

L. Parkinson

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER:

BEING
A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR.

Vol. I.

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THE OBSERVER.

PROSPECTUS.

HAVING purchased from Mr. YOUNGHOUSAND, the Copy Right and Privileges of the STAR Establishment, the subscribers most respectfully beg leave to intimate to its Patrons and Friends, and to the Public in general, that they have concluded upon altering the name of the Paper, as will be seen by the head, and that henceforth it will appear, under the title of THE WEEKLY OBSERVER, and will be published every Tuesday afternoon, at fifteen shillings per annum. They trust the alteration in the name will meet the approbation of its friends, and that the Patronage which has been extended to the former Proprietor of the Establishment, will be continued.

In assuming so arduous an undertaking, as the conducting a Public Journal, it is necessary a few words be said, with regard to the line of conduct we intend to pursue.

Faithfully attached to our Mother Country and her noble Constitution, we shall at all times be proud to announce her advance, in a Literary, Commercial, or Military point of view. United to her by nature and by principle, we shall esteem it a privilege to defend her cause, and to advocate her principles. As British subjects, we must cherish a lively interest in her welfare; and as we stand in the capacity of a Daughter to her, it is our duty and our privilege to look up to her for counsel and direction.—Yet, BARRISTER NORTH AMERICA, is "our own, our native land," or the scene connected with our earliest recollections; therefore, her welfare must in a peculiar manner be dear to us. With such impressions, we shall consider it incumbent on us, to advocate her interests, to develop her resources, and to stimulate her citizens to vigorous exertion, for the general good. With these views, we solicit from persons of talent and research, whatever may tend to the furtherance of such objects.

In order to render the OBSERVER acceptable to, and worthy the patronage of, the Public, no pains shall be spared. We shall endeavour to make it useful to the Merchant; interesting to the Student; instructing to the Mechanic; and at all times, a welcome visitor to the domestic circle. That these pledges may be fulfilled, we shall endeavour as much as possible to enrich our Commercial department; extract from works of Literature and Science; give place to well selected Poetry, Miscellaneous matter, &c.

To encourage the LITERATURE of our young, but rising Province, we shall at all times be happy to attend to well written Communications, on any subject in the diversified departments of Literature, the Arts, or the Sciences. Angry disputation or personal invective, will be excluded from our pages, such being inconsistent with the spirit by which, in our opinion, a Public Journal ought ever to be characterized.

The cultivation of the soil, being one of the most honourable and important pursuits in which a man can engage, shall receive particular attention. AGRICULTURE has ever been a distinguished employment, and where extensively and systematically followed, has alike raised to opulence the Farmer and his Country—without it, no Country can prosper. In order to enhance the general welfare, Commerce and Agriculture should go hand-in-hand. We would, therefore, respectfully request from the intelligent Farmer, in any part of the Province, such information as may be of utility to those of the same profession in other parts.

The latest intelligence, shall of course occupy a proper portion of the OBSERVER, whatever be the topics to which it immediately relates. Every thing in the character of News, which is truly worthy of notice, whether it come from the Mother Country, or Foreign Nations, shall meet with due attention.

In regard to Politics, while we do not profess to belong to the Ultra of either of the great parties which have so long divided the Parent State, we are well aware that our writings must, as in every similar case, take their colour from our habits of political thinking. We deem it quite sufficient for us to state, that our settled and habitual notions are in complete accordance with every measure of policy which has a tendency to advance the civil and religious freedom of mankind, and of our own Country in particular;—that we shall give our cordial approbation to every general system, and our best support to every individual measure which is in accordance with the intellectual progress of the British Nation.

It is the opinion of some, that since the tumult of War has in a great measure subsided, and the accounts of carnage and bloodshed been superseded by those of a more peaceful character, a Newspaper has lost its relish. This, however, is an erroneous idea;—for, to the humane heart, this should be a matter of gratulation, it being admitted on all hands, that war is a grievous affliction to any country. Instead of heralding forth such appalling intelligence, it has now become the Chronicle of milder and more useful information.

How vast the influence of the Press!—But little more than four hundred years have elapsed since the invention of PRINTING, (emphatically and justly styled, "The Act that presends all Arts")—In that period, what has it accomplished!—It has blunted the edge of persecution's sword—laid open to man his own heart—struck the sceptre from the hand of tyranny—ranny and awakened from its ignominious slumber, a spirit of knowledge—cultivation—liberty. It has gone forth like an Angel, scattering blessings in its path—enlightening the wounded mind, and silently pointing out the triumphs of mortality, and the truths of revelation, to the gaze of those whom the want of precept or good example had debased—whom ignorance had made stupid.—For a moment, imagine the Press struck out of existence! What would be the consequence? A cloud of thick darkness would rest upon the world! Ignorance and superstition would follow!—Then let the Press be supported!

CONSIDERING, therefore, the influence of the Press, we cannot but be deeply sensible of the great responsibility attached to the conducting of a Public Journal, passing as it does, into the hands of all classes of the community. A Newspaper is calculated to have a very salutary, or a very baneful influence on many minds, according to the nature of its contents. Certain it is, that a good Periodical is a great acquisition to any place; and we fondly trust, the OBSERVER will bear such a character.

We are aware that the Editorial path is a rugged one—more thickly strewn with thorns than roses; and when we take a glance at the numerous duties attendant upon the situation, we are ready to shrink from the undertaking.—We feel conscious that we enter upon the task, with comparatively small advantages, and moderate abilities; yet, we trust, when governed by sound principles, and aided by competent correspondents, whom we shall be most happy to serve, will be sufficient to render the OBSERVER interesting and useful.

Relating, therefore, on the Public—that public, among whom we hope to find the principal part of our lives, we enter upon the undertaking, trusting that exertions to please, and attention to business, may entitle us to their countenance and support.

DONALD A. CAMERON,
SAMUEL SEEDS.

THE GARLAND.

THE ADOPTED CHILD.

Why wouldst thou leave me, oh! gentle child?
Thy home on the mountain is bleak and wild,
A straw-roofed cabin with lowly wall—
Mine is a fair and pillar'd hall,
Where many an image of marble gleams,
And the sunshine of picture for ever streams.

Oh! green is the turf where my brothers play;
Through the long bright hours of the summer day;
They find the red cup-moss where they climb,
And they chase the bee o'er the scented thyme;
And the rocks where the heath-flower blooms, they
Lady, kind lady, oh! let me go!

Content thee, boy, in my lower to dwell!
Here are sweet sounds, which show sweetest well;
Fling on the air in the lilly moon,
Harps which the wandering breezes tune;
And the silvery wood-note of many a bird,
Whose voice was ne'er in thy mountains heard.

My mother sings at the twilight's fall,
A song of the hills far more sweet than all;
She sings it under our own green tree,
To the babe half slumbering on her knee;
I dream last night of that music low—
Lady, kind lady, oh! let me go!

Thy mother is gone from her cares to rest,
She hath taken the babe on her quiet breast;
Thou wouldst meet her footstep, my boy, no more,
Nor hear her song at the cabin door—
And she would with me to the vineyard night,
And we'll pluck the grapes of the richest dye.

Is my mother gone from her home away?
But I know that my brothers are there at play!
I know they are gathering the fox-glove's bell,
And the long-fern leaves by the sparkling well—
Or they launch their boats where the blue stream
Lady, sweet lady, oh! let me go!

Fair child! thy brothers are wanderers now,
They sport no more on the mountain's brow;
They have left the fern by the spring's green side,
And the streams where the fairy banks were tried.
Be thou at peace in thy brighter lot,
For thy cabin home is a lovely spot.

Are they gone, all gone from the sunny hill?
But the bird and the blue-fly rove o'er it still;
And the red-deer bound, in their gladness free,
And the heath is bent by the singing bee;
And the waters leap, and the fresh winds blow—
Lady, sweet lady, oh! let me go!

THE MISCELLANIST.

INSTRUCTIVE TALE.—We have seldom heard a tale of human life more instructive than that we are about to relate. We heard the substance of it related by a friend, and have taken the liberty to throw it into the present shape, as lay it before our readers. It is a fine illustration of what Franklin so much insisted on, that industry and temperance are almost certain to lead to independence and comfort.—Thomas P., at the age of eighteen, was, by the death of his master, turned loose upon the world, to gain a livelihood as a shoemaker. He shouldered his kit, and went from house to house making the farmer's leather, or mending his children's shoes. At length a good old man, pleased with Tom's industry and steady habits, offered him a small building as a shop. Here Tom applied himself to work, with persevering industry and untiring ardour. Earlier than the sun he was whistling over his work, and his hammer song was often heard till the "noon of night." He thus gained a good reputation, and some of this world's goods. He soon married a virtuous female, one whose disposition added new enjoyments to his existence, and whose busyness rendered pleasant and comfortable their little tenement. The time passed smoothly on; they were blessed with the smiling pledges of their affection, and in a few years Tom was the possessor of a neat little cottage and a piece of land. This they handsomely improved; and it was evidently the abode of plenty and felicity. But now Tom began to relax from his strict habits, and would occasionally walk down to a tavern in the neighbourhood. This soon became a habit, and the habit imperceptibly grew upon him; until, to the grief of all who knew him, he became a constant lounge about the tavern, and extremely dissipated. The inevitable consequences soon followed; he got into debt, and his creditors soon stripped him of all he had. His poor wife used all the arts of persuasion to reclaim him; and she could not think of using him harshly, for she loved him even in his degradation, and he had always been kind to her. Many an earnest petition did she prefer to Heaven for his reformation, and often did she endeavour to work upon his parental feelings. He often promised to reform, and was at last induced to stay from the tavern three days together; and his solicitous companion began to cherish hopes of returning happiness. But he could endure it no longer—"Betsy," said he, as he arose from his work, "give me that decanter." These words pierced her heart, and seemed to sound the knell of all cherished hopes; but she could not disobey him. He went to the tavern, and after some persuasion he induced the landlord to fill the decanter; he returned and placed it in the window immediately before him. "for," said he, "I can face my enemy." With a resolution fixed upon overcoming his pernicious habits, he went earnestly to work, always having the decanter before him, but never touched it. Again he began to thrive, and in a few years he was once more the owner of his former delightful residence. His children grew up, and are now respectable members of society. Old age came upon Tom, and he always kept the decanter in his window where he first put it; and often when his head was silvered over with age, he would refer to his decanter, and laugh heartily at its singular effect; and he never permitted it to be removed from that window while he lived, nor was it to be had been consigned to his narrow home.—*American Public Ledger.*

JOHN LOCKE.

A little volume, containing three discourses, translated from Nicole by John Locke, has just been published by Dr. Hancock, for the first time, from an autograph of the celebrated translator. From the peculiarity of style and thinking, it was at first supposed that the essays were written by Locke; but the originals have lately been discovered in an old French collection. Locke, however, has made considerable alterations, and has clothed them with his own characteristic manner. They have all his usual force, perspicuity, and gravity, with less proflixity, and somewhat more of feeling, than ordinarily characterise his writings. They most resemble his *Discourse on the Conduct of the Understanding*,—a work, for energy of thought and expression, much superior to his "Essay on the Human Understanding." The publication is altogether a very interesting and useful contribution to our literature. The titles of the three discourses are—"On the existence of a God," "On the weakness of Man," and "On the way of preserving Peace."

FLYING FISH.

On approaching the coast of Barbadoes, numerous shoals of flying fish darted from under the ship; raising themselves a few feet above the surface, for a distance of sixty or one hundred yards at a time. Their fins are formed of a substance resembling fine gauze, which while wet will sustain them in the air, but becoming quickly dry, shrinks, loses the elasticity of wings, and they fall to the water. This beautiful species varies in size from a small herring to a dragon fly; and the velocity with which they dart above the waves, gives them the appearance of silver birds. Surely no creature is more miserably hunted than this. Constantly pursued by its enemy the dolphin, whose long forked tail gives it no chance of escape by swimming, it rushes into the air only to fall a prey to the hovering gulls and sea-fowl. The inhabitants of Barbadoes justly consider the flying-fish as excellent food, and vast quantities are sold in the markets; the dolphin is rather dry, but eating, and requires a rich sauce to make it palatable; but its changes of hue when first caught with a hook, and dying, exhibit all the shades of blue, green, yellow, ultramarine, and lead colour.—*Beaufoy's Illustrations of Mexico.*

DEATH OF MR. KEAN.

Paris, May 13.—Mr. Kean made his first appearance before the Parisian public last night in the character of Richard the Third. At an early hour, every part of the theatre was crowded by an audience composed of the French, most of whom had books of the play printed in the two languages. The entrance of Kean was marked by a general burst of applause, which continued for some minutes, and during which one of the occasional exclamations of "Dieu, qu'il est petit!" Never was genius more triumphant than on the present occasion. Never was talent more admirably displayed, or success more loudly proclaimed, than on the present occasion. He was both of mind and body, had been reserved for this effort. The tragedian trode the ground with dignity and strength. There was no tettering of the limbs—no quivering of the voice—no failure in the eye; it was steady, vigorous, and actually, or physically, it was difficult to say which was the most remarkable. The French seemed to think that "nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it," and when he fell, the house literally shook with the applause. The audience rose in rapture; cries of "bravo" were heard in every part of the theatre, and as far as the death scene went, the success was indeed triumphant.

Reflections on possessing "Freehold."—It was the first time in his life that he had ever owned a foot of land, and however a man's notions may be sophisticated by civic appreciations of wealth, there is a charm, a magic in the word "freehold," which finds its way to every bosom. He who stands upon his own freehold, has a right to feel like one of the lords of creation, for he is a part and parcel of the general system of things, owner of a certain portion of the solid globe itself, upon which may strike his foot with the certainty that the ground beneath him is his own, and that the earth, his own, and that the echo he awakes, will travel through a portion of space which the law has equally pronounced to be his property.—*Reuben Apley.*

The following anecdotes of the celebrated surgeon, Abernethy, are from the *Kalispopee*, a Liverpool periodical publication of some merit.

Mr. B. a gentleman of fortune near Huddersfield, went to London to consult Mr. Abernethy for an inward complaint of long standing; but, the moment he entered the room, the latter said—"You need not come to me, Sir; you are a dead man; you have not half-a-year to live;" and ringing the bell, asked for the next in waiting, coolly concluding with—"Relief in your case is entirely out of the question." Mr. B. was never seen to smile after, and did not live three-quarters of a year. This was certainly carrying the joke too far.

"The sense of death is most to apprehension."

"The next anecdote is from the same authority.—A gentleman was entering into all the details of his complaint, when Mr. Abernethy, as usual, grew impatient, and said, "Sir, get on, and come to a conclusion." The patient was going on again with his story, when Abernethy hastily said that he was wasting time, and that he could not listen any more, unless he would come to the point at once. Upon this the patient got up, and, locking the door, put the key in his pocket, and declared that, having travelled a long way for the purpose of consulting, he would be heard, and that neither of them should leave the room until his case was properly considered. Abernethy laughed heartily, and, dearing his patient to sit down, listened quietly to the whole story.

"Nor is this the most severe return that Mr. A.'s rudeness has provoked—as follows from the *Lancet*, which mentions Mr. Abernethy, having been once for a long while annoyed by an irritable ulcer on one of his legs, called upon Mr. A. for the purpose of obtaining that gentleman's advice. The counsellor, judging of an ulcer as of a brief, that it must be seen before its nature could be understood, was busily occupied in removing his stocking and bandage when Mr. A. abruptly advanced towards him, and exclaimed in a scolding voice, "Halloo! what are you about there? put out your tongue, man! Ay, there 'tis! I see it—I'm satisfied!—quite enough!—quite enough!—but as your leg 'sains—that it 's—put it up! Here, take one of these pills every night on going to bed." The lawyer put the box of pills into his pocket,

headed over a fee, and was about to leave the room, when Mr. A. thus accosted him: "Why, d—e, look here, this is but a shilling!" The barrister sarcastically replied—"Ay, there 'tis! I see it—I'm satisfied! quite enough—quite enough man!—shut it up—shut it up!" and hastily quitted the room.

Method of Cleaning Silks, Woolens, &c.—Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, then pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve, into another vessel of water; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the sieve, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid upon a linen cloth, upon a table; and having provided a clean sponge, dip it into the potato liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned, till the dirt be perfectly separated, then wash in clean water several times. Two middle sized potatoes will be enough for a pint of water; the coarse pulp, which does not pass through the sieve, is of great use in cleaning ruffled curtains, tapestry, carpets, and other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the colour; it may be used, also, in cleaning oil painting, or furniture that is soiled. Dirtyed articles may be cleaned by dipping in a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the waistcoat.

LACONICS.

The happiness a man derives from money is in proportion to his liberality. A poor man who thinks he can afford to give his mite, feels richer than the miser who will not give any thing.—Extravagance is to liberality what a deluge is to genial rain,—the one ruins—the other benefits.

With to be agreeable, should not be personally satirical. We like to have a brilliant light thrown on any thing we are acquainted with, but it is by no means agreeable to have a strong light thrown into our faces.

An acquaintance who is always reminding you of the disadvantages by which you are surrounded, is like the old woman's barometer (the corn on her toes) which tells you when the weather is going to be foul; and such acquaintance are like corn in another respect—that is, the sooner you cut them the better.

MEDICAL.

SLEEP AFTER MEALS.—It is a disputed point, whether a short sleep after dinner be not useful for promoting digestion; and in some countries it certainly is indulged with impunity, if not with evident advantage; besides that it seems to be consistent with the instinct of nature. It is, however, only among a class that the practice can be used with propriety; and whoever adopts it, ought to confine the indulgence to a short sleep of a few minutes. For, if it be continued longer, there is more loss, from the increase of insensibility, than can be compensated by all the advantages supposed to accrue to digestion.

Those who use such a custom, which may be allowable to the aged and delicate, ought to take themselves in a reclining, not a horizontal posture; because in the latter situation, the stomach presses upon a part of the intestines, and the blood is consequently impelled to the head.—*Doston Med. Lit.*

Febrile consumption, that insidious disease, which is continually sweeping from existence the fairest flowers of earth, those interesting objects of our care, those solaces of man in wealth and woe—women, and often in the very morning of their days, when youth and beauty brighten all their innate charms, has often had an original source in a simple error in diet. Women of delicate constitutions should habituate themselves to a variety of edibles; they should try to live on almost every thing which has a place in cookery and suits their stomach, and habit, however delicate, will soon acquire new and vigorous powers. Pain in the side, the inevitable concomitant of some irregularities in the prime vie, will often yield to a generous and nutritious mode of living, than to bulnes and powders. To be well, eat well, and eliminate any thing which relishes the best—but still remember temperance.—*Ibid.*

BRICK ROOMS.—Were people more in the habit of admitting the air to circulate freely in their sleeping rooms at all seasons of the year, the advantage would soon be manifest. Unfortunately, we are too much governed by prejudice in all our common maxims of health, and place too much confidence in the whims of Valetudinarians. There is no way of maintaining a naturally good constitution, like breathing the air as it comes, winter and summer; but whenever a person attempts to be very careful about exposures, he may begin to look out for the first symptoms of some chronic malady. Laborers, however exposed, either in mine or water, rarely suffer from those affections of lungs and liver, which are the constant tormentors of those who are forever doing something to keep themselves from being sick.—*Ibid.*

THE REFLECTOR.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.—Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat first glides down the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and the windings of its grassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young heads; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty.

Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry, which passes before us; we are excited by some short-lived success, or depressed and made miserable by some equally short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us; we may be shipwrecked, but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but it cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our keel, and the landless from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and the earth lies sight of us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and the Eternal.

And do we still take so much anxious thought for future days, when the days which have gone by have so strangely and uniformly deceived us? Can we still so set our hearts on the creature's of God, when we find by sad experience that the Creator only is permanent? or shall we not rather lay aside every weight and every sin which doth most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as wayfarers persons only, who have no abiding inheritance but in the hope of a better

world, and to whom even that world would be more than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest we have contained in his mercies.—*Bishop Meier.*

The death of our friends is an affliction to which the mind becomes but slowly reconciled. The brain is stranger arrests the attention. The departure of those with whom we have been in habits of daily or occasional intercourse, affects us still more sensibly, and remains so strongly on the verge of our mind, which we are unwilling to let go. But it is only when a near and dear friend is assigned to the solemn silence of the grave, that we feel the full force of that sickening sorrow, which hangs heavily on the heart, as though it would press it into insupportable aspects. There is an insupportable sensation of gloom attending such a scene, which, for the first time we gaze on the features, so pale, cold and altered—when the grave is closed up, and the last sacred rites are finished. How unwilling the heart admits the belief that here and the feelings and affections to which it has so long clung! that all the little indulgences and kindness of which we have so long partaken—the pleasures and sympathies mutually given and received—that they are all here to terminate—and how anxiously the mind seeks for some assurance that this is not a final and eternal separation, and admits the belief of a power that is able to take away, in some degree, the sting of death, and rob the grave of an agony, which, without such a belief would be insupportable.

A well-informed mind is better than a full purse; the latter vanishes with time; the former experiences a progressive improvement, both in time and to all eternity.

Do not accustom yourself to swear—there are words enough in the English language sufficiently expressive of all our passions.

Vice stings us, even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us, even in our pains.

GOD'S OMNIPOTENCE & OMNISCIENCE.

Keep silence all created things,
And wait your Maker's nod;
The muse stands trembling while she sings
The honours of her God.

Life, death, and hell, and worlds unknown,
Hang on his firm decree;
He sits on no precarious throne,
Nor borrows leave to be.

The Almighty Voice bid ancient night
Her eddies realms resign,
And lo, ten thousand globes of light
In fields of azure shine.

Chain'd to his throne a volume lies,
With all the fates of men,
With every angel's form and size,
Drawn by the Eternal pen.

His providence uphold's the book,
And makes his counsels shine;
Each opening leaf, and every stroke,
Fulfill'd his omnipotent.

Here he exalts neglected worms
To sceptres and a crown;
Among the following page he turns,
And treats the monarch down.

Nor Gabriel asks the reason why;
Nor God the reason gives;
Nor dares the favourite angel pry
Between the folded leaves.

My God, I never longed to see
My fate with curious eyes,
What gloomy lines are writ for me,
Or what bright scenes shall rise.

In thy fair book of life and grace
May I but see my name,
Recorded in some happy place
Beneath my Lord the Lamb.

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

"The task of working improvement on the earth, is much more delightful to an unobscured mind, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging in the most unintermitted career of conquest."

POTATOE.—The history of this plant is strikingly illustrative of the omnipotent influence of authority; its introduction received, for more than two centuries, an unexampled opposition from vulgar prejudice, which until Louis XV. wore a bunch of the flowers of the potatoe in the midst of his court, on a day of festivity; the people then for the first time obediently acknowledged its utility, and began to express their astonishment at the apathy which had so long prevailed with regard to its general cultivation; that which authority thus established, time and experience have fully ratified, and scientific research has extended the numerous resources which this plant is so well calculated to furnish; thus its stalk, considered as a textile plant, produces in America a substitute for soap in bleaching—cooked and extracted from its root—by combustion, its different parts yielded a very considerable quantity of potash—its apices, when ripe and fermented and yield vinegar by exposure, or spirit by distillation—its tubercles made into pulp, are a substitute for soap in bleaching—cooked by steam, the potatoe is the most wholesome and nutritious food, and at the same time the most economical of all vegetable aliment;—by different manipulations it furnishes two kinds of flour—of gual and panchama, which in times of scarcity may be made into bread, or applied to increase the bulk of bread made from grain. To the invalid it furnishes both aliment and medicine; its starch is not the least inferior to the Indian arrow root, and it has been lately shown that an extract may be prepared from its leaves and flowers which possesses valuable properties as an anodyne remedy.

HAY.—There are few articles, in the economy of which, Farmers see so regardless of the future, as in that of hay. The price of it often increases from 100 to 200 per cent. in a year. Few articles of produce are so changeable in price, and few can be kept with less expense. Hay, well cured and sheltered, is as good the third or fourth year, as the first. The best English farmers very often keep it through the year. A little providence in relation to this article, would save many a farmer from the sad sacrifices, and often in a season of scarcity, would bring him a rich income.

WEEDS.—If you have a tolerable growth of weeds on your land, it may be worth the trouble to convert them to some useful purpose. We do not wish you to spend more time in saving them, than they are worth. But it may be the case that the pig weed, and the purslane, &c. of your garden, will make a good store of hogs, worth attending to. Or if more convenient, you may bury your weeds well yet fresh, in trenches between the rows of your plants; or place them in heaps, in some unoccupied spot, and cover them with soil, and well first to sift a little quick lime over the top of the weeds, and then cover them with a good quantity of earth, to imbibe the gases, given out by fermentation. A good husbandman may be made to put in the open air, animal substances to decay or putrefy in the open air, and possible, but covers them with earth, and quick lime, if he has it; thus preserving his health by the same means, by which he fertilizes his grounds.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

LITERATURE.

From the Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

CHRONICLES OF THE CANONBARE. By the author of Waverley. Second Series. Cadell & Co. Edinburgh.

In its treatment of a successful author, the public, we are reminded by Milton, who "with senses, the ingratitude, crum, and blasphemy feeder." No sooner is the banquet over, than we set ourselves assiduously to criticise its arrangements, to institute comparisons between the present and the past, and discovering, as we think some things which are not exactly in accordance with our ideas of perfection, to indulge in ominous prognostics as to the speedy exhaustion of those intellectual resources from which the feast was supplied. Nay, even prepared, as with some persons matter of complaint or apprehension,—as if in such matters patience necessarily produced perfection, or as if the energies of a frail great and creative mind, or the boundless scope which nature affords for their exercise, were capable of being worn out. No doubt, to a certain extent, this tendency to comparisons and conclusions is natural and justifiable enough. It is one of the necessary evils attending distinguished success, that the author, by the splendour of his first work, has fixed a standard against which all his subsequent labours are measured, and which, in his later efforts, and perhaps perhaps a little, if they appear at all to recede from the standard of excellence. Yet even this comparison should be made in a spirit of reverence and veneration,—not in the capricious tone of petty criticism, not with that indignant affectation of equality or superiority, with which some men, dressed in a little brief authority, delight to treat the nobler spirits of the world,—but with the memory of former favours fresh in our minds, and with a proper understanding of the distinction which exists between the genius which creates, and the talent which enables us respectively to criticise. "But to speculate as to the future—to talk of exhausted resources or declining ability, because some particular production strikes us as less perfect than his predecessor, is indeed to draw conclusions most forbidden." Every one who has tried the task of composition, knows how much the success of our efforts depend, not on the general, and as it were average force of our mind, but upon accidental circumstances; such as the choice of a fortunate subject, or the happy effects of the varying humour and influences to which at different times our human nature is subjected. These are the passing clouds which cross the sky, and obscure the day; for a time, but the sun remains the same; the breeze arises, the vapours dissipate, and his light beams forth warm and brilliant as before. While the public are shaking their heads at some production, the merits of which they are inclined to think questionable, and the gentlemen of the press are propounding various wise maxims and modern instances on the subject, suddenly some new work comes forth, rich in all the strength and splendour of earlier days, bright with the hues of youth, though tempered by the sobriety of wisdom and experience—and all our critical theories are overset, and we "petty" with our doubts and hints, and melancholy prognostications.

"Must peep about To find ourselves dishonourable graves." Such, if we are not very much mistaken, will be the effect produced by the Second Series of the Chronicles of the Canonbare, a work which we do not hesitate to class with the best productions of Sir Walter Scott. Our opinion of the First Series is already on record, but we are aware that with regard to them, there were differences of opinion. While to some the serene simplicity and striking elegance of the Highland appeared so striking, some complained that, like Alfieri's tragedies, it admitted too few characters; and that the tone of the story was too monotonous and uniform. The distressing chances and movements of the Surgeon's Daughter were objected to by others, and perhaps, with somewhat more justice, as violating even that conventional probability which is conceded to the novelist. A better founded objection, we think, might have been urged against the general principle on which the First Series was written, namely, that of subdividing the work into so many short Tales, and thus restraining the inventive powers of the author within too narrow a circle. In Tales so short, the author is either limited to a few incidents fully expanded, and consequently wanting the means of producing effect, which arises from an artificial progress of incident and passion; or, by compressing a variety of events into small compass, is compelled to pass over the slighter touches of detail, which give life to the creations of romance, and character to the vague outlines of history. This error he has in the present work avoided. He has allowed himself room and verge enough for the exhibition of a grand historical tableau, drawn from the ages of feudal warfare, and crowded with figures, whose very names are spells that call up thoughts and associations. In the field of modern fiction, in the exhibition of the prosaic side of life, in all that merely requires common sense and observation, Sir Walter may be equalled, though scarcely surpassed. The very air of romance which he breathes around his stories of modern life harmonizes ill with such realities, and injures the effect of his delineations. But here, in this world of feudal splendour and barbarism, walking with a steady and sounding step through the mist of antiquity, while others are stumbling and faltering on the hind him, where shall he find a rival or a companion? "Within this circle none dare walk but he." In every other modern picture of romance, we see the process by which the effect has been produced; we can trace the author's hand in the subject, gathering from mouldering chronicles "like upon line, here a little and there a little," and then patiently sitting together this piece of literary mosaic in the shape of a tale. How different the effect produced by the perusal of a Tale of Sir Walter Scott! How absolutely do we forget that labour and invention have produced these scenes of terror and pity, these speeches of such pathos and eloquence! It seems as if to him "loft wandering by the shores of old Romance," an effect of volition could bring back to the mental eye a phantasmagoria of antiquity; as if he could see, and had seen, the forms of the actors, and caught the murmurs of their voice; and, ere yet the memory of the pageant had passed away, had stamped in its enfolding colours his immortal pages, and embodied in these sparkling dialogues the very accents of those beings, who lived, and moved, and acted on that imaginary scene.

The present Tale carries us back to the reign of Robert III., and the fourteenth century. The scene is laid in Perth, and the interest is divided between the unthinking and unfortunate Duke of Rothesay, the son of Robert, and the quieter and more homefelt scenes of feeling between Catharine the heroine, and the strong-handed, stout-hearted, quarrelsome, yet kind and benevolent armorer, Henry of the Wynd; a character in all respects original; and one of the happiest additions which Sir Walter has made to his historical gallery. The old King, with his brother Albany, are finely contrasted; the one so mild, so pure-minded, so feeble, and vacillating; the other, the calm, consistent, patriotic, steadily pursuing his schemes of ambition, and trampling all the ties of relationship under foot. Rothesay, formed for good, but warped to ill, reckless, gay, gallant, generous, yet unprincipled, first before us in the foreground, dazzling us by the rapid eccentricity of his motions, while the background is filled up by the dark forms of the villainous Ramorny, and the still more hideous Dwinning, who stalks in shadow like the impersonation of evil, hoping nothing, believing nothing, and fearing nothing. Nothing can be more complete than the air of feudal bustle that pervades the tale. The scene around us seems to ring with the clamour of civil brawls and the clash of swords and armour; and once within this whirlpool of warfare, we are hurried round in breathless rapidity to the last. One thing has been almost universally started at in the management of the tale,—the cowardice of the young Highland Chief. We confess we do not give any weight to this objection. The idea of deriving interest from such a source, is at least perfectly new, and if the constitution of a brave man's nature were such as necessarily to compel him to regard this fatal infirmity with abhorrent contempt, we may well be assured that it would not have been selected as an object of sympathy by one, whose knowledge of the human soul is boundless, and who himself possesses as dauntless a heart as ever throbb'd under a steel corslet. The Literary Gazette alone (we think) agrees with the author in his view of the interest attaching to the fable and fate of the unhappy Enchin, in the following words:—"But the most original and striking feature in this production is, that the author has contrived to invest the character of a coward with the finest of our sympathies. This is an entirely novel idea; and we wonder

when we find that such a being—the general scold, derision, and at best pity, of all preceding times and writers—is, by a magical charm and just view of nature, rendered one for whom our feelings are warmly excited, and for whose destiny our tears are made to flow." But it is time to present our readers with some passages from the tale; for, of course, any outline of the story is out of the question within our limits. We can only add, generally, that in variety of incident, vivacity and truth of character, scenes of tenderness, of terror, and deep interest, this tale is not inferior to the best production of its gifted author.

The hero of the tale,—for such he is, and an admirable one, though of lowly rank and profession,—is Henry Gow, the Armorer. He is introduced as follows, to the family of Simon Glover, the father of Catharine, the Fair Maid of Perth.

Their unknown attendant now stood in full light among them, and though his appearance was neither dignified nor handsome, his face and figure were not only deserving of attention, but seemed in some manner to command it. He was rather below the middle stature, but the breadth of his shoulders, length and brawny-ness of his arms, and the muscular appearance of the whole man, argued a most unusual share of strength, and a frame kept in vigour by constant exercise. His legs were not different, but not in a manner which could be said to approach deformity; on the contrary, which seemed to correspond to the strength of his frame, though it injured in some degree its symmetry. His dress was of buff-hide, and he wore in a belt around his waist a heavy broadsword, and a dirk or poniard, as if to defend his purse, which (burgher-fashion) was attached to the same cincture. The head was well proportioned, round, close-cropped, and curled thickly with black hair. There was during an interval of the old plan were had sailors, when compared with other nations and otherships. It was accordingly determined to build new ones; and certain individuals were empowered to build ships upon their respective plans, in order to try which would prove the most useful. The dark eye, but his features seemed to express a bashful timidity, mingled with good humour and obvious satisfaction at meeting with his old friends. Abstracted from the bashful expression, which was that of the moment, the forehead of Henry Gow was that of a man who is indifferently so called, as both words equally indicated his profession; it was high and noble, but the lower part of the face was less happily formed. The mouth was large, and well-furnished with a set of firm and beautiful teeth, the appearance of which corresponded with the air of personal health and muscular strength, which the whole frame indicated. A short thick beard, and moustaches which had lately been arranged with some care, completed the picture. His age could not exceed thirty and twenty.

The family appeared all well pleased with the unexpected appearance of an old friend, Simon Glover shook his hand again and again, Dorothy made her compliments, and Catharine herself offered her hand, which Henry held in his massive grasp as if he had designed to carry it to his lips, but after a moment's hesitation, desisted, from fear lest the freedom might be ill-taken. Not that there was any resistance on the part of the little hand which lay passive in his grasp; but there was a smile mingled with the confusion of the gallant. Her father, on his part, called out frankly, as he saw his friend's hesitation,—

"Her lips, man, her lips! and that's a proffer I would not make to every one who crosses my threshold. But now, my old friend, (whose hand he will down to-morrow), I am so glad to see thee in the bonny city of Perth again, that it would be hard to tell thee I could refuse thee."

The Smith,—for, as has been said, such was the craft of this sturdy artisan,—was encouraged modestly to smile the Fair Maid, who yielded the courtesy with a smile of affection that might have become a sister, saying, at the same time, "Let me hope that I welcome back to Perth a repentant and amended man."

He held her hand as if about to answer, then suddenly, as one who had lost courage at the moment, relinquished his grasp; and drawing back as if afraid of what he had done, his dark countenance glowing with bashfulness, mixed with delight, he stole down by the side of the opposite side from that which Catharine occupied.

"Thou hast had a long journey, son Henry," said Glover, who had always used that affectionate style of speech, though no ways akin to the young artisan. "Ay, and I trust that you may find many a fair bigging besides St. Johnstone's."

"But none that I like half so well, and none that are half so much worth my liking," answered the Smith; "I promise you, father, that were I stretched fairly before me like a Fairy Queen in romance, who the Knight finds asleep among a wilderness of flowers, I felt even as a bird, when it folds its wearied wings to stoop down to its own nest."

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swordsmen, which, you are aware, could not be known or decided without a trial. The poor fellow lost two fingers."

"Pretty well for the most peaceful lad in Perth, who never touches a sword but in the way of his profession. Well, anything more to tell us?"

"Little—for the Drubbing of a Highlandman is a thing not worth mentioning."

"For what didst thou drub him, O man of peace?" inquired the Glover.

"For nothing that I can remember," replied the Smith, "except his presenting himself on the south side of Stirling Bridge."

"Well, here is to thee, and thou art welcome to me after all these exploits."

(To be concluded in our next.)

ENGLAND. LONDON.

The production of the Navy Estimates, in the House of Commons, was the subject of discourse on the 16th and 17th May. A few passages of the debates are interesting:

"Sir George Cockburn.—He would now reply to the questions of his gallant friend (Sir J. York). His gallant friend had, in the first instance, objected to the experimental squadron, and spoke of it as a failure. It was most true that the Admiralty had done all in their power to improve the modelling and building of the ships in the navy. It was found that ships built upon old plans were bad sailors, when compared with other nations and otherships. It was accordingly determined to build new ones; and certain individuals were empowered to build ships upon their respective plans, in order to try which would prove the most useful. The dark eye, but his features seemed to express a bashful timidity, mingled with good humour and obvious satisfaction at meeting with his old friends. Abstracted from the bashful expression, which was that of the moment, the forehead of Henry Gow was that of a man who is indifferently so called, as both words equally indicated his profession; it was high and noble, but the lower part of the face was less happily formed. The mouth was large, and well-furnished with a set of firm and beautiful teeth, the appearance of which corresponded with the air of personal health and muscular strength, which the whole frame indicated. A short thick beard, and moustaches which had lately been arranged with some care, completed the picture. His age could not exceed thirty and twenty.

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IRELAND. It is a curious fact, with reference to the alleged over-populousness of Ireland, that there is less poverty where the population is great than where it is less. For instance, Ulster, which is the most populous province in Ireland, is decidedly the most affluent; while Connaught, on the other hand, the most populous, is confessedly the most wretched part of the country. And the same may be said with regard to the two other provinces.

FRANCE. In the sittings of the French Chamber of Deputies on the 19th of May, the project of a law on the Press was brought up, after which the debate on the loan of eighty millions was continued. The Minister of Marine, said, "The policy of France is easily understood; the King desires the maintenance of order, and of all legitimate rights the triumph of the rights of humanity. A policy so glorious, so honourable, is not difficult to be judged of. It is not a war establishment that we ask of you. We desire to place ourselves on a respectable peace establishment, in order not to be surprised in any case by events."

SCOTLAND. TRADE.—We are happy to state, on the authority of a friend in the most extensive mercantile transactions, that within the last two or three weeks, there has been a sensible improvement in trade. It is no small gratification to us to make this statement; for, during the last twelve months, the commercial depression has no where been more severe than in London.—Scotland.

The manufacturing of India imitation trimmings at Paisley has been greatly depressed for a few weeks past; the greater part of the houses engaged in that line are reducing the number of their weavers at present; and in some instances, a reduction in the price paid for weaving that kind of goods, has taken place. The other departments of the Paisley trade, viz.: Canton craps shawls, and light silk fabrics, still remain brisk, particularly the latter.

The Students of the University of St. Andrews, have presented the Rev. Dr. Chalmers with a copy of Walton's Polyglott Bible, and Castell's Heptaglot Lexicon, in testimony of their admiration of Dr. Chalmers' talents, and of their gratitude for the zeal with which he has laboured to promote their improvement.

Romantic and Grand Approach to the City of Glasgow from the North-west Roads.—We are glad to hear that it is intended to open up a Grand Approach to this City from Drymen, Balfour, Milngavie, and other towns to the north-west. The new line of road coming into town is to branch off from the Garaburgh road, a little above Drach-holm, about half a mile beyond Bonnevile. The new road will proceed down the romantic banks of the Kelvin, passing under one of the arches of the Great Aqueduct Bridge, and from thence through the lands of Garbraid or Balgray, Kelvinside, and one or two other properties, till it reach Woodside Colton Mills, and from thence communications will be made to all the great avenues leading into the west end of the city. It is unnecessary to point out all the advantages of such a desirable communication, not only in point of taste, but utility. We trust the highly influential Trustees on the Garaburgh Road will give the proposal all attention and encouragement.

A curious return has just been published; viz. the number of ships belonging to all nations which passed and repassed the Sound in 1827; distinguishing the number which have passed in ballast, from the number which have passed with cargoes. In this ballast trade, the British proportion stands proudly pre-eminent. From Great Britain to the Baltic, the number of vessels laden is 631; the number in ballast is 1947, three to one! The number from the Baltic is, laden, 2518; ballast, 3; and probably the last mentioned figures did not make the worst voyage, because those laden are compelled to take their freight at the same rate as the foreigner, and which is such, that while, from the comparative cheapness at which the foreigner builds, fits, and sails his ship, he makes 30 per cent profit, the British ship owner sustains a loss to an equal amount.—Glasgow Courier.

AMERICAN SUMMARY.

A letter from a citizen of Georgia, to the Editors of the Georgia Journal, dated in Columbia, in the month of the 6th inst. says:—"I find among the most informed citizens here, a spirit of resistance to the Tariff, extending even to a Georgia.—Resistance seems to be the order of the day."

If peace is restored between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, the trade with those countries will gradually increase in importance; but their means of purchase will not be restored at once; yet their harbours may be crowded, and the first voyagers prove bad.

It appears by the Inverness Courier, that the Rev. A. G. Fraser, (from this City) was in that place some time since, making inquiries on the subject of his right of succession to the Lovat Peerage. He stated himself to be the great grandson of a younger brother of the celebrated Chief, executed during the Scottish rebellion; but, in addition to the difficulty he will have in establishing his propinquity, the above named gentleman is shut out from the inheritance, in consequence of a certain deed of entail, even if he should succeed in the establishment of his right to the title.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Good Butter.—A number of respectable citizens of Boston, have subscribed one hundred dollars, to be offered as a premium for the best butter—not less than three hundred pounds—to be examined by the Agricultural Society.

Lightning.—It cannot be too often repeated, that dashing cold water upon the person struck, is frequently found efficacious in restoring suspended animation.

In a late botanical excursion to Liberia, (Africa) 1600 plants were found, 400 or 500 of which were previously unknown.

From St. Thomas.—Captain Herriman, of the brig Bucksport, arrived here from St. Thomas, reports that the markets are very dull for all kinds of American produce, except pork, which is selling at \$13. The produce of the Island was very scarce, and sold at high prices.—N. Y. Courier.

Port-au-Prince, June 15.—The Chamber of Commerce was opened on the 10th, by Gen. Beyer in person, on which occasion he delivered an address, from which we learn the interesting fact, that after the year 1830, the Commerce of all nations shall be placed on a footing of perfect equality.

EMPLOYMENT.—If full employment for laborers and good wages are indications of prosperity, we know not the time when they have been stronger than at present. The various works going on in this vicinity—the canal, the basins and landing places on it, the roads, streets and bridges, laid out and in a course of completion, the numerous stores and other buildings, under way—all, together, have created a de-

mand for labour beyond the supply, so that it is found difficult on an emergency to obtain it. By a notice of the road commissioners in our paper of to-day, it will be seen, that for several contracts for making roads, heretofore advertised—all of them cash jobs—no proposals have been received, and they are again advertised. Contractors from a distance would, probably, find some of them worthy of their notice. The pine-meadow road in this town, though not of great extent, will, nevertheless, from its location, be a work of some magnitude.—Worcester Spy.

Commerce of the United States.—The National Intelligencer of Friday, contains a table of the Commerce and Navigation of United States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1827—from which it appears, that the value total of Imports was \$79,484,068, of which \$74,065,460, was in American vessels, and \$4,418,572, in foreign; That the total value of Domestic Exports was \$58,921,691—of which \$50,105,379, was in American vessels, and \$8,816,312, in foreign; That the total value of Foreign Exports, was \$23,403,136—of which \$21,987,165 was in American vessels, and \$1,415,971, in Foreign—total value of Foreign and Domestic Exports, \$82,324,827.

The Imports from England, Man, and Berwick, amounted to 28,652,883, and the exports to the same, to \$2,419,017. From France, the imports were \$8,527,232, and the Exports to the same, \$12,524,303. From Cuba, the imports were \$7,241,849, and \$6,816,088 were exported to the same. The Imports from Mexico, were 5,231,867, and the Exports to the same, \$4,173,257. From Colombia, Imports were \$1,550,248; and the Exports to the same, \$913,534.—From Brazil, the imports were \$2,060,972; and the Exports to the same, \$1,863,806. The Imports from Hayti were \$1,459,318, to which \$1,331,909 were exported.

During the same time, the American tonnage that entered the ports of the United States, amounted to 918,369, and that which departed, to 980,542; and the Foreign tonnage that entered, amounted to 137,589, and that departed, to 131,250.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, July 23.—His Excellency Sir James Kempt, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Hamilton, reached Town on Friday Morning last. His Excellency left Quebec on Monday, the 7th inst. in the Chelouco, and arrived at Ficton on Wednesday the 16th.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint His Excellency Sir James Kempt, to the Chief Civil and Military Command in British North America, His Excellency will remain here on a short time. H. M. S. Challenger, appointed to convey His Excellency to Quebec, is, we understand, soon expected to arrive from Portsmouth. At the time the last Packet left England, a Successor to His Excellency in this Government, had not, we believe, been selected.—R.G.

From Brazil.—Mr. Brown, who arrived in the Eclipse, reports that there had been no late arrivals at Pernambuco, either from Rio Janeiro or Rio Plata. The coast was infested with pirates—an order had been issued by Admiral Otway, to the British squadron, to board and examine all Privateers, to ascertain that they were navigated according to law.—Markets at Pernambuco, June 6, 7-500 for fish. Exchange 574 stg. per milrea.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, July 15.—Newfoundland.—A disastrous conflagration occurred, on the 16th June, at Bonavista Bay, by which Broad Cove was laid in a heap of ashes. All the Dwelling houses, Stores, Fish-flakes, Stages, &c. with two exceptions, were consumed. The conflagration originated at Plain Cove, through the carelessness of some pearl hunting, who kindled a fire to keep the fires, and shamefully left it burning.

MONTREAL, July 7.—Private letters have been received by several officers of the Royal Artillery stationed in this Province, intimating that the Finance Committee, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, had sanctioned a vote of Five Millions Sterling, to be expended during eight years in public works, and fortifications in the British North American Provinces.

It is now certain that Sir James Kempt will succeed Lord Dalhousie, as Governor-in-Chief of these Provinces. We believe that this appointment will give general satisfaction.

QUEBEC, July 16.—So wet a season as the present is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. For the last two months there have been only five or six uninterrupted fine days, and generally heavy showers of rain. The crops in all soils are now suffering from this circumstance. If the weather will admit, hay making will commence this week.

THE OBSERVER.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1828.

SCARCELY had we issued our last number, when we found that a shade of doubt was cast upon the authenticity of the late RUSSIAN BULLETIN. In the absence, however, of any better grounds for questioning it, than we then saw, we were disposed still to regard it as substantially correct. Probabilities being all in favour of the result which it announced, may no doubt have had a certain effect in leading us to give it more easy credence, while at the same time we were fully aware that details which are, on the whole, favourable and flattering, seldom lose either by the channel or mode of their communication. It now appears that the whole was a fabrication of the news-mongers, that in all likelihood it was manufactured by those who first reported it, and surely if the quid nuncs in the great and enlightened Metropolis were deceived by it, we, in this remote quarter of the Globe, need not be ashamed that we were among the number of the hoaxed.

We wait anxiously for information as to the progress of affairs in PORTUGAL, since the flight of DON MIGUEL and the declaration on the part of the troops and inhabitants at Oporto of their adherence to DON PEDRO and the CONSTITUTION. It was reported at Lisbon on the 28th May, that the Constitutional Expedition of Oporto was within thirty miles march of Lisbon. But in our present circumstances, it would be worse than unprofitable to occupy any portion of our columns, by attempting to construct a political paragraph out of non-existent materials.

On Friday evening last, we were visited with a smart thunder storm; and on Saturday afternoon, we had another—which has been succeeded by a clear atmosphere and warm weather. There is now a prospect of our having some general warmth, which we hope may be lasting, for the sake of the FARMER, who we

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

believe has fairly commenced his Hay-making operations, &c.

The wetness of the season seems to have been general throughout these Provinces.

In a preceding column, will be found an extract from the second series of the Chronicles of the Camogate, prefaced by a judicious critique on the whole of that popular work.

It is reported that the 96th Regiment are to be brought to Halifax, and there disbanded.

The long spell of South West winds, accompanied with rain and fog, had detained a number of Vessels for a great many days; but on Saturday and Sunday, most of them put to sea, among which were—H. M. brig Ringdove, Captain English, and transport Neva, for Halifax;

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LONDON.

To the Collector and Comptroller, St. John, N. B. GENTLEMEN.—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you with reference to the letter from this Board, of the 22d March last, containing orders on the Memorials of Messrs. Cavan & Brothers, and Mr. Simon Taylor, relative to certain Cargoes of Lumber transhipped from American Vessels at the Island of St. Thomas, and taken to Jamaica, where they were seized, that their Lordships had received a letter from Mr. Lockhart, stating that the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade use no ground to recommend any alteration in the Law in respect to the Importation into the British Colonies of Goods the Produce of the United States of America; and I am to desire that you will signify the same to the Parties interested in that Trade.

FRIDAY, July 22, 1828.—We are sorry to say that the present Season has been hitherto, in some respects, rather unfavourable to the Agricultural interests in this part of the country: the late heavy and almost incessant rains have impeded the growth of several of the Crops, the earlier portions of which, in particular, required milder weather to promote their advancement; and having experienced the reverse of what is usual at this time of the year, the consequence is, that some of those fine crops, less encouraging than others, which present very flattering appearances. On the other hand, the unprecedented rise of the River at this period, will, it is feared, by having overflowed some of the Lowlands, seriously affect the grass and other Crops in those situations; while the extent of the detrimental influence which that circumstance may occasion, cannot, perhaps, be fully estimated at present, as we understand the River, within the last few days, has risen at the rate of nearly two feet perpendicular in 24 hours; the Farmers therefore, whose lands have been thereby affected, will doubtless sustain some injury, even if the River should now fall as rapidly as it rose. But to speak in general terms of the appearance of the Crops, with those exceptions which are owing to the inundation of the Lowlands, we should say, that in the event of the weather now remaining fine and settled, for a sufficient length of time, there seems to be little doubt of a very plentiful Harvest. Mowing, however, commenced here, with some, about a week or ten days since, but the rainy weather has occasioned a slight loss to those who were thereby deprived of a fair opportunity for getting their hay into the Barn. The worms also have begun to injure the Indian Corn in some places, which else might be considered as in a very thriving state. The Potatoes in general look extremely well, and we have been told that a dish of very fine young ones was served up at Table in a neighbouring parish, on the 6th inst. Several of the Orchards present a very cheering aspect—the Apple Trees already beginning to droop under their rich burdens. Notwithstanding, therefore, the very few dark shades which this brief sketch of the present interests of the Farmer in this part of the country, exhibits, and which, as we in a great measure report from personal observation, we have no reason to disguise; still we may venture to say, that should the weather now continue as usual at this season, the Farmers may yet reap an abundant Harvest in general, and thus be amply compensated for the deficiencies which some of them will no doubt experience in small portions of a few particular Crops, especially in those on which they had bestowed their earliest attentions.

We are extremely happy to add that we hear very favourable reports from other parts of the Province.—Royal Gazette.

SALT ANDREWES, July 28.—The Hay-harvest has commenced in this County, but under most unpropitious aspects. For several weeks past, we have, with few days of intermission, been enveloped in fog, with frequent heavy rains. Nearly every day, last week, we have had heavy peals of thunder and torrents of rain.—The wind has constantly been southerly. We have no recollection of such a season, and are apprehensive the hay cut, will suffer materially. We strongly recommend to our farmers to sprinkle their hay with salt, it will keep it from heating or becoming musty, and we believe is the only method of preserving it from ruin, should the present weather continue much longer.—Herald.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—It is extremely painful to us to be obliged to reject the well meant contributions of our friends; but it is a part of our Editorial duty, which, however reluctantly, we must occasionally discharge. We have always felt that the secular character which necessarily belongs to a Newspaper, ill accords with the sacredness which is inseparable from our Religious association, and that, therefore, unless Religious subjects are managed with much delicacy and great judgment, we must ever feel averse to their introduction into our columns. The peculiar dogmatic of particular sects, we must leave to be discussed elsewhere, by theological disputants; and well as we prefer to that which has the claim of originality, but which does not rise above mediocrity.—We trust that these hints will be understood, and taken in good part, in certain quarters, from which we have lately been favoured with several well intended communications.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Western Mail, arrived this morning, we have been put in possession of London dates to the 15th ult. received at New-York by the ship New-York. Their contents are somewhat interesting. We have time only to make the following hasty Summary:—Mr. Stratford Canning has set out for Corfu, for the purpose, it is supposed, of assisting at the approaching conference between Capo d'Istria and the Commissioners sent on the part of the Porte, relative to the pacification of Greece.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Byng is appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, in the room of Sir George Murray.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is the new President of the Board of Trade.

On the 14th inst., at the PLYMOUTH FIELDS, Burton, by the Rev. George M'Cauley, Nahanah Hubbard, Esq., to Susanna Maria Louise, youngest daughter of the Hon. Samuel D. Street.

At Sheffield, County of Sufbury, on the 15th inst., by David Barpe, Esq., Mr. William Barpe, and Miss Mary Barpe, Esq., to Miss Madeline Barpe, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Barpe, all of that place.

MARRIED.

At Fredericton, on the 17th inst., after a short but a very severe illness, Mr. Charles Brown, Sen. in the 81st year of his age. He came to this Province, in His Majesty's Service, in the year 1783, and in the month of November, 1785, removed from St. John to Fredericton, where he has continued to reside until his death.

DIED.

At Annapolis, on the 17th ult. Rhineus Lovell, Esq. aged 83 years.

At Barrington, on the 25th ult. Mr. Joseph Homer, Jun. aged 45 years, and on the 30th ult. Mrs. Mary Homer, his wife—both of a fatal disease which is now prevailing in that part of the County.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, new ship Waterloo, Lamb, St. Mary's Bay. J. Ward & Sons, and S. Wiggin, ballast.

SATURDAY, July 28, 1828.—The arrival of the ship Waterloo, from London, on the 25th inst., has attracted much attention, and has been the subject of much conversation. It is reported that the vessel was loaded with a cargo of goods, valued at £25,000, and that it was the largest vessel ever seen in this port.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. Brig Margate, Kerr, Greenock. Brig Margaret, Tweedie, Freetown. 25—Ship Waterloo, Lamb, Liverpool. 29—Hugh Johnston, Brown, Liverpool. Brig Integrity, Johnson, St. Kitts. La Plaine, Douglas, Jamaica.

Ship Marchioness of Queensbury, Davis, Liverpool—timber. Ann, Smith, Liverpool, do. Arcadia, Foster, Bristol, do. Hope, Kyle, Cork, do. M. Armstrong, Cork, do. Aylshire, Smith, Liverpool, do. Brig Salamis, Palmer, Stockton, timber. Talsiman, Cock, Barbados, fish and lumber.

The brig Laura, Brock, hence for London, with a cargo of deals, loaded by John R. Parrelow, struck on a rock off Grand Maan, on Wednesday evening the 16th inst., two days out, in a thick fog, and she returned to port on Sunday, 16 aky.—Her bottom has since been examined, and the injury she sustained is so serious, that the Port Wardens have directed her cargo to be discharged, and the vessel to be put upon blocks to be repaired.—Courier.

Brig Margaret, Dover, and Trafalgar, Lawton, of this port, have arrived at Barbados. Schr. Ameysh, hence, at Philadelphia, 22 days.—Advertised New-York, schr. Borneo, for this port, to sail on the 23d.

Brig Margate, 4th inst. lat. 42, 30, long. 32, 20, brig Ceres, from St. John, for Bristol. Quebec, July 14.—Arrived, brig Harriet, Taylor, Jamaica. 15th, schr. Neptune, Lamb, St. John, N. B. Bermuda, July 9.—Cleared, schooner Ansten, Starret St. John, N. B.

FLOUR, MACKEREL & SEAL OIL. 150 BLS. Superior, 150 Rye.—Ex the schr' Cyrus, W. Sears, master, from Philadelphia. 300 Bbls. MACKEREL, Ex schr Sur-18 DO. SEAL OIL, } prise, from Halifax.—For Sale by July 29. I. & J. G. WOODWARD.

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IN STORE— 3000 BUSHELS fine Turke Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Puncheons fine flavoured St. Vincent RUM; Sugar; Coffee; Rice; by the barrel; Smoked Salmon; by the box; Smoked and Pickled Herrings; of superior quality; Pitch and Tar.—With a general assortment of Clothing, Groceries & Liquors.

All of which they will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved Credit, at their Store in St. John-street, nearly abreast of Peter's wharf. St. John, July 29.

Gloucester and Sussex, supported the motion, and the Duke of Cumberland opposed it. It was thought the question would again be brought up during the Session. The Corn Bill is likely to pass through the House of Lords,—unless, to be sure, some of the Ex-Ministers, defeat it by a ruse, in imitation of the line taken by those who went out last year.—Sun.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 12th, Sir Vesey Fitzgerald took his seat for the first time as President of the Board of Trade. The Duke of Wellington's Corn Bill was ordered to a second reading in the House of Lords, on the 13th ult. On the division, the Contents were 86, and the Non-contents 19. It seems to be admitted to be an equitable bill in its nature as the complicated interests of the case would admit. Mr. Huskisson was present during the debate, and appeared to be in an ill state of health.

The Marquess of Stafford has withdrawn his support from the Government—but the Marquess of Cleveland has given his; besides which, many of the nobility of the highest class have now resolved to uphold the Ministry, which they would not do so long as Mr. Huskisson remained in office—as a proof of this, nearly one hundred Tory Members were in London at the time of the opposition to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, by Ministers, who did not go to the House of Commons on that occasion—the present majorities are as strong proofs of the Parliamentary feeling, as the rising of the funds upon the late change is of that of the mercantile body upon the same subject.

The latest advices from Naples informed that an earthquake or an eruption was every day expected. Those best acquainted with the signs, had no doubt that one or the other was near at hand.

The silk worm is said to be in a thriving condition in the south of Europe this season, and likewise in the counties of Asia Minor. A great supply is expected.

The Emperor of Russia has presented the Schah of Persia with a cat-glass bedstead, with tubes for sooted water, which by its warming current is to invite sleep! The whole surmounted by a chandelier.—What next?

On the 14th inst., at the PLYMOUTH FIELDS, Burton, by the Rev. George M'Cauley, Nahanah Hubbard, Esq., to Susanna Maria Louise, youngest daughter of the Hon. Samuel D. Street.

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This morning, in Bethlem Hospital, the celebrated Margaret Nicholson, who attempted the life of his late Majesty, she has expired in the above establishment 42 years, and during the whole of that period has been insane. She always appeared much pleased whenever any of the Royal Family visited the institution, and on the occasion of the death of the late King, requested to be allowed to wear black ribbons.—Her age is supposed to have been nearly 100 years.—London Courier of May 14.

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All of which they will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved Credit, at their Store in St. John-street, nearly abreast of Peter's wharf. St. John, July 29.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) at 11 o'clock, The Subscriber will Sell at his Auction Room, WITHOUT RESERVE—

WINE, FRUIT, PAINTS, PORTER and ALE, &c. &c.; with an assortment of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO— 10 SHARES of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company's STOCK.—Conditions at Sale. July 29. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

GROCERY SALE.

On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold by JOHN COX, at the corner of Princess and Germain-streets, the entire Stock in Trade of Mr. George Bragg, AT THAT STAND—consisting of

WINE, in Wood and Bottle; BRANDY; SHRUB; PEPPERMINT; HARD WARE; GUNPOWDER; OIL and ESSENCE of PEPPERMINT; GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; BOOTS; SHOES; VESTS; and other CLOTHING; With sundry Articles worthy the notice of Shop-keepers and the public generally.

The Premises and License will be offered in the course of the sale. N. B.—Purchases of £10 to £20, Ninety Days credit will be given; upwards of £20, Four Months—with approved Endorsed Notes. July 29, 1828.

On SATURDAY next, the 2d August, will be sold at the Auction Room of the Subscriber—

The following Pews in TRINITY and SAINT JOHN'S CHURCHES,—viz. No. 2, SQUARE PEW, North Aisle Trinity Church; No. 11, Square Pew, West Aisle St. John's Church. Forfeited for non-payment of rent. July 29. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

JAMAICA RUM and SUGAR.

Just received, by the La Plata, from Savannah-la-mar— 50 PUNCHEONS RUM, and 10 Hogheads SUGAR. ALSO, FOR SALE: 20 M. excellent English BRICK, and a London built GIG. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 29, 1828.

SHIP BREAD.

79 BLS. SHIP BREAD—for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON. 29th July, 1828.

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES.

50 PUNCHEONS CHOICE RETAILING MOLASSES, 50 Barrels Prime SUGAR, 17 Pans. W. I. RUM, of a superior flavor; and received and for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. July 29.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN W. M. IRISH, GEO. A. LOCKHART. St. John, 21st July, 1828.

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

JOHN W. M. IRISH. St. John, 29th July, 1828.

NOTICE.

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

MORE GOODS,

CHEAPER than ever! AND OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Brick Building lately occupied by Messrs. PETERS & DENNIS, situated on the south side of the Market-square; where he is now opening and will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, the following GOODS, viz:— BLUE and black superfine CLOTHS; Broad and narrow Cloths; double and single milled A variety of Printed Calicoes; Apron Check, striped Homespun; Gingham; Superior power and steam loom Shirting & Sheeting; Warsted and Cotton Hose; Irish Linens; Cambric, Jaconette, Dook and Mull Muslins; Silk, Gingham, Cuckeed, Printed and other Handkerchiefs; Bombazettes; and every other article in the Drapery line. R. WILSON. SUPERB WINE, GIN, and RUM, of the best quality, for sale by the Five Gallons, as cheap as in the City. St. John, July 28, 1828.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Offers for sale— CHESTS of Sanchong, Congo, and Gunpowder TEA; just received from Halifax, and of the latest importation. 22d July, 1828.

POST-OFFICE, St. John, N. B.

THE MAILS for Nova-Scotia, per Steam Boat, will in future be made up at this Office, on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock.

THEATRE.

BY PERMISSION OF HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

The Play of PIZARRO having been received on its first representation with the most unbounded applause and approbation, it will be repeated (by the particular request of several Ladies and Gentlemen,) on Wednesday Evening.

On Wednesday Evening, July 30th, will be repeated, BURIDAN'S ADMIR'D TRAGEDY OF

PIZARRO;

OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA!

With new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE, CALLED

FORTUNE'S FROLIC;

OR, The Ploughman turned Lord!

Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the Curtain will rise at 8, precisely.—Admission, to the Boxes, 3s. 6d.; to the Pit, 2s.; Children under twelve years of age, to the Boxes, half price—to the Pit, 1s. 3d.—Tickets, in future, may be had at Mr. William Scammell's, Saint John-street; Mr. G. Scammell's, Prince William-street; Mr. Welch's, Church-street, and Mr. Condie's, King-street; and at the Theatre, on the evenings of Performance. July 29, 1828.

TEA, &c.

The Subscribers have received per late arrivals— 100 CHESTS and Boxes TEA 130 Bbls. very superior Wheat FLOUR, fit for family use; 250 Bags CORN; 75 Barrels CORN MEAL; 20 Kegs superior TOBACCO. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 27, 1828.

MIDDINGS AND RYE FLOUR.

The Subscribers have just received per schooner Eliza-Jane, from Philadelphia— FINE MIDDINGS, of superior quality; Superfine RYE, do. Also—Per Sarah G. from New-York— 150 Barrels RYE FLOUR. July 22. KERR & RATCHFORD.

GEORGE THOMSON,

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

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received ex Salacia from London, via Halifax and from thence by the Lady Stonge, a large variety of FANCY GOODS, which in addition to his former Stock, he will dispose of very cheap—they are as follow:—

BLACK & colored Gros de Naples; black Crapes; Lustring and twilled Saraset Parasols; bobbin Caps; black Lace Veils & Bandanas; webb Braces; cotton boxes; Moleskine Coats; mixed Pins; black Pins; tin boxes; improved silver eyed Needles; Shirt Collars; Lustring Stocks; Bristle Stiffeners; 100 dozen do skin Ladies Kid, tan colour, white, Woodstock, black silk, and black kid Gloves; Tatting; Thread Edging; 3-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinet; plain and figured; Macklin, Quilling Net; colored and white Stays; Leghorn and black Galoons; a large assortment of newest fashion Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, July 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all persons indebted to the late Firm of JAMES & HENRY CUMMING, of Liverpool, that he has received a General Letter of Attorney from Mr. HENRY CUMMING, the Surviving Partner, authorising him to proceed immediately in collecting the debts and effects of the concern.

W. B. KINNEAR. St. John, 22d July, 1828.

NOTIFICATION.

A DIVIDEND of Twenty per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company having been declared, at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation: Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be paid to the Stockholders, at the Insurance Office, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of August next.

THOMAS HEAVISIDE, Secretary. St. John, 7th July, 1828.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately— THE whole or part of the HOUSE, in Charlotte-street, belonging to Mr. S. C. Smiler, and at present occupied by Mr. Benjamin Peel. The House is well adapted for the accommodation of two families, and has a good Cellar Kitchen and frost proof Cellar; and a Well and Garden in the rear. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN PEEL, on the premises; or to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr. 22d July, 1828.

B. REYNOLDS,

Tailor and Habit Maker, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement, and respectfully informs them that he carries on his business in the house one door from the north-west corner of King and Germain-streets, and nearly opposite the brick building of the late Mr. JAMES SCOLLAR—where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favored.

B. R. flatters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands.

NAVY and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. Saint John, July 15, 1828.

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber is now opening his SPRING SUPPLY of FANCY GOODS, WHICH he will dispose of on moderate terms for prompt payment.

Canvass and Cordage. Just received per the WILLIAM PITT, from Belfast, on Consignment, and for Sale:

15 BALES, containing:—174 Pieces McCracken's best Bleached CANVASS;

6 Tons Patent CORDAGE, assorted, from 1 1/2 inch to 6 1/2 inch;

HOUSE COAL, at 25s. per Chaldron; Puncheon St. Vincent's RUM;

W. J. STEVENS & Co., Having commenced Business in that Store in St. John Street, lately fitted up by Mr. SAMUEL STEPHEN, and formerly occupied by him as an Office;

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received on Consignment, the following ARTICLES:

BLEACHED, Half Bleached and Brown Canvass; Ravens Duck; Osnaburgh; Brown Holland; Twines; Threads; Cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Fig Blue; Cotton Tick; White Lead; Black and Yellow Paints; Linseed Oil—in casks and jars; Casks Half Pint Tumblers; and a few Casks, 3 dozen each, BROWN STOUT.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per the Brig SPRAY from Greenock, and JANE from Liverpool, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE;

AN excellent assortment of Shirting, bleached and unbleached; Cottons; Muir's Patent Silk Hats, on Leghorn bodies, &c. &c., very suitable for the season.—The remainder of his Goods is daily expected from Liverpool and London, per the John & Mary, and Aurora—and which will be sold low for Cash, or other prompt payment.

SUGAR, COFFEE, & HIDES. HIDEs, first quality SUGAR, Hides and Bis. of COFFEE, and 145 Superior HIDES, for sale cheap for Cash.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per the Brig SPRAY, from Greenock, ON CONSIGNMENT—CANVASS; Cordage; Window Glass; Paints; Oils; Putty; Copper; Iron; Spikes; Nails; Ravens Duck; Osnaburgh; white and printed Cottons; Leaf Sugar, &c.

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

RED PINE TIMBER FOR SALE. 6 TONS 700 TONS RED PINE TIMBER, of excellent quality, and large size.

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.

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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.

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.

JULY 5, 1828. The Subscribers have for Sale at this date:

JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes, WINES—Champaigne, Port, Madeira, &c. Leaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Beans and Pease.

British Dry Goods, Viz.—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Osnaburghs, Ravens Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diaper, Men's black and drab beaver and plated Hats, 1 Piece extra superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Billiard and Table Covers, Bleached and brown Canvass, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.

50 M. prime R. O. Hoghead Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

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

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

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

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

EARTHENWARE, &c. A FEW Cases uncommonly well assorted EARTHENWARE, do. GLASS BOTTLES—containing 1 Gross each; Casks GLASSWARE, Cases HATS—Plated and Silk assorted; CORDAGE from 6thd. to 4 inches; HAWERS, from 2 1/2 to 6 in.; 6 Tons assorted Bar and Bolt Iron, Crowley STEEL; Hoop L. Blistered Do. warranted of best quality; Boiled and Raw OIL, in Casks and Jars; 4 Tons assorted PAINTS, for Sale on the most reasonable terms, by KERR & RATCHFORD. St. John, June 10, 1828.

CONFECTIONARY. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he has removed to the house of Mr. FRAUSON, St. John-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROACH, where he carries on the above Business; and keeps on hand a stock of good SPIRITS, WINES, &c.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. IN consequence of the Mail between Halifax and Annapolis being now sent by the Stage Coaches, the Proprietors of the Steam Boat ST. JOHN, are notified by the Postmaster to receive the Mail at Annapolis on Wednesday Evening—they will in future, commencing on Monday the 7th July, run the following days; Leaving St. John for Annapolis and Digby on Mondays and Wednesdays, and returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays—going to Eastport and Saint Andrews on Fridays and returning to Saint John on Saturdays.—Time of leaving, 6 o'clock in the morning.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment. Central Station—St. John, N. B. DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his House in Prince William-street every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor—GRATIS. June 3.

NOTICE. A New BURIAL GROUND having been purchased by the Corporation of Trinity Church, and laid out in small Lots, the same will be disposed of at any time previous to Christmas, at 30s. per Lot, and after that period at not less than 40s.—The Plan of the whole may be seen at the Office of N. H. N. Lugin, Esq., W. B. KINNEAR, Clerk of the Vestry. October 30, 1827.

G. D. ROBINSON, Offers for Sale, at a moderate advance:—BROWN and bleached COTTONS; Shirting Stripes; Ginghams; Irish Linens, 4-4 & 5-4; Irish Sheetings; Brown and bleached Canvass; Ducks; Hollands; Osnaburghs; &c. &c. July 1, 1828.

FLLOUR, &c. PHILADELPHIA RYE FLOUR, and Corn MEAL, just received per Schr. Eliza Jane.—Also, Superfine and Middlings FLOUR, in Bond and in Store, for sale at lowest rates.

RUM, SUGAR, and COFFEE, PORK and BEEF,—of excellent quality. KERR & RATCHFORD. May 6.

MISS O'BRIEN, BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she has removed to Mr. DISBROW'S Brick House, Water-street, where she continues to carry on the DRESS MAKING Business, as formerly. May 27, 1828.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Water-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, August 29, 1826.

Jamaica Rum. 20 POUNDS, of a superior flavor, and high proof, just received and for Sale by GEORGE D. ROBINSON. July 1, 1828.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to send FREIGHT by the Steam-Boat ST. JOHN, will please let the Subscriber know on the day previous, so that it may be regularly cleared at the Custom-House. June 10, 1828.

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

JAMES LANDY, Tailor, MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for past favours; he begs leave to inform them that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING Business in all its various branches, in that Shop, formerly the office of NOAH DISBROW, Esq. opposite Mr. WELCH'S, Church-street; where he will thankfully receive, and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favoured.

N. B.—Naval and Military Uniforms made in the neatest Style, and Country Orders will receive due attention. June 3.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. SIX JOURNEMEN TAILORS, Good Workmen, to whom constant employment and good Wages will be given. JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor and Habit Maker. St. John, April 15, 1828.

BRASS FOUNDRY. COPPER & LEAD MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber begs leave to acknowledge his obligations to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement hitherto received in the line of his profession, and to solicit a continuance of their patronage.—He at the same time respectfully informs them, that he has removed his Business to Charlotte-street, opposite the residence of Dr. PANDOCK; where he still continues to make Rudder Braces and Pentles; Hawses, Scappers, and Deep-Sea Leads; Brass Andirons and Chandlers; Force Pumps and other Hydraulic Engines; Brass Cocks and Candlesticks, &c. &c. &c.—His Rudder Braces and Pentles, are of a composition superior to some manufactured heretofore in Saint John, which on being analysed, have been proved to contain a mixture of Copper and Lead, which is altogether unfit for the purpose; and by which the lives and property of those who use this spurious Composition, are generally endangered. A specimen of the above spurious composition, is now in his possession.

Reference may be made to the principal Merchants in Saint John. June 10. JOHN BARRY.

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 for strict attention to Business, to merit a continuance of their patronage. June 24, 1828.

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

FOR SALE, A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight Rooms, three of which have fire-places; a Garret, Pantries, a Barn, and an excellent frost-proof Cellar, with a Spring of Water therein. Also,—One Lot, No. 50,—50 feet front and 200 feet rear, from Exmouth to Waterloo-streets. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to JOHN HOLMAN, or to Mr. THURGAR, Auctioneer, who will make known all particulars. May 6.

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

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

TO RENT, THE WHARF and SHOP in rear of the Premises in St. John-street, occupied by JAMES STEWART & Co.—Also—A back Store and two Flats of the said Building, either of which, are well adapted for Rigging or Sail Lofts. JAMES STEWART. March 25, 1828.

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

FOR SALE, A CONVENIENT Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Portland, on the road leading from the Mill Bridge to Indian Town, and nearly opposite Mr. OWENS' Ship Yard. The house contains eight good Rooms.—There is a Cellar, convenient for receiving Rain Water, &c. The premises may be viewed at any time between 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. HENRY PAYNE. Portland, July 15.

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.

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

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BUNNELL, Yeoman, deceased, Long Reach, King's County, are requested to present them, duly attested, to the Subscribers, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ISAAC CORSON, Administrators. THOMAS FOWLER, Administrators. Long Reach, July 1, 1828.

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

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

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of O'BRIEN & SONS, is this day dissolved;—the Business in future will be conducted under the firm of O'BRIEN & SON, where they will continue to manufacture as usual, all kinds of HAIR WORK, such as Wigs, Sculps, Crozen-pieces, Fritetts, Medona Bands, &c. &c., at their Shop, Dock-street. St. John, May 20, 1828.

NOTICE.—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.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANNUAL JOURNAL OF THE Medical and Surgical Society of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

IT would be superfluous to enter into an enquiry relative to the advantages which result from the honest detail of interesting Medical cases. The various periodical Journals, which have already enriched the science of Medicine in other countries confirm this fact. The modifications of disease, and the peculiarities of practice, which such Records exhibit must be interesting to every zealous Member of the Profession; and as these morbid varieties are not confined exclusively to any particular country, it is but reasonable to infer, that much important information may be collected in our Provinces, which if embodied in an Annual Journal, would form a work of practical utility.—With this conviction the Annual Journal of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick will be offered to the Profession, and published early in the Fall, if sufficiently encouraged.—The Editors therefore open it for the reception of Medical and Surgical Communications, and solicit patronage not only from the Profession in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, but also from its members in Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland: And as the Republic of Science acknowledges no political distinction or exclusion, a similar appeal is made to the Professional gentlemen in the Eastern parts of the United States.

The Journal will be devoted principally to original matter, but that it may be particularly serviceable to gentlemen in secluded situations, occasional selections will be made from the latest authors, comprehending the most interesting improvements in the healing art.—The Publication will be conducted by ROBERT BAYARD, M. D. D. C. L. Member of the Medical and Surgical Society of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and formerly Lecturer on Obstetrics and on the diseases of Women and Children, in New-York, &c.

Each volume will contain about 400 pages—price 2/6. As it is desirable that the names and residences of the Subscribers should be immediately known, a Prospectus and Subscription-sheet will be left at the store of KEATOR & SANDS, St. John; CLEMENT H. BELCHER, Halifax; and at the different Medical or principal Book-stores in Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Cases and Communications, and the names of Subscribers, forwarded by private conveyances, or by post, (the postage being previously paid) may be directed to "DOCTOR BAYARD, Saint John, New-Brunswick."

N. B. The first volume will contain, amongst other original matter, the following articles:—The state of the Medical Profession in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. An Account of the Erysipelatous Inflammation which prevailed in New-Brunswick in 1826—7 and 8. The effects of Venesection in particular cases of Dropsy. Obstetrical Observations relative to the practice in different cases of Parturition, and in the diseases incident to Child-bed Women, illustrated by cases. Effects of position in fractures below the Knee, in preventing or accelerating the process of ossification by inducing a morbid or healthy action of the secreting and absorbent vessels of the part. Empiricism—its prevalence and influence on the credulous and ignorant. Suggestions on the pathology of Fever. Observations on the exhibition of Tonic Medicines, and their abuse in cases of Dyspepsia, &c. A variety of Medical and Surgical cases, &c. &c. Observations on Vaccination, and suggestions on the propriety of obtaining fresh supplies of Matter, by vaccinating the udder of the cow. St. John, N. B. March 20, 1828.

Assize of Bread. Published April 30, 1828. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 8 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 12 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. Mayor's Office, St. John, April 30, 1828. JOHN ROBINSON, Mayor.

Bank of New-Brunswick. DIRECTOR for the Week..... S. Wiggins, 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. Craven Calverley, R. W. Crookshank, Sen. Thomas Merritt. Office Hours,—12 to 3.

Savings Bank. MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK. John R. Partlow, Thomas Barlow. Bank Hours.—Every TUESDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

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

PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BLANKS, POSTING & LAND BILLS, &c. &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.