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THE GARLAND.

FAREWELL TO THE DEAD.

Come near—ere yet the dust
'Sail the bright pale of the settled brow.
Look on our sister, and embrace her now
In still and solemn trust!
Come near! once more let kind lips be pressed
On her cold cheek, then bear her to her rest.
Look yet on her young face!
What shall the beauty, from amongst us gone,
Leave of its image, 'ere where most it shone,
Gladdening its heart and race?
Dim grows the semblance, on man's thought impressed
Come near! and bear the beautiful to rest,
Ye weep, and it is well!
For tears befit earth's partings!—Yesterday
Song was on the lips of this pale clay,
And sunshine seem'd to dwell
Where'er she moved—the welcome and the bless'd—
Now gaze and bear the silent to her rest.
Look ye on her whose eye
Meets yours no more, in sadness or in mirth!
Was she not fair amongst earth's daughters,
The beings born to die!
But not where death has power, may love be bless'd—
Come near! and bear the early call'd to rest.
Her voice of mirth hath cease'd
Amidst the vineyards; there is left no place
For her whose dust receives your last embrace,
At the gay bridal feast!
Earth must take earth to moulder on her breast—
Come near! weep o'er her—bear her to her rest.
Yet mourn ye not is quench'd—
Whose spirit's light is quench'd—for her the part
Is seal'd. She may not fill, she may not cast
Her brightest hope away!
All is not here of our beloved and blest!
Leave ye the sleeper with her God to rest.

THE MISCELLANIST.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

His Majesty the KING, Patron.
On Friday, the Society, held their Anniversary Meeting, in their Hall on the 24th, when the officers for the year ensuing were elected. At the evening, the Society dined at the British Hotel, when about ninety gentlemen sat down at table, being by far the greatest number that had assembled on such an occasion since its institution—Sir Walter Scott, Bart. in the Chair; Mr. Drummond Hay, Crossier.
While the cloth was removing, the Crossier addressed Sir Walter Scott—“Sir I beg leave, at this particular moment, to relate, in an appropriate manner, the names of the Society from Mr. Robert Blackie, B. S. C., who had been put into my hand since we entered this room—a small book given by our famous Burns to that gentleman's father one of the convivial meetings which they were in the habit of frequently holding at the Haugh of Urr. It is filled with the most poetical presents offered. With this, Sir, our kind contributor presents an extemporaneous grace, delivered by Burns at the table of the late Earl of Selkirk, which I am told, is not yet in print, and I have the honour now to publish it, before the graver grace be pronounced.”
“Some have meat that cannot eat,
And some would eat that want it;
But we have meat, and we can eat,
So let the Lord be thankit.”

The Rev. Dr. Blair, a fellow of the Society, having now said grace, “*Domine, exaudi nos in fide*” style by three of our best professional singers.

Sir Walter Scott, in proposing the health of their President, the Earl of Elgin, and prosperity to the Society itself, said, he need not tell them that the study of antiquities was considered alike useful and honourable. It was a study that engraven on the eye of history, and with equal propriety it might be said, a knowledge of antiquities was the other eye—for without them both it was impossible for the student of general history to see clearly. He was well aware it was brought as a charge against antiquaries, that they built stately fabrics on frail foundations; and he would not entirely deny the charge. It was told of a worthy knight baronet now deceased, that he was wont to thunder at the foot of his stair to his lady at the top, “My Lady, come down, *Thas find a prin*.” (Laughter.) He was afraid that antiquarian labours were often of the character of *prin finding*; but like true Scotsmen, they would put the *pin* in their sleeve, for they all knew that *two prin* made a *bolle*. (Laughter.) But he could see as far into an old millstone as most people, and was inclined to view their labours in a better light.—The object of antiquarian research was, to collect facts; to connect and investigate these with patience, assiduity, and zeal, and in this manner to lay a better foundation for history than any thing on mere supposition. History itself was only a combination of events, collected and condensed into a focus—like an inundation, which composed of single drops, was collected from thousands of channels till they became a great flood. If antiquaries showed a little too much fondness for trifles, it was under the influence of the same feelings that a lover sighs for the possession of a lock of his mistress's hair, or an old pearl which she had handled. Such stories were told by lovers, but he himself was too old to remember any thing of these matters.—(Laughter.)—They could not but look back with pleasure on the relics of antiquity—those things which had been watered with the tears, or cheered with the smiles, of their forefathers, and which brought to their recollection, and identified them with, the feelings of their ancestors, and the deeds of a warlike and independent nation. No Scotsman could look upon the *Bare Stone* at Banockburn as a mere piece of granite with a hole in it. Did it not recall to his recollection, that around it our ancestors rallied when the best blood of Scotland was shed to maintain her independence? (Cheers.) Under such feelings as these, the pursuits of antiquaries became creditable to themselves and advantageous to their country. He would say one word with respect to their President, the Earl of Elgin, who would have so much better performed the duties of the chair. He was sorry to say that the noble Earl was afflicted with that painful disease which had become fashionable in modern times, called “*The Douleur*,” which, as his Lordship in his letter described, prevented him from either eating or speaking, two things essentially necessary, in all public meetings of this nature. He gave “*The Health of the Earl of Elgin and prosperity to the Society of Antiquaries*.” (Applause.)

Mr. Skene, in proposing the health of Sir Walter Scott, said, there was scarcely a corner in the civilized world in which his name would not be received with enthusiasm; but, in his company it would be hailed not only with enthusiasm, but with the genuine warmth of friendship and affection. (Great applause.)
Sir Walter Scott said, praise might exceed its due measure; but it would never be unacceptable to the party to whom it was addressed, when it came from the lips of a friend, and was received with the gaze of partiality.

The Croupier gave, the Ladies.
Sir Walter Scott then craved a bumper to an individual of the sex they had just toasted. It was a lady, who, though not a native of Scotland, had been highly distinguished and well known in the country, to which she had just returned, after an absence of many years. She had in her time made more noise in the country than any other whom he had known; she had contributed greatly to its coquetry in war, and had taken a prominent part in many of its feasts of peace; she had rejoiced when Scotland rejoiced, and suffered when Scotland suffered—they would understand he meant their old friend, “*Moss Meg*.” It was a schoolboy reminiscence, he believed, that Scotland would never be Scotland again till “*Moss Meg*” was brought back; and he had lived to see both. He called a bumper all over—*far, said he, “Meg herself never died well unless when weal charged.”* (Great applause and laughter.)

Origin of Potatoes.—We are of opinion with William Aiton, Esq. that all about the when and how the potatoes were introduced in Scotland are grandmothers' stories; but we rejoice every day at dinner time that they have been introduced, never more to depart. Sir Walter Raleigh, some years after he had spread his cloak in the puddle to save the sole of Queen Elizabeth's shoe from touching the mud, brought them from the New World to Youghall, in Ireland; and the person who first planted them there, thinking the apple the esculent part of the plants, was sadly disappointed, till, on digging the ground, he found the roots. A shipwreck on the coast of Lancashire was the means of making them known in England. Forty years afterwards they began to be cultivated in the vicinity of London; but it was towards the middle of the last century before they had become common in Scotland; though, for many years, they have been regarded by all classes in the empire, with the exception of Mr. Cobber, as an agreeable and nutritive aliment. Our countrymen sometimes leave them as legacies to the nations whom they visit. Mr. Bogle brought them to Thibet, and in that country they are called “*Bogles*.” The Hindoos regard them as the best food bestowed upon them by the English. Sir John Malcolm introduced them into the gardens at Buhire, and now they are abundant on the coast of the Persian Gulf, and distinguished by the name of “*Malcolm's Plum*.”—*Scottish Literary Gazette.*

PATENT DEFINITION.—An useless wagging of tongues where the noses have been already counted.

Ditch.—A place in which those who have taken too much wine are apt to take a little water.

Doze.—A short nap enjoyed by many people after dinner on a week day, and after the text on a Sunday.

Egotism.—Suffering the private I to be too much in the public eye.

Embalming.—Perpetuating the perishable with more pains than we take to save that which is immortal.

Felicity.—The horizon [or rainbow] of the heart, which is always receding as we advance towards it.

Jealousy.—Tormenting yourself for fear you should be tormented by another.

Marriage.—Taking a yoke-fellow, who may lighten the burden of existence if you pull together, or render it insupportable if you drag different ways.

MERCHANTS.—Merchants, and especially the business of buying and selling in a small way, in which a man cannot thrive without making constant small gains, is apt to lead to mean tricks, and taking unfair advantages of the ignorance and simplicity of those with whom one has dealings, though in fair trade the buyer and seller are equally benefited. A constant attention to small gains tends to contract the faculties, and debase the temper, though this effect may be counteracted by deep-rooted principles of integrity and religion. But the Merchant, whose dealings are various and extensive, will generally have a mind more enlarged than that of a petty trader; and as by his traffic he connects distant countries, conveying to each the peculiar produce of the rest, he is in an eminent degree, the benefactor of his species; he has many opportunities of enlarging and improving his mind; and, in fact, many merchants do certainly, together with great opulence, acquire the generosity of princes, and are foremost in all public benevolent undertakings.—*Priestley.*

GREAT EVENTS FROM LITTLE CAUSES.—Oliver Cromwell, we are told, was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey. Here, then, was this wretched ape, wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Henry the Eighth is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen, and ere long—

“The Reformation beams from Bullen's eyes.”
Charles Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland, and the inheritance which would have been his, goes to build up the fortunes of a Wesley, instead of a Wesley, and to this decision of a school-boy as Mr. Southey observes, Methodism may owe its existence, and England its military glory. Dr. Paley, narrowly escaped being a baker. Here was a decision upon which hung in one scale, perhaps the immortal interests of thousands, and in the other, the gratification of the taste of the good people of Giggleswick for hot rolls.—*Quarterly Review.*

AMUSEMENT.—A fellow shall make a fortune by tossing a straw from his toe to his nose; one in particular has found that eating fish, is the most ready way to live; and another who jingles several bells fixed to his cap, is the only man that I know of who has received emolument from the labors of his head. A young author, a man of good nature and learning was complain-

ing to me some nights ago of this misplaced generosity of the times. Here, said he, have I spent part of my youth in attempting to instruct and amuse my fellow creatures, and all my reward has been solitude, poverty, and reproach; while a fellow possessed of even the smallest share of fiddling merit, or who has perhaps learned to whistle double, is rewarded, applauded and caressed. Prythee, man, says I to him, are you ignorant that in so large a city as this, it is better to be an amusing than a useful member of society? Can you leap up and touch your feet four times before you come to the ground? No sir. Can you swallow a penknife? No sir, I can do none of these tricks. Why, then, cried I, there is no other prudent means of subsistence left, but to apprise the town that you speedily intend to eat up your own nose by subscription.—*Citizen of the World.*

PRESENCE OF MIND.—When Lee the poet was confined in Bedlam, a friend went to visit him, and finding that he could converse reasonably, or at least reasonably for a poet, imagined that Lee was cured of his madness. The poet offered to shew him Bedlam. They went over this melancholy medical prison, Lee moralizing philosophically enough all the time to keep his companion at ease. At length they ascended the top of the building, and as they were both looking down from the perilous height, Lee seized his friend by the arm, “*Let us take this leap; we'll jump down together this instant.*” “*Any could jump down,*” said his friend coolly, “*we should not immortalize ourselves by that leap; but let us go down and try if we can jump up.*” The madman struck with the idea of a more astonishing leap, than that which he had himself proposed, yielded to this new impulse, and his friend rejoiced to see him run down the stairs, full of a new object for securing immortality.

LORD MANSFIELD AND A JEW.—“*Mr. Abraham,*” said Lord Mansfield, “*this is your son, and cannot go in the same bad bond.*” “*He is not my son, my Lord.*” “*Why, Abraham, here are twenty in court will prove it.*” “*I will swear my Lord, he is not.*” “*Take care, Abraham, or I will send you to the King's Bench.*” “*Now my Lord, if your Lordship pleases, I will tell you the truth.*” “*Well, I shall be glad to hear the truth from a Jew.*” “*My Lord, I was in Amsterdam two year and three quarters; when I came home I finished this lad; now the law obliges me to maintain him; and consequently, my Lord, he is but my son-in-law.*” “*Well, Moses,*” rejoined Lord Mansfield, “*this is the best definition of a son-in-law I ever heard.*”

RECIPE FOR SALTING BEEF.—Salt and water have a wonderful penchant, chemically cycled affinity, for each other. Get, therefore, a tub of pure water, rain or river water is the best, let it be nearly full, and put the tongs or two pieces of thin wood across it, and set your beef on them, distant about an inch from the water; heap as much salt as it will hold on your beef, let it stand for four-and-twenty hours, you may then take it off and boil it, and you will find it as salt as if it had been in pickle for five weeks.

BOOKS.—You complain, my Lucillas, that where you are there is a mighty scarcity of books. You should consider it is not the multiplicity but the goodness of that commodity which you ought to regard; perusing a number of books it is true gives pleasure—but 'tis a fixed and certain reading that affords benefit; for whoever resolves to arrive at any particular place pursues his journey through one, not various roads, for that would be not to travel but to wander.—*Seneca.*

Be content to want things that are not of absolute necessity, rather than to run up the score; such a man plays at the latter end a third part more than the principal comes to, and is in perpetual servitude to his creditors; lives uncomfortably; is necessitated to increase his debts to stop his creditors' mouths; and many times falls into desperate courses.—*Sir Mathew Hale.*

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

From the additional Correspondence laid before Congress by the President in relation to John Baker.

MR. LAWRENCE TO LORD DUDLEY.

RT. Hon. the Earl of Dudley, &c. &c. &c.
The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, regrets that he is compelled to call to the notice of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, acts on the part of the Government of the Province of New Brunswick within the territory claimed by the United States and Great Britain respectively, not only wholly inconsistent with that mutual forbearance which, it has been understood, should govern the proceedings of both countries during the pendency of the question of boundaries, for the decision of which arrangements have recently been made, but of a character to lead, by inviting retaliation, to difficulties of a most serious nature.

The proceedings complained of, to which it will be the duty of the undersigned particularly to refer, took place in settlements near the Aroostook and St. John's rivers, within the territory of which it, and always has been, considered by the United States as a part of the present State, formerly District of Maine. It appears from official documents, that, in this section of country, various attempts to exercise exclusive jurisdiction have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; that American citizens residing within the territory in dispute have been subjected to an alien tax; that they have been compelled to serve in the British militia; that they have been summoned to appear before the tribunals of New Brunswick for intrusion on the land occupied by them, as if it were the uncon-

ced property of the British Crown; and that they have been prosecuted before these foreign courts for alleged political offences, which, if punishable at all, were only cognizable by the authorities of their own country. These attacks on the rights of citizens of the United States having formed the subject of a correspondence between the British Minister at Washington and the American Secretary of State, which, it is understood, has been transmitted to Lord Dudley, the undersigned deems it necessary to enter into the details of the different individual acts of jurisdiction which have been matters of complaint, but hastens to a case which he is instructed to bring particularly under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, with a view to the redress of which it may be successful.

These attacks on the rights of citizens of the United States, were committed by a correspondent, residing on a tract of land situated at or near the junction of the Aroostook with the St. John's river, and held by him under a deed from the States of Massachusetts and Maine, as above stated, under the authority of a grant issued by the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, in order to the liberation of Mr. Baker, and to the granting to this American citizen a full indemnity for the wrongs which he has suffered by the seizure of his person within the limits of the State of Maine, and subsequent abduction and confinement in jail at Fredericton.

The undersigned is further instructed to require 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 by the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The motives which have led to these demands may be sufficiently inferred from a consideration of the occurrences already mentioned. Indeed, it is to be regretted, that it cannot consent to the exercise of any separate British jurisdiction, within any part of the State of Maine, as it understands the limits of that State to be defined by the treaty of 1783, prior to the decision of the question of title, and as the Government of the United States is only protesting against unjustifiable encroachments on its sovereignty, and asking from Great Britain what it is willing on its side to accord—that forbearance which the present state of the controversy most strongly requires. Indeed, it is only by adopting such a course that the collisions, which would arise from an attempt by each party to give effect to its own pretensions, can be avoided. The importance of abstaining from any act which might jeopard the peace of the continent, is to be regretted, that it is not perceived; and instances have not been wanting in which they have both been restrained by considerations of prudence and mutual respect from exercising acts of exclusive jurisdiction within the disputed territory. To a complete and permanent independence of the United States, at that time His Majesty's Minister in America, of irregular settlements attempted by citizens of the United States on the lands in controversy, the most ready attention was paid. On the other hand, licenses to cut timber, granted by the Provincial authorities, have been revoked, and the practice of cutting and removing the timber has been understood by the Government of the United States to have been discontinued. Recent cases have also occurred, in which the Government of the American Government, requested by Mr. Vaughan, has been promptly accorded in the spirit of that rate of the expediency of which no better evidence can be required than the necessity which has given rise to the present communication.

The undersigned purposely avoids any observation which can lead to a premature discussion on points which are to be submitted to a tribunal selected by the two Powers. However unanswerable he may conceive the arguments by which the claim of this country to the territory in question may be sustained, he is aware that it can be attended, with no advantage to either party, to the present occasion.

The undersigned also regards as inadmissible all attempts to defend the exercise of British authority, in the territory referred to, during the time which may intervene before the decision of the arbitrier is made, by asserting a title derived from possession. Considering the grounds on which the claims of the United States are supported, it is to be regretted, that the decision drawn either from first occupancy or from immemorial possession, can be made to bear on the final determination of the principal subject in discussion between the two countries, or how they can affect the question of temporary jurisdiction under the fifth article of the Treaty of 1783, not only the territory in dispute, but the whole of the adjoining Province and State, was the property of a common Sovereign. At the time of the division of the Empire, the United States and Great Britain defined, in express terms, their respective territorial limits; and it will not, it is presumed, be asserted that, on concluding the Treaty of 1783, the jurisdiction of the one party over the country allotted to it was less complete than that which was granted to the other over its territory, or that the division of the territory of the dominions of the two powers was effected more by assimilation to a deed of partition between individuals holding property in common. From the exchange of ratifications, the only doubts which could arise were necessarily restricted to the interpretation of its language. Nor has any thing occurred since the Revolutionary war to vary the rights of Great Britain and America. The object of the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent was merely to direct the practical execution of the Treaty of 1783, and to settle the boundary line, in order to give effect to previous stipulations.

To avoid, however, any misconception that might be drawn from his silence on the subject of a possessory title, the undersigned deems it proper to declare that New Brunswick can adduce no claims, by which a jurisdiction derived from prescription or from the occupancy of this country can be sustained; and he is far from admitting that, in this view of the case, the pretensions of the United States are less valid than those of Great Britain.

It appears from the best information that can be obtained, that no settlement had been made in the territory at present in dispute prior to the American Revolution; that subsequently to that event, a small one was formed at or near the Madawaska, by French from Nova Scotia, who had always previously retained the English authority; and that, though some grants of land may have been made to these settlers by the Provincial Government, before the determination of the river St. Croix, in pursuance of the treaty of 1794, the acts of authority which took place were few and doubtful, nor is it believed that they were all very recently known, to much less acquiesced in by Massachusetts, to whom, all the separation of Maine, the jurisdiction as well as soil belonged. There was little occasion for the employment of criminal process among the relics of a primitive population, as these settlers were represented to be of a “*mild, frugal, industrious, and pious character*,” desirous of finding a refuge under the patriarchal and spiritual power of their religion. For the arrangement of their civil affairs of every description, including their accidental disputes and differences among themselves, they were in the habit of having re-

course to a tribunal in their own establishment, formed of one or two arbiters, associated with the Catholic Priest.

The settlement on the Aroostook was made within the last six years, partly by citizens of the U. States, partly by British subjects, but with an impression, generally by the whole community, that they were establishing themselves on American territory. It was not, indeed, till within three or four years that the Provincial Government undertook to subject these settlers to civil process; and last summer, for the first time, proceedings for trespass and intrusion on the Crown Lands were instituted against them.

The opinion of Great Britain, as to the practical jurisdiction exercised over the territory in dispute so late as the year 1814, may be seen by a reference to the proceedings at Ghent. When proposing a revision of the boundary line of Maine, with reference to convenience, and asking the tract now contested as a revision for which compensation was elsewhere to be made, it is stated by the English Plenipotentiary, “*that the greater part of the territory in question is actually unoccupied; and strenuous was the efforts of His Majesty's Ministers to adjust such a variation of line as might secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax, it no where appears that a fact so important to their object as the actual settlement of the country by persons recognizing British authority, was conceded to exist.*”

At an early period as the gradual advance of population required, the usual preliminary measures were taken by Massachusetts, with the view of the settlement of the vacant lands, on her eastern frontier. In 1801, a grant of Mars Hill was made to certain soldiers of the Revolution by a public act of the Legislature of the state which was followed by similar proceedings in favour of others. That the country was not occupied, in conformity to these grants is to be ascribed to the delays usually attendant upon the settlement of an exposed frontier, and to interruptions growing out of apprehensions of hostilities with the neighbouring Province, which were realized by the declaration of war made by the United States against Great Britain in 1812. Not only have many acts of authority in the territory now in dispute been subsequently exercised by the States of Massachusetts and Maine, but, in 1809, the enumeration of the settlers on the Madawaska took place under the supreme authority of the United States, and without, as far as can be ascertained, any remonstrance on the part of Great Britain, or of the Province of New Brunswick.

In the case of the land on which this unfortunate fellow citizen, now imprisoned at Fredericton, was arrested, the undersigned would remark, that though it is situated in a section of country to which the general description of Madawaska is applied, the territory in which Mr. Baker and other Americans have established themselves is to the west of the ancient settlement of the French Acadians; and it is believed that no part of the country where they reside, that is to say, of the tract on the St. John's, between the Merimipicook and St. Francis rivers, has ever been in the possession of persons acknowledging allegiance to the British Government. It thus appears that, to justify the unwarranted exercise of power, specially complained of, is wanting even the apology of former usage, unsatisfactory as that would be.

The undersigned is not ignorant of the great inconvenience which may arise from the disorder and anarchy to which the inhabitants of the controverted district may be exposed, should they be authorized to exercise over them, either by the United States or the neighboring British Province. This, is, however, an evil, to remedy which does not necessarily demand the intervention of New Brunswick more than the State of Maine. It is an inconvenience which the U. States cannot consent to remove by subjecting American territory to a foreign jurisdiction. It is believed that, should the settlers be left to themselves, they will institute some form of Government adapted to their condition, as was done for a long time on the Madawaska; that whether they do or not it will be competent to the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick, within their respective acknowledged limits, to guard against any disorders. At all events the Government of the United States cannot consent to the exercise of any exclusive British authority within the contested territory, founded on the plea of necessity; and as many of the settlers are intruders on the soil, they can have no right to complain of any disorders among themselves, resulting from their own unauthorized acts of intrusion.

The undersigned on this occasion, cannot avoid observing that the inconveniences which confessedly arise from the unsettled state of the Boundary between the dominions in the United States and Great Britain, constitute a most powerful reason for the adoption of every measure calculated to insure a prompt decision of the main question at issue. A convention, formed with a view of submitting the conflicting decisions of the Commissioners under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent to the arbitration of a friendly Sovereign or State, having received the assent of both the high contracting parties, became obligatory on them by an exchange of their respective ratifications on the second of April last. In the same official communication in which the undersigned acquainted the Earl of Dudley with his authority to exchange the ratification of the President of the United States for that of the King, he announced his having received instructions in relation to the further arrangements contemplated by the Convention; and no effort on the part of the United States, which could, with propriety, be made, has been wanting to fulfil, literally, the stipulations by which the two contracting parties engaged to proceed in concert to the choice of a friendly Sovereign or State, as soon as the ratifications should be exchanged.

The undersigned would fall in obedience to his instructions, were he to conclude this note without declaring to Lord Dudley that while the President hopes that the British Government, participating in the desire which he most anxiously feels to avoid all collision on account of the temporary occupation of the territory in question, will effectually interpose its authority to restrain the Provincial Government from the exercise of any jurisdiction over it, such an interposition alone will supersede those precautionary measures which the Government of the United States will otherwise feel itself constrained to adopt.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Lord Dudley the assurances of his highest consideration.
W. B. LAWRENCE.
16, Lower Seymour-Street, 5th May, 1828.

LORD ABERDEEN TO MR. LAWRENCE.

Foreign Office, August 14, 1828.
The undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. Lawrence, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, addressed to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the 5th of May, containing representations upon certain occurrences in that district on the north-eastern frontier of the United States, the right of possession of which is now, by mutual agreement of the two countries, and in compliance with the provisions of Ghent, referred to the arbitration of a friendly power.

Mr. Lawrence's representations, and the demands founded upon them, may be conveniently divided into two heads.

1st. The representation against the arrest of John Baker, a citizen of the United States, and residing within the said territory, and his removal by the provincial authorities of New Brunswick to the capital of that Province, for trial, on a charge of misdemeanor and the demand for the “*liberation*” of Mr. Baker; and for the granting to him a full indemnity for the wrongs which he has suffered by the seizure of his person. Within the

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limits of the State of Maine, and his subsequent abduction and confinement in the jail of Fredericton."

2d. The representation against the exercise of jurisdiction by British authorities within the territory in question, and the demand that the Government of New Brunswick should 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 to see from the history of Baker himself, that the exercise of jurisdiction by the British Government, in New Brunswick, was rendered indispensably necessary by the acts of that individual; that it has been conducted with a scrupulous regard to justice; that the circumstances which have passed upon him in order all the while, and which, in a lenient and humane view, 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 jurisdiction by the British Government, in New Brunswick, was rendered indispensably necessary by the acts of that individual; that it has been conducted with a scrupulous regard to justice; that the circumstances which have passed upon him in order all the while, and which, in a lenient and humane view, in the whole of these proceedings, no privilege which Baker could justly claim under the law of nations has been violated.

Mr. Lawrence is, in the report of Mr. Barré, the agent on his part, in the British Provinces 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 Provinces 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 Newberry, 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 Newberry. It further appears, as well from Mr. Barré'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, in consequence of the concurrence, 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 purchase money for the cultivation of grain upon that 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 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 1787; 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. Barré 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 is admitted by Mr. Barré, 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. Barré, 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 Fredericton, 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 jurisdiction derived from prescription, or the first occupancy of the country, can be sustained."

The reply to this allegation has been, in a great measure, 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; thereby, in effect, admitting the previous title of Great Britain to the territory in question.

And, in the third place, to the facts (which have been proved upon oath on Baker's trial, as admitted by Mr. Barré, 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 the other natives of the Province; that they have organized a 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 of sovereignty within this territory has 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 in 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 since been avowed,) but against the depredations of individuals; and, as the evidence, and other acts tending to render the districts of less value to the party to whom it 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, by the United States, in a recent note, 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, may fairly be presumed 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 subsequent to the treaty of 1783, have conferred 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 exercise jurisdiction. For, had been 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, under the treaty of 1783, is not admitted by Great Britain; and every act of jurisdiction done by the United States, is an assumption of an authority which they did not previously possess. On the other hand, Great Britain has never parted with possession; the jurisdiction which she now exercises is the same which belonged to her before the treaty of 1783, and which she has ever since that period continued to exercise within the limits of the territory in question. The undersigned need hardly point out to Mr. Lawrence that there is a very material difference between suspending a jurisdiction hitherto exercised and forbearing to introduce a jurisdiction hitherto unknown; and that, while the United States offer to forbear from assuming a jurisdiction which they have never exercised, they are demanding that Great Britain should yield a jurisdiction which she has ever maintained; and it may be proper here to notice the erroneous opinion to which His Majesty's Government, in connexion with the United States, has disposed to ascribe the recent attempts of the State of Maine to introduce its authority along the frontier in question; viz: that forbearance on the side of the United States might be construed into an admission of the right of Great Britain to the possession of the territory which she claims. Such apprehensions are without foundation. No such inference could fairly be drawn from such forbearance. But were it otherwise, how much more would the position of Great Britain be prejudiced by her relinquishment of a jurisdiction hitherto invariably maintained?

The extent of obligation which, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, is imposed on both parties by a treaty of cession, with regard to this territory, is, that the portion of title shall remain in precisely the same state in which it stood at the date of that treaty; and that neither party shall do any act within its limits, which the claim of the other, as it then stood, may be prejudiced, or by which the country may be rendered less valuable to that State which the possession of it may be ultimately awarded.

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 General 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 will, on further consideration, see the manifold and serious injuries which would result to both powers from the proposed arrangement. It would make the distribution along the frontier a common refuge for the outcasts of both nations, and introduce among the inhabitants who have long enjoyed happily 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 penalties which would be example of a violated population, it would materially endanger the tranquillity and good government of the adjoining dominions of His Majesty and of the U. States. In declining, however, to accede to this proposition of the United States, and to acquiesce in the plea, that the commands of his Sovereign, in declining, at the same time, in the most unequivocal manner, all intentions of influencing the decision of the arbitrator by any arguments derived from his note, he has proceeded 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 jurisdiction derived from prescription, or the first occupancy of the country, can be sustained."

The reply to this allegation has been, in a great measure, 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.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Net 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.

Net produce for the year ending 5th January, 1829: £48,305,322. Net 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 4th 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 will 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 a 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 £33,218—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 uneducated 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, 1447 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, 75; 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 which 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 COFF, 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. Dewolf, 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 Coff to Col. Freeman, another member from Liverpool, in which he subscribes himself his "friend and partner;" thereby inferring as we should suppose, that Mr. Dewolf 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-

visable 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 disinterred, 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.

February 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. £106,391:10.

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 Lordships' minute on this subject, on which the views of His Majesty's Government and the desirability 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 they are now paid, and as they would be, if 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 £10,359 18 1, while only £376 10 is proposed to be paid for the same purpose out of the duties collected by the Officers of the Customs. "In making this communication to the House of Assembly, His Excellency cannot but express a hope that the proposed arrangement 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 Charter Officers of Guy's Ward, and Brook's Ward, in the City of St. John. Passed 10th February, 1829.

WHEREAS by the second Section of an Act passed 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 two other Wards in the said City, an alteration was made in the mode of Electing Charter Officers for Guy's Ward and Brook's Ward; which alteration, in consequence of the increase of population in the said Wards, 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.

1. 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 St. John, and for changing the mode of Elections, within the two other Wards in the said City," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2. Be it further enacted, that the present Charter 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 herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act for the Endowment of King's College, at Fredericton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, and in 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 the better Government 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 ipso facto 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 the present Session, a commencement was made of the Exercise of the powers vested by the said New Charter.

1. 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 hereafter 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.

2. 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 the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, shall have full power and authority to procure and provide proper places whereon to erect suitable buildings for the said Schools, in their respective Counties, and to accept and receive donations for the erection of such buildings, and for the endowment of the said Schools, and to purchase and hold Lands and Real Estate in trust, and for the use of such Schools, and that they be enabled to use and be used, implied and be implied, answer and be answered unto, by the name and description of Trustees and Directors of their respective Schools.

And be it further enacted, That the said Trustees and Directors of the said Schools, in each of their respective Counties, except as aforesaid, are hereby empowered to procure and retain a Master or Usher for their said respective Schools, and to make and establish By-Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for the government of the said Schools, and to enforce obedience to the same, by expulsion or other public censure as they may judge proper, and to fix and determine the rates of tuition at the said Schools: Provided always, that no such By-Laws, Ordinances, or Regulations, shall have any force or effect, until they shall have received the approbation of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being.

And be it further enacted, That no Master or Usher for any School or Schools now established or to be established in this Province, unless such Master or Usher shall be duly qualified and licensed as is required in and by His Majesty's Royal Instructions.

And be it further enacted, That the said Trustees and Directors, shall hold public visitations and examinations of the said Schools, twice in each and every year, that is to say, on the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in November.

And be it further enacted, That the Scholars shall be taught in the said Schools, English Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, Orthography, the use of the Globes, and the practical branches of the Mathematics, and such other useful learning as may be judged necessary; and the said Trustees and Directors for the respective Counties shall be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to nominate and send to the said Schools any number of Boys, not exceeding eight in any one School, to be taught gratis, and such Boys shall be instructed in all the branches of Education which are taught at the said Schools respectively, or such parts thereof as the said Trustees and Directors shall direct, and in the same manner as any other Scholars; and on the removal of any such Boys from the said Schools respectively, the Trustees and Directors shall and may appoint and send others in their stead so to keep up at all times the full number of eight free Scholars in each of the said Schools: Provided always, that such Boys or poor Orphans, or Children whose Parents cannot afford to pay for their Education.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred pounds, annually, shall be included in the estimate of the ordinary expenses of the Province, for each of the following Counties, that is to say, the Counties of Northumberland, Sunbury, Westmoreland, Gloucester and Kent, and Queen's and King's Counties, which said sum of one hundred pounds shall be granted annually for the payment of the Masters thereof, respectively, the more to be drawn on the certificate of the Trustees and Directors in favor of the person or persons entitled thereto.

And be it further enacted, That no Grammar School in any of the said last mentioned Counties, shall be entitled to the said sum of one hundred pounds in the next preceding section mentioned, unless the inhabitants of the County in which such School shall be established, shall have raised or subscribed, and bona

And be it further enacted, That the Trustees and Directors of any of the said last mentioned Counties, in which the said sum of one hundred pounds is granted, shall be bound to raise or subscribe, and bona

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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, Attorney for the Trustee. 3d March, 1829.

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, 3d John, March 3d.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWEL- LING-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.

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.

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.

The Western Mail had not arrived, when we went to press.

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.

But this report we believe, has arisen from some directions having been given relative to the opening or clearing of the Nerepis road to make way for His EXCELLENCY, in expectation that the arrival of the Mail would remove the difficulties which at present prevent his departure from the Province.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The late correspondence on this 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. Surely it will be time enough to abandon that territory when the question of permanent right shall be finally and definitively settled in favour of the United States, unless it be thought necessary by some kind of arbitration to settle the previous point, who is to rule the road for the few months that have yet to intervene.

Lord ABERDEEN writes like an able Statesman, well informed on the subject, but temperate in his language, and explaining clearly and forcibly what he evidently sees distinctly. We learn from the *Albion*, that Mr. LAWRENCE, in his rejoinder, is silent both on the subject of Mr. BARRELL'S Report, and the evils that must arise from leaving so large a settlement without any kind of government whatever.—We cannot think, however, that there is any foundation for the statement in the same paper that the arbitration before the King of the Netherlands is to take place so early as April. Were this the case there would be no time to carry into effect any measure regarding the present jurisdiction of the territory before the great ultimatum was arrived at. And why all this waste of time, to say nothing of ink and paper in carrying on a correspondence so voluminous as that of which we have given a specimen to day? Besides, how would Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS be forward in time to take his part in the important deliberations?

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 al-

THE OBSERVER.

leged 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 *Esq.*, 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 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.

(Since his retirement from the active duties of his high station, he had been living in the vicinity of London, enjoying an annuity from the British Government of £800 sterling per annum.)

From the N. B. Royal Gazette, March 3.

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.

To Correspondents.—The letter from Fredericton signed A. NORTH BRITON has been received and will appear in our next.

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.

At his residence, near Fredericton, on the 20th ult. Mr. CHARLES DUFF, in the 56th year of his age. He was formerly of Perthshire, (Scotland), but had long been a respectable inhabitant of this Province. His loss is deeply and universally regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintance.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED, Sunday, brig PESET, Hunt, Jamaica, 29 days—C. Calverley, rum, sugar, &c.

CLEARED, Brig Chance, Ellis, Jamaica, assorted cargo.

Brig Superior, brace, arrived at Rio Janeiro, 19th December; and Gibbs, Margaret, and Trafalgar, hence, at River Ganbia.

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.

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, Hazlitt, 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.

Let 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. KINASLO, 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

Belle, Miss Ann

Benjamin, Nathaniel

Barns, Mrs. Jane

Byrn, Maria

Beer, Samuel

Boil, Miss Ann

Boytard, Miss Lucy

Brothers, Miss Sarah

Bushy, James

Burnet, William

Butler, James

Bradley, John

C. Currie, Alexander

Connelly, James

Clayborn, John

Crawford, Robert

Carraban, Joseph

Commons, Judith

Corrigan, Bernard

Clark, John

Campbell, John

Carier, James

Carruthers, George (2)

Cameron, Collis

Carsons, Isabella

Costaley, Barnaby

D. Delany, Margaret

Downey, Charles

Donovan, James

Doherty, Catherine

Davis, Thomas

Doras, Thomas

D. Ellis, Robert

F. Fitzgerald, Thomas

Farling, Philip

Fraser, William

Fraser, Alexander (2)

Foly, Patrick

Friel, William

Gardner, William H.

Gillibrath, Robert

Gallagher, John

Gallagher, James

Gallier, Henry

Gillier, Bartley

Graham, Johnston

Hawesbury, John

Hajne, Ann

Hessitt, William

Horn, William

Hickey, Daniel

Kinn, James

Hollan, Matthias

Hill, Thomas

I. Irvine, James

J. Jackson, Henry

K. Kelly, Alexander (2)

Kelly, John

Kinn, James

Knight, Edmund

Kilpatrick, Andrew

L. Lee, Andrew

Lewis, John

Lewis, Mrs. Eln

Long, Mrs. Henry

Leavitt, Francis

Loon, John

Lloyd, Mrs. James

Lunney, Hugh

Lovely, Mrs. Bryan

Litberk, J. J.

Lane, Edward

Laughlin, Bridget

Dipper Harbour.

Gillics, John Esq.

Quaco and St. Martins.

Brickley, James

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 Turke 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 MANOGANY 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 Marguerite, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash. — ALSO — 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. — ALSO — 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.

ALSO—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' wool Hosiery; Ditto coloured lambs' wool Socks; Children's ditto ditto ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black kid Gloves; Ditto ditto mill'd lambs' wool, white, scarlet and coloured worsted Cravats; 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 Lining and Satin 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; Lullian 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.

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. — ALSO — 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 PRUNES—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 FOREST's, or at Mr. M. J. LOWREY's, King-street—where orders left for any kind of WIRE WORK, will be punctually attended to. The superiority of Wire over those commonly used, made of 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. having this day expired; all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to render them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SNEDEN & HENKELL, expired on the 1st of May last. All Persons having any demands against the said concern, will please present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to JACOB R. SNEDEN. 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, and 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 1/2 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 ALMANAC. 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.