

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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Market-square.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1830.

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THE GARLAND.

A FADING SCENE.

BY ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

A fading scene, a fading scene,
Like magic from the skies,
And not a heart hath ever seen
That hath not proved it so!

The music that the soul doth melt,
Like magic from the skies,
Though sweetly heard, and softly felt,
In swiftest echo flies.

Our pleasures are but fainting haas
Reflected o'er the waves—
Our glories—they are phantom views
That lure us to our graves.

And Beauty—see her 'mid the crowd,
A night-queen in her bloom;
To-morrow in her maiden shroud,
A martyr for the tomb!

And Love—how frequent does it mourn,
For some remember'd scene;
Or doom'd, in darkness left or born,
To live on what hath been!

And Friends—alas, how few we find
That consecrate their names,
With glowing heart and generous mind
To feed the hallow'd flame.

But should there be some blessed one,
However sad or lone,
Whom death may look upon,
And feel that friend our own—
The blessing wings of Fate unfold,
They hear his hallow'd way;
Oh, how we mourn him dead and cold,
Companion of the clay!

Oh, no! there's nothing on this earth
We fashion or we feel,
But death is mingled with its birth,
And sorrow with its weal.

Then, hail the hour of glorious doom!
That wings my soul away,
To regions radiant with the bloom
Of everlasting day!

THE WISCONSINIAN.

TEMPE OF JERUSALEM.

ITS DESTRUCTION BY FIRE, UNDER TITUS.

It was the 10th of August, the day already darkened in the Jewish calendar by the destruction of the former Temple by the King of Babylon: it was almost passed; Titus withdrew again into Antonia, intending the next morning to make a general assault. The quiet summer evening came on: the setting sun shone for the last time on the snow-white walls, and glistening pinnacles of the Temple roof. Titus raised his eyes to heaven, and with a wild and terrible cry was heard, and a man came rushing in, announcing that the Temple was on fire. Some of the besieged, notwithstanding the repulse in the morning, had sallied out to attack the men who were busily employed in extinguishing the flames about the cloisters. The Romans not merely drove them back, but, entering the sacred space with them, forced their way to the Temple. A soldier, without orders, mounting on the shoulders of one of his comrades, threw a blazing brand into a gilded small dome on the north side of the cloisters. The brand struck the porch. The flames sprung up at once. The Jews uttered one simultaneous shriek, and grasped their swords with a furious determination of revenge and perishing in the ruins of the Temple. Titus rushed down with the utmost speed; he shouted, he made signs to his soldiers to quench the fire; his voice was drowned, and his signs unnoticed, in the blind confusion. The legionaries either could not, or would not heed: they rushed on, trampling each other down in their furious haste, or stumbling over the crumbling ruins, perished with the enemy. Each exhorted the other, and each hurled his blazing brand into the inner part of the edifice, and then hurried to the work of carnage. The unarmed and defenceless people were slain by thousands; they lay bespangled like sacrifices round the altar; the steps of the temple ran with streams of blood, which washed down the bodies that lay about. Titus found it impossible to check the rage of the soldiery; he entered with his officers, and surveyed the interior of the sacred edifice with his staff of wonder; and, as the flames had not yet penetrated to the holy place, he made a last effort to save it, and springing forth, again exhorted the soldiers to stay the progress of the conflagration. The centurion Libornius endeavored to force obedience with his staff of office; but even respect for the Emperor gave way to the furious animosity against the Jews, to the fierce excitement of battle, and to the insatiable hope of plunder. The soldiers saw every thing around them radiant with gold, and were dazzled in the wild light of the flames; they supposed that incalculable treasures were laid up in the sanctuary. A soldier unperceived, thrust a lighted torch between the hinges of the door: the whole building was in flames in an instant. The blinding smoke and fire, forced the officers to retreat; and the noble edifice was left to its fate. It was an appalling spectacle to the Roman—what was it to the Jew? The whole summit of the hill, which commanded the city, blazed like a volcano. One after another the buildings fell in, with a tremendous crash, and were swallowed up in the fiery abyss. The roofs of cedar were like sheets of flame; the gilded pinnacles shone like spires of red light; the gate towers sent up tall columns of flame and smoke. The neighbouring hills were lighted up; and dark groups of people were seen watching, in horrible anxiety, the progress of the destruction: the walls and heights of the upper city were crowded with faces, some pale with the agony of despair, others scowling unavailing vengeance. The shouts of the Roman soldiery, as they ran to and fro, and the howlings of the insurgents who were perishing in the flames, mingled with the roaring of the conflagration and the thundering sound of falling timbers. The echoes of the mountains replied, or brought back the shrieks of the people on the heights: all the walls resounded with screams and wailings; men, who were expiring with famine, rallied their remaining strength to utter a cry of anguish and desolation. The slaughter within was even more dreadful than the spectacle from without. Men and women, old and young, insurgent and priests, those who fought and those who intreated mercy, were hewn down in indiscriminate carnage.—The numbers of the slain exceeded that of the slayers. The legionaries laid to clamber over heaps of dead, to carry on the work of extermination. John, at the head of his troops, cut his way through the first into the outer court of the Temple; afterwards into the upper city. Some of the priests upon the roof wrenched off the gilded spikes, with their sockets of lead, and used them as missiles against the Romans below. Afterwards they fled to a part of the wall, about fourteen feet wide: they were summoned to surrender; but two of them, Matthias of Belge, and Joseph son of Dalia, plunged headlong into the flames. No part escaped the fury of the Romans. The treasures, with all their wealth of money, jewels, and costly robes—the plunder which the zealots had laid up—were totally destroyed. Nothing remained but a small part of the outer cloister, in which 6000 unarmed and defenceless people, with women and children, had taken refuge. These poor wretches, like multitudes of others, had been led up to the Temple by a false prophet, who had proclaimed that God commanded all the Jews to go up to the Temple, where he would display his Almighty power to save his people. The soldiers set fire to the building: every soul perished.—*Murray's Family Library.*

THE PROTEUS.

A true friend eases many troubles, whereas one who is not so, multiplies and increases them.—*Palmer's Aphorisms.*

DR. JOHNSON'S PUDDING.

A GOOD STORY.

Last summer I made an excursion to Scotland, with the intention of completing my series of views, and went over the same ground described by the learned tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell. I am in the habit of taking very long walks on these occasions; and perceiving a storm threaten, I made the best of my way to a small building. I arrived in time at a neat little inn, and was received by a respectable looking man and his wife, who did all in their power to make me comfortable. After eating some excellent fried mutton chops, and drinking a quart of ale, I asked the landlord to sit down and partake of a bowl of whiskey punch.—I found him as the Scotch generally are, very intelligent and full of anecdote, of which the following may serve as a specimen:—

"Sir," said the landlord, "this inn was formerly kept by Andrew Macgregor, a relation of mine, and these hard bottomed chairs (in which we are now sitting) were, years ago, filled by the great tourists, Doctor Johnson and Boswell, travelling like the Lion and Jackall. Boswell generally preceded the Doctor, in search of food, and being much pleased with the looks of the house, followed his nose into the larder, where he saw a fine leg of mutton. He ordered it to be roasted with the utmost expedition, and gave particular orders for a nice pudding. 'Now,' says he, 'make the best of all puddings.' Elated with his good luck, he immediately went out in search of his friend, and saw the giant of learning, slowly advancing on a pony.

"My dear Sir," said Boswell, out of breath with joy, 'good news! I have just bespoken a comfortable, and clean inn here, a delicious leg of mutton; it is now getting ready, and I flatter myself that we shall make an excellent meal.' Johnson looked pleased.—'And I hope,' said he, 'you have bespoken a pudding.' 'Sir, you will have your favourite pudding,' replied the other.

Johnson got off the pony, and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the Doctor into the house, and left him to prepare for his delicious treat. Johnson feeling his coat rather damp, from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on the hob, near a little boy who was very busily attending the meat. Johnson occasionally peeped from behind his coat, while the boy kept basting the mutton. Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladle from one hand, the other hand was never idle, and the Doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat, upon which he determined to eat no mutton on that day. The dinner announced, Boswell exclaimed, 'My dear Doctor, here comes the mutton—what a picture! done to a turn, and looks so beautifully brown!' The Doctor tittered. After a short grace Boswell said—

"I suppose I am to carve as usual; what part shall I help you to?" The Doctor replied

"My dear Boswell, I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to-day."

"O doctor! this is a great disappointment," said Boswell.

"Say no more; I shall make myself amply amends with the pudding."

"Boswell commenced the attack, and made the first cut at the mutton. 'How the gravy runs; what fine flavoured fat, so nice and brown too. Oh, sir, you would have relished this prime piece of mutton!'

The meat being removed, in came the long wished for pudding. The Doctor looked joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly finished the pudding! The table was cleared, and Boswell said—

"Doctor, while I was eating the mutton you seemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray, tell me what tickled your fancy?"

"The Doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire, about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned as pale as a parsnip, and, sick of himself and the company, darted out of the room. Somewhat relieved, on returning, he insisted on seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson. The poor boy cried—

"The Doctor laughed.

"You little, filthy, snivelling hound," said Boswell, 'when you basted the meat, why did you not put on the cap I saw you in this morning?'

"I could not, sir," said the boy.

"No! why could not you?" said Boswell.

"Because my mammy took it from me to boil the pudding in!'

The Doctor gathered up his herculean frame, stood erect, touched the ceiling with his wig, stared or squinted—indeed, looked any way but the right way. At last with mouth open (none of the smallest) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath, and looking at Boswell with dignified contempt, he roared out, with the lungs of a Stentor—

"Mr. Boswell, sir, leave off laughing, and under pain of my eternal displeasure, never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe."

"And so sir," said mine host, "you have the positive fact from the simple mouth of your humble servant."—*Angelo's Reminiscences.*

THE PROTEUS.—At first view, you might suppose this animal to be a lizard, but it has the motions of a fish. Its head, and the lower part of its body, and its tail, bear a strong resemblance to those of the eel; but it has no fins, and its curious bronchial organs are not like the gills of fishes: they form a singular vascular structure, as you see, almost like a

crest, round the throat, which may be removed without occasioning the death of the animal, who is likewise furnished with lungs. With this double apparatus for supplying air to the blood, it can live either above or below the surface of the water. Its fore feet resemble hands, but they have only three claws or fingers, and are too feeble to be of use in grasping or supporting the weight of the animal; the hinder feet have only two claws or toes, and in the larger specimens are found so imperfect as to be almost obliterated. It has small points in place of eyes, as if to preserve the analogy of nature. It is of a fleshy whiteness, and transparency in its natural state; but, when exposed to the light, its skin gradually becomes darker, and at last gains an olive tint. Its nasal organs appear large, and it is abundantly furnished with teeth; from which, it may be concluded, that it is an animal of prey—yet, in its confined state, it has never been known to eat; and it has been kept alive for many years by occasionally changing the water in which it was placed. And it adds one instance more, to the number already known, of the wonderful manner in which life produced and perpetuated in every part of our globe, even in places which seem the least suited to organized existences; and the same infinite power and wisdom which has fitted the camel and the ostrich for the deserts of Africa, the swallow that secretes its own nest for the caves of Java, the whale for Polar seas, and the morse and white bear for the Arctic ice, has given the Proteus to the deep and dark subterraneous lakes of Illyria—an animal to whom the presence of light is not essential, and who can live indifferently in air and in water, on the surface of the rock, or in the depths of the mud.—*Sir Humphry Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher.*

IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY.—You will allow that the rendering skins insoluble in water, by combining with them the astringent principle of certain vegetables, is a chemical invention, and that, without leather, our shoes, our carriages, and our equipages, would be very ill made; you will permit me to say, that the bleaching and dying of wool and silk, cotton and flax, are chymical processes, and that the conversion of them into different cloths is a mechanical invention; that the working of iron, copper, tin and lead, and the other metals, and the combining them in different alloys, by which almost all the instruments necessary for the turner, joiner, the stone-mason, the ship-builder, and the smith, are made, are chymical inventions; I am disposed to attribute as much as you can do, could not have existed, in any state of perfection, without a metallic alloy; the combining of alkali and sand, and certain clays and flints, together, to form glass and porcelain, is a chymical process; the colours which the artist employs to frame resemblances of natural objects, or to create combinations more beautiful than ever existed in nature, are derived from chymistry; in short, every branch of the common and fine arts, in every department of human industry, the influence of this science is felt. And we may find, in the fable of Prometheus taking the flame from heaven to animate his man of clay, an emblem of the effects of fire, in its application to chymical purposes, in creating the activity and almost the life of civil society.—*Ibid.*

DISCOVERIES OF PHILOSOPHERS APPLIED TO THE ARTS.—Real philosophers, not labouring for profit, have done much by their own inventions for the useful arts; and amongst the new substances discovered, many have had immediate and very important applications. The chlorine, or oxy muriatic gas of Schuless was scarcely known before it was applied by Berthollet to bleaching; scarcely was muriatic acid gas discovered by Priestley, when Guyton de Morveau used it for destroying contagion. Consider the varied and diversified applications of platinum, which has owed its existence, as a useful metal, entirely to the labours of an illustrious chymical philosopher; look at the beautiful yellow afforded by one of the new metals, chrome; consider the medical effects of iodine, in some of the most painful and disgusting maladies belonging to human nature, and remember how short a time investigations have been made for applying the new substances. Besides, the mechanical or chymical manufacturer has rarely discovered any thing; he has merely applied what the philosopher has made known—he has merely worked upon the materials furnished to him. We have no history of the manner in which iron was rendered malleable; but we know that platinum could only have been worked by a person of the most refined chemical resources, who made multiplied experiments upon it after the most ingenious and profound views.—*Ibid.*

THE WORLD GOOD ON THE WHOLE.—You ask, if I would agree to live my seventy, or rather seven-three, years over again? To which I say, yes. I think with you, that it is a good world on the whole; that it has been framed on a principle of benevolence, and more pleasure than pain dealt out to us. There are, indeed—(who might say nay)—gloomy and hypochondriac minds, inhabitants of diseased bodies, disgusted with the present, and despairing of the future, always counting that the worst will happen, because it may happen. To these I say, how much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened? My temperament is sanguine. I steer my bark, with hope in the head, leaving fear astern. My hopes, indeed, sometimes fail, but not oftener than the forebodings of the gloomy.—*Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson.*

As cunning as old Nic, and as wicked as old Nic, were originally meant of Nicholas Machiavelli, and came afterwards to be perverted to the devil.—*Dr. Cocchi.*

CAPABILITIES OF WOMEN.

Women, we fear, cannot do everything, nor even everything they attempt. But what they can do, they do, for the most part, excellently, and much more frequently with an absolute and perfect success than the aspirants of our rougher and more ambitious sex. They cannot, we think, represent naturally the fierce and sullen passions of men—nor their coarser vices—nor even scenes of actual business or contention, and the mixed motives, and strong and faulty characters, by which affairs of moment are usually conducted on the great theatre of the world. For much of this they are disqualified by the delicacy of their training and habits, and the still more disabling delicacy, which pervades their conceptions and feelings; and from much they are excluded by their actual inexperience of the realities they might wish to describe, by their substantial and incurable ignorance of business, of the way in which serious affairs are actually managed, and the true nature of the agents and impulses that give movement and direction to the stronger currents of ordinary life. Perhaps they are also incapable of long moral or political investigations, where many complex and indeterminate elements are to be taken into account, and a variety of opposite probabilities to be weighed before coming to a conclusion. They are generally too impatient to get at the ultimate results, to go well through with such discussions, and either stop short at some imperfect view of the truth, or turn aside to retrace in the shadow of some plausible error. This, however, we are persuaded, arises entirely from their being seldom set on such tedious tasks. Their proper and natural business is the practical regulation of private life, in all its bearings, affections, and concerns; and the questions with which they have to deal in that most important department, though often of the utmost difficulty and nicety, involve for the most part, but few elements, and may generally be better described as delicate than intricate, requiring for their solution rather a quick tact and fine perception than a patient and laborious examination. For the same reason, they rarely succeed in long works, even on subjects the best suited to their genius, their natural training rendering them equally averse to long doubt and long labour. For all other intellectual efforts, however, either of the understanding or the fancy, and requiring a thorough knowledge either of man's strength or his weakness, we apprehend them to be, in all respects, as well qualified as their brethren of the stronger sex; while, in their perceptions of grace, propriety, ridicule,—their power of detecting artifice, hypocrisy, and affectation,—the force and promptitude of their sympathy, and their capacity of noble and devoted attachment, and of the efforts and sacrifices it may require, they are, beyond all doubt, our superiors. Their business being as we have said, with actual or social life, and the colours it receives from the conduct and dispositions of individuals, they unconsciously acquire, at a very early age, the finest perception of character and manners, and are almost as soon instinctively schooled in the deep and dangerous learning of feeling and emotion; while the very minuteness with which they make and meditate on these interesting observations, and the finer shades and variations of sentiment which are thus treasured and recorded, trains their whole faculties to a nicety and precision of operation, which often discloses itself to advantage in their application to studies of a very different character. When women, accordingly, have turned their minds—as they have done, but too seldom—to the exposition or arrangement of any branch of knowledge, they have commonly exhibited, we think, a more beautiful accuracy, and a more uniform and complete justness of thinking, than their less discriminating brethren. There is a finish and completeness about every thing they put out of their hands, which indicates not only an inherent taste for elegance and neatness, but a habit of nice observation, and singular exactness of judgment.—*Edinburgh Review.*

EFFECTS OF EXPANSION.

A cannon-ball when heated, cannot be made to enter an opening, through which, when cold, it passes readily. A glass stopper sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, may be released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of warm water, or by immersing the bottle in the water up to the neck: the binding-ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack or loose upon it. Pipes for conveying hot water, steam, hot air, &c., if of considerable length, must have joints that allow a degree of shortening and lengthening, otherwise a change of temperature may destroy them. An incompetent person undertook to work a large manufactory by steam from one boiler. He laid a rigid main-pipe along a passage, and opened lateral branches through holes into the several apartments, but, on his first admitting the steam, the expansion of the main-pipe tore it away from all its branches. In an iron railing, a gate which, during a cold day, may be loose and easily shut or opened, in a warm day may stick, owing to there being greater expansion of it and the neighbouring railing, than of the earth on which they are placed. Thus, also, the centre of the arch of an iron bridge is higher in warm than in cold weather; while, on the contrary, in a suspension or chain-bridge the centre is lowered. The iron pillars now so much used to support the front walls of houses, of which the ground stories serve as shops with spacious windows, in warm weather really lifts up the wall which rests upon them, and in cold weather allow it to sink or subside, in a degree considerably greater than if the wall were brick from top to bottom. The pitch of a piano-forte is lowered in a warm day or in a warm room, owing to the expansion of the strings being greater than the wooden frame work; and in cold the reverse will happen. A harp or piano, which is well tuned in a

OLD TIMES AGAIN.

We are informed that a gentleman who has recently bought an estate a few miles from this town, intends to partition off from it a number of small farms, to be let to tenants at easy rents, in order to give the small farm system a fair trial. He has, we understand, built cottages, &c. to each of which he has attached six acres of land.—*Brighton Gazette.*

HIGH LIFE.—A gentleman's coachman, not long since, as he washed his master's carriage during divine service on Sunday morning, was heard to say that "he hoped his master and mistress prayed for him, as he had no time to pray for himself." He brought his lady home from the opera at one in the morning; then went to fetch his master from the "Hell," in St. James's-street; and by the time he had littered and rubbed down his horses, and got to his own bed, it was four o'clock; he thought after he could do no less than sleep till nine; by half-past ten he had got his breakfast, and at twelve his carriage was ready: at one he took dinner; at two he was ordered to be at the door, to take his lady and the young ladies to the Park; at five he returned, and was ordered out at six to carry the family to dinner: after setting them down, he was directed to come at half-past eleven; and, by two o'clock on Monday morning, the poor man was once more in bed. Now, permit me to ask you, whether this man, or his master, or any of the family, can, or dare, profess and call themselves Christians?—*London Record.*

UPPER-CANADA.—THE RIDEAU CANAL.

This stupendous work is advancing with surprising rapidity, and affords a splendid example of what can be effected by art and perseverance, in rendering the mighty works of nature conducive to the useful purposes of man. Thus the waters that form the frightful cataract, threatening with inevitable destruction every object within its influence, are diverted into a peaceful and safe channel by which such obstacles to navigation are surmounted with ease. We have formerly noticed the situation of Merrickville, and the works in that neighbourhood. Besides the locks for passing the Falls, there are two large and commodious basins constructed immediately adjoining the village, which, since the past year, has been increased by the addition of thirty new buildings, including a stone church (used at present by all denominations) a stone grist mill and several other houses of the same materials. It is also intended to construct a strong bridge across the River at this place. Mechanics of all descriptions are flocking into the village, among whom the most numerous if not the most useful class may be traced in the knowing pliz and plodding walk of the Yankee speculator, who is always "wide awake" where there is any show in circulation. The contractors seem to be vying with each other who shall execute their work best and the most expeditiously. It is generally reported that Col. By intends to have a Steamboat running at the latter end of the season from the Hog's Back to Dr. Wright's Job in Ontario. This village is also improving to a degree far beyond what could have been anticipated a few years ago. In short the whole line of the Rideau bears ample testimony of that substantial prosperity to which the well directed and generous of the Mother Country has given birth, and might well put to the blush those factious grumblers, who overlook the great interests of the country and contend for objects suitable only to the littleness of their own conceptions. Passing down the Rideau from Merrickville you have a view of a fine romantic country beautifully diversified by improvements of husbandry. Lining the indications of a remote period of settlement and unvaried industry: Oxford being on one side, and Montague on the other, in the latter of which places the inhabitants are about building a handsome Episcopal Church. Continuing down the line you reach the confluence of the south branch of the River, which runs through the interior of Oxford, and at the head of the navigation of which about three miles from the Canal the pleasant and flourishing village of Kempsville is situated, a place which has also wonderfully improved, there having been built during last summer nearly a dozen houses, and there are at present as many more in operation, two new stores and two others about to be established, a new saw mill and it is said there will be built during the present season an extensive flouring mill, a brick kiln, and that several brick edifices are going up. This place likewise can boast of one of the nearest little Episcopal Churches in the Province, and is blessed with a worthy Rector, whose only aim is to do good. Kempsville has decidedly the advantage over most of the other little rising villages, being situated on the centre of a most flourishing and populous country, fine farms and wealthy farmers.—*Brockville Gazette.*

KINGSTON, APRIL 24.

Yesterday being St. George's day, and the one appointed to commemorate the birth of our most gracious Sovereign, the troops paraded in front of the Market Square. Our gallant countrymen, the 70th, never looked better, displaying the first time for the season, their martial and picturesque garb; a sight, after a long and severe winter, particularly to eyes like ours, unusually cheering, and which we hail as a certain harbinger of spring. They fired a few *de joie* with admirable precision.—*Chronicle.*

arty in the early conquest of the country, when the people were labouring in their native barbarism, and when the British rule was not so firmly established...

BISHOP HEBER.—It gives us great pleasure to announce that the life of this eminent divine, by his widow, will shortly be issued by the New York Protestant Episcopal Press...

From the Quebec Mercury, April 27.

The SINGLE LADIES OF QUEBEC to the OFFICERS of the 6th Regt. on their departure for MONTREAL.

"Farewell now, and if for ever," So much the better, fare ye well—Slight fare is needed us to sever, Small good of you, we have to tell...

Ab! Sixty Sixth! ye shocking shay men, Ye Celibates in emerald green, Why, why, amongst you black-bell hymen?

On Wednesday, 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, the following goods were sold by public auction...

THE OBSERVER. TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1830.

The latest dates from London continue to be the 31st of March.—An arrival at Miramichi from Leith, brought an Edinburgh paper of the 3d April, but it furnishes nothing later from London than the evening of the 31st.

GRECE.—Prince LEOPOLD may now be considered as seated on the throne of that Sovereign. His designation is, Prince of Greece.

It is rather to be presumed that the influence of Russia has been most powerful, for while LEOPOLD was engaged in collecting from the London booksellers all the Works on Greek Affairs, Count CAPO D'ISTRIA was issuing a new coin, with his own head upon it, which is to supersede the Turkish currency in Greece.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Rector of the Parish, Mr. John Fisher, to Miss Sarah Crawford, both of this city.

In the Parish of Portland, on Tuesday last, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, a native of the State of Maine, aged 79 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED, THURSDAY, brig Charles, Dudge, Demerara, 25—J. Ward & Sons, rum, &c.—Left brig Thomas, of this port.

Ship Pacific, Johnston, Liverpool—timber. Forth, Hunter, Cork—do. Alchemist, Wells, Falmouth—do.

Brig Rival, at Halifax, reports brig Thomas Hanford, Sawyer, of this port, from Para, at Trinidad.

For Sale, or to Let, DEW No. 27, in the South Aisle of St. Andrew's Church, well lined and Cushioned.

ELOUR, CORN, TAR, RUM, &c. Just Received, per Schooner SARAH, from New York.

MILITIA INSPECTION.—A General Order, dated 18th instant, appears in the last Royal Gazette. The Annual General Inspection of the 1st Battalion St. John City Militia, is to take place on Monday the 13th September.

A preceding article (from the N. York Atlas) exhibits a state of affairs in the Island of Tobago, to which the Nova-Scotia differences must yield the palm.

METHODIST CHAPEL.—A contract has been entered into for the erection of a Chapel of this denomination, in some eligible part of Chatham.

PICTURE ACADEMY.—We have been informed from good authority, that the students of Glasgow College, have subscribed the sum of £300 towards the support of Pictou Academy.

FOR THE FISHERIES. 30 B BLS. Clear and Bone Middlings PORK, just received from Boston.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demand against the Estate of WILLIAM GODSOE, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on Lots No. 8 & 9, Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the Stock, Farming Utensils &c., as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of ROBERT WAISTCOAT, late of this City, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested, within Three Months, from this date.

FOR NEW-YORK. [One of the Line of Packets.] The fine fast sailing Schooner SARAH, T. PEARCE, Master.

IRISH PORK. Received per Timandra, from Londonderry: 100 B BLS. Prime Mess PORK.

ALE & PORTER. Just received, from Halifax: A FEW Hogsheads PORTER, and barrels bottled ALE, warranted of excellent quality.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY, CHURCH-STREET. MRS. ANDERSON would beg leave most respectfully to return her sincere thanks for her friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage she has received during the time the above business has been conducted by her.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber has removed to the Store on the South Market Wharf, (lately occupied by Mr. JAMES WORSTER.)

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WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. COOK'S Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country Business attended to.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING closed his Business in the Drug LINE, requests all those to whom he is indebted to hand in their Accounts; and all those indebted to make immediate payment to H. COOK, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, BEGGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced Baking CHEAP FAMILY BREAD, viz: Wheat & Indian, and Wheat & Rye as usual.

NEW SPRING GOODS. The Subscribers have now received the latest goods which should have accompanied their shipment of OIL CLOTHS, &c. per Kent, from Bristol, and which are now offered for Sale by the Piece or whole Package—consisting of—

BRASS FOUNDRY, COPPER & LEAD MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for their support since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he will manufacture articles in his line on the most moderate terms and at the shortest notice.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, St. John, 6th May, 1830. TENDERS will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 1st day of June next, at noon, from persons disposed to furnish the Ordnance Barrack Department with the following Articles, viz:

Officers Tables, No. 8 } Similar to patterns to be Private ditto, " 8 } seen at the Ordnance Office. Ash Boxes, " 10 } Writing Desk, " 1 } Ditto ditto ditto with the addition of six pieces to be let in of 14 inch plank, and 5 inches wide.

Skidding, 10 x 12 inch, es, Kg. feet 300 } To be of Norway Pine, clear of sap. Rollers, 8 inch diam, 6 feet long, } To be of hard wood, and 8 inch diam, 6 feet long, } bound with iron. Hand Sleds, 2 } To be made with 3 pin benches to each sled and shod with 4 inch iron extreme length 4 feet, in height 19 inches, width 9 inches.

THE whole to be delivered into Store in Two Months from the date of the Contract. The price of each article must be stated in Sterling, (words at length) and payment will be made in British silver, by Draft from the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper on the Military Chest, as soon as the articles have been inspected and approved.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, St. John, N. B., 26th April, 1830. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 1st June next, at noon, from such persons as are disposed to enter into Contracts with His Majesty's Government, for supplying the Ordnance Barrack Department, between 1st July, 1830, and 30th June, 1831, with the following quantities of STRAW, at the several Stations in New-Brunswick, as expressed below, viz:

At SAINT JOHN, 35,000 Pounds, FREDERICTON, 45,000 do. SAINT ANDREWS, 6,000 do.

The rates to be expressed in sterling money. Payment made in British Silver every six months, for the quantities delivered within the period. No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound for the faithful performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

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Poetry.

AN EPITAPH ON A SAILOR.

BY A SAILOR. Ship-mate avast! heave all aback And gaze upon this mound; Here rest the bones of honest Jack, Who ne'er on foeman turned his back...

EPITAPH.—The following epitaph was written by Lord Byron, in the year 1807.

Epitaph on John Adams, of Southwell, a Carrier, who died of Drunkenness. John Adams lies here of the parish of Southwell. A Carrier who carried his can to his mouth well; He carried so much, and he carried so fast; He could carry no more—so was carried at last; For the liquor he drank he took too much for one, He could not carry off—so now he's carried on.

EXTRAORDINARY HABITATION.—The northern banks of the Orinoco, the great river of South America, is covered with palms of the Mauritia, which produce farinaceous matter or sago. The whole country in which they abound is subject to inundations, and the fanlike branches of these trees look like a forest which rises out of the bosom of the water.

ANCIENT PENALTY AGAINST DRUNKARDS!—The 15th Capitular of Charlemagne, Emperor of France and Germany, in the year 802, has the following enactment: "No man addicted to intoxication can appear before a tribunal, as a Party or a Witness."

LACONISM.—A bloody feud broke out in Ireland in 1490 between an O'Neil and an O'Donnell. It originated in the insolence of the reply of the latter to the demand of O'Neil for the payment of his quit rents.

NEW GOODS.

D. HATFIELD & SON, Have received by the BRITON, from LIVERPOOL, and other recent Arrivals, part of their Supply of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are—CLOTHS, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, &c. suitable for the season—Lines, Twines, Cordage, Canvass, Kedges with Chains, Cambooses, Ship Chandlery, &c.—Paints, Glass, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c.—Flour, Corn, Rice, Bread, Naval Stores, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, Starch, &c.—Wood's improved (commonly called Freeborn's) patent Ploughs and Castings, &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per SPRAY, from Glasgow, a part of his Supply of SPRING GOODS:—consisting of—GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Leghorn HATS; fashionable Ribbons; Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Silks and Satins; fine and common Stair and other Carpetings; Homespuns; Checks; Irish Linens; Diaper; Russia Duck; Threads; LOAF SUGAR, STATIONARY, &c. &c. Also—20 Barrels COAL TAR.

CARD.

R. M'KENZIE, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Saint John, that he has Removed to Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON'S premises, King-street, opposite the Market Inn, where he will continue to execute all orders in his superior style of fashion and workmanship.

FLOUR, CORN, &c.

M'RAE & M'KENZIE, Have just received per Brig JULIA, from New-York: BBLS. Superfine and Rye FLOUR, Ditto CORN MEAL, Ditto Pilot and Navy BREAD, Bags best quality Yellow CORN, PEASE and BEANS, CRACKERS, A few barrels NEWARK CIDER, Superior Fig, Ladies' Twist and Smoking TOBACCO, Lorillard's best quality SNUFF, in jars and bottles, Spanish and American SEGARS, An assortment of CORN BROOMS, &c.

PITCH, TAR, and TURPENTINE. All of which they will sell Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce. N. B. SHIP STORES put up on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Whiskey, Copper, Carpetings, &c. &c.

PUNCHEONS OF WHISKEY; Cases of Spanish Indigo, Bales of CARPETINGS—Venetian, Turkey, and Banockburn, 1/2, 2/3, and 3/4 Copper Bolts, Sheet Copper, and Composition Nails and Spikes, Bales of White and Grey Shirting Cotton, Kegs of White Lead, Casks and Jars Paint Oil, &c.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. 15 PUNS. Fine Flavored and good Proof SPIRITS—entitled to 1s. 2d. per Gallon, drawback—just received, and for Sale low by April 27. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer for sale, The Cargo of Sch'r Philadelphia from Portland—consisting of BARRELS Navy and Pilot BREAD; B BLS. and half bbls. & Kegs CRACKERS; Red Oak STAVES and SHOOKS; Franklin & Cooking Stoves—assorted sizes; Looking Glasses; 1 box Britannia Tea Pots; 1 Box Lamps and Candlesticks.

BALTIMORE FLOUR.

Just received per Schooner DESAII, lying at North Market Wharf:—350 B BLS. Susquehanna Superfine FLOUR; 50 Do. Howard-street do.; (for family use.) 100 Do. Scratch'd ditto; 115 Do. Fine Middlings ditto; 100 Do. Ship Stuff; 150 Do. RYE FLOUR; 50 Do. Corn Meal; 100 Do. Navy Bread. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

DEALS.

E. C. WADDINGTON has on hand, 60 to 80 M. Superfine Feet of DEALS, and is daily expecting to receive more from the Mills, which with those on hand will be sold low for Cash, if applied for immediately. April 27—28

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has 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, East side of the Market Square. WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embossed do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazettes; 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 Skiu Caps; 4- and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Merkin and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Childrens' Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Molekins, &c. R. & W. REID.

STEAM-BOAT SAINT JOHN.

This Boat will commence plying on her usual route on Tuesday the 20th instant. Leaving for Digby and Annapolis on Tuesdays, and returning on Thursdays. Going to Eastport and Saint Andrews on Saturdays, and coming from thence on Mondays. The fare to and from Saint Andrews, will be reduced to 20s. aft. and 7s. 6d. forward; and to and from Eastport 17s. 6d. aft.—Digby and Annapolis rate of passage as usual. JAMES WHITNEY. St. John, April 13th, 1830. 6+

MANIFESTS for sale at this Office.

JAMES KIRK,

Has received per brig SPRAY, Capt. HUME, from Greenock, part of his Spring Supply of DRY GOODS. —ALSO— HHDS. LOAF SUGAR; Crates of EARTHENWARE; CORDAGE, CANVASS; COAL TAR, OAKUM; CHAIN CABLES, from 7-16 to 1/2 inch. Nelson-Street, 4th May, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received per Ship FORTU, from GREENOCK—ON CONSIGNMENT: PIPES, HHds. and Quarter Casks Superior Old PORT; Wrapping and Writing PAPER, Wine BOTTLES, GLASS WARE, EARTHEN-WARE, 3 Cases COTTON SHIRTS, 4000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT; A quantity of STONE JARS, &c. All of which will be Sold very Low. April 20. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON,

Has received by the FORTU, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY, —consisting of— HHDS of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Bales Brown and Bleached COTTONS; Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespuns; Gingham and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled OIL; Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Glass, &c. &c. St. John, April 27.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Just Received by the Schooner SARAH, from New-York: SUPERFINE FLOUR, RYE, CORN MEAL, Barrels VARNISH. JOHN ROBERTSON. JAMAICA & GRENADA RUM. Just received per brig PEARL, from Kingston: 28 PUNS. Jamaica RUM—Proof 21. 10 Puns. Grenada RUM; 150 Boxes SMOKED HERRINGS. For Sale at lowest market prices, by May 4. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

PORK & LARD.

A FEW Bbls. Clear and Bone Middlings PORK, and 5 Kegs LARD—for sale by April 13. G. D. ROBINSON. Rum, Coffee, Hides, & Horns, JUST Landed, ex Brig LA PLATA, from Jamaica—For Sale by April 20. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SHIP STUFF.

150 B BLS. SHIP STUFF—fresh and good, for sale low by May 11. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FRESH TEAS.

A LOT of very superior quality TEAS—For Sale by April 6. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. —ALSO— One Bale of BROAD CLOTHS.

DANIEL O'BRIEN,

HAIR DRESSER, AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER. RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement he has received whilst in business in this City. He has the honor to inform that he has removed his Establishment to that well known stand, next adjoining the Office of JAMES PETERS, Jun. Esq. South side of the Market-square, where, from his general knowledge and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. He respectfully informs them that he has fitted up private apartments for HAIR CUTTING, &c. where every particular attention shall be observed to those who may favor him with their custom. He still continues to Manufacture Hair Works of every description, viz.—Curl, Medium Bands, Ringlets, Wig, Scraps, Crown Peers, &c. &c. all of the best materials and workmanship. He expects by the first arrivals from London, an assortment of PERUFEMERY, and other articles connected with his business. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair cut and dressed in the latest and most approved London and Parisian fashions. N. B. The strictest attention paid to the Cutting of Children's Hair, and Country orders punctually attended to. Saint John, 27th April, 1830.

LIME.

THE Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he will continue to keep on hand, during the ensuing season, a supply of the best quality of LIME, which will be put up in superior order, and sold on moderate terms.—Every attention will be paid to the furnishing of Slopers, Boats, &c. He will likewise furnish the Lime to the city, when requested. The Hogsheads will still bear the mark "Samuel Chisholm." ROBERT ROBERTSON, JR. Green Head, March 9. Lime Burner.

JOHN S. MILLER,

SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, BRUSSEL-STREET. BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cordis, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camels 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.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late Arrivals, his usual SPRING SUPPLY of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE; WHICH he will Sell CHEAP for CASH, at his Store in Prince William-street. April 20.—31 JOHN SMYTH.

RICE, &c.

10 TIERCES } Fresh RICE. 10 half ditto } Ex Brig JULIA, from New-York: 80 Sides very superior SOLE LEATHER. For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. May 11th, 1830.

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. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

HOUSES & LANDS.

FOR SALE, THAT Valuable Tract of LAND belonging to the Subscriber, known and distinguished as Lot No. 1, lying on the north side of the Great Road from Loch Loonand to Quaco, 18 miles from this city, and containing 500 acres, more or less. There is a considerable portion of Intervale which already yields some excellent HAY, and with small labour or expense a great portion of the Land may be rendered very productive. A fine Stream of Water runs through it, and as there is the prospect of a Grist and Saw Mill being soon raised upon the immediately adjoining property belonging to the Church of Scotland, the Lot is well worthy the attention of AGRICULTURISTS. For further particulars application may be made to AGNES CAMPBELL, Prince William-street.

TO LET,

The Building belonging to the Subscriber, on the South Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Mr. JACOB NOYES, and others, consisting of two front Stores on the Lower Flat, and two large and commodious Lofts on the second and third Flats.—Possession given on the first May next. JOHN M. WILMOT. 23d March.

TO LET,

The STORE in Hatfield's Brick Building, fronting the Market Square, at present in the occupation of Mr. James Kirk. D. HATFIELD & SON. 2d March.

TO LET,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING, situate in Queen-street, now in the occupation of Dr. BOYLE. W. & F. KINNEAR, 30th March, 1830. Attys for the Estate.

TO LET,

The whole or part of those extensive Premises, in the Parish of Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber. There are Six Rooms with fire-places, and a great variety of Bed-rooms, suitable for one or two families, together with a good Yard. Apply to JACOB TOWNSEND. 2d February, 1830.

TO LET,

That large House at the corner of Brussels and Waterloo-streets, with Out-Houses, Garden, &c. attached; a small House next the Garden, and the two new Houses next that, with Barn and Field. Also, two Houses on Elliot Row; three near the Eastern end of Duke-street; two near the Market at Lower Cove; one on the North side of Queen's-Square; one near the corner of the Square; two near the Catholic Chapel. Also, one Room in the second flat of the Subscriber's Store, fit for an Office. Also, a number of Building Lots.—Possession of great part of the above can be given immediately.—Enquire of Jun. 5. THOMAS G. HATHEWAY.

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.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

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, } Exec. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors.

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

70 KEGS TOBACCO—of assorted qualities; 50 Boxes SNUFF, do. Just received per schr. March, from New-York, and for sale very cheap, in or out of bond, by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. April 27.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. —ALSO— YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

NOTICES.

ON the 1st day of November next, the Co-partnership existing between the Subscribers will terminate—after which period the business will be carried on by T. L. NICHOLSON, on his own account. All persons having accounts with the present Firm, will please send them in for settlement previous to that date. THOMAS L. NICHOLSON, JAMES VERNON. St. John, N. B. May 4, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the term of Co-partnership between the Subscribers, expired on the 14th inst. when the same was terminated, and dissolved by mutual consent.—All Debts due to and from the said concern, will be received and paid by GEORGE BRAGG, who continues the Business on his own account. GEORGE BRAGG, THOMAS S. WARNE. St. John, 16th February, 1830. 21.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately entered into Co-partnership in Business with KENNETH M'KENZIE, lately from Great-Britain, under the firm of M'RAE & M'KENZIE, under whose name the Business will in future be conducted at his present stand in Saint John-street—and while he would thank his Customers for past favours to himself, he would solicit a continuance of the same favours for the new Firm, assuring them, that increased exertion will be used to give satisfaction—at the same time, he would beg permission to request, that all those who have demands against him up to this time, will present the same for adjustment, and all those who stand indebted to him, to call and settle their respective balances with the least possible delay. WILLIAM M'RAE. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands

against the Estate of the late HUGH JOHNSTON, Esquire, deceased, will render the same for settlement, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSTON, Executor. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

ALL Persons having any demands against

the Estate of CALEB SPRAGG, late of the Parish of Springfield, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Six Months from this date: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to ANN SPRAGG, Executrix, GEORGE SPRAGG, } Executors. ROBERT SPRAGG, } Springfield, (K. C.) March 1, 1830.

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, } Executrix. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

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

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Published May 1, 1830. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. wt. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 6 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns: MAY-1830, SUN, MOON, FULL RISES, SETS, RISES, SETS. Rows: 26 WEDNESDAY, 27 THURSDAY, 28 FRIDAY, 29 SATURDAY, 30 SUNDAY, 31 MONDAY, 1 TUESDAY.

SAINTE JOHN:

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

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