of it, it is not sufficient to ensure their lasting fame. Such delicate grave monuments are on the brink of ideal perfection, like dew-drops on the edge of flowers; and are fastidious, like so many Narcissuses, with the image of themselves reflected from their own eyes. It is seldom indeed that this cautious repose will answer its end. While seeking to sustain our reputation at the height, we are forgotten. Shakespeare gave different advice, and himself acted upon it.—*Hazlitt's Plain Speaker.*

THE BASTILLE.—A pamphlet has lately appeared at Paris, containing divers interesting particulars respecting the Bastille. Its foundation-stone had been laid on the 12th April, 1689, and on the 14th July, 1793, the last stone of that building disappeared.—The names of the apartments appropriated for prisoners had singular names; they were called towers of liberty, and their principal advantage consisted in commanding a view of the kitchen. The manner in which the prisoners were treated was less singular. In the chapel there were five distinct cases, the prisoners being placed in each of these, but in such a manner that neither of them could see the other. Amongst other things, this pamphlet contains a list of distinguished individuals that had been confined in the Bastille, with copies of the warrants which Monsieur de Sartine, the lieutenant of police, had transmitted to the governor. One of these runs as follows: "I send you M. F.— he is a good-for-nothing fellow. Take care of him for one week, and then get rid of him."—At the bottom of this paper is the following note, in the governor's hand writing: "On the 11th June M. F.— arrived, and after explanation of the appointed time, I sent to M. de Sartine to inquire under what name I should have him buried."

UTILITY OF STORMS.—Dr. Huxham, in reference to epidemic diseases, remarks, that he often observed them to be greatly, both in their number and violence, after storms of wind and rain. The salutary influence of the agitation of the air, which is more general, dispersed. In this way, he continues, even tempests themselves very frequently prove salutary, stagnant air being less than stagnant water, liable to corruption, unless stirred up and moved. The salutary influence of the agitation of the air, which is more general, dispersed. In this way, he continues, even tempests themselves very frequently prove salutary, stagnant air being less than stagnant water, liable to corruption, unless stirred up and moved. The salutary influence of the agitation of the air, which is more general, dispersed. In this way, he continues, even tempests themselves very frequently prove salutary, stagnant air being less than stagnant water, liable to corruption, unless stirred up and moved.

EARLY IMPORTANCE OF MANCHESTER.—Manchester was esteemed a place of great note long before the time of the English, who, in an act passed in the 33d year of his reign, recognises its importance in the following terms:—"Whereas Manchester has many manufactures of cloth, as well of linnen as of woollen, by which the inhabitants of the sayde towne have been and come unto riches and welthy livinges, and have kept and set many artificers and poor folkes to worke within the sayde towne, and by reason of the great occupying, good order, stryde and trespasings of the inhabitants of the sayde towne, many strangers, as well of other countre as of the towne, have resorted to this towne with linnen, yarn, woollens, and other necessary wares for making of cloths, &c." It will be seen, therefore, that this early of what consequence it was in the eyes of the Legislature, who recognized, among other strangers, those of Ireland. And though England has not attained to a great pitch of luxury, yet manufactures had advanced to a high degree. This act was passed in 1541, at which period silk stockings were not known in England, and the first knowledge we have of them is that in 1543, when a pair was sported by the French King, and in 1550, by Queen Elizabeth.

THE TRANSMUTATION OF INSECTS.—The analogies, derived from the transformation of insects, admit of some beautiful applications, which have not been neglected by pious entomologists. The three states of the caterpillar, larva, and butterfly, have since the time of the Greek poets, been applied to typify the human being; its terrestrial form, its apparent death, and ultimate celestial destination; and it seems more extraordinary that a sordid and crawling worm should become a beautiful and active fly; that an inhabitant of the dark and fetid dunghill should, in an instant, entirely change its form, rise into the blue air, and enjoy the sublimity of that being, whose paravols he has been after an undying name, and whose purest happiness has been derived from the acquisition of intellectual power and the wisdom.

EAGLES TEACHING THEIR YOUNG TO FLY.—In one of the Crags of Ben Nevis, Scotland, two parent eagles were teaching two young birds the manoeuvres of flight. They began by rising from the top of a mountain, in the eye of the sun (it was about mid-day, and bright for this climate). They at first made small circles, and the young birds imitated them; they paused on their wings, waiting till they had made their first flight, and then took a second and larger gyration, always rising towards the sun, and enlarging their circle of flight so as to make a gradually extending spiral. The young they imitated; and they continued this sublime kind of exercise, always rising, till they became mere points in the air, and the young ones were lost, and afterwards their parents, to the achting sight.—*Salweenia.*

SIMPLE REMEDY TO PURIFY WATER.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that powdered alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large spoonful of pulverised alum, sprinkled into a boggy stream of water, (the water stirred briskly round at the bottom of the impure particles, so precipitating it) will alter the taste of a few hours, by purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of fine spring water. A pallid, containing four gallons may be purified by a single spoonful. This information is, obviously, not without its value in London.

INDIA RUBBER.—This durable and highly elastic material is now employed to a considerable extent in

the sheathing of vessels. A thin lamina is strained over the surface of the wood, and effectually protects it from shell-fish. The India rubber cotton cloth has long been celebrated as an impervious covering for roofs, awnings, and travelling-sloaks.

A solar microscope prepared for exhibition at Hartford, which is said to possess a magnifying power of 3,000,000, and may be raised to 4,000,000, if the room is sufficiently large and the light strong. By its assistance, the white motley particles on the surface of figs appear living objects of 3 1/2 feet in length; the stings of the common honey bee appear 14 feet in length, and hundreds of snakes, of the enormous sort of six to eight feet, may be discovered in two drops of vinegar.—*New York Daily Advertiser.*

THE GREEKS ascribe the invention of hours to Anaximander, who probably received it from the Chaldeans. It has recently been ascertained that the division of the day into hours was adopted by the Hindus from their earliest ages.

CHINESE POLITENESS.—The paying of visits is a great article of Chinese politeness. Visits are made upon every occasion, and are conducted with the most ceremonious formality. It is held every thing is regulated by a public memorial, except to the number of bows (the expression of compliment, titles, genuflections, and several turns to the right hand or left, &c.

MUSICAL TALENT.—A principal Italian composer was in flower about the age of twenty-five. There is scarcely an instance of a musician producing his chef-d'œuvre after the age of thirty. Rossini was not twenty when he composed his *Tamara* and his *Italiana in Algeria*.

ANECDOTE.—When the late Admiral Crosby was dining with Col. Fitzgerald, at Merion square, London, he happened to lay his huge brown fist upon the table; at that moment Dr. Jenkins, who was very short-sighted, casting his eyes around the table in search of a loaf of bread, happened to rest them on the Admiral's fist; and mistaking it for a loaf, thrust his fork plump into it! The Admiral, smarting with the wound, said in a rage, "don't trouble yourself to reach—help yourself," and raised the same fist to demolish the Doctor. The Doctor, perceiving his mistake, immediately cried out, "only a slice, sir, it won't go round!" This dispute the Admiral of his wrath, and so convulsed the company with laughter, that all the dyspeptic cases at table were discontinued.

DR. PARR.—The rudeness of Dr. Parr to ladies was sometimes extreme. To a lady who had ventured to oppose him with more address of temper, the egegny of reasoning, and who afterwards apologized for herself by saying "that it was the privilege of women to talk nonsense,"—"No, madam," replied Dr. Parr, "it is not their privilege, but their infirmity. Ducks would walk if they could; but nature suffers them only to waddle."

GRIT AND RESOLUTION.—A Frenchman, being troubled with the gout, was asked what difference there was between that and the rheumatism.—"One very great difference," replied Monsieur; "suppose you take one vice; you put your finger in; you turn it; you see it bear him no longer—*dat is de rheumatism, dat is de gout.*"

DEFINITION OF AN AMERICAN ESQUIRE.—I asked the little, shabby, bare-footed boy, our guide, whether he worked at a wool-manufactory where he was passing.—"No," said he, rather humbly, "I go to school, my father's a squire." Thinking I did not hear correctly, I repeated the question, and received the same answer. And pray what is a squire—what does he do?" "Oh, he attends sessions, trials, and hears causes!" "And what may your father do at other times?" "His assistants Mr.—at the tavern there in the bar!"—*Wells's visit to North America.*

Sheep's Trotters.—A Portuguese officer, very imperfectly acquainted with the English language, invited a party of friends to dine with him, who were not a little surprised to find twenty legs of mutton served up roasted, boiled, stewed, &c. The foreigner was as much surprised as his guests, and, upon explanation, his own order was produced, in which he commissioned his landlady to procure twenty legs of mutton, instead of twenty sheep's trotters, with which he intended to treat his friends.

A Starving Beggar.—A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh was recently applied for charity, by a vagrant, who, according to his own account, was dying for want. Finding, however, on examination, that he had nothing but silver in his pocket, and notifying the police to the starving traveller, the latter very politely offered to accommodate the gentleman with fivepence in copper in exchange for a sixpence.

CURIOUS EXORDIUM OF A DISCOURSE.—*By the Bishop of Exeter.* Prov. xxiii, 98. *Buy the truth, and sell it not.* "The subject of my text is a bargain and sale. A bargainable, a sale forbidden; and the subject of both bargain and sale is *truth*; a bargainable able to make us all rich; a sale able to make any of us miserable. *Buy the truth, and sell it not*, a sentence of short sound, but large extent; the words are but seven syllables—an easy load for our memories; the matter is a world of work; a long task for our lives. And first, let me call you to this truth, which holds both now and ever; if ye love yourselves, be ye customers at this shop of heaven.—*Buy the truth.*"

HEALTH.—It is a cause for as much thankfulness to be preserved in health as to be restored from sickness. *Fragment of a Greek Hymn to Health.*—The particular occasion of this little composition is not known, but it is probable that the author had been sick, and in the first raptures of returning vigour, addressed health in the following manner:—"Health, most venerable of the powers of Heaven! with thee may the remaining part of my life be passed; nor do thou refuse to bless me with thy residence. For whatsoever there is of beauty or pleasure in wealth, in descent, or in sovereign command, the highest summit of human enjoyment; whatever delight, or whatsoever solace is granted by the celestial to soften our fatigues, in thy presence, thou parent of happiness, all those joys spread out and flourish; in thy presence bloom the springs of pleasure, and without thee no man is happy."—*Zantli.*

WRITERS are much dejected before it arrives, yet when it comes it brings many enjoyments. It gives a new impulse to the social feelings—for the very cold that freezes a man's finger, seems to give a kindly thaw to his feelings. The little family circle is never so clear, united and so happy in itself as in a winter evening, especially when the storm is beating upon the window, and he ought to be a happy man who listens while one of his little children reads, and catches his eyes sparkling when he reads of an act of magnanimity, or his lip curl in scorn, at business and ingratitude.

Mr. J. Parkin



THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, November 18, 1828.

In the absence of all news from the Parent Isle, we may take a peep at the affairs of our Western neighbours. In general, JOHN BULL engages so much of our attention, that we are too apt to neglect occasionally paying our respects to BROTHER JONATHAN. But in the present state of the latter's politics, we might be thought very selfish and narrow minded did we not give them one passing thought, and make them the subject of a few observations. The great engrossing topic with the American people at present is, the Presidential question. By this time, in all probability, the interesting crisis is past, and an election declared. Recent circumstances, and particularly the publicly avowed sentiments of a large proportion of the States, have led to the general anticipation of a result favourable to the claims of Jackson. We will not hesitate to avow that our leanings have all along been in favour of the other candidate, and that we are slow to believe in a termination of the struggle adverse to the claims of one who has proved himself so worthy of national confidence and private esteem as Mr. ADAMS. We have made up our minds neither hastily nor on trivial grounds. We have been influenced in our decision by no apprehensions from the JACKSONIAN policy, in as far as GREAT-BRITAIN is concerned. In the judgment we have formed, we have been warped by no interested feelings or considerations whatever. We have both public and private grounds for our preference, and we regard it as no inconsiderable argument in our favour that the almost unanimous voice of unconnected and unprejudiced witnesses of American politics, is loud, and clear, and strong on the side we have espoused.—We cannot pass without censuring the bad spirit and vituperative language with which the friends of General JACKSON have carried on their electioneering contests. Perhaps to similar charges the friends of ADAMS may be in some degree obnoxious, and we would not be understood as attaching blame to either of the competitors personally or individually, but we will not conceal or disguise our general feelings of suspicion and jealousy regarding a cause which requires the aid of such means for its advancement. The language of every fair competitor and controversialist in reference to measures of the description to which we have referred, will be

Nec tibi anillus. We do not flatter ourselves that our opinion will have the weight of a feather in the scale, but if the sentiments we have expressed should prove in the smallest degree grateful to the feelings of Mr. ADAMS and his friends, whether successful or not, we have our reward.

SALT SPRINGS, PARISH OF HAMPTON.—Most of our readers, probably, are aware that there is a new Settlement about 30 miles from this city, which is known by the name of Salt Springs. After passing Hampton Inn, (Fowler's) a little way beyond French Village, you proceed till you come to the junction of two roads, and take the one to the right which brings you to Barnes's Mill, 7 miles beyond Hampton Inn, above mentioned. Immediately after leaving Barnes's, the road has every appearance of being the conductor to a very new settlement. In summer, it can be travelled on horseback with some degree of comfort, and in winter it is a very good carriage road, but to say the least of it, it is not yet Macadamised. However, a new turnpike has been opened on this side of Barnes's, where there is a finger board to direct the traveller in his course. The Salt Spring settlement, which is almost entirely Scottish, lies close by what has been denominated the North Branch of the Hammond River, in the parish of Hampton. It is a very promising settlement, and the sight of so many desiring individuals as have now located themselves around him, must be a very gratifying spectacle to Mr. CAMPBELL, who was the first to penetrate the dense and unbroken forest, and for some time remained the sole and undisturbed "monarch of all he surveyed." For the short period they have yet had to make improvements, the Settlers have done wonders, and are now beginning to earn the rewards of their industry. Not one of them has been resident above ten years, and most of them have not inhabited that region more than one half of that period.—But the objects of greatest curiosity and interest in that quarter, are the MINERAL SPRINGS, from which the Settlement derives its name. They are situated four miles from Mr. BARNES'S Mill, up the valley or glen, through which winds the rivulet which we have already mentioned, namely, the North Branch of the Hammond River. The largest of these Springs is on Mr. CAMPBELL'S property, situated on a gentle declivity about a pistol shot from the river. This Spring with its pond is encircled by a raised mound of earth, in the form of a horse shoe, and has the appearance of having been accidentally formed by artificial means. The pond is about 30 feet wide; at the upper end rises the principal Spring in a perpendicular direction through an aperture six inches in diameter, and down which a straight stick may be pushed a considerable distance without meeting resistance, but on withdrawing it a singular gurgling noise is heard. This Spring may discharge about 300 gallons per hour.—A little farther up the stream near a Saline Spring on Mr. STEWART'S property, there rises in the bed of the river a hot spring which affects the passing current with a sensible warmth. Indeed so many Saline Springs discharge their streams into the river in this neighbourhood that the taste of the water is perceptibly affected at Barnes's mill-dam.

The specific gravity of the water taken up at the largest Spring, has been found to be 1.019 at temp. 62 of Fahrenheit's scale, and to hold in solution Murat of Soda, Magnesia, Alumina, and Lime. This specific gravity will contain in solution 1-32 of these different saline ingredients. The draught acts as a mild aperient, taken by the single tumbler, and though it is not particularly disagreeable to the palate, yet it must be allowed that a relish for it is quite an acquired taste.

These Springs were first discovered by the hunters of Moose, such animals generally frequenting these Mineral waters in the fall of the

year. It is highly probable that there are Salt rocks at no great distance, and the North-East direction in which the ridges are observed to run would indicate that the Springs above described proceed from a continuation of the strata which present themselves in the Parish of Sussex Vale, where Table Salt is manufactured and brought in considerable quantities to this City, and which is deservedly esteemed for the beauty of its appearance, the fineness of its granular texture, and its adaptation for domestic purposes.

THE price of FLOUR continues to advance. It is now ten dollars in New-York, and twelve here! We feel much for the indigent in the view of a long and severe season, deepened in its horrors by such a rise in the price of an article so essential to life, as almost precludes them from the hope of being able to procure even the most inadequate supply.

WEATHER.—Towards the close of last week, a keen frost set in, which has continued to increase in intensity ever since. Yesterday morning (to use an Americanism) we had considerable of a snow storm. The wind blew from the Northward. To-day the winter gale remains on all external objects, but the temperature of the air has lost much of its severity, the clouds are gradually retiring, and there is every prospect of moderate weather.

BAD PENNY TOKENS.—Some spurious Penny Tokens have lately made their appearance in this City, of which we think it right that the community should be warned. They are new, but their complexion is not durable. The coin is obviously different from the legitimate, and it has no date. A specimen has been sent us, which any one may see by calling at our Office.

BOYDARD QUESTION.—Extract of a letter received from a Gentleman at Dorchester: "A Gentleman just arrived here from Fredericton, states that before he left there, it was reported on the Authority of a letter from Henry Blair, Esq. (Provincial Agent) that the Boyardard Question had been settled, in England, without reference."—Halifax Journal.

ALL we shall say on the above is, that it wants confirmation.

FROM His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's Proclamation, it will be seen that our Provincial Legislature is summoned to meet for the despatch of business, on the 9th prox. being at least six weeks earlier than usual. The report of the Boundary Line question having been already settled in England, does not seem to have had any influence on His Excellency's proceedings. As the early convening of the Legislature is evidently a measure prospective of his departure from the Colony, as one of the Commissioners on that affair, it is pretty clear that he has had no official notification of an adjustment having taken place.

In the Halifax Free Press, we have the controversy between the two New-York papers, the Abolition and Atlas, as it has been carried on in some of the Canadian Journals. We do not mean to insert a single syllable on the subject, but we would remark on the following paragraph by the Editor himself, that *misleading mistakes* it is by no means limited in its point to the meridian of Halifax: "It is to be lamented that money should be sent out of the Province, to procure that which we might have among ourselves, if the periodicals of this country were properly supported. Individuals goode to pay a paltry fifteen shillings for a New-paper in Halifax, whilst they send twice that sum to New-York or Boston, and obtain in return, intelligence not so late as they previously had pursued, and selections possessing little interest for the generality of readers here."

We have it from good authority, that orders have been received to proceed with the fortifications at this Post without delay.—Kingston (U. C.) Herald.

Prices.—At Berberic, Dry Fish, 5s; Lumber 35s 3d. At Demoras, Dry Fish 2s 1/2; Lumber 26s 3d. Went Passengers in the Schoon for New-York, Mr. Merritt, Miss Julia Merritt, Miss Caroline Merritt, Miss Youngblood, &c. &c.

By His Excellency Major-General Sir HOWARD DOUGLASS, Barronet, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the third Tuesday of December next, and it is expedient that a meeting of the said General Assembly should be sooner held for the despatch of Business. I have therefore thought fit to summon the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby summoned to meet at Fredericton, on Tuesday the ninth day of December next, for the despatch of Business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and in the ninth year of His Majesty's Reign. By His Excellency's Command. W. F. ODELL.

POSTSCRIPT. From the Boston Patriot of November 12. LATER FROM EUROPE. By the packet ship Leeds, at New York, we have London dates to October 8. The Warspite, 74, arrived at Portsmouth on the 7th, from Malta, having on board Admiral Codrington. She left Malta on the 11th Sept., and brings no news of importance.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the immediate equipment of two 74's and three frigates, for foreign service. They are to sail immediately, supposed for the Mediterranean.

There is no confirmation of the rumour that the Bahama Ports had declared war against France, in consequence of the expedition to the stores.

It was reported at St. Petersburg, that a new levy of 4 for every 500 men was to be made in Russia. A man named Joseph Hinton, dressed in a quaker's attire, had taken passage in the Leeds, but was arrested on board that vessel on the 7th Oct., and conveyed back to London. He was charged with having committed forgery on the banking house of William Curtis & Co., to the amount of £5000—and other forgeries to the amount of about £14000.

The most important intelligence, however, is the blockade of the Dardanelles by Russia, of which the following official notice appears in the London Courier of October 1st.

BLOCKADE OF THE DARDANELLES. Foreign Office, London, October 1. "H. M. Government have received information that it is the intention of H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, to establish the blockade of the Dardanelles. This blockade will be limited to the prevention of vessels bound to Constantinople, and laden with provisions of articles contraband of war, from entering the straits."

In his speech, on the 16th of July, that it was impossible for the two neutrals to co-operate with the belligerent right in the Mediterranean. His Imperial Majesty's ally gave his assurance, that he would waive his right as a belligerent and co-operate with him. But His Imperial Majesty resume his belligerent attitude, it may be inferred that he will lose co-operation in the Mediterranean.

The same paper of Oct. 7th, says: "It having been asserted that the Dardanelles were actually blockaded before any communications were made to our Government, we have to reply, that according to the last accounts the blockade had not taken place, and may not take place for some time."

Whatever may have been the proceeding of Russia, our Government, we repeat, will know how to afford every practical protection to British commerce and the national character.

Accounts from Varos to the 17th, and from Schumla to the 13th Sept. were received. The counter-carp of the North Bastion near the sea, was blown into the air on the 14th, and falling into the fosse, completely filled the ditch, and enabled the Russians before Varos to take possession of the entrance to a breach in the bastion. The road to Bourgas having been occupied by Gen. Golovin, the Emperor summoned the garrison to surrender. It was at first thought the garrison would resist, but it was not long before they were obliged to board their ship with the Governor of Varos, that the latter was only desirous of gaining time. The negotiations were broken off. The work having been advanced so far, and the communication with Bourgas being cut off, it was supposed the place would not be able to hold out much longer. The cannonade recommenced on the 15th. It is stated however that the Turkish garrison, consisting of 35,000 men, are resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity.

The operations before Schumla seem to linger, and no further attacks have been made on the Turks. It is evident that the Russian army will soon make a retrograde movement. Indeed the hospitals and magazines have been nearly empty for some time. The Grand Vizier has arrived with reinforcements. The campaign is considered as nearly at an end.

On the 24th August, the Russians attacked a Turkish force of 30,000 men, entrenched under the walls of Akhalik in the Mion, and after an obstinate conflict put them to the rout, and took possession of their camps with 18 standards and 10 cannon. The Russian loss Major Gen. Kovolkow, and 80 men killed, and 400 wounded.

This second convey from Alexandria, had arrived on the coast of the Morea. Ibrahim was to combine with this convey. The Convention for the evacuation of the Morea, has given great displeasure to the Porte, that he had been compelled to sign the Convention by the threat of Adm. Codrington, to blockade all the Egyptian ports, and bombard Alexandria.

London, Oct. 7.—A gentleman who has just arrived from a gentleman at Dorchester, states that before he left there, it was reported on the Authority of a letter from Henry Blair, Esq. (Provincial Agent) that the Boyardard Question had been settled, in England, without reference."—Halifax Journal.

From the St. Andrews Herald of November 17. The New York Mercantile Advertiser of the 10th inst. received by the Western Mail, last evening, says:—The packet brig Tripartite, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Charleston, having sailed on the 17th ult. She has brought information of an attempt having been made to assassinate Bolivar, who narrowly escaped being murdered in his palace, and concealed himself in a bridge for three hours, until his troops saved the conspirators. Private letters convey that Santander and PARELLA were at the head of the conspiracy—that their object, besides the death of Bolivar, was the elevation of the former to the Presidency. A great number of arrests and some executions have already taken place.

Cartagena, Oct. 8.—The last private advices from Bogota, state that the execution of Padilla, and Hooient, would take place on the following day. The execution of Santander was to take place as soon after as the necessary formalities could be gone through with.

New-York, Nov. 8.—FLOUR.—The market is in a state of uncommon excitement at this moment, and we think holders at a distance should be cautious how they speculate on the present prices here. There has undoubtedly been a rise in England, and the shortness of every species of Bread Stuff, and the shortness of crops in this state, will tend to keep the article at an advance on its ordinary rates until next harvest; but we have heard of no shipments, nor do we think they can be made at the prices we now quote. Sales of Western Sup. were yesterday made at 59; Howard Street at 58; and towards the close of the day, we were informed a contract for 1000 barrels N. York had been made at \$10. Rye Meal, is quiet at \$14; last sales of Corn Meal at \$23 per bushel. It is reported that 263 half do.; Rye, 51 lb; Corn Meal, 56s.—Atlas.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press, says:—We have just heard that a merchant in Front-street returned from the South yesterday, where he had made purchases of 16,000 barrels of flour, at an average of 58 20 per barrel, for which he has been offered this morning, \$10 35 cents per barrel, on its arrival at this port.

Writtle.—It is stated by Capt. Sprague, of the packet ship Writtle, left Portsmouth, Eng. on the 9th ult. that an order was received there on the 8th, for the immediate equipment of seven sail of the line, in addition to the vessels previously ordered to be fitted out. Some of the latter hoisted out on the 6th. There was much activity at the dock yards. It is reported that troops were to be embarked for the Mediterranean. A vessel bound to St. John, N. B. was taking on board 15,000 stand of arms, at Portsmouth. A number of officers were to take passage in the vessel.—Boston Post.

MARRIED. In Trinity Church, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. JAMES WRIGHT, to Miss FRANCES WRIGHT, both of this City.

On Monday morning, in Saint John's Church, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. MORSE TUCKER, to FANNY C. eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM HOWE SMITH, Esquire.

On Friday evening, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. SIMON WESTWORTH, to Miss ANN HORSFIELD.

At Indian Town, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. MORSE TUCKER, to Miss ELIZABETH TRAVIS, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Annapolis, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. MILLIGAN, Mr. JOHN EDWARD STARR, of Halifax, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of JAMES R. LOVETT, Esq. of the former place.

In the Parish of Douglas, on the 4th inst., by John Allan, Esq. Mr. PETER PEDOLIS, of Fredericton, to ELIZA, second daughter of Mr. Alexander Ross.

At Halifax, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. WILLIS, JAMES S. MORSE, Esq. to Miss ELIZA KINNEAR, of Amherst.

DIED. This day, after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE MACARA, in the 26th year of his age. Mr. MACARA was a native of Perth in Scotland, and was universally esteemed here.—Funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. WALKER, Market-square.

Last evening, after a short illness, GRACE, youngest daughter of ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esquire, aged 6 years. The funeral will take place from his residence in the Lower Cove, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

She has left a large circle of friends and acquaintance, to mourn the loss of one, whose engaging manners, amiable disposition, and unblemished virtues, made a very valuable acquisition to their society. At Margueriteville on the 5th inst. MARY, consort of Mr. Archibald Shields, in the 41st year of her age. At Chester, N. S. on the 29th ult. GEORGE WOODWARD, aged 2 years and 3 months, eldest son of Thomas F. Desbriary, Esq. of that place.

At Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 22d ult. deeply regretted by all who knew him, JAMES BUNO MOORE, Esq. in the 39th year of his age, one of the Representatives for the County of Shelburne.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED, Tuesday, His Majesty's ship Columbine, the Honorable Captain Townsend, Halifax, 6 days. We understand the tea comes to this port for the purpose of undergoing some repairs.

Friday, brig Robert Ray, Swinford, Jamaica, 44 days—D. Hatfield & Son, rum and sugar. Monday, brig Woodman, Woodfendale, Liverpool, 40—E. Barlow & Sons, goods. New brig Jane, Black, Nepal, (Cumberland)—Geo. Thomson, deals.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. Nov. 11. Brig William, Brown, West-Indies. 18. La Plata, Douglas, Jamaica. Huskisson, Perry, Liverpool.

CLEARED. Ship William & George, Bryan, Londonderry, timber. Britannia, Walker, London, do. Comet, Colburn, Liverpool, do. Harmony, Tucker, Jamaica, fish and lumber. Brig William, Ogilvy, Liverpool, timber. John, Ferguson, Donifris, do. Oswald, Williams, Deal, do. Aretinus, Wright, Liverpool, do. St. Catherine, Berdian, St. Kitts, fish and lumber. Anson, Hollett, Annapolis Bay, (Jama.) do. Edwin, Crowell, New-York, plaster.

She's Amelia, Smith, at Halifax, from Dominico, spoke on the 16th ult. lat. 23, 27, long. 64, 3. brig Peggy, from St. John N. B. for Jamaica, out 35 days.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. A MAIL will be made up at this Office, on Monday next, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. by the Barque YTHAN, Captain GEORGE CAIRNES, for Dublin, (Ireland). Post Office, St. John N. B. 18th November, 1828.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, has just received a Supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, among which are, DILWORTH'S, FENNING'S UNIVERSAL, and MURRAY'S SPELLING'S Cheap for Cash. Nov. 18, 1828.

J. & E. KINNEAR, FOR SALE. 3 PUNS, choice, Jamaica RUM; 3 Pipes Cognac BRANDY; 14 Hds. Antigua MOLASSES; 30 Barrels MESS BEER; 2 Dito DO. PORT; 25 Firkis Cumberland BUTTER; 30 Kegs TOBACCO; 20 DITO CUT NAILS; 20 DITO ROSE and CLASP DITO; 100 Boxes Mould CANDLES; 50 Dito DIPT DITO; 50 DITO YELLOW SOAP; 30 KEGS WHITE LEAD; 8 Tons Round and Square IRON; 1 Ton small size CORNAGE; 50 Pieces Bleached CANNVAS; 30 Barrels Madeira and Sherry WINES; 10 DITO WARREN'S BLACKING; 3 DITO LAMP BLACK; 250 Boxes Crown GLASS; 4 Cases GENEVA; 6 Casks LINED OIL.

AND—An Assortment of DRY GOODS. They also offer for sale, for which payment will be taken in PINE TIMBER, deliverable next June—About £500 worth of CLOTHS, COTTONS, and other DRY GOODS. St. John, 18th Nov. 1828.

NOTICE. MOSES Q. WOOD, of the City of New York, having assigned over to me, all the Debts and Effects of the late firm of HAY & WOOD—All persons indebted to said Firm, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make payment to me, without delay. JAMES HAY, JUN. New-York, 30th October, 1828.

MOULD CANDLES. A FEW Boxes of excellent quality G's, just received and for sale by KERR & RATCHFORD. November 11.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. THE Subscribers for Dr. B. N. S.'s intended new publication, are hereby informed, that the same will be put to Press immediately on the arrival of a supply of New Type, which is daily expected at this office. Nov. 11.

HAT AND FUR STORE. G. SEARS, Has just received per Jas. & Henry Camming, HIS FALL SUPPLY OF HATS, Which he offers for Sale (as usual) at reduced prices, for Cash only—prompt payment! ALSO—A Few Cases Ladies' Black and DRAB BEAVER BONNETTS, OF THE LATEST FASHION, at 8s. 9d. and 10s. G. S. is daily expecting a supply of FUR CAPS, BONNETTS, MUFFS, TIPPETS, &c. &c. &c. St. John, N. B. October 28th, 1828.

NOTICE. THE first class SHIP FORTH, WALTER SIMPSON, Master, is intended to leave the CLYDE for this Port with Goods, on or about the 1st March next.—Importers will find this Vessel a very eligible conveyance for their Spring Goods, as she will probably be the earliest arrival. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. November 11th.

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received:—amongst which are—

YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; with a few Pieces of Elegant Superfine BLUES & BLACKS. These GOODS will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or approved Notes at 4 and 6 months. SAMUEL STEPHEN. St. John, 4th November.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received by the late ARRIVAL, HIS FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS. Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold at reduced prices for Cash payments. JOHN SMYTH. October 7.

11th NOVEMBER, 1828. FLOUR & CORN MEAL. KERR & RATCHFORD, OFFER FOR SALE—200 BARRELS fresh ground CORN MEAL; A few Bbls. Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.

CHEAT SHEEP. (North side of the Market-Square.) MESSRS. LOWE & GROCER, have imported per the Harmony, from London, and Phillips, from Liverpool, the undersigned extensive, fashionable, and cheap assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present Season, which they offer for sale at lower rates for prompt payment:— Superfine black, blue, olive & mix'd Broad Cloths; Drab, blue and olive Flannels; Drab, black and blue Cassimeres; Drab and blue Kerseys; Black, blue, crimson, Waterloo, olive, brown, purple, myrtle and cyton HABIT CLOTHS; White and unbleached Cottons, all widths and qualities; Printed ditto; Lining ditto; White and red Flannels; Twilled ditto; Green Batize; Ladies' black and slate worsted Hose; Dito black silk ditto; Gentlemen's white and coloured lambs' wool ditto; Dito coloured lambs' wool Socks; Children's ditto ditto ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black kid Gloves; Dito ditto mill'd lambs' wool, white, scarlet and coloured worsted Cravats; Gentlemen's Buckskin and Woodstock Gloves; Darned superfine Hosiery; do. do. Silk ditto; Scotch Plaids; blue and brown Cassimeres; Irish Linens, of the best bleached and fabrics; Coloured and black North Crapes; do. do. Bombazines; 4-4 and 6-8 Italian Crapes; do. Fougarnon's Gauge; Bonnet and cap Ribbons, of the newest fashions; Black, white and coloured Lingerie and Silks; A large assortment of coloured Silks; Haberdashery of all descriptions; 4-4 Irish Poplins; Mill's best coloured and white Stays; Green and purple Table Covers; Linen damask do.; Brown and black Hollands; Quilling and Cap Nests, edged and plain; 4-4 Scotch Carpet; Blair do.; Jeans and Nankeens; Books, Jacobin, null and check Muslin; Drab, black and blue fine novel Patterns; Plain and fancy gilt do.; Ball do. do.; Clock Chains; Artificial Flowers; Ladies' Caps; Hosiery; Shawls; coloured & black Bombazines; Black and drab Beaver Bonnets; Black imitation Leghorns; Black and drab Feathers; Stationery; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Knives; Scissors; Razors; Cork Servies, &c. &c. &c.

AND—50 Dozen LONDON BROWN STOUT, 10 Cases well assorted EARTHENWARE, A few Sets elegant CHINA; 50 Kegs of NAILS, from 3d. to 20d.; With many other articles too numerous to mention.

128 Elegant London made Double and Single GUNS, with Apparatus complete. Enquire of ALEXANDER YEATS, Saddler, 10th Sept. 1828. Market-Square.

FOR BELFAST, THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP HOPE, WILLIAM KYLE, Master, Expected to leave here about the 15th December. Has good accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. For Passage, apply to Captain KYLE, or at the Store of JAMES KIRK. Nov. 11.

SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE FOR PASSENGERS, FROM IRELAND. The superior fast sailing copper fastened ship ANN, J. W. SMITH, Commander, Burthen per Register 424 tons, seven feet between decks:—Will leave SAINT JOHN in the course of Four Weeks for LONDONDERRY, and will return early in the Spring with Passengers.—Persons residing in this Province, and wishing to get their Friends out, will please to apply to JEREMIAH SLASON, Esq. Fredericton; at the office of HUGH JOHNSTON and JOHN R. PARTELOW, Esquires, or to WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Market-Square, St. John. N. B. The above Ship and Master are too well known in the Trade to require any further description. November 11.

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

NOW LANDING,

8 PIPES superior COGNAC BRANDY, 8 Hogsheads ditto ditto; 2 Pipes } Ditto Old PORT WINE; 5 Hhds. } 9 Cr. Casks; 12 Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR; 10 Bales bleached and unbleached CANVAS; 1 Ditto Ravens' Duck; 2 do. Osanburghs; 4 do. Checks, Striped Shirts and Gingham; 12 do. bleached and unbleached Cottons; Dowlax, Cambrics, &c. 100 Coils GORDAGE, assorted;—and, 102 Chaldrons HOUSE COAL.

Per Tulliam, from St. Kitts: 105 Hhds. MOLASSES; 12 Hhds. SUGAR; 30 Puncheons RUM. Per La Plata, from Jamaica: 22 Puncheons Superior OLD RUM; 24 Tierces COFFEE, 50 Logs MAHOGANY. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. November 4, 1828.

GEORGE THOMSON,

Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS. Just received per brig Margaret, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash. 25 Hogsheads MOLASSES, of excellent quality, landing from Smack Delight. 15th July.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late Arrivals from GREAT-BRITAIN & IRELAND: 500 PICES printed CALICOS and MUSLINS, 100 Pieces Book Muslins—plain and tam-50 Ditto Cotton Checks, [boarded, A variety of Broad Cloths, Naps & Coatings, White Jeans, Dinity's, and Bombazetts, Cambrics, & Carlisle Gingham & Sattinets, Black Silk, and Cotton Velvets, Tamboured double Jaconet & Lace Collars, Bahesta and Verona Handkerchiefs, Sarnett Calicos, black, book & foundation Muslins, Imitation Cambrics, Crape & other Shawls, Black Barcelona & Bandana Handkfs. Norwich Crapes, Japan & Book Handkfs. Lindsey Woolsey and Honespuns, Black and light dye Sewing Silks, Coarse Waddys, 20 cut 2 and 3 Hank Cotton,

CHEAP SHOP,

(NORTH SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE.) MESSRS. LOWE & GROOCCOCK, apprise the inhabitants of the City and County of St. John, that in addition to their former extensive and fashionable STOCK OF DRY GOODS, they have imported per the William, from Liverpool, the undermentioned Articles; which, having been all purchased for Cash, and personally selected by Mr. Groocock, from the London, Manchester, and Scotch Markets, will be sold on the very lowest terms for prompt payment:

- Bales of Felt and Habit CLOTHS; White and unbleached Cottons; Monkey and Pea JACKETS; White Flannels; Black and slate Worsted Hose; Rob Roy Plaid and Angola Cloaks; Cases of Beaver Bonnets; Black imitation Leghorn do.; [Muslins; Book, mull, medium, jaconet, and cambric; Scotch Plaids and Cambrics; Superfine water-proof, silk and stuff Hats; Black Bombazines; Colored and black Norwich Crapes; Colored, white and black Cotton Balls and Reels; Tapes of all widths and qualities; Threads; Stem and ball-worsted Stay Lace; Ribbons; Ferrets; Bonnet Wire; Needles; Pins; Hair Buttons; Cotton, silk, Cashmere and other Shawls; A large variety of gauze and silk Handkerchiefs; Green and purple Table Covers; Twilled Cotton, for Hoings; Blue striped and checked Homespuns; Bed Lace; Worsted and cotton Bindings; Ladies', children's and men's Gloves; Table Damask; brown Holland; Irish Linens; Flushing and Druggists; cap, belt and bonnet Satin; Sarnet and Lutestring; Galleons and shoe Ribbon; Quilling and cap Netts, figured and plain; 4-4 star 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; Crates of EARTHENWARE and CHINA.

NEW GOODS.

Per CAMILLA from Clyde, and WILLIAM from LIVERPOOL, the Subscriber has received the following ARTICLES, viz:

3 BALES red, white & yellow FLANNELS; 1 do. green Balze; 15 do brown and white Shirtings & Sheatings; trunks well assorted Prints and Furniture COTTONS; bales Homespuns, Checks, Gingham, and Stripes; 2 trunks Britannia Handkerchiefs—Boxes GLASS; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR; Boxes SOAP, &c.—All of which will be sold very low for approved payment. Sept. 30. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

OCTOBER 8th, 1828.

The Subscriber has in Store at this date, — FOR SALE: JAMAICA and Demerara RUM, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Lime Juice; Port, Madeira, Malaga, Sicily, Claret, Champagne and other Wines; Brandy, in pipes and hhd's.; Flour; Corn Meal; Beans; Pease; Tobacco; Snuff; Cigars; Mats of Bottles; Casks Glassware; Leaf Sugar; Almonds; Paints; Putty; Cordage; Canvass; Ravens Duck; Soap; Chocolate, &c. &c. &c.—With their usual extensive assortment of British DRY GOODS, amongst which are several Bales of WOOLENS, suitable for the season.

ALSO—

150 Chests and Boxes of Black and Green TEAS. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CHEAP CORNER!

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received per ship John & Mary, from LIVERPOOL, the remainder of his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, —CONSISTING OF— A VERY General Assortment, suitable for the Season.

ALSO—

A few 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.

London Printed Cottons & Saddlery.

10 CASES elegant Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES,

2 Ditto SADDLES and HARNESS; 2 Ditto SADDLES and HARNESS; Just landing ex Ship Harmony, from London. Also—Received by late arrivals: 3 Pipes } best COGNAC BRANDY, 10 Hhds. } 5 Pipes HOLLANDS, 2 Ditto RED WINE. All which will be sold very low for Cash, or short Credit. Oct. 7. KERR & RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS.

Received per ship ZETES, from Liverpool, on Consignment, and for sale by the Subscriber: BALES superfine & second Cloths; Trunks containing Printed Cottons; Britannia Handkerchiefs; Bed Tick; Brown and White Cottons, &c. Sept. 23. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO.

Have received per late Arrivals:— 50 BLS. Very Superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use; 50 Ditto ditto RYE ditto; 20 Ditto ditto NAVY BREAD. —IN STORE— 3000 BUSHELS fine Turkeys 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 Peter's wharf. St. John, July 29.

RUM.

The Subscriber has just received per Brig Citanah, from Jamaica: A FEW Puncheons high proof and good flavoured RUM; 4 Tierces superior COFFEE; and, 80 Cow HIDES; Which he will sell low for approved payment. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 21st October, 1828.

FLOUR.

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

KERR & RATCHFORD,

Offer for sale at lowest rates in the market, for satisfactory payment, the following Articles—part of which is just received—viz: AN extensive assortment of Cloths and Casimeres; striped Shirts, and Slops of various kinds; printed and shirting Cottons; Linens; cases Hais; Boots and Shoes; Cognac Brandy and Hollands Gin, in pipes and hhd's.; low priced red and white Wines; Porter; Rum, Sugar and Molasses; Pork; Beef; Bread; Mackerel; Shad; Wheat and Rye Flour, and Corn Meal; Pease; Oatmeal; Teas; Tobacco; Cigars; Cut Nails; Cotton Warp; Philadelphia Mill Saws; Canvass; Cordage; Oakum; Window Glass; bar Iron; Anchors; Paints; Oil; Lamp Black; Glue; Liquid Blacking; Soap; Starch; Crown Blue; Pepper; Mustard; Ginger; Glass Bottles; Earthenware; Glassware; Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.; Stationery; Hardware; Smith's Bellows and Vices; barrels Epson and Glauber Salts; a patent Straw Cutter; ditto Iron Winch. September 30, 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.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE!

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

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this office.

BARBADOS SUGAR.

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

Cut Nails, Tobacco, & Cotton Yarn.

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

FOR SALE,

THE New Ship SABIMM, burthen about 300 Tons, now lying in Cape River, Barrington, (N. S.)—Her dimensions are Length of Keel, 82 feet, Breadth of Beam, 26 feet, Depth of Hold, 18 feet. She is Copper fastened, and built of the following materials:—Oak and Hackmatack above light water mark; Oak, Birch, and Beech, below light water mark—is of the best workmanship, and in every respect a superior Vessel. Part of this SHIP belongs to the Estate of the late JOSEPH HOMER Jun. Esq. deceased, and as the Administrators are anxious to sell to close their accounts, she will be sold low.—For terms and other particulars, apply to MERRITT & VANHORNE. 30th Sept. 1828.

NEW BREWERY,

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

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of St. John, in particular, for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that he now occupies that neat Cottage next to Messrs. LANGER & 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.

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.

REMOVAL.

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

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 Cordis, 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.

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.

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES.

50P UNCLEONS choice retailing MOLASSES, 50 Barrels prime SUGAR, 15 Puncheons Windward Island RUM, For Sale by August 26, 1828. G. D. ROBINSON.

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.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any Accounts or Demands against His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, are requested to send them in for payment. GERARDUS DE HOUWER, St. John, } 10th September, 1828. } ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JOHN STEVENS, late of the Parish of Lancaster, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same. WILLIAM STEVENS. St. John, Sept. 23.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore

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

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing

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

THE Subscriber has 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.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828. } ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JOHN ST. CLAIR BLACK, late of Digby, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within thirty days from the date hereof; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber. JOSEPH YOUNG, Administrator. Digby, N. S. Oct. 21, 1828.

ALL persons having any just demands

against the Estate of ABRAHAM MABEE, 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 MABEE, Adm'rs. EWEN CAMERON, ROBERT ROBERTSON, Senr. } Adm'rs. St. John, 16th September, 1828. } ALL Persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late Captain JOSEPH CLARKE, of the County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to render the same for settlement, within Three Months from the date hereof; and those indebted, will make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers. L. H. DEVEBER, N. HUBBARD, } Administrators. 12th August, 1828. } ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES M'KAY, late of this City, Merchant, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber. JOHN M'LEAN, St. John, July 26, 1828. Adm'r. on said Estate. 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.

HOUSES & LANDS.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known Establishment in the Parish of Fredericton, known by the name of the GOLDEN BALL, or BARRISTERS INN, now in possession of Benjamin Creighton. The above property will be offered with or without the Furniture, at Private Sale, until the 24th day of December next; and then, if not previously disposed of, will be offered on the premises at Public Auction. The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For particulars, please to apply either to JAMES MILLS, of JEREDIAH SLASON, Fredericton, Nov. 7, 1828.

TO BE LET.

From the first of May next:— THE Dwelling-House and Store in Prince William-street, now occupied by Mrs. KWITZON. In addition to the Store, which is newly fitted up, and as a stand for business, surrounded by few in the City, the House contains eight Rooms, six of which have fire places, Pantry, frost proof Cellar, and other conveniences. There is a Kitchen and Wood-House attached to the premises, and a large Yard, with a well of Water in the same. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. DOWLING, nearly opposite the residence of the late Hon. J. ROBINSON, Germain-street. October 28.

TO BE LET.

THE Subscriber would Let part of the Dwelling-House occupied by him, from first of next month. WILLIAM DURANT. 21st October, 1828.

FOR SALE,

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

TO RENT,

Till first of May next, and possession given immediately.— THAT HOUSE in Germain-street, belonging to Mrs. GREGOR, opposite St. Andrew's Church. Inquire of THOMAS PLUMMER. October 14.

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.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

OR TO BE LET, And possession given on the 1st May next:— A VALUABLE PROPERTY fronting on a Prince Wm. and Queen Streets, as at present in the occupation of Mr. JAMES WHITNEY. For particulars apply to JOHN M'LEAN. January 29, 1828.

TO 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.

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 February 12. GEORGE A. NAGEL.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Seamen's Articles, Manifests of various forms, Entries for Dutiable articles, Powers of Attorney, Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Published November 12, 1828. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. oz. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 0 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny - - - - - Leaves to the same proportion. WILLIAM BLACK, Mayor. Mayor's Office, St. John, Nov. 19, 1828.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

DIRECTOR for the Week, - - - - - N. MERRITT, 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. R. W. Crookshank, Craven Calverley, Thomas Merritt. Office Hours, - - - - - 12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

NOVEMBER, -1828. SUN Rises. Sets. MOON FULL Rises. Sets. SEA.

19 WEDNESDAY - 7 21 4 39 4 53 9 52

20 THURSDAY - 7 22 4 38 5 59 10 43

21 FRIDAY - 7 23 4 37 Rises. 11 36

22 SATURDAY - 7 24 4 36 5 55 Morn.

23 SUNDAY - 7 25 4 35 6 45 0 28

24 MONDAY - 7 26 4 34 7 38 1 20

25 TUESDAY - 7 27 4 33 8 35 2 11

Full Moon 21st, 10h. 1m. morning.

SAINT JOHN:

PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CHURCH-STREETS.

Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.