

The Weekly Observer

BEING

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THE GARLAND.

STANZAS—Composed during a Tempest.

By BERNARD BARTON.
Dazzling may seem the noontide sky,
Its arch of azure shining;
And lovely to the gazer's eye
The west, at sunset glowing.
Splendid the east—at morning bright,
Soft moonlight on the ocean—
But glorious is the bush'd delight
Born in the storm's commotion!
To see the dark and lowering cloud
By vivid lightning riven,
To hear the answer, stern and proud,
By echoing thunders given;
To feel, in such a scene and hour,
—Mid all that each discloses—
The presence of that vengeful Power
On whom the world reposes—
This, to the heart, is more than all
Here beauty can bring o'er by
Thought—feeling fancy owns its thrill,
And joy is hushed before it!

HYMN.—By BISHOP HEBER.

By cool Silom's shady rill,
How sweet the lily grows,
How sweet the brain beneath the hill
Of Sharon's dewy rose.
Lo, such the child whose early feet
The paths of peace have trod;
Whose secret heart, with influence sweet,
Is upwards drawn to God.
By cool Silom's shady rill
The lily must decay;
The rose that blooms beneath the hill
Must shortly fade away.
And soon, too soon, the wintry hour
Of man's mature age,
Will shake the soul with sorrow's power,
And stormy passion's rage!
O Thou whose infant feet were found
Within thy Father's shrine!
Whose years, with chaste and virtuous crowd
Were all alike divine!
Dependent on Thy bounteous breath,
We seek Thy grace alone,
In childhood, manhood, age and death,
To keep us still Thy own.
From the Memoirs of Allen Gray.
Ob softly sleep, my bonny babe,
Rock'd on this breast of mine;
The heart that beats so near within,
Will not awake thine.
Lie still, lie still, ye canker'd thoughts,
That stretch the mother's brow;
And if ye break the mother's heart,
Yet let the babe sleep.
Sleep on, sleep on, my dear babe,
Nor look as we on me,
As if ye felt the bitter tear
That blins thy mother's eye.
Dry up, dry up, ye sad, sad tears,
Lest on my babe ye creep.
And break in silence, with a heart,
As let my babe sleep.

THE MISCELLANIST.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR LAING.
The following interesting letter, written from Timbuctoo by Major Laing the day before his departure from that city, and a few days before his death, and the account which follows of his death, we copy from the London Standard of Jan. 27, where they are credited to an article by Mr. Barrow in the Quarterly Review, which was to be published on the following day. It appears that the papers of Major Laing referred to in the latter part of this article, have not been rescued, but there is some faint hope that they may yet be, as an Arab who carried a correct account of the murder to the English consul at Magadore, said that a friend of his had books, not printed but written, that belonged to the Christians, and that he thought he could make the attempt.—Phil. Nat. Gaz.

Timbuctoo, Sept. 21, 1826.
My dear Consul—A very short epistle must serve to apprise you, as well as my dearest Emma, of my arrival at and departure from the great capital of Central Africa, the former of which events took place the 18th ult.—the latter will take place, God willing, tomorrow morning. I have abandoned all thoughts of retracing my steps to Tripoli, and came here with an intention of proceeding to Senne by water; but this intention has been noticed, and my situation in Timbuctoo rendered extremely unsafe, by the unfriendly disposition of the Foolaas of Massina, who have this year upset the dominion of the Toure, and made themselves patrons of Timbuctoo, and whose Sultan, Bello, has expressed his hostility towards me in no unequivocal terms, in a letter which Al Said Boukhar, the Sheik of this town, received from him a few days after my arrival. He has now got intelligence of my being in Timbuctoo, and as a party of Foolaas are hourly expected, Al Said Boukhar, who is an excellent, good man, and who trembles for my safety, has strongly urged my departure; and, I am sorry to say, that the notice has been so short, and I have so much to do previous to going away, that this is the only communication I shall, for the present be able to make. My destination is Senne, whether I hope to arrive in fifteen days; but I regret to say the road is a vile one, and my perils are not yet at an end; but my trust is in God, who has hitherto borne me up amidst the severest trials, and protected me amidst numerous dangers to which I have been exposed. I have no time to give you any account of Timbuctoo, but shall briefly state that in every other respect except in size it has completely met my expectations. Kalra is only five miles distant, and is a neat town, situated on the very margin of the river. I have been busily employed during my stay searching the records of the town, which are very abundant, and in acquiring information of every kind; nor is it with any common degree of satisfaction that I say my perseverance has been amply rewarded. I am now convinced that my hypothesis concerning the termination of the Niger is correct.
May God bless you all! I shall write you fully from Senne, as also my Lord Bathurst, and I rather apprehend that both letters will reach you at the same time, as one of the Ghadamis merchants leave Timbuctoo for two months to come. Again, my God bless you all; My dear Emma must excuse my writing. I have been a hundred letters to her, but have been unable to get through one. She is ever uppermost in my thoughts; and I look forward with delight to the hour of our meeting, which, please God, is now at no great distance.
This letter was left behind at Timbuctoo, and appears to have been brought by the nephew of Babani, together with an important document in Arabic, of which the following is the substance:—
"About a month after their safe arrival at Timbuctoo, [Laing and Young Mokhat] the Prince of the Faithful, Sultan Ahmad Ben Mohammed Labo, the

of fishermen going out every spring from Waterford, Pool, and other places. This must militate against the profit of the adventurer, in addition to the expense of freight, and many other contingencies, independent of engendering restless and dissolute habits. On the contrary, the following superior and economical system is pursued by the fishermen of the United States.

Six to ten farmers join and build a sloop or schooner in the winter, of from 50 to 100 tons burthen, which they get ready for sea by the first of May; and, after tilling and cropping their farms, and each person supplying his quota of provision, raised by themselves, and appointing the most experienced amongst them as their captain, they set sail for the banks of Newfoundland, Gulf of St. Lawrence, or Labrador Coast. They generally make up a full cargo of fish in about six weeks, and perform the voyage altogether in three months; and on their return find the harvest ripe, and all things ready to recommence their agricultural pursuits. Thus, in fact, do these hardy, frugal, and industrious Americans, not only reap a profitable crop on shore, but carry on an equally lucrative traffic in fish from the ocean.

It is well known, that to the Eastern States the American Government looks for hardy seamen to man their navy, in the event of future war; and the want of such a class of persons would be materially felt in the districts of our Colonies, in the event of an appeal to arms, to preserve the territory under the dominion of the British Crown.

The importance of the grant of the Islands of St. Peter's and Miquillon, on the south of Newfoundland, and near the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has (it appears to me) not been duly considered. The French make them a depot for their manufactures, which are thus easily introduced into our Colonies, to the manifest injury of British interests.

The fine harbours of Louisburgh, in Cape Breton Island, Gaspe, and Bay Chaleur, present unrivalled situations for carrying on fisheries upon those coasts; and also, between Anticosta and the Labrador shores, the fine harbour of Mingia, and the Bay of Seven Islands, lie easy of access, and possess great facilities for forming fishing settlements; and asylums would be thereby afforded to the unfortunate mariners, who are by necessity compelled to take shelter in those perilous seas (particularly, on the approach of winter.)

KICKING MEN.
GUIDRALL.—"Please your Worship, I want a warrant: agen my wife," said a small, lean, gray-haired, old man, addressing himself to the sitting Magistrate, Mr. Alderman Key; "I want a warrant agen her your Worship; for ralee she's in such a terrible humour that I dare na go home."

"What has she done to you?" asked the Alderman—"has she threatened your life?"
She has, your Worship, many a time, replied the old man; "though I didn't think much of that—for the truth is, my wife is a younger woman than what I am a good deal; and lately she's got such a nasty knack of kicking my shins, that ralee I can't bear it any longer; I can't udder, your Worship."

"But what good will bringing her here do?" said the Alderman;—"I could only order her to find bail; and if she could not do that, you would not like to have her lock'd up, I suppose?"
"Why no," replied the old man; "I shouldn't like to have her lock'd up—not exactly lock'd up as we say; but it's a sad thing that an old man like me—after having been a watchman in one ward—the Cordwainers' ward, for twelve years and a quarter, and well known and respected from one end of the ward to the other;—is a sad thing an old man—and yet not so very old neither, for I a'rat much past the three score, your Worship; but it's a sad thing that an old man like me can't go home without having my shins kick'd by my wife!"
"Why so it is," said the Alderman; "but you know you took her for better or for worse; and besides, as I said before, I can do nothing with her but lock her up if she cannot find bail; which would answer no good purpose, for we cannot keep her in prison always; and, when she got out again, she would be in a worse humour than she now is. I think you had better apply to your friends, and get them to make it up between you."

"Well, I'll try what can be done with her in that way, your Worship," said the old man, sighing very profoundly; "and if she won't listen to reason, and keep her feet to herself, why I'll give up every thing—though there's three rooms full of good goods—I'll give up every thing to her, so she will only give me my clothes and let me go!"—And so saying, he took up his hat and departed—a moving melancholy monument of miss-matched matrimony.

BEAUTY OF THE ENGLISH LAW.—It is the character and the vice of the law of England to deal in specialities; it is shaped on no broad principles, but adapted to particular cases. The consequence is, that between the specialities there are ample wide gaps for escape.—Embezzlement is observed to be a frequent offence of clerks and servants; the legislature accordingly framed a law not comprehending embezzlement in all its forms, by whomsoever committed, but embezzlement by clerks and servants. M. Austin is indicted for embezzlement, and acquitted because he comes neither under the description of a clerk nor a servant! This is the beauty of the English law. Now another law will be made, comprehending the embezzle-

ment of treasurers for trusts, deputy treasurers, agents, or others, and this will do it. The undescribed character embezzles, when there will be another failure of justice, and another social law to fill the gap. Such is the perfection of wisdom, excellent in shutting the stable door when the steed is stolen. Crime, like time, should be seized by the forelock. Our legislators, however, delight in fitting justice to the pleasant and seemingly spot of securing the pig by the soaped tail; and there is a squeak—an evasion—the prey is gone, and Themis floundering on her back in the mire of iniquity.—London Examiner.

COMETS.—It is calculated by the celebrated Astronomer, Encke, that the comet now moving within the solar system will, at the expiration of two hundred and nineteen millions of years, come in contact with our earth; and of course, one or the other must be destroyed. The length of time before this will take place renders it unnecessary for us to caution the old ladies to be prepared for the rub. The comet alluded to is the only one ever discovered whose orbit is confined within the solar system. Some astronomers ascribe the present favourable temperature of the weather to its influence.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—The following are the ingredients and their quantities which constituted the pudding served up to the inmates of the workhouse of the parish of Lambeth, on Christmas day. The number of persons who partook of this dish amounted to between 700 and 800:—Flour, 473lb.; suet 14lb.; raisins, 300lb.; Sugar, 44lb.; ginger, 3lb.; allspice 3 1/2lb.; milk 160 quarts; and strong beer 1 1/2 tubs. The whole weight of the pudding, when the ingredients were blended, was 1,306 1/2lb.; and their cost amounted to 23l. within a trifling fraction.

AMERICAN RUSTIC HOSPITALITY.—Returning from one of my excursions, I was overtaken by the night, and found my path obstructed by a deep inlet from the river; which being choked with logs and brush, could not be crossed by swimming. Observing a house on the opposite side, I called for assistance. A half naked, ill-looking fellow came down, and after dragging a canoe round from the river, with some trouble, ferried me over, and I followed him to his habitation, near to which our boat was moored for the night. His cabin was of the meanest kind, consisting of a single apartment, constructed of logs, which contained a family of seven or eight souls, and every thing seemed to designate him as a new and thrifty settler.

After drinking a bowl of milk, which I really called for by way of excuse for paying him a little more for his trouble, I asked to know his charge for ferrying me over the water, to which he good humoredly replied, that he "never took money for helping a traveller on his way."
"Then let me pay you for your milk."
"I never sell milk." "But," said I urging him, "I would rather pay you, I have money enough."
"Well," said he, "I have milk enough, so we're even; I have as good a right to give you milk as you have to give me money."—Judge Hall's Letters from the West.

FEQUINITY OF RATS.—Rats Multiply so prodigiously, that were it not that they are universally a proscribed animal, and receive quarter from neither man nor beast, nor even from one another, it is calculated the world itself could not contain them. From one pair, 1,000,000 may be propagated in two years.—Vide Buffon, Querehoet, &c.

REQUISITES.—There are five requisites for a professed drunkard:—A face of brass—nerves of steel—lungs of leather—heart of stone—and an insupportable liver.

ECONOMY.—A Scotch General, in the midst of a battle, shouted to his men—"Don't waste your powder, but give them the steel."

NAPOLEON ON NEUTRAL POWERS.
DICTATED TO GENERAL GOURGAUND.
The war between France and England began in 1793. England soon became the soul of the first coalition. Whilst the Austrian, Prussian, Spanish, and Piedmontese armies were invading our frontiers, she used all possible means to effect the ruin of our colonies. The capture of Toulon, when our squadron was burnt, the insurrection of the provinces of the west, in which a great number of seamen perished, annihilated our navy. Upon this, England no longer set bounds to her ambition. Thereafter, preponderating and unrivalled at sea, she thought the moment was come when she might, without danger, proclaim her subjugation of the east. She resumed the pretensions she had tacitly renounced in 1780, that is to say, that she had a right to have her trade vessels conveyed; or, at least, the declaration of the commander of the convoy does not annul the right of search; 3dly, That a place may be blockaded, not only by the presence of a squadron, but even when the squadron is removed from before the port by tempest or the necessity of taking in water &c.;—4thly, That a neutral ship may not enter an enemy's port, she cannot go from one hostile port to another.

The government of America, seeing the maritime power of France annihilated, and fearing on its own account, the influence of the French party, which was composed of the most violent characters, thought it necessary for its own preservation to conciliate England; and submitted to all that was prescribed to it by that power, for the purpose of incumbering and injuring the commerce of France.

The alterations between France and the United States became warm. The envoys of the French Republic, Genet, Adet, and Fauchet, urgently demanded the execution of the treaty of 1778; but they had lit-

tle success. Various legislative measures analogous to those of the Americans were consequently taken in France; several disputes occurred at sea, and the difference arose to such a pitch of animosity, that France was, in a manner, at war with America. The former of these nations, however, was finally through the struggle which menaced her, and which she richly disappeared before order and a regular government. The Americans then felt the importance of conciliating France. The President himself, was sensible how much the power was to be fought, in protesting against the treaty which he had concluded with England; and, in his heart, he was ashamed of an act which nothing but the force of circumstances had induced him to sign. Messrs. Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry, charged with the full powers of the American government, arrived at Paris at the end of 1797. Every thing encouraged the hope of a speedy reconciliation between the two Republics; but the question remained wholly undecided. The treaty of 1794, and the relinquishment of claims of neutrality, were essentially injurious to the interests of France; and there could be no hope of inducing the U. States to return to the execution of the treaty of 1778, or to remember what they owed to France and themselves, except by effecting a change in their internal organization.

In consequence of the events of the Revolution, the federal party had gained the ascendancy in the country; but the democratic party was, nevertheless, the most numerous. The directory thought to strengthen it by refusing to receive two of the American Plenipotentiaries, because they were attached to the federal party, and by acknowledging the third only, who belonged to the opposite party. The Directory further declared that it would enter into no negotiation until America should have made reparation for the injuries of which the French Republic had to complain; and, on the 18th Jan. 1798, solicited a law from the councils, purporting that the neutrality of a ship should not be determined by its flag, but by nature of its cargo; and that every ship, laden, wholly or in part, with English goods, might be confiscated. The law was just towards America, as being only in reprisal for the treaty which that power had signed with England in 1794; but it was, nevertheless, impolitic and ill timed, with respect to France, as it was a violation of the rights of neutrals. It was declaring that the flag no longer covered the goods; or, in other words, declaring that the seas belonged to the strongest party. It was acting according to the views of the interests of England, which power beheld, with secret joy, France proclaiming English principles, and authorizing English usurpation. The Americans were then, undoubtedly, nothing more than the factors of England; but municipal laws, regulating the commerce of France with the Americans, would have destroyed an order of things contrary to the interests of the French Republic; the Republic might have declared, at most, that English goods should be contraband, under those flags which acknowledged the new pretensions of England. The result of this law was disastrous to the Americans. The French cruisers made numerous prizes; and according to the letter of the law, they were all good. If an American ship had a few tons of English merchandise on board, it was enough to condemn the whole cargo. At the same time, as if this was not sufficient, France proclaimed English principles, and authorized English usurpation. The Americans were then, undoubtedly, nothing more than the factors of England; but municipal laws, regulating the commerce of France with the Americans, would have destroyed an order of things contrary to the interests of the French Republic; the Republic might have declared, at most, that English goods should be contraband, under those flags which acknowledged the new pretensions of England. The result of this law was disastrous to the Americans. The French cruisers made numerous prizes; and according to the letter of the law, they were all good. 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ENGLAND.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES ON THE EAST.

On Friday last, Mr. Buckingham delivered his third Lecture to an audience as numerous and respectable as those which had attended the preceding ones. The subjects were Persia and India. That part which referred to the former country, though highly interesting, we shall pass over very briefly, in order to treat at greater length of that all-important subject, the condition and resources of India.

Having described the geographical position of Persia, Mr. Buckingham stated that the country consists of elevated mountains and fertile valleys; it possesses great variety of climate, the temperature ranging from 105 degrees to that of extreme cold, the seasons being the country being covered with snow throughout the year. It produces the fruits and vegetables of almost all countries in abundance. The animals are the horse, much inferior to that of Arabia; the camel, the ass, having none of the stagsheers, stupidity, or ferocity which attend these animals in the East.

Mr. Buckingham, in describing the geographical situation of this country, stated that it almost equaled in extent all the countries of which he had previously treated; but he lamented his inability to describe it so particularly, notwithstanding a residence of five years, as he had described these countries, since the title which elsewhere had been to him a passport, a claim to assistance and consideration, that of an Englishman, was here, the greatest curse, the worst brand that could have been fixed upon the people of other countries were permitted to range at will through India, Englishmen were regarded as spies and aliens, and treated as such; and, by exposing the absurdity of such a system, he hoped to be instrumental in removing it.

the Mogul being nothing more than the shadow of a shade. Under its former masters, the Great Mogul, India was, no doubt, much oppressed; the Moguls being very tyrannical, seizing upon the riches amassed by individuals, and occasionally chopping off the heads of the owners; but their successors, the East India Company, had arrived at the very perfection of fiscal ingenuity; for, by a steam-engine like process, they contrived to extract the wealth of every individual in the country, as they actually took to themselves nineteen-twentieths of the produce of the soil, and left but one-twentieth to the cultivator.

The fourth and most important of these lectures was delivered on Saturday, at noon, to an audience still more numerous than any preceding one. Mr. B. was attended by the Mayor, and the principal merchants of the town, who took their places behind him in the chaises; and he was received, on his entrance, by repeated bursts of the warmest approbation and applause. He appeared to be labouring under the effects of cold and fatigue, and evinced the indulgence of his audience at that moment he was declining any further lecturing towards the East India Company, and repeated that from the moment he set his foot in India, to the present time, his convictions as to the impolicy and effects of the system of monopoly which had so long prevailed, had been so strong, that he was determined to write the constitution of the East India Company. So little was this understood, that even in London, the grossest errors on the subject prevailed among the most eminent merchants. It was important to clear up this mystery, and to show that the system, which could not be regarded as beneficial, if it were under the guidance of the very best men in the world, and that, therefore, it was one which ought not longer to be continued.

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doubt that had Mr. Horner suspected the source from which he was supplied with funds by his friend, much of the mischief which has ensued might have been checked and repaired in time. — New Monthly Magazine and Literary Journal, for February.

The proposition entered into between the Ottoman Government and the United States of America, has suddenly come to an end. The Americans proposed, as the basis of the treaty, the free passage of the Dardanelles to all nations; but this most republican proposition was instantly rejected with dignity by the Turkish Government. The opinion that the Catholic question would be carried by the Duke of Wellington was gaining ground in the metropolis, and the Duke of Northumberland, the new Vice-Roy of Ireland, was believed to be in favour of the measure.

The Morning Chronicle of Saturday also ventures to declare "on good authority, that it is at least determined to attempt the settlement of the Catholic question this year."

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald has declared his intention not to dispute the validity of the return of Mr. O'Connell on the ground of the interference of the Catholic priests in the election. In consequence of this change, Mr. O'Connell has again altered his plan of proceeding, and has expressed his intention to set off for London on the 5th inst.

Order and peace prevail in the interior. French industry, already so celebrated, is daily distinguished by new improvements. Some branches of our agriculture and commerce are suffering, but I hope that it will be possible for me to lessen the evil; if I should not be able to cure it.

The necessity of placing the religion of our fathers in security against any attack, to maintain in my kingdom the execution of the laws, and at the same time to ensure among us the perpetuity of the priesthood, has induced me, after mature reflection, to prescribe measures which I have felt to be necessary. These measures have been selected with that prudent firmness which reconciles the obedience due to the Laws, the respect due to religion, and the just regards to which its Ministers are entitled.

Experience has dispelled the charm of insensate theories. — France, like ourselves, knows on what basis its happiness reposes, and those who should seek it any where but in the sincere union of the Royal authority and the liberties which the Charter has consecrated would be openly disowned by it. You, Gentlemen, are called upon to render this union more close and more solid; you will accomplish this happy mission like faithful subjects and loyal Frenchmen, and your efforts will be equally certain of the support of Your King and of the public gratitude."

Paris, Jan. 30. — Letters from Constantinople, dated 6th Jan., have been received at Belgrade. M. A. de Jaubert had arrived in that city, and had already had a conference with the Reis Effendi. It was reported in consequence of this conference Ambassadors of France and England were going to return from Paris to Constantinople. This news had caused a rise of the funds at Vienna. On the 21st the Metalliques were at 97 1/16th, and the Bank Shares 110 1/4.

colonists have hitherto patiently endured, in discouraging to the pursuits of that industry which we so feebly attempt to describe. No relaxation of impost—no protection from inroads on our trade—no disposition to forgo the long established and deep seated prejudices against our institutions—and for what? Merely to support a monopoly, namely the East India Company, whose influence is paramount to that of the planters of the West. We prove our position by the fact, that while an immense surplus profit is gained upon both the wholesale and retail of the principal staple of East India produce, (tea,) scarcely enough to pay the expense of agricultural and commercial labour on that of the West, is placed to the credit of the West India Planter. The retailer, or grocer, at home, complains of his loss upon sugar, and frequently refuses to sell it, without an accompaniment of tea, upon which alone, he declares he has any profit. This state of things has long existed to our prejudice, and if, instead of positioning the Home Government for their interference in the Double Duty exacted here, petitions were set forth, signed by the inhabitants of the Colonies generally, for a remission of the very exorbitant duties we now pay on the grand staple of our country, we think there would be, at least, a chance of their prayers being heard.

Constant fluctuations are taking place with respect to the commerce and trade of Great Britain, to the advantage of its inhabitants, but the long standing duties, imposed on West India produce during the war, as if for the purpose of a test of our patriotism, have been retained almost beyond endurance. What has been the cause of the frequent failures and total ruination of the once opulent colonist? What but this oppressive taxation.—What again has been the cause of the widely extended competition with other countries in this article of life. Nothing but the oppressive taxation.—In fact, we may say without exaggeration, that to this alone, may be attributed half the evils, that now surround the once cheerful home of the planter.

It is our pleasing duty now to state, that we have heard, from various sources of information, of their being a considerable quantity of the last crop of Guinea-corn, which was a very large one, still in store; so that we may venture to say, that we need not give way to fears of approaching famine, although from the failure of the Yau crop, we may feel next year an inconvenient scarcity. A deficiency of Yams is no trifling affair, especially to the middle classes of cultivators, and poor tenants, and will be felt very seriously by all of us house keepers in town. The rains within the last 8 days, however, will, we trust, yet save the Guinea-corn crop. It is most certain, that in many parts of the country, the want of rain for so many weeks was alarming, not merely causing apprehension on the score of food, but agitating the labourers to work both on Sundays and Hall-days. Great orders are making to complete the vessels which are on the stocks.

On the other hand, the greatest activity prevails in our military port, and an order from the Minister obliges the labourers to work both on Sundays and Hall-days. Great orders are making to complete the vessels which are on the stocks. ODESSA, Jan. 10. — The journal of this place contains the following article:—"Several journals have repeatedly announced that the Sultan has left the capital to put himself at the head of the army.—The truth is that he has only gone to take up his abode in a barrack situated at the extreme end of the capital. It is also affirmed that the Sultan has sent large corps of troops which are to take Varna, deliver Bulgaria, &c. Yet our outpost meet about Paravadi and Bazardjik only small Turkish detachments, which retire at the approach of our parties."—Prussian State Gazette, Jan. 26.

INDIA.

Mr. Buckingham, in describing the geographical situation of this country, stated that it almost equaled in extent all the countries of which he had previously treated; but he lamented his inability to describe it so particularly, notwithstanding a residence of five years, as he had described these countries, since the title which elsewhere had been to him a passport, a claim to assistance and consideration, that of an Englishman, was here, the greatest curse, the worst brand that could have been fixed upon the people of other countries were permitted to range at will through India, Englishmen were regarded as spies and aliens, and treated as such; and, by exposing the absurdity of such a system, he hoped to be instrumental in removing it.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Hardly had our last Report been sent to the press, when an event occurred in the City which has since excited universal sensation throughout the Country, and has furnished matter for conversation among the commercial circles during the whole of the last month.—Whatever the circumstances attending the elopement of the banker Rowland Stephenson, may have been by this time acquired, there is one essential point to which the public has not yet attained very accurate information, and to which we think it necessary more particularly to advert in alluding to this extraordinary case. The amount of the sums supposed to have been embezzled, abstracted, or misused by the fugitive banker, has been most extravagantly exaggerated by report, and has, in fact, never been properly stated in any quarter. To ascertain it, indeed, was a matter which required more than a day's investigation; by this time it has been estimated to its fullest extent, and it does not exceed £200,000. The greater portion of this amount consisted in Exchequer Bills, deposited at the Bank of Remington & Co. by different parties; and it was the impossibility of replacing these deposits in time to prevent the discovery of their absence, which drove Stephenson to the desperate expedient of abandoning every thing, and taking to flight. A great deal has been said relative to the employment of the missing deposits by Stephenson. We think we can satisfy the public curiosity also on that part of the subject. The proprietor of the Colosseum has admitted the fact of some advances having been made to his undertaking by the house of Remington, through his friend Stephenson; why he should feel any reluctance to admit that the whole amount of those advances embraces a good portion of the sum which Stephenson is now charged with having appropriated, we do not exactly guess; but that it is by this time well understood to be the case, and the sequel will, perhaps, soon place it beyond all doubt. No one thinks, however, of imputing to the proprietor of the Colosseum any participation in the dishonesty of Stephenson; so far from it, we have no

PORTUGAL.

Letters and papers have been received from Lisbon on the 12th inst. The government of Mr. Grel, who has been carried out under his name, has not in the least altered in character, though we trust it is drawing towards its end. The prisons are still full, and a lingering death is the only good delivery. In mockery of the British government, or in contempt of all forms of justice, our fellow subjects are still kept in prison, or, after being for months imprisoned without cause, are banished without trial. Mr. Assol is in this condition.—After remonstrances and menaces from our government which were unheeded and laughed at, he has been contemptuously dismissed from his state of banishment, but we hope (while a British ship remains at sea) without redress. We learn by this arrival a circumstance, which, whilst it strikes us with horror, does not, we confess, altogether surprise us; it is, that the commander of the vessel, and its passengers, were to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and were to be kept in prison, or, after being for months imprisoned without cause, are banished without trial. Mr. Assol is in this condition.—After remonstrances and menaces from our government which were unheeded and laughed at, he has been contemptuously dismissed from his state of banishment, but we hope (while a British ship remains at sea) without redress. We learn by this arrival a circumstance, which, whilst it strikes us with horror, does not, we confess, altogether surprise us; it is, that the commander of the vessel, and its passengers, were to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and were to be kept in prison, or, after being for months imprisoned without cause, are banished without trial.

PARIS, JANUARY 27.

To-day His Majesty opened the Session of the Chambers in the Louvre. After the usual preliminary ceremonies had been gone through, and the Peers and Deputies had taken their seats, His Majesty delivered the following speech:—"Gentlemen, — I am happy in seeing you this year assembled round my throne, to promote, in concert with me, the great interests of my people. This satisfaction is the more lively on the present occasion as I have pleasing communications to make to you on their destination are to be friendly. The assurances I receive from my allies offer me a pledge, that notwithstanding the events which have desolated the East, peace will not be disturbed in the west of Europe. To hasten the pacification of Greece, I have, in concert with England and Russia, sent to the Morea a Division of my troops. At the sight of some thousand Frenchmen, determined to accomplish their noble task, that celebrated country, long long since, has seen the Greeks, to rebuild their ruins, and my ship bring back to them those Christian slaves whom the pious generosity of France has restored to their country and to Liberty. So many cares will not prove vain. I have reason to believe that the peace, now enlightened, will cease to oppose the treaty of the 6th of July, and it may be hoped that this first arrangement will not be lost for the re-establishment of peace in the East. The situation of Spain has allowed me to recall the troops which I had left at the disposal of his Catholic Majesty. My soldiers are returned to their country, after having received from the inhabitants of all the countries through which they have passed, testimonies of esteem and regret, due to their excellent conduct. I have more been anxious to see the Spanish Government, a convention has been signed to regulate the repayment of them. The hope which I still retain of obtaining from the Dey of Algiers a just reparation, has regarded the measures which I may be obliged to take in order to punish him; but I shall neglect nothing to protect the French commerce from insult and piracy; and the striking examples have already taught the Algerines that it is neither easy nor prudent to brave the vigilance of my naval force. Engagements contracted by an ancient French Colony had ceased to be executed. After having convinced myself that this execution was the result of carelessness, I have consented to interest with a more efficient negotiation for the interests of the colonies and of commerce. Many of my subjects have suffered by the measures taken by the Emperor of Brazil in his war with the Republic of Buenos Ayres. Some of their vessels have been captured. The convention which I have just ratified, while it confirms, with respect to the right of blockade, a conservative principle always maintained by France, ensures to them the restitution of their property, and an indemnity proportioned to their loss. On this occasion, as on all others, I owe my praises to the French marine, which shows itself worthy of its noble mission. The successive shocks which have agitated some of the new States of South America, have left the political situation of these States uncertain, and rendered it difficult to form regular relations with them. The moment is doubtless not far distant when I shall be able to give to those relations a stability advantageous to my subjects; meantime I have appointed Consul to watch over their interests. Such, Gentlemen, is the happy state of our relations with Foreign Powers. Whatever may be the events that the future reserves for us, I shall certainly never forget that the glory of France is a sacred deposit, and that the honour of being its guardian is the fairest prerogative of my Crown."

COLONIAL.

From the Cornwall (Jamaica) Chronicle. In travelling into the interior of the country, this season, the eye is carried from one scene of active industry to another. The various estates are now engaged in cutting down their canes, making sugar, and distilling rum. In the open country, commanding an extensive view, the smoke is seen in wreaths, curling, and rising at distant intervals—on a nearer approach, we see the mills and engines in motion—the fields of canes are busy with the "hum of human voices," and the delightful odour, arising from the rich juice of the plant, seems to renovate the drooping constitution of the convalescent, and gladden the hearts of all. Here the healthy descendant of Africa is pleased in the midst of his employment—cheering as he toils, and increasing his toil as he cheers. This naturally begets reflection, and a train of evil boding thoughts, arising out of the treatment the

ON THE DEATH OF A LADY.

I saw her in her morning pride, All blooming by a mother's side In beauty's youthful play; Yet in her softly beaming eye Upturn'd as to her native sky, One bright expression lay.

EXECUTION OF BURKE.

Burke the atrocious murderer, was executed at Edinburgh on 28th of January. The London Courier says, "From an expression which fell from him before he left the prison, it appears that he was fully sensible of the horror which his crimes had excited, as he expected to be torn to pieces by the people before he could reach the scaffold.— Though as far as personal violence was concerned, his anticipations were not realized—the wild shout of exultation with which each of his steps towards death was cheered by assembled thousands—the execrations poured forth around him—the cries of 'Burke him,' which told him that as he had created a new species of crime, he had also given it his name, and thus combined it with everlasting infamy."

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1829.

OUR latest advices from EUROPE, are to the 3d February. We were in hopes, through some channel or other, to have had the gratification of laying before our readers the KING'S SPEECH, at the opening of both Houses of Parliament. But in that reasonable expectation we have been disappointed, and must be satisfied for the present with giving in lieu of it the SPEECH of the KING of FRANCE, which will be found in a preceding column, and which we consider a very satisfactory document. We hope the PORTS will think so too, and concur practically in its leading views.

STATEMENTS ARE SO VARIOUS AND CONTRADICTORY AS TO THE PROBABILITIES OF PEACE OR WAR IN THE EAST, THAT WE ARE SICK OF ALL SPECULATIONS ON THE SUBJECT, BOTH ON THE PART OF OTHERS AND OF OURSELVES. WE THEREFORE FEEL DISPOSED TO SUSPEND OUR OPINION TILL MORE FULL AND STEADY LIGHT COME ACROSS OUR PATH.

THE OBSERVER.

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YESTERDAY the Semi-annual examination of the PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL took place...

HYDROPHOBIA.—It is not a little singular that at this season of the year several cases of that horrible distemper have made their appearance...

We observe with pleasure that the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia have passed an unanimous vote of thanks to THOMAS C. HALIBURTON...

SEAM NAVIGATION.—It is highly pleasing to us to witness new efforts making to facilitate intercourse with our sister Province of Nova-Scotia...

It gives us much pleasure to insert a paragraph from the Barbadian, which contains later and more favourable accounts of the state of the Island of BARBADOS...

The arrest and commitment of ROWLAND STEPHENSON, have occasioned as great an excitement in the territories of Brother JONATHAN, as his delinquencies and escape did in those of JOHN BULL...

WE have commenced publishing to-day, BUCKINGHAM'S Lectures, delivered at Liverpool, which will be found not only interesting, but fraught with important information regarding our ANGLo-INDIAN EMPIRE...

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, held pursuant to public advertisement, in the City-Hall on Friday last...

Resolved, First, As the opinion of this Meeting, that the erection of a Bridge over the River Saint John, at some suitable place, either at or below the Falls, would be attended with very beneficial results...

subject, from competent persons in the Province, and also from Engineers and others in Great Britain and the United States...

Resolved, Thirdly, That a Subscription be opened to defray the expense of collecting this information, the surplus, if any, to be returned to the subscribers...

Resolved, Fourthly, That the following Gentlemen be the Committee for the purpose aforesaid, with power to add to their number, and that five be a quorum.

THE MAYOR, L. DONALDSON, Esquire, The Recorder, Rev. F. COSTER, The Members of the Assembly for the City and County, JOHN TROYD, Esq. M. D. JAS. ROBERTSON, Jr. Esq. JOHN CONNINGHAM, Esq. ALLEN OTTY, Esq. R. N. CHARLES SIMONDS, Chairman.

[FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

By Authority. The Honorable WILLIAM BLACK having been appointed to Administer the Government of the Province, during the absence of His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS...

By order of the President. WILLIAM F. ODELL. Fredericton, 30th March, 1829.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON. MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, in consideration of the Militia.

To be Lieutenants. Ensign Charles Tisdale, (dated 17th March, 1829.) John Hooper, Gent. (Rifle Company) 18th ditto.

To be Ensigns. Ensign James Vernon, from 2d Charlotte County Militia. William Hughson, Gent. (dated 17th March, 1829.)

Francis G. Ward, do. do. 15th do. do. E. W. Greenwood, do. do. 18th do. do. Justus Weimore, do. do. 20th do. do.

Quarter-Master Henry Chubb, to have the rank of Captain, from 17th March, 1829. By Command. GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M. P.

The Eastern Argus, a Portland paper, has published a serious complaint against the American Boundary Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, for considering the Islands of Campo Belo and Grand Menas as belonging to the British.

The Superior Court of New-York, has discharged ROWLAND STEPHENSON, the fraudulent banker, from the arrest of J. W. Perkins, on account of his having illegally brought within the jurisdiction of that State.

The Bengal Chronicle mentions the death of Bishop JAMES of Calcutta, successor to the late Bishop Heber. Dr. J. sailed from England on the 13th of July, 1827, and the report of his death is true, could not have filed his new station more than a year at farthest.

Halifax, March 31.—The House on Friday passed a Bill, authorising the Shubenacadie Canal Company, to procure a loan of £50,000; and pledging the Province, for the payment of an annual interest of five per cent. for the ensuing ten years.

The Annual Election of Charter Officers for the different Wards of the City, commenced this morning. The following is a list of the Candidates on the Eastern side of the Harbour, returned as duly elected:

King's Ward. Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, Alderman, Daniel Smith, Assistant. Queen's Ward. Daniel Ansley, Esquire, Alderman, James O. Betts, Assistant. Duke's Ward. Thomas Harding, Esquire, Alderman, William Bean, Assistant. Sidney Ward. Robert Robertson, Esquire, Alderman, Ewen Cameron, Assistant.

POSTSCRIPT. OBSERVER OFFICE, 1 o'Clock, P. M. We stop the press to present to our readers HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH, by Commission, at the opening of Parliament, with a few other articles of intelligence, just received by the Packet Brig Hanford, from New-York; and we have only time to say, that the SPEECH has been read by us with much pleasure, and that we doubt not our readers will have no less gratification in perusing it.

NEW-YORK, March 30. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Herald, Capt. Graham, arrived at Baltimore, bringing London papers to the 7th. It will be seen that a paragraph in the King's Speech holds out hopes of the adjustment of the Catholic Claims. There is nothing new, says the London Globe of the 4th, in the rumours of the Stock Exchange to-day, except that the report of the disagreements or mixing in the Ministry has been reduced to the shape of a regular narration. We are happy to find, according to the historians of the ally, that all insubordination is at an end. The only foundation for the whole story seems the report that some time ago Mr. Peel tendered his resignation, which was done, we believe, in no hostile spirit. We believe now there is but little prospect of His Majesty being able to open the approaching Session of Parliament in person.

The Crown Lawyers, it is said, are unanimous in their opinion that there is no ground whatever to doubt Mr. O'Connell's ineligibility to take his seat. Mr. Sugden in particular is reported to have taken a learned and particularly luminous view on the subject, which leaves no doubt in the minds of those to whom it has been submitted.—Morning Herald. A correspondent of the Morning Herald says, I have just now learned that Sir J. Scarlett has given it as his opinion that there is no law to prevent the Member for Clare from taking his seat in Parliament. My informant says that he heard that learned Gentleman say the contrary about three weeks ago, but from the decided manner in which he has lately delivered his sentiments, it is inferred that he has since considered the case more maturely. Sir J. Scarlett did not, however, declare any opinion respecting the effect of the Speaker's power, or the privileges of the House. On this point he says, that to ascertain the law, without violating any privilege, Mr. O'Connell should bring his action against the first officer of the house that refuses him admission.

On Sunday, at half past two o'clock, the Marquis of Anglesen, accompanied by Lord Mountcharles, arrived at the Castle of Windsor. Immediately on their arrival the Noble Marquis was introduced to His Majesty, with whom he had a long audience; after which his Lordship with Lord Mountcharles, pursued to some refreshment, and left the castle on their return to town.

LONDON, February 7. There has not been a great deal doing in the city to-day. The news of the ministerial intentions respecting the Catholics, does not seem to have produced much effect any way; but what effect it has produced is rather favourable so far as the funds are concerned, which look rising. York Cathedral was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d of February. Letters from Adrianople describe the state of the Turkish army as very sickly; and senior accounts are contained in German papers in respect of the army at Shumla.

The Dutch mail which arrived to-day, brought letters and papers from St. Petersburg the usual course of post, but they contain little or nothing in addition to what was communicated yesterday. They do not say anything to destroy the belief that the Emperor Nicholas had changed his sense with regard to Turkey. The prospect, in fact, was very gloomy, and with as much activity as ever, and unless the negotiations succeeded, the Russian force to cross the Danube in the spring, will be at least double what it was in the last campaign. Money however it is certain the Emperor has at his disposal, and he will be enabled to execute the declaration in the Russian Official Gazette, that no new loan will be required. The Spitshilds Weavers.—The procession after delivering their memorials to the Duke of Wellington, returned to Spitalfields, through the City, and their wretched appearance excited much commiseration. It is understood that the Duke of Wellington will lay the memorial before the King this evening, and that an answer will be returned either to-morrow or Thursday.

Early this morning, the usual preparations for the opening of Parliament commenced—and were preceded with till nearly ten o'clock, when crowds of people began to assemble at both Houses of Parliament. At two o'clock, Parliament was opened by His Majesty's Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough. There were very few Peers in the House; amongst them we observed the Dukes of Clarence and Richmond, and Lords Goderich, Bexley, Hill and Torrington.—There were five Peers present, among whom were those of Londonderry and Llandaff. The Opposition benches were filled with an unusual number of Peesses and elegantly attired Ladies. The Members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Commons having assembled.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following SPEECH: "My Lords and Gentlemen, His Majesty commands us to inform you, that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes, the assurance of the unshaken desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with His Majesty."

"Under the Mediation of His Majesty the Preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified."

"His Majesty has concluded a convention with the King of Spain, for the final Settlement of the Claims of British and Spanish Subjects preferred under the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th March, 1823."

"His Majesty has directed a Copy of this Convention to be laid before you, and His Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its provisions."

"His Majesty laments that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended."

"Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese Empire, and anxious to see negotiations with the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquility and welfare of Portugal."

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece."

"The Treaty of Commerce, signed at Constantinople, on the 22nd of July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece."

"This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the naval Forces of His Majesty, and of his Allies, which led to a Convention with the Pacha of Egypt, and finally by the skillful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French Army, acting by the command of His Most Christian Majesty on the behalf of the Alliance."

"It is with great satisfaction that His Majesty informs you, that the Treaty of Commerce, signed at Constantinople, on the 22nd of July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece."

"His Majesty deprecates the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte."

"His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has entered into a blockade of the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles."

"From the operation of this blockade, those commercial enterprises of His Majesty's Subjects have been suspended, which were undertaken upon the faith of His Majesty's declaration, that you will commit to him such powers as may be necessary to effect the execution of the Treaty of Commerce, signed at Constantinople, on the 22nd of July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece."

"Although it has become indispensable for His Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their naval forces in the prosecution of the blockade of the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the best understanding prevails between the three powers in their endeavours to accomplish the remaining objects of the Treaty of Commerce, signed at Constantinople, on the 22nd of July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece."

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you."

"His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary supplies with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which His Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the state."

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the Revenue. The progressive increase in that branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is particularly gratifying to His Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the national resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of His Majesty's people."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of Ireland has been the object of His Majesty's continued solicitude. His Majesty laments that, in that part of the U. Kingdom, an Association should still exist, which is dangerous to the Public Peace, and inconsistent with the Spirit of the Constitution, which keeps alive discord and ill will amongst His Majesty's Subjects, and which might be permitted to continue, if it were not for the very effect permanently to improve the condition of Ireland."

"His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and the support of his Parliament, and His Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable His Majesty to maintain his just authority."

"His Majesty recommends, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland; and that you should review the Laws which impose Civil Disabilities on His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects."

"You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the reformed religion established by the determination of His Majesty to preserve inviolate the rights and privileges of the Bishops and of the Clergymen of the Realm, and of the churches committed to their charge."

"These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant Kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of His Majesty to preserve inviolate."

"His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquillity and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best insure the successful issue of your deliberations."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5. The Duke of Newcastle begged to know from the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government, after what had this day transpired, whether it was his intention to proceed by means of moving for a Committee to take into consideration the Roman Catholic Question, or whether it was his intention to bring in a bill for the removal of those disabilities.

The Duke of Wellington, in answer, had the honor of informing their Lordships that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government according to the course proposed in His Majesty's Speech, to present to Parliament, in the course of the present Session, a measure for the adjustment of what was called the Roman Catholic Question, not going through a committee. That measure would tend to the removal generally of all the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics labored, with the exception solely of that which rested on special grounds: it would be accompanied also by other measures, rendered necessary by the removal of those disabilities.

LONDON, February 7. There has not been a great deal doing in the city to-day. The news of the ministerial intentions respecting the Catholics, does not seem to have produced much effect any way; but what effect it has produced is rather favourable so far as the funds are concerned, which look rising. York Cathedral was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d of February. Letters from Adrianople describe the state of the Turkish army as very sickly; and senior accounts are contained in German papers in respect of the army at Shumla.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The report that was in circulation here, that the Porte had acceded to the mediating Powers, and invited the Ambassadors of France and England to return to Constantinople, is not confirmed, and appears to have originated in a stock jobbing speculation.

MARRIED. Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. WILLIAM McFARLAND, to Miss LIVINA CANE, both of this City.

DIED. On Sunday afternoon, Thomas Waterhouse, son of Mr. Samuel Cowdell, aged 18 months. Funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock. At Cornwallis, (N. S.) on the 23d ult. WILLIAM FORSYTH, Esq. M. D. eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Forsyth, aged 24 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Sunday, brig Thomas, M'Creedy, Kingston, (Jam.) 30 days—E. Barlow & Sons, ballast.—Left at Kingston, the Duke of Wellington, Louis, and St. Catharines, Bairdair, and for this port, the former in 5, and the latter in 6 days; brig Taitvily, Bell, hence, just arrived; brig Susan, Hutton, for St. Andrews, ready for sea; schr. Olive Branch, from St. Andrews, just arrived; brig Speculator, and two others, belonging Halifax—Spoke, on Friday last, schr. Mary, Tucker, from Yarmouth, (N. S.) for Barbados. La Plata, Douglas, Savannah-la-mar, (Jamaica.) 80—Croskshank & Walker, rum, sugar, coffee, &c. Woodman, Wollendale, Kingston, (Jam.) 40—E. Barlow & Sons, rum, sugar, &c. Schooner Josephine, Davies, Philadelphia, 11—Croskshank & Walker, flour, &c. This morning, brig Hanford, Pierce, New-York, 4—W. & T. Leavitt, assorted cargo.

CLEARED. Brig Ocean, Baker, Antigua—fish and lumber. Brig Edwin, Crowell, hence, at New-York, in 73 hours. Brig Robert Ray, Swinford, hence, at Lucia, (Jam.) on the 24th February. Brig Planet, Allen, from Halifax, at St. Ann's Bay, (Jam.) on the 23d February. The British ship Jessie, cleared at Charleston for Liverpool, has the largest cargo of Cotton of any vessel which ever left that port. It consists of 2226 bales, 680,000 weight—value \$63,900.

NOTICE. THE inhabitants of Windsor, desirous of facilitating the communication between Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, have commenced preparations for building a STEAM BOAT, to ply between Windsor and the City of SAINT JOHN.—They have appointed Mr. W. H. PETTY their Agent, who will solicit, and leave Subscription Papers open at the Store of GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Esq. South Market Wharf, and at the Windsor Packet Office, for a few days, where those persons favorable to the measure, will please call and sign the subscription.

N. B. It need hardly be added that the projected Steam Boat will greatly subserve the interest of the public; and in all probability be a source of much profit to those who may take shares therein. St. John, 7th April, 1829.

FOR NEW-YORK. (ONE OF THE LINE OF PACKETS.) THE FINE FAST SAILING BRIG HANFORD, PIERCE, Master; WILL sail for the above Port on SUNDAY next, the 12th instant.—For Freight or Passage, (having elegant furnished accommodations,) apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of W. & T. LEAVITT, North Market Wharf, April 7.

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

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

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

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

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

BAKERY, &c. &c. THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above Business, in all its various branches, at his BAKERY in Princess-street; and where Gentlemen can be accommodated as usual, with PUNISHMENTS, SOLID ARGUMENTS, &c. &c. Also, first quality SPANISH CIGARS, constantly on hand, and for sale by the box or smaller quantity. CHARLES DAVIES. St. John, N. B. March 17, 1829.

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

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

BAKERY, &c. &c. THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above Business, in all its various branches, at his BAKERY in Princess-street; and where Gentlemen can be accommodated as usual, with PUNISHMENTS, SOLID ARGUMENTS, &c. &c. Also, first quality SPANISH CIGARS, constantly on hand, and for sale by the box or smaller quantity. CHARLES DAVIES. St. John, N. B. March 17, 1829.

AUCTION SALES. BRANDY, WINE, &c. BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, At 11 o'Clock, Will be Sold at the Subscribers Auction Room—2 PIPES COGNAC BRANDY, 10 Barrels Bottled PORT WINE, 3 Tons assorted round and square IRON, 2 Casks EPSOM SALTS, 1 Case Mens' HATS, 20 Boxes Mould CANDLES, 10 Kegs MUSTARD, 12 doz. Bottles do.; 3000 Bath BRICK, 2 FEATHER BEDS, 2 Dozen CHAIRS, A quantity of WEIGHTS, CARBONATE OF SODA, TARTARIC ACID, RHUBARB, and SPIRITS OF NITRE.

Also—25 Bolts No. 1 & 2 Bleached CANVAS, A Lot of DRY GOODS; and, A large WINDLASS.

7th April. J. & H. KINNEAR.

BROWN STONE WARE, AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the North Market Wharf: 230 THREE-GALLON JUGS and JARS; 300 Two " Ditto; 800 One " Ditto; 200 Half " Ditto; 50 Dozen Small JARS; 100 MILK PANS.

Purchasers over £10, will be entitled to a Credit of Three Months. April 7. J. & H. KINNEAR.

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

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

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

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

WINDSOR PACKETS. THE subscribers, grateful for the liberal share of Public patronage they have experienced in running the line of Packets between this Port and Windsor, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that their Schooners Two Sons, and ENTERPRISE, will commence running immediately on the opening of the navigation. For Freight or Passage, apply to B. DEWOLF, Esq. Windsor; or here, to VAUGHAN & HOWARD, 24th March, 1829. Peters' Wharf.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 2d March, 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until THURSDAY the 23d day of APRIL next, at noon, from such Persons as may be disposed to enter into a Contract to supply HIS MAJESTY'S Troops in this Province, with 1100 BARRELS OF FLOUR, to be delivered into the KING'S Magazines this place, at the following periods—viz. 200 Barrels on or before the 24th of May, 1829. 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of June, " 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of August, " 300 Ditto Ditto 24th of September, " 200 Ditto Ditto 24th of October, "

The whole to be of the quality termed Scratched Superfine, free from grit or any bad taste whatever, and to be warranted to keep good and sweet for One Year from the day of delivery. The Tenders must specify the price (per Barrel of 196 Pounds) in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made at the respective periods of delivery, in British Silver Money, with a reservation on the part of the Commissary, to pay in Bills, at the rate of a Bill for £100 for

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

DEMERRARA RUM. 10 PUNNS. DEMERRARA RUM—for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON. March 24. W. P. SCOTT. HAS FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS: 4000 B USHELS LIVERPOOL SALT; 6 Crates well assorted CROCKERY; 130 Cwt. SCALE FISH; 40 Do. COD; 20 Barrels MACKAREL; 20 Ditto best Net English HERRINGS; 20 Ditto PICKLED COD; 80 Kits Soused SALMON; 100 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS; Barrels Whale and Porpoise OIL; 6 Kegs MUSTARD; 20 Chaldrons best Cumberland COALS. Dec. 30.

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. He trusts by assiduity and attention to the business, to merit public patronage, and be found a convenience to the neighbourhood in which he resides. GEORGE A. GARRISON. 12th August, 1828.

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

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

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

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER has lately received the following Articles, which they will sell low for approved payment: 44 H HDS. and Quarter Casks fine old DEMERRARA RUM, 10 Barrels SUGAR, 8 Barrels COFFEE, 10 do. PORK, 25 Boxes CHOCOLATE, of an improved Do. Moold CANDLES, manufacture. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 25th November.

JANUARY 27, 1829. JUST RECEIVED— FEW Hogheads LONDON PORTER; Boxes SOAP and CANDLES. IN STORE— Puns. Jamaica RUM, superior flavor; Barrels and Tierces do. SUGAR; Do. fine Green COFFEE; Do. Quebec Prime and Cargo PORK; Do. do. and do. BEEF. ALSO— 25 Chaldrons best LIVERPOOL COALS. All which will be sold at lowest rates in the Market. KERR & RATCHFORD.

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

TEAS & FRUIT. Now landing, ex Schr. Dore, from HALIFAX, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers: CHESTS and Boxes common & best CONGO TEAS; Ditto superior SOUCHONG Ditto; Casks fresh PRUNES; Bags Black PEPPER; do. Velvet CORKS. IN STORE— Pipes & Hhds. real COGNAC BRANDY; Do. do. low Red and White WINES; Hhds. Old L. P. Tenuerife WINE; PORT WINE, in Bottle—very cheap. Dec. 16. KERR & RATCHFORD.

London Printed Cottons & Saddlery. CASES elegant Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES, 2 Ditto SADDLES and HARNESS, Just landing ex Ship Harmony, from London. ALSO—Received by late arrivals: 3 Pipes } best COGNAC BRANDY 10 Hhds. } 2 Pipes HOLLANDS, 2 Ditto RED WINE. All which will be sold very low for Cash, or short Credit. Oct. 7. KERR & RATCHFORD.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HARRIET, and for sale by the Subscriber: 28 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogheads do. MOLASSES. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS: 400 BARRELS CORN MEAL, 20 Puns. Grenada RUM, 20 Hhds. SUGAR, 50 Ditto MOLASSES, Which will be sold very low. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. March 17th.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. 10 PUNNS. DEMERRARA RUM, 5 Do. do. best retailing MOLASSES. A few Barrels very superior SUGAR, [See Market—by KERR & RATCHFORD. ALSO, ON HAND— 3 Pancheons PALE SEAL OIL. March 2, 1829. GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS, Just received per brig Margaret, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash. ALSO— 25 Hogheads Molasses, of excellent quality, landing from Smack Delight. 15th July.

BEEF. 40 BARRELS PRIME BEEF, for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. March 17. WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received:— among which are— YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow Cloths and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths and CASSIMERES—with a few Pieces of Elegant Superfine Blues & Blacks. These GOODS will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or approved Notes at 4 and 6 months. SAMUEL STEPHEN. St. John, 4th November.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have This Day received per SPRAY, from LIVERPOOL, the undermentioned Articles, which they offer for Cash, on the lowest terms, at their well known CHEAP SHOP. (North side of the Market-Square.) 25 CASES HABERDASHERY; Ladies' Sable, Squirrel, Hemster and other MUFFS and TIPPETS; Mens' and Boys' Seal Skin Caps; Gentlemen's Sable and Fox ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black Kid, Beaver, Silk, Woodstock and other Gloves; Bonnet, Cap, and Waist Ribbons, of the newest and most fashionable patterns; Ladies' coloured and white Stays; 4, 4, and 5-4 Bonnets; Urting's Lace; Blond ditto; Coloured and black Gros-de-Naples; Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; 16 inch and 4-4 Black Crapes; Welsh Flannels; Linen Cambric; &c. With many other New and Fashionable GOODS, too numerous to mention. ALSO—ON HAND: Superfine black, blue, olive & mix'd Broad Cloths; Drab, blue and olive Frock Cloths; Drab, black and blue Cassimeres; Drab and blue Kerseys; Black, blue, crimson, Waterlon, olive, brown, pease, myrtle and cytron HABIT CLOTHS; White and unbleached Cottons, all widths and quills. Printed ditto; Lining ditto; [ites; White and red Flannels; Twilled ditto; Green Baize; Ladies' black and slate worsted Hose; Ditto black silk ditto; Gentlemen's white and coloured lambs' wool ditto; Ditto coloured lambs' wool Socks; Children's ditto ditto ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black kid Gloves; Ditto ditto mill'd lambs' wool, white, scarlet and coloured worsted Cravats; DANDY's superfine stuff Hous; do. do. Silk ditto; Scotch Plaids; blue and brown Camlets; Irish Linens, of the best bleach and fabric; Coloured and black Norwich Crapes; Do. do. Bombazines; 4 and 8 inch. Italian Crapes; Do. Ploughman's Gauze; Bonnet and cap Ribbons, of the newest fashions; Black, white and coloured Lustrating and Satin do; A large assortment of coloured Silks; Haberdashery of all descriptions; 4 Irish Poplins; Mill's best coloured and white Stays; Green and purple Table Covers; Linen damask do.; Brown and black Hollands; Quilling and Cap Nets, figured and plain; 4 Scotch Carpet; Star do.; Jeans and Nankens; Book, jacquet, mull and check Muslins; Drab, black and blue fine wave Buttons; Plain and fancy gilt do.; ball do. do.; Cloak Clips Artificial Flowers; Ladies' Caps; Blankets; Shawls; coloured & black Bombazines; Black and drab Beaver Bonnets; Black imitation Leghorns ditto; Black and drab Feathers; Stationery; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Knives; Scissors; Razors; Cork Screws, &c. &c. &c. ALSO— 80 Dozen LONDON BROWN STOUT, 10 Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE, A few Sets elegant CHINA; 50 Kegs of NAILS, from 4d. to 20d.; With many other articles too numerous to mention. LIKEWISE— 28 Elegant London made Double and Single GUNS, with Apparatus complete; 50 Pair Percussion and Flint PISTOLS. Received this day, per Ship James & Henry Cumming:— A few bales blue, olive, & drab 6-4 FLUSHINGS, Blue PILOT CLOTHS, and Drab Water Proof FOREST Ditto. St. John, November 25, 1829.

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

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

NOTICE. THE Co-partnership here existing under the Firm of ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent:—All persons having demands against said Firm, are requested to present them for adjustment, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to Thomas Sandall. THOMAS SANDALL, ROBERT CHESTNUT. The business hitherto carried on by R. Chestnut & Co. will be continued by the Subscriber on his own account. March 17. THOMAS SANDALL.

NOTICE. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired; all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to render them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828. ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of SCOTT & LOWREY, are hereby requested to make payment before the 1st of January, 1829; otherwise they will be under the necessity of taking legal measures for the recovery of the same. D. SCOTT, M. J. LOWREY. St. John, 25th November, 1828.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from THOMAS SMITH, of this City, Merchant, hereby requests all persons who have claims against him, to present them for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment. JOHN KIRBY. Saint John, February 5, 1828. ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JOHN STEVENS, late of the Parish of Lancaster, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same. WILLIAM STEVENS. St. John, Sept. 23. 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 BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Executor. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months from this date, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to GEORGE WOODS, Adm'r. Saint John, April 1, 1828. INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA D. W. RATCHFORD, Agent. St. John, May 27. JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner— Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cords, 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. REMOVAL. JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor, &c. MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his Shop to that House in Charlotte-street, three doors South of Masonic Hall, and directly opposite the residence of Dr. PADDOCK; where he hopes the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, will still be extended towards him, as nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give general satisfaction. J. G. L. keeps constantly on hand, a small assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, which he will make up in the neatest manner, the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms. ALSO, ON HAND—A few sets COMMISSARY COFFS and COLLARS. N. B.—All orders from the Country punctually attended to, and executed with neatness and despatch. St. John, 7th October, 1828.

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

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7½ acres of MAUSIN front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

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

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

TO BE LET, THE second flat of the Subscriber's House, situated on the corner of Main and Carmarthen-streets, Lower Cove, consisting of two Rooms with fire places, two Bed Rooms, Pantries, &c.—Also, a Bed Room in the garret, and the use of Kitchen and Cellar, if required.—Possession given the first of May next. EWEN CAMERON. February 3.

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next— TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Frith, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private Families. To be entered on immediately— A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 3.

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

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.

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, while under the firm of SCOTT & LOWREY; and begs leave to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in that House on the south side of King-street, adjoining the residence of James Hendricks, Esq., where, by punctual attendance, and a disposition to please, hopes to merit the favors of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession. May 13. DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Major Ward's, and nearly opposite Mrs. Scoullar's brick Building; where he will continue to do work in his line in a superior manner, and hopes from strict attention to Business, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

HOUSES & LANDS. TO LET, And possession given on the first of May next: PART of that commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, at present occupied by the Subscriber. J. S. MILLER, S. D. March 24. TO LET, And possession given 1st May next, THAT eligible STORE in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN WISHART; with a convenient Out Store in rear of the same, if required.—Apply to March 17. JAMES HENDRICKS.

TO LET, For one or more years, from 1st May next— THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. STRICKLAND. For terms, &c. please apply to Mr. WILLIAM O. CODY, St. John. March 3d. TO LET, From first May next, THE whole or any part of the subscriber's STORE in Nelson-street, together with the YARD in rear of the same.—Application may be made to BURNS & JORDAN, or to February 3. JAMES JORDAN.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

SANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, N. DISBROFF, 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. COMMITTEES OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. R. W. Crookshank, Craven Cutlerly, Thomas Merritt. Office Hours.—12 to 3. WEEKLY ALMANAC. APRIL—1829. SUN Rises. Sets. MOON FULL Rises. Sets. 8 WEDNESDAY - 5 34 6 26 11 47 2 54 9 THURSDAY - 5 32 6 28 Morn. 3 38 10 FRIDAY - 5 31 6 29 0 36 4 29 11 SATURDAY - 5 29 6 31 1 29 5 39 12 SUNDAY - 5 28 6 32 1 58 7 1 13 MONDAY - 5 27 6 33 2 33 8 11 14 TUESDAY - 5 25 6 35 3 4 9 6 First Quarter 10th, 9h. 22m. afternoon.

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