

The Weekly Courier.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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THE GARLAND. THE SISTER'S VOICE.

"O what a voice is silent!"—Barry Cornwall.

O my sister's voice is gone away!
Around our social hearth
We have lost its tones that were so gay,
So full of heartiness and cheer,
We miss the glancing of her eye,
The waving of her hair,
The footsteps lightly gliding by,
The hand so small and fair,
And the wild bright smile that lit her face,
And made our hearts rejoice;
Sally we mourn each vanished grace,
But most of all her voice.

For oh! it was so soft and sweet
When it breathed forth in words;
Such tones it had as harp's repeat
In echoes on their chords;
And lovely when in measure soft
She sang a mournful song,
And heavenly when it swelled aloft
In triumphant choral strong;
And dearest when its words of love
Would soothe our bosoms' care,
And holiest when it rose above
In sounds of praise and prayer.

O, in my childhood I have seen,
When that sweet voice had breathed,
Forgetful of its merry tone—
Of the wild flowers I had created;
And how each other voice I scorned,
That called me from my play,
If my sweet sister only warned,
I never could delay.

'Twas she who sang me many a rhyme,
And told me many a tale,
And many a legend of old time
That made my spirit quail.

There are a thousand pleasant sounds
Around our cottage still—
The torrent that before it bounds,
The breeze upon the hill,
The murmuring of the wood doves' sigh,
The swallow in the eaves,
And the wind that sweeps a melody
In passing from the leaves,
And the patter of the early rain,
The opening flowers that nod their heads;
But they want my sister's voice again,
To make them sweeter yet.

We stood near her dying bed,
And saw her blue eyes close;
While from her cheek the pulses fled,
And fled her heart the rose.
And still her lips in fondness moved,
And still she strove to speak
To the mournful beings that she loved,
And yet she was so weak;

Till at last from her eye came one bright ray,
That shone as if a spell—
And as her spirit passed away,
We heard her sigh, "Farewell!"

And oft since then that voice hath come
Across my heart again;
And it seem'd to speak as from the tomb,
And bids me not complain;
And I never hear a low soft flute,
Or the sound of a rippling stream,
Or the rich deep music of a lute,
But it renews my dream.

And brings the hidden treasures forth
That lie in memory's store;
And again to thoughts of that voice gives
That voice I shall bear no more.

No more—it is not so—my hope
Shall still be strong in Heaven—
Still search around the spacious scope,
For peace and comfort given.
We know there is a world above,
Where all the blessed meet,
Where we shall gaze on those we love,
Around the Saviour's feet;
And I shall hear my sister's voice,
In holier, purer tones above,
With all those spotless souls rejoice,
Before the eternal throne!

THE MISCELLANIST.

THE NATIONAL IMMORTALITY OF THE JEWS.

—After the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, the political existence of the Jewish nation was annihilated; it was never again recognised as one of the states or kingdoms of the world. Judea was sentenced to be partitioned out to strangers—the capital was destroyed—the temple demolished—the royal house almost extinct—the high-priesthood buried under the ruins of the temple. Our history has lost, as it were, its centre of unity; we have to trace a despised and obscure race in almost every region of the world, and connect, as we can, the loose and scattered details of their story. * * * We must wander over the whole face of the habitable globe to gather the scanty traditions which mark the existence of the Jewish people among the different states of Asia, Africa, and Europe, where, refusing to mingle their blood with any other race mankind, they dwell in their distinct families and communities, and still maintain, though sometimes long and utterly unconnected with each other, the principle of national unity. Jews in the indelible features of the countenance, in mental character, in customs, usages, and laws, in language and literature, above all in religion; in the recollections of the past and the hopes of the future; with ready pliancy they accommodate themselves to every soil, every climate, every gradation of manners and civilization, every form of government; with inflexible pertinacity they practice their ancient usages—circumcision, abstinence from unclean meats, eating no animal food which has not been killed by a Jew, rarely intermarry, except among each other, observe the fasts and festivals of their church, and assemble, wherever they are numerous enough, or dare do so, in their synagogues for public worship. Denizens every where, rarely citizens; even in the countries in which they have been the longest and most firmly established, they appear, to a certain degree, strangers or sojourners; they dwell apart, though mingling with their neighbours in many of the affairs of life. For common purposes they adopt the language of the country they inhabit; but the Hebrew remains the national tongue, in which their holy books are read, and their religious services conducted; it is their literary and sacred language, as Latin was that of the Christian church in the dark ages. The history of the modern Jews may be comprehended under three heads: 1st, their literature, which, in fact is nearly the

same with that of their law and their religion, the great mass of their writings being entirely devoted to those subjects. 2d, Their persecutions. 3d, Their industry. With regard to the first point, it would not be consistent with the popular character of our work to enter into it, further than as it has influenced the character and circumstances of the nation. The second will be too often forced upon our notice. At one period, the history of the Jews is written, as it were, in their blood; they show no signs of life but in their cries of agony; they only appear in the annals of the world to be oppressed, robbed, persecuted, and massacred. Yet still patient and indefatigable, they pursue, under every disadvantage, the steady course of industry. Wherever they have been allowed to dwell unmolested, or, still more, in honour and respect, they have added largely to the stock of national wealth, cultivation and comfort. Where, as has been more usually the case, they have been barely tolerated; where they have been considered, in public estimation, the basest of the base—the very outcasts and refuse of mankind—they have gone on accumulating those treasures which they dared not betray or enjoy; in the most barbarous periods they kept up the only traffic and communication which subsisted between distant countries; like hardy and adventurous miners, they were always at work under the surface of society, slowly winning their way to opulence. Perpetually plundered, yet always wealthy; massacred by thousands, yet springing up again from their undying stock, the Jews appear at all times and in all regions; by their perpetuity, their national immortality, is at once the most curious problem to the political inquirer—to the religious man a subject of profound and awful admiration.—Murray's Family Library.

THE REMAINS OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.

At day light I departed from the ruins, with a mind absorbed by the objects which I had seen yesterday. An hour's walk, indulged in intense reflection, brought me to the grandest and most gigantic northern mass, on the Eastern bank of the Euphrates, and distant about four miles and a half from the eastern suburb of Hillah. It is called by the natives, El Mujellabah, "the overturned," also Haroot and Maroot, from a tradition handed down, with little deviations, from time immemorial, that near the foot of the ruin there is a well, invisible to mortals, in which those rebellious angels were condemned by God to be hung with their heels upwards, until the day of judgment, as a punishment for their wickedness. This solid mound, which I consider, from its situation and magnitude, to be the remains of the Tower of Babel, an opinion likewise adopted by that venerable and highly distinguished geographer, Major Rennell, is a vast oblong square, composed of kiln-burnt and sundried bricks, rising irregularly to the height of one hundred and thirty-nine feet, at the southwest; whence it slopes towards the northeast to a depth of one hundred and ten feet. Its sides face the four cardinal points. I measured them carefully, and the following is the full extent of each face: That to the north, along the visible face, is 274 yards; to the south 256 yards; to the east, 226 yards; and to the west, 240 yards. The summit is an uneven flat, strewn with broken and unbroken bricks, the perfect ones measuring thirteen inches square, by three thick. Many exhibited the arrow-headed character, which appeared remarkably fresh. Pottery, bitumen, vitrified and petrified brick, shells, and glass were all equally abundant. The principal materials composing this ruin are, doubtless, mud bricks baked in the sun, and mixed up with straw. It is not difficult to trace brick-work along each front, particularly at the southwest angle, which is faced by a wall, composed partly of kiln burnt brick, that in shape exactly resembles a watch tower or small turret. On its summit there are still considerable traces of erect buildings; at the western end is a circular mass of solid brick-work, sloping towards the top and rising from a confused heap of rubbish. The chief material forming this fabric appeared similar to that composing the ruin called Akercouff, a mixture of chopped straw, with slime used as cement; and regular layers of unbroken reeds between the horizontal courses of the bricks. The base is greatly injured by time and the elements; particularly to the southeast, where it is cloven into a deep furrow from top to bottom. The sides of the ruin exhibit hollows worn partly by the weather, but more generally formed by the Arabs who are incessantly digging for bricks, and hunting for antiquities. Several of these excavations I entered, and have no reason to suppose that they are inhabited by such ferocious animals as the generality of travellers assert. There certainly was an offensive smell, and the caves were strewn with bones of sheep and goats, devoured most probably, by the jackals that resort thither in great numbers; and thousands of bats and owls have filled many of these cavities. The natives are very reluctant to follow the visitor into these dens, and dislike remaining near the ruins after sunset, rather from the fear of demons and evil spirits, than from any attack of lions or other wild beasts. Indeed, by their own account, that there are not half a dozen lions within thirty miles round Babel; though, about sixty miles below Hillah, on the banks of the river, in a considerable patch of brushwood, those animals are very numerous. It appears, that the only risk attendant on entering the recess in all the mounds, is the liability of being stung by venomous reptiles, which are very numerous throughout the ruins. This circumstance is an apt illustration of the prophecies of Jeremiah. "And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwelling-place for dragons, an astonishment, and an hissing, without an inhabitant."—Captain Mignan's Travels in Chaldaea.

THE PLAGUE IN LONDON.

In its malignancy, it engrossed the ill of all other maladies, and made doctors despicable. Of a potency equal to death, it possessed itself of all his armours, and was itself the death of every other mortal distemper. The touch, yea, the very sight of the infected, was deadly; and its signs were so sudden, that families sented in happiness at their meals have seen the plague spot begin to redden, and have wildly scattered themselves forever. The cement of society was dissolved by it. Mothers, when they saw the sign of the infection on the babes of their bosom, cast them from them with abhorrence. Wild places were sought for shelter;—some went into ships and anchored themselves afar off on the waters. But the angel that was pouring the vial had a foot on the sea as well as on dry land. No place was so secret that the quick-sighted pestilence did not discover,—none could fly that it did not overtake.

It was as if Heaven had repented the making of mankind, and was shovelling them all into the sepulchre. Justice was forgotten, and her courts deserted. The terrified jailers fled from the felons that were in fetters; the innocent and the guilty leagued themselves together, and kept within their prisons for safety; the grass grew in the market places; the cattle went moaning up and down the fields, wondering what had become of their keepers;—the rooks and the ravens came into the towns, and built their nests in the mute bellies;—silence was universal, save when some infected wretch was seen clamoring at a window.

For a time all commerce was in coffins and shrouds; but even that ended. Shrift there was none; churches and chapels were open, but neither priest nor penitent entered; all went to the charnel-house. The sexton and the physician were cast into the same deep and wide grave.—the testator and his heirs and executors were hurled from the same cart into the same hole together. Fires became extinguished, as if its element had expired;—the seams of the sailless ships yawned to the sun. Though doors were open, and coffers unwatched, there was no theft; all offences had ceased, and no crime but the universal wo of the pestilence was heard of among men. The wells overflowed, and the conduits ran to waste; the dogs banded themselves together, having lost their masters, and ran howling over the land; horses perished of famine in their stalls; old friends but looked at one another when they met, keeping themselves far aloof; creditors claimed no debts, and courtiers performed their promises; little children went wandering up and down, and numbers were seen dreading in all corners. Nor was it only in England that the plague so raged; it travelled over a third part of the whole earth, like the shadow of an eclipse, as if some dreadful thing had interposed between the world, and the sun-source of life.

At that epoch, for a short time there was a silence, and every person in the streets stood still for a moment, and London was as dumb as a churchyard. Again the sound of a bell was heard; for it was that sound, so long unheard, which arrested the fugitive multitude, and caused their silence. At the third toll a universal shout arose, as when the herald proclaimed the tidings of a great battle won, and then there was a second silence.

The people fell on their knees, and with anthems of thankfulness rejoiced in the diabolical sound of that tolling death bell; for it was a signal of the plague being so abated, that men might again mourn for their friends, and hail their remains with the solemnities of burial.—Gall.

FIRST POLITICAL CONVENTION OF ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

Elizabeth of England, who was opposed to Philip of Spain, both from religious as well as political motives, watched his proceedings at the Porte; and in the end accomplished with less pride and greater success a friendly connexion with Amurath, to the advantage of British commerce. Three English merchants, William Harebone, Edward Elborn, and Richard Staper (probably Stepany) solicited permission to merchandise, together with a despatch from the Sultan, to their sovereign, which was accorded by Sokoli (the grand vizier), who, in every negotiation with foreign powers, seems to have been guided by far less anxiety for the well-being of Ottoman commerce than for his personal interests, which such negotiations invariably poured into his coffers. A reply was sent to this despatch; and to a second, of which Gabriel Desiens, a trader, was the bearer, Elizabeth answered, that she would send ambassadors as soon as the domestic tranquillity of England was re-established. We find, accordingly, that in 1583, "Harebone, the first English agent at the Porte, brought, as presents to the sultan, a watch valued at 5,000 ducats, three silver-gilt candlesticks, two goblets, and nine English dogs, together with presents of woolen and fine linen to all the viziers; he endeavoured to induce the sultan to join in the war against Spain; but the Porte put him off, on the score of its broil with Persia. In the credentials sent back by Harebone, the sultan solicited the queen to release the Mussulman, who were probably captives in England; in return for which, he offers to restore the English subjects taken by Spain, and subsequently captured by his own forces. The next mission took place in 1588, when Harebone's successor, Edward Burton, besought the sultan to lend his assistance in crushing the commerce of Spain with the Indies, and placing Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal. The Porte flattered the English ambassador's hopes, with the view of impelling the queen

to continue hostilities against Spain; the appearance of the navy of the latter power in the Red Sea having created much alarm.—Baron Von Hammer's Hist. of the Ottoman Empire.

THE NEW COURSE OF EDUCATION.

That education be held to be comparatively little worth, which is not an education of intellect, and not at all of will. What is all the evil of life but a disordered will? Light, without intelligence, is so fatal, as the ignorance of the world, of duty, and of God, that disturbance and darkness, what dreadful positions it puts up, but only to destroy all peace and all virtue in the individual whom it perpetually torment, but in length and in the whole frame of society, and by its hearts to afflict the whole frame of society, and by its fairest scenes desolate! Knowledge may and does work directly towards the restoration of the will. But from that to reason generally about the importance of knowledge is to deceive ourselves, and to expect of God from an inadequate cause. The kind of knowledge that can effectually and permanently enlighten the will is none other than that which is moral and religious. You may say, that it will not give relief, but it will give the whole frame of society, and by its fairest scenes desolate! Knowledge may and does work directly towards the restoration of the will. But from that to reason generally about the importance of knowledge is to deceive ourselves, and to expect of God from an inadequate cause. The kind of knowledge that can effectually and permanently enlighten the will is none other than that which is moral and religious. You may say, that it will not give relief, but it will give the whole frame of society, and by its fairest scenes desolate! Knowledge may and does work directly towards the restoration of the will. But from that to reason generally about the importance of knowledge is to deceive ourselves, and to expect of God from an inadequate cause. The kind of knowledge that can effectually and permanently enlighten the will is none other than that which is moral and religious. 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the immediate communication to the Officers of the nearest Police Station of any intended sacrifice of the nature described in the foregoing Section; and any zealous person who reports to the nearest Police Station...

Second. Immediately on receiving intelligence that the sacrifice declared illegal by this Regulation is likely to occur, the Police Magistrate shall either repair in person to the spot, or depute his Mohurrir or Jemadar, accompanied by one or more Barkendees of the Hindoo religion, and it shall be the duty of the Police Officers to announce to the persons assembled for the performance of the Ceremony that it is illegal, and to endeavour to prevent them from dispersing, explaining to them that, in the event of their persisting in it, they will involve themselves in a crime and become subject to punishment by the Criminal Courts. Should the parties assembled proceed in defiance of these remonstrances to enter the Ceremony into effect, it shall be the duty of the Police Officers to use all lawful means in their power to prevent the sacrifice from taking place, and to apprehend the principal persons aiding and abetting in the performance of it, and in the event of the Police Officers being unable to apprehend them, they shall endeavour to ascertain their names and places of abode, and shall immediately communicate the whole of the particulars to the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the district.

Third. Should intelligence of a sacrifice, declared illegal by this Regulation, not reach the Police Officers until after it shall have actually taken place, or should the sacrifice have been carried into effect before their arrival at the spot, they will nevertheless institute a full enquiry into the circumstances of the case, in like manner as on all other occasions of unusual deaths and reports thereon for the information and orders of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate to whom they may be subordinate.

IV. First. On the receipt of the reports required to be made by the Police Magistrate, under the provisions of the foregoing Section, the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction in which the sacrifice may have taken place, shall inquire into the circumstances of the case, and shall adopt the necessary measures for bringing the parties concerned in promoting it to trial before the Court of Circuit.

Second. It is hereby declared, that after the promulgation of this Regulation, all persons convicted of aiding and abetting in the sacrifice of a Hindoo Widow; by burning or burying her alive, whether the sacrifice be voluntary on her part or not, shall be deemed guilty of culpable homicide, and shall be liable to punishment by fine, or by imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court or Circuit according to the nature and circumstances of the case and the degree of guilt established against the offender; nor shall it be held to be any plan of justification, that he or she was desired by the party sacrificed to assist in putting her to death.

Third. Persons committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit for the offence above mentioned, shall be admitted to bail or not at the discretion of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, subject to the general rules in force in regard to the admission of bail.

It is further deemed necessary to declare, that nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to preclude the Court of Nazamut Adawlat from passing sentence of death on persons convicted of aiding violence or of compulsion, or of having assisted in burning or burying alive a Hindoo Widow, while labouring under a state of intoxication, or insensibility, or other cause, impeding the exercise of her free will, when, from the aggravated nature of the offence proved against the prisoner, the Court may see no circumstances to render him or her a proper object of mercy.

An address to the Governor, thanking him for abolishing the burning of widows, was circulating among the natives for signatures.

At a great meeting of Merchants, held in Calcutta, Dec. 15, a series of resolutions on the Commerce of the Country, and the monopoly of the E. I. Company, were passed unanimously, and a petition to Parliament voted.

The extensive mercantile house of Palmer & Co. stopped payment on the 4th January. The failure was for about twelve and a half million of dollars. 50 per cent would be paid.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1830.

In the absence of all European news, we may be allowed to turn our thoughts for a little to the proceedings in Parliament, particularly in relation to that unspeakably important topic regarding which the Royal Speech held out no pledge even of serious deliberation; we refer to the state of the country. Though every fresh account from the Parent State tends to confirm the encouraging statements we lately made on the subject, yet it must be admitted on all hands that much remains to be done, to bring up the languid pulse of our commercial constitution to a vigorous and healthy tone.

We are glad to perceive that a large majority in the Legislature have determined that the matter should undergo serious consideration and inquiry, for whatever may be the measures adopted or the result actually brought about, it is pleasing to witness a watchful solicitude and guardianship exercised over our important interests. We believe the present to be an upright administration, and so long as it has the merit of reducing the national expenditure, simplifying the form of public accounts, and doing away with that notable humbug the sinking fund, we consider it as entitled to our assenting gratitude. But the experiments of our ministers in Political Economy are of a more questionable nature. To seek the light of science as a guide in the arts of life, indicates a philosophical spirit; and it is to this that most of the wonderful improvements of the last century are to be ascribed. But then the science, thus taken as a guide, must have its laws fixed and ascertained by the most certain evidence. In the history of every science it is known, that, while false theories prevailed, erroneous and hurtful deductions, in practice, were made from them. Now this science, Political Economy, is at this moment so entirely in its infancy, that it cannot be said to possess a single principle which is fixed, or one on which any two of its systematic writers are agreed. If then the science has no theory, from what can sound rules for practice be deduced? We are consequently much inclined to doubt how far our statesmen are justifiable in putting this doctrine to the test of experiments which involve the welfare of a large portion of the community. We are disposed to believe, as we formerly stated, that the march of commercial improvement is going steadily forward, and we strongly protest against the popular clamour which ascribes the distress which has prevailed and which still exists in an alarming degree, to the errors of Ministers. We are firmly persuaded, according to the doctrine of the opening Speech, that both the causes and the cure of commercial and agricultural distress, are in

many cases utterly beyond the reach of legislation. And whilst we must ever feel distrustful of measures founded on principles so unsettled as those of Political Economy, we wait with intense anxiety for the full development of such schemes as Parliament has now in progress for alleviating the pressure of evils under which the nation continues to groan.

SURTES.—We have the unspeakable gratification of publishing to-day (for which we are indebted to the New-York Albion) an Act passed in our Anglo-Indian territory for abolishing a practice at which every humane and christian feeling revolts with horror, we mean the sacrifice of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands. This Act alone will confer immortality on the Administration of Captain General BENTINCK. When the important question of propagating Christianity in the East was first agitated in Great Britain, the leading arguments of its opponents were founded on false principles of religious liberty and an erroneous estimate of the strength of Hindoo prejudices. It was alleged that the natives of Hindostan were so entrenched in their castes, and so firmly wedded to their superstitious rites, that all attempts at conversion to the religion of the Bible would prove utterly unavailing and nugatory. The reverse of all this, however, has since been gradually undergoing a process of practical demonstration, and the recent Act of British Legislation, in that "habitation of horrid cruelty" may be viewed in the light of a triumph in the cause of pure Christianity. The fair and legitimate claims of toleration and religious liberty have been duly respected, and the Act of abolition so far from being forced upon the deluded devotees of a cruel and debasing superstition, has evidently met with concurrence on the part of the Brahmans and we are informed that not a few of the natives rejoiced in the event. Is not this result sufficient to make us "hope even against hope?" Does it not speak volumes of encouragement to the friends of Missionary enterprise?

At a Meeting of "The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick," held on Friday last, at the residence of His Honor the PRESIDENT in this City, ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esquire, was appointed Treasurer, and JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esquire, Clerk of that Institution, in the room of the Reverend F. COSTER, whose necessary residence on the other side of the harbour renders his continuing to hold these appointments, inexpedient.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—The Steam-Boat Caledonia, a trader on the Missouri, burst her boiler on the 18th April, at a place called New-Madrid.—The passengers and crew (it is stated) made up a multitude of five hundred.—Fifteen of the passengers and seven of the crew were killed or wounded, and seven or eight more were drowned.—More Steam-Boat explosions occur in the United States than in any other country, we think we may say in all other countries united. This is the fourth since the opening of Spring Navigation,—each case attended with dreadful loss of life.

The Proclamation of the Governor of Honduras, for opening the Port of Belize to American vessels, which was issued on the 5th of January last, has been received in the United States.

NOVA-SCOTIA SILK.—We were much pleased by the examination of a specimen of fine Sewing Silk, the produce of silk worms hatched and reared in the Province We understand that Mr. S. Chipman, Annapolis, has cultivated the Mulberry Tree, which has afforded sustenance to the worms for some years past; the silk used by Mrs. Chipman is all of home manufacture. The cultivation of the mulberry, and proper care in the management of the worms, are, we understand, what is required to produce quantities of Silk in the Province.—Halifax Recorder.

Ships are said to have been taken up for the transportation of a number of families from Yorkshireshire, amounting in all to about 6000 souls, of the middling class. Nothing can be more gratifying than such an arrival, and we hope that a portion at least of those valuable Settlers will remain in the Lower Province, and in this vicinity. We fear, however, that the majority will feel themselves bound to join the Yorkshire settlements in Upper Canada.—Quebec Official Gazette.

The number of Emigrants expected at Quebec from Ireland in the course of the ensuing summer, is fully as great as it was last year.—Neilson's Gazette.

The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, the new Bishop, and their respective suits, arrived at Calcutta on the 10th Dec. in H. M. ship Pallas, in good health. His lordship took his seat as First Member of the Supreme Council on the 1st Jan., and assumed the command of the Bengal army and all his Majesty's forces in India under the usual salutes. A grand ball was given the same night at Government House. Lord Combermere, having taken his farewell dinner at the Bengal Club House, was about to embark in the Pallas, and return to England. The following Staff have accompanied the new Commander in Chief—Hon. Colonel Ramsay, Military Secretary; Captain Lord Ramsay, and Captain McLachlan, Aid de Camps; H. Graham, Esq., Private Secretary.—N. Y. Advertiser.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Cambreleng has reported a bill in the House of Representatives, the object of which is to authorize the importation into this Country, at a duty of 30 per cent. of the produce and manufactures of all or any such foreign countries as shall permit the introduction into their territories of the produce and manufactures of the United States on reciprocal terms. This is reciprocally in its most essential form, and will doubtless find many advocates. The bill, however, is not expected to be acted on to any definite result during the present session.—ib.

NEW-YORK, May 8.—Flour and Meal.—The sales of the week have not been very extensive. Western Flour, fair brands, sells at \$4 7/8; some parcels very superior at \$5 a \$5 25; Troy \$5; N. York \$4 81 a 4 7/8; Philadelphia, \$4; a \$5; Balt. Howard-street, \$5 a \$5 12; Richmond City Mills, 5; and Virginia Country, \$4 7/8 per bushel. Sales of Rye Flour at \$3 a \$3 12; and Corn Meal at \$2 50 per bushel.—in bids \$12 50. Export, Wheat Flour, 4859 bushels, 157 half do; Rye 100 bushels; Corn Meal, 463 bushels, 180 bushels.—Atlas.

Exchange on London, 62 to 7 per cent.

It is reported that information has been communicated to the British Minister at Washington, that Captain Thomas Bolton Finch, the present commander of the U. S. ship Vincennes, is the legal heir to the title and great estate of the Earl of Bolton. The report is given in such a shape, that we have no reason to doubt it. The Vincennes was at Canton early in January, to sail in a few days for home, and may be soon expected. We are informed that Captain F. came to this country when he was four years old, and has risen from a humble station to his present rank in our navy, by the regular gradation of merit.—N. Y. Advertiser.

IF we inserted last week, at the request of a correspondent, the marriage of Thomas Kellor, Esq. of Dorchester, which, we understand from a letter received from that gentleman on Sunday last, has no foundation. We have forwarded the manuscript, in hopes that it may lead to the detection of the author, whereby he may receive that chastisement which such dastardly conduct deserves.—Miramichi Gleaner.

DIED. In this city, on Wednesday afternoon, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Hale, aged 55 years. At St. Andrews, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Joanna P. Curry, eldest daughter of the late Col. Wier, in the 47th year of her age.

On the 4th instant, on board the brig Pilgrim, on her passage from Bermuda to St. Andrews, — Mosmann, Esq. of Annapolis, N. S. His remains were committed to the bosom of the deep.

At Little River, near Bay Fortune, on the 2d April, Donald Chiverie, said to be 111 years of age. He was one of the French inhabitants, when that island surrendered to the British.—Halifax paper.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. THURSDAY, Brig Timandra, Robertson, Londonderry, 37 — W. Jarvis, port, &c. — Spoke ship Bee, Baxter, hence, in lat. 43, long. 54, out ten days. SARRAZAR, sloop, Fame, Oncharst, Rye, (Eng.) via New York, 8—to order, ballast. SUNDAY, brig Hiram, Bulloch, Eastport—E. D. W. Ratcliff, ballast. SCHR. Cyrus, Sears, Philadelphia, 12—J. & J. G. Woodward, flour.

CLEARED. Ship Athlye Castle, Corling, Bristol—timber. Kent, Hargreaves, Bristol, do. Brig Albion, Isaac, Cork, do. Eliza, Everitt, Birbadoes—lumber. Sward, Hamon, Liverpool—timber. Bethiah, Harding, Boston, plaster. SCHR. Hannah Smith, Faghaun, Windsor merchants. Joseph, Baker, New York, plaster.

The Ambassador at Halifax, from Demara, left Brig Charles, for this port in 15 days; and Thomas, in 30. Several square rigged Vessels, bound to the westward, have passed the harbour within the last few days.—Halifax R. G.

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

At Mr. L.'s studies under the most celebrated Occult and Astric of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles. He has also a wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those who he has studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. * * * * * Adress to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

BOOTS AND SHOES MANUFACTORY, CHURCH-STREET. MRS. ANDERSON would beg leave most respectfully to inform her friends and acquaintances, that she has received during the time the above business has been conducted by her, and she hopes, by strict attention, to have their favours continued.—The above business will be continued as usual at the old stand, (nearly opposite Mr. R. WELLS,) where Boots and Shoes of various description, will be made to order on the most reasonable terms, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Here are now on hand a variety of BOOTS and SHOES which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for Cash, or satisfactory payment. May 18.

IRISH PORK. Received per Timandra, from Londonderry: 100 BLS. Prime Mess PORK, — For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. May 18th, 1830.

ALE & PORTER. Just received, from Halifax: A FEW Hogsheads PORTER, and barrels opposite Mr. R. WELLS, warranted of excellent quality, and for sale low by May 18. E. DeW. RATCLIFF.

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

The Subscriber having purchased his brother's interest in the DRUG TRADE, will continue it on his own account, at the old stand, foot of King-street. Advice at the Laboratory from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. HENRY COOK. 11th May, 1830.

THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced Baking CHEAP FAMILY BREAD, viz: Wheat & Indian, and Wheat & Rye as usual: The Wheat & Indian shilling loaf to be 10 oz. heavier than the Wheat shilling loaf, and the sixpenny and threepenny loaves in proportion,—which, with a constant supply of GREAT BREAD & BUTTER BISCUIT, all of the best quality,—for sale for cash only, at his well known stand in German-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. 11th May.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received by the late Arrivals, his usual SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE: WHICH he will sell CHEAP for CASH, at his Store in Prince William-street, April 20.—J. JOHN SMYTH.

Just Received per Saran from New-York: A FEW BLS. and Half do. best Richmond Superior and Fine Flour, on Consignment—cheap for Cash only. W. & T. LEAVITT, North M. Wharf. April 27.—3+

NOTICE. THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his former Customers, and the Public, that he intends to carry on his Business in the MASON LINE, and solicits a share of their patronage. WILLIAM CROSS, St. John, March 30th, 1830.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have now received the Invoices which should have accompanied their shipment of OIL CLOTHS. See per KENT, from BOSTON, and which are now offered for Sale by the Piece or whole Package—consisting of—

A NUMBER of various patterns OIL CLOTH for B. Doors, passages, ceilings, &c. at 33d advance upon Sterling prices.—Patterns of painted Baize for covering Tables, Pianos, &c.; sets Table Mats; 4 barrels Lamp Black; 2 do. Ivory do.; 50 Jars Linseed and raw Oil; 20 do. Spirits Turpentine; 100 kegs superior White Lead; 10 do. Yellow Paint; 10 do. Red Ochre, or Spanish Brown; 10 do. fine ground Black Paint; 1 barrel Putty; 20 pots fine ground Verdigris; 3 casks fine Linseed Oil; 2 barrels fine Whiting; 2 do. Paris White; 2 do. Red Ochre; 2 do. Yellow do.; 1 cask strong Glycer; 15 tin fine Copal Varnish; 15 do. carriage do.; 15 do. black Japan do.; 2 do. Gold Size; deep Chrome Yellow; 1 pie do.; 2 deep Prussian Blue; do. genuine Vermillion; packets Chinese do.; real Turkey Umber; Terra de Sienna; Vandyke Brown; Painters' ground Brushes; dusters do.; Sash Tools; Combs' Hair Pencils; fine Powder Latharge; do. Red Lead; do. Orange Red; fine English Umber; red Chalk; Sugar of Lead; scouring Bricks; fine papered black Lead; fine Olympic Green, or Green Verdigris; fine blue Verdigris; 6 pieces Brussels Carriage; 12 boxes Mustard; 20 dozen Blanketing Drawers; 5 tierces Brown Stout; 100 boxes long and short Pipes; 2 rolls Steel Lead.

By the FOURTH, from GREENOCK: 5 Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR; 1 Case Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; 1 DITO GINGHAMS.

By the BRITON, from LIVERPOOL: 5 Cases Stationery; 29 Hds. Glassware; 111 Casks Nails; 50 bolts Brown Canvas; 500 Bundles Cotton Warp; 6 barrels Epsom Salts; 20 Kegs ground Ginger; 20 bags Pearl Barley; 20 Half bags split Pease; 5 chests Cassia; 1 Bag Cloves; 8 bags white Mustard Seed; 2 Parcels Cream of Tartar; 25 bags Black Pepper; 10 Boxes (2 lb. bottles) Mustard; 10 Bags Caraway Seed; 5 bags Pimento.

By the BRITON, from BOSTON: 75 Barrels Superfine FLOUR; 69 ditto fine ditto; 25 Do. Indian Meal; 3 tierces Rice; 40 Do. Tar; 10 do. Pitch; 39 do. Apples; 30 Kegs (16 hands) Tobacco; 12 Nest Washing Tubs; 1 Barrel Spirits of Turpentine; 18 Barrels POT BREAD; 36 Do. Navy ditto; 81 ditto Ship ditto.

All which will be disposed of at moderate prices. May 18. J. & H. KINNEAR.

NEW GOODS.

D. HATFIELD & SON, Have received by the BRITON, from LIVERPOOL, and other recent Arrivals, part of their Supply of

BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are— CLOTHS, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, &c. suitable for the season—Laces, Twines, Cordage, Canvas, Kedges with Chains, Cambric, Slip Chandlery, &c.—Paints, Glass, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c.—Flour, Corn, Rice, Broad, Naval Stores, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, Starch, &c.—Wood's improved (commonly called Freeborn's) patent Ploughs and Castings, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of their SPRING SUPPLY, they expect by the first Arrivals from London and New-York, which, with the recent Importations and their former Stock on hand, will comprise a very extensive and well selected assortment of Articles in general use, either in Town or Country.—All which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, or exchanged for the Produce and Manufactures of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. St. John, May 11.

FLOUR, CORN, & C. MRAE & M'KENZIE, Have just received per Brig JULIA, from New-York: 2 BLS. Superfine and Rye FLOUR, 1 DITO CORN MEAL, Ditto Pilot and Navy BREAD, Best quality Yellow CORN, PEASE and BEANS, CRACKERS, A few barrels NEWARK CIDER, Superior Fig, Ladies' Teast and Smoking TOBACCO, Lorillard's best quality SNUFF, in jars and bottles, Spanish and American SEGARS, An assortment of CORN BROOMS, &c. —ON HAND— A very general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, NAILS from 4d. to 30d. &c.

PITCH, TAR, and TURPENTINE. All of which they will sell Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. B. SHIP STORES put up on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

A TIMBER WENCH May 11th, 1830.

BUTTER, PORK and BEEF. 30 FIRKINS Cumberland BUTTER, 50 Barrels Nova-Scotia PORK, 50 Barrels ditto BEEF. Put up in excellent order—and for sale by May 11. E. DeW. RATCLIFF.

TO BE SOLD—By Auction. On the first July next, (if not previously disposed of by private contract :) ONE half of the Mill privilege, situate at Pocologan, in the Parish of Pennfield, and one hundred acres of Land, on the western side of the River, whereon is a good Frame House. It is well known that this is the best privilege for procuring Logs on the Bay Shore.—ALSO— The valuable Estate called Woodlands, situate at Beaver Harbour, in the Parish of Pennfield, and eleven hundred acres of Land, with the usual allowance, sixty of which are cleared—and on which there are two good Houses, a good Saw Mill and every convenience for Ship-building—if not sold altogether, it will be put up in Lots, according to a plan which will be exhibited at the time of sale—for particulars apply on the premises, or to PETER STUBBS, Esq. St. Andrews, or to Mr. E. C. WADDINGTON, St. John. May 11th, 1830.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber has removed to the Store on the South Market Wharf, (lately occupied by Mr. JAMES WORSTER.) W. P. SCOTT. April 13th, 1830.

AUCTION SALES.

On FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold on the Wharf of the Subscribers, at York Point—WITHOUT RESERVE:—

20 CASKS well assorted EARTHENWARE; 20 Barrels Prime Mess Irish Pork; 50 Do. Tar, 20 Do. Turpentine; 50 Bags black eyed Pease, (in Bond.) May 18. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

On SATURDAY next, the 22d inst. on BLACK'S Wharf, at 10 o'clock, by

J. & H. KINNEAR.—WITHOUT RESERVE. 10 BARRELS—BROWN SUGAR, 5 Casks Glassware, 10 Do. 4d. to 10d. Wrought Nails, 4 Do. 9d. to 10d. Horse Nails, 25 Barrels Pilot Bread, 2 Do. Lamp Black, 1 do. Ivory do., 1 Case Stationary, A lot of Indigo, 2 Barrels Epsom Salts, 10 Bags Pearl Barley, 2 chests Cassia, 1 Bag Cloves, 10 do. Pepper, 5 Boxes best (1/2 lb. bottle) Mustard, 1 Bale Flannel Drawers, 1 Hhd. Scouring Bricks, 10 M. Quills, 20 Barrels Onions, 3 Firkins Butter, Razors, Jack and Pen Knives, Needles, Butt Hinges, Padlocks, Scissors, Calicoes, &c. &c. —ALSO—

Pew No. 22, South Aisle; and Pew No. 35, Centre Aisle, of Saint Andrew's Church. May 18th, 1830.

To be sold by Public Auction, by the Subscriber, at the residence of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at noon:—

An English PONY CAR, with double and single shafts, and a double Harness; an entire new set of Carriage WHEELS; a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE; GLASS; CHINA, &c.;—a quantity of Paints, Oil, and Black Lead, together with several articles of Hardware, Old Lead, and Lead Pipes; Remnants of Room Paper, Empty Casks, &c. and a large stock of VALUABLE WINES, consisting of—Genuine Old Port, East India Madeira, Bronte Madeira, Champagne, Constantia, Hook, and other WINES; Mountain, Bourdeaux, and rhubarb CLARETS, of the first quality, and finest description and condition. E. DeW. RATCLIFF. May 18th, 1830.

REMOVAL. LOWE & GROOCCOCK, HAVE removed their present STOCK of GOODS from their former Stand to the well known Store recently occupied by Messrs. EVERETT & STRICKLAND, where they continue to do Business on their usual low terms. May 11th, 1830.

JAMES KIRK, Has received per Brig SPRAY, Capt. HUNN, from Greenock, part of his Spring Supply of DRY GOODS. —ALSO—

HDS. LOAF SUGAR; Crates of EARTHENWARE; CORDAGE, CANVASS; COAL TAR, OAKUM; CHAIN CABLES, from 7-16 to 4 inch. Nelson-street, 4th May, 1830.

GARDEN, GRASS, & FLOWER SEEDS. Just received per brig BETHIAH, from Boston, A SUPPLY OF FRESH TIMOTHY GRASS, RED and WHITE CLOVER, FLAX, KITCHEN GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS.—For Sale at No. 1, North Side of the Market-square, April 21. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

P. DUFF, Has just opened a handsome Assortment of SHAWLS, plain and figured; SOBBINNETS; GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS; BATHING DRESSES, &c. &c. Prince Wm. Street, April 20.

ON CONSIGNMENT, Per the ELIZA, from CORK: CASES MEN'S and WOMEN'S SHOES and BUCKSINS.—For Sale upon accommodating terms. WILLIAM McCANNON, 20th April.—4+ Water-Street.

FLOUR, MEAL, & C. Just Received by the Schooner SARAH, from New-York: SUPERFINE FLOUR, RYE DITTO, CORN MEAL, 1/2 Barrels VARNISH. 27th April. JOHN ROBERTSON.

BRASS FOUNDRY, COPPER & LEAD MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber returns his sincere THANKS to his friends and the public, for their support since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he will manufacture articles in his line on the most moderate terms and at the shortest notice; viz. COMPOSITION BRACES, warranted as good as any that can be imported; Haws, Scupper, Deep Sea, and Haul LEADS; Brass Cocks; Chandlers; Candlesticks; Andirons; Force Pumps, and other Hydraulic Engines, &c. &c. &c. N. B.—Mill and Machine Brasses of the hardest composition. 11th May. JOHN BARRY.

R. M'KENZIE, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Saint John, that he has removed to Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON'S premises, King-street, opposite the Market Inn, where he will continue to execute all orders in his superior style of fashion and workmanship. May 11,

Poetry.

BACHELORS BY AUCTION. A DREAM. (From an American Paper.)

I dreamed a dream in the midst of my slumbers, And as fast as I dreamed, it came into numbers; My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre, I'm sure I ne'er saw any poetry sweeter; It seemed that a law had been recently made That a tax on old bachelors' pates should be laid; And in order to make them all willing to marry, The tax was as large as a man could well carry. The bachelors grumbled, and said 'twas no use; 'Twas horrid injustice and horrid abuse, And declared that to save their hearts' blood from Of such a vile tax they would not pay a shilling. But the rules determined them still to pursue, So they set all old bachelors up at vendue. A crier was sent through the town to and fro, To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow, And to call out to all he might meet in his way Ho! forty old bachelors sold here to-day; And presently all the old maids in the town, Each in her very best bonnet and gown, From thirty to sixty—fair, plain, red, and pale; Of every description, all docked to the sale. The auctioneer then, in his labour began; And called out loud as he held up a map, "How much for a bachelor? Who wants to buy?" In a twink, every maiden responded, "I, I." Is short, at a highly extravagant price. The bachelors all were sold off in a trice, And forty old maidens—some younger, some older, Each lodged an old bachelor home on her shoulder!

A Newspaper—Is a bill of fare, containing a variety of dishes, suited to the different tastes and appetites of those who sit down at the entertainment—Politics are beef steaks, palatable to almost every one. Those who prefer them rare done, choose them from England.—Domestic intelligence is stuffed meats.—Essays, humorous, speculative, moral and divine, are a fine boiled dish, where, by a happy commixture in the use of bread, meat and vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutritive, pleasant and healthy.—Ship news is a glass of grog at eleven.—Poetry is custard.—Marrriages are sweetmeats.—Ballads and love ditties, plum pudding.—Anecdotes, conundrums and epigrams, are spice and mustard.—Sometimes here comes along a Printer's Dux—that is sour kroat or cranberry tart.

Botanists have enumerated about 500 varieties of grass, and have specified the numbers selected by different grammivorous animals. Of horses, sheep, and oxen, it would appear that the first of these species are the nicest in their choice, the horses eating of 262 and leaving 212.—Crombie's Natural Theology.

NEW GOODS.

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

The above Goods being well selected, will be sold on reasonable terms, for Cash, or other prompt pay.—The remainder of his Importation he daily expects from Liverpool, per the AUGUSTA, and HUAN JOHNSTON. April 20. JOHN M. WILMOT.

Oil Cloths, Loaf Sugar, &c. AN Assortment—Consisting of One Hundred various patterns of PASSAGE OIL CLOTH, TABLE MATS, & TABLE OIL CLOTH, very beautifully and highly finished, received per the Kent from Bristol, and are well worth the attention of the Public. Also—By the Forth, Five Hhds. Refined LOAF SUGAR, and two Cases assorted Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS—Which are offered at low prices. April 20. J. & H. KINNEAR.

E. C. WADSWORTH has on hand, 60 to 80 M. Superficial Feet of DEALS, and is daily expecting to receive more from the Mills, which with those on hand will be sold low for Cash, if applied for immediately. April 27—24

DANIEL O'BRIEN, HAIR DRESSER, AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement he has received whilst in business in this City.—He has the honor to inform them that he has removed his Establishment to that well known stand, next adjoining the Office of JAMES PETERSON, Jun. Esq. South side of the Market square, where, from his general knowledge and strict attention to business, he begs to merit a continuance of their patronage.

He respectfully informs them that he has fitted up private apartments for HAIR CUTTING, &c. where every particular attention shall be observed to those who may favor him with their custom. He still continues to Manufacture Hair Wagon of every description, viz.—Curls, Medusa Bands, Ringlets, Wigs, Sculptures, Crown Pieces, &c. &c. of all the best materials and workmanship.

He expects the first arrivals from London, an assortment of PERFUMERY, and other articles connected with his business.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair cut and dressed to the latest and most approved London and Parisian fashions. N. B. The strictest attention paid to the Cutting of Children's Hair, and Country orders punctually attended to. Saint John, 27th April, 1830.

Rum, Coffee, Hides, & Horns, JUST Landed, ex Brig LA PLATA, from Jamaica.—For Sale by April 20. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. St. John, N. B., 26th April, 1830. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 1st June next, at noon, from such persons as are disposed to enter into Contracts with His Majesty's Government, for supplying the Ordnance Barrack Department, between 1st July, 1830, and 30th June, 1831, with the following quantities of STRAW, at the several Stations in New-Brunswick, as expressed below, viz: At SAINT JOHN.....35,000 Pounds, At FREDERICTON.....45,000 do. At SAINT ANDREWS.....6,000 do. The rates to be expressed in sterling money. Payment made in British Silver every six months, for the quantities delivered within the period. No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound for the faithful performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. St. John, 6th May, 1830. TENDERS will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 1st day of June next, at noon, from persons disposed to furnish the Ordnance Barrack Department with the following Articles, viz: Officers Tables, No. 8; Private ditto, " 10; Writing Desk, " 1; Forms, " 12; Sheddling, 10 x 12 inch, 6 feet long, 8 inch diam. 6; 8 inch diam. 6; 4 feet long, 2; Hand Sted, " 2. Similar to patterns to be seen at the Ordnance Office. Ditto ditto ditto with the addition of six pieces to be cut in of 1 1/2 inch plank, and 5 inches in width. To be of Norway Pine, clear of sap. To be of hard wood, and bound with Iron. To be made with 3 pin benches to each sled and shod with 1/2 inch Iron extreme length 4 1/2 feet, in width to run 2 feet 2 inches, height 3 inches.

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

PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

NO. 1.—WANTED, for the Light House at Partridge Island, the following Articles, viz: 1 Box DIRT CANDLES, 8's to the pound; 4 HIRD BROOMS; 2 CORE BROOMS; 2 Yards OSNABURGH; 1 Signal LANTHORN; and 300 Gallons of the best PORPOISE OIL. This article to be inspected by the proper Officer appointed for such purpose in this city, and none but the pure Oil to be paid for. The foregoing articles to be approved of by the Commissioners, and at the expense of the Contractor to be landed in the Light House on the 1st day, or on or before the 1st August next.

NO. 2.—Wanted for the Light House at the Beacon Pier, the following Articles, viz: 150 Gallons of the best PORPOISE OIL, as mentioned in the foregoing article; 10 Yards coarse Red FLANNEL; 10 lbs. best Cotton WICK; 10 lbs. WHITENING; 3 lbs. Russia STONE; 3 Core BROOMS; 10 Yards OSNABURGH. These articles to be delivered to the Keeper of the Beacon Light House, at the Light House, on or before the 1st of August next.

NO. 3.—Tenders for placing 12 pieces of Red Pine Timber, of 12 inches square, as Fenders, near the angles of the Beacon Light House Pier; the timber to be at the distance of three feet from the angles at all places, and let it upon the corners of the present timber foot inches on each log, and bolted at every second timber with 1 1/2 inch square iron-bolts, of two feet length, with ragged points, and the heads of the bolts to be large. The whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and finished by the 1st of August next.

NO. 4.—An Iron LANTHORN, for the Light House Lamp on Partridge Island, which must be put up in all respects complete, at the expense of the Contractor. The specifications for the size and the manner of building this article, may be seen at the Store of Messrs. JONAS WARD & SONS.—The present Lanthorn to be taken down and placed in the Light House below, at the risk and expense of the Contractor, and the whole to be finished and erected by the 1st of August next.

NO. 5.—A Copper Fountain Lamp with standards, patent Reflectors, Burners, &c. of like fashion as that now at the Beacon Light, as per plan to be seen at the Store of Messrs. J. Ward & Sons, where the fullest information of all matters connected with the above contract for the Lanthorn, may be obtained. The whole to be finished and erected by the 1st of August next. Sufficient Security will be required for the fulfilment of the respective Contracts, and the lowest Tenders will be accepted. No Tender will be received after the 20th day of May. JOHN DONALDSON, L. DONALDSON, Commissioners. St. John, April 7, 1830.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE, The Canoe of Sch'r Philadelphia from Portland—consisting of BARRELS Navy and Pilot BREAD; B B's, and half hbls. & kegs CRACKERS; Red Oak STAVES and SHOOKS; Franklin & Cooking STOVES—assorted sizes; Looking Glasses; 1 box Britannia Tea Pots; 1 Box Lamps and Candlesticks. At the lowest prices. April 13. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR SALE. THE HULL of a VESSEL, about 180 Tons, 82 feet Keel, 22 1/2 feet Beam, 12 1/2 feet Hold.—Copper Fastened, Materials and Workmanship very superior—can be launched immediately. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to Mr. J. M. BRADEN, Saint Andrews, or CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, April 13th, 1830.

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

PER SHIP FORTH: PUNCHEONS of WHISKEY; Cases of Spanish Indigo, Bales of CARPETINGS—Venetian, Turkey, and Bannockburn, 3/4, and 1/2 Copper Bolts, Sheet Copper, and Composition Nails and Spikes, Bales of White and Grey Shirting Cotton, Kegs of White Lead, Casks and Jars Paint Oil, &c. PER SPRAY: A Large Assortment of STATIONARY, including fine Printing Demy, Brown Wrapping, and superfine and fine Pot Paper. —IN STORE— 1000 Quintals Labrador DRY FISH; 200 Ditto Bay Chaleur do; 150 Ditto Bay of Fundy do; Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON. 27th April.

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

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received by the FORTH, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY.—consisting of—

Hhds of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Bales Brown and Bleached COTTONS; Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespuns; Gingham and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled OIL; Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Glass, &c. &c. St. John, April 27.

LONDON WHITE LEAD. 100 KEGS of the above—warranted of Superior quality; And a few Jars OIL.—For sale by April 6. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS. The Subscribers have received by late arrival, from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. —IN STORE, East side of the Market Square.

WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embossed do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazines; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Children's do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Children's Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes; Book, Mull, and Jacquet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Moleskins, &c. &c. May 26. R. & W. REID.

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

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

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELLSHA D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

BOARDING HOUSE.

PHENIX SQUARE, FREDERICTON. THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to the inhabitants of SAINT JOHN, and the community at large, for past favours, and takes this method to inform them that he has removed to the new and elegant House lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS C. EVERITT, corner of Phenix Square, and from its central situation together with the manner in which it is fitted up (being inferior to none in the Province), he trusts, from several years' experience in the business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. W. MILLER. Fredericton, January 12, 1830.

HOUSES & LANDS.

FOR SALE. THAT Valuable Tract of LAND belonging to the Subscriber, known and distinguished as Lot No. 41, lying on the north side of the Great Road from Loch Lomond to Quaco, 18 miles from this city, and containing 500 acres, more or less. There is a considerable portion of Inter-Valley which already yields some excellent HAY, and with small labour or expense a great portion of the Land may be rendered very productive. A fine Stream of Water runs through it, and as there is the prospect of a Grist and Saw-Mill being soon raised upon the immediately adjoining property belonging to the Church of Scotland, the Lot is well worthy the attention of AGRICULTURISTS. For further particulars application may be made to AGNES CAMPBELL, Prince William-street, N. B.—All Persons are hereby cautioned under the highest penalties of the Law, against trespassing on the above Land by cutting Timber, Hay, or otherwise. St. John, April 27.

TO LET. From the first of May next: The lower flat of the House of the Subscriber, in Duke-street, consisting of two Parlours, a Kitchen, and two or three Bed Rooms, with Pantry, Cellar Room, and an excellent Well of Water, with Yard Room, &c. The above are in all respects very convenient, and will be let on moderate terms, for one or more years, to a small family.—Inquire of JAMES HOLMAN. March 23.

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

TO LET.—From 1st May next: THAT large House at the corner of Brussels and Waterloo-streets, with Out-Houses, Garden, &c. attached; a small House next the Garden, and the two new Houses next that, with Batts and Field. Also, two Houses on Elliot Row; three near the Eastern end of Duke-street; two near the Market at Lower Cove; one on the North side of Queen's-Square; one near the corner of the Square; two near the Catholic Chapel. Also, one Room in the second flat of the Subscriber's Store, fit for an Office. Also, a number of Building Lots.—Possession of great part of the above can be given immediately.—Enquire of THOMAS G. HATHEWAY. Jan. 5.

TO LET. And possession given 1st May next: THE whole or part of those extensive Premises, in the Parish of Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber. There are six Rooms with fire-places, and a great variety of Bed-Rooms, suitable for one or two families, together with a good Yard. Apply to JACOB TOWNSEND. 2d February, 1830.

TO LET. From 1st May next: THE DWELLING-HOUSE belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING, situate in Queen-street, now in the occupation of Dr. BOYLE. W. & F. KINNEAR, 30th March, 1830. Att'y for the Estate.

TO LET. From the 1st of May next: THE STORE in Hatfield's Brick Building, fronting the Market Square, at present in the occupation of Mr. James Kirk. D. HATFIELD & SON. 2d March.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cobourg-street, in this City, with an excellent GARDEN attached thereto.—The House having been built by the Subscriber, under the expectation of occupying it himself, every attention has been paid to have the Work executed in the best and most substantial manner. JAMES PETERS, JUN. February 24th, 1830.

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

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

NOTICES.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the term of Co-partnership between the Subscribers, expired on the 14th inst. when the same was terminated, and dissolved by mutual consent.—All Debts due to and from the said concern, will be received and paid by GEORGE BRAGG, who continues the Business on his own account. GEORGE BRAGG, THOMAS S. WARNE. St. John, 16th February, 1830. 31.

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

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

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

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late HON. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, } Executrix. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

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

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brunswick-street. BEGGS 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 Corls, 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.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Manifests of various forms, Bay's Indentures, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. &c. ASSESSOR OF TREASURY. Published May 1, 1830. THE Sixpenny Wheatens Lot of Superior Flour, do. Floor, to weigh, - - - - - 2 6 The Sixpenny Rice - - - - - 3 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Esq.

WEEKLY ATMANTAGE. MAY—1830. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. 19 WEDNESDAY - 4 35 7 25 3 5 8 59 20 THURSDAY - 4 31 7 26 3 46 9 55 21 FRIDAY - 4 27 7 27 4 13 10 44 22 SATURDAY - 4 22 7 28 sets. 11 29 23 SUNDAY - 4 21 7 29 1 23 0 12 24 MONDAY - 4 30 7 30 9 2 0 54 25 TUESDAY - 4 29 7 31 9 59 1 35 New Moon 22d, 2d, 19th, morning

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance. PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.