

limits of the State of Maine, and his subsequent abductions and confinement in the jail of Frederick.

The representation against the exercise of jurisdiction by British authorities within the territory in question, and the demand that the Government of New-Brunswick shall cease from the exercise of all and every act of exclusive jurisdiction within the disputed territory, until the question of right is settled between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The undersigned trusts it to be his duty to remark in the outset, with reference to the designation which Mr. Lawrence has given to the place wherein John Baker was arrested, as being "within the limits of the State of Maine," with reference also to the phrase "American territory," applied by Mr. Lawrence in another part of his note, to the district in question, that if the United States consider the tract of country which forms the subject of the arbitration now in progress as unquestionably their own, the British Government are on their side, as firmly convinced of the justice of their claim to designate those lands as territory belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

This, however, is not the point for present consideration. The question of sovereignty, which depends upon the definition of the true frontier line between the two countries under the treaty of 1783 having been referred, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, to the arbitration of a friendly State, it is a question of actual jurisdiction alone which can now be discussed, without interfering with the province of the arbitrator, and between these questions—of sovereignty, and the actual exercise of jurisdiction, the undersigned conceives there is a broad and clear distinction.

With these preliminary observations, the undersigned will proceed to remark upon the first demand made by Mr. Lawrence; and, if it has been a source of regret to the undersigned that the various and pressing calls upon the attention of His Majesty's Government at this season of the year, have prevented him from returning an earlier answer to Mr. Lawrence's note addressed to his predecessor, that regret is materially diminished by the consideration that this delay has enabled the undersigned to peruse Mr. Lawrence in possession of the proceedings of the arbitration, and the evidence produced in New-Brunswick, (a copy of which he has now the honour to enclose), which he feels persuaded will, in conjunction with the remarks which he has to offer, induce His Majesty's Government to desist from the proceedings which are now pending in New-Brunswick, and be rendered indispensably necessary by the acts of that individual; that it has been conducted with a scrupulous regard to justice; and the course which he has pursued upon him is under all the circumstances of the case, a lenient one, and that, in the whole of these proceedings, no privilege which Baker could justly claim under the law of nations has been violated.

Footnoting for the present any answer to Mr. Lawrence's remarks on the general question of jurisdiction within the district in which John Baker resided at the period of his arrest, and assuming, in this place, that such jurisdiction did belong to the Government of New-Brunswick, the undersigned will proceed to show, from the history of Baker himself, that the exercise of it in the particular case of that individual, is singularly free from any possible imputation of hardship or severity.

Mr. Lawrence is informed, from the report of Mr. Barrall, respecting the proceedings of the Government of the United States to inquire into this transaction, (which report has been officially communicated to His Majesty's Government, and is doubtless in Mr. Lawrence's possession), that John Baker, who had from the year 1816 until 1820, resided in the British Province of New-Brunswick and Canada, came, in the latter year, to reside in the Madawaska settlement, where he joined his brother Nathan, then carrying on trade in connexion with a British merchant of the name of Newers, established at the capital of New-Brunswick; and that, after the death of his brother, in 1821, John Baker continued to occupy the land on which his brother had originally settled, and to carry on the same business as before, under the name of Newers.

It further appears, as well from Mr. Barrall's statement, as from the evidence on Mr. Baker's trial, that Nathan Baker had, so long ago as the year 1819, formally admitted the jurisdiction of the Government of New-Brunswick over his said possession; that John Baker's partner, Newers, with the concurrence of Baker, applied to the Government of New-Brunswick for a grant of the same land for the benefit of John Baker; that, in 1822, Baker himself applied for and received from the Government of New-Brunswick the proprietary title of the said land, and that, so late as the year 1825, he had voluntarily applied to the British authorities for the enforcement of the British laws among the American settlers, both in civil and criminal matters; from all which it is manifest, that the said Baker, and his partner, never contemplated that the British laws would not be enforced upon them, or that they would be permitted to exercise jurisdiction, or to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

It is wholly unnecessary for the undersigned to insist upon the serious nature of the offences themselves, with which John Baker was charged, and of which he was found guilty, or upon the acts of outrage and sedition proved against him on the trial; nor need he be held responsible for the peace and security of the community residing under his protection, could all such offences be supposed to be his own subjects, or alien subjects within his jurisdiction, and therefore owing local and temporary obedience to his laws.

Such being the facts, and immediately relating to the individual Baker himself, the undersigned has now to direct the attention of Mr. Lawrence to those which relate to the settlement in which he resided.

It is shown by the report of Mr. Barrall, and confirmed by the evidence of Baker's trial, that the Madawaska settlement was formed soon after the treaty of 1783, by British subjects, descendants of the original French colonists of New-Brunswick. It is stated on oath by Simon Hilbert, a witness on the trial, who has lived forty years in the settlement, and had received a grant of land from the Provincial Government two or three years after he settled there, that he considered himself to have always lived under the Government of New-Brunswick, and that all the Madawaska settlers lived under the same Government. Testimony to the same effect is given by Mr. Fraser, a Magistrate, who has been acquainted with the Madawaska settlers since 1797; and who further proves that the settlers had, to his own knowledge, for a long series of years, voted at elections like other subjects of the Province of New-Brunswick; and, finally, Mr. Barrall reports that the laws of New-Brunswick appear to have been always in force since the origin of the settlement; and that the settlers have acquiesced in the exercise of British authority among them, and have for many years had an organized militia.

It is further proved by the evidence on the trial, and admitted by Mr. Barrall, that the lands on which Baker resided, form part of the Madawaska settlement; and the acts of Baker himself, and of his brother, who preceded him, show, that they consider the land possessed by them successively, to be situated under the authority of the Government of New-Brunswick.

It is, moreover, not an immaterial fact, that the settlement thus originally formed, upwards of forty years ago, by settlers from New-Brunswick, was found by Mr. Barrall, at the period of his visit in November last, to contain, out of a population of 2000 souls, not more than 25 American settlers.

This disposition of the substance of the information collected by the Agent of the United States, corroborated as it is by the evidence on oath given before the Supreme Court at Frederick, together with the detailed narrative of the proceedings on the trial, will, the undersigned trusts, satisfy Mr. Lawrence, that the opinion which he has expressed in his note, that the part of the tract in which Mr. Baker resided, had ever been in the possession of persons acknowledging allegiance to the British Government, is founded in error; and that substantial justice has been done to Mr. Baker. The undersigned will therefore proceed to the second point to which he has proposed to advert, namely, Mr. Lawrence's demand, "that the Government of New-Brunswick should cease from the exercise of all and every act of exclusive jurisdiction within the disputed territory."

The consideration of this question naturally brings before the undersigned, Mr. Lawrence's assertion, "that New-Brunswick can adduce no claims, by which a jurisdiction derived from prescription, or the first occupancy of the country, can be sustained."

The reply to this allegation has been, in a great mea-

sure, anticipated in the course of the preceding observations on the case of John Baker. But the undersigned desires to call the attention of Mr. Lawrence more distinctly to the following important facts.

First, the fact (which the undersigned will state in Mr. Lawrence's own words), that "before the independence of the United States, not only the territory in dispute, but the whole of the adjoining Province and State, was the property of a common Sovereign."

Secondly, the fact, that the United States rest their claim to the possession of the territory upon the treaty of 1783; by which treaty the independence of the United States was recognized by Great-Britain, and their boundaries attempted to be defined; whereby, in effect, admitting the previous title of Great-Britain to the territory in question.

And, in the third place, to the facts (which have either been proved upon oath on Baker's trial, or admitted by Mr. Barrall, the Agent of the United States), that the first settlers were Colonial subjects of His Majesty, that the inhabitants have always hitherto been treated as British subjects; that they have for many years voted at elections like other natives of the Province; that they have, since the exercise of militia, and have considered themselves to be living under British protection and jurisdiction; and that, until a very recent period, the right of Great-Britain to exercise acts and sovereignty within this territory have never been called in question by the Government of the United States. Even in the representation addressed by Mr. Clay to His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington, on the 25th of March, 1825, (which contained the first objection of any kind advanced by the United States to the proceedings of the arbitration, the district jointly claimed by the two Governments, that objection was not directed against the exercise of jurisdiction on the part of Great-Britain, (which was there, and has ever since been admitted), but against the pretensions of individuals; and, as to the exercise of other acts tending to render the districts of less value to the party to whom they should finally be assigned.

In the face of this accumulated evidence, that Great-Britain has never been practically divested of her ancient right of jurisdiction, it cannot reasonably be contended that the national character of the territory has undergone any change since the period antecedent to the treaty of 1783. It has, indeed, been formally admitted, in the Treaty of Ghent, and in the Treaty of 1802, that the right of eventual sovereignty over that district is a question remaining in doubt; but that it is consistent with an acknowledged rule of law, that, where such a doubt exists, the party who has once clearly had a right, and who has retained it, should be preferred to hold it until the question at issue may be decided.

This territory, therefore, ought, upon every principle to be considered, for the present at least, as subject to the authority and jurisdiction of Great-Britain; unless treaties antecedent to the present date, contain an obligation on her to pursue a different line of conduct with respect to it.

None of the treaties, however, posterior to that of 1783, allude to the question of jurisdiction; and, from their silence on this point, it may fairly be inferred, that the United States, who cannot be supposed to have been ignorant of the acts of British authority which had been authorized throughout the territory in question, for so many years, did not entertain any doubt of the right of Great-Britain to the exercise of jurisdiction in the case, they would surely have stipulated for the introduction into the latter treaties, especially into that of Ghent, of some provision respecting the exercise of that authority against which Mr. Lawrence is now insinuating to protest.

The undersigned cannot acquiesce in Mr. Lawrence's extension to this question of jurisdiction of that rule of forbearance which has been inculcated on both sides, with regard to the exercise of other acts of sovereignty, not necessary for the due administration of justice, now under consideration. With respect to such jurisdiction, the undersigned must be permitted to observe, that the circumstances of the two countries are extremely different. The United States have never been in possession of the territory in question. For so long had been ignorant of the acts of British authority which had been authorized throughout the territory in question, for so many years, did not entertain any doubt of the right of Great-Britain to the exercise of jurisdiction in the case, they would surely have stipulated for the introduction into the latter treaties, especially into that of Ghent, of some provision respecting the exercise of that authority against which Mr. Lawrence is now insinuating to protest.

It is with this view that the Provincial Government of New-Brunswick have, with the approbation of the British Government, discontinued from issuing licences for cutting wood within the district, and have abstained from all other acts not absolutely necessary for the peaceable government of the country; and the undersigned is happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging the evidence of a corresponding disposition on the part of the Government of the United States.

The United States further propose, that, until the arbitrator shall have given his decision, neither power shall exercise any jurisdiction in the territory. His Majesty's Government are persuaded that the Government of the United States, on further consideration, see the manifold and serious injuries which would result to both powers from the proposed arrangement. It would make the distinction between the frontier a common refuge for the outcasts of both nations, and introduce among the inhabitants who have hitherto happily lived under the jurisdiction of Great-Britain, lawless habits, by which it would hereafter be extremely difficult to reclaim them. It would thus render those districts of less value to the State to which they may be ultimately assigned; while, by the pretensions which it would create, it would materially endanger the tranquillity and good government of the adjoining dominions of His Majesty and of the U. States.

In dismissing, however, to accede to this proposition of the United States, and to acquiesce in the plea, at the same time, in the most unequivocal manner, all intentions of influencing the decision of the arbitrator by any arguments on the point, the undersigned trusts that this jurisdiction since the period in which the right was first questioned by the United States.

ENGLAND.

LONDON JAN. 7. — We understand that the Irish Revenue statement, when it appears, will show an increase of 400,000 for this year beyond last year. A long time since we said that the revenue of Ireland was rapidly on the increase, and that it would go on increasing.

The Revenue as made up at the end of the last quarter exhibits a gratifying result as the following figures will testify :

Nett produce for the quarter ending 5th January, 1829,	£13,022,300
For the corresponding quarter of last year,	12,336,079
Increase on the quarter,	£686,221

Nett produce for the year ending 5th January, 1829,	£48,305,322
Nett produce for the corresponding 5th January, 1828,	46,644,675
Increase on the year,	£1,660,647

The increase has been generally in all the branches of the Revenue except the Customs, and the falling off in that department is more than accounted for by the large sums received in the previous year, when the foreign grain was let out of bond. The Revenue of Ireland has increased materially.

The attention of the City is still engrossed by the absconding of Mr. Rowland Stephenson. Such an event has not taken place in the annals of banking. Distress has come upon many houses—failures have taken place, but not a single partner belonging to any establishment ever before absconded, and robbing the house of its funds, left his partners to abide the misery he had increased, if not created. At the hour at which our paper was put to press, no accounts had been received relative to the fugitive. It has been said he left his house on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, in a post chaise and four. If he went to Liverpool to embark in the packet for America, he would be disappointed, for the packet sailed on Friday. As far as the individual is concerned, we apprehend that converting to his own use Exchequer Bills, deposited for safety in the house, is by a recent Act of Parliament felony, and of course would affect the life of any person found guilty of it. The public funds have not been affected by the event, nor public credit, but it tends greatly to shake private faith—to weaken the confidence of one individual in another; and to inculcate suspicions where no suspicions had been entertained before. This is the dark and prominent feature of the transaction, which has no parallel in any former failures of banking or mercantile houses.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This document, always important, as giving an authentic view of the internal condition and external relations of a Republic whose growth afflicts the world, possesses additional interest this year, from the certainty that it will be the last issued by Mr. Quincy Adams. The "Elect President," we are told by the American Journals, has already left Tennessee with his family, to spend the winter at Philadelphia, and be ready to proceed to the seat of Government on the 14th March, when the Presidency of Mr. Adams expires. All doubt respecting the appointment of Gen. Jackson is therefore at an end. The commercial relations with Great Britain form, to us, the most important point in Mr. Adams' Message. They well deserve, he rightly tells Congress, "their serious consideration, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both Governments." This is true—and as far as our Government is concerned, we are convinced that a conciliatory and forbearing disposition will continue to be manifested. But the attempt to throw on us the blame of having commenced "the interdiction of direct trade," is afterwards reciprocated by the United States, is neither fair nor just. It is an effort to justify the late unpopular and impolitic Tariff; but an effort which can only serve, by its total misrepresentation of facts, to place in still stronger light the groundlessness of that measure; for that which rests on falsehood can never be necessary or wise. Instead of having interdiction direct trade with America, it is well known that we had put our commercial relations with all countries on the footing of reciprocity, reserving to ourselves the just right of exempting from the full enjoyment of that reciprocity, all nations which, after a certain period allowed for deliberation and trial, should not grant us the same advantages which we had spontaneously held out to them, and should either continue ancient, or create fresh restrictions upon our trade. America has gladly availed herself of our liberality. She welcomed and used the boon—but how did she repay us?—By enactments which hampered our commerce, and roused all that opposition to liberal principles which has since existed among us, and which would never have sprung up, had she not repelled reciprocity. In self-defence we recalled our gift. We placed her on the footing of the dissenting and less favoured nations; and this withdrawal of a privilege which she had voluntarily forfeited, after having reaped its advantages, though the natural and necessary consequence of her own acts, is what Mr. Adams represents as "a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion," by which "the spirit of exclusion operates upon the United States alone." Mr. Adams, however, though he ascribes a false origin to the Tariff, does not defend all its provisions. He admits that they were "not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union," and advises that they should be revised and altered. The point next in importance is the state of the Revenue, which is represented as most flourishing. For the particulars of which we refer our readers to the document itself, which will well repay, notwithstanding its extreme length, the trouble of perusal.—*Courier.*

The late Lord Liverpool is reported to have died extremely rich, his property being estimated at not less than £700,000. His widow, it is said, derives no pecuniary advantage by his decease, beyond the original settlement made at the time of the marriage.—The present Earl, half brother of the late premier, is (with a few

trifling exceptions) stated to be the universal legatee.

Mr. Clement, proprietor of the London Morning Chronicle, paid Government for Stamps, the enormous sum of £58,218—more than one-fourth of all the stamps in England!

UNITED STATES.

In the United States Senate on the 9th February, —Mr. Chandler presented a petition from John Baker, stating himself to be a citizen of the United States, residing on land obtained from the Land Agent at Massachusetts and Maine, situated on the north bank of the River St. John, and a place called the Madawaska Settlement; and that, in addition to the loss of property by the acts of the British authorities at New-Brunswick, he has undergone a long imprisonment, and been fined in a considerable sum, by the same authorities, without just cause; and praying for the interposition of the Government of the United States in his behalf for redress. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Every observer of the progress of the South American States, in the struggle for independence and self-government, must have felt some fear, whatever he might have hoped, for the result of the experiment. The events which have since occurred, and especially those which we have but recently recorded, promise but little for the stability either of the people or their Governments. The lover of liberty, regulated and secured by laws and by the virtue of the citizen, sees but a cheerless prospect for human happiness from all that has transpired in the Republics of the South. Their example as yet has afforded no encouragement for the spread of liberal principles, and no evidence of the ability of mankind to govern themselves. The apprehension that the spirit and character of the great mass of the population was too uncultivated for free government has been too fully realized. Their protracted military struggle naturally introduced a love of military display, and cast upon them, leaders and chieftains whose services in war must be repaid by laurels and honours in peace. The military influence has consequently proved the ruling influence; and military men have administered the government, often with the sanguinary and fearful energy of their profession.

In the revolutions and changes, alarming not less for their fickleness than for their rapid development, which have at different times upset one constitution and established another, we do not find the presence of such sages as Franklin, Madison and Jefferson; but chieftain after chieftain controlled the occasion, and with the sword and bayonet dictated to slaves the changes suited to their pleasure. Unqualified as the South American population is for maintaining a free government, those republics have a still greater obstacle to their ultimate freedom and happiness, in the predominance of the military over the civil power. When it will be purged, and the public mind be released from its dangerous influence, it is impossible to foretell; but while it reigns and exists, the progress of every thing calculated to secure stability to the government and dignity to the people, must be paralyzed, and every hope of freedom finally abandoned.—*New York Statesman, Feb. 17.*

Total number of Deaths in the City of New York, in the year 1828, 5181, viz. 1574 men, 1045 women, 1417 boys, and 1115 girls.—Died in January, 391, February 420, March 467, April 350, May 341, June 365, July 503, August 582, September 516, October 464, November 402, December 380.—13 were between 90 and 100 years old, and 2 over 100.—Died of consumption, 966; convulsions, 338; intemperance, 73; murdered, 3; old age, 195; suicide, 24, &c.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, March 3.—In the Assembly an unpleasant circumstance has occurred during the past week, which has taken an anomalous and peculiar turn, and in its results must be of importance to the people of this Province. It appears that Mr. Barry who represents the township of Shelburne, introduced to the House several petitions, from persons who were said to have been aggrieved by an arbitrary application of the Militia Law; among others was one from a person named Gore, who resides at Liverpool. With the truth or merits of these petitions, we shall not at present concern ourselves.—But the presentation of this petition, drew from Mr. J. Dewolfe, member for Liverpool, expressions reflecting on the character of the Petitioner, and a declaration that as he was a notorious smuggler, he ought not to be believed.

Upon this Mr. Barry introduced a letter from Goff to Col. Freeman, another member from Liverpool, in which he subscribes himself his "friend and partner;" thereby inferring as we should suppose, that Mr. Dewolfe must have been mistaken in the character of the man, from the circumstance of his having been associated with so respectable an individual, as the member alluded to.

The introduction of this epistle however, led to the clearing of the galleries; and the result was that Mr. Barry was called upon to make an apology, of the most humble and submissive description. That he has refused to do, and the House have not since permitted him to resume his seat. This is a brief, and we believe a candid account of the affair.—At least we have no desire to render it otherwise.—*F. Press.*

[The following is the apology, dictated by the House, to which Mr. Barry refused to assent.]

"Being convinced that in speaking the words, and reading from the letter the expressions which have induced Colonel Freeman to call me to order, I was led into great impropriety; I do now apologise therefore to Colonel Freeman and to the House, and trust to be excused by him and the House, for the haste and the warmth which misled me."—*Nova-Scotian.*

QUIT RENTS.—A message was on Tuesday sent down to the House by Sir Peregrine Maitland, stating that the Hon. Secretary for the Colonial Department, had not thought it ad-

viseable to recommend to His Majesty to waive his claim to the Quit Rents, but was willing to receive any proposal on the part of the Province to purchase them, the proceeds to be laid out in payment of the Civil List.—*Halifax Journal.*

COMMUNICATION. —Died suddenly at Truro, WILLIAM CARTER, Jun. aged 25 years. On Tuesday following he was disintegrated, and an inquest held on the body. No external injury appearing sufficient to cause his death, the head was dissected; which discovered a fracture of the skull, commencing at the orbit of the right eye, and extending three inches upwards. After examining two witnesses, the Jury returned a verdict, that deceased came by his death, in consequence of a blow with a kitchen fire shovel, inflicted by DANIEL CARTER, his brother, who is now in custody. —[Free Press.] ONE OF THE INQUEST.

PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

CANARY 14. —Mr. Secretary York, delivered at the bar a statement of the actual amount of monies in the hands of the Receiver General 1st Jan. 1829—2107,341:15:0; Also an estimate of the probable amount of the net revenue of Lower-Canada, for the year 1829, after deducting expenses of collection and the proportion for Upper-Canada, founded upon the receipts of the last three years, viz. £106,991 10.

Message from His Excellency the Administrator in Chief. —The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having had under their consideration various resolutions, which have been made from the Colonies, in respect to the mode of paying the salaries of the Officers of the Customs, His Excellency the Administrator of the General Assembly, has lately received a despatch from Sir George Murray, transmitting a copy of their Lordship's minute on this subject, on which the views of His Majesty's Government and the details which they have come to, are expressed.

His Excellency, in obedience to the Instructions which he has received, communicates to the House of Assembly, in the subjoined paper, the substance of this minute, as far as Lower-Canada is concerned, accompanied by a statement of the charge for salaries hereof, as defrayed by fees received in the Colony, and shewing that now proposed to be borne out of the duties levied in the Colony; and of salaries, conveniences and expenses proposed (under their Lordship's sanction) to be defrayed by the Crown, or out of the revenue of the United Kingdom.

"It would appear, by the Statement, that the salaries, formerly defrayed by fees, levied in the Province, amounted to £10,389 18 1, while only £2766 is proposed to be paid for the same purpose out of the duties collected by the Officers of Customs.

"In making this communication to the House of Assembly, His Excellency cannot but express a hope that the proposed arrangements will be deemed satisfactory, and it will afford His Excellency great pleasure to see a permanent provision made by the Legislature, to the amount of the proportion of the salaries to be paid out of the colonial duties."

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ACTS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An Act relative to the Election of Clergy Officers for the City of Saint John, and Brook's Ward, in the County of St. John. —Passed 10th February, 1829.

WHEREAS by the second Section of an Act passed at the third Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act for dividing the division of four of the Wards in the City of St. John, and for changing the mode of Elections, within the said other Wards in the said City," an alteration was made in the mode of Electing Clergy Officers for the said Ward and Brook's-Ward; which alteration, in consequence of the increase of population in the said Ward, is now found inconvenient; and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, have by their Petition to the General Assembly, prayed that the said second Section of the said Act be repealed.

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, That the second Section of the Act passed in the forty-third Year of the Reign of His Majesty, intitled "An Act for dividing the division of four of the Wards in the City of Saint John, and for changing the mode of Elections, within the two other Wards in the said City," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. Be it further enacted, That the present Clergy Officers of the said two Wards, shall continue and remain in office until others are duly elected in their stead, at the time and in the manner directed by the Charter of the said City, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act for the Endowment of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, and for making more ample provisions for the establishment and support of Grammar Schools throughout the Province. —Passed 10th February, 1829.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the power and authority in them vested by an Act passed in the fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act for dividing the Governor and Trustees of the College of New-Brunswick, to make a conditional surrender of their Charter, and for the further Endowment of the College upon the Granting of a New Charter," the said Governor and Trustees did by an Instrument in writing, under their Seal of Incorporation, surrender unto His Majesty's hands their Charter of Incorporation, upon condition that His Majesty would accept the same, and be pleased to grant another Charter in its place for the re-incorporation of the said College; And whereas His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the said resignation, so made by the said Governor and Trustees in the place thereof a Royal Charter under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date the sixteenth day of December, in the eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, thereby establishing a College, with the Privilege of a University, by the name of King's College, and incorporating the Members thereof by the name and style of "The Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick."

And whereas, in and by the said Act, it was further provided, that immediately upon the commencement of the exercise of the powers to be vested by the contemplated New Charter, the said Provincial Charter, and the Enrollment thereof, should be deemed and taken to be null and void, cancelled and annulled, and the property and debts of the said Governor and Trustees, transferred to, and vested in the New Corporation; And whereas, on the first day of January, in this present Session, a commencement was made of the Exercise of the powers vested by the said New Charter.

I. Be it therefore declared and enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, That all Debts due and owing to the Governor and Trustees of the College of New-Brunswick, shall be paid to, and may be recoverable by and in the name of the Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, in the same manner as if the said Debts had been contracted with them; and all property, Real and Personal, of the said Governor and Trustees, has now become vested in the said New Corporation, and shall be held henceforth by them in the same manner as the said Governor and Trustees have held the same; and all Tenants of the said Governor and Trustees shall be deemed and taken to be Tenants of the said New Corporation; and that the said New Corporation are, and shall be liable to the same manner as the said Governor and Trustees, in the same manner as if the same had been contracted by the said New Corporation; and the Graduates and Students of the late College of New-Brunswick, shall be deemed and taken to be Graduates and Students of the present University of King's College, and entitled to the rights and privileges as such.

II. And whereas, by the Acts now in force, the several yearly sums of One Hundred Pounds, One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and six Hundred Pounds, have been appropriated for the support and Endowment of the

College, and the Schools connected therewith; and the further Annual sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, was pledged by a Resolution of the House of Assembly, for the better Endowment of the College, in consideration of the Royal Aid, which has been promised for that purpose. And whereas it is deemed expedient to request those Acts, and grant in this Act the aforesaid sum: He therefore further enacted, That an Act passed in the Forty-fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for Granting Aid in support of the College of New-Brunswick, incorporated by Charter, and Established at Fredericton;" and also, an Act passed in the fifty-sixth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled, "An Act for granting further Aid in support of the College of New-Brunswick, and the Public Grammar School in the City of Saint John;" and the fourth Section of the said Act passed in the fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, be, and are hereby severally repealed.

And be it further enacted, That there be granted to the said Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, and their Successors, for the Endowment of the said College, and also the Establishment and support of Collegiate Schools, the Yearly sum of Eleven Hundred Pounds, to be paid for the use of the Province, and drawn out of the same, by Warrants of the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of money hereby granted is upon condition that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to Grant for the further Endowment of the said King's College, the Annual sum of One Thousand Pounds sterling, out of His Majesty's Civil List, or out of any other Public Money, or such other Branch of His Majesty's Royal Revenue, as he may be pleased to appoint for that purpose: Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to authorize the appropriation of any part of the said Civil List, or any other Public Money, without the consent of the Legislature.

And be it further enacted, That His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, and Chancellor of the said University, has been pleased to intimate his wish and intention to make a donation of the sum of One Hundred Pounds, to be placed in some safe hands on Interest, and the Yearly Interest to be applied to the purchase of a suitable Medal or Prize, for the best composition, in prose or verse, in the Greek, Latin, or English Language, on such subject as the Chancellor for the time being may appoint, under any regulations to be made for that purpose by the Chancellor and College Council: And it is the express desire of His Excellency, that the said sum should be placed in the Treasury of the Province, under the security of the Legislature: And he further further enacted, That upon the said sum of One Hundred Pounds being paid by His Excellency into the Treasury of the Province, the same may be applied to the Public Service of the Province, to be disposed of as other Public Money, by the Legislature: and that Yearly and every Year from henceforth forever, there be paid out of the Treasury of this Province, to the Chancellor of the said University for the time being, the sum of Ten Pounds, to be applied and disposed of according to the munificent intention of the Donor.

And be it further enacted, That an Act made and passed in the fifty-sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to establish Grammar Schools in the several Counties of this Province;" and also an Act made and passed in the fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to alter the Act for the Establishment of Grammar Schools in the several Counties of the Province;" and also an Act made and passed in the fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to alter the Act for the Establishment of Grammar Schools, all such sum or sums of Money, which may be due or payable to them, at the time of passing this Act, and also by virtue of any of the provisions of the said last two related Acts.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1829.

Our latest London dates are to the 7th January, received on Thursday last, via the United States.—The Marquis of ANGLESEA has been recalled from Ireland, in consequence, it is thought, of his having taken too decided an open part on the Catholic Question.

We have not learnt that there is any prospect of the Presidential Question being settled at Head Quarters, previous to the arrival of the January Mail, which not having made its appearance this week, His EXCELLENCY must continue in the unpleasant predicament of anxiously waiting on. It has been currently reported that he is to be in town on Thursday.

BOUNDARY LINE.—The late correspondence on that subject, between Mr. LAWRENCE, Charge d'Affairs of the United States, and the Earl of ABERDEEN, Foreign Secretary of State for Great Britain, occupies a large portion of this day's print. Without adverting to the merits of the great question at issue, which will soon be set at rest by the empire mutually chosen, no one can peruse these documents without being astonished at the requisition on the part of the United States, that Great-Britain should instantly cease to exercise that jurisdiction of the disputed territory which she has exercised without interruption since the treaty of 1783, and which, were she now to resign, would have the effect of leaving a population of 2000 persons, only 25 of whom are Americans, in a state of anarchy and utter lawlessness.

LOWER CANADA.—A very singular circumstance occurred in the course of the House of Assembly's proceedings in Lower Canada, on the 14th ult. We refer to the expulsion of ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esquire, Member for the County of Gaspe, and the consequent order of a new writ for the election of a Member in his place. The cause of this extraordinary proceeding is, the alleged conduct of Mr. CHRISTIE, in his capacity of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, in so influencing the mind of the late Governor-in-Chief against certain Justices of the Peace, as to lead to their names being left out of the new Commission. At this distance, it is impossible for us to be in possession of full information as to all the circumstances pro and con, but there is one thing which prima facie forces itself on our attention as disinterested observers, having no more knowledge of the accused party than of the man in the moon, and that is, a denial on the part of the Legislature of that justice which the Law of our Country extend to the meanest and most worthless of His Majesty's subjects, who are always presumed to be innocent till proved to be guilty. In this case, however, the accused, after petitioning for a hearing in his own defence, and that he might be allowed to bring forward witnesses in his favour, as well as to cross question those who had appeared against him, has his Petition indignantly rejected, and, in the most summary manner, deprived of his seat. The whole conduct of the House in this affair, has been tyrannical and oppressive to the last degree. But what better was to be expected of a body of men who persisted in choosing for their Speaker one who at the commencement of the discussion to which Mr. CHRISTIE's Petition gave rise, took occasion to say in his place, that "the Earl of DALHOUSIE was a man deservedly recalled in disgrace—a man disgraced in the eyes of his Sovereign, of his Country, and of the Province he had so deeply injured." Next to the Upper Canada *effigy*, we think this piece of slander one of the most detestable articles we have witnessed out of Billingsgate. It was repelled in the most manly style by Mr. CHRISTIE, who very justly said, that the Noble Lord, so far from having been recalled in disgrace, had, "of his own accord, retired from the Government of the Province, after ruling it for years with advantage to his Country and honour to himself, and had been received with signal distinction, and raised to a more important command," but added, with no less truth, "he is far above our praise or censure, and moves in too high a sphere to be affected by either." We would just take occasion to say, in concluding our notice of this disgraceful transaction, that Mr. PAPINEAU and the traducers of Lord DALHOUSIE in Canada, will find themselves sadly mistaken if they imagine that they will succeed in tarnishing the reputation of that Nobleman. On the contrary, their attempts will prove like breathing on a surface of steel, which has the effect of obscuring its lustre for a moment, only that it may come forth purer and brighter than before.

CAVEAT.—We have to request that our readers may not distrust their own sense of feeling as to the temperature of our atmosphere from placing a stronger reliance on our last statements regarding it. The truth is the Thermometrical Observations which have hitherto appeared in our paper, have been furnished us by a Correspondent in whose accuracy we placed the fullest confidence, but from a circumstance over which he had no control they were not correctly reported last week, and perhaps we ourselves were deceived by thinking more of the atmosphere of our office which we felt than of the external air which was described. It is not our intention to continue such weekly notices of the weather till we are able to procure an instrument for ourselves, accurate in itself, and at hand to be properly attended to.

Expired, on the 23d December, the Right Rev. R. STANER, D. D. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the 69th year of his age. Dr. Staner, after nearly 30 years of laborious service as a missionary, in the province of Nova-Scotia, North America, was consecrated in the year 1816. Bishop of that Province, at the urgent and unanimous desire of the whole community.—English paper.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Douglas Clarke, to be Clerk of the Customs in the office of the Collector and Comptroller at Miramichi, in the room of Perry Dumont, Esquire. Major George Anderson, to be Supervisor of the Great Road between Magaguadavic, and Carleton, in the room of Colonel Wyer.

MARRIED.—At Dorchester, (N. B.) on Thursday 26th ult. by the Rev. C. Milner, John W. WELSON, Esq. Barrister at Law, in France, youngest Daughter of the late Hon. Judge UPRAM.

DIED.—On Thursday last, in the 61st year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM FRANK, Blacksmith.

ARRIVED.—Sunday, brig PEGGY, Hunt, Jamaica, 29 days.—C. Calverley, rum, sugar, &c. CLEARED.—Brig Chance, Ellis, Jamaica, assorted cargo.

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 BARKER.

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

NOTICE.—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. JOHN KERR, ELISHA D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, N. B. 10th 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.

NOTICE.—THE Subscriber hereby Cautions all persons against buying or accepting any Notes of Hand, drawn in favour of WILLIAM CRAIG—as such have been unduly executed. SAMUEL CRAIG. St. John, 10th March, 1829.

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. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, March 3.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. TOP GUNS. DEMERARY RUM. 5 Do. do. best retailing MOLASSES. A few Barrels very superior SUGAR. Just received and for sale at lowest rates in the Market—by KERR & RATCHFORD. —ALSO, ON HAND—3 PUNCHES PALE SEAL OIL. March 2, 1829.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Creditors of THOMAS BATES, will be held at STRICKLAND'S Coffee-House, on TUESDAY the twenty-fourth day of March instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to examine and ascertain the Debts due to each person.—The Creditors are expected to be prepared at the time above mentioned to substantiate their claims by proof, attestation or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Trustee. H. N. H. LUGRIN, 3d March, 1829. Attorney for the Trustee.

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 at 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, " 200 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 every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract. No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissary Officer at St. John, signed by two respectable persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract. The Tenders to be written on the back, "Tenders for Flour;" and persons tendering, or some person on their behalf, are requested to attend at this Office on the 23d day of April, at twelve o'clock, to receive their answers. Forms of the Contract and Bond of Warranty may be seen, and any further information obtained on application at this Office.

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

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated 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, 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.

AUCTION SALES. On MONDAY Evening, the 16th instant, precisely at Seven o'clock, (should the weather permit,) there will be Sold, at the Subscriber's Auction Room—AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, Consisting of about 4000 Volumes: WITHOUT ANY RESERVE. Amongst them will be found the Works of BURNS, Bunyan, (5 editions of the Bible, including Bagster's,) Butler, Burke, Bushby, Buchan, Barlett, Cowper, Cruden, Fielding, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Home & Smollet, Hoole, Leavelle, Johnson, Josephus, Jones, Locke, Levater, Newton, O'Meara, Ossian, Pope, Paley, Platarch, Robertson, Shakspeare, Stackhouse, Sterne, Stennett, Thompson, Ure, Voltaire, Walton & Cotton, Watt, Walker, White & Young; with many other standard Books, too numerous to mention. If as this will be the last Public Sale of these Books, the attention of the Public is expected. Conditions known at time of Sale. SAMUEL STEPHEN. St. John, 10th March, 1829.

On THURSDAY, 2d April next, at 12 o'clock, the Subscribers will sell at their Auction Room, THAT valuable two-story HOUSE and Premises, situated on the North side of Duke-street, at present occupied by Mr. J. KINROSS, and others. There is a good Shop in the lower flat, and other conveniences, that make it a very eligible situation for a Grocer or Tavern-keeper.—Possession will be given on the first of May next.—Terms made known at Sale. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. If the above Property is not Sold, it will be Let for one year from first of May.

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post-Office, St. John, N. B. 5th March, 1829. N. B.—Persons calling for these Letters, will please say they are Advertised.

A. Applebee, Mrs. Charlotte B. Barlow, Mrs. William Berle, Miss Ann Beutner, Nathaniel Barnes, Mrs. Jane Byrn, Maria Beer, Samuel Beil, Miss Ann Baytray, Miss Lucy Brothers, Miss Sarah Busby, James Burnet, William Butler, James Bradley, John C. Currie, Alexander Connelly, James Clayborn, John Crawford, Robert Carnahan, Joseph Commons, Judith Corrigan, Bernard Clark, John Campbell, John Carier, James Carruthers, George (8) Cameron, Collis Carsons, Isabella Costaley, Barnaby D. Delany, Margaret Downey, Charles Donovan, James Doherty, Catherine Davis, Thomas Doras, Thomas E. Ellis, Robert F. Fitzgerald, Thomas Farling, Philip Fraser, William Fraser, Alexander (2) Foly, Patrick Friel, William G. Gardner, William H. Gillbrath, Robert Gallagher, John Gallacher, Henry Gillier, Bartley Graham, Johnston H. Hawschurt, John Hayne, Ann Heustis, William Horn, William Hickey, Daniel Kinan, James Holleran, Matthias Hill, Thomas Irvine, James J. Jackson, Henry K. Kelly, Alexander (2) Kelly, John Kinan, James Knight, Edmund Kilpatrick, Andrew L. Lee, Andrew Lewis, John Lewis, Mrs. Elna Long, Mrs. Henry Lovatt, Francis Loan, John Lloyd, Mrs. James Lunney, Hugh Lovely, Mrs. Bryna Litherick, J. J. Lane, Edward Laughlin, Bridget

M. Menzies, Archibald Mickel, William Melvin, William Murphy, John (9) Madden, Mary Murphy, Thomas Munn, Donald Millens, Alexander Murphy, Ann Moore, Elizabeth Mooney, Margaret M. McAlfe, Hugh McCuron, Patrick McCaffery, John McCreghan, Sidney McGarity, Owen McGare, William McQuinn, Mrs. Peter McNulty, Patrick McPherson, J. C. McRory, Dennis McSourly, Miss Ann McSorly, Hugh M. Norad, Robert Norry, Robert O'Donald, E. O'Byrne, James O'Donnell, John Osborn, Moses O'Neal, Wm. O'Donald, Hugh P. Potter, John Purvis, John Phillips, John Pepper, James R. Rome, John Robertson, Andrew Ring, Timothy Reid, James S. Snow, Benjamin Sullivan, John Swift, Mrs. Smith, John (3) Smith, Joseph Soilder, Peter Siors, Mary Still, Mrs. Ann Stinson, James Stierdy, Job Sheridan, J. Sherkey, Hugh Shannon, Philip Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, Daniel Taylor, Robert Taylor, James Terriball, George Tapper, John Tracey, William Vanborne, Cornelius Ward, Patrick Waldron, John Wheaton, Mrs. Mary White, Irvin (2) Willswill, William Wentworth, Sinal Wilson, William Dipper Harbour, Gillespie, John Esq. Quaco and St. Martins. Brickett, James Evans, Robert Faulkner, David Fowles, Hannah Fowles, John & Thomas Marchbank, Gabriel Vencor, George

MUSIC. THE Subscriber most respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of Saint John, and its vicinity, for their very liberal patronage since his arrival in this City. He would intimate to them, that he continues to attend BALLETS, DINNER PARTIES, &c. as usual; and flatters himself that from his perfect knowledge of the UNION BAGPIPES, he will give general satisfaction. Any commands left at his residence, next door to Mr. Garrison's, Princess-street, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. February 24th. WILLIAM CLEARY.

PASSENGERS FROM IRELAND. The superior fast sailing copper fastened ship ANN, J. W. SMITH, Commander, WILL leave LONDONERRY, about the 10th May, for this Port. Passengers will be engaged for the said Ship until the 15th March. Apply to JEREDIAH SLASON, Esquire, Fredericton; or to WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Market-Square, St. John. 27th January, 1829.

W. P. SCOTT. HAS FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS: 4000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT; 6 Crates well assorted CROCKERY; 150 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. December 30.

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO. Have received per late Arrivals: 50 BUSHELS Very Superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use; 50 Ditto ditto RYE ditto; 20 Ditto ditto NAVY BREAD. IN STORE: 3000 BUSHELS fine Turkeys Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Puncheons fine flavoured St. Vincent RUM; Sugar; Coffee; Rice; by the barrel; Smoked Salmon, by the box; Smoked and Pickled Herrings, of superior quality; Pitch and Tar. With a general assortment of Clothing, Groceries & Liquors. All of which they will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved Credit, at their Store in St. John-street, nearly abreast of Peters' wharf. St. John, July 29.

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

TEAS & FRUIT. Now landing, ex Schr. DORIS, 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 & Hbds. real COGNAC BRANDY; Do. do. low Red and White WINES; Hbds. Old L. P. Tenerife WINE; PORT WINE, in Bottle—very cheap. Dec. 16. KERR & RATCHFORD.

RECEIVED, THIS DAY, Per Schr. WILLIAM Henry, from Philadelphia: SUPERFINE and MIDDINGS WHEAT FLOUR; RYE Do.; CORN MEAL; FITCH and TAR. For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 20.

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.—a 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.

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— Lustres, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cordes, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camels 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.

NOW LANDING, Ex ship Forth, from Greenock, and for sale: 8 PIPES superior COGNAC BRANDY; 8 Hogsheads ditto ditto; 2 Pipes Ditto Old PORT WINE; 9 Qr. Casks; 12 Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR; 10 Bales bleached and unbleached CANVAS; 1 Ditto Ravens' Duck; 2 do. Osnaburghs; 4 Do. Checks, Striped Shirts and Ginghams; 12 Do. bleached and unbleached Cottons; Dowls, Cambrics, &c. 100 Coils CORDAGE, assorted;—and, 192 Chaldrons HOUSE COAL. Per Talisman, from St. Kitts: 105 Hbds. MOLASSES; 12 Hbds. SUGAR; 30 Puncheons RUM. Per La Plata, from Jamaica: 22 Puncheons Superior OLD RUM; 24 Tierces COFFEE, 50 Logs MAHOGANY CROOKSHANK & WALKER. November 4, 1828.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late ARRIVALS, his FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS. Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold at reduced prices for Cash payments. October 7. JOHN SMYTH.

GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

Just received per brig Margriet, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash. —220— 25 Hogsheads MOLASSES, of excellent quality, landing from Smack Delight. 15th July.

JANUARY 27, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED— A FEW Hogsheads 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.

—250— 25 Chaldrons best LIVERPOOL COALS. All which will be sold at lowest rates in the Market. KERR & RATCHFORD.

LOWE & GROOCOCK, Have This Day received per SEAS, 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 Robines; Uring's Lace; Blond ditto; Coloured and black Gros-de-Naples; Ladies' Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, 16 inch and 4-8 Black Crapes; Welsh Flannels; Linen Cambric; With many other New and Fashionable GOODS, too numerous to mention.

—250— ON HAND: Superfine black, blue, olive & mixed Broad Cloths; Drab, blue and olive Forest Cloths; Drab, black and blue Casimeres; Drab and blue Kerseys; Black, blue, crimson, Waterool, olive, brown, purple, myrtle and cotton HAT CLOTHS; White and blacked Cottons, all widths and quality; Printed ditto; Lining ditto; White and red Flannels; Twilled ditto; Green Baize; Ladies' black and steel worsted Hose; Ditto black silk ditto; Gentlemen's white and coloured lambs' woolled ditto; Ditto coloured lambs' wool ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black kid Gloves; Ditto ditto mill'd lambs' wool, white, scarlet and coloured worsted Cravats; Gentlemen's Buckskin and Woodstock Gloves; Daxdo's superior stuff Hats, do. do. Silk ditto; Scotch Plaid, blue and brown Cambric; Irish Linens, of the best black and fabric; Coloured and black Norwich Crapes; Do. do. Bombazines; 4-4 and 6 inch Italian Crapes; Do. Ploughman's Gauze; Bonnet and cap Ribbons, of the newest fashions; Black, white and coloured Luteering and Sain do; A large assortment of coloured Silks; Haberdashery of all descriptions; 4-1 Irish Poplins; Mill's best coloured and white Stays; Green and purple Table Covers; Linen damask do; Brown and black Hollands; Luteering and plain; Quilting and Coy Nets, figured and plain; 4-4 Scotch Carpet; Hair do.; Jeans and Nankens; Book, jaconet, mull and check Muslins; Drab, black and blue fine wove Buttons; Plain and fancy gilt do.; Hat do.; Cloak Clasps; Artificial Flowers; Ladies' Caps; Blankets; Shawls; coloured & black Bombazines; Black and drab Beaver Bonnets; Black imitation Leghorns ditto; Black and drab Feathers; Sunnery; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Knives; Scissors; Razors; Cork Screws, &c. &c. &c.

—250— 80 Dozen LONDON BROWN STOUT, 10 Crates well assorted FARTHENWARE, A few Sets elegant CHINA; 50 Kegs of NAILS, from 4d. to 80d.; With many other articles too numerous to mention. —210— 129 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 DITO. St. John, November 25, 1828.

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received:— amongst 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.

J. McNEILLAN, Has received per late arrivals from Britain: AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SLATES, single and double; cases Drawing Instruments; Parallel Rulers; plain and sliding Scales; Dividers; Dressing Cases; one best Wheel Barometer; Thermometers; Pen Knives; Scissors; silver plated and brass Pencils; Cases; Backgammon Boxes; Pocket Books; Men; ivory and bone Folders; Pocket Books; School Books; school Bibles, at 3s. 6d. each; Foolscap and Letter Papers; Drawing ditto; Parchment; Message and Playing Cards; Wax, Wafers, Quills, Blank Books, &c. &c. J. M. has also on sale, Dony Testaments, with an historical Index and Tables; Key to Paradise; Key to Heaven; Egiand's Conversion; Butler's Catechisms; Paths, Manuals, &c. A few copies of the Rev. JOHN WEST'S two Journals, with Map, &c.—a new and interesting work. COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, executed with neatness and despatch. Dec. 23.

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.

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.

BEEF, PORK, & SUGAR. KERR & RATCHFORD, Have just received, and offer at lowest prices: SUPERIOR JAMAICA SUGAR, Barrel'd for Family use; Quebec PORK, in Bols, and Half Bols.; Do. BEEF. —IN STORE— A few Casks OATMEAL; Do. French PRIMS—VERY CHEAP. January 13.

RUM. The Subscriber has just received per Brig Chance, from Jamaica: A FEW Puncheons high proof and good flavoured RUM; 4 Tierces superior COFFEE; and, 80 Cow HIDES; Which he will sell low for approved payment. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 21st October, 1828.

Agricultural & Domestic Economy. WIRE RIDDLES, 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 FORTUNE'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 Spits, both for cleaning and durability, is well known. —ALSO— COAL RIDDLES, 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.

STAGE SLEIGH. Between Saint Andrews and Saint John. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends running a STAGE SLEIGH between this City and St. Andrews, once a week, as soon as there is a sufficiency of snow. The Sleigh will leave St. Andrews every Monday at 10 A. M., and arrive at St. John on Tuesday at 10 A. M.; leave St. John on Friday at 10 A. M., and arrive at St. Andrews on Saturday at 10 A. M.—For particulars, apply to PATRICK KELEHER. Dec. 16.

PINE BOARDS. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale one to five hundred thousand feet of White Pine Boards, to be delivered in the Harbour of Sissiboo. Persons requiring boards to complete their cargoes for the West Indies may depend upon every dispatch. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, April 24.

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. June 24, 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 CUFFS and COLLARS. N. B.—All orders from the Country punctually attended to, and executed with neatness and despatch. St. John, 7th October, 1828.

BLANK LAND PETITIONS, For sale at this Office.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having arrived from SCOTLAND, where he has regularly learnt, and for the last nine years followed the Business of a MILL WRIGHT; begs respectfully to tender his services to the public in the line of his Profession. He will engage to erect OAT MEAL MILLS, GRIST MILLS, THRASHING and FANNING MACHINES, and LINT MILLS, or any similar Machinery, on the latest and most improved principles. It is his intention to remove from this Province on or before the first day of April next, should no encouragement be offered him. Persons therefore needing his services are requested to make an early application to the House of Mr. R. WALLACE, (Painter), Germain-street, or at the office of this Paper. February 7. JOHN BELL.

HOUSES & LANDS.

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

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and REMISES, on the North-West side of the River, 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 BE LET, 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, 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 JAMES JORDAN. February 3.

TO LET, THAT well known stand for a Grocery Store, opposite the Market Inn, now in the occupation of Mr. James Smith. Enquire of the Subscriber, on the premises. Feb. 10. JAMES ROBERTSON.

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

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.

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. SAMUEL STEPHEN. February 7.

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.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, THAT large, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite Trinity Church, owned by the Subscriber.—The premises are well adapted for a Boarding House, for which the pleasant situation and other conveniences render it very desirable. The premises may be viewed, and terms and further particulars made known on application to Feb. 12. GEORGE A. NAGEL.

NOTICES.

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, Executor. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, & tors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DAVID OGILVIE, of this City, Mason, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to GEORGE BURNS, Sole Administrator. St. John, Nov. 4th, 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.

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.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to render them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828.

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

MAILS. 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 Nerepis, 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 12 P. M. From Canada, Fredericton, and Barton, by the Nerepis, 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 P. M. For Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. by the Packet, at 3 P. M. For Fredericton and Gagetown, by the River, at 3 P. M.

The above being the latest time for closing the Mails, it is necessary that all Letters should be posted before the above mentioned hours. All Way Letters to be delivered between Post-Offices, must be paid. The Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West Indies, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or treble Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

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

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

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS for the WEEK. R. W. Crookshank, Craven Calverley, Thomas Merritt. Office Hours, - - - - - 12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. MARCH—1829. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. SEA. 11 WEDNESDAY - 6 14 5 46 Morn. 4 2 12 THURSDAY - 6 12 5 48 0 56 5 6 13 FRIDAY - 6 11 5 49 1 48 6 26 14 SATURDAY - 6 9 5 51 2 33 7 46 15 SUNDAY - 6 8 5 52 3 14 8 54 16 MONDAY - 6 6 5 54 3 51 9 44 17 TUESDAY - 6 5 5 55 4 24 10 24

Full Moon 20th, 7h. 7m. morning.

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