



England, &c.

SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.

THE KING.—This week has been fertile in contradictory reports relative to the alleged partial loss of sight which His Majesty has lately suffered. We are happy to be able to contradict a report in a morning paper, that the sight of both His Majesty's eyes is affected. The truth, we believe, will be found to correspond pretty nearly with what we stated last week—namely, that His Majesty is, for the present, nearly without the sight of one eye; but that the other may be considered as in no immediate danger of attack, and great hopes are entertained that the alling eye may be recovered, if His Majesty should choose to undergo an operation. The character of the King's eye is, we are assured, of the kind referred to, which may be removed by a process, attended by pain or danger. It is probable, therefore, that this operation will take place, or perhaps by this time has taken place, though some of the medical advisers of the King have recommended him not to undergo it, as he has so powerful a sight in one eye. It is quite true that at one time apprehensions were entertained that the King would lose the sight of both eyes. His Majesty's general health continues excellent, and he takes his usual rides in the vicinity of the Lodge. There is now little doubt of his being His Majesty's intention will Brighton at an distant period.—Court Journal.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Despatches from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 25th, have been received at the Foreign Office. The news of the occupation of Adrianople and the advance of the Russian army has caused a great commotion in Constantinople, and a plot, to which the Janissaries, and other enemies of the Sultan, and the new system which has been introduced, were implicated, was discovered in time to prevent its success. Its object is variously described: by some it was stated to be the deposition of the Sultan, and by others the massacre of the European inhabitants. Upwards of 200 of the conspirators were put to death, and the efforts of the Sultan and his government to maintain the peace and tranquillity of the city seem to have been successful. On the 28th of August the Russian troops were stationed about eight miles from Constantinople, the road being open to them, and there being no prospect of any efficient resistance. Count Dierbitch is said to have prevented the further advance of his troops, in consequence of the representations of several ministers in Constantinople that it would probably be the signal for an insurrection among the Christian inhabitants. Accounts from Adrianople to the 29th, have also been received at the Foreign Office.—It is stated that a body of Russ as troops had been sent to occupy Enez, in order to open a communication with the Russian fleet cruising near the Dardanelles. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries had arrived at Adrianople, and it was supposed that the treaty of peace would be signed by the 15th ult. All the points are said to have been settled, with the exception of that relating to the indemnity claimed by Russia, on which a reference to Constantinople was necessary. The demands of Russia are said to be very moderate, but probably the statements respecting their nature are nothing more than suppositions of the continental journalists.—*Liv. Mercury*, Oct. 9.

The accounts from the East are full of contradictions. The *Globe* of Tuesday contains the following article:—“The Turkey mail arrived this morning with dates from Constantinople to the 20th, and from Smyrna to the 20th ult. The principal merchants have, however, letters by express to the 5th ult. The latter are quite at variance with the official despatches. They state, indeed, that the Turkish plenipotentiaries had departed from Constantinople on the 25th of August, and that the Russian army had advanced to the head-quarters of the Russian army; but they add that the plenipotentiaries did not succeed in any part of their mission, either in negotiating terms of peace, or in concluding a convention, that the answer of Gen. Dierbitch was decisive, that no terms could be granted but those of a full and unconditional surrender, with a pledge for the Sultan's safety, and that all hopes of negotiation must be referred to St. Petersburg. The plenipotentiaries returned to Constantinople, the only persons left were the Prussian interpreter that had accompanied the mission. These letters say that the despatches from the English Admiral Malton to the British Consul at Adrianople had been intercepted, the Russian army was expected to advance, and the report was that Dierbitch would form a cordon of troops from Rodosto to Midija, for the purpose of preventing all communication, and also in order to shut all places of military communication between the forces at the capital and those of the north. In the mean time Constantinople was in the greatest agitation. A plot against the life of the Sultan had been discovered, and about 100 executions immediately followed. The conspirators were arrested, their numbers were taken, and the troops from Asia divided: a dreadful struggle, and frightful massacre, were anticipated. The British fleet had approached the Dardanelles to procure intelligence from the English Ambassador. The Pachas of Smyrna had marched on to the capital with the levy en masse.—*Id.*

TURKEY.—Private letters from Vienna say, that news had been received direct from Constantinople, dated the 20th of August, according to which the Sultan had discovered a conspiracy in the capital, and was about to have the designs of the conspirators. Five hundred persons who were considered by the Sultan as guilty had been obliged to expiate the iniquities with their lives. After the massacre, the last exploits of the energetic Mahmud, as he is called, his wisdom, and his success, testified by the progress of General Dierbitch, sent deputies to the Russian head quarters, with the assurance that the Sultan renounced all resistance, and left the conditions of peace entirely to the generosity of the Emperor Nicholas. Hostilities had in fact ceased. Such is said to have been the end of the energy of Mahmud. As peace was considered at Vienna to be inevitable, the funds, it is added, rose considerably. We give these accounts as they have received them, and only remark that none of the letters which we have seen say whether General Dierbitch has accepted the surrender of the Turks at discretion, nor whether he has continued his march or halted. It appears to us, in fact, that the conquest should have refrained from obtaining by the occupation of the Dardanelles and the forts on the Bosphorus, some security for the sincerity of the Sultan's repentance. Probably you will have received letters from Vienna with similar accounts. It may, in the meanwhile, be certain that no European war will take place to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire, which is reduced to absolute impotency; and also that Russia has the right and the power to indicate peace. The only thing to be apprehended for the general interest of Europe is, that Russia, from excess of magnanimity, may neglect the opportunity of securing a commerce independent of England. It is a great consolation that the exalted mind and decisive character of the Emperor Nicholas will find means to combine moderation, with wise regard for the great interests of the Turks and despite the suggestions of an antiquated routine, all the calculations of which have been put to shame. The Emperor will not consent to a peace which would be only an armistice for the advantage of his enemies, and sacrifice the immortal glory of his reign by listening to a timid diplomacy. Europe hopes from Russia the cure of its wounds, which are jealousy kept open by England.—*Algemeine Zeitung*, Sept. 21.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The whole of the imports of Great Britain for the last three years, taken according to the valuation set on them at the custom-houses, amount to about forty-three millions sterling in value. The exports of G. Britain (taken at the same valuation in the case of the foreign and colonial articles which are re-exported, and in the case of British produce and manufactures at the value which the exporting merchants set upon them), amount to about forty-five millions. In the list of imports there is scarcely a million's worth of manufactured goods (and of this small sum the greater part is re-exported), while in the large mass of our exports, there is not a single article of consequence which is not manufactured, except a few products of our mines and fisheries.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.—We are friendly to a very comprehensive plan of reform, but we think it better to take a little, than by demanding a great deal lose every thing. The cause of reform never was at a lower ebb than at this moment, and it is more indebted to Cobden and Hunt, than any body else, for its fallen condition. These two men, acting in the purest spirit of intolerance, treat with contempt every scheme that differs in the slightest shade from their own, and rather than concede a little to the friends of the cause, give up everything to its enemies. The Irish Catholics had perhaps as much division of opinion among themselves as the reformers, but they had the sense, instead of splitting hairs about the kind and degree of emancipation, to make a united and vigorous effort to obtain it in some shape or other, and they succeeded. It is very well for the Reformers to have a Rent like the Catholics, but it is of far more importance to have their union of spirit, the fruit of zeal combined with mutual toleration.—*Scotsman*.

CONNETT & HUGH ADAMS AS LOGGERS.—There was a most successful meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Reformers in the Lecture Room of the Mechanical Institute, on Monday evening last. The chair, was occupied by Mr. Hunt, who congratulated the society on the accession of Mr. Cobden, and spoke at some length on the inconveniences and misrepresentation of that individual. He stated that Mr. Cobden had really never been a member of the society, as he had always forgotten to pay the necessary subscription, though he had always remembered to demand payment for the advertisements of the society inserted in the *Political Register*. He also said that if any danger arose Mr. Cobden would be sure to leave them in the middle of it, and could never be trusted. If the reformers placed their faith on Mr. Cobden's sleeve now, they might some day hear of his being at Liverpool on his road to America.—*Liv. Mercury*.

WE understand that Mr. Cobden has purchased a large share in the *Morning Journal*, and that the *Political Register* will be merged in that popular paper.—*Weekly Free Press*.

WE know that the office of commander-in-chief has been recently more than once passed upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge by the Premier; and we also know, that up to this time the Duke has steadily declined it. That His Majesty wishes his brother to accept it, we believe, the fact is, and that Lord Hill is anxious to retire, is generally credited. But there are at present political considerations which, we think, will prove insurmountable barriers to such an arrangement, however desirous the army may be of such an appointment. The report, however, belongs to the House of Commons.—*The Age*.

THE *Standard* Chronicle says, we have reason to believe, on that which we conceive to be good authority, that there will be a union of small Bank of England notes; and that a meeting of Parliament, before Christmas, is certainly under the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers.

IT is affirmed that Sir T. Colvinton will publish his own case, together with his correspondence with the Admiralty, by which much light is expected to be thrown upon circumstances connected with this affair, hitherto involved in some degree of mystery.

SIR George Murray has been appointed Governor of Fort George, in the room of the late Sir David Baird.

ADDRESS AT COVENTRY AND NORWICH.—The address from the manufacturing districts are still unfavourable: riots, the natural consequence of the want of employment, have taken place at Coventry; and the letters which we have seen from Norwich state that, but for the great vigilance of the magistrates, disturbances of a very serious nature would have taken place during the week.

ALTHOUGH there is scarcely a manufacturing town in the kingdom where so little distress prevails as in the town of Leeds, it nevertheless appears, that there has been paid by the Workhouse Board, principally to the casual poor, the sum of two thousand two hundred pounds more during the first nine months of the present year, than was paid during the corresponding months of the year 1878. This fact has suggested the necessity of an endeavour, on the part of the Board, to find work for the able-bodied paupers.—*Liv. Mercury*.

WE believe that arrangements are in progress for erecting a chapel for the Roman Catholics at Ripon, Yorkshire. Fifty years ago the number of papists in this country was estimated at 50,000, and it is now about 300,000.—*Sheffield Courant*.

THE celebrated Washington Irving, the author of the “Sketch Book,” &c. arrived at Southampton on Friday, in his new character of secretary to the American legation.

OPENING OF THE RHINE.—From the *Liverpool Times*.—It appears that a direct intercourse with the Rhine, by means of British ships, has just been opened, after many years of negotiation. The right to establish such an intercourse was conceded at the time of the treaty of Paris, but the Dutch having possession of the mouths of the Rhine, have refused, until very lately, to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, and to allow foreign vessels to pass along any of their rivers. They have, however, been prevailed upon at last by the Russian government, and the following is the account given of the arrival of the first English vessel at Cologne—It is dated Cologne, September 10.—“For the first time for two hundred and fifty years we to-day see the English flag flying in our port. The English schooner, commanded by Captain Sibbe, which sailed from London on the 19th of last month, by way of trial, having been detained, according to some, by contrary winds, or, as others say, by being delayed in the Bank arrived here yesterday evening, and on Monday was immediately given in land her cargo. A hour here she received, in day a letter, stating that she was to leave Liverpool in a few days with a cargo direct for our port.”

THE TOBACCO PLANT.—The following calculation under the head, “Living by loss” appears in the *Liverpool Mercury*, of this week, and is we believe applicable to other places, as well as to Liverpool:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Average price of unmanufactured Tobacco, 0 4; Duty, 0 3 1; Cost of manufacture, rent, &c. &c., 0 0 0; Sold by respectable manufacturers at, per lb 0 3 4; Loss to live by, per lb 0 0 3.

PRICE OF CALICO 53 YEARS AGO.—The following memorandum was written in a Bible, now in the possession of a family at Rishon, near Blackburn, for the purpose, no doubt, of recording the period when the manufacture of calico was first introduced into this country.—“15 September, 1776. Thomas Danbury, of Rishon, near Blackburn, sold to Messrs. Peels, Yates, and Co. Church Bank, two common-fine calico pieces for £5. 9s. 8d. These were the first calico pieces ever manufactured in this kingdom.” Pieces of the same description are now sold for about 5s. 9d. or 6s. each.

CHURCH OF OHIO.—It gives us pleasure to announce, that Robert Bates, Esq. of Ridley house, Northumberland, who, with Christian philanthropy for which he has been so long and so eminently distinguished, presented the sum of £100 to the Rev. G. M. West, for the promotion of the episcopal establishment at Ohio, accompanied by a promise of a subscription to the same amount for five succeeding years.—*Liv. Mercury*.

THE Rev. G. M. West, chaplain to the Bishop of Ohio, has consented, in consequence of the state of his health, to the partial prolongation of his visit to England, and has entered upon the duties of assistant minister of Bradford parish church.—*Liv. Courier*.

THE despairing lover of a fair sempstress at Cheltenham has been cured of love, despair and taste for suicide, by a potent dose of cream of tartar, which the prudent apprentice of Mr. Aldrich, the chemist, had sold to him under the name of arsenic.

IT is said that in future the candidates for the Methodist ministry are to undergo examination by the principal preachers, in theology, the classics, and the mathematics; and if, after a probation of two years, they are found deficient in these respects, they are to give up all ideas of officiating in the pulpit.—*Morning paper*.—[We hope this statement is true. Much discredit has been cast upon the really respectable body of Methodists by the gross ignorance of some of their preachers—an ignorance, indeed, which seems to have been kept up with much pride, from the silly notion that the least enlightened by education are the most subject to divine inspiration.]—*Globe*.

AN agricultural model school is about to be erected in the province of Munster, for which the London Irish Relief Committee has appropriated a grant of £3,000.

OF all things in Turkey, human life is of the least value; of all the roads to honour and ambition, murder is the most secure. I sat beside a Cantioe Turk at dinner, who boasted of having killed eleven men in cold blood; and the society of this assassin was courted by the consin of the Reis Effendi, at whose house I met him, because “he was a man of courage.”—*Madden's Turkey*.

TAG-JEWISH NEW YEAR.—On Sunday evening last, the year 5380 was ushered in with the usual rites observed on such occasions by the Israelites. At sunset the people, now called Jews, resident in this metropolis, all assembled at their synagogues, when the whole of the Moses laws, and the usual prayers, &c. were read over, and the congregations remained until between eight and nine o'clock. On Monday, their New Year's day for the present year, they again assembled at sunset to celebrate the Feast of Trumpets, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up his son. At two o'clock the trumpets were sounded, which announced the commencement of the year; and those who thought proper left the synagogue, but many of them remained in a late hour. They met again at sunset the same day, and also yesterday at the same hour, when the observance of these rites terminated. No food is allowed to be taken until the sounding of the trumpets on either day.—*Times*.

DEVONPORT, Sept. 26.—The Britannia, 120, Capt. Burdett, sailed on Wednesday, with a fair wind, for the Mediterranean. She has not obtained her full complement of men, and has departed with 800 hands only. Our fleet on the Mediterranean station, when joined by the Britannia and Melville, will consist of one sail of the line, six frigates, thirteen sloops and brigs, and three bombs, making a fleet of thirty-one sail, carrying nearly twelve hundred guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—The following is the speech which the English Ambassador delivered on his first audience of the Sultan:—“Most Noble and Mighty Prince: Commissioned as I am to transact important affairs at the Sublime Porte, there is none more agreeable to me than that which has to-day summoned me to enjoy the honour of your Imperial presence.

I have received express orders from the King, my master, to assure your sublimity that it is his constant wish to maintain and extend that friendship which has subsisted for centuries between the two crowns. I should be happy if my poor abilities should be the instrument nearly equal to Canada.—*Liv. Courier*.

two empires on the basis of internal tranquillity and the general peace of Europe. The difficulties which have been surmounted, and the wise administration, which together so remarkably characterize the period of the reign of your Imperial Majesty, inspire me with confidence in the attainment of the twofold object. “I am proud of the honor which I at this moment enjoy of personally expressing to your Sublimity the cordial wishes my Sovereign cherishes for the long duration of your health and prosperity.”

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING IN CORK. A meeting has been held at Cork, at the head of which the Earl of Mountcashel presided, which is likely to cause a strong sensation in England as well as Ireland. The individuals composing the meeting were all churchmen and Tories; the object of the meeting, as will appear by the following Resolutions, was an extensive reform of the abuses in the Church establishment of the United Kingdom.

1. That we consider the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, as by Law established, to be the greatest national blessing which it has pleased the Almighty to bestow on these kingdoms; it has, through the Divine favor, preserved among us the pure doctrine of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and, by its catholic and tolerant spirit, the liberties of the nation have been mainly upheld. 2. That what we firmly believe that the confederate powers of America can never prevail against the duties of our Church, “built on the foundation of Apostles and Prophets—Jesus himself being the chief Corner-stone,” we must yet take heed lest its establishment in this country be endangered, in consequence of the influence and exertion of the people weakened, and the manifold blessings we derive from it, by the abuses which have crept into the administration of its temporal affairs. 3. That many of our most zealous, useful, and pious Ministers, who labour with indefatigable exertion to promote the glory of God, and the salvation of immortal souls, receive only a wretched pittance, utterly inadequate to their support; whilst others of the clergy, who are engaged in the duties of their office, possess revenues far exceeding what a respectable and independent maintenance would require. 4. That whilst we cordially admit that our excellent and Scriptural Episcopate of the Church of England requires a diversity of orders among the Clergy, and a consequent diversity of incomes, we are nevertheless convinced, that the enlightened sentiments of the nation are against the maintenance of a Clergy, who are distinguished from the principles of Christianity, and the most devoted attachment to the Established Church, unite in requiring that none of the active and blameless members of the sacred profession should, by an insupportable and unjustly acquired immunities and difficulties attendant upon poverty. 5. It is our firm conviction, that until the great distinguishing doctrines of Christianity, which our reformers received from the holy word of God, be faithfully preached to the souls of the people, until our Clergy, universally, according to the solemn vows of ordination that are upon them, give themselves diligently to their sacred office, and forsaking as much as they may all worldly cares and studies, apply to their duties wholly to the service of God, and to the benefit of the souls of men, and until Church preferment be applied as the reward of Christian attainments and learning, and not for the purposes of worldly ambition, and until the sacred establishment can never be reformed, its permanence guaranteed by the esteem of an enlightened people, or the stability of its advantages, can be no longer maintained. 6. We are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, that the duties of our Clergy are to be sacred, or national blessings preserved, it must be done by a return to purity, both in principle and in conduct, and we must put away every aim the evil of his ways, and of his doings, and every thing which is unbecoming a public minister; and we must be zealous to suppress wholly to the end, every abuse of the abuses existing in the administration of our Ecclesiastical affairs, and to petition our revered Monarch, and both Houses of Parliament, in the spirit of these resolutions, praying for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the adequate reformation of every class of our Clergy engaged in the actual discharge of their duties. 7. That injustice to our feelings of attachment and veneration for our Church, we do not distinctly declare the revenues therein being. We desire only such a distribution of them for the future as will encourage faithful, learned, and zealous exertions, give security and respectability to the public mind, and promote the peace and tranquillity of our Kingdom, and the welfare of our Sovereign and his dominions; being well aware, that any attempt to disturb the rights of Church property, or to alienate its incomes, must be productive of disastrous consequences, and of a nature to excite the indignation of the Right Hon. Mr. Peel for presentation to His Majesty, that to the House of Peers to be introduced the Right Honourable the Earl of Mountcashel, and that to the House of Commons to be introduced the Hon. Mr. King, with a request to our other country and city members to support the same.

The Heads of the Clergy have received an intimation that it is the intention of the Duke of Wellington to interfere with the Church temporalities; but they console themselves with the belief that the present incumbencies will be held sacred, and that the reform will only apply as deaths take place. This is one of the great measures which the Duke proposes, in order to meet the deficiency of the revenue, as compared with what it would be if the burdens and receipts of the population were more equally divided.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

An alteration in the ecclesiastical law of this country, it is stated, is contemplated, and, in order to promote it, a royal commission of inquiry will issue to the venerable Lord Stowell, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Gloucester, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.—*Liverpool Courier*.

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, October 28. LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the ship *Doris*, arrived at New York from Havre, dates from that port to the 30th of Sept. and from Paris to the 29th, are received. The Paris papers of Sept. 25, contain the account of the conclusion of peace in the East, as given in the London *Advertiser* of the 17th, received at New York by the *Mary Lou*. There was also a rumor on the same day, of the renewal of hostilities between the Russians and the Turks. This report was somewhat strengthened on the 29th, by the following extract of a commercial letter from Vienna, dated Sept. 15:—“At the opening of the Exchange to-day, Bank actions were at 110, but they fell suddenly to 110. This fall is attributed to the rupture of negotiations, serious commotion at Constantinople, and the definitive march of the Russian force, on the Turkish capital.”

With reference to the relations of Russia and Turkey the Paris Journal du Commerce of the latest date (Sept. 30) says:—“This is the amount of the various news from the East, as published in the Gazette of Augsburg: 1. Negotiations were opened on the 1st of Sept. at the head quarters of the Russian General, (then at Adrianople), with the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and those of the Ottoman Porte. 2. On the 31 of Sept. these negotiations were suspended, but not broken off.—the Turkish Plenipotentiaries having obtained a delay for the purpose of consulting their Government on one point of the treaty. 3. The delay granted by the Russian General would expire on the 14th Sept. the day on which the treaty must be ratified by the Porte. 4. Notwithstanding all this, the march of the Russian army had not been suspended, and according to accounts from Constantinople of Sept. 29, their advanced posts were within 10 or 15 French miles of that capital.

The negotiations have not, then, been broken off, but suspended; hostilities have not been recommenced, for the march of the army has never been suspended.

The point in question by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries was believed to be the indemnity demanded by Nicholas, which is fixed at 50 millions of silver roubles, about £4,000,000. Whilst waiting for the definitive signature on the 14th, Gen. Dierbitch continued his operations, and the army held itself in readiness to march, if, on the day in question, the Sultan had not come to a decision. Immense magazines had been established at Adrianople for the Russian troops. On the other side, the *Augsburg Gazette* of Sept. 5 says that, “by intelligence direct from Constantinople, it appears that the Sultan does not quit his camp at Barmatz. The Plenipotentiaries are enjoined not to assist their arms. This measure, and the appearance of Russian troops at Karaburnu, on the Black Sea, and at Carli, indicate, but too clearly that Gen. Dierbitch intends to follow up his operations until the conclusion of peace. Letters in the German papers from the Levant say that notwithstanding the happy prospect of peace, the activity of the forces on the left bank of the Danube is not relaxed. It seems to be fully intended to attack Rutchuk and Choumouk, as these fortresses still contain good troops, and the Russian general thinks of taking up their winter quarters until they have fallen into their hands.”

Sieur Bazez, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and first President of the Royal Court of Besancon, has been named Peer of France. It is said that before the formation of the present ministry, the seals were offered to him, and that he refused them. Admiral de Rigby sailed from Toulon on the 17th September, in his flag ship the *Conqueror*, having on board the *Uganda*, an excellent sailer. On leaving the roads, the latter met with five bomb ketches, intended for the siege of Algiers. The Admiral's destination was unknown; but was certainly said to be Constantinople, thence to visit the coast of Algiers, Tripoli, Sicily, and the Levant. Other vessels were getting ready to follow.

The opposition in the ministry, and rumors of their resignation, &c. continued, but the ministry, continued likewise in office. The New York Journal of Commerce reports an expected change in the British Ministry, on the authority of the London *Courier*, and that the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel will no longer constitute a part of the cabinet.—but the Commercial finds that this article from the *Courier* is the Journal of Havre, was only a satire upon those papers which are in the habit of circulating rumors without sufficient foundation.

From the same. CAPITULATION OF THE SPANISH AT TAMICO.—By an arrival at New Orleans on the 20th inst. from the coast of Tampico, whence she sailed Sept. 22, intelligence is brought of the Capitulation of Gen. Herrera, the Mexican under Santa Anna, on the 12th of September. The conditions are such, that the Spaniards are to retain their standards and arms, and receive a safe conduct to Havana. Five sessions took place before the capitulation. The sick and wounded, to the number of 1500, to be at the expense of the Mexican Government, and after their recovery conveyed to Havana. The articles of capitulation provide for the protection of all vessels, either foreign or Spanish, having brought provisions to Tampico before the capitulation.

It is a little remarkable that this news had not been received at Havana on the 12th of October. The ship *Mardon* arrived at Baltimore on Friday last, having left Havana 11 days previous. No intelligence had then been received from Tampico, and the second expedition for Mexico, with 1500 men, was to sail between the 15th and 20th of October.

An American Man-of-War.—A Philadelphia paper says that the ship *Pennsylvania*, now in progress at the navy-yard in that city, has three decks, independent of the spar deck, and is pierced for 160 guns, but will carry 200. With her complement of men, which will not be less than 13 or 1400, her gigantic dimensions, rounding stern, and an able commander, she may literally sweep the seas, and woe to the enemy who attempts to cope with her single-handed. The best hower anchor of the *Pennsylvania* weighs 10,171 pounds!

The laborers on the road from the Madawaska settlement to Teniscovata, lately found under a decayed tree, seven French gun barrels, supposed to have been concealed there by a party watching the British, expected from Halifax in 1756.

In Harrisburg, (Penn.) a meeting of Bachelors, who are 25 and upwards, is called, to ascertain how they shall make themselves comfortable the ensuing winter.

A Virginia paper contains an advertisement, with the following heading:—“Negroes, Cattle, Hogs, Mules, and a good assortment of Farming Implements, for sale.” A JAIL TO LET.—An Ohio paper published at Xenia, gives an account of a Jail in Gaen county, that is completely empty. It is a very commodious stone building, with windows and shutters, besides a prospect of a fine country. The Jailor and the Sheriff of the county are both starting.

INCREASE OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—In America, the facilities which have recently been afforded to travelling in steam-boats, in the way of reduced expense, and greater speed and convenience, have increased to an unaccountable extent, the intercourse between the various sections of our country. To Albany, the fare being reduced to one dollar, the number of passengers is about trebled. The lines between this city and Philadelphia set daily immense crowds of travellers in each city, at an early hour every afternoon. The same augmentation of the number of travellers is met with among the steam boats which traverse the East River and the sound. Formerly when only two trips per week were made to Providence, the steam-boats were crowded with passengers, and the number of city passengers, of late, with the new boats, this number has been trebled.—*New York Gazette*.

PRESSURE OF WIND.—It is ascertained by an accurate estimate, that the pressure of the wind upon thirty sails when set, comprising the suit of the North Carolina, 74, is equal to the weight of 20,795 pounds avoirdupois, nearly ten and a half tons. The number of square yards of canvas, upon which this pressure operates, is 26,022.—*Providence Daily Ad.*

THE BOUNDARY LINE. (From *McClurg's Three Years in Canada*.) The complex treaty in which the territories of Canada, and the United States of America, are not only too commonly involved to be easily understood, but such as may yet lead to serious disputes between the parties concerned. They are evidently drawn without sufficient information on one side, with knowledge and craft on the other: let us examine their nature. Article II. of the convention between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, signed at London, October 20, 1818:—“It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northern point of the Lake of the Woods along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection, due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of His Britannic Majesty and those of the United States, and the said line shall form the southern boundary of the said territories of His Britannic Majesty, and the northern boundary of the territories of the United States, from the Lake of the Woods, to the Stony Mountains.”

Now where is the use of mentioning the forty-ninth parallel at all? Are not all parallels of latitude, parallel to one another? And as to the line of intersection,



FALL GOODS.

LOWE & GROCOCK, Have received per the Pyrenees, from London, A new and extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, consisting of SUPERFINE Saxony Broad Cloths & Casimeres; printed, white, and unbleached Cottons; Hosiery, of all descriptions; Muffs; Trimmings & Flourishing Ribbons; Laces; Netts; Black Bombazines; Plaid; Printed Bombazines; Mores and Fringes; coloured & black Grode Naples; Flannels; Cloakings; Gloves; Shawls; Worsted Comforters; Silk Handkerchiefs; Haberdashery; Gentlemen's Superfine Black, Brown, and Drab water-proof Hats; Ladies' Cloaks; Gums 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.

JUST RECEIVED, Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL: 10 BALES White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS. For Sale cheap, by G. D. ROBINSON, October 13.

NOW LANDING, Ex Schooner Patriot's Eagle, from Plymouth, (N. C.): 50 M. RED OAK Hhd. STAVES; 30 Ditto Cypress Shingles, duty free. Also on hand—20 M. W. O. Hhd. Staves and Heading; 80 ditto Cypress Shingles—in bond. The whole of which are fully equal to New-York inspection; for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, Oct. 13, 1829.

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash.

WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embroid. do.; Piece of black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazines; 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; Homespun; Moleskins, &c. May 26. R. & W. REID.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz: BALES bleached and unbleached COTTONS; do. Stripes, Homespun and Checks; do. Fustians and Molekin; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hds, double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 M 9, 8 M 10, and 10 M 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Allon Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars bottled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tuns 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.

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; Moleskins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobbinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &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, consisting of Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Linseed and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, 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.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office

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.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, WHICH will be Sold Cheap for Cash, at No. 10, POPP-LE. Call and see. Prince William-street, October 13, 1829. JOHN SMYTH.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Brig CAZES, from Liverpool, 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.

BLANKETS, &c.

Per the AUGUSTA from LIVERPOOL: 110 PAIR ROSE BLANKETS; 50 Pieces BOMBAZETS; 100 Pieces Colored SARNETS; 100 Ditto do. Cotton LININGS. For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR, September 29.—31

Received per Brig PENEYRANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers: BALES Red and White FLANNELS; Rose, Witney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Slops; Superfine and Second Cloths. Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland: 50 Bales Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8; 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted. HAWERS, from 3 1/2 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP.

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

MEDICINES, &c.

Just received per FARM, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber—A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; CONFECTIONARY; OLIVES; CAPERS, and FISH SAUCES; Which he warrants of the best quality. JOHN COOK, LABORATORY, foot of King-street, August 4, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is just receiving ex brig Taced from London, and bargues Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz: 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 Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 8d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 26.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals: W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 20 M. HEADING; 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Ditto do. In Bond. 500 Do. Corn Meal, } In Bond. 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 8 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3/4 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 FURNACES, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, June 2.

FLOUR, TALLOW, &c.

Just received by the Cyrus, SEARS, Master, from Philadelphia: BARRELS new Superfine FLOUR, Do. 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.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c.

Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscriber: 10 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 5 Hhds. ditto SUGAR; 10 Hhds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 3 Tierces Prime CORN. 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 ETNA 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 authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, Agent. St. John, May 24, 1828.

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 hds. and bbls.; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Sonchong, Congo, & Bohea 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 Glass; 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; Cortage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spuyarna; Hawsors; Canvas; Oakum; Laces; a few Anchors, from 2 to 42 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Composition Rudder Braces, suitable for a Vessel of 300 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Cool 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; Plowshare Moulds & Sial Iron; wrought well assorted Barthenware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Lignum Vite; Mabogany; Baizes; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; London Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Casimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Midlin Handkerchiefs; 200 trams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of OXER CAPS and FOX COLLARS.

13th OCTOBER, 1829. By the PYRENEES from LONDON, W. H. STREET, HAS RECEIVED: EAST INDIA, London Particular, and A direct Madeira WINES; Two Pipes best Old PORT; SHERRY; LISBON; BUCCELLAS; CLARET; CHAMPAIGN; OLD HOCK—Vintage, 1784; One Pipe of very fine Old BRANDY; 12 Casks Hibbert's London PORTER STOUT and PALE ALE; Which, with his previous extensive Stock of Bottled and Draught WINES, (including 50 dozen best Old English bottled PORT), are offered at a very small advance.—ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT—30 Boxes best London Mould CANDLES; 40 Ditto ditto Dipt ditto; 3 Ditto ditto SERRACETTI; 20 Ditto ditto SOAP; 30 Casks London BROWN STOUT and PALE ALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received per Sarah Ann, from St. Kitts: 60 HOGSHEADS MOLASSES, 18 Puncheons 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 Ticked Turkey FIGS. Which will be Sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, September 29.

TOBACCO.

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

RUM, PIMENTO, &c.

Landing, ex Brig WARD CHIPMAN, from Jamaica, and for Sale by the Subscribers—PUNCHEONS and Hogsheads RUM; PIMENTO; GINGER; ARROW ROOT; HIDES; CASTER OIL; LOGWOOD, &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, September 1, 1829.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Just received, per HARRIET, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogsheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogsheads do. MOLASSES. March 17. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

LONDON CORDAGE.

3 TONS superior London Staple CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 5 inch Shrodding, and a few HAWERS—just received, and for Sale cheap, by Sept. 1. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

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. DORIS, (next door to Mr. W. RYLAND'S 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.

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

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 2 1/2 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, on the premises. September 15.—31

FOR SALE, 400 ACRES of excellent LAND, situated in 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 Cohourg-street, in this City, with an excellent GARDEN attached thereto.—The House having been built by the Subscriber, under the expectation of occupying it himself, every attention has been paid to have the Work executed in the best and most substantial manner. JAMES PETERS, Jun. February 24th, 1829.

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

TO LET, 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 MAUI in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS, St. John, February 3.

TO LET, THE HOUSE and PREMISES, in Union-street, at present occupied by Mr. John 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 COUNTING 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.

GENESSEE FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels E. S. B. & Co. Brand, of excellent quality for family use, just received per Hanford, and for sale by Oct. 27. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brimley-street. BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cordes, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleansed, 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 favor 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.

NOTICE. A LETTER, addressed to Mr. ALLAN McLEAN, St. John, New-Brunswick, North America—to be left at St. John Post-Office, till called for—was taken out of the Post-Office, and opened by an ALLAN McLEAN, who found it to be intended for another person. The owner of the Letter can hear of the same and the Bill, by applying at the MAYOR'S OFFICE in this City. 22d September.

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 Concise, recommendatory 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.)

Persons are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—An apply in on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. McMILLAN'S Book Store. August 19.

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

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. For St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. For St. Andrews and the U. States, by Boat, 4 P. M.

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

FRIDAY. From 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. From St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, — P. M.

SUNDAY. The Island Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-India, and the United States, must be paid of the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for double or triple Parcel, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

ASSESS OF BREED. Published November 3, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. or Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 4 The Sixpenny Biscuit, - - - - - 3 2 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 3. 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. David Hatfield, William Bowman, Thomas Merritt. Office Hours, —12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. NOVEMBER—1829. SUN (MOON) FULL. Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets.

11 WEDNESDAY - 7 7 4 53 6 51 Morn. 12 THURSDAY - 7 8 4 52 6 41 1 15 13 FRIDAY - 7 9 4 51 6 31 1 12 14 SATURDAY - 7 10 4 50 6 21 1 8 15 SUNDAY - 7 11 4 49 6 11 3 0 16 MONDAY - 7 12 4 48 6 01 3 52 17 TUESDAY - 7 14 4 46 5 51 4 39

Last Quarter 18th, 4b. 7m. morning.

SAINTE JOHN'S. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.