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THE GARLAND.

FROM BARON'S "NEW-YEAR'S EVE."

I KNOW THY PATH.
I know thy path has many a cloud,
With many a rankling thorn is fraught,
I know thy spirit oft is bowed,
With heavy care and anxious thought,
Nor boast mine own so much of bliss,
That I could love thee less for this.

Yet lift up head and heart in hope,
Tread on thy dark and thorny way,
Meekly with toil and sorrow cope,
Be patient faith thy spirit's stay,
So shalt thou yet His goodness own
Whose love conducts thro' "paths unknown."

E'en now at times amid the gloom
Of severing clouds, a light is seen,
At intervals the transient bloom
Of flowers springs up life's thorns between;
If rare such blossom and such beam,
The brighter from that cause they seem.

O think not they would show so fair,
Were flowers and sunshine always ours;
Those who life's pleasures only share
Know little of affliction's powers;
Nor can the purest joys of Heaven
To hearts that live for earth be given.

If not in time, of this be sure,
Well can eternity make up,
By joys unfolding, pangless, pure,
For trials, thorns, and sorrow's cup,
And more than sunshine's brightest glow
Atone for darkest clouds below.

BURIAL AT SEA.

The shore has blest with the distant skies,
O'er the head of the crested seas,
And the gallant ship in her pathway lies,
On the sweep of the freshened breeze.
Oh! swift be thy flight, for a dying guest
Thou hearest o'er the billow,
And she fondly sighs in her own blue West
To find a peaceful pillow.

'Tis vain!—for her pulse is silent now,
Her lip hath lost its breath,
And a strange, sad beauty of the brow
Speaks the cold stroke of death.

The ship heaves to, and the funeral rite
O'er the lovely form is said,
And the rough man's cheek with tears is bright,
As he lowers the gentle dead.

The cross floats down alone—alone,
To its dark and dreary grave,
And the soul on a lightened wing hath flown
To the world beyond the wave.

'Tis a fearful thing in the sea to sleep
Alone in a silent bed,
'Tis a fearful thing on the shoreless deep
Of a spirit void to tread.

But the sea hath rest in its twilight caves
To the weary pilgrim given,
And the soul is blest on the peaceful waves
Of the star-lit deep of heaven.

The ship again o'er the wide blue surge
Like a wind-driven arrow flies,
And the moon of the sea is only dirge
Where the lonely sleeper lies.

THE MISCELLANIST.

SPRING.

Come, gentle spring! ethereal mildness, come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud,
While music wakes around, veild in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.
THOMSON.

The name of Thomson is associated with
every change of the revolving year, and reminds
the student of nature of all that is lovely and
mid, awful or sublime, in the seasons as they
ply their mysterious round. The muse of
Thomson, smitten with the love of moral song,
seems to have made the finest feelings of hu-
manity glow in his feeling breast, while his de-
scriptive pen entitled him to the appellation of
Nature's poetic painter:

O, when, in rural walk, I steal along,
From noisy crowds and life's life cares,
Let Thomson, Nature's lovely bard,
Be my companion; serenely sweet in rural song,
When he poetic paints the blooming year,
And from his rural muse pours the lay sublime
Upon my listening ear, and wakes the heart
To new-born joys.

Nature, during the winter season, seemed de-
pressed with languor: the earth presented a
dreary aspect, without elevating the heart to joy,
or presenting any thing lovely to the eye. The
naked trees, barren fields, the chilly tendency
of the atmosphere, the bleak moors, the un-
fruitful orchards, and silent groves, shed a pe-
rading gloom over the mind of man. During
this bleak season a lethargy pervades all the
energies of nature. No joy-diffusing beam of
the golden sun cheers the lovely swain; no gar-
den smiles with beautiful flowers; no enameled
meadows delight the eye; no fields, decked
in their green robes, (Nature's infant garb,) nor
shady groves resound the song of birds.
But now, "as surely winter passes off," the
face of nature wears a different aspect; for
gentle spring spreads a thousand charms around,
and, instead of lonely winter presenting a scene
of desolation, where the howling tempest, with
its chill blast, sweeps along the echoing hills,
and dark distending clouds pour their aqueous
treasures on the humid world beneath; where
condensing fogs, decoying mists, and dewy
damps characterize the season, we have beauty,
hope, love, and joy; for the moment the golden
Rams strikes through the Zodiac, (as sung
by Chaldean bards of old,) Nature seems dis-
solved from her hyemal bondage, love and joy
evince the genial glow of kindred affection, and
the heart of man expands with the swelling
scene. Man now waxes forth full of delight;
and, stimulated to exertion by the buoyancy
of hope, he seconds Nature in her grand design
to adorn and supply the visible world. He be-
holds himself surrounded with innumerable
beauties, reviving from the ravages of past win-
ter; the various and variegated flowers disclos-
ing their hues; the fields and meadows assum-

ing their mantle of green; and the groves, ac-
quiring their green foliage, re-echo the music of
the warbling choir, among which the lark holds
a conspicuous place when saluting the new-
born day:

Feathered lyric, warbling high,
Sweetly gaining on the sky.
Matchless Nature, guided by the sovereign pow-
er of Deity, is again renovated. Life and in-
dustry, happiness and activity are the peculiar
attendants of this blessed part of the year, which
claims pre-eminence in shedding love and hope
abroad in the hearts of men.

Every part of the earth seems enlivened:
the brown forest is the habitation of number-
less warblers; the lofty mountains receive their
inhabitants; the well-implanted orchard, the
valley, the river, and the mighty ocean, are
scenes of activity and life:

The forest smiles, the softening air is balm,
And every sense and every heart is joy.

Man again cultivates his parent earth, measures
the lengthened furrow, or sows the hopeful
grain. The genial bud by degrees springs from
its parent branch, and shoots gradually into the
unfolding lovely blossom; and in due season
the mellow fruit, clustering on the loaded
gardens, invites the hand of man to partake of the
bounties of Nature, prepared for him by his be-
neficent Creator; for the expanding blossoms
of spring promise a very bountiful harvest in au-
tumn. Spring is as lovely to the eye after the
gloom of winter as the new-born light struck
into chaos is to the mind. It reminds the con-
templator of the fascinating description of poets
and philosophers concerning the golden age,
the reign of paradisaical innocence and love,
when Deity abode on the earth and conversed
with the sons of men. There is hardly a more
glorious scene in nature than a spring morning,
when all is lovely and inviting:

Cheerful is the vernal morning
Usheering in the tranquil day;
Spangles every blade adorning,
Sungsters perch'd on every spray.

The poet's eye ranges over the various scenes
of reviving nature with delight; and, as young
love glows with affection, the muses favour the
invocation of the love-lorn swain. Spring has,
in all ages of the world, been an inexhaustible
field for the poet's numbers; and every true
poet of nature has found his mind enlarged by
the contemplation of all that is minutely elegant
or awfully sublime. The morality of some and
the religious lyre of others have beautifully pic-
tured spring to the renovation of human nature;
when mortality, like the flowers of the field,
again bloom in immortal youth, and, emanci-
pated from every frailty of humanity, wings its
flight to the regions of immortal bliss. Spring,
too, brings to the recollection of the aged the
amusements and expectations of youth,—that
time which is to life as the dawn is to the day,
or the spring to the year; that age of hope and
love, when the heart is untainted by the selfish
maxims of avarice, or hardened by callous ex-
perience:

Childhood! happiness of life,
Free from care and free from strife;
Free from memory's ruthless reign;
Fraught with scenes of former pain;
Free from fancy's cruel skill
Fabricating future ill;
Time, when all that meets the view,
All can charm, for all is new,
How thy long-lost hours I mourn,
Never, never to return.

Another poet has equally shown the transitory
bliss of youth:

The charms of youth and beauty's rosy bloom
Smile but to fade, and live but for the tomb.

But let me now conduct my reader to the
kingdom of flowers, and see what incomparable
beauty, order, and design are observable among
them; how they charm the eye and refine the
mind; how they engender taste and create kin-
dred feelings of affection in the human bosom.

Observe the rising lily's snowy grace,
Observe the various vegetable race;
They neither tall nor spin, but careless grow,
Yet see how warm they blush! how bright they glow!
What regal vestments can with them compare?
What king so shining, or what queen so fair?

"The sweet-scented and modest violet is
one of the first children of the spring; the
beautiful hyacinth rises insensibly among the
leaves and exhibits its flowrets, which equally
delight the sight and the smell. The tulip,
the ranunculus, the pink, and the rose (queen
of flowers) begin gradually to unfold their
varied beauties. The lark shoots through the
air, the pigeon leaves her retreat to fly o'er the
flowery plain; and the tender song of the nightin-
gale penetrates every lively, feeling bosom with
its plaintive sounds. The snow-drop, (spring's
early child;) the timid crocus makes advances;
the brilliant auricula too shows itself." This is
the season in which the young heart should be
feelingly alive to every noble and virtuous im-
pression. This is the time in which industry
should proceed untired, and the infant mind be
cultivated with more pleasure than in any other
part of the revolving year. This is, indeed, the
season in which life appears beautiful as the
blooming spring breathing on its odoriferous
flowers; soft as the rural shower when it de-
scends on the balmy meadows; gentle as the
pale primrose breathes its fragrance on the dis-
tant wild; lovely as the unfolding rose when
the dawn of day dispels the dew from off its
leaves; tender as the lowly flow'ret on its slender
stalk when kissed by the wooing zephyr. But
summer soon succeeds, and winter, lonely
and dark as old age, quickly follows. The air-
born car of hope disappears; the flowery im-
agination and exquisite sentiments of buoyant
youth are displaced by sober reflection and in-
contestible experience. Yet, although spring
soon passes away, and summer is immediately

followed by the harbinger of winter, we may
learn this pleasing and hopeful lesson,—that
beyond the grave there is a place "where one
unbounded spring encircles all."—*Lie. Albion.*

CHARACTER OF LORD CHATHAM.—Lord
Chatham was a man endowed with qualities to
captivate a nation, and subdue a popular assem-
bly. Bold and unhesitating in the part he was
to take upon every public question, he was the
master of a loud but harmonious voice, a com-
manding eye, an unrivalled energy, but at the
same time propriety of language, and a light of
imagination, which flashed from him with bril-
liant splendor, and was gone ere one could pro-
nounce that the speaker was either fanciful or
dissevered. Upon every important subject he
appealed to some common and inspiring senti-
ment; the feeling of national honor, disgust at
political corruption, the care of popular liberty,
content of artifice, of hatred, of oppression.
But, provided the topic were animating and af-
fective, he little cared whether it were one on
which a wise patriot could honestly dilate; a
vulgar prejudice served him as well as an
ancient and honorable privilege; he contem-
ned every prevailing delusion; and harried
the nation to war, not as a necessary evil, but
as an honorable choice. Above all, he loved to
nurture the popular jealousy of France; and it
was upon his means of gratifying this feeling
that he seemed to build his hopes of future pow-
er. Ever ready to be the mouth-piece of the
cry or clamor of the hour, he could be as in-
consistent as the multitude itself; in his earliest days,
when reproached with his change of opinion, he
pleaded honest conviction of error; after he had
acquired authority, he faced down his accusers
with the glare of his eye and the hardihood of
his denial. Nor, although he assumed a tone
of virtue superior to his age, was he more scrup-
ulous than others in political intrigue; but his
object was higher. Instead of bartering his con-
science for a large salary or a share of patron-
age, he aimed at undivided power, the fame of
a great orator, to be the fear of every cabal,
and the admiration of a whole people.—*Lord
John Russell.*

COTTON TREE OF CUBA.—One on the Santa
Ana estate, towers a hundred feet towards
heaven, sixty five of which, ascertained by
measurement, are a smooth cylinder, without a
limb or knot, twenty seven and a half feet in
circumference, six feet from the ground; and
near the base where it spreads itself in the di-
rection of its principal roots, like a giant trac-
ing himself against the tempest, the fluted
trunk has been measured, forty six feet and a
half. Were there nothing to be seen but this
noble shaft, with smooth surface, it would ex-
cite admiration. But at the height already men-
tioned, it stretches forth its arms of a size for
timber, horizontally and symmetrically, and
forms a top, for width and grandeur, worthy of
the trunk below. It has been measured and
found to cover a diameter of one hundred and
sixty five feet.

The immense tree is a world by itself, and is
peopled by its millions. The wild pine-apple
colonizes its top. Bajuca, or vines, vegetate on
its extended limbs, and run downward to the
earth, coiling like ropes on the ground, which
the thirsty traveller, when water fails him in
this land of rare springs, cuts, and the sweet,
milky juice proves to him a delightful beverage.
These vines, very possibly, answer another pur-
pose of nature, who regards with tenderness
her humblest offspring. The rats and mice and
opossum, who might find it difficult to ascend
the plain surface of the trunk, may easily as-
cend these natural shrouds and drink out of the
cup of the pines, which stretch their leaves to
catch and concentrate the rains and dews in
those natural reservoirs. I said this tree was
peopled by its millions. This is quite within
bounds; you may see among its branches the
commonwealths of the comajen, or wood louse.
They are not peculiar to this tree. Their large
black cities are attached to the body or some
limb, or safely repose in some fork of the tree,
where they are a Chinese population, innum-
erable. This insect, about the size of a flea,
forms a covered way of mortar of its own, down
the trunk to the ground; and as they have dif-
ferent public roads, it is probable that some are
for ascending, and others for descending, so that
the travellers may not be inconvenienced each other.
This insect is harmless, and their populous nests
are carried whole to the poultry yard, where I
have seen hundreds, young and old, enjoying
the repast, with all the glee of turkeys in grass-
hopper time.—*Abbot's Letters.*

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—Numberless were
the spectacles of war which was witnessed at
this period. One in particular had been so
deeply imprinted on my memory, that centu-
ries of life would not efface it. Being detach-
ed one day on duty at some distance from the
camp, and returning home late, having outstrip-
ped my escort, I was unfortunate enough to
lose my way. Night overtook me in this un-
pleasant predicament, when, finding myself near
one of those forlorn villages, I rode up to it to
inquire my road. The moon had just risen,
and showed me a group of famished wretches
seated under the walls of the village, surround-
ed by the mortal remains of those who, hap-
pily for them, had already preceded their com-
rades in the agonies of death, and whose earth-
ly sufferings were closed. As I approached,
packs of jackals, preying on the wasted bodies
of the latter, even before the eyes of the helpless
survivors, ran howling away at the sound of my
horse's feet—their instinct teaching them that

I was a different kind of being from those scarce-
ly living wretches whom they viewed more with
greediness than hunger—while the vulture, ris-
ing reluctantly from the bloody banquet, flapped
his broad wings in anger, and joined the
wild chorus with discordant cries. The moon's
pale light shed a suitably mournful tint over
such a scene. Viewed in its silvery beams, the
dark bloodless countenances of the melancholy
group assumed a hue perfectly unearthly, and
which I can only compare to that in which the
price of darkness is painted by the imagination
of youth; while their sunken eyes, hollow stom-
achs, and emaciated frames spoke the exte-
mity of their wretchedness. I addressed a few
words to them; but the only answer I obtained
was a sigh accompanied with a mournful shake
of the head, betokening the want of strength
even to give utterance to speech.—*Twelve
Year's Military Adventure in the East-Indies.*

**DREADFUL INUNDATION IN THE ELEVENTH
CENTURY.**—Those of our readers intimately
acquainted with English history, must have read
of the terrible inundation which happened on the
coast of Kent, towards the close of the
eleventh century, by which the extensive es-
tates of Earl Godwin, were completely destroy-
ed. This catastrophe occurred in the reign of
Rufus of England, and Malcolm of Scotland.
It is generally supposed from incidental obser-
vations contained in the works of our more an-
cient authors, that the dreadful calamity so ex-
tensively felt on the coast of Kent at the period
referred to, must have been more or less sensibly
experienced throughout Britain. It ap-
pears, however, from ancient documents, in con-
junction with the less veritable testimony of oral
tradition, that the county of Elgin, or Moray,
as it was then invariably denominated, experi-
enced this calamity to a far more dreadful ex-
tent than any other county of Britain. In this
county the strongest castles were overturned
from their very foundations—large towns were
thrown into one unbroken heap of ruins—and
the whole Lowland portion of the country,
about twenty miles in length, and from six to
ten in breadth, was inundated by the sea. We
need scarcely add, that human life was destroy-
ed to a fearful extent. The awful calamity, was
accompanied by the loudest and most appalling
peals of thunder, which were, perhaps, ever
heard in Europe—might we say the world.
With regard to the precise year in which this
terrible catastrophe took place, we find our
most respectable ancient historians at variance.
Dr. Trusler, in his chronology, mentions the
year 1100. Fordun and Buchanan speak of
the same period as the epoch at which the calami-
ty happened. Boethius affirms it to have oc-
curred in the year 1007—the year in which
King Malcolm died. We prefer the latter's
testimony from his acknowledged accuracy as a
Scottish historian—and particularly with re-
spect to affairs connected with the north of Scot-
land. It is worthy of remark, that the calami-
ty in question was immediately preceded by
the appearance of a comet, which some subse-
quent historians represent as having been the
cause of the catastrophe.—*Elgin Courier.*

EFFECTS OF OPIUM.—These wretches, as it
were, mortgage their lives for a temporary ex-
hilaration, reckless of the horrors soon to follow
a relaxation in that customary dose which pov-
erty must sometimes prevent their repeating.
The effects of this pernicious drug has been de-
scribed in a recent work by an English opium-
eater, to the truth of which I can bear testimo-
ny from my own observation. Once I saw a
wretch extended on the ground, with glazed
eye and sunken features, apparently in the last
stage of existence, with only just strength en-
ough to moan out his prayers for a supply of opium.
Some was given to him by a passerby, and I
waited to see the effects. They were truly mag-
ical. From the time he swallowed it the lamp
of life seemed gradually to rekindle. In a few
minutes his countenance became flushed and
his features animated; he rose upon his haunches;
he twisted his moustaches; he sprang upon his
feet; he seized his wallet; and he trodged off
as nimbly and as merrily as a lamp-lighter.—*Twelve
Year's Military Adventure.*

HERCULANEUM.—The excavations now in
progress at Herculanum and Pompeii daily
lead to the most important results, and autho-
rize the most brilliant hopes. The workmen
are engaged in uncovering a magnificent dwell-
ing-house at Herculanum, the garden of which,
surrounded with colonnades, is the largest that
has yet been discovered. Amongst other my-
thological subjects are the following:—Perseus
killing Medusa by the aid of Minerva; Mer-
cury throwing Argus into a sleep, in order to carry
off with him the beautiful Io (a subject which
is exceedingly rare in the monuments of art);
Jason, the Dragons, and the three Hesperides.
But the great curiosities in this house are some
bas-reliefs of silver, fixed on elliptical tablets of
bronze, representing Apollo and Diana. A vast
number of other articles, furniture, utensils, &c.
of the most exquisite workmanship, add to the
interest which the discovery of this rich and
beautiful mansion is so well calculated to excite.

OLD FEATHERS BETTER THAN NEW.—If feath-
ers of old beds have become dirty, matted, or
have lost their elasticity, by age or use, they
should be emptied into a hog'shead and washed
in warm soap suds, agitated by means of a rake,
or garden hoe, and afterwards wrenched in clear
water. They are then to be pressed dry by
the hand, and put upon the floor of an empty
well lighted room, and now and then whipped

and stirred up; and when thorough dry put
again into ticks. They will be found after this
better than new feathers, because deprived of
the oil which abounds in the latter.—*Am. Far.*

A writer in the *Scotsman* gives a Phrenologi-
cal account of Burk's head, from which the fol-
lowing is an extract:—"The middle lobe of the
brain in which are situated the organs of Destruc-
tiveness, Secretiveness, and Acquisitiveness,
was very large; at Destructiveness, in particu-
lar, the skull presented a distinct swell, and the
bone was remarkably thin, the organs of Self-
Esteem and Firmness were also largely develop-
ed. It is mentioned in all the phrenological
works, that Self-Esteem and Acquisitiveness are
the grand elements of Selfishness.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—An in-
genious gardener, in the neighbourhood of Perth,
has devised the hitherto unthought of project
of ingrafting potatoes upon trees, from a convic-
tion that the quality would be improved; nay,
he even contends that, in sheltered situations,
upon wall-trees they might be matured into
something, in point of deliciousness not a whit
behind the bread-fruit. If the speculation shall
succeed to his expectations, he intends to draw
out a full account of it for the Horticultural So-
ciety. This will completely east artificial noses
into the shade!—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Some gardeners, who know no better, accuse
many birds of destroying the buds of their trees
at this season, because the birds are seen con-
tinually nibbling about them. The truth is,
however, that it is not the buds, but the insects
frequenting them of which the birds are in
search. In the same way some birds search
under the decayed bark of trees, amongst the
straws of a thatched barn, or the moss on trees
for their favourite food, insects.

FOR SEA SICKNESS.—Take a few fresh figs,
reduce them to a pulp, and mix them with a
little rum or champagne wine, diluted with
ten or twelve drops of lemon juice; let the
sea sick drink it, and they will speedily recover.

THE REFLECTOR.

**ADDRESS OF THE SOUL TO THE BODY, ON THEIR
SEPARATION AT DEATH.**
Body, farewell! Go take thy long sleep in thy
kindred earth: Thou hast done me many and great ser-
vices. Through thy eyes, I beheld the glories of crea-
tion; of the heavens above, which proclaim the glory
of their maker, and of the earth, whose beauty in all
the diversified scenery of land, water, hill and dale,
with all the endless variety of creatures, animate and
inanimate, show forth the wisdom, power, and goodness
of the Lord. By them I was enabled to read the word
of God, the great charter of our salvation. Through
them, mind communicated with mind, in grief and joy
without the intervention of words.

Through thy ears I have been delighted with the har-
mony of sounds, the melody of the human voice, and
the sweet notes of the woodland songsters. By thee I
heard the joyful tidings of salvation by a crucified Sa-
viour, and enjoyed the society of christian and other
kindred.

By my union with thee, I have been regaled with
the fragrance of the rose and violet.
By thy tongue, which was thy glory, I have been en-
abled to communicate my thoughts to my fellow men,
and to show forth the praises of the Most High.

Through thy means, I have transported myself from
place to place, and thereby multiplied the enjoyments
of social life.
Whilst I acknowledge my obligations to thee, I must
in parting, remind thee of the injuries I have sustained
by thy means. Thy eyes, which were given for the
glory of God and thy comfort and enjoyment, have
been an inlet to much evil. What crowds of tempta-
tions have assailed me through thy neglect in not keep-
ing a strict watch, the melody of the human voice, and
the sweet notes of the woodland songsters. By thee I
gazed on the wonders of creation unconsciously of Him
who gave the sun to rule the day, and the moon and
stars to rule the night. How often hast thou gne after
forbidden objects, and thereby brought guilt and dark-
ness upon me.

Thy ears, which should have been enlightened only
with truth, have often listened to the voice of the flatter-
er, and to the whisper of the slanderer.
Thy tongue, which should have been guided by the
law of love, has been often like the piercing of a sword,
thy speech has often been destitute of christian simplici-
ty, and out of thy mouth hath come forth blessing and
cursing.

How much of my precious time has been occupied
in sleep, and in providing for thy wants—how impor-
tant hast thou been for the indulgence of my animal
cravings. These have too often unfitted me for higher
and nobler exercises.

Thankful indeed would I be, that, by the pain and
sickness, I have been taught patience and resignation
to the will of God, and a divil sense of my absolute
dependence on him for every thing.

We have travelled together for more than three-score
and ten years, our union has been close and intimate,
goodness and mercy have followed us all the way—
Yet I cannot help feeling much at the thought of part-
ing; but the prospect of being again united when the
voice of the archangel and the trump of God shall
awake the dead, cheers me. Then shall we meet in
far different circumstances. Thou wilt soon be com-
mitted to the dust a mass of corruption—then shalt thou
be raised in incorruption; now in dishonour—then in
glory;—now in weakness—then in power;—now a
natural body—then a spiritual body, like to the glori-
fied body of the adorable Saviour.

How glorious the change! No more sin, nor sick-
ness, nor sorrow—no more consumption of time in
sleep, for there shall be no night there; nor in provid-
ing for thy wants; for the Lamb, who is in the midst
of the Throne, shall lead us to living fountains of wa-
ter, and God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes.

GARDENING.—Being employed in the garden,
I was affected to see, how much the weeds came
on faster than the herbs and plants. Just so
do corruptions thrive and grow in my soul.
Yet this comforts me—the herbs, most of them,
are better rooted than the weeds; they are not
so easily pulled up. The good part shall not be
taken away. If I am growing on the root
Christ, no man shall ever be able to pull me
thence—kept by the power of God to salvation.

It is impossible for a man to be made happy,
by putting him into a happy place, unless he
be first in a happy state.

Mr. J. B. Harrison

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MARCH 26.

EDINBURGH PETITION.—The Earl of Home... The Earl of Home presented a petition from the city of Edinburgh in favour of the Bill which will shortly before the House for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

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bill having been read a first time, the Duke of Wellington moved that their Lordships be summoned for Thursday, for which day the second reading was fixed.

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might conscientiously vote in its support. He contended that the bill offered no securities whatever, and summed up his observations upon it, by characterizing the classes respecting certain exemptions as miserable, and the bill itself as a paper, begun and ended in rottenness, deception, duplicity, and treachery.

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of Rome, shall be capable of serving in Parliament as a member of the House of Commons." The Irish Protestant petition presented to the House of Lords by the Duke of Cumberland, occupied 1800 skins of parchment.

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LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Up to eight o'clock last night the petition in favour of Catholic Emancipation had received, in three days, since Wednesday last, nearly 16,000 signatures.

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DEPUTATION FROM THE COMMONS.—The Duke of Wellington moved the first reading of the bill, and in reply to the Earl of Harwood, stated that, according to his information, the Catholic Association and the Catholic relief had ceased to exist.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 30. ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL. Mr. Secretary Peel moved that the Roman Catholic Relief Bill be read a third time and passed.

THE DEBATE.—The Duke of Wellington... The Duke of Wellington moved that their Lordships be summoned for Thursday, for which day the second reading was fixed.

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Table with 4 columns: For, Against, Major, Minor. Rows include 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.

Table with 4 columns: For, Against, Major, Minor. Rows include 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.

Table with 4 columns: For, Against, Major, Minor. Rows include 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.

Table with 4 columns: For, Against, Major, Minor. Rows include 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.

STATE OF TRADE.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts throughout the past week have been very gloomy, and trade altogether seems to be in the most depressed state. Not the least amendment has taken place in Scotland, and the accounts from Paisley and Glasgow say that the weavers can scarcely procure employment at any price. At Manchester, though some kinds of piece-goods are in request, there is no advance in the rate of wages; and the silk trade at Macclesfield, Congleton, Leek, and other parts of Cheshire, is, perhaps, in a worse condition than it was two years ago, when such an outcry was raised. Very few mills are at work in Macclesfield, and the manufacturers are diminishing the wages of their men to such an extent that it is almost impossible for them to support their families upon the income of their labour. The Colonial markets also have been dull. Little is doing in Baltic produce, and the week may be stated to have been remarkably barren in commercial speculation of all descriptions.

The last letters from Scotland say that the want of employment has produced much excitement among the labouring classes, and that slight symptoms of disturbance had been manifested in some of the manufacturing towns.—London Sunday Times.

STATE OF TRADE.—An unprosperous stagnation pervades all commercial pursuits; transactions are on a very reduced scale, and are, for the most part, wholly without profit. In some articles, and those the most important, the trade is attended with very serious loss. We have heard the loss on the import of cotton into Liverpool, stated at £20,000 per week, and we believe the estimate is not exaggerated, though the price is lower than ever was before known. All commodities are daily sinking in price, the demand is decreasing, and the confidence which formerly induced speculation is entirely at an end. In the mining and manufacturing districts, the causes we have mentioned are producing similar effects. In the iron counties, Staffordshire, &c. the distress is greatly felt, and the daily loss is stated at an enormous sum. In Manchester a meeting of the spinners has been held, to deliberate on the loss attending their trade; and a general feeling is abroad among them in favour of a material diminution of a total abandonment of their business. In Leicester, a similar meeting has been held, at which 6000 workers attended, when they resolved to discontinue their manufactures for one month, in the hope of the demand then increasing. In Sheffield, and other seats of the hardware manufacture, the complaints of the state of trade are loud and general. Nothing but the scarcity has kept up the price of corn, but other agricultural produce has not been exempt from the general fall; cheese, at the fair held at Ashbourne, fell 10s. per cwt., and the price of Irish butter is lower than it has been for the last twenty years. In short, the depression of commerce and manufactures has already produced a general feeling of alarm, and it is daily, nay hourly, increasing.—Liverpool Chronicle.

There is no material change in the state of trade this week. The complaints of manufacturers on Tuesday, in some lines, were quite equal to what had been for some time past, but we did not hear of any actual reduction of prices. Water-wheels continue to work; mule is rather dull, and lower in price than at the close of last year. In five years, the extreme depression we have before announced continues to prevail, and several mills are working short time. There have, we believe, been a considerable number of buyers of finished goods, in the market this week, but their purchases are stated to be on a much smaller scale than at the corresponding period of last year.—Manchester Mercury.

The Stockport Turn-Out.—This is the twelfth week of the contest, and though 10,000 persons are engaged in it, scarcely an indication of a breach of the peace has shown itself.—Stockport Advertiser.

The Observer.

SAINTE JOHN: TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1829.

The Office of the OBSERVER will be removed on Thursday next, to the Room immediately over the Office of the Marine Insurance Company, in the Brick Building of DAVID HARTWELL, East, west side of the Market-square.

Latest London Dates, April 6. Latest Liverpool dates, April 6.

THE Catholic Relief Bill may now be said to have passed the rubicon, in as much as it has had a second reading in the House of Lords, with a majority in its favour of 105. This may be considered decisive of its fate, and therefore it is quite unnecessary to tire our readers with the various pros and cons which have been advanced upon the subject for the last thirty years, and which have been reiterated with additions in the recent debates in both Houses of Parliament, which have occupied the late English Journals to the exclusion of almost every other topic. Whatever may be the effect of this measure in the first instance on the tranquillity of the Parent State, we in this happy colony will know it only by report, and though the clouds which for some time past have been gathering in the horizon may discharge their contents of thunder loud, appalling, and devastating, the distant echo only will reach our tranquil shores. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Speech on the Question, views it in its bearing on the interests of the Protestant Church in the Colonies, which he considers most injurious in the event of a Colonial Secretary being a Roman Catholic. No doubt such a functionary has much in his power, and it is scarcely possible to guard by any enactments against every contingency that may occur. It is natural, therefore, that every well-wisher of his country should consider seriously the securities that are afforded us, now that the Bill may be supposed to have carried the day. If it is consistent or not with those other palliatives we have, from the beheading of Charles, been engaged in setting up as the guards of our liberties, to allow a new power to make head among us, without checking measures of an efficient kind? Is it not unreasonable that Mr. O'CONNELL, for example, should demur at the Disfranchise Bill, on which we made a few remarks in our last, and which seems, in fact, to be almost the only thing proposed in the shape of a security, or likely as such to be of salutary operation? It is evident that since no circumstance which does not exist over the whole south and west of Ireland affected the County of Clare, where the "grand experiment" was made, the Catholics are in a condition to take into their hands, at the next general election, the whole representation of these portions of the island, unless this position of affairs be provided against by such a legislation as we have hinted at, and which we are glad to think is likely to go into effect. The fact is clear and undeniable by the most unbiassed understanding, that the Electors of Ireland, in their present state, have shown themselves the representatives of no manner of property as all the other electors of members to the Lower House are understood by the Constitution, whether interpreted by the letter or by the spirit, to be, but that they are to all intents and purposes the creatures and representatives of a Hierarchy, the head of which is the Pope, a Foreign Prince. From this glaring truth, it follows irresistibly, that

had they it in their power to send up members of their own interest to that Lower House, there might be on emergencies, 60, or 70 men influencing the fates and constitution of Britain, to whom the constitution of Britain is valueless—over whom it possesses no hold—who, in fact, owe and acknowledge allegiance elsewhere. Little more, therefore, is left for us in contemplating this much agitated subject, but to desist, which we do most cordially, a speedy termination to such a state of things, by His Majesty's Government making it an express condition, on which the present Emancipation scheme shall be carried into effect.

In the gale during the night between Sunday and Monday last, the ship Augusta unfortunately dragged her anchor, and came in contact with the ships Forth and Kent; the Augusta is considerably injured between the quarter and stern; the Forth and Kent also received slight damage, and the Airthy Castle was somewhat bruised. The Augusta had just arrived from Liverpool, with a full cargo of salt and goods.—The brig Duke of Wellington, which sailed on Sunday afternoon, timber laden, for Ireland, returned yesterday morning.

On Friday evening last, Dr. BAYARD addressed to a respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen in the Masonic Hall, an Introductory Lecture on the science of CHEMISTRY, in which he ably stated its principles and application, and gave some interesting details of its history.—We hope that sufficient materials will be found in this enlightened city to compose a class, and that the Doctor will have encouragement to procure such an apparatus as will at once do himself justice as an experimentalist, and enable him with advantage to communicate to his students a knowledge of the elements of the science, and to inspire in their minds a taste for its further prosecution.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of New-Brunswick, on Wednesday last, HENRY GILBERT, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.—In our notice of the Election of Directors, last Tuesday, the name of ROBERT PARKER, Esq. was inserted: It should have been NEVILLE PARKER, Esq.

FRESH SHAD have made their appearance in our market, within the last two or three days.

The Port of PICTOU, (N.S.) has been appointed a free Warehousing Port, by an Order in Council, bearing date March 18th, 1829.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to that interesting Colony, so long the scene of discord and faction, but now exhibiting the gratifying spectacle of an united population, and an improving country. In the Nova-Scotian of the 22d ult. there is a succinct view of the state of its affairs, which confirms the above remarks, and from which we have made the following satisfactory extracts:—

"The Revenue has increased, affording a considerable surplus beyond the receipts of last year, and regularly every where prevail, whilst a just and impartial administration of the Laws secures to every man the fruits of his own exertions. The Fisheries, so long neglected, appear to be reviving; a branch of industry of the first importance, as well to our agricultural as commercial interests, opening a market for the produce of the farmer, and furnishing the means of a most valuable export. Public Schools are increasing in number, under the operation of the present School Act, and their beneficial effects are most sensibly felt."

On the 11th March, the Governor laid before the Assembly the communication received from Sir Howard Douglas, respecting the erection of Light Houses in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the cutting of the Canal at the Bay Verte. On the 13th, the Attorney General reported a series of Resolutions expressive of the willingness of the house to contribute, on the part of this Island, as far as its means will admit, towards that most important object, when the progress thereof shall be in such a state of forwardness as to require its aid; that it feels the full force of all the views which are detailed in the documents received from his Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick, on the subject, and is fully aware that the completion of that great national undertaking would be highly advantageous to this Island. The same disposition to contribute a fair proportion towards the support of Light Houses, is also expressed, and it is recommended that commissioners be appointed to correspond with the Commissioners appointed on behalf of the other Colonies, and to ascertain what their Governments consider a fair proportion to be paid by the Colony."

The following is a statement of Vessels employed in the Trade of Prince Edward Island, during the year 1828:—Fishing 11, 38 men, 254 tons—Coasting 67, 182 men, 2047 tons—West India 7, 35 men, 624 tons—Timber Trade 14, 157 men, 3567 tons. Total, 99 vessels, 412 men, 7391 tons.

MORE of a Tender SUBJECT.—There is nothing more common than for a patient to repudiate the prescription of his physician, and there is nothing more common than for the latter to lose patience with the former, for such perversity of conduct. But is it not natural for the patient to turn upon his physician and say, "Sir, had you to take it yourself, you could better judge what it is, and would be more likely to exercise tenderness towards such an ill-fated being as I, who am condemned to swallow it, or do something worse."—Such we may conceive to be the language of Mr. M'LEOD, in regard to our last week's medicament. The bolus was not unusually large, nor were the ingredients particularly nauseous or revolting. But we confess we are not so capable of judging as he who had the taking of it, and if we may form an opinion of its qualities from his wry looks and cross words, we would infer that it was the very quintessence of wormwood and gall. At all events it seems to have made the "gall'd jade wince." Using another figure, he calls it "a torrent of abuse." We know not where he has formed his ideas of torrents. To us it appears but as a purling stream. We wish, however, to address to him only a few unadorned truths. Though, like Lord FALKLAND, he has been accustomed to cry "Peace, Peace, Peace," he has never been fortunate enough to prove himself a man of peace—he has never cultivated the arts of peace—and it is surely a strong argument against the sincerity of his professions of peace, that he is now at swords points with every brother Printer and Editor, real, reputed, and ostensible, in this quiet corner of the earth. Are they all the peace-breakers and he the only peace-maker? No! This will never tell. His

character for peace has long been out at the elbows, and will require a stitch. Certain it is that he has been discharging his pop guns for at least ten or twelve years past, and could never rest till he got the command of a whole battery of blunderbusses. These are now his heavy metal, with which he is very dextrous in shooting round a corner.—But he calls in question our statements. We accused him of the dereliction of dignity and delicacy of feeling. And we ask, Was there not the absence of both, when he presented a document of immoderate length, humbly shewing matters and things which he thought would influence the Corporation in his favour, and when he sat during the reading of the same, and the deliberations and comments to which it gave rise? We know not what name to give the paper in question. One calls it a non-descript, and another a hermaprodite. We should like for the sake of being put right if we were wrong in calling it a petition, to see it published at full length in tomorrow's Gazette, accompanied by a likeness of the author, in the attitude of listening to the reading of it, that the public as well as ourselves might judge of his looks on the occasion. We charged him with canvassing on the published testimony of the Editor of the BRITISH COLONIST, and consider his keeping a seat in the City-Hall during the whole proceedings, as pretty nearly equivalent. He pleads guilty to the last charge, though not to the extent of five hours. Suppose we call it four hours and three quarters. Will that mend the matter? He appeals to one of us as his son, in consequence of having been some time in his Office; but has he treated either of us with fatherly affection? Has he not taken every opportunity of contradicting our statements, even in the most minute and trivial particulars, and rather than make the acknowledgment of getting an item of intelligence from our columns, has he not been at the utmost pains to transverse words, and even letters and syllables? Does not all this prove incontrovertibly, that a spirit of jealousy has been at work within his breast ever since his son began to manage a paper for himself, and that a love of quarrel, not of peace, has been uppermost within him?—We despise his personalities, but would warn him to be on his guard against implicating individuals who have no interest, direct or indirect, in such matters. When we reveal the arcana of our establishment, it will not be to gratify the curiosity of Mr. M'LEOD.

With the charge of affect meanness, on the part of a brother Editor, in offering to do the Corporation printing at half price, and petitioning that body to let it out by contract, we have nothing to do. Our tender is open to the examination of any printer. But we can inform Mr. M'LEOD, that eight years ago Tenders were given in for the City printing, for when the work was applied for by a contemporary of his predecessor, a regular and honorable Tender was sent in from the GAZETTE Office, which was successful in procuring the job. How great the contrast on the late occasion!

In conclusion, we may be allowed in our turn to profess our regard for peace, and to say, that as the public take no interest in these disputes, we gladly abandon the field of controversy, which we will not return unless compelled to do so.

The present House of Commons, (says the Liverpool Chronicle) consists of 570 voted and fifty-six members, of whom 574 voted on the Catholic Question: 196 did not vote at all.

There were 2640 Petitions presented to the House of Commons, respecting the Roman Catholics, previous to the 23d of March—1843 of which were against, and 797 in favour of concessions.

We understand that the scale by which persons have been and are admitted FREEMEN of this City, is as follows:—

- Gentlemen, Merchants, and Shop-keepers, 25 0 0
Tavern-keepers, and Retailers, - - - 4 0 0
Traders, Grocers, and Master Mechanics, - 4 0 0
Hucksters, and Journeyman Mechanics, - 3 10 0
Clerks, Boarding House Keepers, & Cartmen, 3 0 0
Masters of square-rigged vessels, - - - 4 0 0
Do. of small vessels trading to foreign ports, 3 10 0
Do. of coasting vessels, - - - - - 3 0 0
Sailors, - - - - - - - - - 2 0 0
Laborers and common School Masters, - 1 10 0
Those who have served as Apprentices in this City, - - - - - 0 1 0
The fees to the several offices, 12s. 6d.
A person to be made a Freeman must be a British born, naturalized, or made a Denizen—and must be 21 years of age.
After those requisites, the Mayor may use his discretion.—Courier.

At the Annual Election of Directors for the Charlotte County Bank, on the 4th inst. the following gentlemen were declared duly chosen:—James Campbell, James Douglas, H. Hatch, J. M'Lachlan, J. M'Master, J. M'Alister, J. Rait, J. Wilson, T. Wyer, Esquires.—Saint Andrews Herald.

Exchange at New-York on London, May 9, 9 1/2 a — per cent.

ENQUIRY.—In the first editorial paragraph in our last, for "provisions of the Bill passed, together with the second reading, for raising," &c. read "together with the provisions of the Bill, passed a second reading, for raising the qualification to vote from 40 shillings to £10," &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—In the Jane, Mr. Delap, Messrs. Hammond and Miss Hammond.—In the Hugh Johnston, Mr. R. D. Wilmot.—In the Augusta, Mr. G. Gilbert, and Mr. C. Tisdale.—In the packet from Windsor, Mr. John Robertson, from England, via. Halifax.

MARRIED.—On Thursday morning last, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Rector of the Parish, Mr. THOMAS PLUMMER, Merchant, to MARY, 6th daughter of the late Captain WILLIAM MELICK.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Josiah Beardon, to Miss Abigail Crocker, both of this city. This morning by the same Mr. Carson Fletcher, to Miss Margaret March.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED, Thursday, ship Jane, Wescott, Liverpool, 30 days—S. Wiggins, merchandise. Hugh Johnston, M'Clay, Bristol, 36—J. M. Wilmot, Mary, Disceol, Belfast, 33—P. Desnard, merchandise. Restitution, Moon, Plymouth, 46—R. Rankin & Co. merchandise. Argus, Johnston, Plymouth, 40—to order, ballast. Brig Louisa, Mason, Trinidad, 24—L. H. De Veber, ballast. Friday, ship Lark, Casoon, Lancaster, 45—to order, ballast. Brothers, Jenkinson, Hull, 46—R. M'Intyre, ballast. Brig Levant, Griffith, Kinross, 39—R. Rankin & Co. passengers.

Pastora, Whitehead, Wigton, 31—to order, passengers. Margaret, Holmes, Trinidad, 24—N. Merritt, rum, &c. Betiah, Harding, Boston, 2—J. & H. Kincaid, assorted cargo. Schr. Freedom, Howard, Demerara, 27—W. Vaughan, rum, sugar, and molasses.—Spoke on the 3d inst. lat. 41, lon. 80, brig Talgar, of this port, from Ram Key, for Quebec, out 15 days, all well. Sunday, ship Augusta, Russell, Liverpool, 35—John M. & Wilton, merchandise. Brig Friends, Crawford, Port Glasgow, 40—Jas. Hendricks, merchandise. Schr. Edward, Aitchison, Falmouth, (Jam.) 27—Nicholson & Vernon, rum, mahogany. Monday, schr. Myra, Crowell, Philadelphia, 10—Master, boat. This morning, brig St. Catherine, Bairdair, Campo Bello,—N. Merritt, ballast. Brig Castor, Cochran, Youghall,—passengers. CLEARED. Brig Duke of Wellington, Hammond, Belfast, timber. La Plata, Douglas, Savannah-la-Mar, via St. Andrews, to load. Edwin, Crowell, New-York,—plaster.

Liverpool, March 29.—Sailed, Ann, Smith, St. John, N. B. (this vessel is to call at Londonderry for passengers); Regent, Corhill, New-Brunswick.—March 30, arrived Amelia, Campbell, St. John, N. B.—April 3, entered for Lending, Jane, Crockett, St. John, N. B.; Transit, Fata, NBrunswick; Zebulon, Allen, Halifax. George Canning, St. John.

Schooner Liberty, Fowler, at Lubec from New-York, reports that on Friday last, about 4 miles North of the Machias Seal Islands, fell in with the fragments of a wreck, and picked up a part of a long boat, which from appearance belonged to a vessel of large size. The boat was built of maple and birch, the top of the outside and red within. Fell in with two canks, one of them an empty hand pipe, the other a half pipe of Brandy, marked S. on the head and bilge. From appearance of the fragments picked up, she was recently wrecked.

The information contained in the above article and the circumstance of the Charlotte, Capt. Johnston, being so long missing after having been spoken by the Lady Digby, of the jagged Islands tend to confirm the fears which have been entertained for her safety.—It is generally believed that she must have struck, in the night, on the Murr Ledge, which lies between Grand Manan and the Seal Islands, and swamped immediately thereafter.—The description given of the long boat also, corresponds precisely with that of the Charlotte's.—Courier.

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

- BALES of superfine and common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians; Molesters; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinetts; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. —ALSO—5000-BUSHELS BEST LIVERPOOL SALT: Cheap, if applied for immediately. JOHN M. WILMOT. May 12.

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.

H. D. W. RATHERFORD, —HAS ON HAND—90 BBLs. Quebec BEEF; 15 Half Bbls. Ditto; 50 Barrels Quebec PORK; 20 Half Bbls. Do. Ditto; A few Bbls. Clear & Bone Middlings PORK; Quebec PEASE; SOAP and CANDLES; TEA; TOBACCO; NAILS; RUM; SUGAR; MOLASSES; BRANDY; GIN; and WINES, &c. &c. &c., all which he offers on the most reasonable terms. May 12. 6s

MAHOGANY and RUM. 61 L OGS of MAHOGANY, and 15 Pons. Strong RUM,—now landing ex Schr. EDWARD, from Jamaica, and for Sale by THOMAS MILLIDGE & Co. 12th May, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced Business, on his own account, in that well known stand THE FERRY HOUSE, South Market Wharf; Where he will constantly keep on hand, (of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.) RUM; GIN; BRANDY; WINE; With a general assortment of other LIQUORS. Also—HYSON and SOUCHONG TEAS; COFFEE; SUGAR; MOLASSES, &c. &c. The Subscriber returns thanks for the encouragement he received while in the Firm of HUGH M'PHERSON & Co., and trusts he will still meet a continuance of favours. 12th May. DONALD ROSS.

FOR SALE, A pleasantly situated and handsomely finished HOUSE in Princess-street, adjoining the property of Mr. OBADIAH AKERLY. The above can be viewed and terms made known, on application to the Subscriber. WILLIAM CROSS. N. B.—If not sold before Tuesday 2d June next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction. May 12, 1829.

CHEESE & HAMS. JUST RECEIVED—10 CWT. ANNAPOLIS CHEESE; 6 Cwt. Do. HAMS; All of excellent quality, and will be sold low. NEHEMIAH VALL, North Market Wharf. April 28.

REMOVAL. M. HAYDEN, HAIR DRESSER, has removed to the Brick Building of Mr. DISBROW, in Water-street, where he will be happy to wait upon his friends and customers, as usual. May 5.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE SALE OF RECENTLY IMPORTED GOODS, BY AUCTION. On THURSDAY the 14th instant, will be Sold without any reserve, the extensive STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Belonging to Mr. WILLIAM DOBIE, at his Store in Prince William-street:—consisting of—

SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Homespuns; Bombazetts; Linen and Cotton Sheeting; Irish Linen; Diaper; Long Lawn; French Cambric; Printed and Furniture Cottons; White & Grey Cottons; Cotton Checks; Lining Cottons; figured and plain Cambric and Jaconet Muslins; black and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Britannia & Verona Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Gloves; Lace Veils; white and colored Jeans; black and white Sattin; rich Lavinia Silks; Bed Ticks; Ladies' dress Boots and Shoes; Buttons, &c. &c. A liberal Credit will be given. May 12. J. & H. KINNEAR.

THE AUCTION SALE OF An elegant GIG, &c. with a variety of Goods, Advertized to take place To-morrow, is put off until MONDAY next, the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock. Same day, at 12 o'clock, will be Sold, 200 VOLUMES HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS, among which are—

JONES' HISTORY OF ENGLAND; Plutarch's Lives; British Novelist; Calmet's Dictionary to the Bible; THE HOLY BIBLE, beautifully bound; Quarterly Review, (13 vols.); Edinburgh Review, (23 vols.); Shakespeare, (17 vols.) American Museum, (11 vols.) &c. &c. May 12. J. & H. KINNEAR.

STEAM-BOAT SAINTE JOHN, ROBERT WILEY, Master.

HAVING a good fit out, with new Boiler, &c. will commence plying on her usual route on MONDAY the 18th inst., leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis, on MONDAYS, and returning on TUESDAYS—for Eastport and St. Andrews, on THURSDAYS, and returning on SATURDAYS. Time of starting, 6 o'clock in the morning. As the Boat has undergone a thorough repair, and improved in every possible manner, together with Capt. WILEY being an acknowledged Pilot in the Bay, the Proprietors are confident of giving every satisfaction. St. John, 5th May.

LIME. ROBERT ROBERTSON, JUN. LIME BURNER.

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the MANUFACTORY formerly occupied by Mr. SAMUEL CUSHING, where he will endeavour to give general satisfaction to all Customers who may want a Supply of the above article. May 5, 1829.

JOHN MOONEY, TAILOR. (Late Foreman to Mr. JOHN MURPHY.) RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed to Mr. HUMBERT'S Building, next North of Trinity Church, Germain-street; where, from strict attention, and graceful style of workmanship, he is confident of giving general satisfaction. May 5.

TO LET, IN a Private House, close by the Market Square, a ROOM and two BED ROOMS, with or without Boarding.—Inquire of the Printer. April 28.

TO BE SOLD, TEN SHARES in the BANK of NEW-BRUNSWICK. Enquire of the Printer. 21st April.

FOR SALE, THAT large and commodious HOUSE, belonging to the Subscriber, situate on the corner of Queen and Charlotte-streets, containing two Rooms and a front porch Cellar on the ground floor—two large Rooms with fire places and a Bed Room on the second floor—two large Rooms with fire places and two Bed Rooms on the third floor, and a large Room with a fire place and a Bed Room in the Garret. There is an excellent well of Water in the Cellar. Attached to the Building is a small Shop, which now rents for £16 per annum; also a Bake House, which rents for £25.—The whole will be sold on moderate terms, and payments made easy. If the above Property is not disposed of by private bargain previous to Monday the 1st day of June next, it will on that day be Sold by Public Auction.—For further particulars, apply to April 28. WILLIAM BEAN.

DANCING SCHOOL, MASON HALL. MRS. SMITH, (late Miss PARR.) of the Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol Theatres, now of the St. John and Halifax Theatres, respectfully announces to the LADIES of St. John and its vicinity, that she has taken the large Room at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of instructing Ladies in the useful and elegant accomplishment of DANCING, in all its various branches. Terms—\$15 per Quarter. Days of Tuition, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M. Private Lessons will be given on Saturday, to Adults, who may be unwilling to attend a Public School. N. B. The School will open on Tuesday next the 12th inst. St. John, May 5, 1829.

Post-Office, ST. JOHN, N. B. 5th May, 1829.

IN future, the MAILED for St. Andrews, will be made up at this Office on Mondays and Fridays, at Three o'clock in the afternoon. A MAIL for Kingston, will be forwarded weekly from this Office, and closed on Monday, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon. CHARLES DRURY, Jr. Acting Postmaster.

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

BALES bleached and unbleached COTTONS; do. Sirives, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Moteskin; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. Best No. 1 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhd's double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Alloa 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.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Ship Forth, from Greenock—ASKS well assorted EARTHENWARE, 500 C Hhds. Loaf SUGAR; 100 GROSS WINE BOTTLES; 150 Boxes Yellow SOAP. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. April 21.

GEORGE THOMSON. Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS. Just received per the Margaret, from Liverpool, which he will sell very low for Cash.

HALIFAX & ST. JOHN PACKET. THE Subscribers beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they intend running the new and fast sailing Schooner HANNAH SMITH, JAMES ROBINSON, Master, between this Port and Halifax, the coming Season. For Freight or Passage, (having superior accommodations), apply to VAUGHAN & HOWARD, Peters' Wharf. St. John, N. B. 24th March, 1829.

HALIFAX PACKET. THE subscriber has commenced running a PACKET between this Port and Halifax—Will take Freight and Passengers at a very moderate rate. Apply to J. WORSTER, St. John, March 10. South Market Wharf.

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, 24th March, 1829. Peters' Wharf.

LOWE & GROCOCK, Have This Day received per SPRAY, from LIVERPOOL, the undermentioned Articles, which they offer for Cash, on the lowest terms, at their well known CHEAP SHOP, (North side of the Market-Square.)

25 CASES HABERDASHERY; Ladies' Sable, Squirrel, Hester and other MUFFS and TIPPETS; Mens' and Boys' Seal Skin Caps; Gentlemen's Sable and Fox ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black Kid, Beaver, Silk, Woodstock and other Gloves; Bonnet, Cap, and Waist Ribbons, of the newest and most fashionable patterns; Ladies' coloured and white Stays; 4, 4-4, and 5-4 Bobinet; Uring's Lace; 2 Blond ditto; Coloured and black Gros-de-Naples; Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 16 inch and 4-4 Black Crape; Welsh Flannels; Linen Cambric; With many other New and Fashionable GOODS, too numerous to mention.

ALSO—ON HAND: Superfine black, blue, olive & mix'd Broad Cloths; Drab, blue and olive Forest Cloths; Drab, black and blue Cassimeres; Drab and blue Kerseys; Black, blue, crimson, Waterlon, olive, brown, puce, myrtle and cyron HABIT CLOTHS; White and unbleached Cottons, all widths and qualities; Printed ditto; Lining ditto; [Lies] White and red Flannels; Twilled ditto; Green Baize; Ladies' black and slate worsted Hose; Ditto black silk ditto; Gentlemen's white and coloured lambs' wool ditto; Ditto coloured lambs' wool Socks; Children's ditto ditto ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black Kid Gloves; Ditto ditto mill'd lambs' wool, white, scarlet and coloured worsted Cravats; Gentlemen's Black and Woodstock Gloves; Daxo's superfine stuff Hats; do. do. Silk ditto; Scotch Plaids; blue and brown Cambrics; Irish Linens, of the best bleached and fabric; Coloured and black Norwich Crapes; Do. do. Bombazines; 4-4 and 6-inch Italian Crape; Do. Ploughman's Gauze; Bonnet and cap Ribbons, of the newest fashions; A large assortment of coloured Silks; Haberdashery of all descriptions; 14 Irish Poplins; Mill's best coloured and white Stays; Green and purple Table Cloths; Linen damask do.; Brown and black Hollands; Quilling and Cap Nets, figured and plain; 4-4 Scotch Carpet; Hair do.; Jeans and Nankeens; Book, jaconet, mull and check Muslins; Drab, black and blue fine wove Buttons; Plain and fancy gilt do.; ball do. do.; Cloak Clasps; Artificial Flowers; Ladies' Caps; Blankets; Shawls; coloured and black Bombazetts; Black and drab Beaver Bonnets; Black imitation Leshora ditto; Black and drab Feathers; Stationery; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Knives; Scissors; Razors; Cork Screws, &c. &c. &c.

80 Dozen LONDON-BROWN STOUT, 10 Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE, A few Sets elegant CHINA; 50 Kegs of NAILS, from 4d. to 20d.; With many other articles too numerous to mention.

128 Elegant London made Double and Single GUNS, with Apparatus complete; 50 Pair Percussion and Flint PISTOLS. Received this day, per Ship James & Henry Cumming;—A few bales blue, olive, & drab 6-4 FLUSHINGS, Blue PILOT CLOTHS, and Drab Water Proof FOREST DITO. St. John, November 25, 1828.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HARRIET, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogsheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogsheads do. MOLASSES. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. March 17.

SUGAR. 10 TIERCES JAMAICA SUGAR, just received and for sale by the Subscribers. LOWE & GROCOCK. 7th April.

RUM, SUGAR, &c. JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE: FIRST quality Demerary RUM, SUGAR and MOLASSES. Now landing from on board the Two Sons, from West Isles. ALSO, FOR SALE: A few Trusses of MANCHESTER PRINTS, Of the newest Patterns. March 3. J. & H. KINNEAR.

RYE FLOUR. For Sale, at the lowest prices in the Market, for Cash or approved Credit: 200 BLS. best RYE FLOUR, landing, ex EDWIN, from New-York. D. HATFIELD & SON. 17th March, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS: 400 B BARRELS CORN MEAL, 20 Puns. Grenada RUM, 50 DITTO MOLASSES, Which will be sold very low. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. March 17th.

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received:—amongst which are:—YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—with a few Pieces of Elegant Superfine BLUES & BLACKS. These GOODS will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or approved Notes at 4 and 6 months. SAMUEL STEPHEN. St. John, 4th November.

RED FLANNELS. 50 P RECES RED FLANNELS, assorted qualities, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 6, 1829.

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

BARBADOS SUGAR. A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap. SAMUEL STEPHEN. August 26, 1828.

PORK. 25 B BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK, for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON. March 24.

RUM, MOLASSES &c. LANDING EX SCHOONER OCEANUS, FROM NEVIS—28 PUNS. RUM, 45 Hhds. MOLASSES, 25 BARRELS SUGAR, 6 Small Boxes INDIA ARROW ROOT; For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. April 14.

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

WHEAT & RYE FLOUR, Received per Schooner JOSEPHINE, from Philadelphia: 100 B BARRELS, and 100 Half Barrels Superfine Wheat FLOUR, 400 Barrels RYE ditto, For Sale at very low prices, if taken from the vessel. —ALSO—RUM, SUGAR, SHRUB, COFFEE, HIDES, and LOGWOOD, Now landing ex brig La Plata, from Jamaica. April 7. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Agricultural & Domestic Economy. WIRE RIDDLES, SIEVES, &c. FOR cleaning WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and BUCK-WHEAT, of superior workmanship, and 25 per cent. less than any imported to this Province, can be had at Mr. S. J. DE FOREST'S, or at Mr. M. J. LOWREY'S, King-street—where orders left for any kind of WIRE WORK, will be punctually attended to. The superiority of Wire over those commonly used, made of Splits, both for cleaning and durability, is well known. —ALSO—COAL RIDDLES, the economy of using which in Families burning Coal, can only be known by a trial. Those who have used them, agree in saying that they effect a saving of one third. St. John, February 10.

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

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

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of SCOTT & LOWREY, are hereby requested to make payment before the 1st of January, 1829; otherwise they will be under the necessity of taking legal measures for the recovery of the same. D. SCOTT, M. J. LOWREY. St. John, 25th November, 1828.

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, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Executors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

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

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

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

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

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 ROBINSON BROTHERS, 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.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cordes, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. —ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised. Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

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

REMOVAL. JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor, &c. MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his Shop to that House in Charlotte-street, three doors South of Masonic Hall, and directly opposite the residence of Dr. PADDOCK; where he hopes the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, will still be extended towards him, as nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give general satisfaction. J. G. L. keeps constantly on hand, a small assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, which he will make up in the nearest manner, the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms. —ALSO, ON HAND—A few sets COMMISSARY CURTS and COLLARS. N. B.—All orders from the Country punctually attended to, and executed with neatness and despatch. St. John, 7th October, 1828.

HOUSES & LANDS. TO LET, And possession given on the first of May next: PART of that commodious and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, in Brussels-street, at present occupied by the subscriber. March 24. J. S. MILLER, S. D.

Valuable and Commodious Premises, TO LET. THE Subscriber offers to Let the whole or part of the Stores occupied by him, in Saint John-street. Also, the SHOP at present occupied by Messrs. W. J. STEVENS & Co. April 14. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

TO LET, From first May next. THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. STRICKLAND. For terms, &c. please apply to Mr. WILLIAM O. COOY, St. John. March 3d.

TO LET, From first May next. THE whole or any part of the subscriber's STORE in Nelson-street, together with the YARD in rear of the same.—Application may be made to BURNS & JORDAN, or to February 3. JAMES JORDAN.

TO BE LET, And immediate possession given, if required: PART of that commodious DWELLING HOUSE, at present occupied by the Subscriber. Also, from 1st May next—THE HOUSE at present occupied by J. T. HANFORD, Esq. adjoining the above. February 3. WILLIAM DURANT.

TO BE LET, And possession given the first of May next, or immediately if required.—THE first and second Flats of that well known and commodious House, in Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber. The former consists of a Store, two Rooms, and a Kitchen; the latter, two Rooms with fire-places, and four Bed Rooms.—Also, Yard Room and other conveniences.—For further particulars, apply to JACOB TOWNSEND, on the premises February 17.

TO LET, THAT well known Property of John Ferguson, Esq. in St. John-street, corner of Horsfield's Alley, consisting of two convenient Stores and a Dwelling above.—For terms, &c. please apply to KERR & RATCHFORD. Feb. 3.

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cabourg-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 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. March 3.

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

TO BE LET, THE second flat of the Subscriber's House, situated on the corner of Main and Carmarthen-streets, Lower Cove, consisting of two Rooms with fire places, two Bed Rooms, Pantries, &c.—ALSO, a Bed Room in the garret, and the use of Kitchen and Cellar, if required.—Possession given the first of May next. 24th Feb. EWEN CAMERON.

TO LET, THAT neat SHOP, at present occupied by W. J. STEVENS, & Co. in St. John-street, well adapted for the Grocery Business. —ALSO, the STORE and SHOP, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Beamish, on the Wharf of C. J. Peters, Esq. February 7. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

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 A. MOFFAT, in and to Two certain LOTS of LAND, situate, lying and being in St. James's-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 wise 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.

HOUSES & LANDS. TO LET, And possession given the first of May next: THAT commodious and pleasantly situated HOUSE, with OUT-HOUSES, at the lower end of Prince William-street, lately occupied by R. E. ARMSTRONG, Esq. There are Franklins and Grates in every room, a large Stove, with Pipe running through the House, and an extensive RANGE in one of the Kitchens. —ALSO—The WHARF in rear of the above.—To an enterprising person there are few places capable of greater improvement.—An excellent situation for a Bathing Establishment, a Number Yard, or for Plaster of Paris. For further particulars, apply at the Courier Office. 31st March, 1829.

TO LET, From the first day of May next.—THAT convenient HOUSE and SHOP, at the corner of Duke and Germain-streets, now in the occupation of the Subscriber—being an excellent stand for a Grocery or Boarding-House. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber. SOLOMON BRICE. St. John, 7th April.

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 7½ 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.

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 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. —ALSO—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. February 3.

FOR SALE, 400 A CRES of excellent LAND, situated in 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.

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick.) MONDAY—For Saint Andrews and the United States, by Land, at half-past 9 A. M. TUESDAY—From Saint Andrews and the United States, by Land, at 10 A. M. For Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, at half-past 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY—For Halifax, Miramichi, Sussex, &c. by Land, at 1 P. M. THURSDAY—From Saint Andrews and United States by Land, at 4 P. M. From Canada, Fredericton, and Burton, by the Nerepis, at 4 P. M. FRIDAY—For Saint Andrews and the United States, by Land, at half past 9 A. M. From Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. by the Packet, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY—From Halifax, Miramichi, Sussex, &c. by Land, at 10 A. M. From Fredericton and Gagetown, by the River, at 12 M. For Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, & by the Packet, at 2 P. M. For Fredericton and Gagetown, by the River, at 3 P. M.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. of Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 1 14 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLIN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, T. BARTON, 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. William Boreman, George D. Robinson, John R. Parteloz. Office Hours,—12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. MAY—1829. PUBLISHED APRIL 22, 1829.

Table with columns: DAY, RISES, SETS, RISES, SETS. Rows for 13 WEDNESDAY, 14 THURSDAY, 15 FRIDAY, 16 SATURDAY, 17 SUNDAY, 18 MONDAY, 19 TUESDAY.

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