

Mr. J. Parkinson

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER:

BEING

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THE GARLAND.

The numerous instances of painful bereavement in families, particularly by the death of children, which are daily occurring in this City, and throughout the Province, have naturally led us to a certain train of serious reflection, and called forth our feelings of sympathy and commiseration for those who have been visited with such afflictive dispensations. Under the influence of such reflection and feelings, we have been led to select the two following pieces of Poetry, which we consider at once beautiful and apposite. The third in order has been kindly furnished us by a Correspondent, who subscribes himself, A PARENT.]—W. OBSERVER.

To mark the sufferings of the babe,
That cannot speak its woe,
To see the infant tears gush forth,
Yet know not why they flow;
To meet the meek afflicted eye,
That faintly seeks relief,
Yet can but tell of agony
This is a Mother's grief!

Thro' dreary days and darker nights,
To trace the march of death;
To watch the faint and frequent sigh,
The quick and shortened breath;
To watch the last dread strife draw near,
And pray that struggle brief,
Though all is ended with its close;
This is a Mother's grief!

To see, in one short hour, decayed
The hope of future years;
To feel how vain a father's prayers,
How vain a mother's tears;
To think the cold grave now must close
O'er what was, once, the chief
Of all the treasure'd joys of earth;
This is a Mother's grief!

Yet, when the last wild throbb is past
Of anguish and despair,
To lift the eyes of faith to heaven,
And think, "my child is there!"
This best can dry the gushing tears,
This yields the heart relief.
Oull the Christian's pious hope
Corrodes a Mother's grief!

GENESIS xxxii. 26.

Censere here longer to detain me,
Fondlest Mother, down'd in woe;
Now by kind carresses pain me,
Morn advances—let me go.
See you ardent streak appearing!
Harbinger of endless day;
Hark! a voice, the darkness cheering
Calls my new-born soul away!

Now my cries shall cease to grieve thee,
Now my trembling heart is free;
Kinder arms than thine receive me;
Softer pillow than thy breast.
Weep not o'er those eyes that languish,
Upward turning 'ward their home;
Raptur'd they'll forget all anguish,
While they wait to see thee come.

THE MISCCELLANIST.

MANHOOD.—Light Steps.—The Lord Mayor received the following strange communication on the subject of the dangerous and ridiculous fashion of wearing tight stays. It was directed to Mr. Hobler, whose assistance was privately requested, and was read aloud in the Justice-room, there being a person present on the part of the complainant, who waited the reply of his Lordship:—
"Sir, I have rather an extraordinary sort of complaint to make to the Chief Magistrate—but although there exists no legal mode of counteracting the evil to which, through you, I beg to call his Lordship's attention, the interference of a man of influence, from his station in life and his experience, may produce some alleviation of the mischief I am about to describe. I have three daughters, over whom their mother, I regret to say, exercises a control quite independent of me. This control, so as it regards moral and religious restraints, is most unexceptionable. They go to chapel regularly, and are as rigid in their conversation as any females in the world. What I have to object to simply refers to their dress, and to a very narrow portion of it. It is with a deep sense of self-abasement I state to you, Sir, that my wife encourages my children, by her example, to persist in following the hideous and perilous fashion, of which I entertain your most serious disapprobation—I mean the fashion of squeezing in the waist until the body resembles that of a pumice or ant. (A laugh.) Of all the dandy abominations that ever received the sanction of our aristocracy, this is the worst. The least injurious effect of it, that it fixes a deformity upon the human shape; and yet this effect, instead of working in the way that might be expected upon the vanity of the sex, seems to be the great charm and recommendation. The whole of the region upon which the stays press, becomes, if we believe Mr. Lawrence, and other great authorities, diseased as well as distorted. The lungs and liver, and other parts of the viscera, are all screwed up together, and the stomach is totally divested of its power in regulating the system. My daughters are

yet living instances (God knows how long they may continue so) of the baneful consequences of this dreadful fashion. Would you believe it? Their stays are bound so tight, in the holes through which the laces are drawn, so as to be able to bear the tremendous tugging which is intended to reduce so important a part of the human frame to one-third of its natural proportions. They are unable to sit, walk, or stand, as women used to do. To expect one of them to stoop would be absurd, and to witness the attempt, alarming my daughter Margaret made the attempt the other day to satisfy me that she was quite loose—the effort was too much for the strength of the steel and whitebone vice with which she was enveloped; her stays gave way with a tremendous explosion, and down she fell upon the ground, and I almost thought she had snapped in two. (Laughter.) But this, ridiculous as it was, was not the least advance towards remedy, or abatement of the evil. My girls are always complaining of pains in the stomach and lassitude, and if something be not done to stop this wasp-waist mania, rapid decay must follow. Hoping that the Lord Mayor, and you, Sir, may excuse this liberty, in consideration of the fatal nature of the grievance, and that some advice and admonition may be given to both mother and daughters, I have the honour to remain, your obedient humble servant.
"To E. Hobler, Esq."

The Lord Mayor said he wondered that the gentlemen did not get a share of this censure. He was sure that there was a fierce competition between the sects in the article of tight waists, and if ladies and gentlemen were to cut themselves in two in the conflict, it would be a breach of the peace. (A laugh.)—He did not see how it would be a breach of the peace. Mr. Hobler observed, that if the waiting-maids of the contending parties did not take care they might get into a very serious scrape, for if a lady or gentleman were to expire under the operation, the lawyers might give it the name of murder, and those who aided and abetted might come in for a share of the penalty. (Laughter.)

It was here represented to his Lordship, that the writer of the letter felt serious alarm for his children, who, whenever he complained, pointed to some other ladies whose figures were equally plundered of their fair proportions. Mr. Hobler said it was impossible not to see that there was very strong ground of complaint. He had heard of ladies who used the best-post as a sort of purchase in screwing the necks of their stays, and that the poor creatures must suffer horribly when they attempted to satisfy the cravings of nature. (A laugh.) A person might see when a steel-bound girl was taking a cup of tea, that she would slip her hand round and endeavour to raise off a line, and when the experiment was not made with great caution the whole apparatus would give way. (A loud laugh.)

It was mentioned that by a new invention, bursting would be completely avoided. Ought not the inventors of such engines of destruction to be punished? The Lord Mayor said, he was afraid that if he objected to the fashion, the ladies would more pertinaciously adhere to it. Mr. Hobler observed, that the steel-bound tribes had suffered very much, if they thought they improved their figures by squeezing them till the look of the hour-glass. (A loud laugh.)—If they looked at the Venus de Medicis, they would see no resemblance. Mr. Hobler had no farther occasion to alarm himself about the growing popularity of this fashion. The Lord Mayor was certainly of opinion that if the fashion were persevered in, posterity would be reduced to a very low state. In another century our descendants might, upon finding our bones, call them the bones of an elephant, and not a man. His Lordship concluded by stating, that if he had the power he would interdict the use of stays, except in peculiar cases, convinced as he was that neither health nor beauty was impaired by the screwing system.

ANECDOTE OF THE KING.—On the death of the late organist to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, great interest was made by several professors of eminence to succeed to that honourable and lucrative situation. Old Horne, the music master, who taught the King, and other members of his august family, in their juvenile days, was at this time very low in circumstances, arising from losses and other untoward events. The King, who had been to his Majesty by one of the Lords in waiting, who at the same time ventured to add that the vacancy would enable the poor old man to weather the storms of life, and pass the remainder of his days in tranquillity and ease. His Majesty expressed his astonishment, and could scarcely credit that his old tutor was still in existence, or that, if so, he had not applied to his former pupil, stating his embarrassment. Modest merit is always dimly known; he had made his case known, he should have been relieved; but he dared not intrude his sufferings on his gracious master's attention. The fact, however, of his situation being brought to his Majesty's notice, he ordered his carriage, and proceeded immediately to enquire the names and other dignities in whose gift the appointment lay; they had made their promises, but it was so—the King's wishes were a law, and Horne was nominated to the vacancy. Wishing, however, to gratify the old man, by himself announcing the joyful tidings, his Majesty commanded him to attend at the Royal Lodge. The summons was unexpected, and distressing: "how could he appear before the Presence with a wardrobe not fit to visit a private friend? But," continued the gruff veteran, "it is not the coat, it is the man, the King wants to see: I must, I will go." He took a change of linen and proceeded immediately to Windsor Castle. On Old Horne's arrival at the Lodge, he received with kindness by the major-domo, and refreshments were placed before him, with an intimation that his attendance would be required in the course of the evening in the drawing room.—The time arrived, and the old man, on entering, was overpowered by the condescending affability with which he was received. The King, surrounded by the brilliant circles of his private friends, rose from his seat, and taking poor Horne by the hand, led him to the piano, requesting him to give once more a specimen of that skill which had entranced his juvenile mind. This was too much—he sat down overpowered with contending emotions, and the modest tear trickled from his aged eye. He forgot every thing, ran his fingers over the keys in the most abstracted manner, and was any thing but himself. A few affectionate words revived him; and, as if inspired by the sudden recollection of days gone by, struck off a fantasia, which he performed with all the execution of his best days. The King was delighted, and having only a slight recollection of the air, asked what it was. The old man could no longer contain his joy—"That air, your Majesty, was composed by my pupil, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when he was eighteen years of age." We need not say that the King was highly gratified. The dignity of the monarch sank for a moment to the familiarity of a friend; he pressed the old man's hand, told him of his good fortune, and bade him retire and compose himself. He remained in the lodge ten days, and was then inducted into the organ gallery. He is now between 70 and 80, and performs his duty with all the enthusiasm of his early days.—John Bull.

Crossing the Andes' Mountains by the Pass of Uspallata, from Mendoza to Santiago.—It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the solitary grandeur of those immeasurable ridges, whose peaky summits seem to pierce the firmament. The wearisome and almost never-ending ascents and descents along the course of rumbling torrents, so far beneath as to be, though within hearing,

not always within sight, impart a character of loneliness not common to mountain barriers, when entered by a few scattered human habitations. In the Cordillera, it is a pleasure to meet even the single-like gaze of the guanaco, and equally a relief to look at the condor, as, with undulating wing, it floats almost motionless above. The snow in some of the highest table-lands is difficult to pass, because it dissolves in such a manner as to leave a surface like fields of sugar-leaves. Mules frequently sink to the girth, and surmount these obstructions with great toil. The strange noises made by gusts of wind in the reverberating valleys, sound to the ear of the timorous guide like moans; and he does not fail to recount long stories of travellers that have perished by the side of the cliff, and surmount these obstructions of their unburied remains. He also evinces the journey by tales of witchcraft and malignant demons. On entering Chile, the scene changes from the sublime to the beautiful. Wherever water is to be found, the fertility of the soil is incomparably greater than in almost any other country of the world. Fruit used to be so cheap that it was the custom for a man to load his mule from a garden with whatever sorts he chose to select, for a real. One of the consequences of the revolution has been to enhance the value of the products of the earth; and a dollar is now demanded for the same privilege. In 1818, as much bread as would suffice six men for a day, cost a real. At a house of entertainment by the roadside, a real and a half was the charge for a chicken and an unlimited accompaniment of vegetables.—Memoirs of General Miller.

AN AFFECTING STORY.—One of Major Hamilton's acquaintances, who was marching with a body of troops between Gallikote and Dancowra, called on a Dheel villager to be his guide through the wood very early one morning. The Dheel remonstrated, observing that it was not the custom of the country to march before daylight, and that it was dangerous to do so. The officer, supposing this to be the more pretext of laziness, was positive, and threatened him if he did not go on. The man said nothing more, but took his shield and sword and walked on along the narrow path, overhung with long grass and bamboo. The officer followed at the head of his men, and moved slowly half asleep from the first blow and was mangled in such a manner as to be unable to move. He lay on his back, and looked at the officer in the face. He did what could be done, and with his men attacked the tiger, which he wounded so severely that he dropped his prey. The poor man's skull was mangled in such a manner as to be all in pieces. The officer told Major Hamilton that from that day forwards this scene was seldom absent from his dreams, and with the least illness he had always a return of the vision of the tiger with the unfortunate man in his jaws, whom his imprudence had sacrificed.—Bishop Heber's Narrative.

THE TURKISH CHARACTER.—The Turks differ materially from the Franks or Europeans, in almost every respect, that they never can amalgamate, without being forcibly subjugated, and compelled to adopt the manners of their conquerors. The following passage from Walsley's Narrative will probably give you some idea of all the persons I saw engaged were working in a manner apposite to our usage. The barber pushed the razor from him,—then drew it to him; the cooper, on the contrary, drew the saw to him, for all the teeth were set in,—ours pushes it from him, for all the teeth are set out; the mason sat while he laid the stones,—ours always stands; the scribe wrote on his hand, and from right to left,—ours always writes on a desk or table, and from left to right; but the most ridiculous difference existed in the manner of building the house. We begin at the bottom, and finish at the top: this house was a frame of wood, which the Turks began at the top, and the upper rooms were finished and inhabited, while all below was like a lantern.

Travelling in the Turkish Empire.—The ideas of travelling which you have formed from experience, are associated closely with smooth roads, easy carriages, neat inns, comfortable suppers, and warm beds; and where these are to be found, all seasons of the year are pretty much alike to the traveller; but conceive travelling through a country in winter, where, generally speaking, there are no roads, no carriages, no inns, no suppers, and no beds! The only roads are beaten path ways, made by one horseman and followed by another, and every man may make one for himself if he pleases. The only carriages are wooden planks, laid about rough wheels, called arabas, drawn with cords by buffaloes, which are seldom used except for burthen. The only inns are large stables, where nothing is to be had but chopped straw. The only suppers are what you may pick up on the road, if you are so fortunate, and bring it to where you stop for the night; and the only beds are the chopped straw in the stable, or a deal board in the cock loft over it; and even this, in many places, is not to be had. There are, doubtless, exceptions to this general picture, as I myself experienced; but, in the main, it is true: and such is the actual state of travelling at this day, in most parts of the Turkish empire through which I have passed both in Asia and Europe.—Dr. Walsley's Journal from Constantinople to England.

PHILOSOPHY OF MAN.—Behold an animal entirely naked, whom nature has abandoned to the injuries of the elements, and to whom she has not allotted any one particular climate wherein to live; she has balanced him upon two feet, and made him so feeble that he requires to be instructed to walk, and even to eat; who is the only animal to whom is denied the instinct of knowing the vegetables proper for sustenance. In his breast she has implanted all their blind passions, without enlightening his mind with one of their innate ideas—who cannot satisfy his most common wants without the assistance of others—who is yet without ceasing, at war with his species—who persecutes them, and is persecuted by them—who massacres, and is massacred—who becomes to himself the most dangerous of enemies, often dies of melancholy, and sometimes destroys himself in despair. The miserable animal is Man. On the other side—Behold a being, whom nature has made for the enjoyment of relationship with all his kind upon earth, and to whom she has confided the use of fire, the first prime mover of the universe. He breathes in all climates—navigates every sea—inhabits all parts of the globe; turns

to his use all vegetables, and subdues all animals; this being has received from nature the finest form of body—celestial affections in his countenance, innate sentiments of divinity in his heart—intelligence of his works in his mind—instinct of infinity and immortality in his hopes—and by the harmonics of his intellect, his virtue, and his reason, he renders himself master of the world, and directs his views to heaven itself.—This sublime being is also MAN.

THE SHARK.—The usual method which sailors have contrived for taking this ferocious creature, is by baiting a large hook with a piece of beef or pork, which is thrown into the sea, attached to a strong cable, furnished near the hook with an iron chain. Without this precaution, the shark would quickly liberate himself by biting asunder the rope. It is curious to observe the voracious animal coming up to survey the bait, especially when he is not sorely pressed with hunger. He approaches, swims around it, and for a time seems to neglect it, apprehensive perhaps of the cord and the chain; he quits it for some moments, but his appetite being aroused at the sight, he soon returns, and appears ready to devour it, but often quits it a second time. When the mariners have sufficiently amused themselves with observing his various evolutions, they make a pretence, by drawing the rope, to take away the bait. It is then that his natural voracity overpowers him; he darts with violence at the bait, and swallows it, together with the hook. Sometimes, however, he does not so entirely gorge the whole, but that he again gets free; yet even then, his insatiable appetite is so irresistible, that although wounded and bleeding with the hook, he will again pursue the bait until he is taken. When he finds the hook lodged in his stomach, his utmost efforts are exerted to get free, but in vain; he tries with his teeth to cut the chain; he pulls with all his force to break the rope; in this manner continuing his tremendous, but fruitless efforts, until his strength is quite exhausted, he suffers his head to be drawn above water, and his tail being first confined with a noose, he is drawn on board and despatched. The usual manner of killing him, is to beat him on the head till he dies; that, however, is not effected, without difficulty and danger. This enormous fish, terrible in the agonies of death, struggles with his destroyers, and there is scarcely any animal that is more tenacious of life; even after he is cut in pieces, the muscles still preserve their motion, and vibrate for some time after being separated from his body. Sometimes he is taken by striking a barbed instrument called a figziz, into his body, as he swims alongside of the ship. As soon as he is drawn up into the ship, they cut off his tail with an axe as expeditiously as possible, in order to prevent any accidents from its tremendous strokes.

SPANISH WOOL.—About the year 1850, Peter, King of Castile, having been informed that there was a race of sheep in Barbary remarkable for the excellence of their fleeces, sent several persons into Morocco to buy a number of bucks. From this epoch commenced the reputation of the wool of Castile. In the 16th century, when Cardinal Ximenes was the Spanish Minister, complaints were made to him that the sheep of Castile had deteriorated. To remedy the evil, this minister determined to import a great number from Barbary; but as he could not obtain them by negotiation, he kindled a war and invaded Morocco. The Spanish soldiers, agreeably to the orders given them, brought away as many sheep as they could, and the reputation of Spanish wool was soon completely restored. All the fine races of sheep now in Europe, are descended from the merinos of Spain.—London Mechanics' Magazine.

CONTRADICTION.—Weak and nervous people shun contention and argument, but energetic persons find pleasure in contradiction. Montaigne observes, that contention and argument raised him above himself, while agreement in judgment was a perfect nuisance to him. He preferred conversing with those who galled him, rather than with those who flattered him. "It is," says he, "an insipid and hurtful pleasure to have to do with those who admire and make way for us."—And on this subject, Antisthenes commanded his children never to take it kindly or as a favour from any man who commended them.—Weekly Review.

In the Brighton Theatre, on Tuesday, an incident occurred, which caused much laughter in the house. One of the best characters drawn by Matthews is that of a London auctioneer. He was in the act of portraying this, and dwelling in his usual happy way on the lots, when, as he raised the hammer, and exclaimed, "One pound two." Mr. Liston, who had been enjoying, evidently with much gout, the drooleries of his friend, called out in a loud tone, "three." Matthews and the audience looked at the first moment lost in equal amazement; but when it was discovered from whom the bidding proceeded, the house resounded with laughter. Matthews, humouring the joke, ran up the biddings, and after warning Mr. Liston that they were against him, finally knocked the article down to him amidst the loud plaudits of the audience.

On the sign of an inn, bearing the Duke of Athol's arms, upon his Grace's estates in Scotland, are the following words:—"The Duchess leaves the Duke's Arms every morning at five o'clock, for Glasgow." (meaning a coach called the Duchess.) His Grace being informed of this short time ago, pleasantly remarked:—"I assure you it is nearly true, although not for Glasgow, but to attend to such concerns as relate to my happiness; and I sincerely wish many other wives would do the same."

THE EMPERORS NAPOLEON AND ALEXANDER.—An old courtier of the Russian capital observed once in society, "I am persuaded that Europe would be much benefited if the two Sovereigns who have just concluded the peace of Tilsit, had then and there made an exchange of their crowns.—The agreeable manners, the moderation, and popularity of Alexander, would have recalled to the Parisians the times of Henri

Quatre; and the warlike genius of Napoleon would have led him to Byzantium, and Asia, at the same moment, would have opened to his ambitious career so vast, that the longest term of existence would have been insufficient to run it, and Europe would have been tranquil."

The Tower of Babel, says a recent traveller in the east, now presents the appearance of a large mound or hill, with a castle on the top, in mounting to which, the traveller now and then discovers, through the light sandy soil, that he is treading on a vast heap of bricks. The total circumference of the ruin is 2,286 feet, the building itself was only 2,000, allowing 500 to the walls, which Herodotus assigns as the side of its square. The elevation of the west side is 198 feet. What seems to be a castle, at a distance, when examined, proves to be a solid mass of kiln burnt bricks, 37 feet high and 28 broad.—Mirror.

"BEAUTY," according to Plotarch "is the flower and blossom of virtue." It is outwardly ornamental; because it is the effect of a generous nature operating within.

MEDICAL.
Mere mixtures of spirit and water are more pernicious than when alcohol constitutes an essential part of the fermented beverage as in wine, perry, and so on. As spirit and water of the same strength as the alcohol in an equal measure of wine, are more intoxicating than the wine, we may say that the alcohol is more united with the essential components of the wine, and therefore does not act so readily upon the nerves of the stomach, and is well known by experience to be the case. Alcohol exists in some liquids in large quantities, forming irritating, intoxicating fluids, as brandy, rum, and gin; sometimes we have it combined with certain acids, as with wine; and, in some cases, as in beer, porter, and so on; we have it combined with some nutritious matter, as gum, and so on; and although we are accustomed to speak of wine as strengthening, it is not absolutely so; whereas beer and porter are certainly despoiling of that title, a certain part of the nutritious matter remaining behind undecomposed.—Brand's Lectures.

CURE FOR EPILEPSY.—We have more than once mentioned the reported effect of salt in cases of epilepsy, and we now adduce another instance of its alleged efficacy. If salt ought, to possess this extraordinary virtue, the fact ought to be noticed by all the editors of newspapers throughout the world.—A few weeks ago, a stout, healthy-looking woman, a passenger in the steamer from Glasgow to Glasgow, fell down on the deck of that vessel, in a very violent attack of epilepsy. A Greenock lady, and a passenger in the boat recollecting having read in the newspapers that common salt had been found, in several instances, to operate as a powerful remedy in this dreadful malady, procured some from the steward, but found it impossible to separate the jaws of the unfortunate woman, which were convulsively shut. While attempting to do so, a little of the salt fell upon her lips; in an instant she extended her tongue and licked it with avidity. The opportunity was seized, and a small quantity introduced into her mouth, when, as one informant described it, she recovered "like the clap of a hand," got up without any assistance, and seemed as if nothing past common had taken place.

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

CORING CORN STALKS.—The time for cutting the stalks of Indian corn is near at hand, and we shall improve this opportunity to point out a manner of coring them, practised by many careful farmers, and which will not fail to prove satisfactory to those who have not yet adopted the same. After cutting them during fair weather, they should be gathered the next or following day, tied up in small bundles at the upper end, and set immediately, not too close, on poles fixed in the barn across the beams, taking care to have the doors opened in the day time, that they may dry and season. In January, those which remain ought to be taken down and packed close together, to prevent their getting too dry. The usual method of making small stacks of them round the fields, exposed to sweets to the wind, the dew, and the rain, is a dreadful waste of this article, which, if cured as above, makes a sweet and excellent fodder.—New-England Farmer.

TO FATTEN POULTRY.—An experiment has been tried of feeding geese with turnips, cut in small pieces like dice, but in size, and put into a trough of water. With this food alone, the effect was, that six geese, each when lean, weighing only nine pounds, actually gained twenty pounds each in about three weeks' fattening. Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkeys—grains are preferred for the sake of economy, unless for immediate and rapid fattening—the grains should be boiled fresh. Other cheap articles for fattening, are oatmeal, and treacle—barley-meal and milk—boiled oats, and ground malt. Corn, before being given to fowls, should always be crushed and soaked in water. The food will thus go forth, and it will help digestion. Hens fed thus have been known to lay during the whole of the winter months.—Chester Chronicle.

INTERESTING FACTS.—Collected from various sources.
The Anglo-Merino sheep will carry its fleece in all its strength and beauty three years.
Sea Sand, when used as a top dressing upon grass land, either alone or with a mould, never fails to bring forth, for a succession of seasons, a very sweet and valuable herbage.
A little vinegar, added to cream, will greatly assist in bringing butter. Lemon juice, also, is said to be very good; any one lemon to a churning of 8 or 10 pounds of butter. Churning is sometimes difficult in consequence of the thickness of the cream. In such cases it is recommended to mix new milk (as much as there is cream) with the cream, which will make much labour in churning.
Calves, it is said will thrive better if not suffered to eat any grass the first year. They will wear better if kept out of sight and hearing of their dams.
Vegetables may be preserved from injury by frost, by sprinkling cold water upon them early in the morning after a freezing night.
Raw potatoes, being of a watery and gripping nature are thought to do cattle more hurt than good, especially if they are not used to it.
The small yellow speckled bugs, which infest cucumbers and melons, may be destroyed by making light blazing fires in the garden several evenings. The bugs will fly into the blaze and be burnt to death.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 4.

We observe by the Act 9th George IV. chap. 76, which was passed on the 24th of July, that several alterations have been made in the laws relating to the Customs. Wine is now permitted to be imported in any size packages, and the duties are reduced on bottles to 1/2, and from British possessions to 8d, the dozen; and the duties upon cables, cordage, and sails, in actual use, are wholly repealed.

There will be a general war in Europe before Christmas. England avoids the struggle for the present—but will eventually be dragged in with an expense greater in proportion to the delay which she evinces in asserting her true station, and assuming an attitude becoming her moral power and national glory.—Sun of Saturday.

The Russian Admiral commanding the fleet which sailed down Channel, for the Mediterranean, on Wednesday, had positive orders not to touch at any port in England, if he could avoid it. It is said that the Russian Government are dissatisfied with the reception which the former squadron received here, but in what particular it is not known. Every attention was apparently given them, as well as a ready supply of provisions and stores from the Government depots. The unbrag taken is conjectured to have some connexion with the real part of the squadron, through the remonstrance of our Government, which took place on their arrival at Spithead. An apprehension of a similar interference occurring has possibly induced the Russian Government to deter the above force from entering our ports on this occasion.

Whatever may be the troubles of England, to whatever degree she may be embarrassed by her paper-money, however foreign nations may take advantage of her depressed state, whatever may be the convulsions or even revolutions, that she may be plunged into, she will always have dominion over Ireland.—Cobbett's Register.

The Duke of Wellington has directed the Commissioners for lending money for forwarding public works, to appropriate the next sum repaid to them to the Thames Tunnel. It is said the Duke will leave nothing undone in order to complete this great national undertaking.

August 5.—The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, to elect an Archbishop to that See, the same being void by the death of the Most Rev. Father in God Doctor C. Manners Sutton; and his Majesty has also been pleased by his Royal Sign Manual to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor William Howley, now Bishop of London, to be by them elected Archbishop of the said See of Canterbury.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to Spencer Percival, Esq. the Office of Clerk of the Ordinance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Reports from Hamburg state that the Russians suffered a defeat between Schumla and Varna, where they were engaged by the Turks in great force. Another, and we think a more probable version of the same affair, upon similar authority, represents it as a partial action with the Russian advanced guard, as they were proceeding to the attack of Varna.

Accounts received by the Hamburg steam-boat, which arrived yesterday evening, state that the Turks have assembled 30,000 men at Schumla, with a determination to give battle to the Russians.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Brougham has experienced great benefit from his northern journey, and that there is every prospect of his being sufficiently recovered to discharge his professional duties at the circuit. There is not the slightest foundation for the report so confidently circulated, of Ministers having been in treaty with him for the Mastership of the Rolls. If Mr. Brougham spoke lately in parliament than usual, the cause, we are sorry to say, was the state of his health, which was more than he was willing to allow his friends to perceive.—Morning Chronicle.

The 5th Regiment of Fusiliers, 800 strong, quartered at Chatham, received orders very unexpectedly, on Wednesday, to proceed immediately for Ireland by way of Liverpool. They marched on Thursday morning.

Immense speculation is about to be undertaken, at the head of which is said to be M. Lafitte, for the purpose of draining all the marshes in France. There are not fewer than 1800 square miles of Bogs and fens in that country. Government patronises the undertaking, and taxes on the drained lands will be remitted during 25 years.

We are able to announce, and we announce it with more pleasure than we ever made any communication, that his Majesty's government has determined to put in execution the whole strength of the law to put down the Jay and ecclesiastical incendiaries who are now sowing the miserable peasantry of Ireland to rebellion and systematic assassination, and that if the present laws shall not be found strong enough, new laws will be demanded, and no doubt obtained from Parliament, to effect this vital object. It were an insult to his Majesty's ministers to suppose it necessary to deny that any division or hesitation exists among them on this point. None in fact do exist; those who have hitherto supported what is called Catholic Emancipation more nominally concurring in the general determination of the cabinet to put down treason. Nor is there any inconsistency in this, for when, in any pursuit, men employ the atrocious means employed by the Irish incendiaries, all considerations of their real or pretended objects must be postponed till their power is broken, and their guilt punished.—Standard.

August 6.—The Right Hon. Lord Strangford proceeds forthwith to Rio de Janeiro, on a Special Commission. We strongly suspect, however, that the argument of one or two British men of war, would have more effect at that Court than any which his Lordship can make use of.

It is stated in the 'Morning Advertiser' of this day, that the Emperor Don Pedro has made his determination with regard to the maintenance of his authority in the Kingdom of Portugal and its dependencies, and has communicated his intentions not to our Government, but has made a formal demand on the Courts of France and Austria, calling on them to support his rights against the usurpation of his brother Miguel.

It really deserves some consideration when we hear of millions being expended for the military defences of Canada, whether, by such enormous outlays, we may not in the end be rather doing our enemies' work than our own. Suppose the discontent to continue in Canada some time, and that the people should either become independent, or unite herself with the North American States, we shall get very pretty interest for our principal. No one, we suppose, will contend that these military erections, are meant to enable us to keep down the Canadians; experience ought to have taught us that, at such a distance, and situated as Canada is, the attempt would fail; and it is equally borne out by all history, that as Colonies grow powerful, they provide a government for themselves, when they are ripe for self government; the mother country cannot, and ought not to govern them. It is beneficial to neither, and onerous to both, if the Colonies are still to be Colonies, and we hope they will be so; as long as it is our mutual interest they should be so, we do not see how forts and bastions, and the expenditure of three millions in bulwarks for troops, will make the Canadians at all more prosperous and happy. We recom-

mend to the Duke of Wellington to reconsider the matter and save the money. Our trade with America has increased prodigiously since their independence was recognized. We get the commerce and save the loss. Could we not get the Canada to the United States? We might save three millions, and perhaps get five millions more.—Morning Herald.

The Right Hon. Robert Gordon, is to be Ambassador to the Court of Madrid.

The number of private bills passed during the last session, amounted to two hundred and forty-four. In the House of Lords, on Thursday night, Lord Bexley delivered a very interesting and able speech on the subject of the sinking fund. He pointed out with much clearness, the beneficial effects produced by its operation upon the public interests through a long succession of changes; and proved, to a demonstration, the full capability of the country to continue in the course adopted by the immortal Pitt. The noble Lord showed, by official documents, that notwithstanding the mighty efforts made by England during the last war, and the inevitable increase of the national debt, that the clear annual income of the country is at present three times as much as when the war began.

The Duke of Wellington demonstrated, that to the sinking fund alone is to be ascribed the fact, that when other countries were compelled to borrow at an extravagant and almost ruinous rate of interest, we were able to raise sums which have astonished the world, at a rate of interest little more than five per cent. His Grace, who cares little for the mere arithmetic statesman, expresses his determination to follow that system of finance which the son of Chatham conceived and matured; and which has placed this country on the pinnacle of prosperity and glory.

Mr. Huskisson.—The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held a meeting on the 16th instant, George William Wood, Esq. President, in the chair, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—That the thanks of this board be communicated to the Right Hon. William Huskisson, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the enlightened, judicious, and valuable services which, while a Minister of the Crown, he has rendered to the Commerce of the country, services which have had for their object the permanent prosperity of the state, and which it is the sincere and deliberate opinion of this board, will, in their general character and consequences, materially promote the true and lasting welfare of all classes of His Majesty's Subjects.

It is asserted in some of the morning papers, that the bishop of Chester is to succeed the bishop of London, on the promotion of the latter to the see of Canterbury. We believe however that the statement which we gave yesterday will be found to be correct—that the Bishop of Lincoln will be translated to London, and the bishop of Chester to Lincoln.

It has been the policy of the administration of late years, in those cases in which other considerations have not been sacrificed to the desire to please some great borough holding family, to give the highest preferment in the church to men of sound and respectable rather than showy talents—to men of plain, business like, and conciliating habits, rather than to churchmen of energy and zeal, accompanied by the indiscretion which is oft found to go with these good qualities. The bishops of Durham and London, the new archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of Winchester, are all plain, moderate, respectable men, who do not give offence, who perform their ordinary duties well, who do not often make themselves heard of, and still less frequently spoken of in anger.

It is commonly understood that the Bishop of London is to be promoted to the see of Canterbury. Dr. Kaye, the Bishop of Lincoln, is also said, to succeed the Bishop of London; and the Bishop of Chester, to be translated to Lincoln—a very large diocese, which will afford sufficient room for his lordship's activity.

The Bishop of London, with the Duke of Wellington visited Mr. Peel on Monday. From this circumstance the future Prime Minister, perhaps, be divined. Yet what is the Bishop of London? An amiable and estimable man, we believe, but of no great vigour of constitution or capacity for exertion, if we may judge from his appearance. His translation will only impose an additional burden on the shoulders of the Duke, who will follow a succession of those removes so injurious to the English Church, in which a Bishop never remains long enough in one diocese to become acquainted with his clergy, till he has attained an age when the capacity is wanting to do the duty.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The directors of this undertaking have obtained an act of Parliament to enable them to raise the sum of £300,000 for the completion of their great work.

In Manchester, trade has improved considerably during the week, and there has been not only more business done in manufactured goods, but also a better demand for Yarn.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.

The facts stated by Mr. Huskisson in the House of Commons on Friday week, in his speech on the American Tariff, ought to convince the Americans of the extreme impolicy of adopting a system, which looks like one of commercial hostility against this country. England and the United States, from the extent of the commerce, the variety and excellence of their respective productions, the suitability of those productions for each other's wants, the long-established and mutually beneficial connection existing between them, and the similarity of their institutions and language, are calculated above all other nations for a commercial intercourse of the most friendly, advantageous, and permanent nature. Each is the customer of the other to an immense extent. England is incomparably the best customer to the American; and the American is the largest purchaser from the English manufacturer. If the two nations understood their own interests, they would unquestionably maintain the strictest alliance, and instead of repining at each other's prosperity, or endeavouring to establish an unfriendly rivalry, they would allow industry to take its natural course, certain that the advancement of either in population and riches would tend to the good of both.

To disturb a commerce perhaps more extensive than any two independent nations ever before maintained, by an attempt on the part of one to dispense with the productions of the other, is a most unwise and hazardous measure. It is in the first place confessedly attended with a great sacrifice on the part of the nation making the attempt, for it excludes a cheaper article, (one of the necessities of life) in order to compel the people to buy a dearer. Twenty States of the American Union are obliged to pay a higher price for their clothing, in order to force the manufactures of one or two States. A more serious evil attendant on the change of system, is, that it offends England, and endangers the loss of the best customer of the United States. Commerce being an interchange of advantages, if America will not buy from us, it cannot sell to us. We might indeed for some time purchase with money the agricultural products of the United States, and obtain that money by selling our manufactures to other nations; but this would be so expensive a process, that the intercourse would soon cease, and we should ultimately obtain our raw materials from countries which consented to receive our manufactures. The Congress of the United States is, then, playing a wantonly hazardous game, in abandoning a system which experience has shown to produce great commercial opulence, for one, the first effects of which are burdensome to the people, and which may ultimately lead to the destruction of a great part of their commerce.

Mr. Huskisson intimates that it will be politic for this country to retaliate the injury done us by the new American Tariff, by favouring the productions of other countries above those of the United States; but we conceive the right hon. gentleman has expressed himself

more strongly on this subject than he would have done if he had remained in office, and that he wishes rather to exhibit to the Americans the great power which we possess of resenting their injurious treatment, than to urge the immediate adoption of any measure for that purpose. The principle by which we should wish to see our Government actuated on this, and every similar occasion, is, a calm consideration of the true interests of this country, free from any feeling of resentment. This principle may be said to be an encouragement of the productions of other countries, by the removal of every obstacle which now impedes our reception of them. It may fairly lead to such a discouragement of the produce of the United States, as will form an inducement to Congress to retract its steps, and be a warning to other governments not to annoy our commerce with restrictions. But it will by no means justify our government in any sudden and ill-tempered measure of retaliation, or in imposing such duties on American cotton as would cripple our own manufactures. To lay a heavy duty on American cotton, before we see our way of obtaining a supply of this important article, equally cheap, or nearly as cheap, from other quarters, would tend to raise the price, and of course to diminish the consumption, of our cotton manufactures. We should, therefore, be revenging ourselves at our own expense. We should pierce the American cotton grower through the sides of the English cotton manufacturer. To repair the loss of our commerce with the United States, we should be diminishing our exports to every other part of the world. America, indeed, if she persists in her present policy, will deserve no favour at our hands, and we should be justified in making any change in our commercial relations, which would prevent the necessity of our purchasing from an unfriendly and ungrateful country. We have a right to bestow our favours where they will be reciprocated; we have a right to withdraw them, where our good is repaid with evil. This is our interest as well as our right. But we shall be most anxious to adopt any measure for that purpose, which will rebound to our own inconvenience and loss. It might be decidedly our interest to buy our raw cotton from America, though America refused to supply a single package of English goods to the United States, were it a state of things so unpleasant, that Government would use every exertion to relieve us from it; but yet we ought to submit to it for a time, rather than throw our manufactures out of employment by a sudden, even though a just measure of retaliation.

There is one other consideration not unworthy of attention, and which is more favourable to the adoption of a strong retaliatory course. It may be said—the Americans are under a still greater necessity to sell their cotton than we are to buy it; and therefore by refusing to buy it until they receive our manufactures, we have it in our power to compel them to admit our goods on fair terms. This is to a certain extent true, but great caution is requisite before placing the matter on this issue. If we once prohibit their cotton, we cannot recede from the position then taken, without dishonour. We have in our hands an instrument of tremendous power, but in proportion to its power is the delicacy required in using it. If the national pride of the Americans were awakened, Congress might resolve to make even the sacrifice of the cotton trade. Our Government will do right to make the Americans sensible of the importance of the English trade to their own interests; but not to use language which would irritate them, or to assume a position from which it may be compelled to recede. It may be hoped that the sense of the Americans will induce them to retract their steps; but if, having entered on the fatal system of restriction and protection, they should unwisely persist in it, we trust that our own government will act with moderation and temper, and at the same time with the firmness which the great interests at stake, and the difficulty of the circumstances, demand.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND.

The editors of the New-York Morning Courier have presented the following concise and luminous view of the comparative power of England and France, as exhibited by various portions of the habitable globe, which they have taken the pains to collate from the celebrated publication of the Abbe de Pradt.

Some four years ago, the Abbe de Pradt published a comparison between the powers of England and Russia, in which he recommended the minor powers of Europe to choose the protection of the former. To these mighty rivals he gave the future dominion of all Europe, as between France and Austria, and with their view into the rank of secondary states. At the present crisis of foreign affairs, the Abbe's estimate of the power of England is worthy of the deepest attention. Her first place her strength in her population, as compared with her greatest and fiercest insular situation, which protects her from the incursions of her enemies. During the great commotions of Europe, when hostile legions occupied again and again the capitals of the nations, England, while taking an active part in all great continental operations, remained in the enjoyment of her well-guarded island-home, gathering into her hands the commerce of the globe. She prospered on the troubles of Europe, and she has lost by its pacification, for the continental powers have been able to turn their interests into manufactures and agriculture. It is her interest now, that the great commotion should take place; with all her embarrassment she can afford to take part in the struggle, and she will be a gainer by it.

The Abbe justly considers the most admirable feature in the constitution of England to consist in this—“that they are not dependent upon mines of gold and silver, but upon the industry of her people.” The history of the world offers ample proof that true, solid national wealth, does not consist in the possession of diamonds, gems, and the precious metals. During the unintermitted period of war from 1801 to 1815, the revenue of England remained steady (at a mean ratio) £62,500,000, and had she possessed the same advantages in extent and population with France, her annual income would have been £150,000,000.

“The population of England, and with three times her number of acres, can only raise an average revenue of £18,000,000; while Spain, with her richer soil, with a population nearly equal, could not win in possession of the land of silver and gold, raise more than £7,000,000 annually. So much for moral causes. In England the impost on the soil amount to one eleventh of the government expenses; in France they form one third, and in other European states the proportion is yet greater. The produce of the English Custom House is greater than that of all the other Custom Houses in Europe.

“Look again at the chain of insular and military posts which England has girded the earth. In her North American colonies, the port of Halifax is both a naval and military station. The Bahama she has a strong port at New Providence, and by her possession of Trinidad, she commands the entrance of Orinoko. In fact she possesses all the means of defence and attack in the American Archipelago. In the South Atlantic is St. Helena, which England has selected and occupied, says M. De Pradt, “as a sort of stepping-stone between America and Africa, and between Europe and Asia,” a place of anchorage and refreshment for vessels returning from India, and for all traders in the Southern seas. She has possession of the Cape of Good Hope, of New Holland, and of other stations in the vast Southern Archipelago. In Europe, she watches every sea. Gibraltar the key of the Mediterranean, is hers; by the possession of Malta, she checks Italy, Africa, and the Levant. From Corsica she can command or close the Adriatic, and blockade when she pleases the only three ports in the possession of Austria, viz. Venice, Trieste, and Fiume.

“From the Isle of Jersey she can intercept the navigation of France; from Heligoland she commands the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, and holds Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, in check. In fact she has her stations of observation every where on the globe, and the communication between them is easy and safe.”

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is stated, in a letter from Paris, that proposals have been made by the French ministry to our government to lower the duties on some of the chief articles of British manufacture now imported into France, on condition of our consenting to place the duties on French wines on a level with those of Portugal.

The Austrian government has ordered a levy of fifty or sixty thousand men. What its intentions are, has not been disclosed, but it is generally supposed, that they mean to station an army on the frontiers of Turkey. The report which we lately noticed of the assembling of a general congress of the European Powers to deliberate on Turkish affairs, is now again repeated; with

this difference, however, that it is said, it will be held not at Laybach, which was the place originally mentioned, but at Hirsch-Bade, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg.

Letters from Marseilles, dated 23d ult. state that the Greek Vice Admiral Sanctaris, had captured 45 Turkish vessels, (chiefly boats) which had, however, previously succeeded in throwing supplies into the Morea from Egypt.

The London Courier says, that there is no longer any doubt of the intention of France to send an expedition to the Morea. It will consist of eighteen battalions of infantry, a regiment of chasseurs, and a detachment of artillery, commanded by Lt. Gen. Maison, who are to rendezvous at Toulon on the 5th of August, whence seven or eight thousand will sail on the 15th.

An English officer on board one of the English ships of war before Navarin, says—“Yesterday, the 5th of June, we were for the greater part of the day within pistol shot of Navarin and Moron. We saw a large body of Ibrahim's soldiers arrive from the interior of the Morea. They had reaped the whole harvest, and plundered the inhabitants of all their horned cattle and sheep. I fear that by this means Ibrahim has obtained a large supply, so that it will cost the Allies much trouble to get him away, he now having a camp made, and his troops seem to be in the best order. Almost every day we see fires in the interior of the country, arising from the devastations he commits on unhappy Greece. How much longer will this barbarian be allowed to continue his cruelties?”

The Governor Valdez, has been recalled, and a Portuguese frigate arrived on the 25th of June, with his successor. The frigate was fired on and refused admission. The priests were not slow in rousing a spirit of hostility to Don Pedro and his Government; and the inhabitants of the North of the Island appeared in arms, to the number of 600, to oppose Pedro and the Constitution. The Governor attacked them with about 200 men, and totally defeated them: 34 were taken prisoners, the majority of them wounded, and 9 were killed. Unless a reinforcement, however, should arrive from Brazil, the Miguelites, it is thought, will be successful ultimately.

We understand that Don Miguel's blockade of Madeira, if he proclaim one, will not be respected by our Government, as that of Oporto was. He blockaded Oporto as Regent, in which quality we had recognised him. His proclamation now, would run in the style of King; which we do not acknowledge.

Political Horizon of Portugal.—We are favoured with a statement from Lisbon, on the “Political Horizon of Portugal.” Of nobility with titles we find under prosecution, by this list, 7 Marquises, 28 Counts, 4 Viscounts, 9 Barons, and 2 Bishops. The persons in the first rank of Fidalgos, without titles, amount to 15—the General Officers are 19—and Deputies 7—making in all 85. The number of inferior persons in civil capacities, or in the army, who have either been imprisoned or expelled, amounts to 15,214. The number of private persons in prison amounts to 1300—of officers of the rank of Captain and below, 710—of Oporto volunteers, &c. 1700—of regular troops, 4200—of militia volunteers and others, 5400—and of officers dismissed from the army and in exile, 980. The houses and estates of persons in exile, or in dungeons, already confiscated, are about ten. The new judicial commission will soon add to this list. The old Princess Maria Benedicta, the aunt of the late King John VI. is among the number of prisoners.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday last, an incident somewhat laughable (certainly of no great importance) occurred, during the debate upon the subject of the Budget of the General Demarcay mounted the tribune, furnished with a written speech of unusual length on the subject of the military service, which he proceeded to discuss in all its bearings. Its proximity, however, did not interest the Chamber, which after three quarters of an hour began to manifest great impatience. The General perceiving this, laid down several sheets, without reading them, in order to arrive more quickly at the conclusion; but on the President deeming it necessary to warn the Hon. Member that the suppressed sheets could not appear in the Monitor, M. Demarcay resumed his papers, and, in the midst of loud tumult, which the President vainly attempted to calm, read them thro' with heroic and soldierlike resolution, though the noise was such that not a syllable could be heard.

“THE SUBLIME PORTE.—Constantinople is styled ‘The Sublime Porte—the Porte of Justice, Majesty, Felicity.’ There have been various disputes about the origin of this appellation. Payne; an eminent geographer of the last century, says, that it is derived from the magnificent gate built by Mahomet II. at the principal entrance of the Seraglio.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world. With a harbour affording room for a thousand ships with the Euxine on its east, the natural current of the wealth of Asia is through the Bosphorus; and with Marmara on its south and west, and the productions of Arabia, Egypt, and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation it would soon become the centre of the commercial world. It is encompassed by walls, which have 22 gates, six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the Marmora; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an “urbs septuaginta.” It is seven hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves; palaces and mosques, rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honourable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of Belisarius. Near this are a great many cannon, level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the Port and of the Seraglio.

St. SOPHIA.—The Church of St. Sophi (Divine Wisdom) was built by Justinian, in the 6th century. The dome is 113 feet in diameter, resting on arches, supported by immense marble pillars; and the staircase and pavement are also marble. Here is the tomb of the Emperor Constantine.

The exchange are splendid buildings; and the richest and rarest productions of the East are to be found in them in large quantities. Add to these the numerous Mosques, the thirty Churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians—the many private Palaces and public buildings,

and you have some idea of the opulence and splendor of the capital of the great Ottoman Empire.

SCOTLAND.

STATE OF TRADE.—Commercial travellers who are now journeying in the north, concur one and all in saying, that they have not for many years had a more favourable round than they have experienced this season.

IRON TRADE.—The iron trade of Scotland continues rapidly to improve, and the furnaces barely supply the consumption. The finer qualities are scarce; and prices rather on the rise. No. 1 pig iron sells freely at £8 a ton; and the coarser qualities in proportion. Wilson-town iron-works, which have not been working, for two years, are immediately to recommence working, and new iron is expected to be produced in a fortnight. A new iron-works is also erecting near Coat's Bridge, which will be set a going as soon as the furnaces are completed. Employment will be given by these works to several hundred colliers and iron-stone miners.

The mason trade is pretty brisk at present, and all the efficient workmen are fully employed. Work is much more plentiful than it was in spring. The number of masons arriving from the country, however, keep the wages low. The general rate of wages is only 15s. a-week for the best hands. In 1824, the wages ran from 23s. to 26s. a-week. Good workmen are much respected at present.—Glasgow Chron.

IRELAND.

We regret to learn, that it has been thought necessary to order a reinforcement of troops to Ireland. A great deal has been said about a fracas which threatened to take place on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, at Ballinamore, County Leitrim, between the Orangemen and a body of 500 pikemen. The former it is said, had, from prudential considerations, abstained from any celebration of the day; and that learning that these pikemen were in the neighbourhood, a detachment of military, consisting of a troop of the 17th Lancers, two companies of the 12th Infantry, the staff of the Leitrim regiment, and some mounted and dismounted police, were sent to reconnoitre. A priest then came forward from the enemy, (so to speak) with the offer of his mediation, which was rejected, unless the pikemen would give up their arms. With this there was no disposition to comply; the pikemen seemed to rely on a large bog in their rear, which they held to be impregnable for cavalry. But, on seeing the infantry the whole fled, leaving fifteen prisoners, with a number of pikes, and other clumsy weapons of offence, behind them. Upon this simple foundation, a tremendous superstructure has been raised, of treason and rebellion, not approaching but already a-foot. Really, we cannot sympathize with or sanction these terrors, for which the incidents above stated, surely afford no adequate cause. We hear of nothing in the shape of actual facts, and nothing worthy of credit, even in the way of rumour, except what is here stated; and yet the ultra papers talk as if all Ireland were already in a flame. The John Bull says, after quoting exactly what we have quoted above, and not one word more. “We are happy to be able to add to this appalling account, that Government is aware of the perilous situation of the Protestants; and we look forward with anxious expectation to those firm and decisive measures, which alone can restore tranquility and re-establish order—measures which we have all along advocated, and which we now firmly believe to be on the eve of adoption.” We have firm reliance on the energy, as well as on the caution, of government, and we do not pretend to say that both qualities may not ere long be called for; but as yet, we really cannot see grounds for such mighty alarms in the assemblage of 500 pikemen on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, who accompanied off on seeing a single troop of lancers, two companies of infantry, and a few policemen, opposed to them.—Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

PROTESTANT FEELINGS.—Says the Times.—We refer our readers with considerable satisfaction to the report of the proceedings at a Dinner given in Sligo on Friday last. The sentiments expressed by the respectable Chairman, and responded to by Colonel Irwin, and the other eloquent gentlemen who addressed the meeting, give promise of better days for Ireland. The fact is, and it cannot, it shall not, be concealed—the genius of Protestantism is aroused, and the spirit of Constitutional freedom is manifest in the land. It is exhibiting itself in a majesty of strength which no power can resist—it is proceeding with gigantic strides, which no check can stay, and the approaching Twelfth of August, the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of George the Fourth, will present a display of Protestant Ireland—Irish as she ought to be. At Derby—always foremost, and always loyal, there will be a meeting—at Enniskillen, equally true to itself and the Constitution, there will be another—throughout the Province of Ulster there will be innumerable. Vacillating statements and pusillanimous legislators will be taught a wholesome and a salutary lesson. Our friends will be strengthened in the support of our cause—our enemies appalled by our show of determination. The great manifestation will, however, be reserved for the fourth of August, when the aristocracy of the Country, the Magistrates of the County, will meet in a humble but not less strenuous brethren in Dublin, and where the true state of feeling in Ireland will be fairly and fully exhibited.—Dublin Evening Mail.

Lord Anglesse has given directions to the magistrates in Dublin, that on no account, except in case of extreme necessity, should the military be employed to suppress riot. The magistrates said they would endeavour to prevent riot. “Endeavour!” said the magistrates, “I want the thing done.” Their worship took the hint, and withdrew.

In several of the chief counties both in the north and south of Ireland, the Judges who are now going the circuits state that the people are tranquil, and the calendars of criminals very light. This is the case in the Orange counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan, and in the Catholic counties of Clare, Limerick, Carlow, Kildare, Queen's County, and Wicklow.

Irish Yeomanry.—On Thursday morning an order was received at the Yeomanry Office, Dublin Castle, from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for a return of the number of enrolled Yeomen in each corps in Ireland, accompanied by a return of what arms and ammunition may be in their possession. Upon his Excellency's arrival in town the same morning, he held a long conference with Sir John Byng, the Commander of the Forces, and Baron Tuyl, the Inspector of the Constabulary Police.

On Friday week, the Order of Librators held their chapter at the Association Rooms, Corn Exchange Hotel, Dublin, John Lawless, Esq. (a companion of the order) in the chair. Mr. Dwyer was requested to act as registrar to the order, and it was resolved that 4000 medals of the order should be struck off, and sent to the 40s. freeholders of Clare. Mr. O'Connell was present, and addressed the meeting.

The Corporation of Dublin have resolved to petition Parliament to disfranchise the forty shilling freeholders, in consequence of the scenes which have recently been enacted in Clare.

Preventive Officers.—By the following General Order, it will be seen that the Commissioners of Excise are breaking up the Preventive Service. The warrants of all these Officers are revoked—and the entire system has been swept

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

away. This arrangement has given general satisfaction, as certainly there was never a greater nuisance than this body of men. Their salary depended upon the amount of seizures, and accordingly, it is well known, that they had arrangements with the Smugglers, that they had...

Excise Office, Dublin, July 29, 1838. Sir—In pursuance of the directions of the General Board, the Commissioners order, that the services of the Preventive Surveyors and Officers in Ireland, be discontinued, and that their Commissions and Writs of assistance be immediately recalled and sent hither by the respective Collectors.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, FRANCIS THOMPSON.

UNITED STATES.

"PLETHORA OF MONEY."—Mr. Huskisson stated in the House of Commons, that in London there was a perfect plethora of money, such as had never been known. Many of our readers will stare with astonishment at this news. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a re-acton has taken place in this country, and that the banks in cities and in the country, are now enabled to discount all the good business paper that is offered. It is not improbable that money will become more plenty, and possibly at a lower rate than the usual interest. Let merchants beware. It is no sign of prosperity for money to be plenty, and it is generally the precursor of scarcity and distress. When money is offered at a low rate of interest, merchants are too apt to borrow it, and then look around for investments.—They extend their business injudiciously, and when the loans are to be recalled, scarcity, distress, and bankruptcy overtake them. Let not one extend his business beyond his means, or try to amass a fortune as a general wins a battle, by a single blow. Moderate gains ensure more happiness and safety than a rapid accumulation of property; and money, thus acquired, is generally more wisely expended.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

EX-PRESIDENT MONROE.—It is a subject of deep regret, that the old age of this estimable man should be clouded by misfortune; and it is particularly to be regretted that our Government has postponed so long the settlement of his accounts. While his claims meet with cold delay he is suffering under constant pecuniary embarrassments. His family-mansion is mortgaged, and would have been sold under the hammer for the non-payment of interest, had not a gentleman of this city, with a liberality rarely equalled, deposited twelve hundred dollars to Mr. Monroe's credit, and thus saved the venerable ex-president from being turned out of home. We do hope that Congress will pay attention to Mr. Monroe's claims in the early part of next session.—N. Y. Morning Courier.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WEEKLY OBSERVER. GENTLEMEN.—Much discussion has lately taken place in some of the newspapers, respecting the new mode of disposing of Crown Lands, and I beg leave to trouble you with a few remarks on the subject, chiefly in answer to a correspondent of the Courier, designating himself X; and for that purpose I have endeavoured to obtain as much information as will qualify me for the undertaking.

It has been frequently observed, that the American press teems with personal abuse, instead of that liberal feeling and polite language by which periodicals in the Old World are so much distinguished; and it is much to be regretted, that the same tendency is fast evincing itself in these Provinces. The writer X, and the Editor of the Courier, though in all probability one and the same individual, for obvious reasons, write in a very different style; the one being known, is perfectly decent in his remarks, with the exception of a few tinges of adverse feeling, however he may differ from those persons who take the opposite side in the present discussion; but the other, writing anonymously, indulges in such wanton attacks on the character of an individual, as all liberal minded men must condemn, and which too plainly show that personal animosity is at least as much the primum mobile in the whole controversy as a regard to the public interest. Certainly, Messrs. Editors, you will agree with me, that the cause is a very bad one indeed, in defence of which its advocates are necessitated to abandon all argument, and adopt measures which the laws of their country and the usages of civilized society refuse to sanction.—What opinion can any decent person entertain of the editor of a newspaper who inserts within his columns so much personal abuse as has appeared in the Courier from the commencement of his observations on the new system?—What journal can call itself respectable, which resorts for aid to such detestable measures as are dictated by malevolence, and which evince themselves in animosity?

X rests with considerable weight on the beneficial results accruing to the Province, and to individuals, from emigrants settling in a body. I neither agree with him as to the good derived by the public, nor to individuals themselves, from such a mode of settlement.—A new country, in want of inhabitants, should give every inducement to industrious persons of every country to settle on its soil; and this policy is obviously sound. But what a very pretty chaos would be found, if every detached settlement consisted of one family, or of one nation. Good policy certainly points out to us the necessity of endeavouring to make our settlers no longer natives of the country whence they emigrated, but to be, in fine, New-Branswickers, and consequently to be amalgamated into one distinct people. If this be the interest of the state, it must consequently be the interest of individuals generally, however their wishes may sometimes be in opposition.

X gives us a very curious calculation of the amount which a Commissioner might choose to save from the proceeds of the sales of Crown Lands, by properly husbanding his means;—as if no power on earth could control an officer who may be inclined to sacrifice the country at the shrine of his own interest and aggrandisement,—not even if he had a multitude of millions on an altar so unholy. He at the same time saves over the remark with saying, that our present Commissioner, he believes, has no such intentions; although he extols the Courier for calling the new system "a job to serve particular persons." The expression seems to be viewed with as much complacency as that which a parent observes his own battling. The sunshine of the writer's charitable feelings is a little dulled by the latent clouds contained in the words only and in addition, relating to the Commissioner's salary; but, however, as I am glad to perceive any thing like liberality and charity in the columns of the Courier, I shall not by any means fall out with X, because all his expressions do not exactly please me. Were I inclined to quarrel with trifles, I might fit my finger upon the meaning of the sixth paragraph, which would have been unsuitable but for a redundant and somewhat invidious parenthesis. The admission in the following paragraph, is but an admission, and conceded too with some degree of reluctance.

The observations of X, respecting the titles given to purchasers, are well worthy of notice; but as I do not feel myself qualified to enter into that subject, I shall leave it for others more acquainted with the arcana of law. Yet I must be allowed to say, that if a person receive a Patent for his allotment, and that too for a valuable consideration, the title would appear to be indisputable. What X observes respecting Licences of Occupation, formerly granted, I beg leave to say, does

not, in my opinion, apply in any shape to the present case. The remarks of X respecting the "mysteries of the forms"—his shuddering, desperate doubts, dignified system, and wholesome usages, he has so happily suited to his subject, that the whole paragraph is a mystery throughout; and if others can, with unbalanced eye, view the writing, I presume on her sacred tripod, and dive into the hidden meaning of this Delphic oracle, I must confess that it is altogether without the scope of my nerve and humble abilities. On the whole, this passage can only be accounted for by its having been written by some dear lover of mystery;—some runaway Priest of Isis, from the Egyptian garden of Thebes or Memphis, many centuries since, and, like Dodsworth, got frozen in an avalanche, and has lately been found and resuscitated; and his old recollections of terrific mysteries, through which he had passed during his probationary initiation, are now strangely jumbled with the modern legal art of clouding a case which was clear, or of rendering one which was dark still darker.

The whole paragraph respecting the late advertisement is written in a good spirit, and, as such, it deserves the answer which was candidly surveyed for 40 years (two complained of, I agree, were out of place in an advertisement, where every thing should be certain and incapable of a double or ambiguous construction. But Mr. X himself has favoured us with a considerable number of letters, such as "Clerks, office fees, &c. &c." registering Grants, &c."—he bears pay salaries, &c." But this paragraph contains some misstatements, which I beg leave to point out, being a circumstance of considerable importance. X seems to give the general average of Grants, to be taken out under the old system, at six persons in one patent; whereas this is unfair and not correct, and it seldom happened that the contiguity of the situation would permit so many to be allowed to join in one. He also states that lots were commonly surveyed for 40 each, or even less. That might occasionally have taken place, but not often, when grants were surveyed in a much more slovenly manner than they have been required to be of later years, and even then that sum scarce would not consent to give £5 or £10 more, or a reasonable addition to the amount. On the whole, a single grant could in very few instances be obtained for a less sum than £20 in ready money, and subject too to Quit Rent; and who, in this Province, where capital is so scarce, would not consent to give £5 or £10 more, in order to obtain a credit of seven years, without interest, during which he would be enabled to make the very property he purchases pay for itself?

It is only cavilling to talk about the usual liberality and benevolence of Government, when at the same time Government has pledged itself that the whole net proceeds arising from the sales of land shall be wholly applied to the internal wants and improvement of the Country, when she had the power to take the whole amount into her own coffers, and add it to her sinking fund, (and which, in that case, she would certainly pretty well sink us); but, on the contrary, large sums drawn from her own revenues, are annually expended in some portion or other of these Provinces. Benevolence then, to individuals, would be misplaced and detrimental, if detraction from the revenue and consequently the general good of the public at large, so long as that revenue be properly applied. I agree with X, that the poor man should, if possible, be prevented from falling into any inducement to contract for a greater sum than he will be able to pay; and this part of the subject seems worthy of consideration.

To the question which X puts, that in the event of the Country's flourishing under the new system, will it not be an inducement to the then Commissioner of Crown Lands to exact 5s. or 10s. acre, he has answered your query as well as helped us to an answer. Let us see it.—"It is not likely he would," some friend to the system may say, "because at such rates a larger revenue would be raised than the Province requires." Really, Mr. X, the friends to the system must feel greatly obliged to your ready assistance; but we must beg leave to intrude further on your good nature, by praying to decline using an argument so superlatively ridiculous. Were the public officers of any country, young or old, possessed of all the wealth of the Indies,—of all the gold of Mexico, China, and Peru, ready coined in pure ore; will any man of sense say that it could not be used or required for some public works connected with the general good? Let us place ourselves, in idea, on the snow-clad peak of Mount Chimborazo, or on the cloud-capt summit of Parnassus,—or onward on the loftiest ridge of the Himalayan range, and look around us on all the nations of the earth; can we thence discern a single state, great or small, in such a situation? But plant yourself upon the Rocky Mountains, northward of the great Lakes, and look eastward to the vast Atlantic, and westward to the mighty Pacific, over tracts of unprofitable land of vast extent, clothed alone with the lordly tenants of the soil, and shadowed by the plumes of the British Crown; let us ask if it would not require all the hidden bowels of Potosi, and all the glittering wealth of Mexico, to convert this extent of territory into a fit habitation for civilized man, studded with towns, glittering with palaces, and gilded with corn fields? Never was there any country, and it would not be out of the nature of things generally for any state to be in such circumstances, which had a needless revenue; but a revenue, although never needless, may be pernicious when obtained by a tyrannical us upon the industry of the people; but that is an evil which can never last long, and by contrivance will soon remedy itself or produce a convulsion.

If these remarks be considered by X as a bull-headed and unlikable, and should he feel offended by the freedom with which they are penned, he ought to remember that literature is a republic in which no aristocracy is recognized; and he be ever so dignified, he must submit to the usages of any democratic assembly in which he may think proper to show himself. No situation in life, however high and respectable, can confer honour on any man among people of sense, unless attended by a corresponding correctness of deportment and soundness of principle, which altogether may bestow that pre-eminence which in humble life is only assigned to men of worth and talent. But in the world of literature, all rank and pre-eminence—even the head of our conscript fathers, must give place to any who may choose to enter the lists of argument, where, "Manners make the man, the want of 'em the fellow, 'The rest is naught but leather and grinnal." Y. 11th September, 1828.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, September 23, 1828.

The English Mail, which reached us on Saturday last, brought London dates to the 6th August, but no foreign news whatever. Of nearly a score of vessels which have entered our harbour within these few days past, only one has brought a newspaper of a later date, though a vessel from Clyde had a passage of only 29 days. The single solitary paper to which we refer, is a LONDONER JOURNAL, of August 12th, of which we have availed ourselves. The Russians continue their advance towards the OTTOMAN Capital—the professed CONSTITUTIONALISTS as well as the genuine MIGUELISTS, seem to be alike enjoying the reign of despotism, under a King after their own hearts;—and O'CONNELL appears for the present contented to have the privilege of franking letters, and the honour of having M. P. affixed to his name. The John Bull and its associates in political feeling, are zealous for measures of immediate compulsion; but this would seem to have been doing exactly what the SHELLES and LAWLESSES, and O'CONNELLS, are peculiarly anxious to bring about. The calm vigilance of the present Administration, is what they dread and deprecate, while they affect to despise it; because they are aware not only that force will be used when it is really necessary, and used in the most cautious and efficient manner, but that

the forbearance and lenity dictated by true wisdom and benevolence, will neutralize all the fiery passions which it is their object to blow into a flame. This is precisely a case in which, were it worth while, we should pledge ourselves for the firmness and sagacity of the present Administration. It may, however, be thought useless to speculate at present on the subject, as the much agitated question will in due course come to be settled in the proper quarter. But as our minds are quite made up as to the fate of this bold attempt, and we have no doubt that many who supported it by their votes were aware that it could not ultimately succeed, we may be allowed to say that it is a curious instance of national etourderie that electors should prefer a man who cannot represent them, to him who has always served them to the best of his power.

ACCIDENTS.—Early on Wednesday morning last, a young man of the name of KEENE, in a boat alone, when attempting to cross to one of the islands at the entrance of the Falls or Rapids in the neighbourhood of this City, was unfortunately carried down the current, and perished before any assistance could possibly be rendered him, though his previous danger and ultimate fate were witnessed by a number of persons. On the evening of the same day, a (coloured) man of the name of BANKS, shared a similar fate, in returning from ferrying two persons from the Indian Town dock to Robertson's Lime Kiln. His heart rending cries were heard at Carleton, but no attempt could prudently be made to save him. Neither of the bodies, so far as we have learnt, has yet been found.

We understand that ROBERT PARKER, Esq. Recorder of this City, has been appointed Judge of Vice-Admiralty, in room of C. I. PETERS, Esq. appointed Attorney-General.

The last Royal Gazette contains a Proclamation, proroguing the meeting of the General Assembly, to the 3d Tuesday in December next.

We have given insertion to-day, to a lengthy communication on the subject of the new Crown Land System, in reply to some writers in the COURIER, who take opposite views from those of our correspondent. But as we do not consider the discussion either very interesting or very profitable, we desire not to have it prolonged, and hope that the disputants are as near the termination of their wordy strife, as they are to the end of the alphabet in their letters of designation.

His Excellency left Town on Sunday, accompanied by J. Macauluchan, Esq. Supervisor of the Great Road leading to Canada, for the purpose, we understand, of inspecting the same; His Excellency not having before visited that part of this Province.—Royal Gazette.

Halifax, September 17.—We are happy to state that in the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds was voted for the repairs of the Fortification at Fort George; and that a Company of Sappers and Miners may be expected here early in the next year.—Royal Gazette.

From the News-Sheet, September 17. COMMERCIAL.—We have been favoured with a copy of the late Act 9th Geo. 4, Cap. 76, and extract from it the only two clauses by which the trade of these Colonies is affected—the former will be found important in the latter, although intended to relieve the domestic manufacturer of Bread Stuff, is altogether insufficient to effect that object. And be it further enacted, that the several Sorts of Goods hereinafter enumerated, having been warehoused in the United Kingdom, (that is to say, Corn, Grain, Seeds, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biscuits, Rice, Fruits, Fievel, Wax, Woods of all Sorts, Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Oils, Brimsstone, Saltpetre, Gums, Drugs, Vegetable Oils, Burr Stones, Dog Stones, Hops, Cork, Sage, Tapioca, Spunge, Saungues, Cheese, Cider, Wax, Spices, Tallow, being imported into any of the British Possessions in America direct from the Warehouse in the United Kingdom, shall be so imported Duty-free; and that Horses, Mules, Asses, and Cattle, and any other Live Stock, shall be imported or brought into the said Possessions Duty-free; and that Tallow and Raw Hides brought by Land or by Inland Navigation into any of the said Possessions, shall be so brought Duty-free.

And be it further enacted, That upon the entry of any Wheat to be warehoused in any Warehousing Port in the British Possessions of America, it shall be lawful for Officers of the Customs, instead of requiring that such wheat shall be forthwith lodged in the Warehouse to deliver the same to the Importer or Proprietor thereof to be first ground into Flour, and also to deliver any warehoused Wheat to be ground into Flour, under Condition, by Bond to the Satisfaction of the said Officers, that within Three Months from the Date of the Bond there shall be lodged in the Warehouse One Barrel of good and merchantable Flour in return for every five bushels of Wheat so delivered; and such Flour so warehoused shall be held to be Flour imported and warehoused under the Conditions and Regulations of the said last mentioned Act.

Quebec, September 9.—Yesterday, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in British North America, with the Countess of Dalhousie and suite, embarked and sailed for Leith, in H. M. S. Challenger, Capt. Fitz Clarence.

Yesterday, his Excellency Sir James Kempt, took the oath on assuming the Civil Government, and was sworn in as Administrator-in-Chief. The Earl of Dalhousie is at present absent on leave, and it is said does not resign his high situation of Governor-in-Chief till he receives his new commission appointing him to the chief command in India. This with other circumstances, shows the high consideration entertained for his Lordship by His Majesty's Government at home.—Mercury.

The Canadas, taken together, embrace a territory nearly equal to that of the United States, and have peculiar advantages for carrying on the grain, fur and timber trades; its immense forests produce the choicest timber, and also the finest furs and peltries. And when the hands of vigorous improvement shall have opened that immense and beautiful country, surrounded by lakes Ontario and Erie, St. Clair, Simcoe and Huron, that district of the Canadas will be emphatically the granary from which the close-living population of Europe will be supplied. The facilities for transportation will also be superior; vessels may load (when the Welland and Rideau canals are completed) at the Pelanagushine on Lake Huron, sail a thousand miles, and discharge at Quebec; passing only a short distance on artificial navigation.—Buffalo paper.

Army Promotion.—Sir Regt. Capt. Ogden Creighton, from the 70th foot, to be Capt. vice Knox Montgomery, who retires upon half pay, receiving the difference.

MARRIED, Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Wm. Speers, to Miss Letitia Galbraith.

DIED, On Thursday morning last, Amelia R. infant daughter of Capt. Robert Chestnut, aged one year.

On Friday morning last, Mary Ann, daughter of Captain Carr. On Sunday last, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine Will, in the 82d year of his age, HENRY THOMAS, Esquire, an old and respectable inhabitant of this City, leaving a wife and numerous offspring to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.—Mr. T. was one of this Country's earliest settlers, having landed here in 1783. He was a native of the then Province of New-York, and during the revolutionary war, he commanded the third Company of Royalists. He was for many years a Magistrate for the County of Queen's; and Assistant Engineer in this and the sister Province, for upwards of forty years.—Funeral at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, from his late residence in Pine-street, when the friends and acquaintance of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday morning, an Inquest was held at York Point, on view of the Body of EMILIA McNEAL, widow. Verdict.—Died in consequence of excessive drinking.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED, Thursday, brig Bristol, Durgin, Plymouth, 52 days—Croskbank & Walker, goods. Sunday, ship Rankin, Wisbart, Port Glasgow, 39—R. Rankin & Co. goods. Clarinda, Antrim, London, 56—W. Bowman, ballast. Shannon, Ward, Hall, 35—Croskbank & Walker, do. Brig Beaver, Dall, Londonderry, 34—R. Rankin & Co. goods & passengers. Towan, Cundy, Penzance, 56—to order, ballast. New Brig John, Hale, Sackville—G. Thomson. Argos, —, Tyne-mouth—R. Ellis. Monday, ship Aethona, Rogers, Newcastle, 42—Kerr & Ratchford, coals, &c. Restitution, Moon, Plymouth, 39—to order, goods. Mary, Wardle, Liverpool, 40—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Intrigue, Smith, Port Glasgow, 39—R. Rankin & Co. cargo. Zebulon, Allen, Yarmouth, N. S.—A. Landers, timber. Brig Jano, Hutchison, Ballyshannon, 56—R. Rankin & Co. passengers. Friends, Crawford, Greenock, 29—James Headricks, ballast. Cabinet, Finn, Youghall, 39—P. Bernard, passengers. Mouscar, Hudson, Milford, 56—to order, ballast.

ENTERED FOR LOADING, Sept. 13—Ship Argos, Foster, Plymouth. 15—Brig Trafalgar, Lawton, Africa. 17—Brig Thomas, —, Demerara. Sarah, Ewing, Cork. 22—Ship Rankin, Wisbart, Scotland. Ship Intrigue, Smith, Ireland. Big Juno, Hutchison, England. Brig Mary, Wardle, West-India. 23—Brig Harriet, Taylor, —.

CLEARED, Ship Charlotte, Spryker, Bristol, timber. Ophid, Davidson, Port Glasgow, do. Brig Fallodon, Maeld, London, do. Hibernia, Dunbar, Kinsale, do. Emerald, M. Lean, Liverpool, do. Laura, Broom, London, do. Blunk, Cork, do. Atlantic, Irvine, Bridgeport, do. William, Loney, Cork, do. Zeolus, Waye, Belfast, deals. Margaret, Dewar, Sierra Leone, assorted cargo. Charles, Dudge, Demerara, fish and lumber. Edwin, Crowell, New-York, plaster, &c. Wandseer, Adams, do. do. Schr. Hannah Smith, Howard, Bermuda, flour, &c. Cyrus, Sears, Philadelphia, do.

Brig Elizabeth, M. Lean, hence, for Barbados, was spoken on the 5th instant—all well. Up at Londonderry for this Port—Ship Wm. & George, Bryson, to sail 20th Aug.; and brig Rosemount, Wisbart, on the 1st Sept. St. Andrews, Sept. 18.—Arr. ship Industry, M. Lean, Liverpool; ship Thomas, St. John. Halifax, Sept. 15.—Arrived brig Henry Arnot, Stone, Rio de Janeiro, 52 days, with 233 passengers, (men, women and children).

NEW GOODS.

Received per ship ZETES, from Liverpool, on Consignment, and for sale by the Subscriber: BALEs superfine & second Cloths; Trunks containing Printed Cloths; Britannia Handkerchiefs; Bed Tick; Brown and White Cottons, &c. Sept. 23. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 19th Sept. 1828. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until THURSDAY the 25th instant, at noon, from persons disposed to enter into Contract to supply the Royal Engineer Department, at this place, with the following articles, to be delivered at such places as may be required.

500 Feet of Merchantable Pine Boards, 200 Ditto 1 1/2 inch Plank, 3500 Ditto 2 do. do. 5000 Ditto 3 do. do. 30 Tons Refuse Pine Timber, 10 Lbs. Rosin Nails, No. 17, 137 Ditto do. do. 19, 2 Pump Boxes, 6 Sets Hooks and Staples, 112 Lbs. Bar Iron, 40 Loads Building Stone, 8 Hogheads Lime, 48 Barrels Sand.

The Tenders to express the rate in sterling for which the article will be supplied. Payments will be made in British Silver, by a draft drawn on the Military Chest by the Ordnance Storekeeper, when the Commanding Royal Engineer's receipt is lodged in the Ordnance Office for the above articles.

NOTICE.

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

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MONSIEUR MATHIVET, from PARIS, respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of St. John, that he intends opening a SCHOOL, in this City, for the purpose of instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE. Classes will be formed for the accommodation of LADIES, at their own hours. Terms £3 per quarter—£3: 15 for private Scholars. Classes will also be formed for Young Ladies and Young Gentlemen, at reduced prices.—Inquire at Mrs. COOK's Boarding House, 23d September, 1828.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY the 14th of October, will be sold by KERR & RATCHFORD, at the Store of Mrs. KNUTTON, all the remaining STOCK IN TRADE,

of the late JOHN KNUTTON, together with a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, imported during the present season, comprising one of the most valuable assortments in this City; among which are,

BLACK, blue, and mixed superfine and second Cloths; Pelisse Cloths; Cassimeres; Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Flannels and Baizes; Blankets; Bombazetts; Bombazines; Crapes; Marseilles Vestings and Counterpanes; Manchester Stripes; printed and shirting Cottons; India Cottons; Irish Linens; Bed Ticking; plain and figured Gros de Naples; Levantines; Lustings; Satins; Saraceni; Silk; Velvet; Ribbons, in great variety; Bandannas; fancy and black silk Handkerchiefs; silk, kid, and beaver Gloves; Artificial Flowers, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and will be continued from day to day until the whole be disposed of.

TERMS— Purchases of £10 and under, Cash on delivery. 10 to £20, Thirty Days Credit. 20 to 50, Sixty Days. 50 to 75, Three Months. 75 to 100, Four Ditto. £100 and upwards, payable by equal instalments of Three, Six and Nine Months. St. John, September 16, 1828.

VESSEL TO CHARTER.

THE new BRIG MARY, burthen 280 Tons, will take a Charter for a Port in Ireland or the Clyde—She will be ready to receive a Cargo by the 10th October. Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 23, 1828.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Accounts or Demands against His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, are requested to send them in for payment. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John, 10th September, 1828.

LONDON BUILT GIG.

FOR SALE—A first rate London built GIG, with folding top and Morocco Lining; and Harness, complete. Enquire of ALEXANDER YEATS, Saddler, 16th Sept. 1828. Market-Square.

Cut Nails, Tobacco, & Cotton Yarn.

KERR & RATCHFORD, HAVE JUST RECEIVED— 30 K EGS assorted Cut NAILS, 10 Bales do. Cotton YARN, 50 KEGS TOBACCO. Which will be sold at very low rates, and with good allowance to large purchasers. 16th September, 1828.

J. & H. KINNEAR.

Offer for sale—now in Store: PUNCHEONS Windward Island RUM; Pipes Brandy; do. Madeira & Port Wine; Barrels of assorted Wines, in bottle; Cases of best Geneva; Puncheons Whiskey; Cases of Champagne and Claret; Boxes Liverpool, London, and Campo Bello Soap; Bags Black Pepper; Barrels Mackerel; barrels Pilot Bread; White Lead, in kegs & cisterns; Paints; Bol'd & unbol'd Oil; Green, Red, & Yellow Kegs Mustard; boxes Raisins; Ginger; Blue Starch; Lamp Blue; Glue; kegs Tobacco; Boxes Cigars; Lump Black and Blacking; Crown Glass, from 7x9 to 12x18; Chests Tea; Boxes Pipes, &c. &c.

ALSO—

Bleached and unbleached CANVASS; Cordage; Osbnags; Ducks and Sheetings; Fine and superfine broad and narrow Cloths; Bagging; Blankets; white & printed Cottons; Muslins; Bombazines, &c. &c. The above are offered to the public at low prices, wholesale. Sept. 9, 1828.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE— JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM; Molasses; Sugar; Coffee; Lime Juice; PORT, MADEIRA, MALAGA, SICILY, and other WINES, in wood and bottle; BRANDY, in pipes and half do.; Quebec PORK, BEEF, FLOUR, BEANS, PEAS, BUTTER, and LARD; Southing and Congo TEAS; Manufactured TOBACCO and SNUFF; 150 Barrels late caught MACKEREL.

ALSO—

A very general assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, and various other articles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. BARBADOS SUGAR. A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap. Aug. 26. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

MILITIA ORDER.

HIS Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has been pleased to remit the two days' Company Drill to the St. John County Militia, requiring their attendance for the present year only on the days of Inspection, as appointed by the General Order, dated the 23d May, 1828—viz, 1st Division at Mahogany, on Monday 29th Sept. 2d do. (Portland district) on the Sands near St. John, on Tuesday the 30th September. 3d do. at Loch Lomond, on Wednesday 1st October. 4th do. at Quaco, on Friday the 3d October. 5th do. at Little River, on Monday the 6th October. Captains and Officers commanding Companies in the several Divisions of the Saint John County Regiment of Militia, will take care to give due notice of the times and places of assembling for Inspection, to their respective Companies. CHARLES SIMONDS, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, Aug. 30, 1828.

CAUTION.

THIS is to warn all persons against crediting my Wife, Mary McGown, as I will in future pay no debts of her contracting;—as she has misbehaved and not taken her lawful husband's advice, I never intend to live with her. Sept. 23.—MICHAEL M'GOWN.

CHEAP CORNER!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Business from the South Market Wharf, to Cheap Corner, in Princess-street, lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE BRAGG, where he intends to keep on hand a constant and regular supply of the first quality of GROCERIES, particularly such articles as will be needed for present consumption in Families, which will be disposed of at very low rates for prompt pay.

GEORGE A. GARRISON.

12th August, 1828.

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 very low for Cash.

25 Hogheads MOLASSES, of excellent quality, landing from Snack Delight.

18th July.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per ship John & Mary, from Liverpool, the remainder of his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

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.

JOHN M. WILMOT.

May 27, 1828.

FLOUR, MACKEREL & SEAL OIL.

150 BLS. Superfine, 150 Rye—Ex the sch'r Cyrus, W. Sears, master, from Philadelphia.

300 BLS. MACKEREL, Ex schr Sur-18 Do. SEAL OIL, } prise, from Halifax—For Sale by I. & J. G. WOODWARD.

July 29.

FROM ANTIGUA.

KERR & RATCHFORD, Have just received per sch'r Prudence:

30 PUNS, superior Retailing MOLASSES, which will be sold cheap.

—ALSO, ON HAND—A few puncheons high proof RUM, And barrels fine SUGAR.

For sale at lowest market prices. Aug. 28—44

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

AMONG WHICH ARE—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.

May 6. JOHN M. WILMOT.

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.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Offers for sale—

CHESTS of Souchong, Congo, and Gunpowder Tea; just received from Halifax, and of the latest importation. 22d July, 1828.

FLOUR, &c. Just received per St. Croix, from Philadelphia, and for sale by the Subscribers:

FRESH Fine Middlings FLOUR; RYE Ditto.

—IN STORE—50 Barrels Quebec FLOUR, partly sour, which will be sold very low.

August 26. KERR & RATCHFORD.

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. 50 PUNCHEONS choice retailing MOLASSES, 15 Puncheons Windward Island RUM, For Sale by G. D. ROBINSON.

August 26, 1828.

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. Loaf 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, Mestlins, Osnaburghs, Ravens Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diapers, Men's black and drab beaver and plated Hats, 1 Piece extra superfine scruet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Billiard and Table Covers, Bleached and brown Canvas, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.

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

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 & DELOIS, 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; Oxford and other mixed ditto; Broad and narrow Cloths; double and single milled; A variety of Printed Calicoes; Apron Check; striped Homespun; Gingham; Superior power and steam loom Shirting & Sheetings; Worsted and Cotton Hose; Irish Linens; Cambric, Jaconette, Book and Mull Muslins; Silk, Gingham, Checked, Printed and other Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Bombazettes; And every other article in the Drapery line.

R. WILSON.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, and RUM, of the best quality, for sale by the Five Gallons, as cheap as in the City. St. John, July 22, 1828.

PORK, BEEF, BREAD, &c.

KERR & RATCHFORD, HAVE ON HAND—

A FEW Barrels QUEBEC PRIME PORK; Do. Do. Prime Mess Ditto; Do. Do. Prime BEEF;

All of excellent quality—inspected the present year.

—ALSO—FLOUR, PEASE, and LINSEED OIL. All of which will be sold very low for Cash.

September 8, 1828.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. M. IRISH and GEORGE A. 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 and 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.

Shippers supplied on reasonable terms, and short notice.

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

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received on Consignment, the following ARTICLES: BLEACHED, Half Bleached and Brown Canvas; 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.

June 24.

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 Canvas; 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.

CONFECTIONARY. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he has removed to the house of Mr. FERGUSON, 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.

Also—Genteel Board and Lodging. JAMES BUIST. May 27.

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

THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, April 24.

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.

OBSERVE!!!

First FALL GOODS, imported per Allan Gilmour, from London.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Beg to inform the inhabitants of Saint John, and the Country generally, that they have received part of their FALL GOODS, which are now opened and ready for inspection, viz.—

SPRING and plain, book, mull, medium, jaronet and cambric Muslins; cord, striped and check'd do.; White and colored Jaconet and Cambric; lining do.; Mourning Chintz; light and dark Calicoes; Tapes; A large assortment of black Bombazines and Bombazettes; Colored and black Norwich Crapes; Colored, white and black Cotton Balls and Reels; Tapes of all widths and qualities; Threads; Stem and bull worsted Stay Lace; Ribbons; Ferrets; Bonnet Wire; Needles; Pins; shirt Buttons; Cotton, silk, Cashmere and other Shawls; A large variety of gauze and silk Handkerchiefs; Green and purple Table Covers; Bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting; Col. Salempore & power loom do.; twill'd do. for listings; Blue striped and checked Homespuns; Bed Lace; Worsted and cotton Bindings; Ladies', children's and men's Gloves; Flannels; Balizes, Serge; Bed Tick; Irish Damask; Brown Holland; Irish Linens; Flankings and Draggings; cap, belt and bonnet Satin; Sarsenet and Lutestring; Galloons and shoe Ribbons; Quilling and cap Nets, figured and plain; 4-4 stair Carpet; Jeans and Nankeens; drab, black, and blue silk Buttons; Book Muslin and other Handkerchiefs; Fig'd and plain Leno; men's and children's Socks; Girls' and women's cotton and worsted Stockings; Together with an extensive assortment of Superfine and common CLOTHS, of the most fashionable shades. Also—An assortment of HATS, superior in quality to any yet imported, and lower in price.

As the whole of the above GOODS were selected by Mr. Groocock, personally, from the Manchester, London, and Glasgow markets, they can be confidently recommended as being of the best qualities and newest fashions.—The lowest price will be asked, and no abatement made.

N. B.—An opportunity is now offered for purchasers to buy much with a little money. * * * * * STORE on the North side of the Market-square. St. John, September 2, 1828.

GROCERY STORE. THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, that he has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Store adjoining Mr. SCAMMEL'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.—Shippers supplied on the shortest notice. [May 13.] J. E. COOK.

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

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

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. EDWARD LAKE. June 17, 1828.

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

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.

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 SCULLAR—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.

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. Scullar's brick Building; where he will continue to do work in his line in a superior manner, and hopes from strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of their patronage.

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO.

Have received per late Arrivals:—

50 BLS. Very Superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use;

50 Ditto ditto RYE ditto;

20 Ditto ditto NAVY BREAD.

—IN STORE—

3000 BUSHELS fine Turke Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Puncheons fine flavored 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 Peters' wharf. St. John, July 29.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of St. John, in particular, for past favours, and takes this method of informing them that he now occupies that neat Cottage next to Messrs. LANGEN & ROBERTSON'S Store, in Queen-street; and hopes, that from the arrangements he has recently made, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B.—Excellent Stabling for Horses. W. MILLER. Fredericton, 31st July, 1828.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DEPT. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cordons, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c.

ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised.

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

NOTICE. 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.

HOUSES & LANDS. TO LET, And possession given immediately—PLEASANTLY situated HOUSE, in Great George-street, well calculated for a small family. Apply at the OBSERVER'S OFFICE. 16th September, 1828.

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

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 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.

TO BE LET, THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Horsfield-street, at present in the occupation of J. WOODWARD, Jun. Esq. The Premises may be viewed by applying to ROBERT F. HAZEN. February 20, 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 GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight Rooms, three of which have fire-places; a Garret, Pantries, a Bath, 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 Waterloostreets. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to JOHN HOLMAN, or to Mr. THURGAR, Auctioneer, who will make known all particulars. May 6.

BLANKS Of various kinds for sale at this office.

NOTICES.

THE CREDITORS of Major GALLAGHER, who have signed an agreement giving time for the payment of their respective Balances, will please render their Accounts, duly attested, to either of the Subscribers, on or before the 10th October next, to enable them to declare a Dividend. L. H. DEVEBER, W. C. SEARS.

St. John, 12th August, 1828.

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.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES. ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM MABEY, late of this City, Pilot, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to FRANCES MABEY, Adm'ra. EWEN CAMERON, ROBERT ROBERTSON, Sen. } Adm'rs. St. John, 16th September, 1828.

ALL Persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late Captain JOSEPH CLARKE, of the County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to render the same for settlement, within Three Months from the date hereof; and those indebted, will make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers. L. H. DEVEBER, } Administrators. N. HUBBARD, } 12th August, 1828.

ALL Persons having any just 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'ra. on said Estate.

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, } Executors. THOMAS FOWLER, } 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, } Ex'rs. ROBERT WELCH, } THOMAS BARLOW. } 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'ra. Saint John, April 1, 1828.

Assize of Bread. Published April 30, 1828. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. oz. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 8 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, R. PARKER, 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. R. W. Crookshank, Craeen Calverley, Thomas Merritt. Office Hours,—12 to 3.

Savings' Bank. MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK. W. H. Street, T. B. Millidge. Bank Hours.—On TUESDAYS, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Weekly Almanack. SEPT.—1828. SUN Rises. Sets. MOON FULL Rises. Sets. SEA. 24 WEDNESDAY - 6 2 5 58 6 39 Morn. 25 THURSDAY - 6 4 5 56 7 16 0 27 26 FRIDAY - 6 6 5 54 7 54 1 21 27 SATURDAY - 6 7 5 53 8 07 2 15 28 SUNDAY - 6 9 5 51 9 23 3 8 29 MONDAY - 6 10 5 50 10 4 4 1 30 TUESDAY - 6 12 5 48 11 5 4 25 Last Quarter 30th, 4h. 28m. evening.

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