

# THE WEEKLY OBSERVER:

## A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR.

Vol. I.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1838.

No. 13.

### THE GARLAND.

We have been lately favoured with a perusal of Pollok's *Course of Time*, a Poem in ten Books, of which the spirit and the style remind us partly of Milton—partly of Cowper. The author of it is said to have died at the early age of twenty-eight years—but not without giving to the world a most precious legacy, in this admirable Poem, from which we beg leave to present our readers with a few extracts. The following passages are very tender and breathing a spirit, in which all most sympathize, may induce our readers to open a volume where they will meet with strains of moral and divine wisdom and eloquence—scarcely inferior to those of Milton himself.—*Canadian Miscellany.*

But these apart, in sacred memory lives  
The spirit of life, first form of endless days,  
Most joyful moments now yet for aught the joy,  
A being of eternal date commenced.  
A young immortal then was born, and who  
Shall tell what strange variety of bliss  
Burst on the infant soul, when first it looked  
Abroad on the radiant scene of things?  
The glorious earth and glorious heaven, and face  
Of man sublime, and saw all new, and felt  
All new: when thought awoke, though never more  
To sleep: when first it saw, heard, reasoned, willed,  
And triumphed o'er the warms of conscious life!

Nor happy only, but the cause of joy,  
Which those who never tasted always mourned,  
What tongue—no tongue shall tell what bliss it  
enjoyed.  
The mother's tender heart, while round her hung  
The offspring of her love, and lapped her name,  
As if her jewels dropped sustained from heaven,  
That made her father fair, and sweetly seem,  
Than every ornament of costly hue.  
And who hath not been ravished, as she passed  
With all her playful head of little ones,  
Like Luna, with her daughters of the sky,  
Walking in matron majesty and grace?  
All who had heard, here pleasure found: and oft  
Have I, when first with heavy task, for tasks  
Were heavy in the world below, relaxed  
My weary thoughts among their blissful sports,  
And led them by their little hands a field  
And watched them run and crop the ruffling dew  
Which, oft, unasked, they brought me, and bestowed  
With smiling face, that waited for a look  
Of praise,—and answered curious questions, put  
In childish simplicity, but ill to solve;  
And heard their observations strange and new,  
And settled whiles their little quarrels, soon  
Ending in peace, and soon forgot in love.  
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These were the rays that radiated through the gloom  
Of mortal life; wells of the wilderness,  
Revealing features in the face of Time,  
Sweet drops that made the cup of Earth,  
A palatable draught—too bitter else.

### THE MISCELLANEOUS.

**HISTORY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.**  
Byzantium was founded, according to Diodorus Siculus, during the time of the Argonauts, by Bysus, who settled in Thrace with a colony of Megarians. It became, in the course of time, the greatest and the most populous city of Thrace. Subsequently it fell into the hands of the Persians, from whom it was taken by Pausanias, King of Lacedaemon. Afterwards it became subject to the Athenians, and lastly to the Romans. The first great importance is in its mention by Suetonius, in revenge of the opposition of the inhabitants to his claims. At this time it was fortified with high walls and numerous towers, seven of which were so artistically constructed that the least noise made by one was considered to be the rest. The Byzantines defended themselves with wonderful resolution for three years, till famine compelled them to open their gates to the conqueror who reduced the city to ashes, and levelled its walls to the ground. Severus subsequently rebuilt the city, and called it Antoniana.

In the year of our Lord 325, Constantine resolved upon building a city that should rival if not surpass, the Roman capital. According to Zozimus, this resolution was founded on his hatred to the Romans, by whom he was so often persecuted, and introduced a new religion, while Eusebius tells us that his whole object was to display his power, by showing that he could, in a few years, build a city of equal magnificence with immortal Rome. He first chose a site between Trajan and ancient Bysus, on the Asiatic Coast. His determination was altered by a vision from Heaven, which pointed out to him the city of Byzantium. He extended the walls from sea to sea, built a capital, an amphitheatre, a circus, a vast number of churches and public buildings, and divided the whole city into fourteen wards. On the 11th May, A. D. 330, he caused the new city to be solemnly consecrated to the God of Martyrs. This ceremony was performed by the Fathers of the Council of Nice, and lasted forty days. Constantine named the city New Rome, and also Constantinople, and declared it the metropolis of the Eastern Empire.

Constantine adorned and improved the favorite city of his father, with fountains, baths, and stately palaces. The Emperor Julian (who was born in Constantinople) enriched it with many privileges, formed a large harbor to shelter the ships from the South wind, and built a magnificent porch leading to it. In the year 401, the city was shattered by violent earthquakes, which lasted for three days, on which occasion numbers of Pagans asked for and received the sacrament of baptism. In the year 404, on the day of St. George's festival, the great Church was consumed by fire, together with the Senate Palace, and other great buildings. The fire is said to have originated with the friends of the exiled Bishop. In the year 430, during the 14th Consulate of Theodosius, a dreadful fire broke out, which lasted three days, and consumed a great part of the city. In 447, another earthquake prostrated the walls, and fifty-seven towers, and in 476, a six-days fire reduced to ashes eight of the fourteen wards. In 532, another earthquake destroyed a great part of the city, with the library of 120,000 volumes, and the works of Homer.

In 558, the Huns passed the Danube in midwinter, and marched in two bodies directly upon Constantinople, but were repulsed on the 22nd of August, and fled to Belisarius, the renowned hero whose services met with such black ingratitude at the hands of Justinian. In 611 the first siege was laid to this place by Chosroes, King of Persia, who besieged it for eight years, but was at last driven off by Heraclius, King of the Romans, who besieged by the Saracens. This siege lasted seven years, during which Callinicus (a native of Heliopolis, Egypt) invented the famous Greek fire, which proved so fatal to the fleet of the besiegers. In 718, the third year of Leo's reign, the Saracens invaded the city, and while two mighty fleets blockaded it by sea; but the Greek fire again proved a protection, and after thirteen months the siege was abandoned. In 724, another earthquake visited this city. Some years after, Arabians were besieged by Constantine, the son of Leo, who after some time gained the capital. The Greek patriarch Anastasius, was publicly beaten with rods by Constantine's orders, and carried about the city on an ass, his face towards the animal's tail. In 763, a most extraordinary frost commenced on the 29th of October, and lasted to the end of February. The Proponis and the Bosphorus were frozen for a hundred miles from the shore, so firmly as to bear the heaviest carriages. On the breaking up of the frost, mountains of ice and snow were carried by the wind through the streets, and dashed against the city walls. Theophanes gives a spirited account of this; he together with thirty friends sailed through the Bosphorus on one of these ice-bergs.

In 790, another fire consumed a great part of the city, together with the Patriarch's palace, in which was the manuscript of St. Chrysostom's comments on the Scriptures. In the next year, another earthquake forced the inhabitants to quit their houses for the open fields. In 1081, Alexis Comnenus made himself master of Constantinople, the gates being opened at night to his troops. During the reign of Isaac Angelus, Branas Alexis, the greatest commander of that day, revolted and laid siege to the city, but was repulsed by Conrad of Montferrat, who held the Imperial army. In 1202, the French and Venetians made a combined attack by land and sea, headed by the celebrated Henry Dandolo.

The Octogenarian Chief, Byzantium's conquering foe,  
Who planted the Lion of St. Mark on one of the city towers,  
And restored Isaac Angelus to the throne. In 1203, some Latin soldiers set fire to the city, and a great portion was burned down. In 1205, John Ducas, (surnamed Martynopolus, or Mourzele, from his thick and meeting eyebrows), having usurped the throne, the Crusading Princes besieged and captured the city, and chose Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, Emperor of Constantinople. This celebrated usurper (Mourzele) had been Grand Chamberlain. He rushed at midnight to the bedside of Alexis, told him that the Crusaders were forcing the palace, and urged him to escape by a private staircase. Alexis was murdered in the passage. During the minority of Baldwin II. John of Brienne, formerly King of Jerusalem, and a most valiant Captain, was Regent of the Empire. During his regency in 1236, Alex. King of Bulgaria, and John Ducas, the Greek Emperor, invested the city, but were compelled to retire. In 1261, Alexis Strategopoulos, the Greek General, surprised Constantinople, expelled the Latins, and placed Michael Palaeologus on the throne. In 1288, Andronicus having revolted against his grandfather, entered the city gates in triumph, and was proclaimed Emperor. In 1348 John Cantacuzenus entered in a similar manner.

In 1392, we see this great city invested by Bajazet, with his Turkish followers. When the besieged were reduced to the last extremity, the attention of Bajazet was called off by his enemy the victorious Tamerlane. About the year 1426, Amurat the Second laid siege to this place and compelled the Emperor, John Palaeologus, to pay him a yearly tribute. At last the destined hour arrived. In 1453, Mahomet II. left Adrianople with an army of three hundred thousand men, and soon covered the hills and plains which adjoin the imperial city. He encamped before it on the 6th of April, and on the 29th of May the Ottoman standard floated for the first time on the dome of St. Sophia.—*New York Morning Courier.*

**REMEDY FOR THE POVERTY OF IRELAND.**  
No man who has travelled through any province of Ireland can have seen, without surprise and regret, the mountain-sides and valleys, that are given up to the range of a few sheep, or left in a state of utter barrenness. The hogs are with scarcely any exception, capable of being turned into arable land; and when once so turned, they are actually inexhaustible fertility. Of course, there must be a vast deal of trouble and discomfort in the exertion, and also considerable delay, but the result would be so successful, and the peasant would soon have solid possession for his pains. The only true remedy for the pressure of population and pauperism in Ireland is to distribute those wastes among the peasantry; to give from ten to twenty acres to a family, without the power to alienate the farm for the next twenty-five years; and to give the possession for fifty or a hundred years, free of all rent or incumbrance whatever. For this purpose the land must be purchased from the present proprietors, to whom it is almost totally useless, and from whom it would be had cheap; or if the spirit of chicane should prompt them to raise their price, on the chance of government purchase, the price might be left to the decision of a jury, as in the common case of purchasing the ownership of houses in towns. A hundred thousand pounds laid out in this way would buy ground for the location of a million of people. Their freedom from rent would soon enable them to make their subsistence; the trifling advance of a few agricultural utensils would be easily repaid; and we should have, in place of the double nuisance of a host of beggars and a desert, a vigorous population and a cultivated district. The demands of the population, as it increased in means, would amply remunerate this original expense, in the employment of manufacturers and traders.—*Liverpool Albion.*

**REMARKS ON THE EARLY AOPS.**—In the earlier ages of antiquity it was no inconsistent with the highest dignity to act in what we should now reckon the lowest of menial employments. Gideon and Abraham assisted in the various labours of husbandry. Abraham went and brought a calf from the flock, skinned it, and gave it to his guests, who drew him a custom to this day confined among many of the Eastern nations, where nothing is more common than to see their Princes fetch home from their flocks, and kill whatever has been selected for the use of their families, while the other servants, or daughters, prepare a fire, and perform the office of an European cook-maid. Another part of female employment in the earlier ages was grinding corn; the ancients had not, and in many countries they have not even now, mills so constructed as to grind the grain, and the women of the East, who were used for the purpose, the opportunity of which was turned by the hand, a task generally performed by two women. Each were used in the time of Pharaoh, for the relation of the plagues which visited the land, and the first born of Pharaoh who was upon the throne, to the first born of the maid-servants who were throne to the mill. They were used in the time of Sennacherib, who says, "Two women shall be grinding corn; they shall be taken, and shall be cast into the fire." They were used to this day all over the Levant, and in the North of Scotland, where the women who turn them have a particular song, which they sing, in an employment, or dancing, or preparing a fire, and give out the words, "I have a custom to this day confined among many of the Eastern nations, where nothing is more common than to see their Princes fetch home from their flocks, and kill whatever has been selected for the use of their families, while the other servants, or daughters, prepare a fire, and perform the office of an European cook-maid. Another part of female employment in the earlier ages was grinding corn; the ancients had not, and in many countries they have not even now, mills so constructed as to grind the grain, and the women of the East, who were used for the purpose, the opportunity of which was turned by the hand, a task generally performed by two women. 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THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, October 7, 1828.

no slight proof of the liberality and public spirit of those who undertook to carry it forward. The work is making rapid progress under the superintendence of Mr. Blacklock, the architect, and Mr. Phillips the builder.

The September sale of the Honourable East India Company's Teas went off heavily to-day, at 1d. a 3d. advance on the upset price. There were 1082 chests and 375 boxes offered, of which 608 chests and 82 boxes were withdrawn. Prices obtained for Bora, 1s. 10d. Congo, 2s. 11d. Souchong, 3s. 1d. Piko, 4s. 1d. Twankay, 2s. 8d. 3s. Hyson Skin, 2s. 9d. Young Hyson, 4s. 3d. 4s. 7d. Hyson, 3s. 2d. 3s. 6d. Gunpowder, 6s. 1d.

The sickness which this season prevails in various parts of this and the sister province, is unequalled in any former period. At Jones' Falls on the Riosau Canal, scarcely a man employed on the works at that place has escaped the dreadful effects of the fever now so prevalent, and we are sorry to hear that several deaths have occurred. In the neighbourhood of Kingston, and along the shores of LAKE ONTARIO, we demand that similar complaints be made. About Dundas and Ancaster the same is all that is to be seen, and the country people being unable to come into those villages to purchase any supplies.—Montreal Gazette by Authority.

St. Catharines, (U. C.) Sept. 10th.—The wheat crop in general, throughout this country, we regret to say, is very much deficient this season, both in quantity and quality; and the consequence has been, a considerable rise of that staple commodity in the market.

HALIFAX, October 1.

Persevere the Second.—As Persevere is not a very common name, it is rather a singular coincidence, that Sir P. Maitland will be the second Governor of Nova Scotia, who has borne it. Persevere Thomas Hopson, Esq. succeeded Lord Cornwallis, and was sworn into office on the 3d of Aug. 1792.—Nova Scotia.

COMMERCIAL.

New Cotton Act.—We have, from time to time, noted the power of giving employment to British shipping, afforded by our having British colonies or possessions in every quarter of the Globe. We pointed out, that this was to be effected by bringing away not only the productions of those possessions, but also by encouraging a transit of Foreign produce through such colonies, by a reduction of duty in this country, on all goods which had passed the transit. We last week gave a list of several articles enjoying the privilege, and, in addition we have to state, that by the Act, 3 Geo. IV. cap. 56, all Timber, Masts, Wood-Goods, and Staves, and also Raw Hides coming through the British North American States, even if originally United States produce, only pay the same duty as if produced in Canada. On United States Ashes coming through the said British colonies, there is no duty in Great Britain, but if direct from the United States, a duty of 6s. per cwt. (it ought to be 10s.) is levied in this country. We are of opinion, that British plantation certificates should be required for only Sugar, Rum, Rice, and perhaps Pimento; and we think that if Government are anxious to encourage the British Colonies, to foster British Shipping, and, if for such purpose they can afford to relinquish part of the Customs Revenue, a very obvious and singular mode would be, that, with the exception of the above article, there should be a less duty, by a certain per centage, on all Foreign commodities, than what is at present inserted in the book of rates, and that such commodities are "imported from" a British possession in Asia, Africa, or America.—Liverpool paper.

Notwithstanding the American Tariff, there appears to be no decline in our manufacturing districts. The prohibitory system has been in operation more than six weeks, and yet in the cotton, woolen, and hardware districts, which contribute principally to the supply of American commerce, there is an abatement of activity or speculation. How is this? It will be demanded, must not our foreign export trade suffer in these articles of manufacture which America has so highly valued? Can we be expected to sell as largely, when our goods are taxed 100 per cent, as when they are only rated at 50? Our answer is, that high duties defeat themselves in two ways, and re-act upon the country which imposes them. In the first place, when laid upon necessities, or on luxuries which have usurped the place of necessities, it is not a high duty which will shut them out of consumption. And, secondly, if the duty be too high for lawful traffic, it is generally evaded by illicit trade. Therefore we are persuaded that in one of these ways, will British manufactures flow into America. That a high duty is not always inconsistent with a large consumption, we see in the articles of tea and sugar, both of which are taxed at 100 per cent. The American Government, moreover, is desirous of raising its whole revenue upon its customs, and avoiding the necessity of imposing a domestic excise. It cannot, therefore, be the intention of the Government of the United States, to shut out British manufactures, which are the largest source of its revenue. But whatever the effect may be, if we can credit the accounts received from the trading districts, there is nothing to apprehend at present.

By way of retaliation, it has been suggested by some writers in propose a high duty upon cotton. Now this measure we should think most impolitic—cotton being an element of manufacture, one of the principal fabrics of British industry, and brought from America into this country in its raw and most simple state. Such a tax, if a high one, would be most impolitic. We see no objection, however, to taxing American shipping, and laying on a discriminating duty, that is so much upon cotton brought in an American vessel; but let the duty be the same upon cotton as it is now, when brought in a British ship.—Bell's Messenger, August 10.

The Liverpool Chronicle, is of opinion that, under the new Customs act, not a pound of cotton will be imported in American vessels, as a British vessel may load in the ports of the United States, and by merely touching at a Colonial Port, and entering her cargo for export, without any expense of unloading, land her cargo in England under the low duty of four-pence per cwt.

[The above deserves special attention. If the opinion of the Liverpool Chronicle be correct, it is a death blow to a very important branch of our carrying trade. Our Legislators, with their mole-eyed wisdom, have brought us to a bad condition. What will our Tariff bring us to?—New-York Courier.

BRITISH MARINE.—From the official tables it appears that the British tonnage which entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to all parts of the world in the year 1814, was 1,500,000; in the year 1827, 2,800,000 (freight not included). That the number of British seamen in 1814, were 116,000; in 1827, 171,000. Again, that the foreign seamen engaged in navigating foreign vessels to and from the United Kingdom, were in 1814, 33,000; in 1827, 39,500. Thus the British seamen have increased, under the free trade system, about 55,000 men; and the foreign seamen about 6000.

FOR SALE.

THE New Ship SABIMM, burthen about 320 Tons, now lying in Cape River, Baringtoo, (N. S.)—Her dimensions are Length of Keel, 82 feet, Breadth of Beam, 26 feet, Depth of Hold, 18 feet.

She is Copper fastened, and built of the following materials:—Oak and Hackmatack above light water mark; Oak, Birch, and Beech, below light water mark—is of the best workmanship, and in every respect a superior Vessel.

Part of this SHIP belongs to the Estate of the late JOSEPH HOMER JUN. Esq. deceased, and as the Administrators are anxious to sell to close their accounts, she will be sold low.—For terms and other particulars, apply to MERRITT & VANHORNE. 30th Sept. 1828.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, October 7, 1828.

THERE is no foundation whatever for the reports that the DUKE OF CLARENCE had returned to office, and that Mr. PEEL had retired from office. Our latest papers are to the 3d September, and contain no additional information regarding the reported check (we will not use the term defeat) given to the Russian armies by the Turkish forces. Be it true, or be it false, we are still confident, that if one campaign does not witness the fall of Constantinople, two will. We some time ago stated our conviction of the determined spirit with which the Porte would oppose encroachment, and in all our calculations we make every allowance for a bold resistance in that quarter. We are aware also of the natural advantages enjoyed by the Turks, and the serious impediments with which the invaders have to contend. But though there seems to have been a miscalculation in point of numbers, both on the part of the Russians and those who have speculated regarding the issue of the conflict, yet the London Spectator of the 30th August, says of the late report of an advantage having been gained by the Turks before Shumla, that it had its origin in the news-manufactories of the City, and that "it lived its hour, but died when the sun went down," and the Morning Herald of the 2d ult. confirms us in the belief that the report has had no foundation in fact. At the same time we are inclined to think that before mingling in the thickest of the combat, the Imperial arms will require reinforcements. There can be no doubt that much delay has been occasioned by those preparations, which the Emperor NICHOLAS sees to be necessary on approaching the natural bulwark of Turkey. The French papers say, that during these preparations His Majesty has "withdrawn for a few days from the din of arms, to enjoy some repose, of which he has most need, in the bosom of his family." The most crucial juncture of the campaign is certainly approaching now, and advices at no distant period from the theatre of war, may be expected to have a fearful and overwhelming interest.

On Wednesday last, His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS visited our New Court House, which he was pleased to pronounce highly creditable to the taste and science of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Architect, as well as a fabric alike ornamental and useful to the City. On paying an unexpected visit to the Gaol, he was gratified to find every attention paid to the health and comfort of the inmates. He finished his work of inspection by a survey of the tower of St. John's Chapel, which afforded him another opportunity of complimenting Mr. CUNNINGHAM, in terms which he could not fail to appreciate as emanating from so competent a judge.

On Thursday last, His Excellency, accompanied by several Gentlemen of the City, visited Hammond River, with the view of determining a proper site for the proposed Bridge. A Committee is to be immediately appointed to explore a road on each side of the river near Mr. SHERWOOD's, at some little distance below the present Ferry, which is thought most eligible for the work intended.

THIS DAY, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, (by Special Commission) was opened by Judge BLISS, who presides at its sittings.

BEING fully persuaded that much interest has of late been excited in this as well as the neighbouring Provinces, by the state of the Canadas, we have been induced to occupy a portion of our columns to-day with an abridgement of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Canadian affairs, and the remarks of certain Editors on the subject. It would be superfluous for us to add much to the number of these remarks, as those on the spot are much more competent to judge of the probable effects of the measures proposed, as well as the general state of feeling on the receipt of the document referred to. As far as we are capable of forming an opinion on the subject, we are disposed to think that the changes proposed are highly judicious—that the modifications suggested will, if adopted, prove salutary—and that, on the whole, the scheme submitted is fraught with measures every way calculated to heal the wounds of a bleeding Colony. We anticipate, however, some disapprobation, from certain quarters, of part of the Report, and an obstinate resistance to the liberalism which marks its spirit. But unless (as is too often the case) might overcomes right, we have the best hopes as to the final result.

APPOINTMENTS.—It appears that S. G. W. ARCHIBALD, Esq. has resigned the Chief Justiceship of Prince Edward Island, on being allowed a pension of £400 per annum, for life, and has thus made way for the appointment to that situation of our respected townsman, the Hon. E. J. JARVIS, which we intimated in our last, and whose arrival, with his family, in this City, we have now the pleasure of announcing. It also appears that CHARLES D. ARCHIBALD, Esq. succeeds (not Mr. Stewart, nor Mr. Hodgson, as the Halifax papers erroneously state, but) Mr. Johnston, as Attorney-General of the Island.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER has lately exhibited the annual official exposition of the FINANCIAL AFFAIRS of the STATE, a representation at once luminous and satisfactory; luminous, from being divested of that complexity which has hitherto rendered our public accounts almost unintelligible to the nation at large; and satisfactory, as exhibiting a favourable view of our affairs. It would have given us much pleasure to have inserted it at full length, but our limits forbid our doing so, and we must rest satisfied with giving some little account of it. After stating the actual revenue and expenditure for 1827, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER gives a prospective view of the income and expenditure of the present year. The excess of revenue above expenditure for 1827, is stated at £1,132,000; the excess for 1828, at above three millions and a half; and this great difference is accounted for in a convincing, as well as agreeable manner, by pointing out the progressive improvement in those branches of the revenue, the rise and fall of which are considered as indicating (like a political barometer) the prosperous or adverse situation of the Country.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late ARRIVAL, his FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS. Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold at reduced prices for Cash payments. Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 7th October, 1828.

COALS. 150 TONS best Liverpool COALS, for sale on board the Barge Lark, may be had cheap, if applied for immediately.—Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 7th October, 1828.

COALS. The Subscribers are selling as Brig Onward, from Sunderland, lying at the North Market Wharf.—VERY EXCELLENT HOUSE COALS, AT A LOW RATE. KERR & RATCHFORD. 7th Oct. 1828.

TEA. A CONSIGNMENT just received per schr. Lady Strange, from Halifax, for sale cheap by the small Chest, or in lots. KERR & RATCHFORD. Oct. 7.

CHEAP SHOP, (NORTH SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE.) MESSRS. LOWE & GROCKOCK, apprise the Ladies, children and men's Gloves; Table Damask; brown Holland; Irish Linens; Flannels; Druggists; cap, belt and bonnet Satin; Sarsnet and Lutestring; Gallons and shoe Ribbons; Quilling and cap Nets, figured and plain; 4-4 and 5-4 Carpet; Jeans and Nankerees; drab, black, and blue silk Buttons; Book Muslin and other Handkerchiefs; Fig'd and plain Leno; men's and children's Socks; Girls' and women's cotton and worsted Stockings; Crates of BARKEN WARE and CHINA.

Also, per the Harbinger, from London: A large assortment of HABERDASHERY, of all descriptions; black and cold BOMBAZETTS; Best bottled London BROWN STOUT; STATIONERY, &c. &c. Oct. 7.

London Printed Cottons & Saddlery. 100 CASES elegant Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES, 2 Ditto SADDLES and HARNESS; Just landing ex Ship Harmony, from London. Also—Received by late arrivals: 3 Pipes } best COGNAC BRANDY, 10 Hds. } 2 Pipes HOLLANDS, 2 Ditto RED WINE. All which will be sold very low for Cash, or short Credit. Oct. 7. KERR & RATCHFORD.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPORTED CATTLE. ON SATURDAY the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the Market House in Frederick, Four beautiful COWS, and ONE BULL, of the pure AYRSHIRE breed, lately imported from Scotland, by the NEW-BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL and EMIGRANT SOCIETY. October 7, 1828.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE MAILS, by the Nerepis Road, for Fredericton, Gage Town, and Canada, will be made up at this Office at 1/2 past 10 o'clock, a. m. every Tuesday. CHARLES DRURY, Jr. Deputy Post-Master. St. John, N. B. 4th October, 1828.

For NEW-YORK, THE REGULAR PACKET BRIG HANFORD, PIERCE, MASTER. Will sail for the above Port on THURSDAY next.—For Freight, or Passage, having elegant furnished accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or at the Stock Office, W. & T. LEAVITT, North Market Wharf. October 7.

REMOVAL. JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor, &c. MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his Shop to that House in Charlotte-street, three doors South of Masonic Hall, and directly opposite the residence of Dr. PADDOCK; where he hopes the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, will still be extended towards him, as nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give general satisfaction.

J. G. L. keeps constantly on hand, a small assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, which he will make up in the neatest manner, the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms. ALSO, ON HAND—A few sets COMMISSARY CUFFS and COLLARS. N. B.—All orders from the Country punctually attended to, and executed with neatness and despatch. St. John, 7th October, 1828.

LONDON BUILT GIG. FOR SALE.—A first rate London built GIG, with folding top and Morocco Lining; and Harness, complete. Enquire of ALEXANDER YEATS, Saddler, 16th Sept. 1828. Market-Square.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room—WITHOUT RESERVE: A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—

MAHOGANY Breakfast and Dining TABLES, Bedsteads, Chairs, Plated Castors, Stoves, Parthenware, Carpets, &c. &c. A very superior Patent AMERICAN COOKING STOVE and Apparatus. SAMUEL STEPHEN. Oct. 7.

STOCK IN TRADE BY AUCTION. On FRIDAY next the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, the Subscribers will commence selling at the Store of Mr. RICHARD WILSON, in the Market-square: ALL HIS STOCK IN TRADE, comprising—

A GENERAL assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the Market, and a quantity of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, just received per the William and Aurora. A Catalogue will be ready on Thursday, when the Goods may be inspected. Terms made known at Sale. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 7th October, 1828.

On FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by KERR & RATCHFORD, at their Auction Room (Without Reserve—to close several Sales.) An extensive assortment of CLOTHS and other BRITISH MANUFACTURES. 4 Pipes BRANDY, 6 Hogheads Ditto, 1 Ditto GENEVA, 50 Kegs TOBACCO. October 7th, 1828.

On TUESDAY the 14th of October, will be sold by KERR & RATCHFORD, at the Store of Mrs. KNOTTON, all the remaining STOCK IN TRADE, of the late JOHN KNOTTON, together with a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, imported during the present season, comprising one of the most valuable assortments in this City; among which are,

BLACK, blue, and mixed superfine and second Cloths; Felted Cloths; Cassimeres; Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Flannels and Baizes; Blankets; Bombazines; Bombazines; Grapes; Manches Vestings and Counterpanes; Manchester Stripes; printed and shirting Cottons; India Cottons; Irish Linens; Bed Ticking; plain and figured Gros de Naples; Levantines; Ribbons; in great variety; Bandannas; fancy and black silk Handkerchiefs; silk, kid, and beaver Gloves; Artificial Flowers, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and will be continued from day to day until the whole be disposed of. TERMS: Purchases of £10 and under, Cash on Delivery. 10 to £20, Thirty Days Credit. 20 to 50, Sixty Days. 50 to 75, Three Months. 75 to 100, Four Ditto. £100 and upwards, payable by equal instalments of Three, Six and Nine Months. St. John, September 18, 1828.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late ARRIVAL from GREAT-BRITAIN & IRELAND: 500 PIECES printed CALICOS and MUSLINS, 100 Pieces Book Muslins—plain and tam-50 Ditto Cotton Checks, 100 Pieces of Broad Cloths, Naps & Coatings, White Jeans, Dimity's, and Bombazines, Cambrics, & Carlisle Gingham & Sateenets, Black Silk, and Cotton Velvets, Tambooured double Jaconet & Luce Collars, Bahesta and Verona Handkerchiefs, Sarsnet Calicos, black, book & foundation Muslins, Imitation Cambrics, Crape & other Shawls, Black Barcelona & Bandana Handks, Norwich Croapes, Japan & Book Handks, Lindsey Woolsey and Home-spuns, Black and light dye Sewing Silks, Coarse Wrappers, 20 cut 2 and 3 Hank Cotton, ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT: Eight boxes Irish LINENS—assorted. A large lot of FLANNELS are daily expected. The above articles, with his stock on hand, will be sold on the most moderate terms. September 30. MATTHEW DELAP.

NEW GOODS.

Per CAMILLA from GLENDE, and WILLIAM from LIVERPOOL, the Subscriber has received the following ARTICLES, viz: 3 BALES red, white & yellow FLANNELS; 1 do. green Baize; 15 do. brown and white Shirtings & Sheetings; trunks well assorted Prints and Furniture COATINGS; bales Homespuns, Checks, Gingham, and Stripes; 2 trunks Britannia Handkerchiefs—Boxes GLASS; Hubs, LOAF SUGAR; Boxes SOAP, &c.—All of which will be sold very low for approved payment. Sept. 30. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Accounts or Demands against His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, are requested to send them in for payment. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John, 10th September, 1828.

WILL BE PUT TO PRESS.

As soon as a sufficient number of SUBSCRIBERS can be procured, to defray the expense of Publication, (PRICE NOT TO EXCEED ONE DOLLAR.) FORMS OF PRAYER, Adapted for Social Worship, Sunday Schools, Family Religion, and Seasons of Affliction and Death. By GEORGE BURNS, D. D. The work will be in 12mo, long primer, good paper and consist of at least 300 pages. Copies of the Prospectus have been left at the Stores of Messrs. MCKENZIE & TIDBALL, Market-square; Mr. GEORGE THOMSON, and Mr. SAMUEL STEPHEN, St. John-street; Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, North Market Wharf; Mr. JOHN McWILLIAM, Book-eller, Prince William-street; and Messrs. WALKER & MACARA, Surgeons & Druggists, Market-Square.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE— JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM; Molasses; Sugar; Coffee; Lime Juice; PORT, MADEIRA, MALAGA, SICILY, and other WINES, in wood and bottle; BRANDY, in pipes and half do.; QUEBEC PORK, BEEF, FLOUR, BEANS, PEAS, BUTTER, and LARD; Souchong and Congo TEAS; Manufactured TOBACCO and SNUFF; 150 Barrels late caught MACKEREL.

A very general assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, and various other articles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CHEAP CORNER!

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

GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, that he has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Store adjoining Mr. SCAMMEL'S, St. John-street, where a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. may be obtained, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.—Shipmasters supplied on the shortest notice. [May 13.] J. E. COOK.

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. 50 PUNCHEONS choice retailing MOLASSES, 50 Barrels prime SUGAR, 15 Puncheons Windward Island RUM, For Sale by G. D. ROBINSON. August 20, 1828.

PORK, BEEF, BREAD, &c.

KERR & RATCHFORD, HAVE ON HAND— FEW Barrels QUEBEC PRIME PORK; Do. Do. Prime Mess Ditto; Do. Do. Prime BEEF; All of excellent quality—inspected the present year. ALSO— FLOUR, PEASE, and LINSEED OIL. All of which will be sold very low for Cash. September 9, 1828.

JULY 5, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale at this date: JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes, WINES—Champaigne, Port, Madeira, &c. Leaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Beans and Pease. British Dry Goods, Viz.—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Osnaburghs, Raveus Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diaper, Men's black and drab beaver and plated HATS, 1 Piece extra superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Billiard and Table Covers, Bleached and Soused SALMON, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c. ALSO— 50 M. prime R. O. Hoghead Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

BRITISH DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale at this date: JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes, WINES—Champaigne, Port, Madeira, &c. Leaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Beans and Pease. British Dry Goods, Viz.—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Osnaburghs, Raveus Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diaper, Men's black and drab beaver and plated HATS, 1 Piece extra superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Billiard and Table Covers, Bleached and Soused SALMON, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c. ALSO— 50 M. prime R. O. Hoghead Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

KERR & RATCHFORD.

Have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenwich, on Consignment, the following Articles, which they offer for sale at lowest rates for Cash, or approved Paper, viz:—

BALES West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various qualities, and most fashionable colours; Cases elegant London Printed Cottons and Muslins; Cases Superfine Waterproof Hats; Shirting Cotton; Pipes and Hhds. Cognac Brandy of best brand; Ditto Geneva ditto; Ditto Port and other Wines; London Porter and Ale; Ditto Paints and Oil; Patent, bleached and Coker Canvas; Patent Cordage, assorted sizes; Earthenware and Glassware; Bar and bolt Iron and Steel; Smith's Bellows assorted, from 28 to 38 inches.

ALSO ON HAND— Pork and Beef—of a superior quality; Rump, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars; Philadelphia Superfine and Middlings Flour; Ship Bread; Cotton Wool; Composite Spikes; Ditto Rudder Braces, one set; Bolt Copper; A large Iron Winch; &c. &c. May 20, 1828.

PINE BOARDS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale one to five hundred thousand feet of White Pine Boards, to be delivered in the Harbour of Sisonob. Persons requiring boards to complete their cargoes for the West Indies may depend upon every dispatch. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, April 24.

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

NEW GOODS.

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

OBSERVE!!

First FALL GOODS, imported per Allan Gilmour, from London.

LOWE & GROOCKOCK.

Bag to inform the inhabitants of Saint John, and the Country generally, that they have received part of their FALL GOODS, which are now opened and ready for inspection, viz:— STRIG'D and plain, book, mull, medium, Jaconet and Casimir; cord, striped and check'd do.; White and colored Jaconet and Cambric; lining do.; Mourning Chintz; light and dark Calicoes; (Zettis); A large assortment of black Bombazines and Bombas; Colored and black Norwich Crapes; Colored, white and black Cotton Balls and Reels; Tapes of all widths and qualities; Threads; Stem and ball worsted Stay Lace; Ribbons; Ferrets; Bonnet Wire; Needles; Pins; shirt Buttons; Cotton, silk, Cashmere and other Shawls; A large variety of gauze and silk Handkerchiefs; Green and purple Table Covers; Bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting; Cotton and power loom do.; twill do. for linings; Blue striped and checked Homespuns; Bed Lace; Worsted and cotton Blouses; Ladies', children's and men's Gloves; Flannels; Baizes; Serge; Bed Tick; Table Damask; brown Holland; Irish Linens; Flushing and Druggist; cap, belt and bonnet Satin; Straw and Lutestring; Gallons and shoe Ribbons; Quilling and cap Netts, figured and plain; 4-4 stair Carpet; Jeans and Nankceus; drab, black, and blue silk Buttons; Book Muslin and other Handkerchiefs; Fig'd and plain Leno; men's and children's Socks; Girls' and women's cotton and worsted Stockings; Together with an extensive assortment of Superfine and common CLOTHS, of the most fashionable shades. Also—An assortment of HATS, superior in quality to any yet imported, and lower in price.

As the whole of the above GOODS were selected by Mr. GROOCKOCK, personally, from the Manchester, London, and Glasgow markets, they can be confidently recommended as being of the best qualities and newest fashions.—The lowest price will be asked, and no abatement made. N. B.—An opportunity is now offered for purchasers to buy much with a little money. \* \* \* \* \* ST. JOHN, September 2, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just received per ship John & Mary, from LIVERPOOL the remainder of his VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT, suitable for the Season. ALSO— A few Crates well assorted Earthenware, Iron assorted, Boxes Tin, Soap, and Candles, Brandy, &c.—Which will be disposed of on moderate terms for Cash, or other prompt payment. JOHN M. WILMOT. May 27, 1828.

FROM ANTIGUA.

KERR & RATCHFORD, Have just received per sch'r PRUDENCE, 30 PUNCHEONS, superior Retailing MOLASSES, which will be sold cheap. ALSO, ON HAND— A few puncheons high proof RUM, and barrels fine SUGAR. For sale at lowest market prices. Aug. 26—4t

FLOUR.

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

SALMON.

SPICED or Soused SALMON as usual, put up in Kitts for exportation.—The subscriber having his choice this season, of the first Salmon, before any are offered in the market, he is enabled to supply the Public with an Article he feels conscious will satisfy upon trial.—During the season, Families can be supplied with any quantities required. EDWARD LAKE. June 17, 1828.

CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he has removed to the house of Mr. FRADSON, St. John-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROACH, where he carries on the above Business; and keeps on hand a stock of good SPIRITS, WINES, &c. Also—Genteel Board and Lodging. May 27. JAMES BUIST.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

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

B. REYNOLDS.

TAILOR and Habit Maker, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement, and respectfully informs them that he carries on his business in the house one door from the north-west corner of King and Germain-streets, and nearly opposite the brick building of the late Mr. JAMES SCULLAR—where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favored. B. R. flatters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands. FOR NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. Saint John, July 15, 1828.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR.

Now landing ex Sch'r ELIZA-JANE, BLS. Superfine FLOUR, new, 100 B 50 Do. Fine & Middlings, 70 Ditto RYE Ditto, 100 Ditto CORN MEAL, Which will be sold low for Cash—part in Bond if required. Sept. 30. KERR & RATCHFORD.

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

BARBADOS SUGAR. A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap. Aug. 25. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

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

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO. Have received per late Arrivals— 50 BLS. Very Superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use; 50 Ditto ditto—RYE ditto; 20 Ditto ditto—NAVY BREAD. —IN STORE— 3000 BUSHELS fine Turke Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Puncheons fine flavoured St. Vincent RUM; Sugar; Coffee; Rice; by the barrel; Smoked Salmon, by the box; Smoked and Pickled Herrings, of superior quality; Pitch and Tar.—With a general assortment of Clothing, Groceries & Liquors, All of which they will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved Credit, at their Store in St. John-street, nearly abreast of Peters' wharf. St. John, July 29.

VESEL TO CHARTER. THE new Big MARY, burthen 250 Tons, will take a Charter for a Port in Ireland or the Clyde.—She will be ready to receive a Cargo by the 10th October. Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 23, 1828.

FLOUR, MACKEREL & SEAL OIL. BLS. Superfine, 150 B 150 Bye—Ex the sch'r Cyrus, W. Sears, master, from Philadelphia. 300 BLS. MACKEREL, Ex sch'r Sar- 18 Do. SEAL OIL, prise, from Halifax—For Sale by I. & J. G. WOODWARD. July 29.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per the Brig SPRAY from Greenwich, and JAMES from Liverpool, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE; AMONG WHICH ARE— An excellent assortment of Shirting, bleached, and unbleached; Cottons; Muir's Patent Silk Hats, on Leghorn bodies, &c. &c. very suitable for the season.—The remainder of his Goods is daily expected from Liverpool and London, per the John & Mary, and Aurora—and which will be sold low for Cash, or other prompt payment. May 6. JOHN M. WILMOT.

NEW BREWERY.

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

TEA! TEA! TEA! GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Offers for sale— CHESTS of Souchong, Congo, and Gunpowder TEA; Just received from Halifax, and of the latest importation. 2nd July, 1828.

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, while under the firm of SCOTT & LOWRY; and begs leave to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in that House on the south side of King-street, adjoining the residence of James Hendricks, Esq., where, by punctual attendance, and a disposition to please, hopes to merit the favors of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession. May 13.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Major WARD'S, and nearly opposite Mrs. Scullar's brick Building; where he will continue to do work in his line in a superior manner, and hopes from strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of their patronage. June 24, 1828.

MORE GOODS.

Cheaper than ever! AND OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Brick Building lately occupied by Messrs. PAYZAN & DAVIES, situated on the south side of the Market-square; where he is now opening and selling at the lowest prices for Cash, the following GOODS, viz:— BLUE and black superfine CLOTHS; [Cassimeres] Broad and narrow Cloths; double and single milled A variety of Printed Calicoes; Apron Check; striped Homespuns; Gingham; Superior power and steam loom Shirting & Sheetings; Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Irish Linens; Cambric, Jaconette, Book and Mail Muslins; Silk, Gingham, Checked, Printed and other Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Bombazetts; And every other article in the Drapery line. R. WILSON.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, and RUM, of the best quality, for sale by the Five Gallons, as cheap as in the City. St. John, July 22, 1828.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. M. IRISH and GEORGE A. LOCKHART, under the firm of IRISH & LOCKHART, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons therefore, having any demands against the said Firm, are requested to present the same to JOHN W. M. IRISH, for adjustment; and those indebted, to make immediate payment to him. JOHN W. M. IRISH, GEO. A. LOCKHART. St. John, 21st July, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the Business, in future, on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Irish & Lockhart, on the North Market Wharf, where he offers for sale, cheap for Cash— SUPERFINE and RYE FLOUR; Corn Meal and Corn; Cotton Yarn; Cotton and Wool Cards; Tea; Coffee; Sugar; Molasses; Cases Gin; Cases Honey; Lignumvitae; Logwood; Oars; Oar-Rafters, and Handspikes; with, A complete assortment of GROCERIES. Shipmasters supplied on reasonable terms, and short notice. JOHN W. M. IRISH. St. John, 29th July, 1828.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of St. John, in particular, for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that he now occupies that neat Cottage next to Messrs. LANGEN & ROBERTSON'S Store, in Queen-street; and hopes, that from the arrangements he has recently made, to merit a continuance of their patronage. N. B.—Excellent Stabling for Horses. W. MILLER. Fredericton, 31st July, 1828.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DR. 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— Lustres, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Grapes, Worsted Goods, Hosiery & Gloves, Flush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised. Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

HOUSES & LANDS. TO LET, And possession given immediately— PLEASANTLY situated HOUSE, in Great George-street, well calculated for a small family. Apply at the OBSERVER'S OFFICE. 16th September, 1828.

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

TO BE LET, THE SUBSCRIBER'S HOUSE at the corner of Charlotte and Horsefield-streets,—for one or more years—possession given on the first of May next;—for particulars inquire of the Subscriber, at the Counting House of NICHOLSON & VERNON. THOS. L. NICHOLSON. April 8, 1828.

TO BE LET, THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Horsfield-street, at present in the occupation of J. WOODWARD, Jun. Esq. The Premises may be viewed by applying to ROBERT F. HAZEN. February 26, 1828.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, THAT large, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite Trinity Church, owned by the Subscriber.—The premises are well adapted for a Boarding House, for which the pleasant situation and other conveniences render it very desirable. The premises may be viewed, and terms and further particulars made known on application to February 12. GEORGE A. NAGEL.

BLANKS Of various kinds for sale at this office.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JOHN STEVENS, late of the Parish of Lancaster, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same. WILLIAM STEVENS. St. John, Sept. 23.

THE CREDITORS of Major GALLAGHER, who have signed an agreement giving time for the payment of their respective Balances, will please render their Accounts, duly attested, to either of the Subscribers, on or before the 10th October next, to enable them to declare a Dividend. L. H. DEYEBER, W. C. SEARS. St. John, 12th August, 1828.

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

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

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from THOMAS SMITH, of this City, Merchant, hereby requests all persons who have claims against him, to present them for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment. JOHN KIRBY. Saint John, February 5, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES. ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM MABE, late of this City, Pilot, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to FRANCES MABE, Adm'r. EWEN CAMERON, ROBERT ROBERTSON, Sec'y. Adm'r. St. John, 16th September, 1828.

ALL Persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late Captain JOSEPH CLARKE, of the County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to render the same for settlement, within three Months from the date hereof; and those indebted, will make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers. L. H. DEYEBER, N. HUBBARD, Administrators. 12th August, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES M'KAY, late of this City, Merchant, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber. JOHN M'LEAN, Adm'r. on said Estate. St. John, July 26, 1828.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present the same within six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, ROBERT WELCH, THOMAS BARLOW. Es's. May 20, 1828.

NOTICE.—All Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months from this date, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to GEORGE WOODS, Adm'r. Saint John, April 1, 1828.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published September 27, 1828. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. vs. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 3 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 12 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. R. PARKER, Recorder and Deputy Mayor. Mayor's Office, St. John, Sept. 27, 1828.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, - - - - - Z. WHEELER, Esq. Hours of Business,—from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on Tuesday.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Z. Wheeler, George D. Robinson, J. R. Partlow. Office Hours,—12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. OCT.—1828. SUN Rises. Sets. MOON Rises. Sets. SEA. 8 WEDNESDAY - 6 24 5 36 Sets. 10 47 9 THURSDAY - 6 25 5 35 6 41 11 34 10 FRIDAY - 6 26 5 34 6 39 0 24 11 SATURDAY - 6 28 5 32 7 17 1 15 12 SUNDAY - 6 29 5 31 8 2 2 9 13 MONDAY - 6 31 5 29 8 53 3 4 14 TUESDAY - 6 33 5 27 9 50 4 1 First Quarter 16th, 8h. 2m. morning.

SAINT JOHN: PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CHURCH-STREETS. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.