



England, &c.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—On Tuesday a heavy fall of snow, which lasted for five hours, fell in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

Persons whose outdoor occupations give them the means of judging, declare that the weather was at no time so piercingly cold during the whole of last winter as it was yesterday morning.

We are extremely happy to say that the demand for almost all the most important articles manufactured in this neighbourhood has improved within the last few days, and though no material advance of price has taken place, yet, as the improvement here is simultaneous with a corresponding improvement in London, in Liverpool, and in Yorkshire, we trust that the point of extreme depression has at length been passed, and that we may expect a gradual but continued improvement in all the leading branches of commerce and manufactures.

Business is undoubtedly reviving. The last accounts from India announce a considerable advance in the value of yarn and molasses; and there here, in consequence of these agreeable tidings, has extensive purchases of lappets and other fine goods.

The works of Henry Month and Co. at Barrowfield, which for a considerable time past were but partially employed, are now, we are happy to learn, in full and active operation. We learn also that the printing-works at Campsie have not been for a long time so fully employed as at present. The improvement, we trust, will be great enough to give full work to the weavers.

We are glad to state that all the cotton works at Johnstone, amounting to 18, are in full operation, and the work people in good spirits.

Trade in Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, and Halifax is still in a very low state.

The late severe gales have done great damage to shipping on the south coast of England.

The floods in France appear to have been on the same great scale with those in England and Scotland. According to the latest accounts from the departments a great deal of mischief has recently been done by inundations.

We have selected from the French and German papers, which arrived yesterday, those imperfect notices respecting the terms of peace concluded at Adrianople on the 14th ult. which seem the most satisfactory.

It is plain, however, that we cannot yet rely on the truth of the general outline, or on the correctness of any of the details. But it requires no great skill to see that Russia has driven a hard bargain with her vanquished enemy. The delay of the Sultan in accepting the Russian propositions after his troops had been dispersed, and his capital was threatened with confiscation, joined to the apparent reluctance of his allies to disclose the full extent of his humiliation, sufficiently demonstrate the general character of the treaty. Had the Emperor Nicholas taken the opportunity of his access to erect a monument to his moderation, the conditions of the peace would probably have reached us as soon as the news of his conclusion.

The consent of the Porte to the free navigation of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, was to be expected; the interruption of so reasonable a privilege, and the consequent injury inflicted upon Russian trade in the East, constituted one of the most justifiable grounds of the war. In vain did the Russians contract forts, build ships, and form commercial establishments along the rich and fertile coast of that sea, if neither the Russian flag nor Russian products were permitted to pass the Straits which are in its only outlet, or to come within sight of the minarets of Constantinople, and the flourishing empire like Russia, extending her improvements and enlarging her enterprises in these favoured regions, could never consent to be shut out at the caprice of a barbarian, from those markets and that commercial intercourse on which her prosperity depends. The same freedom which she demanded for herself in this respect, she ought to have required for all ships trading to her ports; and therefore we do not see how she could properly be limited to the vessels of States at peace with both the contracting parties. Against the retention of the principalities on the Danube for a certain time, little could be said, if no danger existed that the habit of governing them might not, in the interval, grow up into a right of dominion. But the extent of the indemnity, and the periods fixed for its payment, if properly stated, are diametrically opposed to the hopes entertained of the Emperor's moderate moderation. Five or six millions sterling would not be a heavy demand on any nation in Europe; but on Turkey, in its present state, it is an insupportable exaction. It is nearly double the amount of all the taxes which come into the public Treasury for the year, and the Sultan cannot lessen his pressure by the resource of a loan. The Greek islands and Greece, which formerly contributed so largely to the public wealth by their trade, and to his coffers by their capitation tax, are now independent, and Egypt has spent in fruitless expeditions against them, that measure which might have afforded him a present relief. To order to raise the money necessary to buy the departure of his enemies, the Sultan must thus plunder his subjects; and then the dismemberment of his empire is inevitable, it is likely to follow its humiliation by conquest.

According to the private letters from Lisbon this morning, it was expected Don Miguel would be recognized as King by the British Government. This appears to be generally correct at Lisbon.

The Constitutional Wednesday last, after enumerating the conditions upon which Turkey has been persuaded to conclude a peace with her unfortunate opponent, has the following remarks, which are worthy of notice not merely as emanating from the organ of the Russian government in France, but from the fact, however unsatisfactory to us, which they convey.

It is not correct that a treaty on these bases puts Turkey in Europe at the mercy of Russia; the Principalities governed under the influence of the Czars, Servia itself, which forms a long stretch of the Asiatic frontier, subjected to the same regime; the fortress of Wallachia and Moldavia, separated from Turkish garrisons, and consequently at the disposal of the Muscovites. As a further security, the demolition of Giurgio, the only fortress on the left bank of the Danube which could oppose any obstacle to another invasion from Russia. So much for Europe. According to these conditions, and admitting that they were evacuated, the European Turkey, the Russians are enabled, at pleasure, and without striking a blow, to take possession of it anew. But it is not enough to be masters of Turkey in Europe; the Russians have adjudged to themselves in Asia three portions at the foot of the Caucasus, which have the four-fold advantage of affording them the means to have a hand on one part of Turkey in Asia; to keep in respect and to threaten Persia in case of need; to look over with a scrutinizing eye the English possessions in India; and to aggrandize their territory on the Asiatic shores of the Black Sea. Behold, in short, the Ottoman empire at the discretion of Russia.

This is not all. The free passage of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles is assured to vessels of every nation who are not at war with the Turks and the Russians, from which it clearly follows, that the Russians, and no longer the Turks, nor the English either, remain masters of the two Bosphoruses; and that British vessels shall no longer be permitted to enter the sea of Marmora, nor be allowed to penetrate the Black Sea, but with the sanction of the Emperor of Russia. The vast projects of Catherine, are they not now completely realized?

The Journal of Odessa of the 15th of Sept. contains the following remarkable passage: "If the Sultan has sufficient sense to appreciate

his true interest, he will seek the alliance of Russia, whose policy is to gain the affections of the Turks and thereby extend her commercial relations both with Persia and Turkey.

Despatches were this morning received at the Foreign Office, from Sir Robert Gordon, dated Constantinople, Sept. 19. A copy of the Treaty of Peace, signed at Adrianople on the 14th, had reached the Turkish capital, and has, we understand, been transmitted to Sir Robert Gordon's despatches. We are enabled to state, that the treaty does not contain any such conditions as mentioned in the French papers, that the passage of the Bosphorus shall be open to the vessels of all nations at peace with Russia and the Porte. On that head, we understand, it merely stipulates that there shall be a free passage to the black sea, for the vessels of all nations at peace with the Porte, without making any reference to the relations which may at the time subsist between such nations and Russia. We believe that the despatches have been forwarded to the Earl of Aberdeen, who is at Windsor, where his Majesty holds a Council of State.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—A copy of the treaty of peace has reached Government; but, it is believed that Ministers are not yet satisfied with the terms: It is even rumored, that a strong remonstrance against them is to be sent out, about which, we suppose, the Emperor Nicholas will care just so much as to read and fold. He knows that if the English Ministry had been very much interested in the affair they would have interfered sooner, and that if they now begin to bestir themselves, the nation has no disposition to go along with them, and to lend itself to repair their blunders, and especially since it cannot be made to perceive that any important national interest is involved. We they cannot excite, were they to try, and as for bluster, it is unworthy of one great nation as it would be despised by another. The foreign papers state the terms of peace to be the payment of an enormous sum of money for the expenses of the war, by instalments; the demolition of certain fortresses on the Danube and the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, until the whole is discharged; the cession of some cities and territory in Asia; and the enlargement of independent Greece; and an extended line of frontier. On these particulars it is not necessary to dwell, because they are uncertain, until the public eye in possession of the stipulations of the treaty. We must view them as very moderate, considering the position into which the last splendid campaign has placed the parties; and if Turkey should be urged to depart from them, by our interferences, they are, probably, better than, perhaps she will ever again obtain.

ADRIANOPLE, Sept. 14.—Peace was signed this morning by the Russian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries; commissioners will immediately go to inform Count Potemkin of this happy event. Orders will also be sent to the Turkish commanders to cease hostilities. This news has not given pleasure to the inhabitants of Adrianople, who since the arrival of the Russians, have enjoyed tranquillity and security, and fear, probably with reason, that when they withdraw, some reaction may ensue. Many families, Moslems as well as Christians, are preparing to leave the city on the retreat of the Russians, and to fix their residence in the Principalities, for which they are said to have obtained the permission of the Russian General in Chief. All property belonging to the Ottoman Government is now sending away westwards to Aldos and Silistria.

In the course of the war, the Porte has lost above 2,000 cannon and 500,000 muskets. The Turks have also sustained a great loss in fine calicoes and muslin, which will be a valuable addition to the Russian and, it is said, for some time past there has been a formal suspension of arms at Shumla, and that it depended solely on the will of General Krassavsky to make himself master of the place.—*Allegiance's Making*, Oct. 5.

QUICK COINING.—There are eight presses at the mint, which, on cases of emergency, can all be put in action, and each press coins 40 sovereigns in a minute, making 320 sovereigns by the whole eight presses; in a minute, or equal to 19,200 in an hour. Allowance must, however, be made for the breaking of dies, &c. As many as 150,000 sovereigns per day have been coined.—*Mechanic's Magazine*.

We have heard it affirmed, that the total number of the late failures in the wool-trade amounts to at least 20, and the aggregate of their debts to £1,200,000. So great a convulsion in that particular branch of trade has probably never before occurred.

OBSCURANCE OF THE SABRATH.—In pursuance of an order issued by the Lord Mayor, constables were on Sunday stationed at the principal outlets of the city, to prevent stage-coaches being driven through the streets during the time of divine service.

It may not be uninteresting to mention, that Captain Dickenson served with Sir George Cockburn on the American coast at the taking of Washington, and was first Lieutenant on board the *Northumberland* when Bonaparte was conveyed to St. Helena. From this period may be dated, we believe, his promotion to the rank of Commander. He has seen much service, and has fought his way to the post which he now fills in the navy.

A final dividend of two-pence in the pound has just been declared on the estate of a bankrupt banking-house!!

LIBELS UPON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex yesterday morning returned two true bills against Messrs. Alexander, Isaacson, and Marsden, the registered proprietors of the *Morning Journal*, for a series of libels published in that paper during the months of July and August, insinuating that "the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington is proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled, and capable of a design to overturn the Crown, and prostrate the laws and liberties of this country." The bills were immediately removed into the King's Bench by certiorari.—*Sun*, September 12.

A piece of Canadian pine timber, which has been imported into this country by Messrs. Lyle and Foster, and which contains 283 solid feet, is now in progress of being cut up by Mr. J. Morrison, of North-street, into boards so exceedingly thin that there will be 100 cut of every inch, making in all 339,600. The machine with which this operation is performed is simple in its construction, and perfectly regular in its

action, cutting at the rate of 100 boards per minute, and acting with surprising regularity and uniformity of motion.—*Belfast Guardian*.

Mr. Keen is about to have an action brought against him by the manager of some Scotch Theatre for refusing to die in Macbeth. Many of his brethren just now, are sadly puzzled how to live.

The celebration of the Greek worship attracts general attention at Adrianople, and is even attended by the Mahometans themselves. The municipality of Adrianople have offered to supply provisions to the troops gratis, but General Diebitsch has only accepted their offer as it concerns forage. The road from Adrianople to Bourgas presents the same appearance as in time of peace. The labours of the field are pursued as usual. Russian post-houses have been established on the road.

Among the *on-dits* of the late Paris papers, is one that Prince Coburg, the husband of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, is about to ask in marriage the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Napoleon.

GREECE.—Independent Greece is at present divided into thirteen departments; seven continental and six insular. The continental departments comprehend a surface of 6,439 square miles, and a population of 300,000 souls. In the best times of Greece the same space was occupied by not fewer than 205 cities and towns, and by a population of about 2,200,000 souls. The insular departments comprehend a surface of 1,339 square miles, and a population of 198,000 souls: making in the whole a surface of 7,778 square miles, and a population of 498,000 souls.—*Liverpool Courier*.

The following are extracts from a very interesting paper in the *Quarterly Review* for April, entitled "STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY."

The writer, after taking a rapid sketch of the political history of Europe, thus proceeds to comment on the various improvements of modern times. A remarkable improvement has recently taken place in roads and bridges all over Europe. Materials for road-making have been found where formerly they were not believed to exist, and the skill with which they are employed is surprising. Neither day, mud, morasses, nor any other obstacle are deemed insurmountable. A terrace has been constructed along the whole face of the Apennines, from Nice to the Gulf of Spezia. The finest carriage road in the Alps, ever known, extends from the Simplon, St. Gothard, the Splügen, from the Lake of Como, to the source of the Inn, from Trent to Brisen, and where the road from Vienna to Milan crosses the Alps, it is, in short, the traveller can go where direct his steps without seeing bridges building, and roads opening, widening, leveling, and repairing; and it is difficult to determine what states or districts at present show most zeal and judgment in this branch of national improvement.

The progress lately made in water conveyance is still more remarkable. The first canals known in this part of the world, were those which were formed by Julius and the Law countries, and served in several cases both to drain the ground and for the conveyance of merchandise. From the canal of Languedoc, which is now acknowledged to have failed in the objects for which it was constructed, joined the Channel and the Mediterranean, have since been completed, and others are in progress; but that country is now likely to place much dependence on its canal communications. About the middle of the last century, the commercial prosperity of this country induced it to wish to rival the canals of the East, and to build a water, and the moderate elevation of its surface, it now passes canal navigation beyond every other country.

The increase in the number of travellers, which facilitates the progress of the chief necessities of the present period. The inhabitants of every country, but particularly of England, who travel for their improvement or gratification, have multiplied fifty or a hundred fold, and their wants are continually augmenting. One thinks as little now of going into another kingdom, as fifty years ago he would have done of going into a neighbouring county. In time of peace, Europe may now be said to compose but one family; and where a stranger of established character or extensive information is received, he is treated as a hospitable guest, instead of fruitlessly endeavoring to overcome the obstacles which the want of community of language, and ideas presented in former times, which threw up a barrier, and prevented the persons engaged at once in animated conversation with persons of congenial habits, on topics of mutual and equal interest. It is scarcely possible to estimate the advantages too highly. They break down the barriers which separate the nations, and remove misapprehension, ignorance and prejudice, and bind together the inhabitants of different countries by the ties of recollection.

We neither desire to elevate past times, nor to depreciate the present. The object is simply to point out one of the most universal and essential changes in society, which, since the beginning of the world, has never been acknowledged and deplored in the ordinary intercourse of social, as well as in the closest relations of domestic life.—We possess the external means of enjoyment to a degree which our ancestors never dreamed of, but they are counterbalanced by much of that selfishness and that indifference which have been ranked among the most fatal destroyers of human happiness in the last stages of social luxury and national degeneracy.

Another striking peculiarity of the present day is the extraordinary increase of education and knowledge which has taken place within the last forty years. That a much larger proportion of the people of Europe now read and write than formerly, is indisputable. The number of books, the number of periodical publications, the number of book-sellers' shops, and the profusion of literary institutions and circulating libraries, are infallible indications of the extraordinary spread of education and reading.

Another striking peculiarity of the present day is the improvement which has taken place in the outward and inward habits of society. Many shocking and painful disorders have almost wholly disappeared; and others which, if not still the best, have been rendered less violent and dangerous. The cruelties and calamities of war have been mitigated; the plague, except in Turkey, and some other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, is almost unknown; and famines, arising from cold or heat, are now of much less frequent occurrence than they formerly were. Whilst these scourges of the human race have been removed or diminished, inventions of every sort, conducing to personal enjoyment, have been multiplied or brought to perfection. In houses, dress, furniture, horses, roads, conveyances, and every thing which can minister to the ease and gratification of mind or body, in the number and refinement of the modes of amusement; and in the articles of domestic luxury and convenience; the progress has lately been made is unprecedented, either for extent or rapidity. There is not a district to be found in any European state, in which the traveller is not struck with the taste and magnificence displayed in the architecture of public and private buildings, the multiplication and commodiousness of bathing and watering places, hotels, coffee-houses, and reading rooms; the exquisite arrangement of gardens, grounds and villas; and the taste and elegance of shops and manufactures. In England, above all, this variety is conspicuous. In the most frequented corners of the country, and among all sorts and conditions of people, the comforts of life appear to be scattered with a profusion, of which in ancient or modern times, there is no example. If far-advanced pictures as beautiful as any which the pencil of the painter or pen of the poet can describe; and as native or foreigner can marvel fifty or sixty miles along

public road, without being lost in wonder and astonishment. Tusset, villages, hamlets, manors, farm-houses, and cottages, are every where scattered about in the most pleasing and romantic situations; and the whole population appears to be rejoicing in unbounded felicity and repose. Would that the reality corresponded in all respects with appearance, and that these appearances were likely to last!

The fashion of male and female dress has also become so nearly alike all over Europe, that its air and appearance alone, would be an unsafe test of the rank or country of those who wear it. Nearly as great a change has taken place in manners as in dress. Distinctions between the language and address of the various classes of Society will always be perceptible to the observant eye, but the wide intervals with which former times were furnished, exist no longer. There are few persons of good sense above the lowest rank, who do not speak and act, in these days, with ease and propriety. The extraordinary intercourse which has taken place, has brought about an universality of polish. Persons of all ranks in wealth and station often approach each other as nearly in air and demeanor, and so difficult is it to excel in refinement, that those who take the lead in rank and fashion, occasionally have to be reproached with being too polished. The assimilation now mentioned is seen every where, and is fully as remarkable in the other parts of Europe, as in England. The lower classes have also gained upon the higher with respect to the conveniences of the domestic life, and the order of the occupier is above the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

One disadvantage remains to be noticed, and it is a most serious one: we allude to the extravagant notions and passions which the prosperity of the last thirty years has brought about, and which, in the opinion of many, are more of less security, than in the rank of a common labourer, and the profusion of comforts, beyond what were known twenty or thirty years ago, almost exceeds belief. Through every step of the ascending series, scarcely any distinction exists between the great and the poor, in the order and scale of their establishments. The same taste and elegance reign in their houses, furniture, and grounds, at their tables, and in every other part of their domestic arrangements. There is a wide distinction as to the amount of wealth, but not in the order of the occupier, and still wider with respect to the number of servants, carriages, and horses. But there the distinction ends, and never could proceed by moderate means, by the help of money, to any great excess, in the order of the occupier, and judgment, place themselves on an equal level with those who have been long in the habit of it.

that British before Varna made an attack upon that of the Turks, and captured 14 vessels, and 1,000 men.

Aug. 21.—The Grand Vizier left Constantinople for the army.

Aug. 22.—The fortress of Ardhanah (As. Turkey) surrendered to the Russians.

Aug. 23.—Naval victory at Odessa of the capture of Achrafieh and Tepsia-hale, (As. Turkey) together with 34 standards, and several thousand prisoners.

Sept. 2.—The Seraskier of Widin having crossed the Danube near Kaloia, and being of the advance, was attacked by Gen. Goussior, and after an obstinate engagement was compelled to retreat. His loss re-estimated to have been very severe. Some day, a manifesto was issued from St. Petersburg, ordering a new levy of four men in every 300 of the population.

Oct. 7.—Varna carried by assault, the Turks being engaged to have been very severe. Some day, a manifesto was issued from St. Petersburg, ordering a new levy of four men in every 300 of the population.

Oct. 15.—Black Sea of the Dardanelles officially announced by Admiral Heyden.

March 18, 1829.—A battle was fought near the river Narebi, (As. Turkey) in which the Turks lost 1000 men killed and wounded, and the Russians 200.

March 20.—About this date Szebeli was captured by the Russians, and immediately fortified for a permanent position.

April 11.—Three detachments of Turkish troops crossed the Danube into Little Wallachia, but are driven back, after suffering considerable loss.

May 17.—Silistria again invested, after an engagement about two miles distant, in which the Turks lost 400 or 500 men, and the Russians 150. On the same day a battle was fought near Parvandi, the Turks being led on by the Grand Vizier in person: Turkish loss in killed, 2000; Russians, killed 601, wounded 627.

June 11.—Great battle near the village of Kulivitsa, in which two battalions of Turkish troops, under the command of the Russian, were defeated.

June 11.—In this engagement, and the subsequent fight, the Turks lost 5000 men killed, a great number of prisoners, 43 pieces of cannon, 6 standards, all the ammunition, baggage, &c. and suffered a complete dispersion.

June 30.—Surrender of Silistria to the Russians. The garrison, consisting of 5000 men, and the armed inhabitants, consisting of 10,000, were made prisoners of war; among them, two three-masted Frigates; 250 pieces of cannon, and 100 standards, were taken.

June 27.—Erzerom captured by the Russians. Among the prisoners were the Seraskier and four Pashas; 130 cannon were taken, 29 of them at Hassan-Kaef.

July 19.—Choriv and Derbust, (As. Turkey) occupied by the Russians.

July 15.—Two divisions of the Russian army left Shumla to undertake the passage of the Balkan.

July 17, 18, 19.—The principal obstacles overcome—4000 men, 14 standards, and nearly 1000 Russians taken from the Turks, who also took many killed.

July 22.—In descending the Balkan, the Russians encountered a Turkish division of 8000 or 7000 men under the Seraskier Abdull Rahiman, and defeated them, taking two battalions of four guns, and other pieces of cannon, 400 prisoners



THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the late arrivals, part of his Fall Supply of

GOODS,

Consisting of a handsome assortment of WHITE, Green, and Yellow FLANNELS; Superfine and Second CLOTHS, which he is selling at very reduced prices; Osnaburgh; Linen Dowls; a few pieces Scotch Carpeting—the lowest yet offered for sale in this City; Hearth Rugs, Fringes, Carpet Binding; Window Lining; Bell Cord; Sewing Cottons of every description; Linen and Silk Floss; Cotton and Linen Tapes, of all sizes; double and single coloured Wire Ribbons; Knitting, Darning, and Shining Cotton; assorted Cotton Cord; a general assortment of fine Fancy Braid and Bath Worsted Laces; black and grey Wadding; green Table Covers; Stuffs; Bombazines; a few very handsome Crismon and Mourning Silk Shawls; 100 dozen Worsted and Cotton Suspenders; Ink Powder; fine embossed Sealing Wax; Arnold's best Marking, Japan, and Red Ink; White and Grey Cottons; White and Black Bobbinets; Jaconet and Book Muslins; Filled Muslin and rich Lace Collars, &c. &c.

Ladies' best FELINE CLOTHS; and 60 Dozen COMBS, of every description. October 27. P. DUFF.

RUM, SUGAR, & PIMENTO. Just received, per CAESAR, from JAMAICA: A FEW PUNCHONS SPIRITS; A Ditto Bags PIMENTO.

Demerara & Windward Island RUM; Hhds. and Barrels SUGAR. For sale Cheap, by October 13. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

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

BALES bleached and unbleached COTTONS; do. do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. do. Fustians and Molestins; do. do. Carpeting; do. do. Bel-Ticks; do. do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. do. Cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhd. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 & 9, 8 & 10, and 10 & 12 Window Glass; 40 Cases best Allen Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;—All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS, which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. 77 Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street.

WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS;

Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embossed do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins;

Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazettes;

Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Children's do. do. do.;

Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps;

4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces;

Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Children's Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes]; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins;

Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Molestins, &c. R. & W. REID. May 26.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per Sarah-Ann, from St. Kitts:

60 HOGSHEADS MOLASSES, 18 PUNCHONS RUM. Per Schr. Elizabeth, from Halifax: 4 Hogsheads choice old L. P. MADEIRA. 4 Qr. Casks.

Per Ship Pacific, from Liverpool: 100 Pieces very superior bleached CANVASS, Nos. 1 to 8.

Per ship Augusta, from Liverpool: 250 Half Drums Picked Turkey FIGS. Which will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 29.

TOBACCO. 50 KEGS Manufactured TOBACCO, of good quality, just received per Brig Hanford, for Sale (in Bond or otherwise) by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

IN STORE—50 Bbls. Fresh Middlings FLOUR. 29th September.—6t

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscriber: 10 PUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 5 Hhds. ditto SUGAR; 10 Hhds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 3 Tierces Prime COFFEE.

Also—Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Middlings Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise. August 25. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA D. W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

GOODS, ON CONSIGNMENT.

The Subscriber has received per Ship WILLIAM PITT, from LIVERPOOL:

30 C. CRATES well assorted CROCKERY, 5 Hampers double Gloucester CHEESE; 5 do. do. Cheshire do;

100 Coils Cordage, (assorted sizes); 20 Do. Bolt Rope;

2 Pipes and 2 half Pipes Brandy; 2 Pieces best Hollands;

50 Bolts Canvas, from No. 1 to 6; 4 Chain-Cables, 4, 4-8, 8;

6 Anchors; 0 Bbls. Coal Tar; 20 Ships Compasses, (assorted sizes);

50 Dozen Cod Lines; 10 do. Pollock do; 10 do. Log Lines; 10 do. Bed Cord;

6 do. Deep Sea Lead Lines; 6 do. Hand do.; 6 Casks Nails;

6 Casks Spikes; 50 do. Pump Tacks; 200 Lbs. Scupper Nails;

2 Sides Pump Leather; 100 Lbs. Shoe Thread;

100 do. Sail Twine; 100 do. Salmon do.; 100 do. Herring do.;

100 Pairs Gentlemen's Strong Shoes; 50 do. Lady's do.;

50 do. Children's do. —ALSO, ON HAND—200 Kits Salmon; 100 do. Codfish;

100 do. Scale do.; 200 Boxes Quoddy Herrings;

50 do. Digby do.; All of which will be sold at reduced prices. November 3. W. P. SCOTT.

JUST RECEIVED, Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL:

10 B. BALES White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS.—For Sale cheap, by October 13. G. D. ROBINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of—

BALES of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians;

Molestins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons;

Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobbinets; Umbrellas; Parasols;

Small Ware, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints;

Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN:

PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS.

Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Linseed and Pale Seal Oil, Palats, Soap, Window Glass,

Mould and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, Tin Plate and Iron Wire,

Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 10.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals:

20 M. W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 25 Do. R. O. Ditto;

200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAIL, In Bond.

8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 3 Bales second superfine Cloths;

7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs;

2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1-3-3 inch—105 fathoms;

1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.;

1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FUNNACS, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FLOUR, TALLOW, &c. Just received by the Cyrus, SEARNS, Master, from Philadelphia:

BARRELS new Superfine FLOUR, Barrels Middling Do. Barrels TALLOW; which will be sold cheap if taken from the vessel. Also—per the Bethiah: A lot of WINDSOR CHAIRS. Sept. 15. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

RUM, PIMENTO, &c. Landing, ex Brig WARD CHIPMAN, from Jamaica, and for Sale by the Subscribers—

PUNCHONS and Hogsheads RUM; PIMENTO; GINGER; Arrow Root; Hines; CASTER OIL; Logwood, &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 1, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and brigues Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,—

COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rese NAILS, from 3d. to 29d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 26.

FALL GOODS.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have received per the Pyrenees, from London,

A new and extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, —consisting of—

SUPERFINE Saxony Broad Cloths & Casimers; printed, white, and unbleached Cottons; Hosiery, of all descriptions; Muffs; Tippets & Flouncing; Ribbons; Laces; Netts; Black Bombazines; Plaids; Printed Bombazettes; Moreens and Fringes; coloured & black Gros de Naples; Flannels; Cloakings; Gloves; Shawls; Worsted Comforters; Silk Handkerchiefs; Haberdashery; Gentlemen's Superfine Black, Brown, and Drab water-proof Hats; Ladies' Cloaks; Guns and Pistols; Writing and Wrapping Paper; with many other articles, well adapted for the present season, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

—ON HAND—Crates Earthenware; Molasses and Sugar; 2 Hogsheads of superior old Sherry; Kits of Salmon, Tongues, and Souds. October 27, 1829.

BANK STOCK—FOR SALE. 25 SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK of NEW-BRUNSWICK, or any part of the amount, may be purchased from Oct. 13. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Brig CARES, from Liverpool, CRATES and Cases HARDWARE,

Cases COTTONS and MUSLINS, Bales WOOLLENS; Which, together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash, or other approved Payment. July 21. GEO. THOMSON.

MEDICINES, &c. Just received per FAME, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; CONFECTIONARY OLIVES; CAPERS, and ESSI SAUCES; Which he warrants of the best quality. JOHN COOK. LABORATORY, foot of King-street, August 4, 1829.

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

Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland—50 Bales Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted, HAWERS, from 3/4 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP.

—IN STORE—Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigon MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 25, 1829.

6th OCTOBER, 1829. E. DeW. RATCHFORD, Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash or approved paper:

BEST COGNAC BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; Jamaica Spirits; Sugar, in hhd. and bbls.; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, & Bobea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Dipt Candles; English and Campo Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior, 16 hands to the lb.; ground and root Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Brimstone; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Blue; Imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; bags Pease; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; White, Yellow, and Green Paint; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spun yarn; Hawers; Canvass; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 12 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Composition Rudder Braces, suitable for a Vessel of 300 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Coal Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut-Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; ROWLAND'S Philadelphia Mill Saws; Smith's Bellows & Vices; 50 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds & Stab Iron; wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Lignum Vitae; Mahogany; Bixies; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; London Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Casimers; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Muslin Handkerchiefs; 200 reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of ORTER CAPS and FUR COLLARS.

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

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

At a Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Isle. June 2.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

HOUSES & LANDS.

STORE FOR SALE.

THE three-story BUILDING, on Peters' Wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. RICHARD B. D. KING, will be sold on very moderate terms, and a long credit given, on application to Oct. 13. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

THE Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County—viz. The Leases of Two Corporation LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the STONES thereon.

Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 600 acres, at Loch Lomond. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River.

Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year. AND LIKEWISE—

They offer to Let, a large Brick Dwelling House and Premises, situated in Prince William-street, near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, August 25, 1829.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM, in the Parish of Hampton, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River, containing 200 acres, 15 of which are cleared, the remainder well stocked with hard and soft Wood—is offered for Sale. Eight tons of Hay was cut this year.—There is on the premises, a well finished one and a-half story frame House, a log Barn, and other improvements.—The Farm adjoins the property of Mr. Jonathan Titus; and is but 24 miles from the city, with a good turnpike road all the way.—For terms and further particulars, please apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, or to JAMES ROBERTSON, September 15.—31 on the premises.

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

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET, And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors. March 3.

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

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

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

TO RENT—From 1st May, THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber.—Also, the COUNTRY HOUSE and STORES, with YARD attached, in Nelson-street February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next—TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow.

A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Frith, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families.

—ALSO—To be entered on immediately—A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 3.

STORAGE TO LET, ON the South Market Wharf, and Donaldson's Wharf. Apply to W. P. SCOTT. June 9.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of

BRITISH MERCHANDISE, WHICH will be sold Cheap for Cash.—(No PUFF) Call and see. Prince William-street, JOHN SMYTH. October 13, 1829.

LONDON CORDAGE. STATIONS superior London Staple CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 5 inch Shrouding, and a few HAWERS—just received, and for Sale cheap, by Sept. 1. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

JUST PUBLISHED, And now ready for delivery, In one neat volume, 12mo. fine demy paper, (price, in boards, to Subscribers, One Dollar)—

FORMS OF PRAYER, Adapted for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death.—To which are added, Prayers for the Use of Young Persons, and Graves before and after Meals—with a COVENANT, recommending of Prayer as a Christian Duty.

BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City. Pray'r is the simplest form of speech. That infant lips can try; Pray'r the sublimest strains that reach The Majesty on high. [Montgomery.]

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—A supply is on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. McMillan's Book Store. August 18.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street.

BEES leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—

Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cords, Hosiery & Gloves, Flashes, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised.

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

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Manifests of various forms, Entries for Dutiable articles, Seamen's Articles, Boy's Indentures, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New Brunswick.) MONDAY.

For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. From Fredericton, &c. by Boat, — P. M. TUESDAY.

For St. Andrews, &c. by land, 10 noon. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. From Halifax, &c. by Boat, — P. M. WEDNESDAY.

From St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. THURSDAY.

From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. From Fredericton, by the Boat, — P. M. FRIDAY.

For Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M. SATURDAY.

From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M. The Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-India, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for 4 double or triple Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published November 3, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wharfedon Load of Superfine Flour, to weigh, — — — — — 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye — — — — — 2 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. Hours of Business.—from 10 to 12. DISCOUNT DAY, — — — — — THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on THURSDAY.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Craven Casterley, R. W. Crookshank, George D. Robinson. Office Hours.—12 to 2.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. NOVEMBER—1829. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. S. A.

18 WEDNESDAY - 7 15 4 45 10 5 25  
19 THURSDAY - 7 16 4 44 10 5 8  
20 FRIDAY - 7 17 4 43 1 19 6 50  
21 SATURDAY - 7 18 4 42 2 16 7 32  
22 SUNDAY - 7 19 4 41 3 13 8 15  
23 MONDAY - 7 19 4 41 4 10 8 58  
24 TUESDAY - 7 20 4 40 5 8 9 43

Full Moon 26th, 7h. 48m. morning.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN MR. BATHFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST END OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.