

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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THE GARLAND.

"Oh! 'tis the heart that magnifies this life,
Making a truth and beauty of its own."
"Birth has gladdened it; Death has sanctified it."
—*Genius of Truth.*

No dower of storied song is thine,
O desolate abode!
Forth from thy gates no glittering line
Of lance and spear hath flow'd;
Banners of Knighthood have not flung
Proud drapery o'er thy walls;
Nor bugle-notes to battle rung
Through thy resounding halls.
Nor have rich bowers of Pleasure here
By courtly hands been dress'd;
For Princess, from the chase of deer,
Under green leaves to rest:
Only some rose, yet lingering bright
Beside thy casements lone,
Tells where the Spirit of Delight
Hath dwelt, and now is gone.
Yet, minstrel-like of harp and sword,
And sovereign Beauty's lot,
House of quenched light and silent board!
For me thou needest not.
It is enough to know that here,
Where thoughtfully I stand,
Sorrow and Love, and Hope and Fear,
Have link'd one kindred band.
Thou biddest me with mighty spells!
A solemnizing breath,
A presence all around thee dwells
Of human life and death.
I need not pluck thy garden-flower,
From where the wild weeds rise,
To wake, with strange and sudden power,
A thousand sympathies!
Thou hast heard many sounds, thou hearest,
Deserted now by all,
Voices at eve have met in mirth,
Which e'er may ne'er recall.
Youth's buoyant step, and Woman's tone,
And childhood's laughing glee,
And song, and prayer, have well been known,
Heard of the dead! to thee.
Thou hast heard blessings fondly pour'd
Upon the infant dead,
As if in every fervent word
The living soul was shod.
Thou hast seen partings—such as bear
The bloom from Life away—
Aunt! for Love in changeful air,
Where sought beloved can stay!
Here, by the restless bed of Pain,
The vigil hath been kept,
Till sunrise, bright with hope in vain,
Burst forth on eyes that wept;
Here hath been felt the hush, the gloom,
The breathless influence shed,
Through the dim dwelling, from the room
Wherein reposed the dead.
The seat left void, the missing face,
Have here been mark'd and mourn'd;
And Time hath fill'd the vacant place,
And glances hath return'd.
Till from the narrowing household chain,
The links dropp'd one by one;
And homeward hither o'er the main
Came the spring birds alone.
Is there not cause then—cause for thought,
Fid's eye, and lingering tread,
Where, with their thousand mysteries fraught,
E'en lowliest hearts have bled?
Where, in its ever-baunting thirst
For draughts of purer day,
Man's soul, with fervent strength, hath burst
The clouds that wrap its way!
Holy to human nature seems
The long forsaken spot!
To deep affections, tender dreams,
Hopes of a brighter lot!
Therefore in silent reverence here
Heath of the Dead I stand,
Where Joy and Sorrow, Smile and Tear,
Have link'd one kindred band.

THE MISCELLANIST.

NIGHT BEFORE A BATTLE.
[From "Stratton Hill," lately published.]
[Charles the 1st. after the disastrous conquest of the siege of Gloucester and a month's encampment before the walls, retired with his forces to the town of Eham, whence he went with two of his officers to Oxford to visit his Queen. This interview with his family is very affectingly described by the author of Stratton Hill.]
No long before midnight the King retired, to seek a few hours' hard repose, and was attended by Trevanion, who had lately been appointed one of the guards of the bed-chamber, in place of Lindsey, who had gone over to the enemy. He was assisted by the former to undress, who would then have retired to the outer chamber.
"Remain here," said the King; "there is the pallet by my bedside, that was occupied by Lindsey. If I mistake not, you have often slept harder ere now."
"In your Majesty's service," said the latter, "I have found the hardest bed sweet."
"Tis an unthankful service, I fear," said the King; "the times seem to darken around us; but the hour is at hand, I trust, that will redress all. And now good night. Generally, sweet slumbers be with you! Be careful to awaken me at break of day."
The latter then lay down on a pallet, at a short distance from the bed of the Prince, who soon after fell asleep.
The apartment was lighted, as was always the custom by a round cake of wax, in a silver basin, placed on a stool; and the following incident is related by the writer of the prince's life to have happened here—
"After some time the groom awoke, and observing the room to be totally dark, looked towards the lamp, but it was perfectly extinguished; and he forebore to call those who were in the next chamber to bring another light, for fear of waking the King. He fell asleep again, and waking in two or three hours, to his great surprise, he saw the bright lamp burning.—He ventured to tell his Majesty of the circumstance, who said, 'that he himself, waking in the night, took notice that all was dark, and to be satisfied, pat by the curtains to look at the lamp; and then after a long time, he found a brilliant light. It was a strange thing,' he said, 'but he did discover it as a prognostic of God's future favour and mercy towards him or his; that although he was at that time eclipsed, yet either he or they might shine out bright again.'"
"Why does your Majesty deem it sufficient so remote," said Trevanion, "if it be an augury of good?"
"We cannot know," said the King, "in what day or hour the mercies we pray for shall come. Night and day I have entreated for peace, and the restoration of my rights, and yet they come not. On my soul's head may I detest the blessing that is not vouchsafed to mine."
"May I presume to ask," said the other, "if your Majesty deems that momentary darkness a presage of coming evil? After I marked it, sleep came no more, and it left a shadow and sadness on my thoughts."
"It is not a thing to yield thus lightly to," said the King graciously; "though I have often in my wayward fortunes, had warnings and signs that have never failed to come to pass. It tells of no darkness to your fortune, Trevanion. To me, better, whether gained or lost, leave sadness and misgiving behind—fame has taught to do with my victories—See you these wrinkles on my brow—these lines? Laurels do not leave

such deep traces behind. But you are a successful soldier. Your last friend served me faithfully, I remember in my northern march. Is this your first essay in arms?"
"I left the retirement of my native roof, where the chief part of my life had been spent," he replied, "to take arms for Your Majesty. A few months only have elapsed since I exchanged a life of seclusion for the field."
"You have done well and nobly for your King, Trevanion; but wisely, rashly for yourself. Deem you that a little rank by the sword, is sufficient recompense for loss of peace, quiet, an elegant retirement—the free, unfettered enjoyment of one's own thoughts and actions—the power to make one's own bliss on earth, or seek it with those we love?"
The officer looked earnestly and said, "In my prince, as though he had read the secret of his heart."
"It was all this, my Liege," was the reply; "deep and ancient woods surrounded the seat of my fathers; and the sea, with its barrier of noble cliffs, spread beyond."
"It was a happy place! Had I been Trevanion, methinks I had not left it for the armies and conquests without; but the King feels deeply what his servants have abandoned for his sake. Another battle, General, and he, too, will fall in the field. A victory would be quickly over, and my throne secure. Then, what do you intend, to share the sunshine of your Majesty's prosperity, or to return to your calm seat, with its groves and waves?"
"I have not decided," he replied, somewhat embarrassed.
"Beware, beware, young man," said Charles, "of trusting to a prince's favour, or the smiles of a courtier in the regions of a court. When that hour comes, it is late to Carthage; for so, I think, you call it: breathe there the pure and free air that comes not to the palace—Merciful heaven!" he said, turning away, "are these men, even the most devoted of them, to be trusted? Are their spirits moulded differently from mine, that they thirst for the poor honours I can give, even through blood and death, as the heart does for the brook, and cast away the quiet for which I sigh day and night? But the day breaks, and Trevanion; we must away; see that every thing be instantly ready for departing."
He obeyed the order, and on his return to the chamber, shortly after, he found the King already dressed, and on his knees by the bedside. Not a word was said (throughout the place at the early hour, save the impatient stamp of the couriers in the court beneath). He could not withdraw his eyes from the kneeling monarch, who seemed, by his low unsteady tone, to pray earnestly for success in the battle he was now about to seek. By the faint light that came into the chamber, Trevanion, to his surprise, remarked, what he had scarcely noticed before, how much the King was altered by his late reverses; his cheeks were evidently sunken and wasted; his frame, too, was wasted; this sorrow and anxiety were fast doing the work of many years on his frame, even in the prime of life. He was clothed in armour, all save his helmet and mailed gloves, and his sword, which he held in his right hand, and the warrior prince, brought to his mind the days of the paladins of the cross.
Charles rose at last and demanded if all was ready; he then quickly descended to the court-yard, mounted his favorite white charger, and in a few moments, with rapid and retiring steps of the party were heard echoing through the silent and empty streets.

ORGANIC REMAINS OF PLANTS.

(Extract of a Letter to the Scotsman.)
The interest which is every day likely to advance the science of geology, encourages me to solicit a small space in your widely circulated newspaper, to record what accidentally came under my view when lately in the river Derwent, in the county of Durham. Improved with the reputation of the fossiliferous strata of the kindness of Mr. Dolphin, lead agent to Messrs. Hall & Co. who solicited me to explore a vein called Jeffrey's Rake in the Derwent mines, near Blanchland, in the county of Durham. Accordingly on the 22d of April, Mr. Dolphin, a gentleman of high repute, proceeded to our undertaking. Having travelled as the soil about three quarters of a mile, we began to descend by the assistance of ladders. At the depth of about 35 fathoms below the surface, in a bed of sandstone 40 fathoms thick, to our astonishment, we were gratified by a sight of some magnificent specimens of an ancient flora belonging to M. A. Brongniar's first period of vegetation. The two varieties I saw appear to belong to his third class, the "vascular cryptogams." The first were Sigillaria (Lyopodiaceae). The second were magnificent specimens of great circumference of Sigillaria (Folices). One of the last named specimens, which is situated in the space cleared out to get at the lower strata, and its roots are firmly imbedded in this stratum of bituminous sand, much carbonized. I should think the height of this prodigious fern-stem may be about five feet, and its diameter probably exceeds two.
It has, I understand, been the opinion of some gentlemen, who have visited these ancient relics, that they have been washed into and deposited in their present situation by some aqueous revolution. To this conclusion I must object, for two reasons. First, because the roots are firmly imbedded in the stratum, and as if they had remained undisturbed in their original vertical envelope; and secondly, because you may discover in each check of the vein, other trunks of these members of the ancient flora in the solid rock, the position and appearance of which are more consistent with the supposition that they grew on the spot where they are now found. The confused heaping, fracturing, and violence which characterize diluvial action, are not seen here.
The essential character of this first vegetation is the predominance of vascular cryptogamic plants; and we have here a most striking example of the great development which the species in question had attained in the first period of vegetable creation, when the two principal agents, heat and moisture, had evidently exercised an extraordinary influence.
If the attention lately paid to the steady of fossil osteology has been so highly instrumental in clearing up the many doubts respecting the different sedimentary formations; if the works of Cuvier and others, founded on the early observations and views of Werner, have afforded us so many interesting proofs of successive operations from those of the early inhabitants of the deep, up to the most perfect formed quadrupeds; may we not expect equal pleasure and instruction from an application to the study of these ancient vegetable remains, which will, when properly examined, greatly facilitate our knowledge of the forms, characters, and qualities of the plants peculiar to each successive period, and of the degree of temperature and humidity which must have existed at the same time?

DESCRIPTION OF A NIGHT SQUALL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(An Extract.)—On Friday the green shores of Sicily came in view, but the breeze was light, and we advanced slowly. On Saturday it left us altogether, and when I turned in at night, the sea was smooth and bright as a mirror; the vast firmament seemed to descend below us, the ship appeared suspended in an immense sphere, and, if I may say so, one felt in awe and silence the majesty of space. The sails hung limp by the mast, and the officer's tread along the deck was the only sound heard. So I left them. About midnight I was awakened by a heavy swing of my cot, succeeded by a sudden dash to the other side; the water was pouring into the room, and I could hear it rush across the decks, where all was noise and rapid motion. I hurried on my clothes, and ran up; the gun deck was clear; hammocks had already been lashed up, and stowed; it was lighted up, and the lamps showed it flooded to its whole extent. I ascended to the next; the rain came down in torrents, but I did not feel it, so deeply absorbing was the scene. I wish I could describe it. The sky was in a constant blaze; the sea was not high, but the waves were broken, confused, and foaming, and taking from the lightning an unusual hue. Above me were the yards covered with lu-

man being, thrown by each flash into stranger outlines, struggling hard to secure the canvas, and to maintain their precarious footing; the ship rolled tremendously. And now add the wild uproar of the elements, the "noise of many waters," the deep and constant roar of the winds, the cries of men aloft, the heavy and rapid tread of those below, the reiterated orders of officers, and the sounds of the trumpet flying above all; and there add to this the heavy rolling of thunder, at times drowning all these sounds. The first lieutenant had the deck; he had sprung to it at the first alarm, and, seizing the trumpet, had called for Black, his favorite helmsman. The ship was soon under way, and now dashed onward at a furious rate, giving to the gale a yet wilder character. All at once a rocky island seemed to start from the waters, but the next broad flash showed a good bluff, and we were safe; when suddenly came a loud shout from the fore-cabin, "A sail on the larboard bow!" I trembled then; not for ourselves, for we should have gone safe, but for the poor wretch whom it would have been impossible to save. The helm was put hard down; we shot by, and again breathed freely, when some one bid me look up to our spar. I did so, and found every upper yard, arm and mast-head tipped with lightning. A blaze of fire was to be seen in the sky, and we were now on with the elements of destruction playing about our heads. In about thirty minutes the wind, which was from the S. W., changed suddenly to S. E., and became as hot as air from the mouth of an oven. It was the sireot, and it was told afterwards by those most above the deck, that it brought with it a quantity of fine sand. We were then a few miles off Maritima, sixty-six from Cape Bon, the nearest African shore, and three hundred from the nearest land in the direction of the wind. It lasted half an hour, and was a stiff, smacking breeze, but not so strong as the one that had preceded it.—*Siltion's Journal.*

THE LUMINOUSITY OF THE OCEAN.

I had once an opportunity of witnessing in the Mediterranean, a species of luminosity of comparatively rare occurrence. Retreating from a fishing party late in a still evening across the Bay of Gibraltar, in a direction from the Pomones River to the old mole, in company with Dr. Drummond (now professor of anatomy to the Belfast Institution) and a party of naval officers, the several boats, although separated a considerable distance, could be distinctly traced through the gloom by the snowy whiteness of their course, while that in which we were seated to be passing through a sea of melted silver, such at least was the appearance of the water displaced by the movement of the boat and the motion of the oars. The hand, a stick, or the end of a rope, immersed in the water, instantly became luminous and all their parts visible; and when withdrawn, brought up numerous luminous points, less than the smallest pin's head, and of the softest and most destructive tenderness, appearing on a closer inspection, out of water, like hemispheric masses of a colourless jelly, evidently, however, organized and included within an enveloping tunic.—*Thompson's Zoological Researches.*

PASSAGE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT, OVER THE BALKAN.

He found the defiles in possession of the mountaineers, and other independent Thracian tribes. They had occupied the summit of a mountain that completely commanded the pass, and rendered advance impossible. Alexander carefully examined the mountain range, but failed to discover any other practicable defile. He determined, therefore, to storm the enemy's position, and thus force his way. The mountain's brow was crowned with a line of wagons, intended not only to serve as a rampart, but to be rolled down precipitously upon the ascending phalanx. In order to meet this danger, Alexander ordered the soldiers to open their ranks, where the ground would allow it, and permit the wagons to pass through the intervals; where that was impossible, to throw themselves upon the ground, and lock their shields together in that position, and allow the wagons to roll over them. The shields of the Macedonian phalanx could be interlinked in cases of necessity. This enabled them to disperse the pressure of the wheels among many bucklers, and when the first shock had been withstood, the wagons glided lightly over the broken pavement, and quitted it with a bound. A few were injured by the crush, but not a man was killed. Encouraged by the success of this manoeuvre, they rose, charged up the hill, gained the summit, and the victory was won; for the half-branded barbarians could not withstand the charge of the serried line of pikes, and fled over the hills in every direction.—*Murray's Family Library.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.

It is as miscellaneous as a pedlar's box. A Norman tower, with artillery stores on the ground floor and records in the upper stories. Stores for soldiers below, and lawyers above. Bastions of stone without, and bastions of brick with cannon. Mints for coining money, and prisons for coining groans. A large modern town-hall-looking building, not filled with feasting corporations, but muskets, swords, and pistols. All the Kings of England, in a row, clothed in the armour which they actually wore, of which (says Dr. Meyrick) not one piece is older than the time of Henry the Seventh. A menagerie of wild beasts, and a cupboard for the crown jewels. Dashing modern houses, with fine sash windows and antiquated towers. A platform battery of cannon, with no command of space before it, in short a most extraordinary jumble, being an arsenal, a mint, a state prison, a record office, a jewel office, a menagerie, an old castle, a modern fortress, a wharf, a warehouse, and a town, all stuffed, like the goods in a wagon, into a small artificial island.
SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—One of the singularities of the time is the unwillingness to tell the truth, even when there is no ground for suppressing or perverting it. It is so frequently under or overstated by most persons in this country who speak and write, according to the side they have espoused, or the inclinations and political principles of those by whom they are likely to be read or heard, that they at last persuade themselves there is a sort of propriety in presenting facts in their proper colour.—*Quarterly Review.*

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Start, I beseech you, with a conviction firmly fixed in your mind, that you have no right to live in this world; that, being of a hale body and sound mind, you have no right to any earthly existence without doing work of some sort or other, unless you have ample fortune whereon to live clear of debt; and that, even in that case, you have no right to breed children to be kept by others, or to be exposed to the chance of being so kept. Start with this conviction thoroughly implanted in your mind. To wish to live on the labour of others is, besides the folly of it, to contemplate a fraud at the least, and, under certain circumstances, to meditate oppression and robbery. I suppose you in the middle rank of life. Happiness ought to be your great object, and it is to be found only in independence. Turn your back on Whitehall and Somerset House; leave the Customs and Excise to the feeble and low-minded; look not for success to favour, to partiality, to friendship, or to what is called interest; write on your heart that you will depend solely on your own merit and your own exertions.—*Cobbett.*

PURITY OF LANGUAGE, a polished style, or exact criticism in foreign languages—thus I think Greek and Latin may be called, as well as French or Italian—and to spend much time in these, may perhaps serve to set one off in the world, and to give one the reputation of a scholar. But if that be all, methinks it is labouring for an outside; it is at best but a handsome dress of truth or falsehood that one busies one's self about, and makes most of those who lay out their time this way rather as fashionable gentlemen than as wise or useful men. There are so many advantages of speaking one's own language well, and being a master in it, that let a man's calling be what it may, it cannot but be worth our taking some pains in it; but it is by no means to have the first place in our studies; but he that makes good language subservient to a good life and an instrument of virtue, is doubly enabled to do good to others. When I speak against the lying out time and study on criticisms, I mean such as may serve to make us great masters in Pindar and Perseus, Herodotus and Tacitus; and I must always be understood to except all study of languages and critical learning that may aid us in understanding the Scriptures; for they being an eternal foundation of truth; as coming immediately from the fountain of truth, whatever doth help us to understand their true sense, doth well deserve our pains and study.—*Locke.*

PRESENTATION AT COURT.

The lady to be presented accompanied the lady by whom she is presented, and on their near approach to his Majesty, the Lord in Waiting announces both ladies' names from a card, the ladies curtsying at the time; his Majesty gives his hand, on which he wears a silk glove, to the lady presented, who has her right hand glove off; she takes his Majesty's hand, and bends forward to kiss it, when his Majesty assists her to rise, and kisses her cheek or forehead. Both ladies again curtsy and retire, keeping their faces towards his Majesty until they arrive at the door of egress from the presence. The ceremony does not occupy many seconds.

KISSING A WHISKER.

A mistake of rather an awkward description occurred a few evenings since to a couple of youthful lovers, residing not far from Jugatstone. The unfortunate swain, it appears, had incurred the displeasure of his mistress's father, who forbade him to enter his house, and laid a strict injunction on his daughter not to "pass the threshold" without leave; this she obeyed to the very letter, but hit upon an expedient to gratify her lover also, by breaking a square of glass in the pantry window, through which many

"A long, long kiss—o kiss of youth and love," had been given. Three times had the square been replaced, and four times had it been broken, when Miss attributing it to the cats, her father concealed himself in the place, in order to watch. About ten o'clock the latter approached, with a "slow and cautious step," which the master hearing, put his face to the aperture, to ascertain who was coming at that "unhallowed hour" and the swain mistaking it for his "soul's softest treasure," saluted him with the "heart's token." The whiskered face made him start; "by Heavens (thought he) it is not you—it is somebody else;" and soon the direful truth flashed upon him; in the shape of the sturdy farmer and an old musket. A parley now ensued; and the mistaken swain agreeing to pay the glazier's bill, he was allowed to depart.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

WINE AND WATER.

The same quantity of wine diluted intoxicates sooner than the same quantity drunk in the same time without dilution; the wine being applied to a larger surface of the stomach, acts with proportionally greater quickness—though wine diluted sooner intoxicates, its effects are sooner over.—*Dr. Kitchiner.*

CANNIBALS OF SUMATRA.

A stout, ferocious-looking fellow came in as I was conversing on the subject of cannibalism, and was pointed out to me as a celebrated marksman and man-eater. He had a most determined look, and my draughtman took a remarkably striking likeness of him. I made particular inquiries of him, and he gave me the following horrid details of cannibalism. He said that young men were soft, and their flesh watery. The most agreeable and delicate eating was that of a man whose hair had begun to turn gray.—*Anderson's Sumatra.* [It is some consolation to a grizzled old bachelor, who has been rejected by some relentless fair one on the score of his gray locks, to know that a cannibal will prefer a slice of him to a griskin or the tail of a young man!]

MUMMIES.—The mountains in this neighbourhood, called Goorno, have for centuries been the cemeteries for the dead; and notwithstanding the havoc which during some years has been made amongst them, their contents appear inexhaustible. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say the mountains are merely roofs over the masses of mummies within them. The coffins serve as fire-wood to the whole neighbourhood; I saw nothing else burnt. At first I did not relish the idea of my dinner being dressed with this resurrection wood, particularly as two or three of the coffin-lids, which, as I said before, were in the shape of human figures, were usually seen standing upright against the tree under which the cook was performing his operations, staring with their large eyes, as if in astonishment at the new world upon which they had opened.—*Mrs. Lushington's Narrative.*

ARABS OF UPPER EGYPT.

If I were to judge from what I saw, I should call the Arabs of Upper Egypt a happy people, notwithstanding the dwellings of the poorer class were wretched in the extreme; indeed they generally lived in holes in the mountains, in order to place themselves in security from the inundation of the Nile. But as I wandered through the villages on the plain, the donkey drivers constantly offered me to partake of excellent wheaten bread; the sheep and cattle were abundant; the milk rich; and the eggs so plenty, that we used to obtain eighty for a piastre.—*Ibid.*

DIONYSIUS'S EAR.

Our first visit on landing (at Syacque) was to Dionysius's Ear. This celebrated cavern may be reasonably imagined to bear the form of an ear; and from its security, the mark of rivets in the wall, and its general appearance, my conviction will not allow me to doubt that it was used for the purpose of a prison, as stated in history. The echo in the main hollow is very distinct; but is still more perfect in the small cave above, on the right hand of the entrance of the cavern, where the tyrant, it is said, took up his position when he desired to overhear the conversation of his prisoners. The natives have a way of reaching the top, with which they would not acquaint us, saying that it was far too precipitous for us to attempt. It is their interest to make the ascent difficult, and the only method, they pretended, by which we could accomplish it, was by being drawn up in a chair; both it and the rope, however, from which it was suspended, looked so fragile, that I would not venture upon the enterprise. Nevertheless one of our party was hoisted up in this perilous manner to the cave, (which is, I should think, about sixty or seventy feet high), whence, to my astonishment he answered the questions we put to him in a low whisper from beneath, without difficulty or hesitation.—*Ibid.*

NEW PYROMETER.

A new air-thermometer has been invented by M. Pouillet, for the purpose of measuring degrees of heat in very high temperatures; an object hitherto of very difficult attainment. By means of this instrument it has been ascertained, that the heat of melted silver is 1677°; of a melted mixture of the part gold and three parts silver, 1803°; and of melted pure gold, 2026°.

Sometimes fortune sends a bold design, and when folly has brought us into a trap, impudence brings us out.—*Vandyke's Maxims.*

TO THE MEMORY OF WHITEFIELD.

Mr. Strohman, of Philadelphia, has lately put up in the First Presbyterian Church in Newburyport, a Cenotaph to the memory of Whitefield, after a design of Strickland. The following is the epitaph:

THIS CENOTAPH is erected with affectionate veneration to the memory of the Rev. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, born at Gloucester, England, Dec. 16, 1714; educated at Oxford University; ordained 1738.
In a ministry of 34 years, he crossed the Atlantic 13 times, and preached more than 18,000 sermons; as a soldier of the cross, humble, devout, ardent, but on the whole ardent of God, preferring the honor of Christ to his own interest, repose, reputation or life; as a Christian orator, his deep piety, disinterested zeal, and vivid imagination gave unexampled energy to his look, action, and utterance; bold, fervent, frequent and popular in his eloquence; no other unimpaired man ever preached to so large assemblies, or enforced the simple truths of the Gospel by motives so persuasive and awful, and with an influence so powerful on the hearts of his hearers.
He died of asthma, Sept. 30, 1770; suddenly exchanging his life of unparalleled labors, for his eternal rest.
[Mr. Whitefield, it is well known, died in Newburyport, and in his last moments, requested that his body might be buried under the pulpit of the church which now contains his monument—and there accordingly his dust still reposes.]—*Newburyport Herald.*

TRINITY CHURCH-YARD.

In Trinity Church-Yard, is an inscription on a tomb, so singularly and affectingly beautiful, we cannot forbear to record it, and the emotions it awakened in the bosom of a stranger. It is an oblong pile of masonry, surmounted by a slab stone, on which are deeply cut the following words—

MY MOTHER.

The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise. There are no other letters or characters to be found on the slab or the pile. If there is one inscription in the thousand languages that are, or have been, of earth, fitted to retain its sublime meaning through every period of time up to the resurrection morning, it is this. The writer seemed aware that names would be forgotten and titles fade from the memory of the world. He, therefore, engraved the name by which he first knew her who gave him birth, on the stone—and the dearest of all names—that of mother shall send a thrill through the heart of every one who may ever kneel over this monumental pile. If any shall wish to know further of her, who had a child to engrave her most enduring name upon a rock, he is sublimely referred to the sounding of the trumpet and the rising of the dead, when he may know all.—*N. York Observer.*

ENGLAND.

From the Eastern Herald, August 22.
Paxos Excursion.—By the arrival at this part of the packet ship Liverpool, Capt. Howes, from Liverpool, we have London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th July.

The news is important. Silistria has fallen, and the Russian army appears to be advancing in every direction, while the Turkish army apparently less active in their resistance. Their strong hold Shumla is hard pushed, and the prospect is that the Russians may be able to capture the Balkan, having maintained and strengthened themselves in their advanced position at Szepliu.

At the last accounts but a small part of the Viceroy's army had reached Shumla, the reports to the contrary being contradicted. In the mean time the Russian force is daily strengthening. The reserve has been sent in motion, and every effort is made to maintain and improve the advantages that have been obtained.

The Turkish on the other hand seem to act with less energy than heretofore, in repairing their losses. There are reports that Nicholas in the midst of his successes, has offered to negotiate for peace; but should it be true, it is stated, there have been some who are not in favor of it. There are however reports that his Polish subjects are very uneasy, and the inference is drawn, that peace would be very acceptable to enable him to attend to his affairs at home.

We have news from Constantinople to June 26. The English and French Ambassadors had both arrived, but had had no conference with the Sultan. They had however had an understanding with him on the subject of their mission, and had thus learned that the Porte will not negotiate on the basis of the Protocol signed at London, and especially upon the article which requires the extension of the frontiers of Greece to the limits of the Straits.

From the Eastern Herald, August 22.
Paxos Excursion.—By the arrival at this part of the packet ship Liverpool, Capt. Howes, from Liverpool, we have London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th July.

In running through the official account of the trade of the country, we are not struck with that which is carried on by the East India, and Great Britain. The imports nearly balance the exports; the former amounting within a fraction, to eight millions; and the latter exceeding eight millions and a half.

What then has the American Trade done in the way of affecting the commerce of the two countries? Notwithstanding the tariff, there appears to be no decline in our trade with the United States. This prohibitory system has been in operation more than 14 months, and yet in the cotton, woolen, and hardware districts, which constitute principally the supply of American commerce, there has been no abatement of activity or speculation, notwithstanding the decline of sales.

Now is this, that high duties defeat themselves in two ways, and re-act upon the country which imposes them? The first place, when laid upon necessities, or on luxuries which have usurped the class of necessities, it is not a high duty which will shut them out of consumption.

But the most pleasing prospect in this whole table of our trade and commerce, is that which details our intercourse with the East Indies and China. Our export trade to these countries amounts now to eight millions annually, and our imports are between six and seven millions. Now no man can be so stupid as to suppose that this increase of commerce is the result of the relaxation of the monopoly of the East India Company; and what may not be expected from this branch of commerce, when the trade to India and China shall become as free and unrestricted as the trade to America and the West Indies.

Of all acquisitions to national industry and wealth, beyond question the most important, whether we estimate by the effect already produced, or by the expectation of future results, is the opening of the East India monopoly, and the opening of the markets of the immense area now comprised within its limits, to the competition of British capital and commercial enterprise.

FOREIGN TRADE AND COMMERCE, FROM THE OFFICIAL PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE LAST YEAR.
From the Weekly Messenger, of July 5.
The customary annual report of the state of our trade and commerce, so far as it can be deduced from the official returns of exports and imports, has been published by Parliament. It must be admitted that it gives the most detailed account of the commercial state of the country during the year ending January 1829.

port to Prussia, whilst our imports from France exceeded £2,600,000, leaving a balance of £2,000,000 in favor of France. There is little reciprocity in this; and we have always thought that the commercial intercourse with a power with which we are on such friendly terms, stood in need of much alteration and revision.

Russia, &c.—From Russia, our imports amount to about £4,000,000, and our exports to about £2,500,000, but the balance of trade with that country has always been in her favor. With Germany and the Netherlands our intercourse is most beneficial. We do not import more than £3,000,000 from both, and we export to the amount of about £1,400,000.

AMERICA.—From the British North American Colonies, and the West Indies, we import about £3,700,000, exceeding by nearly one million, our imports from the East Indies and China; and we export about £2,300,000, about as much as we export to the East Indies and China.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.
From the Morning Journal, July 17.
The present state of the succession to the throne is, undoubtedly, the subject of the most anxious and general concern. At no former period, in the annals of the House of Brunswick, did the Monarchy of England ever present so many difficulties in the line of succession.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The following statement of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, for the year ending January 5, 1829, is given in a paper laid before Parliament:
FRANCE.—Our exports to France were only £546,000, less by above £130,000 than were only

celess—proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled—a man having the army at his command, the navy at his nod—every situation under the crown at his disposal—every sinecure, every commissioner of taxes, every dignitary of the customs and excise, as his mercy—what could not such a man do to overturn the very throne itself, and prostrate to the earth the laws and liberties of England? We put this case quite hypothetically.—We point to no individual. We have no desire to excite suspicion against this or that man.

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verments exist, all subjects connected with the good of the community are discussed with a degree of intelligence and freedom, unknown at any antecedent period. It being now the general practice to print and circulate all papers and documents relating to the affairs of foreign or domestic policy, official men are deprived of the exclusive means of information to which they were accustomed to attach so much importance, and all classes feel themselves more competent to think and speak upon them.

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On the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, a novel spectacle was exhibited in Kilkenny.

The brave remnant of the Waterloo heroes of the gallant 93d Highlanders (a corps which eminently distinguished itself on that memorable day), about fourteen or sixteen in number, preceded by the veteran Piper, who cheered them during the terrible conflict with the martial music of their native mountains, marched from the barracks, through all the principal streets, to the Cathedral, to decorate with laurel the tomb of that brave Kilkenny man, Gen. Sir Denis Pack, who long commanded the Highland Brigade, and to whom they were all enthusiastically attached.

The increasing quantity of material which is daily offering itself to the notice of Mr. Moore, for his life of Lord Byron, has induced him to extend it to two volumes quarto, instead of confining it to one, as he originally intended.

The Grandison Title.—It is at length decided in the House of Lords, that the Earl of Jersey has fully established his claim to the title of Viscount Grandison—which title enables him to vote as one of the representative Peers of Ireland.—The claim to this title has long been urged by Mr. Villiers Stuart, late member for Waterford.

It is decided by the same Committee of Privileges, that the Earl of Fingal has made out his claims to vote for the representative Peers of Ireland.

Will of Lord Harris, formerly Lieut. Gen. Harris, the Conqueror of Serampore.—The will of this distinguished but eccentric nobleman was proved in Doctors' Commons, a few days since. Probate was granted to his eldest son, Major-General (now Lord) Harris; and the effects were valued at £90,000. It is well known that the deceased was in the frequent habit of bequeathing to the architect of his own fortune, and by thus ennobling the laudator temporis acti, had displeased some members of his family. One of the clauses in his final settlement alludes to this circumstance. It runs thus:—"To my exorable and much loved daughter, Ann Lushington, and to her husband, and my esteemed friend, I leave £500 cash, for a ring, or any memento they may choose, of our mutual regard; and to each of their children who may be living at the time of my decease, I leave mourning rings, in the hope they may at all times bring their grandfather to memory, and recollecting that, under Providence, he imparts his life from nothing to his offspring, fortune, to his economy and willing privation from selfishness through a long life." In another part of his will, the deceased thus disposes of the costly jewels which fell to his lot in the distribution of the Serampore prizes:—"The Jewels received by me, as a part of the Serampore prize, I wish to entail as a memorial to the family, of what Providence has done for it, and to that latest, I bequeath the same to my said trustees. Upon the same trusts, the gold medal sent to Tipsoo Sultan by Louis the Sixteenth of France, bearing very strong likenesses of him and his Queen Antoinette; and which being found among Tipsoo's treasures by the prize agents (chosen by the army, not only to take charge and dispose of the booty taken, but to decide on the share each individual was entitled to), was by them, in the name of that army, sent to me, requesting my acceptance of it."

Earthquake and Volcano in New South Wales.—We make the following extracts from Sydney papers to the 30th October:—"An earthquake has recently been experienced on the country. Several smart shocks were felt amongst some of the mountain ranges distributed over the district of Argyleshire, and somewhere about twenty-five miles from Lake George. The concussion is represented to have lasted some minutes. It was preceded by the springing up of a gentle breeze from S.W. quarter, which swiftly increased to the velocity of a hurricane, tearing up trees by the roots, and scattering their branches through the air like chaff. Whilst the hurricane raged with the utmost violence, the earth in various places became convulsed, heaving up into changing billowy ridges, yawning and closing, and splitting here and there into destructive chasms. Some few stock-huts were partly demolished, and others shifted from their former foundations.—By accounts received from persons in that quarter, the crater of the volcano, discovered some months back in the vicinity of Segenhoe, is represented as becoming daily more and more enlarged—huge heaps of the pithy and adhesive mould lying around the mouth, crashing and tumbling in incessantly, which, after smothering the flame for a little time, serve to render the combustion more fierce and rapid than before. The black natives about there, it is said, cannot be brought to a reconciliation with the phenomenon; they consider it "Murray weers," and cry "Debil, debil," as the sulphureous fumes ascend. Few of them will venture to sit down nearer than a mile of the volcano."

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, 28th June.—The Emperor has written to General Count Diebitch, commanding the second army, the following rescript: "I have received your report of the victory of the 11th June, near the village of Kozelavtcha, in the vicinity of Choumla, over the army of the Grand Vizier, which resulted in the dispersing of the greater part of the Turkish forces, with the loss of all its artillery, camp equipages and mitions.

The honor of the success, alike complete and brilliant, which thus crowned our arms, belongs to you as its chief author. You succeeded in concealing your movements from the enemy, in inspiring him with confidence to risk a battle, and in triumphing over all his efforts to avoid the decisive blow that you had prepared for him.

In testifying to you my lively gratitude for such signal services, I name you a Chevalier of the Order of St. George, of the 2d Class, of which I herewith transmit the insignia. In order to preserve the memory of this glorious victory achieved by our troops under your command in the honorable battle, I authorize you to make choice of six pieces of artillery taken on the occasion from the enemy, which I present to you.

I charge you to thank, in my name, the troops, your brave companions in arms, who, in this battle gave fresh proofs of their integrity

and their devotion—and am always your affectionate, NICHOLAS. Warsaw, 21st June, 1829.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1829.

Through the medium of a Boston paper, we have received European news to the 24th July, being one day later than those of which we were previously in possession. We are thus furnished with some additional details respecting the fall of Silistria, and speculations regarding the probable effect of that important achievement on the state of affairs in the East of Europe. On the one hand, it may be fairly argued from the known tendencies of human nature, that success will inspire the victorious forces with new ardor in the contest, while failure will render the conquered troops, as it is stated to have actually done, spiritless, and incapable of any continued efficient resistance. On the other hand, those who give the Emperor credit for sincerity in his professions of moderation, and repeated declarations that he has no intention or wish to accomplish the dismemberment of Turkey, and who, at the same time, are inclined to believe that the Sultan is now willing to negotiate, must naturally infer that the result of the late affair will be the restoration of peace between the contending Powers. Most of the editors of papers both at home and abroad, are charged by a contemporary in a neighbouring Province, with gross misapprehension as to the numbers of the Russian levies, the comparative strength of the belligerents, and the probable issue of the struggle. Without pretending to superior political sagacity, and without disputing the truth of the general statement, we can safely appeal to our Journal from its commencement, as evidence that we are not liable to the censure, and that though occasionally moved to sympathy in behalf of the Turks, it has always been on the ground of their being the weaker party. In our number of the 7th of October last, we gave it as our opinion that "the Ottoman force would not be able to stand even the briefest campaign against the well disciplined and amply provided levies of Russia." In this case, if we erred at all, it was in furnishing too low an estimate of the Turkish forces. When we gained the surrender of Brailow, we remarked, that it would "contribute in no small degree to bring about the result which we have all along anticipated, namely, the ultimate subjugation of the Porte to the Emperor of Russia, after alluding to some checks which had been given to the progress of the Russians, our conclusion was, "we are still confident that if one campaign does not witness the fall of Constantinople, two will." From our best vindictive curiosity, we were desirous to ascertain the result of the campaign, and as fixing the destiny of the Turkish Empire. We know enough of Nicholas to believe that he is every way disposed to avail himself of his advantages, and though his valiant antagonists should rise up and renew the contest, we are well aware that their comparative lack of discipline and perseverance, independent of all their other disadvantages, will secure for the invaders an ultimate and permanent triumph. One of two things must be long realized. Either Turkey must become a Russian dependency, or the War in the East must become a War over Europe.

There are various surmises as to certain changes in the Ministry, but as we give them no credence, we shall give them no currency. Speculation is also as to the Succession to the Throne. Whilst we admit the strong probability that the infant daughter of the late Duke of Kent may reach the British Throne, we have every confidence that King George the Fourth will long continue to enjoy that measure of health which is at present his portion, and every wish that he may long reign over us. We have no ear for the slander which ascribes certain ambitious views to His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

The Court of QUARTER SESSIONS commenced its sittings this day, when our spacious new Court House was opened for the first time for the despatch of business. His Worship the Mayor, in a very appropriate Speech, complimented the community on the completion of the important undertaking, and the liberality shown by the citizens in paying their assessments for the purpose, even in these hard times, without murmuring.

WEATHER.—On Sunday last, that long looked for, and anxiously desired visitant, Rain, poured its torrents around us, accompanied at night with a very heavy gale of wind from the North East. We hope it has not come too late for some of the crops which, in many quarters, were suffering greatly from the long continued drought. We have had good accounts of the hay crop, and are informed that the corn will be fully an average. Of the wheat, oats, &c. we have received the most gratifying information.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the Collection at Trinity Church on Sunday morning last, in aid of the funds of the Saint John District Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, amounted to nearly Ten Pounds. The Collection for the same object, announced to take place at St. John's Chapel in the afternoon, was postponed in consequence of the wetness of the day, and takes place on the morning of Sunday next.

PISTARENS.—These pieces, which were formerly current at the value of a shilling, having depreciated in the United States, are now received in the Bank of New Brunswick at the rate of ten-pence, which may be considered as fixing the standard for this community.

MICROSCOPE.—We would beg to direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement in a subsequent column, which announces that the IMPROVED MICROSCOPE of DR. GORING, of London, is now unfolding its wonders at our Masonic-Hall. But as seeing is believing, we would not detain our friends from a sight, even for a single moment, by any statements of our own, which might be deemed incredible. We would only recommend the selection of such a choice day as the present, if another equally clear can be found before the close of the scene, which, we understand, takes place on the evening of Friday next.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, the child of Mr. ADAMS, of Portland, was unfortunately drowned by accidentally falling over one of the wharves. The body having risen to the top of the water, was almost immediately found and conveyed to the parents, whose feelings on the afflicting occasion may be conceived, but cannot be described.

THE PILLOW.—Yesterday, the sentence of the law was carried into execution upon William Gray, and Edward Keen, who were placed in the Pillory for one hour.

Keen appeared trembling and penitent, he did not lift his head nor raise his eyes to gaze on the assembled multitude.—Not so with Gray, he came forward with a bold and unblinking effrontery; assisted in removing the iron clasp which bound the planks through which their heads and arms were protruded,—and looked around and smiled upon the crowd!—his appearance was that of a man with a hard and unfeeling heart, incapable of being affected with a sense of shame. Hard labour and solitary confinement would be the most appropriate punishment for people of this man's disposition; and we hope and trust that ere another year rolls away, a Penitentiary will be erected in this Province, when the ends of justice may be more fully satisfied.—St. Andrew's Herald.

MADAGASCAR.—We learn from a gentleman who visited Madagascar about 10 or 15 days ago, that the distress said to exist there on the report of the St. John, N. B. paper, is very much exaggerated. That there, (as in many parts of this Province, the failure of the crops had caused considerable distress; that assistance was desired, but that the advanced state of the crops, and particularly the potato, had rendered it not necessary for some time past; and that the more fortunate inhabitants of the settlements, without public assistance, would have had the means to relieve the sufferers.—Quebec Gas. Aug. 13.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage, and settlers, at the port of Quebec, in the 10th August inclusive, for the past six seasons.

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1824	389	101,490	4836
1825	459	113,750	7263
1826	487	121,391	7356
1827	381	97,929	15,173
1828	426	103,739	10,569
1829	463	129,732	10,843

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 24th August, 1829. MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS. His Honor the President is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Peters, of the 1st Battalion Queen's County Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the two Battalions of that County. Also, Nathaniel H. De Volder, Esq. Paymaster. And Robert P. Monk, Surgeon. By Command. GEORGE SHORE, Adj. Gen.

MARRIED. On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. B. G. Gray, Rector of the Parish, Mr. James Taylor, of Fredericton, to Mrs. Nancy Fortune, of this City. At Montreal, on the 10th ult. CHARLES R. OGDEN, Esq. His Majesty's Solicitor-General for the Province of Lower Canada, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Winslow Clark, Esq. Deputy Commissary Gen.

DIED. On Friday evening last, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. ANNA, relict of the late Mr. John Cutler—an old and respectable member of this community.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED, Saturday, brig Ward Colman, Pickens, (Jam.) 29 days—Croskshank & Walker, rum, pimento, &c. Monday, brig Waterloo, Breen, Londonderry, 30—W. McCann, 45 passengers and goods. Charles, Duane, Trinidad, 32—J. Ward & Sons, sugar. This morning, ship Sir John King, London, Liverpool, 32—G. Thomson, ballast.—The Sir J. K. put into Machias about ten days ago, for supplies, where she was detained by the Custom House officers, but was again liberated, and sailed thence yesterday.

Brig Ceres, Cain, Liverpool—timber. Robert Gray, Crook, Kingston, (Jam.)—fish, &c. La Plata, Douglas, Savannah-la-Mar. do. Sir William Wallace, Warnock, Belfast, deals. Sea Horse, Fyfe, Atlantic—assorted cargoes. Bethiah, Harding, Boston—plaster, fish, &c. Schr. Hannah Smith, Vaughan, Halifax—lime, &c. New York, Robinson, New York—plaster. His Majesty's Ship Rose, Capt. Travers, sailed on Saturday last, for Halifax.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published September 1, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheatens Loaf of Superfine Flour, of 64 lbs. weight, - - - - - 2 6 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves, in the same proportion. LAUCHLIN DONALDSON, Mayor.

THE LADIES OF THE SAINT JOHN BIBLE ASSOCIATION, are respectfully requested to meet at the House of JOHN FANUON, Esq. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on FRIDAY the 4th day of September, if the weather permits—if not, on the first fair day after. By order of the President. Sept. 1. H. WIGGINS, Secretary.

NOTICE. THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in this City, will take place on MONDAY next, September 1st. DR. HUNT respectfully informs his Patrons and the Public, that his Second Lecture (on Geology) will be delivered on FRIDAY evening next, at Masonic Hall. September 1st, 1829.

IMPROVED SOLAR MICROSCOPE. THE Citizens of Saint John are respectfully informed, that an IMPROVED SOLAR MICROSCOPE, having a DIAMOND LENS, which magnifies objects more than five million times their natural dimensions, may be seen every clear day, at the Masonic Hall, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children, half price. 1st September, 1829.

LONDON CORDAGE. 3 TONS superior London Staple CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Hatline to 5 inch Shrodding, and a few HAWKERS—just received, and for Sale cheap, by Sept. 1. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

RUM, PIMENTO, &c. Landing, ex Brig WARD CHYEMAN, from Jamaica, and for Sale by the Subscribers—PUNCHEONS and Hogheads RUM; PIMENTO; GINGER; Arrow Root; HIDES; CASTER OIL; LOGWOOD, &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 1, 1829.

HORSE, CART, & HARNESS. FOR SALE, A GOOD HORSE, CART, and HARNESS, complete; and ready for the Slip. For terms, &c. please apply at the Store of ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esq. Water-street. September 1, 1829.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscriber: 10 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 5 Hhds. ditto SUGAR; 10 Hhds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 3 Tierces Prime COFFEE. Also—Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Midlings Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise. August 25. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

McCRACKEN'S CANVASS & CORDAGE. Received per the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, from BELFAST—AND FOR SALE: 57 MATTS of assorted CORDAGE, from 1 1/2 to 5 1/2 inches; 10 Coils SPUNYARN; 90 Bolts BLEACHED CANVASS, 12 Bolts UNBLEACHED ditto; 4 Ditto TARPAULIN; 1 Bale TWINE. Also—Per Perseverance: 24 Barrels BOTTLED ALE; 1 PIPE GENEVA. 25th August. J. & H. KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED, Per the PERSEVERANCE from LIVERPOOL: 230 PIECES Grey SHIRTING COTTONS; 600 Dozen assorted White and Coloured SEWING COTTON REELS. For sale at the lowest prices, by Prince William-street, August 25. P. DUFF.

NAILS, &c. Received by the Brig PERSEVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for Sale: 60 CASKS 4d. to 20d. fine Rose NAILS, 10 Do. 4 1/2 to 7 inch Spikes, 10 Do. 9d. and 10d. Horse Nails, 10 Dozen assorted Spades, 10 Do. do. Shovels, 2 Hogheads Japan Blacking, 1 Do. Dorham's Bottled Mustard. Also—2 Casks Empty Vials—assorted sizes. August 25. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Received per Brig PERSEVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers: BALES RED and WHITE FLANNELS; Rose, Witney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Slips; Superfine and Second Cloths.

Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland—50 Bolts BLEACHED CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted, HAWKERS, from 3 1/2 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces BROWN EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes YELLOW SOAP.

100 Chaldrons HOUSE COAL, assorted—warranted of superior quality. IN STORE—Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigua MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 25, 1829.

A FEW PANCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, just received—For sale by August 25. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

PARTNER WANTED. A PERSON with a small capital, desirous of entering into a GROCERY establishment, where a regular business is done, may hear of such a situation, by applying at the Observer office.—One who has some knowledge of the business would be preferred. August 25.

NOTICE. It is hereby given, that We the Trustees appointed in the matter of ROBERT GIBSON, an absconding debtor, will in pursuance of the power and authority vested in us, on Saturday the twelfth day of September next, proceed to Sell at Public Auction, the Articles taken under the proceedings therein, in front of the Store of Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, at twelve o'clock. St. John, 25th August, 1829. GEORGE A. NAGEL, JOHN HARGRAVES, JAMES BUSTIN.

MEDICINES, &c. Just received per FAME, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber: A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; CONFECTONARY; OLIVES; CAPERS, and FISH SAUCES; Which he warrants of the best quality. JOHN COOK. LABORATORY, foot of King-street, August 3, 1829.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET. THE Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County—viz. The Leases of Two Corporation LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the Stores thereon. Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 600 acres, at Loch Lomond. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River. Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year, and LIKEWISE— They offer to Let, a large Brick Dwelling HOUSE and Premises, situated in Prince William-street, near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WATSON, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, August 25, 1829.

JUST PUBLISHED, And now ready for delivery, In one neat volume, 12mo. fine demy paper, (price, 1s boards, to Subscribers, One Dollar)— FORMS OF PRAYER. Adapted for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death.—To which are added, Prayers for the Use of Young Persons, and Graces before and after Meals—with a Conclusion, recommendatory of Prayer as a Christian Duty. BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City.

Pray is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Pray is the sublimest strains that reach The Majesty on high. [Meditation.] Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—A supply is on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. McMillan's Book-store. August 18.

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. D. W. RATCHFORD, On THURSDAY next, At 11 o'clock, —To close Consignments— 4 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES; 1 Pipe Cognac Brandy; 5 Chests Tea; 15 Kegs Tobacco, various kinds; 15 Kegs fine Yellow Paint; 5 do. Green; 1 Cask Allum; 20 boxes Boston mid. Candles, 20 Dozen Japan Ink; 50 lbs. Sealing Wax; 50 Reams Pot Paper; and, A variety of Hardware, Dry Goods, Furniture, &c.—without reserve. At PRIVATE SALE—Boiled and Raw OIL; WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.—Cheap. 1st September.

On SATURDAY next, At 11 o'clock, Will be Sold at J. & H. KINNEAR'S Auction Room—Without Reserve: 40 DOZEN bottled SHERRY WINE, 60 do. do. ALE, 20 Casks assorted NAILS, 20 Boxes Mould CANDLES, 10 do. Yellow SOAP, 4 Barrels fine VINEGAR, 5 do. Soft SOAP, 5 Boxes Short PIPES, 3 FEATHER BEDS, 5 Bales COTTON WARP, 10 Dozen CORN BROOMS, 5 Dozen SPADES and SHOVELS, 2 Casks SALT PETRE, 20 Kegs Green, Yellow, & Black PAINT, 1 Barrel Bright VARNISH, 3 Boxes STARCH, A Lot of WOODEN WARE, 20 Pieces DOWLS, DUCK, & OZNAUR, 14 Jars SNUFF, 10000 CIGARS, 50 Pairs Mens SHOES, 12 Pieces LINEN CHECK, 40 Pieces JACONET MUSLIN. Also—A Handsome JAUNTING CAR. A Credit will be given, and Sale will be positive. St. John, Sept. 1, 1829.

POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, On TUESDAY the 29th of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee House:— THAT WELL KNOWN PROPERTY THE MISSEBO SAW MILLS, WITH Several Lots or Tracts of Land adjoining, in all One Thousand Acres, more or less, with several Buildings and other erections thereon.—Terms of payment—one-fourth cash, one-fourth in twelve months, one-fourth in two years, and the remaining fourth in three years, with Interest, and Security being given by the purchaser. JOHN KERR. St. John, August 18th, 1829.

W. & G. HUTCHINSON, Have just received from LIVERPOOL, a New Supply of JEWELLERY, PLATED WARE, &c. —AND TO WHICH SEE: FINE Gold Watch Cases and Keys; fine Gold Brooches and Breast Pins, set with Amethyst, Topaz, Pearl, and Garnet; fine gold set Top and Drop Ear Rings, and Finger Rings; Cornelian, Coral, and Jet Ear Rings; black and gilt Bracelet Snaps; Gift Web for Bracelets; Gilt Buckles; Silver mounted Cruet and Liquor Stands; do. Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Chamber Candlesticks; Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, and Salt Spoons; do. Sugar Tongs; Thermometers; Surveyors' and Pocket Compasses; Ships' Compasses; Telescopes and Quadrants; Silver and Steel Spectacles, &c. &c. St. John, July 28, 1829.

MILITIA ORDER. CAPTAINS and Officers commanding Companies in or attached to the first Battalion City Militia, are hereby required to assemble their Companies for Improvement in Martial Exercise on Monday the 7th day of September next, on the North side of King's square, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and also on Tuesday the 8th day of September, at the same hour and place for General Inspection. Officers in the Command of Companies will give due notice to their respective Companies of the above Order as the Law directs, and will each day on the ground furnish the Adjutant with a correct roll of their Companies, noticing the Absentees.—His Honor the President and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to dispense with one day's Drill of the City Militia for the present year. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. Captain and Adjutant 1st Battalion, Saint John City Militia. August 25, 1829.

MILITIA ORDER. Second Battalion City Militia. CAPTAINS and Officers Commanding Companies in or attached to the Second Battalion City Militia, are directed to assemble their respective Companies for Improvement in Martial Exercise, on Monday the 7th September, at nine o'clock, A. M. on King's-square;—and for the General Inspection of the Battalion, on Wednesday the 9th September, at the same place and hour, and give notice of the same as the Law directs.—The following appointment of Officers will immediately take place:— Lieutenants William H. Street and Charles Tisdale to the Grenadier Company, and Lieutenant John Hooper to the Rifle Company. Rosign Jas. Vernon to Capt. Thos. Merritt's Company.

Wm. Hughson to Capt. S. Smith's do. F. G. Ward to Capt. T. Smith's do. E. W. Greenwood to Captain James T. Hanford's Company. Justus Wetmore, to Captain G. Van-Horne's Company. CHARLES WARD, Major Commanding. Saint John, N. B. August 15th, 1829.

ABSCONDED from the service of the Subscriber, about a fortnight since, a black boy, named, POMBEY QUIRK, aged about fifteen years.—All persons are cautioned against harbouring, or trusting said boy on my account, as I will not be accountable for any debts that he may contract. JOHN BROWN, St. John, August 18th, 1829.

SELLING OFF, CHEAP LONDON WAREHOUSE, North side of the Market-Square.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, INTENDING to visit England in the course of a few weeks, respectfully acquaint the Inhabitants of the City of St. John and the neighbouring Country, that they are now offering for Cash, at their well-known Cheap Shop, the whole of their extensive and recently purchased Stock of BRITISH GOODS, at prices never equaled in this City—viz.

- Superfine Broad Cloths, from 3s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. Extra Sazony do. do. 15 8 22 6 Kersey, narrow Cloths, & Cassimeres, 2 8 0 3 Printed Cottons, 0 4s. 0 8 3 White Do. 0 4 0 2 3 Womens & Childrens Cotton Stockings 0 7 1 3 Do. do. Blk. & colored Worsted Do. 0 9 1 4 Gents. Cotton and Worsted Socks, 0 9 1 1 Ladies Kid Gloves, 0 10 1 3 Girls and Boys do. 0 9 1 0 Fine Black Bombazines, 1 3 1 9 4-4 Black Italian Crapes, 2 0 3 0 Black and colored Bombazines, 0 9 1 0 Fancy and plain Ribbons, 0 1 1 0 6-4 Book Muslins, 0 8 1 6 Cotton Balls, Threads, Laces, &c. with every other article equally cheap.

N. B. All persons having any demands against the above Firm, are requested to render the same for payment; and those indebted will please to discharge their accounts without delay. St. John, August 18.

NEW GOODS—Per Tweed, from LONDON.

The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash.

WOMENS 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; Childrens' do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Childrens' Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; Shoes; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespins; Molekins, &c. May 26. R. & W. REID.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per Barque Fort, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz:

- BALES bleached and unbleached Cottons; do. Stripes, Homespins and Checks; do. Fustians and Molekins; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhd. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 1/2, 8 1/2, and 10 1/2 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Aloa Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;—All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals:

- 20 M. HEADING; 25 Do. R. O. DITO; 200 Dito Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAR, IN BOND; 500 Do. Corn Meal; 8 Pipes very superior Holland; 3 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3/4 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FURNACES, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, June 2.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is just receiving ex Brig Tweed from London, and barques Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

- COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Grates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON. Plovershaws Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose Nails, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. Cut Nails, Chairs, Brooms, &c.

Received per Brig Bethiah, from Boston, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

- 50 CASKS Cut NAILS, 3d. to 28d.; 50 Boxes superior Mould Candles; 40 Barrels TAR, Pitch & Turpentine; 3 Do. Spirits Turpentine; 12 Dozen best CORN BROOMS; 8 Do. handsome CHAIRS. June 23. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

GEORGE THOMSON,

Has received per ship BROTHERS from Liverpool, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS.

- Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Licenced and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 19.

NEW GOODS.

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

WHICH have been selected by himself, at the best Markets, and will be found the newest styles and latest fashions.—They are now opening, and will be sold on the most moderate terms, at his Store, No. 1, North side of the Market-Square. May 12. MATTHEW DELAP.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received by the late arrivals, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE,

Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold very cheap for CASH. Store removed to that formerly Mr. Knurton's. JOHN SMYTH. St. John, June 2. 3*

BEER.

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

RICE & TOBACCO.

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

CLOTHS, &c.

Received per late arrivals—3 PACKAGES SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS,

- 5 Bales FLANNELS, 3 Ditto Point and Whitney BLANKETS, Chests and Boxes Congo TEA, 1 Case Russia LINEN, 20 Boxes CHOCOLATE, &c.—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 14, 1829.

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

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

- Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash: 500 POUNDS London PAINTED COTTONS; 50 Do. Navy Blue "DO."; 55 Ditto Azure Blue "DO."; 45 Ditto Black twilled and plain Bombazines; 40 Ditto Black Bombazines; 20 Dozen Check Shirts; Elegant fancy silk gauze Oriental Handkerchiefs; Do. shaded Lustring, bonnet, and cap Ribbons; Black Gros de Naples Silk and Lustring; 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbin New; Taiting, Uring's Lace, and Quilling Nets; Black Lace Veils; White do. do.; Black and coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Cashmere and Damask Silk Shawls; Gentlemen's black Kerseys and Waistcoats; Do. Oil Skin Caps; Cards Knives and Scissors; Garter Pencils, &c. &c. ALSO—2 Hhds. superior well flavoured old SHERRY WINE.

ON HAND—

- Superfine Broad Cloths, Blue, Olive, Drab, Mixed, and Check Broad Cloths; Black, Blue, and Drab Cassimeres; Irish Linens, of the best bleached and fabric; White and Red Baizes and Flannels; Check, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins; Mens', Womens', Girls', and Boys' White Cotton Stockings and Half Hose; Womens' black and slate Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's black & colored Silk, Worsted, Lamb's Wool, and unbleached Cotton Half Hose; 4 1/2 and 16 inch Black Crapes; Mills' white Jean Strays; Scotch Homespun and Check; White Shirting Calico; Norwich Crapes; Coloured Britannia Cotton Handkerchiefs; Cotton Umbrellas; Worsted Braids; Ladies' Morocco and lacing Shoes; Tea Pots; Knives and Forks; Cotton Balls; Tapes; Twists; Thread, &c.; Percussion and Flint Double and Single Guns; Do. Pistols; With a great variety of other Fancy Articles.

STATIONARY.

A large assortment of News, Letter, Post, Pot, Foolscap, Copy, Wrapping and Writing PAPER; Fanning's Spelling Books; Testaments; Ledgers; Quills; Pen and Memorandum Books; Message and Printing Cards, &c.

LIKEWISE—

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

NEW BREWERY.

Carmarthen-street—Lower Cove. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, second house South of the brick building of ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esq.—at which place, or at his Store on the North Market Wharf, he will constantly keep on hand, PORTER, ALE, BURTON ALE, and TABLE BEER, of as good quality as produced at any other establishment in the City. He hopes, by an unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of the public support.

Yeast and GRAINS, constantly on hand.—Highest prices given for BARLEY. JOHN MONAHAN. St. John, 26th August, 1828.

HATS! HATS!

The Subscribers have just received per JOHN & MARY, from Liverpool: A GENERAL assortment of Gentlemen's Superfine Beaver and Plated Black and Drab HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, &c. &c. which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at their Store, North side of the Market-Square, next to J. M. Wilmot, Esq.

LIKEWISE—They keep on hand of their own manufacturing, a constant supply of warranted Water-Proof HATS, of every description, which they will sell at their usual low prices. EVERITT & STRICKLAND. July 14, 1829.

Per Ceres, and John & Mary, from Liverpool. The Subscriber is now receiving on Consignment:

- BALES Bleached and Brown COTTONS, Do. BAIZES and FLANNELS, Casks assorted NAILS and SPIKES, Crates of Earthenware, (eight varieties,) Real Griffin's New-England patent Seythes, Do. Crawley's "Do. Do. Bistered STEEL, Sheet Iron, and Slabs for Ploughshares, &c. All of which will be Sold very low.

An excellent assortment of bar & bolt Iron, &c. July 31. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

- BALES of superfine & common CLOTHS, White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians; Molekins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobbinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment.

5000 BUSHELS BEST LIVERPOOL SAFFER.

Cheap, if applied for immediately. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

FOR SALE.

63 CHESTS and 30 BOXES TEA—comprising all the varieties of SOONONG, CONGO, and BOREA.—Just received per Schooner Hannah Smith, from Halifax, and for sale at lowest rates, for Cash—by July 7. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

SUGAR & RUM.

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

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Just received, per MARY, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 PUNCHONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogheads do. MOLASSES. March 17. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

JAMAICA RUM, &c.

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

JOHN S. MILLER,

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

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

NOTICE.

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

WINDSOR PACKETS.

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

FOR SALE.

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

BLANKS

of various kinds for sale at this Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per Brig CERES, from Liverpool, CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Cases COTTONS and MUSLINS, Bales WOOLLENS;

Which, together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash, or other Approved Payment. July 21. GEO. THOMSON.

TOBACCO, &c.

100 KEGS and Boxes manufactured of superior quality, just received per Wanderer, from New-York, and for sale at reduced prices, by E. DeW. RATCHFORD. Also—4 Bales Cotton Wool, and 10 Tierces RICE—very low for Cash. Aug. 18.

J. McMILLAN,

Has Just Received by the Ship FARM, an extensive assortment of: LADIES Work Boxes, Tambour Ware, Dissected Maps, and School Books for children—which together with his former stock, renders his assortment suitable for this market.

LIKEWISE—An extensive assortment of TOYS, Back Gammon Boxes, and Fishing Rods, on a new and improved plan.—Sportsmen would do well to apply immediately. N. B.—Bookbinding in all its branches, plain, neat, and elegant, with despatch. August 11.

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

HOUSES & LANDS.

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, Esq. March 3.

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7 1/2 acres of MARSH in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Colours-street, in this City, with an excellent GARDEN attached thereto.—The House having been built by the Subscriber, under the expectation of occupying it himself, every attention has been paid to have the Work executed in the best and most substantial manner. JAMES PETERS, JUN. February 24th, 1829.

FOR SALE.

400 ACRES of excellent KING'S COUNTY, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation, with a House, &c. on the same. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK, Druggist. St. John, October 14, 1828.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES, in Union-street, at present occupied by Mr. John Coss.—Possession given first of May.—Enquire of February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

TO RENT—From 1st May.

THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber.—Also, the COUNTING HOUSE and STORES, with YARD attached, in Nelson-street February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

TO LET.

Possession to be given on 1st May next—TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Frith, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families.

TO be entered on immediately—A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, from 1st May next—THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. STRICKLAND. For terms, &c. please apply to Mr. WILLIAM O. CODY, St. John. March 3d.

TO LET.

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

JAMES ROBERTSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. Dours, (next door to Mr. W. Reynolds' Book-Store,) where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms.

J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap,—and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; the produce of the Country will be received in payment.

A Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Inn. June 21.

GENUINE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

REMOVAL. W. W. EMSLIE begs respectfully to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has removed his ESTABLISHMENT, one door north of his old stand, and next adjoining Miss FARLEY'S, where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth's Boots and Shoes, manufactured under his immediate direction, and which he warrants of the best materials and workmanship.—He has just received by the Rosemount an extensive assortment of English Leathers of the first quality, and which he will make up on reasonable terms for prompt payment only.

Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same from the public, and which by strict attention to business he will endeavor to deserve. June 2.

CONFECTIONARY & CORDIALS.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BILLS of EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Entries for Dutiable articles, Seamen's Articles, Boy's Indentures, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

MAILS.

Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick.) MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nereph, at 11 A. M. From Fredericton, &c. by Boat, — P. M. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by land, 10 P. M. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. From Halifax, &c. by Boat, — P. M. WEDNESDAY. From St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. For St. Andrews and the U. States, by Boat, 4 P. M. THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nereph, 11 A. M. From Fredericton, by Boat, — P. M. FRIDAY. For Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M. From St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, — P. M. The Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West India, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or treble Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

DIRECTOR for the Week, H. GILBERT, 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. Hugh Johnston, Junior, Thomas Barlow, John V. Thurgar. Office Hours.—12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns: SEPTEMBER—1829, SUN, MOON, FULL, RISES, SETS, SEA. Rows for 2 WEDNESDAY, 3 THURSDAY, 4 FRIDAY, 5 SATURDAY, 6 SUNDAY, 7 MONDAY, 8 TUESDAY.

SAINTE JOHN:

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE IN MR. HATHFIELD'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.