



England, &c.

London, Sept. 3. The Prussian State Gazette of the 28th August, received this morning, furnishes some further details of the operations of the Russian army beyond the Balkan, up to the 6th of August, inclusive. The headquarters of General Diebitsch were at Aidos on that day. Preparations are making for a "forward" movement. Major-General Scheremetief, who had been ordered to make a reconnaissance to the right of the main army from Karabat, as far as Jambol, was attacked under the walls of that place by 45,000 of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, under the command of Hafit Pacha, but notwithstanding the impetuosity of their attack, the Turks were repulsed with great loss. This took place on the 30th July. In the night of the 31st, the Turks retreated hastily from Jambol towards Adrianople and Eski Saar, or Sagra. The Russians took possession of Jambol, in which they found an immense quantity of ammunition and provisions. On the 31st of July, Gen. Diebitsch issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Roumelia, couched in the most plausible terms of moderation. The "fixed obstinacy" of the Ottoman government having rejected the proposal of the Emperor of Russia, which would put an end to the evils of war, the commander-in-chief of the Russians, which victory has brought into the plains of Roumelia, says that he is "placed under the absolute necessity of following up his victories, occupying the country and advancing as far as Providence shall please, in order by this means to compel the Sultan to listen to the voice of reason and humanity."

Letters from Vienna received this morning, dated the 23d ult., repeat the statement that the Greek treaty had been signed by the Sultan, and that negotiations respecting a treaty with Russia are also in progress. The dates from Constantinople are of the 14th ult. The Britannia, of 120 guns, the flag-ship of Admiral the Earl of Northesk, at Plymouth, is ordered to be fitted for foreign service with the utmost expedition, supposed to be for the purpose of reinforcing the fleet under Sir Pulteney Malcolm's orders in the Mediterranean. The Melville, 74, at Portsmouth, Captain Schomburgk, is also to sail, without delay, for the Mediterranean.—Times.

The Rev. Dr. Bagot was consecrated Bishop of Oxford, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Sunday. The ceremony took place in his grace's private chapel, at the conclusion of the sermon, after the morning service. The Bishops of London, Winchester, and Chester assisted during the ceremony. This was the first English bishop his grace has consecrated, since his promotion to the province of Canterbury.

His Majesty's grant of a charter to this institution has, we understand, been received by the council within the last few days. It declares in the preamble, that the college is founded with the intent that "instructed in the duties and doctrines of Christianity, as taught by the united church of England and Ireland, shall be for ever combined with instruction in the various branches of literature and science."

The charter appoints the Lord Chancellor and eight others, in virtue of their office, as perpetual governors; the Archbishop of Canterbury as visitor; eight lay governors; one treasurer; twenty-four members of council, and three auditors, the whole of whom must be members of the Established Protestant Church, or otherwise become incompetent to act.

The corporation is designated, "The Governors and Proprietors of King's College, London." Every preliminary arrangement having been matured, and the council having received proposals from various parties for the erection of the college, finally contracted for the completion of the buildings at a sum of £63,947, independently of the fittings.—Literary Gazette.

THE LAURELS OF OUR LEGISLATORS.—The printing of all the public acts of the last session is just completed. They are 63 in number, and occupy 619 folio pages, another small addition to the statutes at large, and the laws of the land! In addition to such 63 public acts, there are 136 local and personal acts, declared public, and to be judicially noticed; 60 private acts, printed by the king's printer, and whose printed copies may be given in evidence; 19 private acts, not printed; in all, 268 acts, or nearly four acts for each day on which the Parliament sat. The private acts not printed consist of naturalization and divorce bills—of the latter there were no fewer than seven!—Morning Herald.

The trial of Captain Dickenson commenced at Portsmouth on Thursday. The whole of this case is extremely interesting, and will, we should think, give rise to some important results. The conduct of others, connected with the affair, is as deeply implicated as that of the gallant prisoner—we say gallant, because in no part of the allegations now brought forward against him, is there the slightest imputation upon that important article in a British sailor's sea stock—Courage!—John Bull.

The well-known Sir Hatcourt Lees is making the tour of the manufacturing districts, in order to ascertain their real condition. Mr. Huskisson, who arrived at Liverpool a few days since, is said to have employed himself in a similar manner in the principal towns he passes through, that he may the better decide on the merits or demerits of the free-trade system.

A letter from Paris, says—"The Duke de Chartres arrived here on Tuesday, from England. His royal highness, in answer to the numerous inquiries, which were made as to how he liked England, replied, "that he had seen much to admire, and learned much to remember."

PORTUGAL is in a state of the utmost anarchy. The party that placed Don Miguel on the throne, is now split into minor factions, and some have gone so far as to talk of a rebellion against him who is himself a rebel, and of rectifying the evils of an usurpation by establishing another. Don Sebastian, a prince of the House of Braganza, and nephew to Don Miguel, is spoken of as the likely agent of the new revolution. Assassinations and executions are the order of the day, and no man can tell at rising in the morning, where he

will place his head, or where it will be placed for him at night. The last step of anarchy, says the old Arabian proverb, is the breaking up of property. In Portugal things must soon come to this, because they cannot be worse, and it is not in the nature of national affairs to stand still.—Atlas.

LONDON, Sept. 5. THE WAR IN THE EAST.—The Prussian State Gazette, of the 28th August, furnished some further details of the operations of the Russian Army beyond the Balkan, up to the 6th August. Gen. Diebitsch was at Aidos on that day. Major Gen. Scheremetief had been attacked on the 30th July, under the walls of Jambol, by 15,000 of the enemy's Cavalry and Infantry, under the command of Hafit Pacha, who was repulsed with great loss, and obliged to retreat towards Adrianople. The Russian took possession of Jambol, in which they found an immense quantity of ammunition and provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5. There is no news of importance this week from the theatre of war in the East; and the great event which seems there impending, or which has possibly taken place, is yet withheld, at least from our knowledge.—Our excellent contemporary, John Bull, who always appears to us to have as much true sense as he has admirable wit and pleasantness, expresses himself most properly on this subject, when he says there seems to be in these great operations an obvious manifestation of a providential interference; and that it is for the understanding of men now to contemplate, with submissive awe, the dealings of a wisdom which we cannot fathom, and a power we cannot influence. Viewed with merely human feelings, one would be led to detest the iniquity, and scorn the folly, which on one part has committed, and in another permitted, which is now taking place; but in the hands of a higher wisdom and power, the evil and the folly of man are made to work a general good.

A good deal has lately been written in the London prints on the subject of the trade and prospects of the country generally, as well as on the effect of the liberal system. More valuable than these speculations of men but little conversant with real business, are the opinions of those who are really engaged in commerce, and who at the same time are capable of general observation.—The opinion of Mr. Gladstone, therefore, on the subject of the liberal system, which he expressed so pointedly on a late occasion, cannot be too frequently referred to; and we have pleasure in transcribing the following words, embodying the opinion of a similar person, in the mercantile circle of Glasgow, with reference to the state of trade generally:—

"Commerce and manufactures are proceeding in a course that ought to be abundantly satisfactory, with very partial diminutions as to extent, and with a remuneration we cannot too soon learn to consider adequate. Nothing but that which has been manifestly wrong in principle or practice has been lopped off. All seem to be acting on a system of cautious and calculating, yet persevering, enterprise. I can learn no instance of failure, though so many have occurred here, the causes of which cannot be traced to wild speculation, or most ill-judged confidence, upheld by paper in various shapes.

"If such are the sentiments of men practically conversant with the things of which they speak, we may rest pretty easy under the fearful pictures of our condition, sketched by the imagination of those who know nothing of real business."—Saturday Advertiser.

We are happy to observe that the Lord Mayor of London has determined to prevent the sacredness of the Sabbath, in the metropolis, being violated by a class of persons who have long set the laws against Sabbath breaking behind them, namely the stage coach proprietors. His lordship has ordered that the proper means shall be taken to secure the punishment, according as the law directs, of all stage coach proprietors who run their coaches in the City on Sunday.—Id.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—We believe we are now decidedly sure, that the crop, notwithstanding the recent rains, are nearly all secured, and that the harvest will, contrary to the general expectation which prevailed a fortnight ago, be most abundant throughout the United Kingdom. Speculation in the prime article of human subsistence has been kept by the excellence of the crop. The price of wheat is falling at all the markets; and there is every prospect of bread being cheap throughout the country. The abundance of the harvest will have a beneficial influence in ameliorating the state of the country, and will materially tend to promote the improvement which is taking place in the markets for produce generally.—Id.

The Earl of Gloucester has been elected a representative peer, in the room of the Earl of Blessington, &c.

There are no fewer than twelve decayed Boroughs, each returning two Members to Parliament, whose number of voters do not amount to ten! These places are Old Sarum, 1 voter; Bercaston, 1; Gratton, 1; Ashburton, 2; Ludgershall, 2; Marlborough, 5; Iyre, 6; St. German's, 7; Winchelsea, 7; New Romney, 8; Bossigny, 9; and Camelford, 9.

It is pretty generally credited by those who possess the best information on such subjects, that the office of Commander-in-Chief will be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—It appears not to be generally known that if a tenant removes his goods in the night-time to defraud the landlord of his rent, he is liable to the payment of double the value of the goods removed, recoverable by writ and distress, and if not paid, he is liable to imprisonment in the House of Correction for six months! The same punishment also attaches to all persons assisting in the removal of the goods.—Leeds Mercury.

FORTIFIED FACTORIES.—There are two factories near Oxford-road which have a singular and warlike appearance, in consequence of their owner having caused to be erected a strong wall at the end of each factory, somewhat in the shape of a half-moon battery. In those walls are crevices just large enough to admit the point of a musket, and the port holes are so placed as to enable the persons inside these two formidable batteries to point their arms down four different streets. The port-holes, which may be instantly removed, and a number of persons coming up the streets might be popped off before they could say "Jack Robinson."—Manchester Times.

The Rev. Rowland Hill, who may be termed the father of the dissenting interest, being in his 80th year, is now on a missionary tour in the north of Devon, and preaches almost daily.

SOUTHWARK COURT OF RECORDS.—Ten thousand one hundred and ninety-eight executions were ordered against the persons of individuals in the Borough and the eastern half of the County of Surrey, during the years 1824 and 1827; and of that number, 2,253 were actually imprisoned for various periods, of 30, 40, 60, and 100 days. Of the above, 1,693 were committed to the County Gaol, and 605 to the Borough Compter.

On Monday evening, at Nottingham, sentence of death was pronounced on no less than sixteen persons for the county, and three for the town; and four others, viz. Edward Revell, Peter Grasty, Sarah Revell, and Ann Shepton, were condemned to be hanged, for maliciously shooting at William Midham, a peace officer at Nottingham, whilst executing a warrant of possession under an agreement obtained against them from property (a house in Park Row) to which they pretended to have a right. The latter prisoners were led away from the bar in a state of mind not to be described. It was altogether a most appalling scene, that husband, wife, son, and daughter should all be condemned to die at once! The two female prisoners were afterwards reprieved, as were also the two men, at a later period.

The Calcutta Gazette announces that the first attempt to open a steam communication between Great Britain and India, by the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, will be made on the 15th of November next. Six hundred tons of English coals were to be sent to Aden, Jeddah, Cosseig, and Suez, and should there be a steam vessel at Alexandria on the arrival of the Bombay steamer at Suez, it was expected that the communication between that Presidency and London would be completed in the space of six days.

The French Revolution.—There were guillotined in France, between 21st September, 1792, and 25th October, 1795, 18,613 persons. A dictionary, containing the names, designations, and date of execution, has been published; it fills two octavo volumes, 500 pages each, closely printed in double columns.

SIERRA LEONE.—We have received the following unpleasant communications, relative to the state of our colony at Sierra Leone, 1828. "Freelove, Sierra Leone, June 4, 1828. Such is the distressing state of our colony from a dreadful epidemic now prevailing, that I hasten to secure the last opportunity of a vessel sailing for a long time, to communicate to you the latest intelligence. We have not had a greater number of sick on this present visitation of the rains than on former similar occasions, but the individuals recently attacked have been chiefly 'old standers,' persons who were thought to be thoroughly seasoned, and almost all such men have fallen! Reports of the nature of the epidemic and its causes have been sent home for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. One drawn up by our Colonial Surgeon, (Mr. Boyle, R.N.) is understood to be extremely unfavorable, and to conclude that the causes are immovable, and that Sierra Leone can never be permanently healthy on account of the low swampy Balam shore on the opposite bank of the river. The deaths which have occurred within a few days, amongst the old standing resident Europeans alone, (and the natives and visitors have suffered to a great extent), are those of Messrs. Maracle, Christenson, George Barber, and Grove, merchants; Macallan & Williams, clerks; Magnus, Clerk of the Crown, &c. Others are of course ill, but we have not had a fresh case for two days. We have commenced the second quarter of the moon with heavy rains, which I hope will do much for us. Those who are able have deserted the town for the mountains, and almost all with camp-bags. I met one friend, many years on the coast, who made me laugh, altho' it was no laughing matter, by his having a camp-bag in one hand and a bottle of chloride of lime in the other, smelling them alternately."

June 4.—The rains did not set in as I had hoped; they were, however, heavy yesterday, and with a full moon this morning, and an obscured sun, are, I believe, happily established. I have throughout been confidently of opinion that the terrific epidemic with which we have been so anxiously visited, would cease its ravages on the rains becoming heavier and more regular, and consistent with the season. Experience appears to verify my expectations. There have been no fresh cases during the last two days, and Mr. Boyle gives us hopes of the protraction of all those at present under his care.

A slave ship has spread a contagious fever amongst the shipping at Sierra Leone, (says the London Atlas) where the mortality is said to have been dreadful. Amongst the deaths at the colony, is Mr. Macaulay, the governor.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION AND EXTENT OF RUSSIA.—In the year 1776, Ivan the Third, the last Grand Duke of Moscow, succeeded to the paternal estates of

Table with 3 columns: Year, Population, and Area. Data includes years from 1556 to 1825, showing population growth from 6,000,000 to 25,000,000 and area expansion.

national debt, £2,000,000; army and navy, 1,039,000; ships of war, 130. MILITARY RESOURCES OF TURKEY & RUSSIA.—The infantry of the Ottoman Porte amounted in 1818 (including 116,000 Jaissaries), to 207,400; the cavalry to 181,000; making a total of 388,400. From these must be deducted the levintees employed in the fleet, the troops in garrison and about the persons of the Sultan and grand vizier, at least 202,000. This left only 186,400 men able to take the field. At the commencement of the present struggle, Russia had in its pay 541,731 regular troops; and when the Cossack and other tribes were added to these, the enormous force of 688,332 could be brought into the field. The Russian empire extends over 308,000 square geographical miles of fifteen to a degree (being upwards of four times as long as an English statute mile, sixty-nine of which go to a degree), 100,000 miles in Europe, more than 249,000 miles in Asia, and the residue in America. This empire comprehends one half of Europe, and a third of Asia; it forms a ninth part of the habitable globe. Its European division is peopled by fifty-eight millions of inhabitants, its Asiatic by two millions, and its American by fifty thousand. The total number is sixty millions of souls; which, however, gives no more than about a hundred and sixty-one persons to each square mile. In this population and in Europe alone are 2,500,000 Finns, less than 500,000 Germans and Scandinavians, and fifty millions of Slavonians, of whom four millions are Poles. The Russian territory is considered capable of supporting a hundred and fifty millions of human beings, and its population to increase at a yearly rate of half a million. This calculation is from Count Segur's work on Russia; and to this plain statement may be added Balbi's recent estimate of the actual state of the Muscovite empire:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Value. Categories include Superficies in square miles, Population, Revenue, Army and Navy, and Ships of War. Values range from 5,912,000 to 130.

Others are at present reaping their live stock, having nothing of which to subsist them. Many cases of suffering and utter destitution must also have occurred, which will never meet the public eye.—Intercess. Courier.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At a meeting of the House of Assembly of Tobago, on the 16th of January, a letter was read from Mr. M'Queen, editor of the Glasgow Courier, acknowledging the receipt of £2100 from the Legislature of Tobago, for his services in defence of the West India colonies.

IRLAND.—Growth of Tobacco.—Large quantities of this valuable plant have been seen in the neighbourhood of Sligo this year; and Mr. Davis, who we believe, first introduced its culture into that county, has upwards of four acres of various kinds in a forward and promising state.—Dublin Packet.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.—The Linerick Evening Post contains a long account of an entertainment provided for the "Great Liberator," by his friends and admirers, at Gilmore's Commercial Hotel, Linerick, on Wednesday 12th inst.—Mr. O'Connell was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and delivered a most admirable speech which closed with these remarkable words:—"A great moral revolution has been brought about in the human mind; information is spreading far and wide; the lower classes, as they are sometimes insufficiently called, are becoming enlightened, and are now more and better informed than the higher classes formerly were. In short, knowledge is spreading fast, and communicating rapidly; and you all know that knowledge is power. This great moral change must work for some great good, or some tremendous evil. We have seen its effects in France; and the good which sprang from it, however great, can never compensate for the evil at first created:—families ruined, wives widowed, children made orphans, and blood spilt. It will be my business to watch its motions, to mark its progress, to ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm, or rather to effect a great combination of us all, for the prevention of any evil consequence, for the purpose of making life more safe, and property more secure."

From the New-York Aetion, October 10. The scheme of the public sale of the province of Texas and the British North American Colonies, to the United States, and their annexation with the United States, has been the subject of a long and interesting discussion in the British House of Commons, on Wednesday 12th inst. The subject was introduced by Mr. O'Connell, and he delivered a most admirable speech which closed with these remarkable words:—"A great moral revolution has been brought about in the human mind; information is spreading far and wide; the lower classes, as they are sometimes insufficiently called, are becoming enlightened, and are now more and better informed than the higher classes formerly were. In short, knowledge is spreading fast, and communicating rapidly; and you all know that knowledge is power. This great moral change must work for some great good, or some tremendous evil. We have seen its effects in France; and the good which sprang from it, however great, can never compensate for the evil at first created:—families ruined, wives widowed, children made orphans, and blood spilt. It will be my business to watch its motions, to mark its progress, to ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm, or rather to effect a great combination of us all, for the prevention of any evil consequence, for the purpose of making life more safe, and property more secure."

The plague made terrible havoc at Calcutta in 1817. On the occasion the city was surrounded by a cord of Cossacks, who put to death all persons attempting their escape. The markets were held within barriers. The buyers threw their money into a vessel filled with vinegar, and the seller drew it out. Carriages conveying the sick to different parts of the town were distinguished by red flags, and others conveying the dead displayed black ensigns. Terror prevailed in every direction, and robbers were committed in the most daring manner. They burnt their own houses, and set fire to the houses of their neighbours, and the unfortunate inhabitants miserably perished in the flames of their own houses. The Russian clergy, in the hope of obtaining heaven by a cessation of the pestilence, performed public acts of devotion. General Kalk, the commandant of Calcutta, evinced the greatest humanity. He was the intimate friend of Howard, who his life of Calcutta, in a generous effort to save the life of a British officer, abandoned by the medical authorities, employed criminal to remove the sick and attend the hospitals. Some of the sick had been many years in the habit of cleaning their houses and burning the effects of persons infected. They wore coats of black horse-guards' tails woven in the shape of a cross, and with the assistance of their chairs, gave them the appearance of horrible phantoms. Their souls were excited by the promise of liberty, and a pension for life, but very few were able to avail themselves of it. During the progress of the plague, the streets were strewn with the bodies of the dead, and the streets, once so populous, were now almost empty. The pestilence was so violent, that the streets were strewn with the bodies of the dead, and the streets, once so populous, were now almost empty.

SCOTLAND.—The Rev. Alex. Duff was ordained to the pastoral office by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, previous to his going out to India, at the head of the missionary school of Calcutta, under the sanction and patronage of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This presbytery solemnly took place in St. George's Church, and Dr. Chalmers presided. There was a very full attendance of the Presbytery, and the church, as was to be expected on so interesting an occasion, was completely filled with a most respectable audience. This scene originated in a memorial and petition from the Rev. Dr. Beyer, the first Secy. minister in India, (dated in December, 1823) to the General Assembly, and that venerable body, in May, 1824, and in successive assemblies, intrusted the arrangements necessary for effecting the objects in view to a committee, of which Dr. Inglis has been the president and judicious convener. The funds are now in such a state as to enable the committee to begin their active labours, and to Mr. Duff intrusted the task of commencing an experiment from which the most important beneficial consequences may result.—Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

EXCESS OF THE LATE FLOOD.—The loss of property on this occasion has necessarily been much greater than in 1765, on account of the improved agriculture and general condition of the north. The demolition and injury of the bridges and roads, between Aberdeen and the Grampians, must amount to £100,000. Of the loss of crops and fields, for in many places the soil has been overlaid with stones and gravel to the depth of about two feet—we dare not hazard a calculation, and it will be some time yet ere it can be accurately told. The loss sustained by the Duke of Gordon will, it is said, be at least £30,000, and that by the Hon. Col. Grant, M. P., about £30,000. The fine and extensive district of Strathpey has been comparatively desolated. Four miles along the shores of the Spey and Findhorn, there is yet a broad fringe of Highland wreck—trees, bushes, peats, turfs, hay, straw, &c. with a great number of larks and drowned birds. On all hands we meet with traces, and hear tidings of the storm, and when we consider the extent and variety of the injury, in crops, cattle, furniture, implements of farming, buildings, woods, and shipping—we fear that half a million is but a moderate estimate of the loss sustained. Several applications, we understand, have already been made by tenants to be freed from their leases.

Others are at present reaping their live stock, having nothing of which to subsist them. Many cases of suffering and utter destitution must also have occurred, which will never meet the public eye.—Intercess. Courier.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At a meeting of the House of Assembly of Tobago, on the 16th of January, a letter was read from Mr. M'Queen, editor of the Glasgow Courier, acknowledging the receipt of £2100 from the Legislature of Tobago, for his services in defence of the West India colonies.

IRLAND.—Growth of Tobacco.—Large quantities of this valuable plant have been seen in the neighbourhood of Sligo this year; and Mr. Davis, who we believe, first introduced its culture into that county, has upwards of four acres of various kinds in a forward and promising state.—Dublin Packet.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.—The Linerick Evening Post contains a long account of an entertainment provided for the "Great Liberator," by his friends and admirers, at Gilmore's Commercial Hotel, Linerick, on Wednesday 12th inst.—Mr. O'Connell was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and delivered a most admirable speech which closed with these remarkable words:—"A great moral revolution has been brought about in the human mind; information is spreading far and wide; the lower classes, as they are sometimes insufficiently called, are becoming enlightened, and are now more and better informed than the higher classes formerly were. In short, knowledge is spreading fast, and communicating rapidly; and you all know that knowledge is power. This great moral change must work for some great good, or some tremendous evil. We have seen its effects in France; and the good which sprang from it, however great, can never compensate for the evil at first created:—families ruined, wives widowed, children made orphans, and blood spilt. It will be my business to watch its motions, to mark its progress, to ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm, or rather to effect a great combination of us all, for the prevention of any evil consequence, for the purpose of making life more safe, and property more secure."

From the New-York Aetion, October 10. The scheme of the public sale of the province of Texas and the British North American Colonies, to the United States, and their annexation with the United States, has been the subject of a long and interesting discussion in the British House of Commons, on Wednesday 12th inst. The subject was introduced by Mr. O'Connell, and he delivered a most admirable speech which closed with these remarkable words:—"A great moral revolution has been brought about in the human mind; information is spreading far and wide; the lower classes, as they are sometimes insufficiently called, are becoming enlightened, and are now more and better informed than the higher classes formerly were. In short, knowledge is spreading fast, and communicating rapidly; and you all know that knowledge is power. This great moral change must work for some great good, or some tremendous evil. We have seen its effects in France; and the good which sprang from it, however great, can never compensate for the evil at first created:—families ruined, wives widowed, children made orphans, and blood spilt. It will be my business to watch its motions, to mark its progress, to ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm, or rather to effect a great combination of us all, for the prevention of any evil consequence, for the purpose of making life more safe, and property more secure."

The plague made terrible havoc at Calcutta in 1817. On the occasion the city was surrounded by a cord of Cossacks, who put to death all persons attempting their escape. The markets were held within barriers. The buyers threw their money into a vessel filled with vinegar, and the seller drew it out. Carriages conveying the sick to different parts of the town were distinguished by red flags, and others conveying the dead displayed black ensigns. Terror prevailed in every direction, and robbers were committed in the most daring manner. They burnt their own houses, and set fire to the houses of their neighbours, and the unfortunate inhabitants miserably perished in the flames of their own houses. The Russian clergy, in the hope of obtaining heaven by a cessation of the pestilence, performed public acts of devotion. General Kalk, the commandant of Calcutta, evinced the greatest humanity. He was the intimate friend of Howard, who his life of Calcutta, in a generous effort to save the life of a British officer, abandoned by the medical authorities, employed criminal to remove the sick and attend the hospitals. Some of the sick had been many years in the habit of cleaning their houses and burning the effects of persons infected. They wore coats of black horse-guards' tails woven in the shape of a cross, and with the assistance of their chairs, gave them the appearance of horrible phantoms. Their souls were excited by the promise of liberty, and a pension for life, but very few were able to avail themselves of it. During the progress of the plague, the streets were strewn with the bodies of the dead, and the streets, once so populous, were now almost empty.

SCOTLAND.—The Rev. Alex. Duff was ordained to the pastoral office by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, previous to his going out to India, at the head of the missionary school of Calcutta, under the sanction and patronage of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This presbytery solemnly took place in St. George's Church, and Dr. Chalmers presided. There was a very full attendance of the Presbytery, and the church, as was to be expected on so interesting an occasion, was completely filled with a most respectable audience. This scene originated in a memorial and petition from the Rev. Dr. Beyer, the first Secy. minister in India, (dated in December, 1823) to the General Assembly, and that venerable body, in May, 1824, and in successive assemblies, intrusted the arrangements necessary for effecting the objects in view to a committee, of which Dr. Inglis has been the president and judicious convener. The funds are now in such a state as to enable the committee to begin their active labours, and to Mr. Duff intrusted the task of commencing an experiment from which the most important beneficial consequences may result.—Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

EXCESS OF THE LATE FLOOD.—The loss of property on this occasion has necessarily been much greater than in 1765, on account of the improved agriculture and general condition of the north. The demolition and injury of the bridges and roads, between Aberdeen and the Grampians, must amount to £100,000. Of the loss of crops and fields, for in many places the soil has been overlaid with stones and gravel to the depth of about two feet—we dare not hazard a calculation, and it will be some time yet ere it can be accurately told. The loss sustained by the Duke of Gordon will, it is said, be at least £30,000, and that by the Hon. Col. Grant, M. P., about £30,000. The fine and extensive district of Strathpey has been comparatively desolated. Four miles along the shores of the Spey and Findhorn, there is yet a broad fringe of Highland wreck—trees, bushes, peats, turfs, hay, straw, &c. with a great number of larks and drowned birds. On all hands we meet with traces, and hear tidings of the storm, and when we consider the extent and variety of the injury, in crops, cattle, furniture, implements of farming, buildings, woods, and shipping—we fear that half a million is but a moderate estimate of the loss sustained. Several applications, we understand, have already been made by tenants to be freed from their leases.

Others are at present reaping their live stock, having nothing of which to subsist them. Many cases of suffering and utter destitution must also have occurred, which will never meet the public eye.—Intercess. Courier.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At a meeting of the House of Assembly of Tobago, on the 16th of January, a letter was read from Mr. M'Queen, editor of the Glasgow Courier, acknowledging the receipt of £2100 from the Legislature of Tobago, for his services in defence of the West India colonies.

IRLAND.—Growth of Tobacco.—Large quantities of this valuable plant have been seen in the neighbourhood of Sligo this year; and Mr. Davis, who we believe, first introduced its culture into that county, has upwards of four acres of various kinds in a forward and promising state.—Dublin Packet.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.—The Linerick Evening Post contains a long account of an entertainment provided for the "Great Liberator," by his friends and admirers, at Gilmore's Commercial Hotel, Linerick, on Wednesday 12th inst.—Mr. O'Connell was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and delivered a most admirable speech which closed with these remarkable words:—"A great moral revolution has been brought about in the human mind; information is spreading far and wide; the lower classes, as they are sometimes insufficiently called, are becoming enlightened, and are now more and better informed than the higher classes formerly were. In short, knowledge is spreading fast, and communicating rapidly; and you all know that knowledge is power. This great moral change must work for some great good, or some tremendous evil. We have seen its effects in France; and the good which sprang from it, however great, can never compensate for the evil at first created:—families ruined, wives widowed, children made orphans, and blood spilt. It will be my business to watch its motions, to mark its progress, to ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm, or rather to effect a great combination of us all, for the prevention of any evil consequence, for the purpose of making life more safe, and property more secure."



W. & G. HUTCHINSON, Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c. Fine Gold Watch Seals and Keys; fine gold Brooches and Breast Pins, set with Amethyst, Topaz, Pearl, and Garnet; fine gold set Top and Drop Ear Rings, and Finger Rings; Coral, Jet, and Pearl Ear Rings; black and gilt Bracelet Snaps; Gilt Web for Bracelets; Gilt Buckles; Silver mounted Crust and Liquor Stands; do. Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Chamber Candlesticks; Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, and Salt Spoons; do. Sugar Tongs; Thermometers; Surveyors' and Pocket Compasses; Ships' Compasses; Telescopes and Quadrants; Silver and Steel Spectacles, &c. &c. St. John, July 28, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER - Has received per Brig CERES, from Liverpool, Cases HARDWARE, Cases COTTONS and MUSLINS, Bales WOOLLENS; Which, together with his former Stock, he offers for sale, or other approved Payment. July 21. GEO. THOMSON.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque North, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles - Bales bleached and unbleached Cottons; do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Molekin; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks; Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hds. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Window Glass; 40 Cases best Alou Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles; All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

TOBACCO. 50 Kegs Manufactured TOBACCO, of good quality, just received per Brig Hanford, for Sale (in Bond or otherwise) by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. - IN STORE - 50 Bbls. Fresh Middlings FLOUR. 29th September. - OF NEW GOODS - Per Tward, from London.

SPRING GOODS. Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. 17 Store, second floor below the Market Inn, King-street. WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fanny Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embos'd do.; Pieces black & colored Good Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazines; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Children's do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Necklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Children's Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes] Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Moleskins, &c. &c. May 26. R. & W. REID.

Per Ceres, and John & Mary, from Liverpool, The Subscriber is now receiving on Consignment, Bales Bleached and Brown COTTONS, Do. BAIZES and FLANNELS, Cases assorted NAILS and SPIKES, Crates of Earthenware, (eight varieties), Real Griffin's New-England patent Scythes, Do. Crowley's do. Do. Do. Battered STEEL, Sheet Iron, and Slabs for Ploughshares, &c. All of which will be sold very low. - IN STORE - An excellent assortment of bar & bolt Iron, &c. July 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

RUM, PIMENTO, &c. Landing, ex Brig WARD CHIPMAN, from Jamaica, and for Sale by the Subscribers - PUNCHONS and Hogsheads RUM; PIMENTO; GINGER; Arrow Root; HIDES; CASTER OIL; Logwood, &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 1, 1829.

FOR SALE. 63 CHESTS and 30 Boxes TEA - comprising all the varieties of SOUCHONG, CONGO, and BOHEA - Just received per Schooner Hannah Smith, from Halifax, and for sale at lowest rates, for Cash - by July 7. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES. Landing ex Brig LA PLATA from JAMAICA - For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, August 18, 1829.

FLOUR, TALLOW, &c. Just received by the Cyrus, SEARS, Master, from Philadelphia: BARRELS new Superfine FLOUR, Barrels Middling do. Barrels TALLOW; which will be sold cheap if taken from the vessel. Also - per the Bethiah: A lot of WINDSOR CHAIRS. Sept. 15. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

BLANKETS, &c. Per the AUGUSTA from LIVERPOOL: 110 PAIR ROSE BLANKETS; 50 Pieces BOMBAZETTS; 100 Pieces Colored SARNSETS; 100 Ditto do. Cotton LININGS. For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR. September 29. - 34

6th OCTOBER, 1829. E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash or approved paper: BEST Cognac BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; Jamaica Spirits; Sugar, in hds. and bbls.; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wine; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, & Bohea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Dipt Candles; English and Campo Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco - some very superior, 16 hands to the lb.; ground and root Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Bristones; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Blue; Imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; bags Pease; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; White, Yellow, and Green Paint; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to 3 1/2 inches; Hawsers; Canvass; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 12 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Composition Rudder Braces, suitable for a Vessel of 300 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Coal Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; ROWLAND'S Philadelphia Mill Saws; Smiths' Bellows & Vices; 50 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds & Slab Iron; wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Lignum Vita; Mahogany; Baizes; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; London Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Cassimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Linen Handkerchiefs; 200 reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes - and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of ORANGE CAPS and FUR COLLARS.

Received per Brig PENELOPE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers: Bales Red and White FLANNELS; Bales Blue, Witney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Slop; Superfine and Second Cloths. Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland: 50 Bolls Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 6; 60 Coils CORDAGE, assorted; HAWSEES, from 2 1/2 to 6 inches; 3000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE; 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP. - IN STORE - Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigua MOLASSES, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 25, 1829.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. Now landing ex Schooner EDWARD - 25 PUNS JAMAICA SPIRITS, of excellent quality - entitled to long Drawback - For sale low while landing. Sept. 29. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HANLEY, and for Sale by the Subscribers: 28 PUNCHONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogsheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogsheads do. MOLASSES. March 17. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on Consignment, per late Arrivals: 20 M. W. O. Hind. STAVES and 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAR, IN BOND; 200 Do. Corn Meal; 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 3 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blooks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 1/2 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.

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, - viz: COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvass, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Pains, Fine Roso NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 26.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just received - and for Sale by the Subscribers: 10 PUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 5 Hds. ditto SUGAR; 10 Hds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 3 Tierces Prime COFFEE. Also: - Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Middlings Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise. August 25. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. FOR SALE, 40 BAGS, of Two Boshels each, INDIAN CORN, the production of the County of York. Sept. 29. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from Great-Britain and Ireland - PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY, WHICH have been selected by himself, at the best Markets, and will be found the newest styles and latest fashions. - They are now opening, and will be sold on the most moderate terms, at his Store, No. 1, North side of the Market-Square. May 12. MATTHEW DELAP.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool - PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, - consisting of - Bales of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians; Moleskins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobbinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvass; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from Liverpool, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITTAKER: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS, - also - Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Linseed and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Slop, Window Glass, Raisin and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Maudin, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 10.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per Sarah Ann, from St. Kitts: 60 HOGSHEADS MOLASSES, 18 PUNCHONS RUM. Per Schr. Elizabeth, from Halifax: 4 Hogsheads choice old L. P. MADERA. 4 Qr. Casks } Per Ship Pacific, from Liverpool: 100 Pieces very superior Bleached CANVASS, Nos. 1 to 8. Per ship Augusta, from Liverpool: 250 Half Drums Pickled Turkey FIGS. Which will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 29.

MEDICINES, &c. Just received per FAME, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber - A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; CONFECTORY; OLIVES; CAPERS, and FISH SAUCES; Which he warrants of the best quality. JOHN COOK. LABORATORY, foot of King-street, August 4, 1829.

LONDON CORDAGE. 3 TONS superior London Staple CORDAGE, assorted, from 3 thread Hatline to 5 inch Shrouding, and a few HAWSEES - just received, and for Sale cheap, by Sept. 1. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

CLOTHS, &c. Received per late arrivals - 3 PACKAGES SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS, 5 Bales FLANNELS, 8 Ditto Point and Whiskey BLANKETS, Chests and Boxes CONGO TEA, 1 Case Russia LINEN, 20 Boxes CHOCOLATE, &c. - For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 14, 1829.

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. DOME, (next door to Mr. W. ROBINSON'S 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; 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-Inn. June 2.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & 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. ELLSHA D. W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

CORN MEAL, CORN, &c. IN BOND - For Sale: 250 BARRELS CORN MEAL, 400 Bags YELLOW CORN, 250 Barrels Ship, Navy & Pilot BREAD, 15 Tierces RICE, 25 Kegs CRACKERS. September 29. J. & H. KINNEAR.

SUGAR. 20 HOGSHEADS SUGAR, just received from Schooner Kempf, Parker, Master, from Trinidad - for sale on moderate terms, by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. September 8, 1829.

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE, OR TO LET. The Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County - viz. The Leases of Two Corporation EOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the Stairs thereon. Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 600 acres, at Loch Lomond. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River. Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year, AND LIKEWISE - They offer to Let, a large Brick Dwelling HOUSE and Premises, situated in Prince William-street, near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, August 25, 1829.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM, in the Parish of Hampton, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River, containing 200 acres, 15 of which are cleared, the remainder well stocked with hard and soft Wood - is offered for Sale. Eight tons of Hay was cut this year. - There is on the premises, a well finished one and a-half story frame House, a lag Barn, and other improvements. - The Farm adjoins the property of Mr. Jonathan TILLY and is but 2 1/2 miles from the city, with a good turnpike road all the way. - For terms and further particulars, please apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, or to JAMES ROBERTSON, September 15. - 31 on the premises.

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.

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cobourg-street, in this City, with an excellent Garden attached thereto. - The House having been built by the Subscriber, under the expectation of occupying it himself, every attention has been paid to have the Work executed in the best and most substantial manner. JAMES PETERS, Junr. February 24th, 1829.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also - Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street. - For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors. March 3.

TO LET, THE EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. STRICKLAND. For terms, &c. please apply to Mr. WILLIAM O. CODY, St. John. March 3d.

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7 1/2 acres of MARSH in front thereof. - The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

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

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

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next - TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James WHITNEY, and Mr. James GEROW. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. FRITH, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families. - ALSO - To be entered on immediately - A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin JOHNSON, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation. - apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JUST PUBLISHED, And now ready for delivery, In one neat volume, 12mo. fine demy paper, (price, in boards, to Subscribers, One Dollar.) FORMS OF PRAYER. Adapted for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death. - To which are added, Prayers for the Use of Young Persons, and Graves before and after Meals - with a CONCLUSION, recommending of Prayer as a Christian Duty. BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City.

Pray'r is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Pray'r is the sublimest strain that reach The Majesty on high. Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names. - A supply is on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. McMILLAN'S Book Store. August 15.

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 - Lustings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Corda, 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.

NOTICE. 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.

NOTICE. A LETTER, addressed to Mr. ALLAN McLEAN, St. John, New-Brunswick, North America - to be left at St. John Post-Office, till called for - was taken out of the Post-Office, and opened by an ALLAN McLEAN, who could it be intended for another person. The letter contains a Bank Post Bill of £180 Stg. The owner of the Letter can hear of the same and the Bill, by applying at the Mayor's Office in this City. 22d September.

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

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick) MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, - P. M. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by land, 10 noon. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. For Halifax, &c. by Boat, - P. M. WEDNESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. For St. Andrews and the U. States, by Boat, 4 P. M. THURSDAY. For Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. From Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, - P. M. FRIDAY. For Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M. From St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, - P. M. The Island Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-India, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or treble Packet, &c. - or they cannot be forwarded.

ASSISE OF BREAD. Published September 30, 1829. Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Br. oz. Flour to weigh, - - - - - 3 4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. 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 WELK. Craeen Calverley, R. W. Crookshank, George D. Robinson. Office Hours, - 12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. October - 1829. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. 21 WEDNESDAY - 6 40 5 21 10 59 6 45 22 THURSDAY - 6 41 5 19 11 30 7 30 23 FRIDAY - 6 42 5 18 12 32 8 13 24 SATURDAY - 6 44 5 16 3 30 9 55 25 SUNDAY - 6 45 5 16 4 38 9 38 26 MONDAY - 6 46 5 14 5 24 10 21 27 TUESDAY - 6 48 5 12 6 11 11 5 New Moon 27th, 3h. On morning.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN MR. BATHFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms - 15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

PRINTING, in all various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.