

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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THE GARLAND.

GOOD NIGHT.

"We met but in one giddy dance—
Good night joined hands with greeting,
And twenty thousand things may chance
Before our second meeting."

Good night to thee, lady!—though many
Have joined in the dance of to-night,
Thy form was the fairest of any,
Where all was seducing and bright;
Thy smile was the sweetest and dearest,
Thy form the most sylvan-like of all,
And thy voice the most glad and clear,
That e'er held a partner in thrall.

Good night to thee, lady!—thine over,
The waltz, the quadrille, and the song,
The whispered "farewell" of the lover,
The heartless "adieu" of the throng;
The heart that was throbbing with pleasure,
The eyelid that long'd for repose,
The heart that was dreaming of treasure,
The girls that were dreaming of beaux.

'Tis over—the lights are all dying,
The coaches all driving away,
And many a fair one is sighing,
And many a false one is gay;
And beauty counts over her numbers,
Of conquests, as householders drive;
And some are gone home to their slumbers,
And some are gone back to their wives.

And I, while my cab in the shower
Is waiting, the last at the door,
And looking all round for the flower
That fell from your wreath on the floor;
I'll keep it—if but to remind me,
Though withered and faded its hue,
Whenever next season may find me,
Of England, of Almásy, and you!

There are tones that will haunt us, tho' lonely
Our path be o'er mountain or sea,
There are looks that will part from us only
When memory ceases to be;
There are hopes that our burden can lighten,
Though toilsome and steep be the way,
And dreams that, like moonlight, can brighten
With a light that is dearer than day.

There are names that we cherish, though nameless,
For aye on the lips they are true,
There are hearts that, tho' fettered, are nameless,
And thoughts unexpress'd, but still true;
And some are too grave for a rover,
And some for a husband too light;
The ball and my dream are all over,
Good night to thee, lady!—Good night!

From the REMEMBRANCE ME, for 1829.

IDLE WORDS.

I have a high sense of the virtue and dignity of the female character; and would not by any means, be thought to attribute to the ladies emphatically, the fault here spoken of. But I have remarked it in some of my friends who, in all but this, were among the loveliest of their sex. In such the bluish is more distinct and striking, because so strongly contrasted with the superior delicacy and loveliness of their natures.

"My God!" the beauty exclaimed,
With deep impassioned tone—
But not in humble prayer she nam'd
The High and Holy One!

'Twas not upon the hallowed knee,
With soul upraised to heaven,
Pleading, with heartfelt agony,
That she might be forgiven.

'Twas not in heavenly strains to raise
To the great Source of Good,
Her daily offering of praise,
Her song of gratitude.

But in the gay and thoughtless crowd,
And in the festive hall,
Mid scenes of merriment and merriment,
She nam'd the Lord of All!

She call'd upon that awful name,
When laughter loudest rang—
Or when the flush of triumph came,
Or disappointment's pang!

The idlest thing that flattery knew,
The most unmeaning jest,
From those sweet lips profanely drew,
Names of the holiest.

I thought how sweet that voice would be,
Breathing this prayer to heaven—
"My God! I worship only thee,
Oh be my sins forgiven!"

THE MISCELLANIST.

THE SEASONS.

In the eighth chapter of Genesis, and immediately after the flood, the sacred promise was made to Noah, that, while the earth remained, seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night should not cease; so, in obedience to that divine promise, the face of Nature is constant by wearing a different aspect, and day and night, and summer and winter are continually succeeding each other.

In Spring the vegetable world is beginning to throw off her winter garments, and hills and dales, woods and streams are preparing to have a more beautiful appearance. Every thing, in a rural view, is budding out, or clothing itself in green, and the fields and the meadows are clothed in the richest array. Spring, which implies the springing of vegetation from the earth, is the birth-time of summer; and the month of May, which is the middle of spring, is perhaps the pleasantest month in the year; for in the month of May the harvest is in flower, perfuming the air with its sweetness, and delighting the eye with its gay appearance. In the time of spring, the cuckoo, the lark, the martin, and other birds, the butterfly, the busy bee, the lady-fly, and other insects are all invited by the change of scene, and, according to the pleasing alteration, all present themselves with seeming gladness, as do the fair prairie, the pretty blue-bell, the sweet cowslip, the daffodil, the violet, the crocus, &c., diffusing around the most agreeable sweets. Nor does the husbandman, the rustic, or others forget the time of year; so they accordingly perform their rural labours of ploughing, sowing, setting, pruning, and the like.

Next comes the time of Summer, a period when nature is equipped in the gayest of attire, and the trees are in their very prime of foliage, whilst many, after having for some time scented the air with blossoms, are beginning to be loaded with fruit. The hills and the valleys now present the most pleasing appearance, as do also all the fields, in some of which the cattle are seen grazing and reposing; in others, the business of hay-making is going forward, whilst other fields are sowed with corn and other produce, yielding fine and plentiful crops, to the great happiness of the husbandman. Nothing can be more pleasing than this succession of different scenery, nor can we be too grateful to Providence for the many blessings that he is constantly sending us.

Warm days and short nights now rule the time of year, and, if the mid-day sun shines with too scorching a ray, the shadow of the trees affords a most pleasing coolness, as do also the pleasant stream and the silent lake. Besides the pleasures of summer here spoken of, birds of song contribute also to render the summer time the more pleasing. Thus passes away the time of summer.

Following the summer season comes Autumn. This quarter is the decline of life, as spring is its birthday, and summer is its prime. In autumn the days and nights are equal, as they are in spring. In autumn nature begins to fade; the beauties of the vernal season lose many of their charms, leaves fall continually from the trees, the birds emigrate, insects disappear, and

flowers fade and fall. The time seems to be but a sorrowful one, not unlike what we ourselves experience in the decline of life, when we look back with regret upon the days that have forever passed away.

After the autumn quarter comes Winter, the fourth season of the year, a season that differs much from the rest, from its severity of weather and shortness of days. Frost and snow are now peculiar to the time of year, and nothing can be more beautiful than the appearance of the country after a fall of snow, which, undisturbed by any wind, lodges itself upon the trees, hedges, spruce, and other things, and vegetation ceases now to sleep until the return of spring, scarcely for any other purpose than to prosper with greater effect after the winter has passed away. But the present time of year is only for the general good, for the frosts mellow the land, purify the air, and render it both healthful and pleasant, besides killing many small, injurious creatures that might otherwise be hurtful to vegetation.

The division of day and night, yielding their opposite blessings, is also another instance of divine goodness, thus refreshing us with sleep by night, and invigorating our bodies for the progress of the day. How pleasing is the consideration of these things, the regular succession of seed-time and harvest, day and night, summer and winter! and how admirably are they arranged, and how regularly displayed in the works of the Supreme Being!—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

A BACHELOR'S REVERIES.

The evening of Thursday, the 19th of February, 1829, was one of the most delightful I ever remember to have spent. I was alone; my heart beat lightly; my pulse was quickened by the exercise of the morning; my blood flowed freely through my veins, as meeting with no checks or impediments to its current, and my spirits were elated by a multitude of happy remembrances, and of brilliant hopes. My apartment looked delightfully comfortable, and what signified to me the inclemency of the weather without. The rain was pattering upon the sky light of the stair case; the sharp east wind was moaning angrily in the chimney; but as my eye glanced from the cheerful blaze of the fire to the ample folds of my closed window curtain—as the hearth rug yielded to the pressure of my foot, while bending time to my own music, I sung, in rather a loud tone than usual, my favourite air of "Judith of Haman"—the whistling of the wind, and the pattering of the rain, only served to enhance in my estimation the comforts of my home, and inspire a livelier sense of the good fortune which had delivered me from any evening engagements. It may be questioned whether there are any hours in this life, of such unmix'd enjoyment as the few, the very few, which a young bachelor is allowed to reserve from the pressing invitations of those dear friends who want another talking man at the dinner table, or from those many and wily-devised engagements which are woven round him by the hands of inevitable mothers, and preserve entirely to himself. Talk of the pleasure of repose! What repose can possibly be so sweet, as that which is enjoyed on a disengaged day during the laborious disipation of a Londoner's life? Talk of the delights of solitude! Spirit of Zimmerman! What a solitude is the imagination capable of conceiving to entirely delightful as that which a young unmarried man passes in his quiet lodging, with his easy chair and his dressing gown, his best steak and his whiskey and water, his favourite ode or poem or a new novel, and the intervening despatch of a world of little neglected matters, which, from time to time, occur to recollection between the break of the day and the incidents of the night? I have tried men—may expatiate, if they will good polished sentences, on the delights of their friends, and the gay cheerfulness of their family circles, but I do not hesitate to affirm, that we, in our state of single blessedness, possess not only all the comforts of the married man, but more solid advantages than matrimony itself, than any of these solemn eulogists of their own happiness dare to pretend to derive from it. We have our dinners without the expense of them; we have their pleasures, without the fatigue of those pleasures; we have domestic discussions which are inseparable from the preliminary arrangements; we share the gay and joyous summer of their homes, when they are illuminated for company, and escape the intervening winter of darkness and economy; we are welcomed with all the pleasures of the glittering dinner service, and the wine, that is produced, on rare occasions, from reconde bins, and are most mercifully delivered from the infliction of the ordinary Wedgwood dishes, and the familiar port and sherry; we are presented to the lady who has never failed to radiate, and are made acquainted with the children when adorned with their smooth hair and shining faces, to their embroidered frocks and their genteel behaviour; and having participated in the sunny calm of the hillyon hours of the entertainment, we depart before the usual and transient delusion is dispersed, and leave the husband to contemplate the less brilliant changes of the lady's countenance and temper, and to maintain a single combat against the boisterous perquisites of her offspring. It is certainly a most desirable thing, that all those persons who are blessed with large houses and good cooks should marry; for I do not understand how they can otherwise hope to achieve any very good balls, or even any tolerable dinners. If houses are to be opened with respect, there must be a mistress; and it is therefore absolutely incumbent on all public spirited persons who have the real good of society at heart, to provide their establishments with so essential a member. But marriage is an act of generous self-devotion for the benefit of the circle among whom we move—a sacrifice of personal advantage, made to attain the power of being gracefully hospitable to our friends; for it is established beyond a doubt, that we single persons enjoy the cream and quintessence of matrimonial felicity, and that wives and husbands possess a painful monopoly of its results and its distractions—its anxieties and its restraints. Then again with regard to bachelors, I don't believe that any individual in existence knows what a really comfortable home is—the quiet—the consideration—the uninterruptedness—the easy chair drawn parallel with the fire place—the undisturbed right of sitting with a foot on either side—the lamp arranged to suit the level of his own eye—the careless luxury resulting from an exclusive appropriation of all the conveniences of an apartment—no man can really enjoy it—can be in the full enjoyment of all the accommodations afforded by his own house, and fire side, and furniture, and pressure to exercise the right of a master over them, unless he be independent of the fetters of wedlock.

Such were the reflections that hastily passed along my mind, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 19th of February, 1829, as I sat with a volume of the *Tor Hill* in my hand, in the back drawing room of my lodgings in Conduit street. It was about 10 o'clock in the afternoon. My dinner was just removed. It had left me with that gay complacency of disposition, and irrepressible propensity to elation, which result from a satisfied appetite and an undisturbed digestion. My sense of contentment became more and more vigorous and confirmed, as I cast my eye around my apartment, and contemplated my well filled book case, and the many articles of convenience with which I had contrived to accommodate my nest; till, at length, the emotions of satisfaction became too strong to be restrained within the bounds of silence, and announced themselves in the following soliloquy:

"What capital coals these are! There's nothing in the world so cheering—as relieving—as a good hot, blazing sea coal fire." I broke a large lump into fragments with the poker as I spoke. "It's all right here," I continued, "for travellers to harangue the ignorant on the beauty of foreign cities, on their buildings without dust, and their skies without a cloud; but for my own part, I like to see a dark, thick, heavy atmosphere hanging over a town. It forewarns the traveller of his approach to the habitations, the business, and the comforts of his civilized fellow creatures. It gives an air of grandeur, and importance, and mystery to the scene; it conciliates our respect; we know that there must be some fire where there is so much smother; while in those bright, shining, smokeless cities, whenever the sun shines upon them our eyes are put out by the glare of

their white walls; and when it does not shine—why, in the winter, there's no resource left for the man who shivering and hopeless resignation, with his wide, windy chimneys, and their damp, crackling, hissing, spitting, and hissing faggots." I confirmed my argument in favour of our metropolitan obscurity by another stroke of the poker against the largest fragment of the broken coal, and then, letting fall my weapon, and turning my back to the fire, I exclaimed, "Certainly, there's no kind of furniture like books; nothing else can afford one an equal air of comfort and habitability. Such a resource too! A man never feels alone in a library. He lives surrounded by companions, who stand ever obedient to his call, coinciding with every caprice of temper, and harmonizing with every turn and disposition of the mind. Yes, I love my books; they are my friends, my counsellors, my companions. Yes, I have a real personal attachment, a very tender regard for my books."

I thrust my hands into the pockets of my dressing gown, which, by the by, is far the handsomest piece of broad-cloth I have ever seen—a large toning pattern of gold holly hock, with silver stalks and leaves, on a rich deep Pompadour coloured ground—and walking slowly backwards and forwards in my room, I continued, "There never was, there never can be, a more happy a fellow as myself! Why, you might have a wish for more!"—*Monthly Magazine.*

COMPARATIVE SALUBRITY OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.—The following observations, relating to the salubrity of different districts, were found and extracted from the Parliamentary Returns laid before a Committee of the House of Commons. The counties in which the mortality was above the average were—Middlesex, where it was 1 in 39; Kent, where it was 1 in 41; Warwickshire, where it was 1 in 42; Cambridgeshire, where it was 1 in 44; Essex, where it was also 1 in 44; Surrey, where it was 1 in 45; the East Riding of Yorkshire, where it was 1 in 47; Lancashire where it was 1 in 48. Of these eight counties, four are subject to agues; namely, Kent, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire, comprising all the counties of that description, except Lincolnshire, in which the mortality was below the average; for it was 1 in 45, the average being 1 in 55-7. The smaller degree of mortality in this last is, no doubt, owing to the great proportion which the dry and upland part of this county bears to the fenny districts. That there is a great difference in the mortality in these, is proved by their respective returns. The mortality in the town of Boston, for instance, which is situated in the fens, is 1 in 37; whereas that of Stamford, which is in the dry upland division, is 1 in 50. It may be asked, whence arises the greater mortality of the other four counties, of which the rate is above the average? With regard to Middlesex, it is not probable, however, that London has, of late years, been improving in salubrity. The high proportion of mortality in Surrey is, no doubt, owing to its containing a portion of the metropolis, consisting of a population of 170,000, which is more than one half of the whole county. The high rate of mortality in Warwickshire seems, at first sight, the most difficult to be accounted for, the air of this part of the kingdom being very salubrious. It is, no doubt, owing to the town of Birmingham being situated here, for it comprises two-fifths of the population of the county, and the great proportion of artisans, and rural inhabitants in any other county, except those in which the metropolis is situated, is certainly the cause of this; for the air is very salubrious, and the greater quantity and cheapness of fuel is extremely friendly to life, health, and comfort. It is, probably, owing to this advantage that the inhabitants of this county, particularly the females, have become noted for their well formed persons and comely countenances, forming a contrast with those of Buckinghamshire, where the fuel is so remarkably scanty, and high-priced before the late extension of inland navigation, so that the labouring classes suffered peculiar hardships from this privation, and are of a stature so inferior, that the militia men are, by act of Parliament, deemed to be a lower standard than the rest of England. A progressive amelioration of health is deducible from these public documents with respect to the whole kingdom, and which, in all probability, we shall, on a future occasion, lay before our readers.—*Gazette of Health.*

SUMMER IN UPPER CANADA.—I may allude to a general feature in Canadian Summer scenery, which has often struck me: I mean the great portion of life it exhibits. The air is thick with insects, which keep up an incessant buzzing, and some of them (the mosquitoes, for example) sting so severely, as to make the blood trickle down the cheeks of the tormented traveller. The grass appears to be alive with different species of the general found in Scotland, a kind furnished with wings, which, when I first landed, took to be butterflies. They are a species of locusts. The damp and shady places are full of frogs, which keep up a partial chirping all day, and in the evening, make continued and beautiful, though monotonous music. Never was any term less appropriate than croaking as applied to the sound made by frogs. On the trees and fences various kinds of squirrels are scampering about, and now and then, if the road be not over public, a snake may be seen working its sinuous way across your path. In one respect, an European cannot help perceiving a striking deficiency. There are here no singing birds, at least none which in Britain would be reckoned such. In all the numerous forests of Canada, one cannot find a single linnet, thrush, bull-finch, goldfinch, or any other songster to supply their place. We have Robin-redbreasts, twice as large as those of Britain, but except in feathers, they have no resemblance. They do not sing in our woods in summer, nor crave our hospitality in winter, but hop silently about from spray to spray. We have blackbirds, which differ only from crows, in so far, that they are smaller. We have gray birds which sit in the grass and are called larks, but they do not sing. We have, however, several sorts of very beautiful birds. There are jays with splendid plumage. One species of them is called the cat-bird, from the resemblance which its cry has to the mewling of that animal.—*Letter in the Glasgow Journal, dated Montreal.*

THE MORNING AFTER A BATTLE.—Day dawned in due time, and a spectacle was presented to us of which no man, who has not looked upon the site of a lately fought battle, can form any conception. As far as the eye could reach, the open fields were strewn with broken arms, hats, caps, pouches, bayonets, balls, and pieces of clothing; whilst here lay a tum-

bril or ammunition waggon dismantled from its axletree, and there a gun, abandoned and upset, as if to hinder it from being removed. In every direction the grass was trodden down; long and deep tracks of wheels cut the meadow across and across; and, at frequent intervals, the very soil seemed scorched, as if quantities of gunpowder had been exploded upon it. Nor were there other and no less striking manifestations of yesterday's drama wanting. The dead lay around us in heaps; English and Americans, men and horses mingled indiscriminately together; and such had been the desperation of the contest, that, in some places, the foot of one foe-man touched the very head of another. But the most remarkable objects in this horrid panorama were several American marksmen, who hung lifeless among the branches of trees. These persons, who had mounted for the purpose of securing a good aim, and had done considerable execution, wounding, among others, an aid-de-camp of General Phillips whilst in the act of conversing with Burgoyne, soon drew towards themselves a full share of our rifle-men's attention. As they furnished admirable marks, and our men were not ignorant how to strike them, very few escaped; and there they still hung, having been caught by the boughs, among which they waved to and fro like the rocking cradles in use among the Indians.—*The Chelsea Pensioner, by the Author of the Subaltern.*

DUNNING.—Of all the perplexities of the mind which poor degenerate man falls heir to, dunning has no parallel. I have braved danger in front of a foreign enemy, marched before the mouths of their cannon, faced the bayonets of Lord Wellington's Invincibles, and once stood in the presence of a Dutch scold when she was "in her ways,"—all this I have done and suffered with composure and I less dread than encountering a dun; and the whole put together was not half so appalling as to meet with a hard favoured, pickled kind of a creditor, his hands thrust into his pantalon pockets, and, looking straight at me, ask me for what I owe him without having a silver about me. I have said that I could face any kind of danger rather than a dun. I can, in like manner, bear any thing better than to be dunned: fevers, gout, rheumatism, headache, thirst, and cholic are all trifles to it. There is a sort of electric shuddering at the sight of one that cardles the very blood in my veins, or rather drives it out. It throws me into a damp sweat, and then a sudden heat comes over me, as though I was scorched by a burning fever. There is more pleasure in jumping out of a warm bed on a bitter cold morning in winter, thermometer at 30 degrees below zero, your moist fingers sticking fast to the door latch, and the poker clinging to the palm of your hand, and before you can get warm are compelled to make a fire from dying embers, with green birchwood covered with snow, than encountering a dun. Of all vexations, except a scolding wife, to be dunned caps the climax; it is a never forgotten plague. If there is one on earth who constitutionally hates a dun, 'tis I.—*American paper.*

POPULATION OF CUBA.—No very recent census of the population of Cuba has been taken, but it is estimated to be about 800,000, of which the whites are supposed to be as four to five, or nearly 335,000 whites and 444,000 blacks. The population of the island bears no proportion to its physical capabilities, although it is supposed to have doubled in the last fifteen years. The mass of the white population is Spanish, but there are many French people, particularly in and about Havana. The Americans are next in number among foreigners, and some suppose them more numerous than the French. There are some Scotch, Germans, Dutch, and Italians. The free black population is estimated to exceed 100,000. The Spanish laws favor emancipation, and it is said that if the slave can present his master with his cost, he cannot retain him, however unwilling to lose his services. They frequently procure the amount paid for them, by raising a hog to a large size, which they are to do with the corn of their own growing. They then sell the hog and buy themselves with the same money. Others purchase their freedom in other ways. Some of them save money and buy it. Dr. Abbot mentions, as a very recent occurrence, the funeral of a black woman who had purchased her freedom, and was buried in splendid style, leaving \$100,000 collected by her industry.—*B. H. Aurora.*

TANNERS EXEMPT FROM CONSUMPTION.—"Your tanner will last for nine years," exclaims the grave digger in Hamlet; and if we are to trust to the following theory reported in the *Lancet*, his occupation is as favorable to the body of the tanner before as after death. At a meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, held on the 14th ult. Dr. Dodd read a paper on the exemption of tanners from phthisis pulmonalis, and the efficacy of the aroma of oak bark, in the cure of that complaint. The following circumstance had first drawn his attention to the subject: He had a patient, a weaver, twenty-five years of age, who was suffering under all the symptoms of phthisis pulmonalis; symptoms which were so marked that he only thought of mitigating them, not curing the complaint. He treated him accordingly; but at the end of three weeks the man suddenly quitted his residence, and went he knew not where. Twelve months after, he met with him again, and then found he had become a tanner, because as the man said, "tanners were never afflicted with consumption." To the truth of this, the man's appearance bore considerable testimony, for instead of a consumptive patient he was then a strong, stout, healthy man. This case produced a considerable impression on his professional brethren.

MILD MODE OF LECTURING COOKS.—I once heard, says the facetious Dr. Kitchener, in his *Housekeeper's Oracle*, the following dialogue between a master and his cook.—My friend was fond of having his breakfast in his mouth as soon as possible after he was out of his bed-room, and this usually happened at eight in the morning. The cook was ordered to have the water boiling about half-past seven. Rising at that hour, and having suffered several disappointments at not finding it ready, he called for the cook, and asked her if they were any of the arrangements of his house which were unpleasant to her. "No, sir; I am very comfortable, I thank you." "Then," said the master, "I hope you will be so good as to make me very comfortable, and not let me have to wait for my breakfast." I was delighted with the mildness of this mode of reproof, and pleased to hear, some months after, that it was an infallible cure for the evil it was intended to remove.

A QUANDARY.—Early this morning a well dressed young man was seen reeling in Broadway, under the effect probably of a night's debauch. At a little distance he was taken for a negro; but on a nearer approach, it was evident that his shining black complexion was only the effect of a beautiful coat of oil-paint, which some friend had laid on, perhaps as a preventive against the evening air. The fellow had plenty of business; for he was evidently desirous of wiping off the paint, and also of keeping on his feet; but to effect the latter, the balancing power of both hands were necessary. We would suggest the expediency of painting all drunkards black—as it would save them the mortification of carrying about a red face, and add much to the respectability of the white population.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

NEW METHOD OF MAKING GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT WINE.—The following method of making superior gooseberry and currant wines is recommended in a French work (*Bibli-Physico-Econom*) For currant wine, 8lbs. of honey are dissolved in fifteen gallons of boiling water, to which, when clarified, is added the juice of 8lbs. of red or white currants. It is then fermented for twenty-four hours, and 2lbs. of sugar to every two gallons of water are added. The preparation is afterwards clarified with the whites of eggs and cream of tartar. For gooseberry wine, the fruit is gathered dry when about half ripe, and then pounded in a mortar. The juice, when properly strained through a canvas bag, is mixed with sugar, in the proportion of 3lbs. to every two gallons of juice. It is then left in a quiet state for fifteen days, at the expiration of which it is carefully poured off, and left to ferment for three months, when the quantity is under fifteen gallons, and for five months when double that quantity. It is then bottled, and soon becomes fit for drinking.

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.—Colonel Emmerick, a sportsman and a soldier, being pursued by a party of light horse, when going with despatches from his commander-in-chief, the late Duke of Brunswick, rather than surrender, leaped a precipice, with his horse of 36 feet fall, without receiving any injury, and continued his route. In commemoration of this bold and gallant daring, his statue, on his steed, was erected on the spot, at Bruckel, in Germany, a monument of his zeal and intrepidity.—*Annals of Sporting.*

SCARCITY OF HUSBANDS!—At Mountain petty sessions, a smart, lively damsel came forward to bear witness in a case of rioting, but, when the book was put to her, she declined to swear, in regard to her being in a certain condition. "Are you married, my girl?" said one in authority. "Yes, please your worship." "And who is your husband?" "Tom Bergin, sir." "So I thought; and I shall endeavor to have that gentleman sent over the water for polygamy. He is married to half a dozen other women besides!" "Oh, yes," said the lady, smiling, "they say he has enough of us." "What is more extraordinary," said the magistrate, "I hear that you were aware of the fact before the knot was tied. How could you be such a fool?" "Why then, indeed," said she, with a simper, "it is not so easy to get a man at all, sir!"

CHEAP ANTIDOTE.—There is not a house in the Kingdom that does not contain a certain remedy for poisoning, if instantly administered. It is nothing more than two tea-spoonfuls of made mustard mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic. Making this simple antidote known may be the means of saving many a fellow-creature from an untimely death.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

Some idea may be formed of the industry and patience of our city maidens in curling their hair all over the head, a style which prevails to some extent, from the following fact.—A young lady, while doing up her hair before retiring to rest, read twenty-one pages of a fashionable novel!—*Boston paper.*

A farmer in comfortable circumstances, named Ryan, died at his residence, in Ulla, county of Limerick, about 4 years ago. Ten days since, a faithful dog, after sojourning upwards of seventeen years in the family, became ill, and though scarcely able to walk, was seen to approach the grave of his late master, (at some distance from the family residence,) on which he extended himself and died! This affords a very strong proof of animal sagacity, and may be regarded as one of the numerous instances of a similar nature which come under our observation daily.—*Irish paper.*

A physician to a public hospital having prescribed a warm bath for a black man, his facetious pupil wrote down the prescription, "Infusion of Quassia."

Wm. J. Richardson

They are your brethren who go to struggle the Hydra monster anarchy, and restore to you all those blessings which you and your fathers have enjoyed during the long space of three hundred years; we all spring from the same; our religion, our language and our customs are the same—far from every narrow idea, every feeling of revenge, for past offences; an entire oblivion of the past, without exception of persons, ranks, or circumstances; a retention of all offices and command, as well military as civil, and ecclesiastic, now held by those who obey the voice of the sovereign—reward and indemnification in those who entitle themselves to them, by siding in the prosecution of the noble object we have in view—these shall be the fundamental bases of the operations of the army. This object I place before you, Mexicans, in the royal name of the King and Queen, Ferdinand and the 7th; and in compliance with his sovereign command, I repeat, that a thick veil shall be thrown over the events of the last eight years, and that no one shall be molested or persecuted in any way, whatever may have been his political opinions or conduct during that unhappy period—such is the express will of his Majesty, who, from his royal throne, has beheld with eyes of compassion, the misfortunes and calamities of his ever loved and cherished children of New Spain. Dire necessity alone will oblige the army to employ force against those who rashly persist in the dereliction of their duties. The rest will be in the tranquil enjoyment of their property—their persons will be respected, and that mutual confidence and brotherly love which united in such holy bonds Spaniards of both hemispheres, springing up again, every odious difference shall at once and forever cease, and we shall again become members of one and the same family.

In order to bring about so desirable a pacification, his Majesty has commanded, for the present, a respectable division to proceed to the Mexican continent, under the command of Gen. Isidro Barradas, and which will be joined subsequently by the remaining troops, to compose the great army to whom his Majesty confides the re-establishment of his fatherly government in all the provinces of New Spain. It affords me the greatest satisfaction to inform you, that the chief command of this division, and all the valiant and loyal officers and soldiers which compose it, are a model of every respect will be in strict analogy to the ideas of peace and entire oblivion of the past, and those fraternal feelings which animate our generous and august monarch, and which are shared by all his vassals, with respect to their brethren, the inhabitants of New Spain.

FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES, Capt. Gen. of the Island of Cuba.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1829.

THE JUNE MAIL FROM ENGLAND has at length arrived, but has brought nothing to gratify our thirst either for the new or the marvellous. On the whole, however, we may congratulate ourselves that it has not been the bearer of any additional intelligence of a calamitous nature. If we can infer from the details which the latest papers contain that any material or steady change has taken place in the state of the manufacturing interests, it is rather of an agreeable character, and we fondly hope the precursor of better things to come.

In regard to the warfare in the East of Europe, our information is also of that undecided character which leaves us too much to conjecture. The Russian details, as, might have been expected, as favourable to themselves as circumstances could warrant, and perhaps more so. It appears from Paris papers that sanguinary actions have taken place at Silistria, and in the environs of Schumla, and all accounts agree in giving the Turks credit for the most determined resolution, and a valour almost without precedent. Their enthusiasm is excited to the highest pitch, and since they have been disciplined in the European manner, their corps of infantry have on several occasions performed evolutions which would do honour to the tactics of an experienced army, and which prove that their operations are directed by able chiefs. Derivatives appear at the head of the troops, and recite prayers, and sing hymns, which the Turkish soldiers repeat, while they animate each other; and when their fanaticism is thus excited, they rush to the combat like madmen, uttering dreadful cries. The principles of their creed are likewise of such a nature as to lead to a desperation bordering on frenzy. The number of Turkish troops increases daily, and is at least equal to that of their opponents.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the efforts of the Russians to maintain a strict blockade of the Dardanelles, have failed, and that a sufficient number of vessels, of different nations, had arrived to relieve the scarcity felt for a short period in that capital. Any other statements from the theatre of war, seem to be vague and without authority.

We begin publishing to-day the report of proceedings in London at the celebration of the Sixth Anniversary of the Newfoundland School Society, an institution whose past exertions have been attended with the best effects, and whose future plans and operations will be limited only by the extent of its resources. It has for its object the instruction not only of the Indian tribes, the Aborigines of the country, but also that of the emigrant, either without the means of educating his children, or so located as to have no schools within his reach. It likewise contemplates the moral improvement of mariners and their offspring, by means of a sound religious education, an object peculiarly important. We are glad to observe that the benefits of the Society are to be extended to this Province, as well as to the other Provinces in British North America. We wish it every success.

HAY-MAKING.—This most important operation has fairly commenced in our neighbourhood, and hitherto the weather has been most propitious.

STEAM-BOT ST. JOHN.—This regular packet has been uncommonly regular in her movements this season, under the able management of Capt. WILEY, and the number of passengers has been so considerable as to afford the owners a reasonable prospect of being remunerated for the expenses which they have incurred in rendering the conveyance safe, commodious, and agreeable. The intercourse with St. Andrews, Nova-Scotia, &c. is in consequence much on the increase, and we are gratified, in every point of view, to witness the growing prosperity of the undertaking.

SCOTLAND.—We observe the name of the Earl of DALHOUSIE, among the very numerous presentations at the first levee of His Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Committee on the

Canada Ecclesiastical affairs was re-appointed, with instruction to extend their inquiries to New-Brunswick. The King, besides his annual grant to the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, of £3000, has given the munificent donation of One Thousand Pounds to the Society lately established for assisting in the education of the daughters of deceased Clergymen of the Church of Scotland. A Society for the sons of the Clergy has long been in existence.

His Excellency Sir HILGROVE TURNER, G. C. H. and K. C. Lieut. Governor of the Islands of Bermuda, Lady and family, arrived here in the Steam-boat St. John on Tuesday last, from Halifax, by the way of Annapolis.—On his landing, a salute was fired from the Ordnance wharf.—His Excellency and family left town on Thursday, for the United States, via Saint Andrews.

Colonel CREAN, of the 51st Regt. arrived in town last evening, in the steam boat from Fredericton. The transport Joseph Green, arrived here, has brought out Esquis CLIFFORD, two Sergeants, and 40 Recruits, for the 81st Regiment, from the Reserve Companies at the Island of Guernsey.—She takes away with her one Sergeant and seventeen rank and file of the same Regiment, as invalids, and men for change of climate.

The following Sections are extracted from a Bill now in progress before Parliament, to amend the Laws of the Customs, sent out by the Agent of the Province:—

And be it further enacted, That masts, timber, staves, wood hoops, shingles, lathwood, and cordwood for fuel, shall be imported into any of the British Possessions in North America, duty free, and that such Goods upon importation thereof from such Possessions into any other British Possession in America, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the produce of the British Possessions in North America.

And be it further enacted, That raw hides imported into the British Possessions in North America, from the West Coast of Africa, shall be so imported, duty free.

BALLOON.—This evening at 6 o'clock, a Balloon, is to ascend from the Barrack square, and no doubt will attract the notice of many spectators. We wish the aeronauts, whatever be their species, and to whatever country they belong, a safe trip and a pleasant re-landing.

The annual REGATTA took place at Halifax on Saturday the 18th instant, and went off with satisfaction to all concerned.—The RACES are appointed to take place the first week in October.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCES.—An inquest was held at Sheffield, (Sunderby County) on the 21st inst., before Solomon Perley, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Thomas B. COBURN.—It appeared, on examination, that the deceased was seen retreating from the fire of a remarkably severe thunder shower, the cover of a large elm tree—that the next instant (as it were) a flash of lightning struck the tree, the fluid descended, left the tree, came in contact with his head, and awful to relate, instantaneous death was the consequence. The effects of the electric matter extended to his feet, as his boots were torn and rent in a manner almost incredible.

Verdict.—Died by a visitation of Divine Providence.—The deceased was in the 24th year of his age—he was of an amiable disposition, and of sound integrity, and had left a large circle of mourning friends and acquaintances to deplore their irreparable loss.

It is supposed that the same flash of lightning struck a large Barn belonging to Mr. Jacob Smith, Burton, (nearly the opposite side of the river), and which reduced it to ashes, before any assistance could be obtained to stop the fury of the ravaging element.—Communicated.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—We are informed that on Friday evening, a company of seven persons, four men and three women, were returning in a boat to their homes from a wedding held at the house of Mr. David Siphers, near Newcastle Creek, at the upper end of Grand Lake, when one of the men undertook to go to the mast head to hoist a handkerchief, as a signal of rejoicing upon the happy occasion, in consequence of that effort, the boat went over, filled with water, and sunk to the bottom; and distressing to relate, five persons, the four men and one of the women were drowned. Mr. William Siphers, the owner of the boat, was one of the number.—He had succeeded in bringing the two women who were saved, one to each mast head of the boat, and could have saved himself, but the third woman, in her efforts, got hold of an entangled line, and they both went down together. Help was near by, but unhappily it came too late.—City Gazette.

Names of the sufferers.—William Siphers, John Earle, John Barton, Simpson, and Elizabeth Barton, sister to the two women saved. The bodies have all been found.

We understand that the "Act to amend the Statute Law, relative to offences against the Person," which went into effect on the 1st instant, has already been productive of the best effects in the City, as there being principally daily assaults within this place, the parties are immediately brought up, and judgment given—thereby saving considerable expense to the County, and securing immediate punishment to the party in fault, while at the same time, the Poor Funds are advantaged by the fines imposed.—A great many trials have taken place at the Mayor's Office, and it is thought that the almost instant punishment which follows the offence, has already made parties more cautious of striking each other.

A person who had stolen some Watches, and other property, from a Shop in Miramichi, has been arrested, and confessed his crime upon one of the watches. He has been committed to Goal by the Mayor, and will be sent back to Miramichi.—Courier.

INDIAN FERRY LIGHT.—A Light-House has been erected on Indian Point, at the Eastern entrance into St. Andrews Harbour, and was lighted for the first time on Tuesday evening. It will be of inestimable utility to the numerous boats visiting this place in the night time; the navigation, by reason of the various bars and ledges, being so very difficult; and will save many hours of anxiety and labour to boatmen and passengers. The public is indebted for the plan of the building to Capt. Oty, of St. John, formerly of the Royal Navy. It gives great credit to his taste and judgment.—St. Andrews Herald, July 21.

COLONIAL TRADE.—A Report has got into circulation, that the Government of the United States is negotiating with that of Great Britain, for a participation of this trade, which is to be purchased by a repeal of certain objectionable parts of the Tariff, the limits of which General Jackson has undertaken to curtail and abate. We, of course, do not pretend to be wiser than our American contemporaries, but as some of our readers in the Colonies may be misled, we consider it proper to say, that such a procedure on the part of the American Executive never could have been contemplated, because it is irreconcilable with the principles of the Constitution of the United States. General Jackson, as well as every other individual in this country, knows that the President cannot repeal acts of Congress. The Tariff Bill having been passed by Congress, that body alone is competent to alter or repeal it; and further, any treaty entered into by the Executive, must receive the sanction of the Senate, before it can become the law of the land. How then is the President to make and break laws, who is only appointed by the people to carry them into effect? It is just possible, we think, and no more, that the American Government may have endeavoured to ascertain from the British Government, in the event of certain objectionable parts of the Tariff being repealed, how far Great Britain would listen to proposals for re-opening the Colo-

nia Trade; and if the answer should be favourable, the President might feel it his duty to recommend to Congress a modification of the Tariff accordingly.—N. York Advertiser, July 18.

New Law Appointments in Upper Canada.—Sir Wm. Campbell returns as Chief Justice of the Province, but shortly resigns and retires on a salary. Sir William, we are informed, has brought with him the mandamus for the appointment of Mr. Robinson, the present Attorney General, to the office of Chief Justice, which Sir William vacates. The Hon. J. C. Macaulay is to be the new Puisne Judge, in the room of Judge Willis; the present Solicitor General, Mr. Boulton, is succeeded by Mr. Robinson as Attorney General, and Mr. Hagerman is to succeed Mr. Boulton.—Id.

The Schr. And. Capt. Robinson, arrived yesterday, brought up the Register and Log book of the Big Battery, hence for Tralce, 16th October, 1827, and which had never been heard of. These articles, together with the skeletons of six men, one of which had evidently been the Capt. (Carroll) were found at Lisimainrou, upper end of Labrador, by a party of Equinoxians Indians hunting last spring. No residue of the vessel remained.—Quebec Official Gazette.

HAVANA, June 22.—To-day the British Government schooner Pickle brought in the Spanish Slave La Mulatta, with three hundred and thirty five slaves! She kept up a running fight with the Pickle for one hour and twenty minutes, when the loss of her mainmast by a shot, prevented her escape. The Pickle lost 2 men killed and 7 wounded; on board the Mulatta 10 killed and 15 wounded.

Want Passengers in the schr. Enterprise, for Windsor, on their way to Halifax, on Saturday evening last.—Miss Gordon and Mrs. GILL.

MARRIED.—On the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. Carroll, Mr. MICHAEL McQUEAD, to Miss MARY GALLAGHER, both of the Parish of Penfield, Charlotte County.

DIED.—At Queensbury, on the 6th inst. after an illness of four years, Mr. ELIZABETH S. LONG, in the 32d year of her age. At Glasgow, on the 21st May, Capt. WALTER STEVENSON, late of the Barque Forth, for many years trading to this port—a man universally respected and deservedly regretted. At Poman, near Falkirk, (Scotland) in December last, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. George Coats, formerly a merchant of this city. At New-York, on the 13th inst. WILLIAM COLEMAN, Esq. late Editor and one of the original founders of the New-York Evening Post, in the 64th year of his age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED, Thursday, ship Fame, Bilboa, London, via Halifax, 1 day.—Hanford & Raymond, ballast. Friday, ship Melancho, Gault, Boston.—Sailed next morning, to load. Brig Trafalgar, Brennan, Quebec, 30—1. J. G. Woodward, bid, &c. Derwent, Esq. Londonderry, 36—to order, passengers. Brig. Huston, Bowman, Eastport, 1—Master, ballast. Boston, Clarke, Eastport, 1—Master, ballast. Saturday, transport ship Joseph Green, Molson, Portsmouth, via Halifax, to order, for 1st Regt. Monday, brig Bethiah, Harding, Boston, 3—J. & H. Kincaid, flour, corn, &c. CLEARED, Ship Spence, Murray, Dundee—timber. Brig James Lawes, Lancaster, Dublin, do. Lyons, May, Plymouth, do. Tauchy, Bell, Trinidad, via Magagudavie, to load. William, Brown, Demerara—lumber. Chance, Stewart, Montego Bay, assorted cargo. Harriet, Ritchie, Annapolis Bay, do. Schr. Susan Jane, M. Donnell, Demerara—deuts. Huston, Bowman, Eastport—plaster & salmon. Boston, Clarke, do.—plaster, minerals, &c.

This Majesty's ship Rose, Captain Travers, sailed yesterday on a cruise. Schr Cyrus, cleared at Philadelphia for this port, on the 19th inst. Ship Gay, Fenner, at N. York from Liverpool, 2 days on the 6th inst. lat. 44. long. 60, brig Billow, 2 days from St. John, for Ireland.

NEW MUSIC.—MR. WARREN has just received per ship Fame, an assortment of FASHIONABLE MUSIC, among which are—New Quadrilles, New Piano Forte Music and Tutors, Flute Duets and Solos, &c. &c. King's Square. July 28, 1829.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD! LOST, ON Friday last, a CATCH KEY for a BRASS LOCK—large size. Whoever finds and brings the same to the OBSERVER Office, shall receive the above Reward. July 28.

W. & G. HUTCHINSON, Have just received from LIVERPOOL, a New Supply of JEWELLERY, PLATED WARE, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE—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; Cornelian, Coral, and Jet Ear Rings; black and gilt Bracelet Snaps; Gilt Web for Bracelets; Gilt Buckles; Silver mounted Cruet and Liqueur Stands; do. Candlesticks, Snufflers, and Trays; Plated Chamber Candlesticks; Brass Candlesticks, Snufflers, 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.

OATMEAL. 20 BARRELS fresh OATMEAL, just received and for sale cheap by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. July 25.

FOR BOSTON. THE BRIG BETHIAH, Joshua Harding, Master; HAVING comfortable accommodations, will sail on FRIDAY next. For Passage only, please apply to the Master on board, or to J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, July 28, 1829.

VESSELS WANTED TO CHARTER. A VESSEL of about 200 Tons, to take in a Cargo at Parrsboro, or for a Port in Great-Britain;—Or the Cargo, consisting of 100 Tons Birch TIMBER, (of unusually large dimensions,) and SPRUCE DEALS, will be sold on moderate terms. Wanted also—A Vessel of 100 to 130 Tons, to load here, for the West-Indies. July 25. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

CHEAP LONDON WAREHOUSE, (North side of the Market-Square.)

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have received per the FAME, from London, an extensive and elegant assortment of GOODS.

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash: 500 Pieces London PRINTED COTTONS; 50 Do. Navy Blue Do.; 50 Ditto Azure Blue Do.; 45 Ditto Black twilled and plain Bombazets; 40 Ditto Black Bombazets; 20 Dozen Check Shirts; Elegant fancy silk gauze Oriental Handkerchiefs; Do. shaded Loutring, bonnet, and cap Ribbons; Black Gro de Naples Silk and Lustring; 4-4 and 5-4 Robbin Nets; Tatting, Urling's Lace, and Quilling Nets; Black Lace Veils; White do. do.; Black and coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Cashmere and Damask Silk Shawls; Gentlemen's black K-reserve Waistcoats; Do. Oil Skin Caps; Cards Knives and Scissors; Cedar Pencils, &c. &c. ALSO—Hhds. superior well flavored old SHERRY WINE.

ON HAND—Superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Mixed, and Colours Broad Cloths; Black, Blue, and Drab Casimere; Irish Linens, of the best bleached and fabric; White and Red Buses and Flannels; Check, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins; Men's, Women's, Girls', and Boys' White Cotton Stockings and Hosiery; Women's black and slate Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's black and colored Silk, Worsted, Lamb Wool, and unbleached Cotton Half Hose; 4 4 and 5 4 inch Black Grape; Milk white Jean Stry; Scotch Hosiery and Check; White Shirting Calico; Norwich Crapes; Coloured Britannia Cotton Handkerchiefs; Cotton Umbrellas; Worsted Braids; Ladies' Morocco and lustrine Shoes; Tea Pots; Knives and Forks; Cotton Balls; Tapes; Twist; Thread; &c.; Persuasion and Flint Double and Single Guns; Do. Pistols; With a great variety of other Fancy Articles. STATIONARY: A large assortment of News, Letter, Post, Foolscap, Copy, Wrapping and Writing PAPER; Finning's Spelling Books; Testaments; Ledgers; Quills; Ink and Memorandum Books; Message and Printing Cards, &c.

12 Tierces Jamaica SUGAR, 25 Casks Demerara MOLASSES, 20 Kegs ROSE NAILS, 8 Crates EARTHENWARE. St. John, July 28, 1829.

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

JAMAICA RUM & SUGAR. Now landing, ex Brig Chance, from Jamaica—RUM & SUGAR: For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 21, 1829.

Per Ceres, and John & Mary, from Liverpool, The Subscriber is now receiving on Consignment: Bales Bleached and Brown COTTONS, Casks BAIZES and FLANNELS, Cases assorted NAILS and SPIKES, Crates of Earthenware, (eight varieties,) Real Griffin's New-England patent Scythes, Do. Crawley's 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.

IN THE PRESS, And speedily will be Published, In one neat volume, 12mo. fine demy paper, (price, in boards, to Subscribers, One Dollar)—FORNUS OF PRAYER. Adapted for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death. BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City. Subscribers Names are received at the Book-Store of Mr. J. M. MILLAN, and at the Stores of Messrs. WALKER & MACARA, M'KENZIE & TISDALE, GEORGE THOMSON, SAMUEL STEPHEN, and JOHN ROBERTSON, and at this Office. July 21.

HATS! HATS! The Subscribers have just received per JOHN & MARY, from Liverpool: A GENERAL assortment of Gentlemen's Superior Beaver and Plated Black and Drab HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, &c. &c. which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at their Store, North side of the Market-Square, next to J. M. Wilmot, Esq. LIKEWISE—They keep on hand of their own manufacturing, a constant supply of warranted Water-Proof HATS, of every description, which they will sell at their usual low prices. EVERITT & STRICKLAND. July 14, 1829.

PORK, BEEF, &c. Per Brig Tautivy, and Schooner Prudent, from Quebec, the Subscribers have received—A QUANTITY of MESS, PRIME MESS, in Barrels and Half Barrels; HAMS, BACON, and LARD; Which they offer for Sale low. ROBERT RANKIN & Co. 7th July, 1829.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened House, (in Water-street, corner of Horsfield's Alley, formerly occupied by Mr. Buist) for the entertainment of Gentlemen, where they may depend every exertion will be made to please. He will constantly keep on hand a choice assortment of LIQUORS.—Also, PASTRY, COLD COLLATIONS, &c. &c. JOHN DOUGHERTY. St. John, July 7.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) At 12 o'Clock, Will be Sold by the Subscribers, on the premises, without any reserve—

THE LOT and HOUSE thereon, owned and occupied by Mr. JAMES GUN, situated in Duke-street, 34 by 40 feet. ALSO—The Blacksmith's SHOP in the rear of the House, with all the STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of Blacksmith's Tools, &c. Terms at Sale. July 28. J. & H. KINNEAR.

HOUSE & FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY the 7th August next, will be sold at the residence of Captain JOHN BROWN, in Princess-street, all his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Comprising: SOFAS; Mahogany Dining, Card & Pembroke Tables; Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds, Looking Glasses, China, a quantity of richly cut Glass Ware, &c. &c. The above are all nearly new, and the principal part lately imported from Great Britain.

ALSO: The HOUSE now occupied by Captain BROWN, and the lease of the Ground on which it stands.—The Premises can be viewed any day previous to the Sale, between the hours of 11 and 1. Terms made known at sale. July 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CLOTHS, &c.

Received per late arrivals—3 PACKAGES SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS, 5 Bales FLANNELS, 3 Ditto Point and Whitney BLANKETS, Chests and Boxes Congo TEA, 1 Cuse Russia LINEN, 20 Boxes CHOCOLATE, &c.—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 14, 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.

CONFECTIONARY & CORDIALS.

The Subscriber having removed to that well known stand, formerly the Office of Messrs. HUGH JOHNSTON & Co., will continue to keep a choice assortment of the above, together with a constant supply of LIQUORS, PASTRY, FRUIT, COLD COLLATIONS, &c.—Those favoring him with a call, may depend upon every attention. JAMES NETHERY. St. John, July 21.

TO BE SOLD.

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

FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Lot of Land, known as No. 11, in the second division, situated at Quaco, on the Road leading to Hammond River, directly opposite Lands owned by Messrs. Bowman & Wheeler, containing 270 acres.—Also, a LOT in Musquash harbour, known as Lot No. 9, containing 300 acres: on this Lot there is considerable cleared. The said Lots are offered for sale at private bargain, until the tenth day of August next, and if not disposed of then, will be sold at Public Auction. For further particulars apply to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esquire, Water-street. St. John, July 7.

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. DOBE, (next door to Mr. W. REYNOLDS' Book-Store,) where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms. J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap,—and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; 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-Inv. June 2.

STORAGE TO LET.

ON the South Market Wharf, and Donaldson's Wharf. Apply to W. P. SCOTT. June 9.

LUMBER.

ABOUT 20 M. Feet MERCHANTABLE, and 30 M. do. REFUSE PINE BOARDS, now lying in rafts at Black's Ship—very low, if applied for immediately. July 4. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NOTICE.

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

ALL Persons having demands against the Subscriber, are requested to present their accounts to him previous to the 1st August next; and those indebted will please make early payment. JAMES GIBB. Blacksmith. July 7.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

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.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from Liverpool, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS. ALSO— Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Licenced and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, 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 19.

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, from LONDON.

The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street. WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Emboss'd do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazines; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Childrens' do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsteds Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Childrens' 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. May 26. R. & W. REID.

CHEAP LONDON WAREHOUSE. (North side of the Market-Square.)

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have great confidence in offering to the inhabitants of the City of St. John and its vicinity, a choice importation, per TWEED, from LONDON, of BRITISH DRY GOODS, Of the newest fashions and best quality—all of which, being purchased for Cash at the different Manufactories, will be sold at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment. 90 CASES Ladies', Girls' and Childrens' Pearl, De- von, Rural, and Rustic STRAW BONNETS; 3 Cases Ladies' fashionable Leghorn ditto; 2 Ditto Boys' Straw Hats; [for the season]; 6 Bales fine Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, suitable for Drab Beaver Hats; 5 cases Haberdashery; 250 Pieces London Printed Cottons; 50 Ditto ditto ditto ditto; 10 Bales Gentlemen's superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Mixed, and Claret Broad Cloths; Black, Blue, and Drab Cassimeres; Checked, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins; 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinets, Urting's Luce, and Quilling Netts; Mens', Womens', Girls', and Boys' White Cotton Stockings and Half Hose; Womens' black and slate Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's black and colored Silk Half Hose; Do. Worsted, Lambs Wool, and unbleached Cotton Ditto; Ladies' black and white Lace Veils and Squares; 60 Pieces black, twilled and plain Bombazines; Black Bombazines and Norwich Crapes; [Tons]; White and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting Cot- ton; 18 Dozen Cotton Umbrellas; 4-4 and 16 inch Black Crapes; Damask Linen Table Covers; [Gloves]; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and coloured Kid Milla coloured and white Stays; Irish Linens, of the best bleach and fabric; Striped & plain black Denmark Sattin & Lustring, With a great variety of other Fancy Articles. ALSO—STATIONARY—comprising, 536 Reams News, Letter, Post, Pot, Foolscap, Copy, Wrapping and Writing PAPER; 75 Dozen Disworth's and Fanning's Spelling Books; 5 Ditto Testament; 20,000 Quills; Ledgers; Day and Memorandum Books; Pencils; Message and Printing Cards, &c. —ON HAND— 39 Puncheons high proof Demerara RUM, 37 Casks MOLASSES, 15 Tierces and 30 Barrels SUGAR. May 26, 1829.

WOOLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLENS, 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. 4th November. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

HALIFAX & ST. JOHN PACKET. THE Subscribers beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they intend running the new and fast sailing Schooner HANNAH SMITH, JAMES ROBBINS, Master, between this Port and Halifax, the coming season. For Freight or Passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to VAUGHAN & HOWARD, Peters' Wharf. St. John, N. B. 24th March, 1829.

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

THE 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; Bobinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. —ALSO— 5000 BUSHELS BEST LIVERPOOL SALT; Cheap, if applied for immediately. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

JAMAICA RUM, &c. Just received, per Brig ALEXIS, from Monte- go Bay:— PUNS. RUM—some of extra proof; Puncheons MOLASSES; Hhds. & Tierces SUGAR; LIGNUMVITE; For Sale cheap, by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. June 16.

SUGAR & RUM. Landing, ex Brig ALEXIS, from Jamaica: 50 B BARRELS SUGAR; 7 Puncheons RUM; Entitled to long Drayback—for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 16.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HARRIET, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 P PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogsheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogsheads do. MOLASSES. March 17. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz:— BALEs bleached and unbleached Cottons; do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Moleskins; 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; hhd. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7, 9, 8, 10, and 10 1/2 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Allos 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.

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

BEER. 40 B BARRELS PALME BEER, for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. March 17.

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

WINDSOR PACKETS. THE Subscribers, grateful for the liberal share of Public patronage they have experienced in running the line of Packets between this Port and Windsor, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that their Schooners Two Sons, and ESTERPRIZE, will commence running immediately on the opening of the navigation. For Freight or Passage, apply to B. DeWOLF, Esq. Windsor; or here, to VAUGHAN & HOWARD, 24th March, 1829. Peters' Wharf.

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

RICE & TOBACCO. Just received, per Brig EDWIN, from New-York, and for Sale very low— RICE, in Tierces and Half Tierces; TOBACCO, of various qualities. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. July 14.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Brig MANY, from Liverpool:— 460 G GROSS COLOURED and BLACK WOOLSTED BRAID; and 9 Crates EARTHENWARE. For Sale by LOWE & GROOCCOCK. June 9.

Cut Nails, Chairs, Brooms, &c. Received per Brig Bethiah, from Boston, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 50 CASKS Cut NAILS, 3d. to 20d.; 40 Barrels TAR, Pitch & Turpentine; 3 Do. Spirits Turpentine; 12 Dozen best CORN BROOMS; 8 Do. handsome CHAIRS. June 23. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and barges Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, —viz:— COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brasenell-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, Worsteds Cord, Hosiery & Gloves, Flush, 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

JOHN MOONEY, TAILOR. (Late Foreman to Mr. JOHN MURPHY.) RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed to Mr. HUBBERT'S Building, next North of Trinity Church, Germain-street; where, from strict attention, and graceful style of workmanship, he is confident of giving general satisfaction. May 5.

WIRE RIDDLES, SIEVES, &c. FOR cleaning WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and BUCK-WHEAT, of superior workmanship, and 25 per cent. less than any imported to this Province, can be had at Mr. S. J. De FOREST'S, or at Mr. M. J. LOWREY'S, King-street—where orders left for any kind of WIRE WORK, will be punctually attended to. The superiority of Wire over those commonly used, made of Splints, both for cleaning and durability, is well known. —ALSO— COAL RIDDLES, the economy of using which in Families burning Coal, can only be known by a trial. Those who have used them, agree in saying that they effect a saving of one third. St. John, February 10.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Entries for Dutiable articles, Seamen's Articles, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Ship FORTH, from Greenock— 500 CASKS well assorted EARTHENWARE, 6 Hhds. Loaf SUGAR; 100 Gross WINE BOTTLES; 150 Boxes Yellow SOAP. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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 LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the STOKES thereon. Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 500 acres, at Loch Lououd. 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 from the 1st August next, a large Brick Dwelling HOUSE and Premises, situated near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, June 23, 1829.

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, From first May next, THE whole or any part of the subscriber's STORE in Nelson-street, together with the YARD in rear of the same.—Application may be made to BURNS & JORDAN, or to February 3. JAMES JORDAN.

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, Jun. February 24th, 1829.

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, For one or more years, from 1st May next— 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 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, 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. February 3.

TO LET, For one or more Years, and possession given on the 1st May next— THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE, in St. James-street, Lower Cove, now in the occupation of Mr. Eaton.—For particulars, apply to THOMAS M. SMITH. February 3.

TO LET, THAT neat SHOP, at present occupied by W. J. STEVENS, & Co. in St. John-street, well adapted for the Grocery Business. Also, the STORE and SHOP, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Beamish, on the Wharf of C. J. PETERS, Esq. February 7. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

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.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE AETNA 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 authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

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

REMOVAL. D. HOGG, BLACKSMITH; BEGS to acquaint his Patrons and the Public generally, that he has Removed his BUSINESS to that Shop on PETERS' Wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. R. BLACK; where he is prepared to execute any Job in the above line, at the shortest possible notice. June 16th, 1828.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment. Central Station—St. JOHN, N. B. DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his House in Prince William-street, every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor—gratis. June 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be Sold on Thursday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee-House, in the Market-Square:— ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES A. MOFFAT, in and to Two certain LOTS of LAND, situate, lying and being in St. James-street, in the Lower Cove, in the City of Saint John, and known on the plan of the said City as Lots No. 1077 and 1081: together with a Tan House, and all other Buildings and Improvements thereon, or in any way appertaining;— Taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of GEORGE BURNS, against the said JAMES MOFFAT. J. WHITE, Sheriff. St. John, 21st April, 1829.

NOTICES. ALL Persons having demands against, or unsettled Accounts with, the Estate of the late WILLIAM FORTUNE, of this City, Master Mariner, deceased, are requested to leave the same, for adjustment, at the Store of DAVID HATFIELD & SON, on or before the first day of August next. NANCY FORTUNE, Administratrix. St. John, N. B. 9th June, 1829.

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.—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, 1829.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published July 1, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. of Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 2 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, - - - - - S. WIGGINS, 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. Thomas Barlow, Hugh Johnston, Junior, John V. Thurgar. Office Hours, - - - - - 12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. JULY—1829. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. SEA. 29 WEDNESDAY - 4 48 7 12 3 45 10 58 30 THURSDAY - 4 49 7 11 Sets. 11 33 31 FRIDAY - 4 50 7 10 7 34 0 6 1 SATURDAY - 4 51 7 9 5 0 31 2 SUNDAY - 4 52 7 8 34 1 14 3 MONDAY - 4 53 7 7 9 3 1 56 4 TUESDAY - 4 54 7 6 9 31 2 39 First Quarter 7th, 5h. 29m. evening.

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

PAINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.