

# The Weekly Observer

BEING

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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1829.

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### THE GARLAND.

From the *AMULET*, for 1829.

#### THE SABBATH BELL.

The Sabbath Bell—how sweetly breathes  
O'er hill and dale that hallowed sound,  
When Spring her first bright chaplet wreathes  
The cotter's humble porch around—  
And glistening meads of vernal green,  
The blossomed bowers—the spruce corn,  
Smile o'er the brook that flows between,  
As shadowing forth a fairer morn.  
The Sabbath Bell—'tis stillness all,  
Save where the lamb's unconscious bleat,  
Or the low wood-dove's plaintive call,  
Are mingling with its cadence sweet:  
Somewhere the lark on soaring wing  
Altogether's gone her matin song;  
Oh! thus shall leatherned warbler sing,  
Nor man the grateful strain prolong.  
The Sabbath Bell—how soothing flow  
Those greetings to the peasant's breast!  
Who knows not labour, ne'er can know  
The blessed calm that sweetens rest!  
The day-spring of his pilgrimage,  
Who, freed awhile from earthly care,  
Turns meekly to a heaven-strain'd page,  
And reads his hope recorded there.  
The Sabbath Bell—yes, not in vain  
That building on the gale is borne;  
Glad raptures from the echoing wind,  
The sounding axe, the clamorous horn:  
Far other thoughts those notes inspire,  
Where youth forgot his frolic pace,  
And maid and matron, son and sire,  
Their church-way path together trace.  
The Sabbath Bell—ere yet the peal  
In lessening murmurs melt away,  
'Tis sweet with reverent step to steal  
Where rests around each kindred clay!  
Where buried love, and several friends,  
Faint and fading shrouded lie;  
The tear-drop falls, the prayer ascends,  
The living mass, and learn to die.  
The Sabbath Bell—'tis silent now;  
The holy fan the throng recedes:  
The pastor bands his aged brow,  
And slowly turns the sacred leaves.  
Oh! blast where bleeding ranks agree  
To tread the paths their fathers trod,  
To bend alike the willing knee,  
One fold before our fostering God!  
The Sabbath Bell—Oh! does not time  
In that still silence all together breathe!  
How many have listened to that chime,  
Who sleep those grassy mounds beneath!  
How many of those who listen now,  
Shall wake its fate-recorded knell,  
Blessed if one brief hour bestow  
A warning in the Sabbath Bell!

#### THE LACONIC FEMALE.

Celia her sex's feeble slum;  
Her tongue no length of ramm runs  
Two phrases answer every part;  
One gain'd—she breaks her husband's heart;  
'Tis, she should, she made a bride,  
I saw, through all her life beside.

#### THE MISCELLANEOUS.

**SLEEP.**  
A question has been raised how much sleep is required, and how long it is necessary to be in bed, for the purpose of rest and refreshment.—Eight hours have been allotted for the labouring man, and six for the scholar and gentleman. Very few gentlemen, however, are satisfied with this scale; and a capacity for sleeping makes the greater part of this class of the community inclined to double the period. The capacity for sleeping, like the capacity for eating and drinking, is to be increased by indulgence. Much depends upon habit. Some people can sleep when they will, and wake when they will; and are as much refreshed with a short nap as a long one. Sea-faring people have this property from education. I have known persons who have never indulged in a second sleep. One gentleman, who entertained a notion that a second nap was injurious, invariably got up as soon as he awoke, no matter how early the hour—winter or summer. Others again will sleep for four and twenty hours. The celebrated Quin had this faculty. "When out of a morning in the night," "Very well, Sir," "Any mulet in the market?" "No, Sir." "Then, John, you may call me this time to-morrow." So saying, he composed himself to sleep, and got rid of the animal of a dull day in the arms of Morpheus. One gentleman, in the Spectator, used to sleep by weight. "I allow myself, one night with another, a quarter of a pound of sleep, with a few grains more or less; and if upon my waking I find I have not consumed my whole quantity, I take out the rest in my chair." A lazy old woman used to apologize for lying in bed by saying that "she lay in bed to contrive." Strange as this old woman's excuse was, it was an example followed by one of the most extraordinary geniuses of this country, viz. Brindley, of whom it is recorded, that when any great difficulty occurred in the execution of his works, having little or no assistance from books, or the labours of other men, his resources lay within himself. In order, therefore, to be quiet, and undisturbed, what he was in search of the necessary expedients, he generally retired to his bed; and he has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he had obtained the object in view. He would then get up and execute his design without any drawing or model. There are different kinds of sleepers, as well as different kinds of sleep; some cannot sleep from home—others cannot sleep at home; some can sleep on a board, and snore on a carpet; while others tumble and toss on a soft bed, as if the down were concerted them. Some again cannot sleep in a noise; others cannot sleep out of it. A miller awakens the moment the mill stops; and a tradesman from Cheap-side cannot sleep in the country, because "it is so plucky quiet." Somnambulists, or sleep-walkers, usually sleep with their eyes open; but without vision. Shakspere, who may be considered a very good medical authority, makes Lady Macbeth a somnambulist with her eyes open—"but their sense is shut." This is not always the case, however, and there is a singular exception in the instance of Johannes Oporinus, a printer, who being employed one night in correcting the copy of a Greek book, fell asleep as he read, and yet ceased not to read, till he had finished not less than a whole page, of which, when he awoke, he retained no recollection. There are many curious histories of sleeping prodigies on record. The Philosophical Transactions have several; in one, a man slept from August till January. There is a case, read before a Society of Physicians in 1756, of Elizabeth Orin, who began her sleeping fit in 1738, by a four days' nap, and for ten years afterwards never slept less than 17 hours out of the four-and-twenty. Dr. Brady relates, that some strange methods were resorted to, to rouse her—such as rubbing her back with honey, and in a hot day exposing her to a live of bees, till her back was full of bumps—making a picusation of her, and performing acupuncture, with pins and needles—flucillation, and "other odd experiments," which the Doctor informs she thinks better, to "pass over in silence," all of which might well have been spared, for she was very sick and good for nothing when she was awake. This sickness, however, should be noticed, as being

connected with the complaint. Previously to this somnolent disease, many of the persons have become uneasy, sulky, and surly. In all, the mind has evidently been affected; and in some, where there has been extreme astuteness, their waking hours have been characterized by decided mental aberration.—*Quarterly Jour.*

#### THE LADIES' LIBRARY.

(EXTRACT FROM.)  
But good sense alone is insufficient for the acquirement of grace. Unfortunately, we see many ladies, of the most excellent understanding, not only negatively without grace, but positively ungraceful. There are other requisites to grace, of the most essential kind.

An amiable temper, and an habitual disposition to please, are of the first consequence. The expression of all violent passion is destructive of grace. The expression of all feelings unpleasant to others is equally so. So is the expression of selfishness, in all its forms. The graceful female must, in appearance at least, be devoid of selfishness; and the best mode of achieving this is to direct herself, as far as she can, to the reality—at all events, as far as it is offensive to others.

That violent passions are destructive of grace, may be easily illustrated. A lady in a violent rage is, in appearance, an ungraceful object as far as to be found in nature. Why?—Because she is necessarily destitute, at such a time, of all propriety, dignity, and ease. A tiger tearing his prey is no disgraceful being, although this animal, like all the rest of his tribe, is from his natural constitution, highly susceptible of the exhibition of graceful mien.

But the expression of all feelings offensive to others, even though not so violent in their character, is equally ungraceful. It is proper to remark here—an error into which many young ladies, and English ladies in general, may fall, beyond all other females—are apt to fall. They think that the expression of pride, of disdain, of contempt, is graceful and becoming; but there never was a more fatal and absurd mistake. The wrong expression of pride is so far from being graceful, that it is the very antipode of all grace. To say nothing of its in a moral point of view—of its incompatibility with its good sense of its utter absurdities in human beings, however exalted—of its general variety among persons of real superiority, whether of rank or of talents, shall simply observe that it communicates to the manners, to the movements, to the looks, and to every action of its possessor, a constraint and stiffness at variance with all the principles of grace, and not less rigidly follows than requisite and disagreeable. Disdain and contempt, which are only more active exertions of this quality, mingled, perhaps with resentment, are still more offensive, and even hateful. Those young ladies who indulge habitually in the expression of such feelings would do well to inquire whether any body ever cared about their pride, their disdain, or their contempt—whether the opposite qualities are not infinitely more graceful and feminine—and whether they might not much better obtain their objects, which, after all, is an influence over others, and even over their own, by the adoption of different means? We cannot help thinking that the result of such an inquiry must be favourable in all cases, except those cases of incurable folly.

Soldiers, in all its outward forms of politeness, vanity and apparent eagerness after self-gratification, is totally inconsistent with graceful manners; indeed, we might say, with the observation of the common forms of politeness. Equally are they equally incompatible with the motions of a vain person are equally ungraceful. The attention of such persons to themselves, to the different parts of their dress, their obvious consciousness of looking well, their own anxiety to appear to the best advantage, their sly glances to signify whether any body is admiring them, they must give rise to constrained and awkward movements, destroying all that ease (not to mention dignity) which is essential to grace. But let it not be supposed that we are so ungracious or so unjust as to tax the fair sex exclusively with faults like these. They are, we believe, still more frequent among ourselves. Many a night have we contemplated with pity a young comrade in company, adjusting his hair, or his cravat; taking an occasional peep at his own sweet person in a mirror; raising the most irresistible glances, as he conversed, at the ladies; smiling with the most delectable affectation, and fancying all the while, that he was the most exquisite in the universe, and most vehemently anxious to impress all others with the same opinion.

**SUICIDE OF AN IDIOT.**—In the present feverish and excited state of the public mind, owing to the recent atrocities in Edinburgh, the following circumstance caused an unusual degree of alarm and agitation in this town. In our Infirmary there has resided for many years a harmless idiot, named Archibald Macatwain, a commonly called "Arch of the Infirmary," who was at first placed in that asylum as a maniac, and, on his partial recovery, retained as a messenger; which office he discharged with a prudence and sagacity that earned him the good will and confidence of the Directors and all connected with the establishment. Poor Archy, it appears had accumulated a small *posse*, not amounting to two shillings, which he deposited in a hole above the door of the coal-cellar. The treasure was removed by some of the servants, in order that they might have a laugh at Archy's expense; but he took it in high dudgeon, left the Infirmary, and going to the house of his mother (a poor widow, living in Castle Street), told her he would not go back to his place. The mother attempted to reason with him, and at length succeeded, as she thought, in persuading him to return. He threw off his hat and handkerchief, and, putting on an old bonnet, left the house. This was on Tuesday evening; on the following night he was seen in the town, but nothing more could be heard of him. On Saturday morning, the whole of his clothes, even to his shoes and bonnet, were found in a garden in Academy Lane, belonging to the Reverend Alexander Clark, and this tended to increase the public anxiety as to the fate of poor Archy. The general opinion, however, was, that after stripping himself, he had thrown his clothes over the garden wall, and ran towards the river, on the beach called "the Longman," and there drowned himself. The surmise would now seem to be correct, for the body of the poor man (perfectly naked) was found yesterday, washed ashore on the sea beach below Ethie, near Fortrose. His sister repaired to the place, and having recognised the body, it was interred at Rosemarkie. It is but right to state, that, for the satisfaction of the public, an investigation into the case was made by the Sheriff, but nothing transpired tending to criminate any person.—*Inverness Courier.*

**INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO ENGLAND.**—To whom this country is indebted for the blessed boon of Christianity, the mists with which antiquity has naturally enveloped the event, and the intercession of a long period of barbarism and ignorance, prevents its efficient from ascertaining. "The light of the word," observes Fuller, "shone here, but we know not who kindled it." The Apostles Peter, Simon Zelotes, and Paul, have each been mentioned as the evangelist of Britain. Of these the Romanists are most strenuous for the first; but the last is generally considered as being the best claim of the three. Venutius, a native, an old Latin poet, in his life of St. Paulinus, thus speaks of the travels of the great Apostle of the Gentiles—

"He traversed ocean too, and preached his Lord  
In every clime that could a port afford.  
Through Britain's wide-spread realm the light he  
And utmost Thule brightened at his tread."

Southey, the latest and one of the ablest of our ecclesiastical historians, thinks that tradition most deserving of credit which ascribes the first introduction of Christianity into the island to Bran, the father of the celebrated Caractacus, who having heard and received the Gospel at Rome, while a captive there along with his son, became, on his return, the means of delivering many of his countrymen from a worse bondage than that it had so lately been his lot to endure. This was a short time before the great insurrection under Queen Boadicea.—Certain it is, that before the close of the first century, and in all probability about the middle, Britain received the glad tidings of a SAVIOUR.

The inference arising from the comparison of a certain epigram of Martial with the twenty-first verse of the fourth chapter of Paul's second epistle to Timothy, seems decisive as to this point. The inspired writer desires his son in the Gospel to salute Pudens and Claudia, and the heathen poet, who was his contemporary, speaks of Claudia Rufina, the wife of Pudens, a Roman Senator in the days of Domitian, as the daughter of a Briton. The following version of his compliment to her, is close enough for our purpose—

"How comes it Claudia, sprung of British race,  
Exerts at Rome so much in Roman grace?  
What matchless charms adorn the British fair!  
In form and face, ye Latin dames confess,  
Ye Attic, that in mental loveliness,  
No matron with Rufina can compare."

Pomponia Graccha, the wife of Plautus, a Roman General, who had the honor of defeating Caractacus in the early part of his career, is also supposed to have been a Christianess. A remark of Tacitus, who speaks of her as a lady of distinction, whom her husband indulged in the practice of the foreign religion with which she was tainted. She as well as Claudia, would be "of the saints that were in Casar's household," mentioned by St. Paul.—*Spirit and Manners of the Age.*

In the most country parishes in Scotland, where the hand of the modern architect has not yet displaced the hallowed remains of the old parish church, with its gray and venerable walls, consecrated by the devotional exercises of successive generations—we find that some gentle eminence has been generally selected for its site. The prettiest little mound in the parish is often that on which the church stands; and literally do we find that our pious ancestors have, in their days, like the Israelites of old, been accustomed to "go up unto the hill of God." So decided, in fact, was this predilection for building the parish Church on an eminence, that there are instances of artificial mounds having been formed in various parts of Scotland, which tradition has not failed to invest with peculiar legends. A correspondent tells us, that it is a curious fact, that in the parish of Bothkennar, there is not a stone but what has been carried to it, and there is scarcely such a thing as a rising ground, except that on which the old church was situated, which consists entirely of sand. If you ask the oldest inhabitants of the parish, how the mound of sand came there, they will tell you, that before building the old church, all the able-bodied men in the parish turned out, and carried the sand in sacks upon their backs, from some miles distance, and laid it there, in order that, when going to church, they might "go up the hill of God." Though not personally acquainted with the church of Bothkennar, we have no hesitation in believing what is here stated by our correspondent. We know of a singular mound of sand in the parish of Linton, in the South of Scotland, on which stands the ancient parish church. It is a beautiful eminence, formed of the finest sand, not so much as a stone of the size of a pea being to be found in its whole composition. It serves as the burying-ground of the parish, and we have seen the soil cut to the depth of 17 feet without meeting with a single stone. What makes the fact more remarkable, is, that there is no sand of a similar description to be found for a mile or two around. Tradition says, that in Popish times, two sisters fiddled the whole sand of which the mound is composed, as a penance for their brother's crimes. One thing is obvious, the mound is artificial and affords a corroboration of our correspondent's remark, that such mounds have been raised in former times, for one purpose or another; and that our old parish churches are not unfrequently found placed on them.—*Stirling Journal.*

**ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW.**—God himself is the example of it; and by nothing does he bless his creatures more, than by the steadiness of the order of nature and the regularity of the seasons. What uncertainty is there in the eb-

bling and flowing of the tides? What deviations in the changes of the moon? The sun knoweth his going down and his rising up. Even the comet is not eccentric; in travelling the boundlessness of space, he performs his revolutions of fifty or a hundred years to a moment. And in all the works of God what seems disorder, is only arrangement beyond our reach: "For in wisdom he has made them all." Hear the apostle: "Let every thing be done decently and in order." The welfare of your household requires that you should observe time. Every thing should have its season; your business, your meals, your devotional exercise, your things, and your state.

It is important to peace, and temper, and diligence, and economy. Disorder also multiplies disorder. For no one thinks of being exact with those who set at naught all punctuality.

The same principle requires that you should keep every thing in its place. Subordination is the essence of all order and rule. Never suffer the distinction of life to be broken down. All violations of this kind injure those who are below the gradation, as well as those above it. The relinquishment of authority may be as wrong as its exercise. He that is responsible for the duties of any relation, should claim its prerogatives and powers. How else is he to discharge them? Be kind and affable to servants; but let nothing divert you of the mastery. Be the tenderest of fathers; but be the father. And no sensible woman will, I am sure, be offended if I add, be the most devoted of husbands; but be the husband.—*July.*

**A SCENE ON THE GANGES.**—One day as I was walking on the banks of the Ganges, I saw a group of people sitting together and musing something to themselves. Near them I saw a corpse, wrapped in a white sheet, with its feet covered with water. A few moments after, a young man, I should think about twenty years of age, shouldered the corpse, and walked slowly to an elevated bank, he hurled it into the river, in the same manner you would a log of wood. He then plunged in after the body, and deprived it of the winding-sheet, leaving the corpse to float down the tide in a state of nudity. When the youth reached the shore, I asked him who the young person was that he had thrown into the river? He replied with a kind of grin, "My wife!" I said, "You don't seem to be very sorry about her." He said, "No; it was God's pleasure." I asked him how old she was; and he said, "Thirteen years old." I then inquired if she had any family? He replied: "Not now; she had one, a little girl, but that the Ganga had got the day before." I then asked him how long his wife had been dead, when he informed me that she died the moment before I came up. The father and mother of the unfortunate girl were both there, but seemed as indifferent as the rock on which they had perched themselves, to watch her progress down the rippling stream, the cold grave of millions.—*Memoirs of John Shipp.*

**POWER OF THE SUN'S RAYS.**—Mr. Macintosh, contractor for the government works at Stonehouse Point, Devon, lately had to descend in the diving-bell with workmen to lay the foundation of a sea-wall. The machine is fitted with convex glasses, in the upper part, to serve the purpose of windows; and Mr. Macintosh states, that on several occasions, in clear weather, he has witnessed the sun's rays so concentrated by the circular windows, as to burn the labourers' clothes, when opposed to the focal point, and this when the machine was twenty five feet under the surface of the water.—*From the MS. Journal of the British Nursery Library.*

**TURPENTINE.**—Common turpentine is the produce of the Scotch pine. Trees with the thickest bark, and which are most exposed to the sun, generally yield the most turpentine. The first incision is made near the foot of the tree, and as the resin flows most abundantly in hot weather, the operations are begun about the end of May, and continued to September. The juice is received into holes dug in the ground, is afterwards taken out with iron ladders, poured into pails, and removed to a hollow trunk, capacious enough to hold three or four barrels. Essential oil of turpentine is obtained by distillation. Common rosin is the residuum of the process for obtaining the essential oil. Tar is obtained from the roots and other parts of old trees.—*Med. Botany.*

**PREPARATIONS FOR CINNAMON.**—The rough bark is first scraped off with knives, and then with a peculiar instrument, the inner rind is stripped off in long slips; these are tied up in bundles, and put to dry in the sun, and the wood is sold for fuel. The operation was thus explained to Bishop Heber, by the cinnamon peelers; but in the regular preparation, the outer bark is not scraped off; but the process of fermentation, which the strips undergo when tied up in large quantities, removes the coarse parts. The peelers are called Chaliers.

**CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.**—The first coffee tree was planted in Jamaica in 1728; and the berries from this tree were sold at sixpence each; but in twenty years from that date, so rapid had been the extension of its culture, that the exportation of coffee amounted to 60,000 lbs. In 1808 the exports were estimated at 21,528,373 lbs.

**A TRUTH.**—Mr. Croly remarks, in one of the tales of the Great St. Bernard, that mankind, like the lion, never springs upon him that looks them firmly in the face.

**THE EYE.**—Wonderful is the eye! all the feelings of the soul replay themselves in its magic sphere. It is the throne of love; there passion is, and in all the purity of nature's language; there the lover learns his doom; nor are words wanted to explain it. It is an index of all the works within us:—if it flows from the heart, the eye gives energy to its meaning; if pleasure fills the heart, the eye glows with rapture; if sorrow sets her seal upon man, the eye pours forth its tear, and tells the tale of woe unutterable; if anger, the eye flashes forth vengeance; if pity moves, the eye still records the genuine feeling of the soul.—*Wonderful then is the eye!*

**FORGIVENESS.**—A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury begun on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

**SPEED THE PLOUGH.**  
"The task of working improvement on the earth, is much more delightful to an undebauched mind, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ranging in the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

**EVERY MAN A FARMER.**  
The cultivation of the earth is congenial to the nature of mankind; and a very large proportion of men, during some share of their lives, either do, or have a desire to, become farmers. Besides those who, in civilized countries, are bred to the culture of the soil, and make it their sole pursuit, through life, there are thousands of others who rely for the bread and necessities of trade, the vexations of a professional, or the turmoil of a public life, to rural quiet and the undisturbed cultivation of a few acres of land. The merchant, whose youth has been spent behind the counter, whose prime of life and middle age have passed between the ledger and the strong box, between the pursuit of gain and the fears of loss, having at length realized a plum, retires from the crowded city and the anxieties of trade, to the pure air of the country and the peaceful cultivation of a farm. The lawyer, having acquired wealth and professional fame, abandons his causes for a more tempting cause, the pursuit of agriculture, or mingles with his professional labors the exercise of the spade and the plough. In like manner the physician and the divine, the curers of physical and moral diseases, consult their own health and quiet, and find a balm for body and mind, by watching a few hours from the calls of professional duty, to apply themselves to the grateful pursuit of tilling the earth. Why should we mention the statesman and the warrior? They too are inclined to become farmers; the one leaving the field of ambition, the other his harvest of laurels, both seek a soil more congenial to the best feelings of man, and the career of life, like Cicero's, at the plough. Even the capitalist, the voracious son of Neptune, whose home has been for many years, professionally and practically, on the deep—who has sailed to all lands and visited every sea, bringing with him the rarities of every country and the produce of every clime—purchases a home on the land, transplants his exiles into his native soil, and prefers that his last rest should be in the rural church yard with his kindred, to finding a bed in the bosom of the deep. The mechanic too is fond of tilling the soil, and he who has made the shop for the farrows of the field, the confused air of crowded rooms for the free atmosphere of the heavens, and the noise of machinery for the music of birds.

Nor is this prevailing love of agriculture, which sooner or later in life discovers itself, to be wondered at, whether it be the result of reason and experience. If we be honest, it is merely kept down for a while by the engrossing pursuits of wealth, the calls of ambition, or the strife of glory. But these being unaided or disappointed, the mind set free, returns to its native desires, and applies its remaining energies to their peaceful gratification. But reason and experience may well be allowed their share in bringing so large a portion of mankind ultimately to the cultivation of the earth. Who, that values his native dignity and independence, would not prefer to be lord of a few acres of land, with nobody's honors to consult but his own, and nobody to please but his Maker, to the cringing, the fawning, and lying that are apt to enter so largely into political, professional, mercantile, and mechanic life? If any man on earth can emphatically say, "I am no farmer," let it be the farmer. Skillful and honest labor is all that the earth requires, and it yields a due return—no favors dearly bought with the surrender of independence, of honor, of truth, and of all noble and manly feelings; no trucking for office, no fawning for popularity, no lying for gain. No man can say of farming, "I have served a faithless master! I have sacrificed honor, and conscience, and independence of mind, and what have I gained?" Among farmers there are no deserted Wolseys, and no Bolinas; there is no approach to agricultural pursuits. The choicest of the field never give to deceive, the flowers of the mead never betray to hide a deformity, and nature never smiles to betray.—*Berkshire American.*

**THE PRIME PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.**—1st. The soil ought to be kept dry, or, in other words, free from all superfluous moisture. 2d. The soil ought to be kept clean; or, in other words, free from noxious weeds. 3d. The soil ought to be kept rich; or, in other words, every particle of manure which can be collected, to be applied, so that the soil may be preserved in a state capable of yielding good crops. An agricultural code of this kind is not only a true one, but has the particular merit of being simple and distinct, and may be understood by the Jullest capacity. Were it carried into execution—were the operations of farmers regulated by its tenets—were their endeavours constantly directed to keep the land in their possession dry and clean, and as rich as possible, then the country would be progressively improving. These are the fundamental principles of agriculture, though several other things, such as rotations of crops and the like, may be regarded as minor or inferior.—*N. E. Farmer.*

**ADVANTAGE OF TREES.**—Cattle thrive much better in fields even but moderately sheltered with trees than they do in an open exposed country. An Italian (Gautier) has enumerated and illustrated the advantages in point of climate, which tracts of country derive from woods and forests. "These," he says, "are arresting the progress of impetuous and dangerous winds; maintaining the temperature of the air; regulating the season; lessening intense cold; opposing the formation and increase of ice; moderating intense heats; producing abundance of water in the rivers; discharging the electricity of the atmosphere; opposing a barrier to washing away or undermining banks; preserving from inundations; preserving the soil on hills and mountains."—*Id.*

Mr. J. Parkin



proposed the grant observed, that at the Coronation of the king of France, the Duke spent 140,000, in six weeks at Paris, and 53,000, in three weeks at Rheims.

The Late Catholic Association.—Upwards of 15,000 Members, qualified to vote at the Sittings, had enrolled themselves in this great national convention at the period of its dissolution. The qualification was cheap and simple. An annual subscription of 1s. sterling, or upwards, constituted a member, after he had been proposed in some one of the weekly meetings.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1829.

The March Mail from England, which reached us on Saturday evening last, has supplied us with advices from London to the 9th ult. From Bell's Messenger of the 1st, we have made copious selections. The CATHOLIC QUESTION continues to be the great absorbing subject in all the prints, and as it approaches the interesting crisis to which the eyes of the Nation are so intensely directed, the excitement to which it has given rise becomes more and more general, as well as strong and enthusiastic, on both sides.

The high Protestant party, from Dan to Beer-sheba, are now roused to action, and Petitions are pouring in from all quarters, against concessions. At the election for the University of Oxford, party feeling displayed itself in no ordinary degree, and the most strenuous efforts were made by the friends of both candidates to secure the election of their favorite, but the result was decidedly indicative of staunch Protestant feeling. The total number polled during the election, was as follows,

Majority in favor of Sir E. Inglis, 146 We are still in the dark as to the provisions of the Relief Bill now in progress. We have seen different accounts of it, but none of them can be implicitly relied on. All we can gather from the advocates of the proposed measure is, that the disabilities will be removed, while the Constitution will neither be trenching on, nor endangered. The Ministerial papers deny that the Catholic Clergy are to be in the pay of Government.

FISH.—Our Herring Fishery this season, has been hitherto very successful. Those of the small description, which generally make their appearance first, were taken with such a rapidity and in such numbers as has seldom been equalled, and now we have plentiful supplies of the Gaspareux, of their usual quality. Besides the above, we have not only had our usual complement of Cod, but several large supplies of Scallops have been brought to our market, which were sold as low as 1s. per dozen.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.—A paper has been left at our Office, for the purpose of receiving the signatures of those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity now held out to them of acquiring a knowledge of the principles of Chemical science, under the able lectures of Dr. BAYARD, and we are very desirous to see it rapidly filling up. We are always disposed to patronize and encourage, as far as our influence extends, any effort that is made, or is proposed to be made, to inspire and to cherish a taste for liberal science, particularly such as may be rendered practically useful to a community like ours, and we therefore sincerely wish that the Doctor's projected undertaking may be liberally rewarded.

We understand that the Serutiny for Duke's Ward, has resulted in the return of Mr. WILLIAM VAUGHAN, as Assistant Alderman for that Ward, in place of Mr. WILLIAM BEAN.

The body of Dennis Fielding, (not Phelan, as stated in our last,) who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Musquash Harbour on the 9th inst. was raised on Tuesday last, and brought to this City; and interred on Thursday.

THEATRE.—Mr. HARDY, the Manager, has arrived in town from Halifax, for the purpose of making arrangements for re-opening the Theatre. We understand that the Company are expected here in about three weeks, and that they will continue but a short time.

The value of Exports from this port for the Lady Day Quarter, £14,948. The corresponding Quarter last year, 29,678. The business of the first quarter of the year is always considerable, but we anticipate a progressive increase of trade here throughout the remainder of the year.—St. Andrew's Herald.

The Bombay Courier of 25th October contains some particulars relative to the death of Dr. James, "The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta." He died on board the E. India Company's ship Marquis of Huntley, on his way from Penang to Calcutta, aged 43. Mrs. J. and her infant, it is said, were on board.—New-York Advertiser.

We are happy to learn from various parts of the country where there was the greatest alarm of absolute want of food from the failure of the late harvest, that although there is in reality much distress, it is not so great as we apprehended.—New-York's Quebec Gazette.

ASSASSINATION OF BOLIVAR.—Captain Clark, of brig Gen. Paex, states that a report was circulated, and currently believed at Caracas, that Bolivar had been assassinated, and his troops, amounting to 5,000 men, had fled, and that all communication between Valencia and the other parts of the country had been cut off.—N. York Observer.

From the Halifax Journal, April 13. Mr. BARRY again!—On Monday last we informed our readers that a considerable excitement had taken place in consequence of Mr. Barry's having attempted to take his seat in the House, and that he had been placed in charge of the Sergeant at Arms. On Wednesday, Messrs. Ward and Holland, publishers of the Free Press and Recorder, were summoned to the Bar and reprimanded for certain publications which had made their appearance in their respective papers, reflecting on the House in this case. It is a dangerous thing meddling with the liberty of the Press, and never ought to be resorted to by Public Bodies, except in extreme cases. On the same day, several Petitions from a number of Mr. Barry's constituents, were presented to the House, on which, and the conduct of that gentleman, the Committee of Privileges made a Report.—In the Recorder of Saturday last, Mr. B. remarked at great length on the Report, saying, in positive terms, the truth of several assertions therein contained, for which he was, about 3 o'clock on that evening, brought to the Bar of the House, and, having acknowledged himself to be the author, was placed in the custody of the Sergeant and Deputy Sergeant at Arms, for the purpose of being conducted to Jail; on his reaching the outer door of the building, opposite his own house, (by which time a considerable number of persons had collected,) he declared he would go to prison, considering the measure an illegal one, and having after some little struggle, extricated himself from those two officers, some persons in the crowd stepping between him and them, he walked into his own house. The Sergeant at Arms having reported to the House what had taken place, the High Sheriff was sent for, who, accompanied by the Sergeant and his Deputy, proceeded to Mr. Barry's house, but on being assured that he was not within, returned to the Assembly Room.

We should have been glad had the affair ended here, but in a very short time far exceeded any thing ever witnessed in Halifax.—About six o'clock, several of the Representatives, who had remained in the House, made themselves conspicuous in their opposition to Mr. Barry, where they were going to dine, and most grossly insulted and ill-treated.—We never before, and hope never again, to witness a scene so disgraceful. About 7 o'clock, a company of the Rifles, and one of the 52d Regt. made their appearance—but by this time the mob had nearly dispersed; soldiers paraded the streets round Government House until the company had retired. We are happy to learn that the mob consisted principally of boys.

In order to prevent any further tumult, Mr. Barry went this morning, privately, to Jail—where he has been put in close confinement!

It is much to be regretted that the House should have thought it necessary, in opposition to public opinion, to adhere to its first resolution with regard to Mr. B. and have resisted the repeated applications of its constituents to vacate his seat in order that they might have an opportunity of returning another member to represent them. The House have been sitting with closed doors during the past week: however constitutional this measure may be, we consider it a very impolitic one.

The following is the resolution adopted by the House, for summoning Messrs. Ward and Holland to the Bar:

Resolved, That Phillip J. Holland, printer of the Acadian Recorder, and Edmund Ward, printer of the Free Press, having in their last papers published remarks derogatory to this House, and containing reflections on the proceedings of this House, were guilty of a breach of privilege, and that for such their offences they be brought to the Bar of the House and be reprimanded by Mr. Speaker for their conduct.

Admonition to Mr. Holland: That while the House respected the freedom of the Press, and admitted the right of public observations on their measures, they could not admit of such publications as had lately appeared in the Recorder charging them with acting from base motives, and calling in question their judgements as founded on corrupt principles. That the offence of the printer of the Recorder arose not from any editorial remarks of his own, but from some order of the House, but from admitting into his columns, the offensive and groundless statements of others; and the House would not understand, that he would be held liable for what appeared in his paper, if he were not guilty of it; and that although the present session was now nearly at a close, he must understand the House not only had a right, but might be inclined to review his conduct in another session, whether the publications took place during the session, or the recess of the Legislature. That a proper respect was due to members of the House, collectively, and individually, as the representatives of this country, and the House would be doing injustice, not only to themselves, but to their constituents, if they did not notice the highly offensive observations which had lately appeared in the papers.

The Editor of the Nova-Scotian, in his remarks upon the subject, concludes thus: "Two publishers of papers, Messrs. Ward and Holland, were yesterday called to the bar, and reprimanded by the Speaker, for the publication of certain articles reflecting on the conduct of the House, without the slightest desire to enjoy the same distinction. We cannot refrain, as guardians of the public weal—as ardent admirers of the popular branch of our Government, from examining the Assembly by any attempt to awe or intimidate the Press. We give our opinion as to the correctness or impropriety of the publications in question, but if they were ten times as bad, the Assembly would add nothing to its dignity nor its justification, by such procedure. If members of the Press, let them trust to the Press for their vindication—if they do wrong, no authority they wield can control public opinion; and if their acts are correct and honorable, sooner the scale may vibrate for a time, they are secure at last of ever being justified. We say this from respect to the representatives of the province, but a sense of what is due to an audacious and insolent profession, forces us to say more. The Assembly claims freedom of speech within its walls, and those to whom the Press is contrary, without and if editors are brought for offences to the bar of the House, Legislators may depend upon this—that they will be brought, individually and collectively, to a bitter explanation before the bar of the public."

Exchange at New-York on London, April 11, 8 a 1-4 per cent.

Drowned, on board the Brig Lerwick, in the Harbour of Halifax, on the 13th March, Mr. WILLIAM RICE, Chief Mate of that vessel.—Mr. R. was an industrious sober man, and has left a Wife, under peculiar circumstances; to lament the melancholy fate of a kind husband.—Courier.

An Inquest was held at Annapolis Royal, N. S. on Tuesday the 7th inst. before PETER BOSWELL, Esq. Coroner, on the view of the Body of CHRISTOPHER JACKSON, of Dalhousie. The several witnesses being adduced, sworn, and examined, the Jury returned their Verdict.—That CHRISTOPHER JACKSON was wilfully murdered by JAMES GORMLEY.—The Coroner immediately issued his Warrant to the Constable, who committed GORMLEY to His Majesty's Gaol in Annapolis, there to await his trial.—Ibid.

The Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Annual Meeting of the Saint John Auxiliary Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, will take place on Monday Evening next, (27th April,) at the Baptist Meeting House.—Services to commence precisely at half-past 7 o'clock. N. B. No Collection will be made. April 21.

MARRIED. At Hampton Church, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. COOKSON, Mr. JOHN PALMER, to Miss ALICE FORD.

DIED. On Tuesday last, MARY, eldest daughter of Captain John Brown, aged 3 years and 10 months. On Friday morning, JANNET K. daughter of Mr. Archibald McMillan, in the 7th year of her age. At St. Andrews, on Tuesday night, 14th inst. at his residence, JOHN DOWN, Esq. aged 76.—late Controller of His Majesty's Customs at this Port, after a severe and protracted indisposition. This community in general, will sincerely sympathize with his bereaved widow, under this afflicting dispensation of Providence. Mr. D. was one of the first settlers of this Town, and

greatly contributed to its early improvement and prosperity, by his active industry and judicious enterprise. His kindness and liberality must ever be recalled to with grateful feelings, by his adopted relations, and his memory will be endeared to all who knew him, and could appreciate sterling worth.—St. And. Herald.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Tuesday, ship Forth, Hunter, Greenock, 36 days.—Crockett & Walker, merchants. Wednesday, brig Robert Bay, Swiford, Jamaica, 32.—D. Hatfield & Son, rum, &c. Elizabeth, M'Lean, Demerara, via Turks Island—Master, rum, &c.

Heroine, Payson, Antigua, 33.—E. Barlow & Sons, rum, sugar, and molasses. Schooner Frances Ann, Nixon, Antigua, 20.—Smith & Irish, rum, sugar, and molasses.—Left schr. James Kemp, Parker, of and for Halifax, to sail next day. Schr. Casper, Cook, from Berberic, bound to Halifax, put in dismasted, was repaired, and would also sail next day.

Friday, brig Lerwick, Leavitt, Trinidad, 92.—W. & T. Leavitt, sugar, molasses, and hides.—Ship Elizabeth, Montgomery, of and for this port, and schooner Grand Manan, sailed 8 days previous.—Left brig Louisa, and ship Measure, of this port, the former to sail in 15 days, and the latter about the 23rd April.

Heroine, Demerara, 30.—Lowe & Crockett, rum, sugar, and molasses. Sunday, brig Superior, Aldridge, Antigua, 36.—E. Barlow & Sons, rum, sugar, and molasses. Schooner Horton, Coggins, Boston, via Newport—Master, halibut. This morning, ships Dorothy, Demerara, Liverpool, 47.—R. Rankie & Co. halibut. Prichita, Mitchell, Plymouth, 42.—to order, brandy, gin, &c. Briton, Baster, Liverpool, 40.—John Robertson, coals, salt, and merchandise. Spence, Murray, Port Glasgow, 40.—R. Rankie & Co. merchandise.

CLEARED. Brig yCrene, Barris, St. Kitts, assorted cargoes. Thomas, M'Carthy, Liverpool, molasses & beef. Spray, Hume, Grenada, lumber, &c. Seth, Sarpine, Crow, St. Kitts, lumber.

Ship James & Henry Cumming, Lunan; Ann, Smith, and brig Cyclops, Hare, hoarse, at Liverpool.—Ship Geo. Canning, Forsyth, from Patashora, (N. S.) at 10. Emerged for loading at Liverpool—ship Augusta, Russell, St. John—Aurora, Herring, and Mary Ford, Boston, Mississippi.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Just received, and for Sale, per Schooner William Gilbert: 5 TONS fresh OATMEAL, in Barrels and Hogheads; 50 Bushels BARLEY; 20 Firkins CUMBERLAND BUTTER; 9 Barrels MESS PORK.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—2 Chain ANCHORS, 15 cwt. each; 1 Chain Cable, 1 1/2 inches, and 90 fathoms long do.; a Hauss Pipe, (and Hooks for Chain.) Composition Spikes and Rings, and a new Top-sail, containing 290 yards Bleached Canvas. April 21. J. & H. KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Ship Forth, from Greenock—50 CASKS well assorted EARTHENWARE, 6 Hhds. Lard SUGAR; 100 Gross WINE BOTTLES; 100 Boxes YELLOW SOAP. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. April 21.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz: BALES bleached and unbleached COTTONS; do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Mole-skins; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; franks 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 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Aloa Ale; kegs White Lead; 40 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.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. JUST received by the late arrivals from Grenada, Antigua, and Nevis—all of a superior quality—and for sale very low for Cash or approved Notes, by KERR & RATCHFORD. Also—a few Boxes of Arrow Root. 21st April.

DANCING. MRS. SMITH, (late Miss Parr.) of the Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol Theatres—now of the Halifax and Saint John Theatres—respectfully informs the LADIES of St. John, that she intends giving Lessons in DANCING. For terms, apply to Mr. W. HARDY, of the Theatre. April 21.

THEATRE. THE MANAGERS having procured an entire new and superior Company of Actors, from the United States, beg respectfully to announce to the Public their intention of again opening the THEATRE in this City, for the Summer Season. The Decorations will be almost entirely new, and no expense will be spared in rendering the Building both convenient and attractive. The MANAGERS flatter themselves, that with the talent and strength of their present Company, they will be enabled to present such Pieces as will ensure Public satisfaction. St. John, April 21.

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.

CHAIN CABLE. 80 FATHOMS 1 1/2 Inch CHAIN CABLE, for sale very low by April 14. KERR & RATCHFORD.

AUCTION SALES. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, At 11 O'clock, Will be Sold by J. & H. KINNEAR, At their Auction Room: BARRELS PORK; Barrels GIN; Boxes COTTON WARP; Pieces of assorted colours Superfine CLOTHS; White and Grey COTTONS; FUSTIANS; Cotton & Worsted BINDING; Pieces of CANVASS; Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. 3 Pipes COGNAC BRANDY. April 21.

BY JOHN COX. TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY,) AT 11 O'CLOCK, Will be Sold on the Premises of WILLIAM GILBERT, deceased, corner of Duke and Prince William-streets:—ALL HIS STOCK IN TRADE, —consisting of—AN extensive assortment of EARTHENWARE; Hats; Vests; Trowsers; and Shirts; Kegs, Casks, and Taps; Starch; Bristol Bricks; Glass Ware; Wines, Shrub, and Lime Juice; Braces; Looking Glasses; and sundry other Articles. April 21.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. On THURSDAY next, the 23d inst. precisely at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will Sell at the House in Germain-street, occupied by him, A quantity of FURNITURE, &c. —consisting in part of—MAHOGANY, Tea, Card, Sofa, and Dining TABLES; Sofas; Chairs; Carpets; Curtains and Poles; Mahogany Bedsteads; and an elegant Register do.; Fenders; Fire Irons; two Kitchen Ranges—one of which is on a new and improved principle. The above Sale will be without any reserve; and purchasers of £20 and upwards, will be entitled to a Credit of Four Months, by granting good endorsed Notes. April 21. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

To be Sold at Public Auction, by the Subscriber, on Friday the 1st May next—THE PREMISES belonging to the late Mr. LESPER STYWEST, deceased, situate in Charlotte-street, adjoining on the Northward, the property of Dr. PADDOCK, and on the Southward the property of Mr. Wm. GILBERT, deceased. Terms known at time of Sale. March 31. JOHN KERR.

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 MORFET, 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 MORFET. J. WHITE, Sheriff. St. John, 21st April, 1829.

TO LET, For Two or more Years, from 1st May next: THAT HOUSE, &c. situate on the North side of Princess-street, owned and occupied by Mr. CUDDELL.—The premises may be viewed at any time after 11 o'clock. For terms apply to the Proprietor. Possession given immediately if required. St. John, April 14, 1829.

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 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.

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 ROBBINS, 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.

BLANK LAND PETITIONS, For sale at this Office.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. Assistant Commissary General's Office, } St. John, N. B. 2d March, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until THURSDAY the 23d day of APRIL next, at noon, from such Persons as may be disposed to enter into a Contract to supply His Majesty's Troops in this Province, with 100 BARRELS OF FLOUR, to be delivered into the King's Magazines at this place, at the following periods—viz: 200 Barrels on or before the 24th of May, 1829, 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of June, " 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of August, " 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of September, " 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of October, " The whole to be of the quality termed Scratched Superfine, free from grit or any bad taste whatever, and to be warranted to keep good and sweet for One Year from the day of delivery. The Tenders must specify the price (per Barrel of 196 Pounds) in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made at the respective periods of delivery, in British Silver Money, with a reservation on the part of the Commissary, to pay in Bills, at the rate of a Bill for £101 for every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract.

No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at St. John, signed by two respectable persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract. The Tenders to be written on the back, "Tenders for Flour;" and persons tendering, or some person on their behalf, are requested to attend at this Office on the 23d day of April, at twelve o'clock, to receive their answers. Forms of the Contract and Bond of Warranty may be seen, and any further information obtained on application at this Office.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, } St. John, N. B. April 13, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 12th day of May next, at noon, from persons disposed to supply the Detachment of Troops stationed at Miramichi, with Rations of PROVISIONS, FUEL, and CANDLES, for One Year from the 25th of June next. The Tenders to express the rate in British Sterling, at which the following Daily Ration will be furnished, viz: 14 3/4 oz. of FLOUR, 1 lb. of SALT PORK or SALT BEEF, 1-3 of a Pint of RUM, Also, what the Flour and Meat will be supplied for when RUM is not issued. And the rate at which the Wood and Candles will be supplied, the Wood to be English measure, viz: 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet wide for one Cord. Payment to be made in British Silver, on the 25th of each month. Security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be concluded upon. The Provisions and Fuel to be delivered by and at the expense of the Contractors to the Troops at their Quarter.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, } St. John, N. B. April 13, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 12th day of May next, from such persons as may be disposed to enter into contracts to supply for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz: Wood, Cords, 50 1000 20 Coals, Chaldrons, 350 50 MORE OR LESS. For such quantities of LAMP OIL and COTTON WICK, as may be required for One Year from the 25th June next, at Saint John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Contractors. For such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be required for One Year from the 25th of June next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of Saint John, Fredericton, Saint Andrews, and Fort Cumberland. For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at Saint John, on or before the 24th day of June next, Twenty Barrels of PRIME MEAT IRISH PORK, warranted to keep good and sweet until the 24th day of June, 1830. The rate of Fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Wood, Coal, Oil, and Cotton Wick, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made in British Silver Money, or if the amount due upon any of these Supplies exceed One Hundred Pounds sterling, it will be at the option of the Commissary to pay in Bills, at the rate of £100 for every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract. For BAKING BREAD, for One Year from the 25th June next, for the Garrison of Saint John, Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores. The Bread must be raised with Brewer's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bake House to be at all hours liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer. It is to be distinctly understood, that the Beef to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality. That no crooked or rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to market; the Cord to be English measure, viz: eight feet long, four feet in height, and four feet in width. The Coal to be the best quality of Liverpool or Newcastle, and none other will be received. No tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at Saint John, signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract. The Tenders to be written upon the back "Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c." as the case may be. Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office on the 12th day of May next, at twelve o'clock. Terms of the Contract may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to the Commissariat Offices at the respective Posts throughout the Command.

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Assistant Commissary General's Office, } St. John, N. B. April 13, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 12th day of May next, from such persons as may be disposed to enter into contracts to supply for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz: Wood, Cords, 50 1000 20 Coals, Chaldrons, 350 50 MORE OR LESS. For such quantities of LAMP OIL and COTTON WICK, as may be required for One Year from the 25th June next, at Saint John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Contractors. For such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be required for One Year from the 25th of June next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of Saint John, Fredericton, Saint Andrews, and Fort Cumberland. For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at Saint John, on or before the 24th day of June next, Twenty Barrels of PRIME MEAT IRISH PORK, warranted to keep good and sweet until the 24th day of June, 1830. The rate of Fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Wood, Coal, Oil, and Cotton Wick, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made in British Silver Money, or if the amount due upon any of these Supplies exceed One Hundred Pounds sterling, it will be at the option of the Commissary to pay in Bills, at the rate of £100 for every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract. For BAKING BREAD, for One Year from the 25th June next, for the Garrison of Saint John, Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores. The Bread must be raised with Brewer's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bake House to be at all hours liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer. It is to be distinctly understood, that the Beef to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality. That no crooked or rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to market; the Cord to be English measure, viz: eight feet long, four feet in height, and four feet in width. The Coal to be the best quality of Liverpool or Newcastle, and none other will be received. No tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at Saint John, signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract. The Tenders to be written upon the back "Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c." as the case may be. Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office on the 12th day of May next, at twelve o'clock. Terms of the Contract may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to the Commissariat Offices at the respective Posts throughout the Command.

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Assistant Commissary General's Office, } St. John, N. B. April 13, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 12th day of May next, from such persons as may be disposed to enter into contracts to supply for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz: Wood, Cords, 50 1000 20 Coals, Chaldrons, 350 50 MORE OR LESS. For such quantities of LAMP OIL and COTTON WICK, as may be required for One Year from the 25th June next, at Saint John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Contractors. For such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be required for One Year from the 25th of June next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of Saint John, Fredericton, Saint Andrews, and Fort Cumberland. For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at Saint John, on or before the 24th day of June next, Twenty Barrels of PRIME MEAT IRISH PORK, warranted to keep good and sweet until the 24th day of June, 1830. The rate of Fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Wood, Coal, Oil, and Cotton Wick, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made in British Silver Money, or if the amount due upon any of these Supplies exceed One Hundred Pounds sterling, it will be at the option of the Commissary to pay in Bills, at the rate of £100 for every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract. For BAKING BREAD, for One Year from the 25th June next, for the Garrison of Saint John, Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores. The Bread must be raised with Brewer's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bake House to be at all hours liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer. It is to be distinctly understood, that the Beef to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality. That no crooked or rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to market; the Cord to be English measure, viz: eight feet long, four feet in height, and four feet in width. The Coal to be the best quality of Liverpool or Newcastle, and none other will be received. No tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at Saint John, signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract. The Tenders to be written upon the back "Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c." as the case may be. Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office on the 12th day of May next, at twelve o'clock. Terms of the Contract may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to the Commissariat Offices at the respective Posts throughout the Command.

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WHEAT & RYE FLOUR, Received per Schooner JOSEPHINE, from Philadelphia: 100 B BARRELS, and 100 Half Barrels Superfine Wheat FLOUR, 400 Barrels RYE ditto.

RUM, SUGAR, SIRUB, COFFEE, HIDES, and LOGWOOD, New landing ex brig La Plata, from Jamaica. April 7. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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

PORK. 25 B BARRELS Prime Mess PORK, for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON. March 24.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. 10 PUNS DEMERARY RUM, 5 Do. do. best retailing MOLASSES. A few Barrels very superior SUGAR. Just received and for sale at lowest rates in the Market—by KERR & RATCHFORD.

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

RED FLANNELS. 50 P PIECES 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.

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 Cases 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.

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

JANUARY 27, 1829. JUST RECEIVED—A FEW Hogsheads LONDON PORTER; Boxes SOAP and CANDLES.

IN STORE—Puns Jamaica RUM, superior flavor; Barrels and Tierces do. SUGAR; Do. fine Green COFFEE; Do. Quebec Prime and Cargo PORK; Do. do. and do. BEEF.

25 Chaldrons best LIVERPOOL COALS. All which will be sold at lowest rates in the Market. KERR & RATCHFORD. RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c. The Subscribers have lately received the following Articles, which they will sell low for approved payment: 44 H Hds. and Quarter Casks fine old DEMERARY RUM, 10 Barrels SUGAR, 8 Barrels COFFEE, 10 do. PORK, 25 Boxes CHOCOLATE, of an improved manufacture. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 25th November.

TEAS & FRUIT. Now landing, ex Schr. DORE, from HALIFAX, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers: CHESTS and Boxes common & best CONGO TEAS; Ditto superior SOUCHONG Ditto; Casks fresh PRUNES; Bags Black PEPPER; do. Velvet CORKS.

REMOVAL. Pipes & Hds. real COGNAC BRANDY; Do. do. low Red and White WINES; Hds. Old L. P. Tenerife WINE; PORT WINE, in Bottle—very cheap. KERR & RATCHFORD. Dec. 16.

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

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

W. P. SCOTT, HAS FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS: 4000 B USHELS Liverpool SALT; 6 Crates well assorted CROCKERY; 130 Cwt. SCALE FISH; 40 Do. COD; 20 Barrels MACKAREL; 20 Ditto best Net English HERRINGS; 20 Ditto PICKLED COD; 80 Kits Soused SALMON; 100 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS; Barrels Whale and Porpoise OIL; 6 Kegs MUSTARD; 20 Chaldrons best Cumberland COALS. December 30.

PORK & BEEF. KERR & RATCHFORD, HAVE ON HAND—AMERICAN CLEAR & BONE MIDDINGS PORK; Quebec Prime and Cargo Ditto Ditto; Ditto Ditto and Ditto, in half-barrels; Ditto Prime and Cargo BEEF; Which they offer cheap for Cash or Approved Paper. March 24.

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

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

LOWE & GROOCCO, Have This Day received per SPRAY, from LIVERPOOL, the undermentioned Articles, which they offer for Cash, on the lowest terms, at their well known

CELEBRATED SHOP. (North side of the Market-Square.) 25 CASES HABERDASHERY; Ladies' Sables, Squirrel, Hemsster 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; 3, 4, 4, and 5-4 Robins; 3, 4, 4, and 5-4 Lace; 3, 4, 4, and 5-4 Coloured and black Gros-de-Naples; Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 16 inch and 4-4 Black Crape; Yarns Finest; Lined Gambrie; With many other New and Fashionable GOODS, too numerous to mention.

ALSO—ON HAND: Superfine black, blue, olive & mixed Broad Cloths; Drab, blue and olive Forest Cloths; Drab, black and blue Cassimeres; Drab and blue Kerseys; Black, blue, crimson, Waterloo, olive, brown, puce, myrtle and cytron HABIT CLOTHS; White and unbleached Cottons, all widths and quilted ditto; Lining ditto; [ies]; White and red Flannels; Twilled ditto; Green Baize; Ladies' black and slate worsted Hose; Ditto black silk ditto; Gentlemen's white and coloured lams' wool ditto; Ditto coloured lams' wool Socks; Children's ditto ditto ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black kid Gloves; Ditto ditto mill'd lams' wool, white, scarlet and coloured worsted Cottons; Gentlemen's Backskin and Woodstock Gloves; Ladies' superfine stuff Hats; do. do. Silk ditto; Scotch Plaids; blue and brown Cambric; Irish Linens, of the best bleached and fabric; Coloured and blue Norwich Crapes; Do. do. Bombazines; 4-4 and 6-inch Italian Crape; Do. Ploughman's Gauze; Bonnet and cap Ribbons, of the newest fashions; Black, white and coloured Lustring and Satin do.; A large assortment of coloured Silks; Haberdashery of all descriptions; 4-1 Irish Poplins; Mill's best coloured and white Stays; Green and purple Table Covers; Lined damask do.; Brown and black Hollands; Quilling and Cap Netts, figured and plain; 4-4 Scotch Carpet; Stair do.; Jesus and Nankeens; Book, jaconet, mull and check Mullins; Drab, black and blue fine wove Buttons; Plain and fancy gilt do.; ball do. do.; Cloak Clasps; Artificial Flowers; Ladies' Caps; Blankets; Shawls; coloured & black Bombazetts; Black and drab Beaver Bonnets; Black imitation Leghorn ditto; Black and drab Feathers; Stationery; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Knives; Scissors; Razors; Cork Screws, &c. &c. &c.

60 Dozen LONDON BROWN STOUT, 10 Cases well assorted EARTHENWARE, A few Sets elegant CHINA; 50 Kegs of NAILS, from 4d. to 20d.; With many other articles too numerous to mention. LIVERPOOL. 188 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 5-4 FLUSHINGS, Blue PILOT CLOTHS, and Drab Water Proof FOREST DITO. St. John, November 25, 1828.

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. PADDREK; where he hopes the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, will still be extended towards him, as nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give general satisfaction. J. G. L. keeps constantly on hand, a small assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, which he will make up in the neatest manner, the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms. ALSO—A few sets COMMISSARY CUFFS and COLLARS. N. B.—All orders from the Country punctually attended to, and executed with neatness and despatch. St. John, 7th October, 1828.

NOTICES.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent:—All persons having demands against said Firm, are requested to present them for adjustment, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to Thomas Sandall. THOMAS SANDALL, ROBERT CHESTNUT. March 10.

The business hitherto carried on by R. Chestnut & Co. will be continued by the Subscriber on his own account. THOMAS SANDALL. March 17.

THE Co-partnership of the Subscribers, will terminate on the 30th day of April next, of which, all persons interested are desired to take notice. Those whose Accounts up to the end of the last year, remain unsettled, will oblige by calling to adjust them; and those who may have claims of any description on the concern, or either of the undersigned individually, are requested to present them for payment. The Auction and Commission Business, will be continued at their present stand after the above period by the Subscribers, respectively, on their own account. JOHN KERR, ELISHA D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, N. B. 10th March, 1829.

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.

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.

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.

A BOX, marked W. H. (supposed to have been shipped by mistake,) found on board the Brig VOLANTE, Captain HAMM, lately from London and Halifax, and still unclaimed, may be had on proving property and payment of charges. Apply to JAMES KIRK. 31st March, 1829.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE! THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. 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.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, BRUSSELS-STREET, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to dye and finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted 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.

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.

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 Franklin 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 Lumber Yard, or for Plaster of Paris. For further particulars, apply at the Courier Office. 31st March, 1829.

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

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 Cross.—Possession given first of May.—Enquire of 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-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 Cermarthen-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, 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. February 3.

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.

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.

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

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

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. J. S. MILLER, S. D. March 24.

TO LET, And possession given 1st May next, THAT eligible STORE in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN WISHART; with a convenient Out Store in rear of the same, if required.—Apply to March 17. JAMES HENDRICKS.

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. 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: 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 February 17. JACOB TOWNSEND, on the premises.

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 Feb. 3. KERR & RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE, 400 A CRES 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.

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 Barton, 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, &c. by the Packet, at 2 P. M. For Fredericton and Gagetown, by the River, at 3 P. M. The above being the latest time for closing the Mails, it is necessary that all Letters should be posted before the above mentioned hours. All Way Letters to be delivered between Post-Offices, must be paid.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published March 7, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. oz. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 1 13 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 2 10 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. WILLIAM BLACK, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, N. MERRITT, Esq. Hours of Business, from 10 to 5. DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on Tuesday.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEES OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. William Bowman, George D. Robinson, J. R. Partelow. Office Hours, —12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. APRIL—1829. Table with columns for Day, Sun, Moon, Full, Rises, Sets, Rises, SEA.

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