

ENGLAND. LONDON.

A Parliamentary paper contains a table of the number of persons employed in all public offices, and the gross amount of their salaries. From this table we find that the number of placemen of the civil class, in 1797, was 16,207; in 1817, it was 24,414; and in 1827, it was reduced to 22,912. The gross sum paid in salaries to these persons, in 1797, was £1,374,551; in 1817, it was £3,167,441; and in 1827, it was £2,788,904. The reduction in the number and expense, however, since 1817, we believe is, in part only apparent, as many of the persons dismissed have been placed on the pension fund. But taking the number and pay as they stand, 22,900 persons form a prodigious corps of placemen. In the reign of George I., the army consisted of about 18,500 men, and the whole Peace Establishment cost £4,565,000. The corps of placemen, therefore, at present exceed in number, by 4,000 men, the whole army in the reign of George I., and the aggregate of their salaries exceeds the whole amount of the Peace Expenditure in his reign! But when we add to this about 5,000 officers in the army and navy, 6,000 or 7,000 persons on the half pay, and probably as many more in civil and military capacities in the colonies, we have a corps of upwards of 40,000 placemen (exclusive of the clergy) receiving one way or another, ten or twelve millions per annum—a thing unattained in the history of the world! Even this does not give a complete idea of the number of individuals government is able to provide for, since there are many public functionaries whose gains are derived from fees, or from emoluments which attach to the office, without regard to the personal abilities of the person who fills it.—Satan.

CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS IN ENGLAND.—It appears, by a recent statement made to the Imperial Parliament that in 1820 the number of spirit licenses throughout the country was 21,037; and that in 1827 they amounted to 42,530; being an increase of 11,000 in 7 years. During the same period the increase of alcohol was only 300. As to the increase of the consumption, it was stated that in 1820 it amounted to 12,900,000 gallons; in 1824 it was 13,300,000 gallons; in 1825 it was 17,700,000 gallons; in 1826 it was 22,900,000 gallons; in 1827 and 1828 it was 24,500,000 gallons for each year!!!

The crane factory at Shepton Mallet is again at work, which had some effect in relieving the parish rates, but they are still heavy, in consequence of the stoppage of the silk and lace works; the machinery of the latter, which a few years since was erected at the cost of upwards of 30,000l. has been sold for little more than 1400l.—Devizes Gazette.

Sir Sidney Smith was most cordially received by his Majesty at the Levee on Wednesday. After having kissed hands, his Majesty, notwithstanding the crowded activity of the room, took Sir Sydney by the hand, and gave it a hearty squeeze.

Most persons are aware of the Duke of Wellington's early active habits, in proof of which a correspondent mentions that his Grace was seen, a few mornings since, between six and seven o'clock, walking down Thames-street, arm in arm with a gentleman, making a personal examination of the proposed approaches to the new London Bridge.

Snow fell in London on the 5th of May. The Marquis of Anglesea, Steward, Commander sailed this morning, with a hundred and ten passengers, a large quantity of horses, sheep, cattle, and merchandise, for the new settlement at Swan River in New Holland.

His Majesty's schooner Pike, 12, Lieutenant G. C. Wigley, captured a large smuggler on the Irish coast, on the 15th ult., and carried her into Cork. She was commanded by a man named Patterson Gibson; had a cargo of 400 bales of tobacco, and a considerable quantity of spirits on board; and some bales of tobacco which had been previously landed were afterwards discovered in a cove outside Cork harbor. It is expected the fortunate officer will share £1,200 from his prize, which had once before been seized, condemned, and sold, when under the same person's command, as an illicit trader.

The ancient Church of St. Dunstan, in Fleet-street, is to be taken down immediately. It is the oldest religious edifice in the metropolis, having been erected in 1237.

Sir Walter Scott's new novel, *Ann of Geisterstein* was published in London on the 22d of May.

They are said to be seven thousand street walking beggars in London; and their daily earnings—if the word may be so applied—are calculated to amount, in the aggregate, to seven hundred pounds sterling, or two shillings each.

ilities as are given to all other descriptions of manufacture.—Letter in the Times.

The Barbary Powers.—It is said that a grand project is in contemplation between the Government of France and that of England, to do away with the small Powers on the Barbary coast, now become a complete nuisance. The plan is to colonize the coast of Barbary with French and English subjects, for which they are to obtain the sanction of the Sultan, in a special ordinance, and a person of heretofore great renown is to be employed in the business at the Court of Constantinople.

Canterbury, April 3.—Some time since a portion of the cliff, amounting in weight to many tons, detached itself from the great body of Pegwell, and fell into the ocean. Several curious specimens of ore, pyrites, &c. were found at the time; and a piece of gold, inclosed in a clay like substance was picked up and sold by the owner for forty pounds.

The French physicians who were sent to Gibraltar during the time of the yellow fever were to leave that place in the middle of next month. Their notes are numerous, and their remarks will be important; but it is understood that the hypothesis of two of them are against those of the third. Thus it is that doctors disagree. Let us hope that by the collision of opinion good may result, and that something may be gained, not merely for the cause of science, but of humanity.

REVOLVING MASTS.—Lieutenant Shuldham, of the Royal Navy, has lately introduced to public notice an invention which should it answer his expectations, will effect a complete alteration in the mode of rigging ships. Perhaps the enemies of innovation may lift up their voices at once against a plan that threatens to extinguish the masts of Old England. He is going to do away with ropes and rigging, braces and halyards, and banish from use the unctuous substance that gives them their shortest and most favoured name. A ship will then be as clean and as bright as a drawing room fire place, our sailors may wear gloves and use perfume; the fair ladies, and may realise the old woman's notion of having nothing to do but to sit down and let the wind blow them along. The invention consists in making the whole mast of the vessel turn round on its end. It passes through the deck of the vessel as usual; but instead of being fixed to the keel, it there turns on its own end.—The machinery for turning it consists, in the model we momentarily inspected, of a series of booms worked on deck. The mast is supported by wooden beams instead of rigging; the yards can be hoisted up and lowered down and the sails reefed by similar machinery to that which turns round the mast. No masts are stepped one above another, the sails in a model, actually work themselves; and are trimmed by the force of the wind in the best possible manner, either to exert their greatest effect in impelling the vessel, or in case of sudden tempest, to resist the violence of the wind. Lieutenant Shuldham's idea, we believe is quite novel. The plan is not yet complete. We understand, however, that the admiralty has so far given the plan its sanction, as to order a vessel to be fitted at Woolwich under the inventor's direction; and if we are permitted, when the scheme is brought to the test of experiment, we shall look at it with a scrutinizing eye. At present we beg to be understood as giving no opinion on the merits of the suggestion. The same ingenious individual has made some improvements in blocks, by which friction is so much lessened that one fourth of the power is saved. The model of a vessel with revolving masts, and these blocks, were exhibited last week at the Mechanics' Institution, and explained by Dr. Birbeck to a numerous audience.—English paper.

COLONIAL POLICY OF GREAT-BRITAIN. From the Quarterly Review. Whenever a colony shall have arrived at that state of population and prosperity as to be able to protect itself against any ordinary hostile attack, and to show resistance to the rule of the Mother Country; it is the duty of the British Government to make it less inconvenient to grant its independence than to compel the continuance of its allegiance; we deem the best policy would be to allow it to follow its own inclinations, and to be governed as the colonies of North America have taught us a lesson on this subject, and we ought to profit. They felt themselves qualified, and were ready and desirous to govern themselves, and would have shaken off their allegiance in a very short time; but England has taxed their tea and their stamps or not. That proceeding furnished a tangible pretext for resistance, in the absence of which an insubstantial pretext would not have been wanting. In truth, it is pretty much with colonies as with children: first and most of them in infancy, we direct them in youth, and leave them to their own guidance in manhood; and the best conduct to be observed is to part with them on friendly terms, offer them wholesome advice and assistance when they require it, and keep up an amicable intercourse with them. New South Wales, however, we need hardly say, has not arrived at that state of maturity, which would warrant her separation on such terms; and we have no doubt, that if suffered to indulge her whim, she would very soon like the prodigal son, be reduced to feed on hogs, and, having left the fully offered dinner, would like him to return to her parent, confessing that she had sinned and imploring forgiveness.

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Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Includes: Total population of New South Wales, 40,000; Free Emigrants amount to only about 7,000; Native Children, 5,000; Emancipated Convicts, 8,000; Convicts in Servitude, 30,000.

FOREIGN.

The Diario di Roma, of the 1st April, contains the following account of the ceremonies that took place at Rome upon the election of the new Pope.— It has pleased Divine Providence, in answer to the prayers of the faithful, to put an end to the widowhood of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, and elected Sovereign Pontiff by ballot yesterday morning. The Pope elect, being interrogated by the most eminent Cardinal Julius Macchi de Somaglia, Dean of the Sacred College, who asked him whether he would accept the supreme dignity of the Church, complied with the Divine will and assumed the name of Pius VIII. Monsignore Zucchi, Prefect of the ceremonies, as Notary of the Apostolic See, then drew up the act of acceptance. Cardinal Albani and Cardinal Gaietani, Chief of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, accompanied by the Divine will and assumed the name of Pius VIII. Monsignore Zucchi, Prefect of the ceremonies, as Notary of the Apostolic See, then drew up the act of acceptance. Cardinal Albani and Cardinal Gaietani, Chief of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, accompanied by the Divine will and assumed the name of Pius VIII. Monsignore Zucchi, Prefect of the ceremonies, as Notary of the Apostolic See, then drew up the act of acceptance.

It is possible that these people can, for a moment, forget that England protects them and their sugars at the expense of her other colonies? Do they not know that it were to admit the monopoly under the English flag and another under the French? And yet these silly people have been so unwise as to refuse to continue the supplies which they are bound to furnish to the troops who protect them; nay, even to throw out something in the shape of a bribe to the several Governments of the continent, to induce them to protect them. It is possible that these people can, for a moment, forget that England protects them and their sugars at the expense of her other colonies? Do they not know that it were to admit the monopoly under the English flag and another under the French? And yet these silly people have been so unwise as to refuse to continue the supplies which they are bound to furnish to the troops who protect them; nay, even to throw out something in the shape of a bribe to the several Governments of the continent, to induce them to protect them. It is possible that these people can, for a moment, forget that England protects them and their sugars at the expense of her other colonies? Do they not know that it were to admit the monopoly under the English flag and another under the French? And yet these silly people have been so unwise as to refuse to continue the supplies which they are bound to furnish to the troops who protect them; nay, even to throw out something in the shape of a bribe to the several Governments of the continent, to induce them to protect them.

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CAPABILITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN. From the Quarterly Review.

With reasons which are difficult to speak. In different parts of Europe many large tracts of ground are undoubtedly extremely rich. The plains of Seville and Valencia, in Spain; the whole vale of Lombardy, in Italy; the Touraine, and a large part of Normandy, in France; the whole of the Kingdom of Prussia, in Prussia; the whole of the Kingdom of Belgium; and a large part of Wirtemberg, Baden, Saxony, Silesia, and Upper Austria, are all of great fertility; but, speaking of the whole kingdoms, it may be fairly questioned whether the whole of our soil be not as productive as that of any continental state of the same dimensions in the value of our minerals, we scarcely exceed any of them. We have the finest quarries of slate, freestone, and granite, in great abundance and variety; and the most abundant sources of iron, copper, lead, and zinc, to be classed among the richest sources of our wealth and grandeur. Tin is found nowhere else in Europe in considerable quantities except in Cornwall; and Cornwall and Wales alone furnish a very large proportion of the whole metal, in raised and consumed in Europe. It has been mentioned, that the mines in America, in Spain, have lately produced a great quantity of lead; but we still raise nearly twice as much, and considerably more than half of what is used in this country, from our own mines. To do full justice to the importance of our mines of coal and iron, would also require a separate dissertation. The value of the iron mines in Spain is but little known; and whatever it may be, that country must always labour under great disadvantages, in consequence of its want of coal, and of its want of iron. The iron-stone of Sweden affords from fifteen to nineteen per cent. of ore, while our own exceeds twelve; yet, as in this country, iron-stone and coal are often found from the same shaft, or in the same neighbourhood, the advantage of our coal, in consequence of our superior capital and machinery, to meet the Swedish merchants in the markets, and actually produce more iron every year than the whole of our continental neighbours put together. The number and excellence of our mines of lead, tin, copper, coal, and iron, are of course of great value. To do full justice to the importance of our mines of coal and iron, would also require a separate dissertation. The value of the iron mines in Spain is but little known; and whatever it may be, that country must always labour under great disadvantages, in consequence of its want of coal, and of its want of iron. The iron-stone of Sweden affords from fifteen to nineteen per cent. of ore, while our own exceeds twelve; yet, as in this country, iron-stone and coal are often found from the same shaft, or in the same neighbourhood, the advantage of our coal, in consequence of our superior capital and machinery, to meet the Swedish merchants in the markets, and actually produce more iron every year than the whole of our continental neighbours put together. The number and excellence of our mines of lead, tin, copper, coal, and iron, are of course of great value.

SCOTLAND. TRAVELLING IMPROVEMENTS.—STEAM CARRIAGES AND NEW ROAD.

We are happy at being able to announce a series of improvements in opening up Highland scenery and facilitating conveyance, which will be hailed with unalloyed delight by all lovers of the picturesque whether they take walk, as the negro said of his master, "to make book," or simply to inhale the pure air of our straths and mountains. Honest Bailie Nicol Jarvie regretted deeply that in travelling to Rob Roy's country he could not carry the comforts of the Saltmarket at his tail; but this consideration has long since been supplied, on the water at least, by those floating caravans, the steam boats, and in order to render the inland communication equally effective, two steam carriages are at present preparing to complete the communication between Glasgow and Inverary. Both of the carriages are the property of the spirited English Mr. Napier, who is undoubtedly the most extensive speculator in steam in Scotland. One of these carriages will arrive at the head of the Loch, the other will return by the same route in the steam boat, without being able to leave shore and traverse the adjoining country that appears so inviting in the back ground. To remedy this defect, the patriotic proprietor, Lord Breadalbane, has opened up a road from the head of Loch Lomond to the western end of Loch Tay, on which the iron-keepers at Killie, &c., are about to run a coach in connection with the steam boat on the Loch, so that travellers will, in the ensuing summer, be able to extend their tour with unalloyed comfort and facility to Killie, Taymouth, and Dunkeld, including the finest reach of mountain scenery in Scotland, where at almost every step the tourist is reminded of the poet Gray's simile of "beauty lying in the lap of terror." This road will also be of signal advantage to the neighbourhood in the conveyance of goods. Instead of a land carriage of from forty to fifty miles between Strirling and Killie, there will be a saving of forty twenty miles by the new road, a circumstance of no small moment in the conveyance of coal, lime, &c. There is also another important consideration; it is well known that there are good lead mines at Tyndrum about thirteen miles from the head of Loch Lomond, the working of which has been abandoned for want of fuel. Now, it is not unreasonable to hope, that since the new road has been made by which the expense of carriage would be so materially lowered the noble proprietor may be induced to re-consequence the works, and thus confer benefits of the most lasting kind on the labouring classes of the population.—Inverness Courier.

The unfortunate result of periods of speculation is so nowhere more apparent than in our ports. The quantity of cotton and other goods, purchased then in a few weeks, is so great as to suffice for several months consumption. There is a great temporary demand for means of transport, and great profits are made by the owners of ships. New ships are of course built, and the trade is outdone. A few years ago, during one of the adventurous paroxysms, from eighteen to twenty smacks found perfect employment between this and Liverpool, besides occasional other vessels. At present the whole trade is now managed by three or four smacks, and about the same number of steamers.—Eight fine vessels, formerly trading to the Marsey,

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Notwithstanding what may reach you through the puffery of the newspapers, the present Lord lieutenant and his excellent dutches are not popular here, and never can be. They were present at the Theatre last night. There was rather a fashionable attendance, but nothing in comparison to the houses attracted by the Marquis of Anglesey and his family. There is an almost total absence of the life and gaiety which pervaded the fashionable circle during the short vice royalty of our late popular chief governor. There is, to be sure, a holiday show of a "magnificent service of massive gold;" but the guests at the castle would prefer silver, if champagne sparkled in their glasses. Their Graces of Northumberland are most excellent persons in their way. The dutches is a kind and charitable lady, and so thoroughly impressed with the necessity of a pious observance of the Lord's-day, that the cooks and their fellow-laborers in the vice-regal kitchen, are not permitted to interrupt their Sunday meditations by any culinary labors; and accordingly the Board of Green cloth eat a cold dinner. In fact the noble pair do not enter into the spirit of Irish amusements; they endeavor to look pleased, but it is plain that their tastes and habits are avers to our peculiarities. This was strongly evinced at the Fancy Ball held at the Rotunda on Friday night, at which the vice-regal party did not remain more than half an hour, when they appeared completely tired, and withdrew. A gentleman in the character of a rural gambler, bearing before him what is termed a "rowley bowley box," came up to his excellency to solicit his custom. "Three rows for a half-penny," said the gambler. His excellency bowed profoundly, forcing a smile, and turning to speak to some of the officers of his staff. Again the gambler essayed to win his excellency's custom:—"Arrah! come on," said he, "and as you are the great Duke of Northumberland you shall have four 'rows' for a half-penny." His excellency looked undetermined for a time—his embarrassment was visible, and the gambler retired.—Court Journal.

The Common Council of Cork have resolved to present the Duke of Northumberland with a congratulatory Address, and also the freedom of the City of Cork in a gold box of 100 guineas value. It is said, the Duke of Wellington has in contemplation to place an Absentee Tax upon the great Landed Irish Proprietors. The fund now being accumulated to aggrandize Mr. O'Connell, will unquestionably exceed £100,000.

Bishop Doyle declares he has taken his farewell of politics. He considers, he says, the term of his political labours to have expired since the day when the Relief Bill received the Royal Assent; but he has sent £10 to the O'Connell Fund.

Lord Daulo has abandoned the idea of contesting the County Galway, and the name of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is now introduced, to stand on the influence of Mr. Daly and Mr. Lambert, the present Members.

It is reported that Mr. O'Connell will be elected, the next general election, for the City of Dublin, in place of Mr. Henry Grattan.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

In pursuance of public notice, the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" celebrated the event of the emancipation of their countrymen, by a public dinner at Nibla's Ballroom in Broadway, on Wednesday the 17th inst. The room in which the company dined, is probably better calculated for occasions of this kind than any other in the United States, and Mr. Nibla's usual taste, aided by the artists he employed in the decorations, caused to be presented a most beautiful and interesting coup d'oeil. At one end of the room, immediately behind the President's chair, there was a transparency representing George IV. signing the Act for the emancipation of the Catholics, supported on his right by the Duke of Wellington, holding in his right hand a scroll on which was written "IRELAND FREE;" on his left stood Mr. O'Connell, also holding a scroll, bearing the words—"My Countrymen emancipated, April 13, 1829." At the other end of the room, immediately over the entrance, were the arms of the United States. On the right side there was a transparency with these words:—"Ere Oh! Erin thy winter is past, [last.] Immediately opposite was another transparency, with the following inscription:—"Ye Sons of Erin now happy smile, For Liberty's lighted around your green Isle." The gallery was handsomely decorated with the flags of Great Britain and the United States, which, with the display of greens, flowers, &c. on the floor, and the tables loaded with a profusion of all the delicacies of the season, excited the admiration of all present. At half-past 5 o'clock, the company, amounting to about one hundred and twenty, sat down to a most sumptuous repast, John Chambers, Esq. President of St. Patrick's Society, in the Chair, assisted by John Caldwell and Joseph Keroachan, Esquires, as Vice Presidents. Among the guests were Messrs. Verplanck and Cambreleng, members of Congress from this city, General Wool, U. S. Army, the Rev. Dr. Power, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, &c.—New York Gazette.

Remarkable Circumstance.—At the dinner given at Nibla's on Wednesday, in commemoration of Catholic Emancipation, the company sat down about six o'clock; at that moment the western horizon assumed a deep crimson colour, and a flood of golden light was thrown over the beautiful gardens, the saloon, and the adjacent edifices. An uncommon and breathless stillness of the

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atmosphere prevailed. Presently a distant rolling of thunder was heard, which gradually approached, and at the moment the memory of those departed patriots, Grattan, Fox, and Canning, was announced from the chair to be drunk in solemn silence, a long and slow peal, like military honours for the dead, reverberated through the building in which the company were assembled.—Albion.

THE EFFECTS OF GAMING.—A friend upon whom we place the most perfect reliance, has communicated the following facts, which are said to have created considerable sensation among the friends of the parties. Their publication may be productive of good effects, and may lead many a thoughtless mind to profitable reflection.

A young gentleman of this city, living with his widowed mother in Broadway, above Canal-street, had for several months been in the habit of coming home at late hours in the night, often keeping his mother waiting until one or two o'clock. Her advice, given in the mildest manner, had no effect upon him, and his restoration to regular and virtuous habits, was only effected by the following singular occurrence. One night, rather earlier than his hour of returning home, his mother heard the footsteps of a person running up the stairs, whom she supposed to be her son. As usual she went to meet him, but instead of meeting her son, she was seized by a general dressed young man, who snatched an elegant gold watch from her side, and made his escape before the screams of the lady brought her servant to her assistance. Shortly after the son came home, and found his mother in a most distressing state of fear and indignation. During a subsequent conversation, she remarked that the robber resembled in his general appearance a young companion of her son, who had often called to see him. The son was much surprised, and admitted that he had that evening been in company with the individual alluded to, who had just all his money at play, and had left the house at which they usually met, at an early hour, much dejected. He could not however believe that a person whom he considered of unimpeachable honor and integrity would commit such an act. But the conviction of his mother that she was mistaken, and her desire that she should take measures to discover whether her suspicions were unjustly founded, induced him to endeavour to ascertain their correctness. The next night they met again at the gaming table. The son took his friend aside and mentioned the occurrence. The young man burst into tears and confessed that he was the robber. He declared that he had pawned the watch, and that the money he was then venturing at play was the proceeds. He solemnly advised gaming from that time, begging his friend to save him from disgrace and destruction, by keeping the secret, and promising in a week to redeem and return the watch to its owner. He was as good as his word. The two young men are now correct in their habits, and often meet at the lady's house. They enjoy each other's society and friendship, and endeavor to find pleasure in the paths of virtue and respectability.—N. York Statesman.

From the 1st of May to the present time, (June 16) 2340 passengers have arrived at the port of New-York from Great Britain; from London, 853; Liverpool, 1183; Bristol, 31; Rye, 419; Plymouth, 40; Scotland, 285; Ireland, 153.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Navy of the United States.—The Navy of the United States consists of seven ships of the line, seven frigates of the first class, four frigates of the second class, twelve sloops of war, and seven schooners. The oldest vessels are the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, all built in the year 1797. There are now building, seven ships of the line and six frigates. Of the rank of Lieutenants and upwards there are 325, Surgeons and Surgeons-Mates 97, Purser 41, Chaplains 9, Midshipmen 415, Sailing Masters 30. In the Marine Corps there are one Colonel, 9 Captains, and 39 Lieutenants. The oldest officer in the Navy is John Rogers, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Navy. He entered the service in March, 1798. There are 15 Navy Agents, 7 Naval Storekeepers, and 8 Naval Constructors. The estimate required for the Navy during 1829, is \$3,006,277.—Boston Patriot.

COLONIAL.

Retreat Farm, Windsor.—Thomas King, Esq. has planted this spring, 60 acres with grain, and 20 with potatoes and turpins; 70 acres of his fine farm laid down in grass, and 100 more are used as pasture.—Nova Scotia.

MURDER.—On Tuesday, a man named Burns, a shoemaker by trade, working in the house of Robert Barry, public house keeper, Coleridge Road, quarrelled with Barry, and eventually stabbed him in the side with a knife. Barry died on the next day—and Burns who had absconded is arrested, and lodged in Jail.—Halifax Recorder.

A Bill was given by Capt. Boxer and the officers of the Hussar, on the evening of Thursday last, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, which was numerously attended, by the rank, fashion, and beauty of the metropolis.—Free Press.

Among the Emigrants who have arrived this season, we observe a more respectable class of farmers than in former years. Most of them possess considerable property. The majority of them proceed to Upper Canada to join their friends and relatives, and particularly to the Newcastle district, where arrangements, we are informed, have been made for their reception. Out of 150 persons from Yorkshire, arrived in one vessel, two families from a predilection in favour of Prairie land, have gone to the Illinois Territory, and one to Wheeling in Ohio, to join their friends. This is certainly the time when settlements in Lower Canada may be more conveniently carried into effect, than at any former period. We understand that arrangements are making to examine the townships of Inverness, Leeds, and the adjoining settlements, on Craig's road, for the purpose of directing Emigrants to proper situations.—Quebec Star.

From the New-York Albion, June 20.

CANADA.—In the Philadelphia National Gazette of Monday last, is an article entitled "Causes of Discontent in Upper Canada," which article, we regret to state, the editor has in part made his, by touching to a certain degree for its authenticity. Now, this article is entirely ex-parte, and is, we positively assert, a tissue of misrepresentation and violent exaggeration from beginning to end. That disputes and divisions in Upper Canada do and have existed, we do not deny, but we do positively deny that the Government of Great Britain uniformly turns a deaf ear to the complaints presented; and we do more especially deny that England is to Canada a selfish and un sympathizing power." On the contrary, it is notorious how anxious the Government feels to cherish and promote the prosperity and happiness of Canada.

But what is the meaning of this article? Why are the domestic troubles of Canada, which we thought were rapidly subsiding, brought here, and an attempt made to excite the feelings of this Republic against the Government of Great Britain? What are the motives—are they reasonable or otherwise? In short, who has brought this affair here? What sort of bird came here to defoul his own nest? Why not settle these matters at home in Canada, where there are abundance of liberal presses and willing tongues to speak in behalf of the people? But the scheme of exciting American sympathy will fail when the other side comes to be heard. Americans themselves are true patriots, and therefore despise traitors of all nations. It is a fact, and well known to every Englishman in this country, that the people of the United States, to their honour be it spoken, do in general form upon those who come here as enemies to their own country.

We have said that the political feeling in Canada was rapidly subsiding. In Lower Canada party rancour is no longer known; the Governor-in-Chief, Sir James Kempt, is generally popular, and the Colony is reaping the benefit of the new and happy state of things. Sir John Colborne is exerting himself to the utmost to soothe the irritation, and the Government at home in all their actions and in all their communications, manifest the utmost solicitude for the welfare of the Colony,

Why, then, are new seeds of discord to be sown, and a foreign and now friendly power, whose gallant chief has so lately expressed a contrary feeling, to be incited again to become our enemies.

It is quite easy to refute the statements made in the National Gazette in detail—we have only denied them in general—and we trust that counter statements will be immediately furnished to the editor of that paper from Canada, who we are sure will have candour enough to give them due consideration and the proper degree of publicity. One side of the question has been given—let us pause until we hear the other.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1829.

We do not recollect of ever having had less to communicate in the shape of news, than we have this day. We are without later advices than those of last week, from any quarter to which we look with interest. In this dearth of sound intelligence, the English Journalists have had recourse to fictitious details. Of this description we are disposed to consider the reported retirement of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON and Mr. PEEL. Though His Grace had only meant his acceptance of the Premiership as a temporary accommodation, this is certainly not the time which he would fix on for his withdrawal from the Cabinet, unless compelled by ill health to do so. He is as yet in the midst of unfinished plans, and the effect of his more important measures requires some time for a fair trial. But the report is, that there has lately been a difference of opinion between His Majesty and these two confidential advisers, on the subject of the policy to be pursued by Great-Britain in reference to the War in the East. The Hero of Waterloo, it is said, is for an immediate dash into the midst of affairs, whereas his Royal Master is for fighting shy. We know not what truth there may be in this, but we hope that should an interference be determined on by His Majesty's Government, it will be the deliberate result of united Councils, and principles of the soundest policy, as well as of national integrity and honour.

ANOTHER surmise with which we are amused in these dull times, is, that there is to be an alienation of Church property, that all future Bishops in the United Church of England and Ireland are to be put upon fixed stipends, and that the surplus revenues of the Church are to be set apart for paying the national debt, or some such important purpose! Without a revolution more wonderful still than that in the minds of WELLSINGTON and PEEL on the Catholic Question, we cannot see how the ecclesiastics can be deprived of their temporalities any more than the Dukes of Beaufort or Northumberland or any other individual of an overgrown fortune can be dispossessed of their immense domains. We are clearly of opinion, however, that a commutation of tithes in Ireland would do more for that country than Catholic Emancipation, and we do not hesitate to say that a more equitable scale of clerical remuneration in England ought, if practicable, to be brought about by all legitimate means.

THERE seems to be more ground for the report that the CANADA COMPANY is about to be dissolved, than for any of the above speculations. The calls upon the pocket are too frequent, and the returns to it too slow to satisfy JOHN BULL, and we do not wonder that the Company after unjustly throwing the blame upon their Agent for the disappointment of their too sanguine expectations, should have had it decided by large majority at a late meeting of Proprietors in London, that in the event of the Directors being unable to obtain a modification of the Charter they be authorised to take measures, with the consent of Government, to dissolve the Company.

In a preceding column will be found an extract from the Quarterly Review, on the subject of the COLONIAL POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN. We coincide with the writer in his general views, particularly as respects infant Colonies, limited in point of territory and population. It is no doubt natural for such to aspire at being put on a footing with their neighbours, by having all the dignities and immunities connected with a fully organized Provincial Legislature. But we think facts support the principle that the multiplication of such pigmy governments is greatly to be deprecated. In small communities there are often petty jealousies, to create discord and animosity, and in too many instances there are paltry resentments to gratify, all which infallibly tend either to oppose, or divert, or pollute the stream of substantial justice. These unworthy feelings are sometimes carried to the House of Representatives, when composed of individuals, few in number, and living contiguous to each other, which, in consequence, soon becomes an arena for the gladiatorialship of conflicting opinions, interfering claims, and jarring interests. Hence also the jealousy of each other's rights, between the Representative Body and the Executive, each, perhaps, disposed to stretch beyond its legitimate boundary their "little brief authority." We could adduce practical illustrations to maintain the truth of these statements, but it is unnecessary and might be thought invidious. In regard to the Canadas, the heterogeneous materials of which their population is composed seem to forbid an amalgamation, and without that, there is, we fear, little prospect of permanent tranquillity. Much, no doubt, has been accomplished by the moderate and judicious conduct of Sir JAMES KEMPT in the one Province, and by skill and management on the part of Sir JOHN COLBORNE in the other, and we sincerely wish that such a state of things may be perpetuated.

In consequence of the state of trade in England and Scotland, the Emigration from these sections of the United Kingdom, has, this season, been greatly on the increase.

The celebrated vocalist, Miss GEORGE, is expected soon to visit this City.

We have reason to think that the story of Hare hunting having commenced at Miramichi, is a mere jeu d'esprit. The wretch whose name has afforded so much scope for punning, and his conduct for execration, though fated to be a vagabond upon the earth, has not, so far as any satisfactory evidence goes, been brought across the Atlantic,

BENJAMIN L. PETERS, Esquire, has been appointed Commissioner for taking Bail in the Supreme Court.

The master of a small vessel arrived here yesterday from the neighbourhood of Brier Island, (Nova-Scotia) and reports that a ship was wrecked on Brier Island, early in the last week, and that the crew was saved.—She was supposed to be from England.—No particulars have yet reached town.

From the Miramichi Mercury, June 16.

Fire.—In our last number, agreeably to a sense of public duty, we endeavoured to awaken those persons who are annually occupied in clearing land by burning, to a sense of the fatal consequences which might accrue to the country, from the negligent and injudicious manner in which the operation is performed, and we hope that the pervading principle of self-interest, at least, without importance to the animators.

But another and more painful duty has devolved upon us this week, and it is with regret we record the following devastation of that element, under whose destructive power, this young and promising country has so fearfully and frequently suffered.

Early on Friday morning last, the House owned and occupied by Mr. John Burke, Tavern-keeper, Newcastle, and a very large and commodious Barn adjoining thereon, were totally consumed, and a Store belonging to Mr. Broad, was pulled down to prevent the further progress of the flames.

Mr. Burke, we have been informed, had but a very small sum insured, and as his property was valuable, his loss therefore must have been considerable. We are happy to add, that this melancholy occurrence, the victim of which we have not been able to ascertain, has excited an universal sympathy in favour of the sufferer, which we hope will partially indemnify him for the loss he has sustained.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IMPROVING THE RYE-ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.—Thomas Harding and Robert Robertson—£50, from Frog Pond to the Bridge at Loch Lomond; and also £25, from the said Bridge to the head of the first Lake.

James Othier—£40, from Smith's farm, at the head of the first Lake, to the head of the third Lake; and also £20, from thence to Barn's mill.

George Anderson, Esq.—£40, from Musquash Harbour to the Great Road; and £15, from Dipper Harbour to the Great Road.

Walker Tisdale, and Jehiel Partelow, Jun.—£75, from Blake's farm to Little River, and across the Marsh near the Bridge.

George H. Hathew, Jun.—£75, from Little River to Black River; and £15, from thence to Gardner's Creek; and also £30, from Loch Lomond, through the Black Settlement to Gardner's Creek, and from thence to Quaco.

John Jordan, Esq. and Ephraim Senthil—£20, from the Bridge at Loch Lomond, to Garnett's in the Bloomsbury Settlement.

James Moran, Esq.—£25, from the Eastern Bridge at Quaco, to Great Salmon River; and £10 from the Quaco Road to Tynemouth.—Royal Gazette.

DIED. At Bateman Town, (State of New-York), on the 27th ult. CORNELIA, wife of Mr. Jerry D. Hogson, of this City, and daughter of Mr. John Graham, of the former place, in the 23d year of her age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, sbr. Sarah, Shuckford, New-York, 4 days. D. Hatfield & Son, ballast.

Hope & Susan, Studley, Philadelphia, 7.—B. Titton, flour and corn.

Patrick, Esq. Granger, Plymouth, (N. C.) 12—to order, staves and shingles.

Thursday, ship George Canine, Forsyth, Parrabotro—E. D. W. Hatchford, ballast.

New brig Hiram, Bradshaw, Quaco—Master, ballast.

Friday, brig Emma, Frost, New-York, 3—to order, ballast.

Schr. Eliza-Jane, Bassett, New-York, 7.—Merritt & Van Housen, flour, corn, &c.

Fair Play, Clarke, Eastport, 1—to order, ballast.

Honoring, ship Ann, Smith, 1—to order, ballast.

Monday, ship Ann, Smith, 1—to order, ballast.

Shuck & Walker, coals, and 160 passengers.

CLEARED. Brig Ann, Barclay, Belfast—timber.

Billow, Squires, do. do.

Baron Androssan, Rodgers, Wexford, do.

Wm. Henry, O'Brien, Quebec—assorted cargo.

Cyrus Sears, Philadelphia, plaster, salmon, &c.

Fair Play, Clark, Eastport, plaster.

Brig Tantiary, Bell, hence, at Quebec, 15 days; and brig Tanfalar, Ballacombe, 51 days from Rum Key, at ditto.

The Sophia, at Halifax, 21 days from Kingston, (Jamaica); left brig Harriet, of this port, to sail in 3 days, and schr. Trial, for St. Andrews, in 6 days.

The Lady Sarah Mainland, at Halifax, from Demerara, left brig Union, of St. John, N. B.

Margaret, (C. B.) June 5.—The following melancholy circumstance has been related by one of the Sealers belonging to this place. During their voyage they called at the Island of Anticosti, and there discovered, on the north side, in a small house, a number of persons who had perished during the last winter; also a box, a canister, and a pot full of boiled and unboiled flesh, which appears to have been the people's only subsistence, during the time they lived. Several bodies had been previously buried, by a vessel from the Magdalen Islands; no appearance of a wreck, except a boat on the shore, a few books were brought here, which appear to have been the property of Richard Monaghan.—The brig Joseph, of Whitehaven, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, with dry goods, has also been lost on Brier Island, near the Magdalen Islands; a quantity of the cargo has been brought into Cheticamp, and there sold at public sale, to the greatest advantage.—Nova Scotia.

Pictou, (N. S.) June 17.—A derelict ship was drifting in the ice near the Magdalen Islands, all winter: the inhabitants boarded her on the ice, and plundered her of all her rigging, stores, and a part of the cargo, consisting of deals and staves—the word "Quebec" was seen on her stern, but the ship's name was under the ice—the Islanders have divided the booty among them.

A brig, supposed the Quebec, of Whitehaven, from Liverpool to London, bound to Quebec or Montreal, went ashore, and was abandoned, on the Brier Islands, early in May last. She had a full cargo of assorted goods, which, together with the materials of the ship, have been plundered by sealing vessels, and others belonging to the Magdalen Islands, Cheticamp, in Cape Breton, St. Peter's, Miquelon, &c. &c. Some of the property has been sold for the benefit of all concerned; but the largest part has been converted to private use by the salvors.

ALE & PORTER.

JUST RECEIVED.—FEW Hhds. DRAUGHT PORTER, and A Barrels BOTTLED ALE, xx and xxx—warranted of superior quality.

—A L S O—40 Pns. ANTIGUA MOLASSES. E. D. W. HATCHFORD. June 23.

GREY COTTONS, &c.

Just received per the ALCYONE, and JANE, from LIVERPOOL, and for Sale.—3 Bales GREY COTTONS; 2 Bales COTTON WARP; 1 CROSSOVERS; 2 Colored LININGS.

—A L S O—40 Casks Bottled ALE, in 4 to 8 doz. casks. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, 26th May, 1829.

ORREL COAL.

100 CHALDRON ORREL COAL, warranted of first quality, on board the Ship ANN—for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 30, 1829.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of Contracting for completing the interior of the POOR HOUSE, are requested to give in their Tenders on or before Monday the 6th day of July, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of B. L. PETERS, Esquire, Prince William-street; where the Plan and Specifications may be seen.—Tenders will be received for the whole, or separate Tenders for the Carpenters' Work, Painting and Glazing, and Masons' Work.—The Contractors to find all materials, and the whole to be completed by the first day of October next. Two good sureties will be required for the performance of any Contract which may be entered into. B. L. PETERS, R. M. JARVIS, THOS. HARDING, } COMMITTEE. St. John, June 27th, 1829.

CROWN GLASS.

Just received, by the Ship Waterloo, from Liverpool, direct from the Manufactory—115 BOXES 7 1/2 CROWN GLASS; 170 " 8 x 10 Ditto; 115 " 10 x 12 Ditto; For Sale at a liberal Credit. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, June 16, 1829.

JAMAICA RUM.

Just received, ex Brig Alexis, from Jamaica: A CHOICE LOT OF RUM, Which the Subscribers offer at lowest rates for prompt payment. THOS. MILLIDGE & CO. 16th June.

NOVA-SCOTIA PRODUCE.

30 BARRELS PORK, warranted to give satisfaction; 20 Ds. BEEF, to give satisfaction; 10 Firkins BUTTER, to the Purchaser; 5 Cwt. HAMS, to the Purchaser.

Just received, and for Sale on most reasonable terms, by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. —IN STORE—American Clear and Bone Middlings PORK, Canada Prime and Cargo PORK & BEEF. June 23.

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. KNOTTON'S, JOHN SMYTH. St. John, June 2.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Brig MARY, from Liverpool:—460 GROSS COLOURED and BLACK WOOLLEN BRAID; and 9 Crates EARTHENWARE; For Sale by LOWE & GROCOCK.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from Great-Britain and Ireland—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY, WHICH has 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.

MATTHEW DELAP. THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of—

BALES of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirts; Fustians; Moleskins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinetts; 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. —A L S O—5000 BUSHELS BEST LIVERPOOL SALT; Cheap, if applied for immediately. JOHN M. WILMOT. May 12.

SUGAR & RUM.

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

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

WATCH & CLOCK-MAKING.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally, both in City and Country, that he has removed his Business to that stand on the North Market Wharf, next door East of Mr. HENRY BLAKSLER's—where he still continues to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, Jewellery, &c. &c.—Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. JAMES G. MELICK. St. John, 9th June, 1829.

AUCTION SALES.

On THURSDAY next, 2d July, at 12 o'clock, Will be Sold at the Store of the Subscribers

3 HOGSHEADS OLD PALE PORT; 4 RED WINE; 2 SICILY MADEIRA; A few Dozen CHAMPAGNE; Pipes and Hogsheads BRANDY.

Also—A quantity of CORDAGE; 100 Pieces Printed COTTONS, HAND-KERCHIEFS, CLOTHS, &c. &c. Terms—Approved Notes, at Three Months. —LIKEWISE—

The LEASE of CORPORATION LOTS No. 17 and 18, adjoining the property of N. MERRITT, Esq. at Sand Point. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 30.

NOTICE.

STOCKHOLDERS of the St. JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, are hereby notified that the ANNUAL MEETING will take place on MONDAY the 6th July next, for the purpose of Electing Thirteen Directors for the year ensuing; and also for submitting a particular statement of the affairs and business of the said Company, for the year past.

By Order of the President and Directors, THOMAS HEAVISIDE, Sec'y. St. John, 16th June, 1829.

FEW RENTS.

IN SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH, remaining unpaid after the first of July next ensuing, will be sued for, without discrimination. By order, J. M'MILLAN, S. C.

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 Stores thereon.

Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 500 acres, at Loch Lomond. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River.

Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year. AND LIKEWISE—

They offer 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 BE SOLD.

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

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. DODDS, (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.

At A Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Place. 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.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER.

Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cordes, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised.

Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

NOTICE.

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

STORAGE.

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

STORAGE TO LET.

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

P. DUFF, Having received by the Tweed, from London, PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS...

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS FROM LIVERPOOL, and BRIG THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN...

150 CHALDRONS BEST ORREL COAL. May 19. CHEESE & HAMS. JUST RECEIVED 10 CWT. ANNAPOLIS CHEESE...

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles...

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received...

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HARRIE, and for Sale by the Subscriber...

JAMAICA RUM, &c. Just received, per Brig ALEXIS, from Montego Bay...

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool...

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals: W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 20 M. HEADING...

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex Brig Tweed from London, and bargues Lord Byron from Greenock...

DANCING SCHOOL, MASON HALL. MRS. SMITH, (late Miss PARR,) of the Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol Theatres...

NEW BREWERY. Carmarthen-street—Lower Cove. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public...

JOHN MOONEY, TAILOR. (Late Foreman to Mr. JOHN MURPHY.) RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received...

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor. MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom...

E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Has received on Consignment, by the Brig Mary and Ship Waterloo, from Liverpool...

CHEAP LONDON WAREHOUSE. (North side of the Market-Square.) LOWE & GROCOCK. Have great confidence in offering to the inhabitants of the City of St. John...

9 CASKS Ladies', Girls' and Childrens' Pearl. De- von, Rural, and Rustic STRAW BONNETS...

40 BARRELS PRIME BEEF, for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. STEAM-BOAT SAINT JOHN, ROBERT WILEY, Master...

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE BARQUE GEORGE CANNING, G. FORSYTH, Master, will take a Cargo on reasonable terms...

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

HALIFAX PACKET. THE Subscriber has commenced running a PACKET between this Port and Halifax—Will take Freight and Passengers at a very moderate rate...

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...

GENUINE BOOT & SHOE STORE. REMOVAL. W. W. EMLIE begs respectfully to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally...

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber...

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh...

TO LET. THE HOUSE and PREMISES, in Union-street, at present occupied by Mr. John Coss...

TO LET. THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber...

TO LET. Two Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow...

TO LET. A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson...

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE HOUSE in German-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON...

TO LET. THAT neat SHOP, at present occupied by W. J. Stevens, & Co. in St. John-street, well adapted for the Grocery Business...

FOR SALE. 400 ACRES of excellent King's County, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation...

NOTICES. ALL Persons having demands against, or unsettled Accounts with, the Estate of the late WILLIAM FORTUNE...

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired...

NOTICE.—The number of Members who belonged to the ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY, having been considerably reduced...

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be Sold on Thursday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, in the corner of the Exchange Coffee-House...

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the Mails at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick.) MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A.M.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published June 2, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. oz. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 2

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, S. NICHOLS, Esq. Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. JULY—1829. Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. 1 WEDNESDAY - 4 28 7 32 7 45 11 52

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING...