

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

GRAND-BRITAIN. LONDON.

Reported Changes in the Ministry.—On the 23d of May, London was full of reports of a change in the Administration; and stating that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Huskisson had both resigned; another confining the resignation to the latter minister only. Both of these persons are said to have been absent from the Lords Mayor's dinner. It is believed that Mr. Peel has taken office at the votes given by Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston upon the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill and especially against Mr. Huskisson, whom the advocates of Mr. Peel accuse of having spoken on one side and voted on the other. It is added that the Right Honourable Gentleman will be succeeded in his office of Secretary of the Colonies by Mr. Goulburn, and that Mr. Herries will be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. This rumour has obtained considerable credit; but nothing official has transpired on the subject.—Some of the Cabinet Ministers were opposed to each other in the Division. The question whether the franchise should be removed to a great City, or to a Hundred in the County of Nottingham might seem, prima facie, not of issue to be of such vast importance. But the issue of the debate and the division have given rise to strong rumours of a resignation or resignations. The Courier says: "Deeply, indeed, should we lament their confirmation; because we trusted the greatest cordiality existed, and because the country would thereby be deprived of the services of men of talent, at a time when such services were so necessary." The Ledger says, the East Retford affair "is thought by many not to be the real cause for the rumour of the retirement of Mr. Huskisson and the Secretary at War; but that other and stronger differences connected with more important questions, are the reasons which will lead to the resignations mentioned, should they take place. We trust, however, that the rumours to which we have alluded, will prove but rumours. At no period of our history within the last 20 years, did our domestic politics, or the state of our foreign relations, require more the existence of a strong and well-cemented Administration to meet them, than at the present moment. Very much indeed shall we regret to find, that at a time when unanimity is so necessary, there should be found differences of opinion among the Confidential Servants of the Crown, of sufficient weight and influence to deprive His Majesty and the country of the councils and assistance, which the individuals in question are qualified to afford him at this important crisis."

The Morning Herald of the 23d, speaks in the following tone of confidence upon the subject:—"There appears to be no doubt but that there has been a schism in the Administration, and that two of the Ministers, viz. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston, are out of office."

"The indisposition mentioned in the apology sent by Mr. Huskisson to the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, for his non-attendance at the civic dinner, was doubtless political, for Mr. H. I believe, was in perfect health, and walking in St. James's Park at the time the other Ministers were starting for the Mansion House."

"Lord Goderich, it is understood, succeeds Mr. Huskisson; and Lord Farborough Lord Palmerston. Lord F. it is even said, received his appointment on Wednesday from the King, at an interview which his Lordship had of His Majesty."

"The unexpected resignation of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston, caused an extraordinary meeting of Ministers at midnight, on Wednesday night, at Mr. Peel's private residence in Privy Gardens, where the Duke of Wellington, Lords Aberdeen and Bathurst, Messrs. Peel and Goulburn, assembled, after leaving the Mansion house, and did not separate till between two and three o'clock in the morning."

"Mr. Huskisson, has, we believe, sacrificed already too much for the sake of holding his present situation in the Cabinet. That he was sincerely desirous of being in a situation to benefit his country, we firmly believe. We will say further, that we conceive his resignation at this time will be seriously felt by the nation; for, if we are not misinformed, he has matured a plan for relieving the country from the burden caused by the Colonies, by making them bear their own charges; a change not merely important as it regards ourselves, but as it regards the Colonies, which are injured by the very expense of which we complain, that expense being incurred in upholding a system of government hostile to the interests of the Colonies, and which can only be continued by coercion.—Lon. Chron.

"The right-seeing people never had so wide a field as London offers them in this season. It has been calculated that it would employ a fortnight, fully occupied from eight o'clock in the morning to six at night, only to take a glimpse at all that may be seen."

"The sum advanced last year to the Government by the Bank of England was £2,000,000, but ten millions of the twenty-one was on account of Dead Weight."

"The average amount of the public money in the hands of the Bank of England last year was £4,000,000."

"The sum charged last year by the Bank of England, for the management of the Debt was £280,000."

"The total sum paid last year in the city of London for the measuring of coals was £4,800."

"The sum that was in the Treasury on the 31st of January last amounted to £350,000."

"The East India Company intend following up the thanks which they have voted to Earl Amherst and Lord Combermere for their services in India, as they have already done to Major-General Sir A. Campbell, and that to the late Governor-General a pension of £3,000 a year for life is to be granted; and to the Commander-in-Chief, a residence in London (to be called Bluetown House) is to be presented."

"From the Morning Herald of May 22."

"We received last night the Paris papers by express. Their contents, though they supply nothing new or decisive, are yet interesting. Accounts from Bucharest of the 20th ultimo, give us a stupendous idea of the forces which are to be employed by Russia in her present conflict with the Turks. In point of numbers they greatly exceed any former effort of that power; and we know that with respect to discipline and organization, there is no comparison between the present and the past. The war against France may be truly said to have advanced the Russians a whole century in the military art; and in all times brave, they now combine the highest skill and experience with their characteristic courage. In fact, they have all the martial properties of a rude and civilized age.—i. e., they can endure fatigue, privations, and hardships, as well as the most barbarous warriors—and at the same time rival the best troops in the qualities by which these are distinguished from the former. The numerous strength of the armies which were assembled at the beginning of this month on the frontiers of Turkey is estimated in

this article at 200,000 men; and, when it is considered that these are picked troops—in fact, the elite of the military force of that colossal empire—a tolerable notion may be formed of the extent of her means and her chances of success. The latter are so decidedly in her favour, that only a combination of the most extraordinary circumstances can defeat the accomplishment of those designs upon the whole line of the Danube, which the leaders from every tribe that can be recruited for the last seventy or eighty years, and which it has been, probably, reserved for the present Sovereign to carry into effect. On the other hand, the force of the Turks upon the whole line of the Danube is estimated at only 40,000 men; and if this estimate be correct, the Russians will have no difficulty in passing that river, and will have to encounter none, at least worth speaking of, except such as the nature of the country may oppose, until they reach Adrianople, where the Turks will probably risk the first decisive battle. Should they lose this, it would not, we fear, be in their power to make another stand, except before Constantinople, where the loss of a second decisive battle would leave them no hope of being able to prevent the invaders from occupying that capital. It is also true, that the plan of the Russians to make a dash upon that place, and by the celerity of their movements, aided by the vast superiority of their numerical force, to carry that important point before the Russians can assemble the forces of his empire, and raise the energetic people for its defence. The Russians have learned this lesson from the late Emperor of France, and they are such apt scholars, that it is ten to one they will succeed in the attempt.—In the mean time, the new President of Greece, under the pretext of securing the independence of that country, is greatly furthering the views of Russia; and in return, he will have the gratification of seeing the Greeks, when once their former masters are overpowered, reduced to the rank of Russian vassals. They will not, in this case, be left free even in name; and were they to murmur at this treatment, the knot would teach them submission and silence. The scheme of Greek independence, which has turned so many weak heads, and amused so many enthusiastic ones, will prove, if we are not greatly mistaken, only a prelude to the incorporation of that people with the numerous nations which have been gradually subjected to the Russian sceptre; and, should our fears be verified, it must be allowed that the Philhellens, as they are called, are the blind though unconscious instruments of the most formidable and aspiring power, not excepting France, that has appeared since the decline of the Roman Empire."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Sir Robert Wilson, in the House of Commons on the 19th, after dilating on the warlike preparations making by certain powers with regard to the pacification of Greece, inquired whether the British Government, notwithstanding all that had taken place, still thought itself bound to adhere to the treaty of the 6th of July; whether we combined with France in the Treaty of the 6th of July; whether we combined with France in the operations deemed necessary for the fulfilment of that Treaty, to which Russia might still be considered a party; and whether the naval commander in the Mediterranean had accounted for not strictly enforcing the blockade of the different fortified ports in the Morea.

Mr. Secretary Peel avowed his readiness to vindicate the policy of His Majesty's Government, but said that considerations of prudence prevented his giving that explicit information which the Hon. Member desired. With respect to the treaty of July 6, from the time of signing it to the present moment, government was most anxious punctually and scrupulously to fulfil all its engagements, and this desire was not altered in the least in consequence of the recent change in the position of Russia. That change would involve most important considerations as to the manner of executing the treaty; but what these considerations were he could not consistently with his sense of public duty, state. Explanations from the naval commander in the Mediterranean had been received, but the Honorable Secretary said he must be excused from stating what they were or their result.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th May, Sir F. Burdett moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the report of the committee upon the Roman Catholic claims. He afterwards moved that the resolution agreed to by the House, be communicated to the House of Lords in a conference, and their consent desired. Mr. Secretary Peel concurred with Sir Francis in the course he proposed. A resolution to the above effect was then offered by Sir Francis Burdett, which was agreed to.

The conference took place on the 19th between committees of both Houses of Parliament on the Catholic question, on which occasion Sir Francis Burdett, as manager on the part of the Committee, offered the following resolution:

"That it is expedient to consider the laws affecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great-Britain and Ireland, with a view to such final and conciliatory adjustments as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of His Majesty's subjects."

On motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, it was agreed that the resolution should be taken into consideration on the 9th of June, and their Lordships were summoned for that day.

On the 16th May, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House resolve into a Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the Navy Estimates, &c. &c. and stated as a justification for the proceeding, previously to the presentation of any report from the "Finance Committee," that such Committee, owing to the multifarious character of their inquiries, saw the impossibility of making any report this Session in time for the due consideration of the Estimates. They were, therefore, brought forward. Mr. Calcraft and others observed on the tardy movements of the Committee, who had sent three months without making, or being prepared to present, any report to the House.

Sir H. Parnell (the Chairman) defended the Committee, and declared that they had been by no means deficient in diligence, for they had sat forty-seven days, examined thirty-three witnesses, ordered and had presented to them three hundred and thirty-seven accounts, and had already got in print upwards of two thousand folio pages of evidence. The Committee, he further stated, had determined not to present any Report till they could make an adequate one. Sir J. Newport said there had seldom been fewer than twenty members present, and that they had assembled daily from twelve till four o'clock. Mr. Calcraft remarked that, as the Committee had hitherto done nothing, what was to be expected from them this session? Mr. Hume said that results had justified what he had urged when the Committee was named—the appointment of distinct Committees for each branch of service. They had as yet only in-

vestigated three out of the numerous heads of public service; that official men only had been examined; that they all supported the existing establishments; and that all the documentary and other evidence was of the like tendency; so that to say the country were to expect any thing from this Committee, especially in the way of reductions, would only be to hold forth a delusion. The country, he declared, must be "disappointed" by the results of the Committee's labors. Such, then, is the fate of the renowned Finance Committee! Whether the country will be "disappointed" by this explosion, a short time will show!—perhaps few will experience any great "disappointment."

St. Petersburg, April 20.—Foreign journals reason a great deal about the approaching war with the Tartars. The matter is very simple.—The progressive advance of the Southern provinces of Russia demands the unconditional liberty of the Black Sea—an actual liberty, not a liberty depending only on Treaties which the Porte concludes to-day and breaks to-morrow. This liberty shall, Mr. Vaughan, and consolidated, as the freedom of the Baltic is, there may be a truce, but never peace, between Russia and the Porte.

UNITED STATES. NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY LINE.

From the Washington National Journal.

MR. CLAY TO MR. VAUGHAN.

Rt. Hon. Charles R. Vaughan, &c. &c. The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, in acknowledging the receipt, on the 11th inst., of a letter from you, in answer to that which the undersigned had the honor to address to him, transmitting the reports made by the agents of the United States and the State of Maine, would have restricted himself to a simple expression of his satisfaction with the engagement of Mr. Vaughan to lay the demand of the Government of the United States for the immediate liberation of John Baker, and a full indemnity for the injuries he had suffered by his arrest and detention, before the Government of Great-Britain, in doing this, he will avoid, as much as possible, the discussion of the respective claims of the two countries to the disputed territory. If it were necessary to enter into that argument, it would not be difficult to maintain as clear a right, on the part of the United States, to the territory, as they have to any other portion of the territory which was acknowledged by Great-Britain to belong to them by the treaty of 1783. But, as by the arrangements between the two Governments, the question of right has received a different disposition, it is unnecessary to give particular consideration here to the correspondence the undersigned has had the honor of holding with Mr. Vaughan, has related to the intermediate possession, and to acts of jurisdiction within the disputed territory, until the right is finally settled. It would furnish a just occasion for previous acquiescence in the settlement of that question is an amicable progress, any misunderstanding should arise between the two Governments, in consequence of what must be regarded by the Government of the United States as the unwarranted exercise of jurisdiction by the Government of the Province of New-Brunswick within the disputed territory.

The undersigned cannot concur in the opinion that the limits of the treaty of 1783 being undefined and unadjusted, the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the territory rests with Great-Britain until that portion of it designated in the treaty of 1783 shall have been finally set apart from the British possessions as belonging to the United States. Mr. Vaughan's argument assumes that some other act of settling the territory of the United States from those of Great-Britain, than the treaty of peace of 1783, was necessary; and that, until that other act should be performed, the United States could not be considered in possession. This argument would give to the United States the right to the territory which they acquired by the war of their Independence; the treaty of 1783 being the only act of separation in virtue of which they are in possession of their territory. If, at the conclusion of the treaty of 1783, Great-Britain, while she retained the actual possession of the territory, and that actual possession had all along remained with her, Mr. Vaughan might have contended that the Government of Great-Britain had a right to exercise jurisdiction, de facto, over the disputed territory. But what right could she have to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory, which was then an uninhabited waste. Which of the parties had the right to the possession, depended upon the limits of the treaty of 1783. If, as the United States contend, those limits embrace the territory in question, and that the possession of the territory, and Great-Britain could not lawfully exercise either. It is true that Great-Britain asserts that those limits do not comprehend the disputed territory. On that point the parties are at issue, and cannot agree. If it is to be settled by the decision of a common friend. While the experiment is making for this peaceful settlement of the question, ought either of the parties to assume the exercise of sovereignty or jurisdiction within the contested territory? If it is to be settled by the decision of a common friend, it is, or to look on with indifference? It was a mutual conviction of the irritating consequence which would ensue from the exercise of a separate jurisdiction by either of the parties, that led to the understanding, which has so long existed between Great-Britain and the United States, of exclusive jurisdiction which might have a tendency to produce inquietude. In conformity with that understanding, licences to cut timber from the disputed territory, granted by the Provincial authority, had been revoked, and the right of cutting and removing the timber has been understood, by the Government of the United States, to have been discontinued.

It follows from the view now presented, that the undersigned cannot subscribe to the opinion, that the jurisdiction of the British Government over the territory, which is the subject of the present controversy, has continued with Great-Britain, notwithstanding the treaty of 1783. To maintain that opinion, Mr. Vaughan must make out, either, first, that the terms of the treaty do exclude altogether the disputed territory, or, if they include it, that the actual possession of the disputed territory was with Great-Britain in 1783. Neither proposition can be established.

Mr. Vaughan seems to think that some civil government is absolutely necessary within the disputed territory. If it is to be conceded in reference to the inhabitants, it would not be a necessary consequence that the government of New-Brunswick, and not the State of Maine, ought to exert the requisite civil authority. The alleged irregularity of the conduct of John Baker is relied upon by Mr. Vaughan as forming a justification for his arrest, and the subsequent proceedings against him in the Courts of New-Brunswick. The President is far from being disposed to sanction any acts of Mr. Baker, by which, on his private authority, he has undertaken the settlement of a national dispute. He derived no power for any such acts, either from the Government of the United States, or, as is believed, from the Government of Maine. National disputes ought always to be adjusted by national, and not by individual authority. The acts of Baker complained of, were, however, performed by him under a belief that he was within the rightful limits of the State of Maine, and with no view of violating the territory, or offending against the rights of Great-Britain. This case, therefore, is very different from what it would have been, if the irregularities attributed to him had been committed on the uncontestable territory of Great-Britain.

The undersigned finds himself as unable to agree that the misconduct of Mr. Baker, whatever it may have been, warranted the government of New-Brunswick in taking cognizance of his case, for the purpose of trying and punishing him by British laws, as he was unprepared to admit that the want of the civil government on the part of the inhabitants of the disputed territory created a right in the government of New-Brunswick to supply, in that respect, their necessities. In assuming that Baker rendered himself amenable to the laws of New-Brunswick, Mr. Vaughan decides the very ques-

tion in controversy. He decides that the part of Maine in contest appertains to the Province of New-Brunswick, and that the laws of New-Brunswick can run into the State of Maine as the limits of the State are understood to exist by the Government of the United States. The Provincial Government of New-Brunswick, in the arrest and detention of Baker, for acts of his done on the disputed territory, commits the very error which is ascribed to Baker, that of undertaking, in effect, to determine a national question, the decision of which should be left to the Governments of Great-Britain and the United States, which are, in fact, endeavouring peaceably to settle it.

It would have been more conformable with good neighbourhood, and the respective claims of the two Governments, as well as the mutual forbearance which they stand pledged to each other to practice, if a friendly representation had been made to the Government of the United States, of any misconduct charged against John Baker, or any other citizen of the State of Maine inhabiting the disputed territory, accompanied by a request for the redress called for by the nature of the case. Such was the course pursued by Sir Charles Bagot, as far back as the year 1818. In December of that year, he had an interview with the then Secretary of State, in which he preferred a complaint of irregular settlements attempted by citizens of the United States, on the United States territory. The Secretary of State, on receiving the complaint, stated that he supposed the settlers were of that class of intruders denominated squatters, meaning persons who commence settlements upon the public lands without title; that, as by Mr. Bagot's representation, it appeared that they were entering on the disputed borders in families, peaceable means, would, doubtless, be sufficient to remove them; and that, if the Mr. Bagot would procure and communicate their names to the Secretary of State, he would give the Government of Massachusetts to take the necessary measures for restraining them. But their names were never, in fact, disclosed to this Government.—Among the papers recently communicated by the Government of New-Brunswick to Mr. Barrell, the agent of the United States, in the Province of New Brunswick, and regret and surprise, a letter from Mr. Bagot to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, bearing date the 8th of December, 1818, in which, after referring to the above interview, Mr. Bagot gives it as his opinion, that the Government of New-Brunswick might remove the settlers by force. This conclusion is not only unwarranted by any thing which passed at that interview, but I am directed to say, is contrary to that which the Government of the United States had reason to expect would have resulted from it. So far from conceding a right to the Government of New-Brunswick forcibly to remove those persons, their names were requested, to enable their own Government to operate upon them, if necessary. In the letter from Mr. Bagot to the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, he did agreeably to the request of the Secretary of State, ask for their names, whilst the advice that the Government of New-Brunswick should forcibly remove them as intruders, obviously superseded the only practical purpose for which their names were demanded, that the Government of Massachusetts might be called upon by peaceable means, and by his lawful authority to restrain them.

The enumeration of the settlers on the Madawaska, as a part of the population of the United States, which took place in 1820, was not under the authority of the Government of the United States, but was made in virtue of the laws of the State of New-Brunswick, and by officers duly commissioned by them. Mr. Vaughan says, there was a remonstrance against it at the time; no trace of any such remonstrance is discernible in the records of this department. In a memorial which Mr. Vaughan addressed to the undersigned, on the 21st day of November last, it was stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick had resolved to maintain the disputed territory in the state in which it was at the conclusion of the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, and the exchange of its ratification was made on the 17th day of February, of the ensuing year. More than seven years thereafter, and four years after the interview between Sir Charles Bagot and the Secretary of State, the Government of New-Brunswick settled themselves on the waste and uninhabited lands of the Aroostook, within the disputed territory, supposing they were occupying American ground. Within three or four years past, the Provincial Government has repeatedly issued orders, without authority, for the purpose of enforcing the collection of debts, and the performance of other social duties. The undersigned, in his note of the 20th ultimo, has stated that he could not reconcile this exercise of jurisdiction with the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, and the Secretary of New-Brunswick, and he is still unable to perceive their compatibility. If the Lieutenant-Governor had applied to the Government of the United States to remove the settlers, he would have manifested a disposition to promote peace, and a disregard of the lawful rights of the United States. If a succession of illegal settlements can be made within the territory, if these unauthorised intrusions lay a just ground for the exercise of British authority, and the enforcement of British laws, it is obvious, that so far from maintaining the country in the uninhabited state in which it was at the date of the Treaty of Ghent, the whole of it may become peopled, and be brought, with its inhabitants, under British jurisdiction.

Mr. Vaughan supposes that the acts of the British authorities, which the undersigned, in the course of this correspondence, has had occasion to object, can in no shape effect the final settlement of the boundary, nor in any manner to strengthen the claims of Great-Britain, nor in any manner to weaken those of the United States. But it is no more than an absolute certainty of a speedy settlement of the boundary within a definite time, Mr. Vaughan might be correct in supposing that the rights of the respective parties would not be ultimately affected by those acts of jurisdiction. But it is no more than an absolute certainty of a speedy settlement of the boundary within a definite time, Mr. Vaughan might be correct in supposing that the rights of the respective parties would not be ultimately affected by those acts of jurisdiction. 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THE OBSERVER.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1828.

The saving to the owners of the ship Silas Richards, by her arrival in time to escape the operation of the new Tariff, which commences to day, is calculated, in the New-York papers, at 60,000 dollars. On the arrival of the Britannia, which, yesterday, was hourly expected, a still larger sum is said to depend.—Philadelphia paper, July 1.

The brig Maria, which arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, with 300 pipes of gin, would have saved about 6000 dollars on that article alone if she had arrived two days sooner.—New-York paper, July 8.

The total value of steam boats and barges, lost on the Alabama river, since the year 1821, is estimated at \$400,000.

A woman aged 40 died lately in North Stonington, Conn. who had been long ill, and complained of excessive pain in her heart. Her body was opened, by her request, after death, and in the centre of her heart there was found a living worm, an inch and a quarter long, and of a large size!

Eastport, July 12.—Judge Preble, Commissioner to the North Eastern Boundary Question, accompanied by John G. Dean, Esq. arrived here last evening, in the Steam Boat from St. John.—Sentinel.

From the Philad. National Gazette, July 1.

We have a file of Caracas papers to the 24th of May. The most important document in the file is Bolivar's message to the National Convention, dated Bogota, the 20th of February. His language is bold and unequivocal. He calls the members of the assembly the representatives of the legitimacy of Colombia, delegates from the people, "that sovereign authority of which he is the soldier and the subject," and resigns in their hands "the mace of the President and the sword of the general."

He draws a most appalling picture of the disorders and dangers of the Republic. The main suggestions of the message are—that rights and selfish interest were alone heeded, but duties forgotten—that the public credit was threatened with utter ruin, and the government essentially ill constituted, all power being concentrated in the legislative body;—that the right of suffrage was too cheap and diffusive;—that the jurisdiction of the civil courts in military cases ought to be no longer tolerated;—that the want of a general system of police produced great confusion and inconvenience;—that the spirit of the army was sensibly deteriorated owing partially to its subjection to the civil tribunals;—that those doctrines and dispositions are fatal to the severe discipline, the passive submission, the blind obedience, which form the basis of military power, the support of the whole society;—that subordination and discipline had been much relaxed, too, by the obloquy which was cast on the heads of party in the writings of subalterns, and by the political principles which were applied to military law or police, &c.—that the army did not receive the half of its pay, and the most penny was experienced by all the public functionaries, except those of the Treasury;—that Colombia could not expect to be regarded or valued by foreign states, unless her internal affairs were well managed—in short, that a new distribution of power, inescapable laws, were imperatively demanded, a stronger executive indispensable, a firm, vigorous, and just government the cry of the country.

In the concluding paragraphs, the Liberator represents himself as a simple citizen no longer distinct from the multitude, and imploring from the Convention a system under which the laws shall be obeyed, the magistrates respected and the people free.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, JUNE 19.

We perceive that the Star repeats the rumor of Sir James Kemp's appointment as Governor in Chief over these Provinces. We can only say, without denying its possibility, that no official information has been received here to that effect; and we know that the gallant officer in question has never authorized any such report. He will return to Halifax in the Cleburne.—Official G.

The Tea Ship, for the season, came to anchor in the harbour this morning.—Id.

We understand that with the other papers sent down to the House of Commons respecting the Canadas, there was sent a plan for the general confederation of the British Colonies, which was laid before Ministers when the question of the Union of these two Provinces was under discussion.—Star.

The Star probably refers to two projects for a federative union of the British North American Provinces which were submitted to the Colonial Department some time since, and which are understood to have been recently printed and distributed to the Members of the House of Commons, preparatory to Mr. Huskisson's measure respecting the Canadas being brought forward.—Mercury.

We are happy to learn that some preparatory steps have been taken by the Bishop of Quebec for procuring an old vessel of war from the Admiralty, to be used as a floating chapel for the sailors of this port, as has been done in several instances at home. The number of seafaring people and others connected with the shipping and navigation who would, it is hoped, benefit by such a provision, is very large, and when it is considered that most of them have no other opportunity than when in port for attending the public administration of Divine Ordinances, and even then comparatively small facilities of attending them in the Churches of the shore, the expediency of such a measure will be sufficiently apparent, and we are sure that all parties will join in heartily wishing success to the application of His Lordship.—Mercury.

Mr. Buchanan, brother of the English Consul at New-York, has been appointed Agent for Emigrants at Quebec, and was immediately to sail for England and for Canada.

Mr. Merritt, the Agent of the Welland Canal Company, was about returning to Canada; he had raised about £30,000 stock out of £50,000.

Mr. Secretary Cameron of Upper-Canada has arrived in the 16th May packet, with the Alien Bill sanctioned by His Majesty.—Nelson's Gaz.

HALIFAX, JULY 8.

Provisions of all kinds have been excessively high in this market, since the spring opened; and the article of potatoes, a description of food so necessary for all classes, has been selling during the past week at four shillings per bushel. We are happy therefore to perceive, that upwards of Four Thousands bushels have been cleared out at Prince Edward Island for this port, which together with supplies that may be expected from other quarters, will effect a material reduction in price.—Free Press.

On Tuesday the 22d April, the Senate of the University of Glasgow conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Robert Burns, Minister of Saint George's Church, Paisley, and one of the Secretaries of the Society for Promoting the Religious Interests of the Scottish Settlers in British North America.—Halifax Journal.

PROSPECTUS.

Having purchased from Mr. YOUNG and Mr. COPELAND the Copy Right and Materials of the STAR ESTABLISHMENT, the subscribers most respectfully beg leave to inform to its Patrons and Friends, and to the Public in general, that they have concluded upon altering the name of the Paper, as will be seen by the head, and that henceforth it will appear, under the title of THE WEEKLY OBSERVER, and will be published every Tuesday afternoon, at fifteen shillings per annum.—They trust the alteration in the name will meet the approbation of its friends, and that the Patronage which has been extended to the former Proprietor of the Establishment, will be continued.

In assuming so arduous an undertaking, as the conducting a Public Journal, it is necessary a few words be said, with regard to the line of conduct we intend to pursue.

Firmly attached to our Mother Country and her noble Constitution, we shall at all times be proud to announce her advancement in her welfare; and as we must cherish a lively interest in a Daughter to a Mother, it is our duty and our privilege to look up to her for counsel and direction.—Yet, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, is "our own native land," or the scene connected with our earliest recollections; therefore, we shall continue in a peculiar manner, to be interested in her progress, we shall consider it incumbent on us, to advocate her interests, to develop her resources, and to stimulate her citizens to vigorous exertion, for the general good. With these views, we solicit from our friends and readers, such assistance as may tend to the furtherance of such objects.

In order to render the OBSERVER acceptable to, and worthy the patronage of, the Public, no pains shall be spared. We shall endeavour to make it useful to the Merchant; interesting to the Farmer; instructing to the Mechanic; and at all times, a welcome visitor to the domestic circle. That these pledges may be redeemed, we shall endeavour as much as possible to enrich our Commercial department; extract from works of Literature and Science, the place to select Poetry, Miscellaneous matter, &c.

To encourage the LITERATURE of our young, but rising Province, we shall at all times be happy to attend to well written Communications, on any subject in the diversified departments of the Arts, or the Sciences. Angry diatribe or personal invective, will be excluded from our pages, such being incongruous with the spirit by which, in our opinion, a Public Journal ought ever to be characterized.

The cultivation of the soil, being one of the most honourable and important pursuits in which a man can engage, shall receive particular attention. AGRICULTURE has ever been a distinguished employment, and where extensively and systematically followed, has alike raised to opulence the Farmer and his Country, without it, no Country can prosper. In order to enhance the general welfare, Commerce and Agriculture should go hand-in-hand. We would, therefore, respectfully request from the intelligent Farmer, in any part of the Province, such information as may be of utility to those of the same profession in other parts.—In fact, any communication relating to the welfare of our own, or Sister Province, in Agricultural, Commercial, or Manufacturing pursuits, will be gladly received.

The latest intelligence, shall of course occupy a proper portion of the OBSERVER, whatever be the topics to which it immediately relates. Every thing in the character of News, which is truly worthy of notice, whether it concern the Mother Country, or Foreign Nations, shall meet with due attention.

In regard to Politics, while we do not profess to belong to the Ultras of either of the great parties which have so long divided the Parent State, we are well aware that our writings must, in every similar case, make their colouring for or against a particular party. We deem it quite sufficient for us to state, that our settled and habitual notions are in complete accordance with every measure of policy which has a tendency to advance the civil and religious freedom of mankind, and of our own Country in particular.—That we shall give our cordial approbation to every general system, and our best support to every individual measure which is in accordance with the intellectual progress of the British Nation.

It is the opinion of some, that since the tumult of War has to a great measure subsided, and the accounts of carnage and bloodshed been superseded by those of a more peaceful character, a Newspaper has lost its chief interest, and that the public mind is now more than ever, sunk in a state of torpor. We are happy to say, that the invention of PRINTING, (emphatically styled, as it justly is, "The Art that preserves all Arts")—in that period, what has it accomplished?—It has blunted the edge of persecution's sword—laid open to man his own heart—struck the sceptre from the hand of tyrannical and awakened from his ignominious slumber, a spirit of knowledge—cultivation—liberty. It has gone forth like an Angel, scattering blessings in its path—solating the wounded mind, and greatly pointing out the triumphs of morality, and the truths of revelation, to the gaze of those whom the want of precept or good example had debased—whom ignorance had made sceptical.—For a moment, imagine the Press struck out of existence. What would be the consequence? A cloud of thick darkness would rest upon the world! Ignorance and superstition would follow!—Then let the Press be supported.

CONSIDERING, therefore, the influence of the Press, we cannot but be deeply sensible, the great responsibility attached to the conducting of a Public Journal, passing as it does, into the hands of all classes of the community. A Newspaper is calculated to have a very salutary, and a very beneficial influence on many minds, according to the nature of its contents. Certain it is, that a good Periodical is a great acquisition to any place; and we fondly trust, the OBSERVER will bear such a character.

We are aware that the Editorial path is a rugged one—more thickly strewn with thorns than roses, and when we take a glance at the numerous duties attendant upon the situation, we are ready to shrink from the undertaking.—We feel conscious that we enter upon the task, with comparatively small advantages, and moderate abilities; yet these, we trust, when governed by sound principles, and aided by complete correspondents, whom we shall be most happy to serve, will be sufficient to render the OBSERVER interesting and useful.

—Relying, therefore, on the Public—that public, among whom we have passed the principal part of our lives, we enter upon the undertaking, trusting the patrons to please, and attention to business, may entitle us to their countenance and support.

DONALD A. CAMERON, SAMUEL SEEDS.

As we intend putting our Paper to press, as early as to-morrow, we should respectfully request advertising friends to hand in their favours on Monday, if possible, or as early on Tuesday morning, as convenient.—Advertisements not marked, will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

We intend inserting in the OBSERVER to the subscribers of the late STAR; and likewise to continue the Advertisements, until countermanded. Should any intend discontinuing either the Paper or Advertisements, they will please inform thereof as early as practicable.

Our latest dates from London are to the 23d of May. Nothing certain has transpired, with respect to the contemplated changes in the Ministry.—Several interesting extracts will be found in our preceding columns.

For the gratification of our readers, we this day insert a letter from Mr. CLAY, the American Secretary of State, to the Rt. Hon. C. R. VAUGHAN, British Minister at Washington, respecting Baker and the Boundary Line, together with Mr. VAUGHAN's answer thereto.—On this unpleasant subject, the Halifax Royal Gazette makes the following judicious remarks:—"We cannot determine to whom of right the disputed territory belongs. Baker was certainly guilty of a most

lawless act, and we think has been very justly punished. The Government of the United States cannot shut their eyes against the possession we have held of the territory, and the exercise of our laws over it—that it forms a part of our only line of communication with Canada, and that unless the conduct of Baker had been noticed, as it has been in the course adopted towards him, repeated interruptions of His Majesty's Mail would have been the consequence. According to Mr. Clay, the Madawaska Settlement is neither under the legal jurisdiction of Great-Britain or the United States, still it is to be lamented that while the two Nations are at Peace, the wanton aggression of so worthless a character, should find any protection or countenance from the Government of the United States."

We notice with much pleasure, that the STEEPLE of Saint John's Church, is now completed, and a Bell imported for the purpose, lately hung. The Architect, Mr. COXWORTH, merits the credit, which the design and workmanship of the Tower have procured him; and we beg leave to congratulate our fellow citizens on the completion of so elegant an Edifice, dedicated to the worship of ALMIGHTY GOD. May it long continue to be an ornament to the City, and may the sacred truths declared within its walls, prove of lasting benefit to the inhabitants.

Summary Justice.—On Wednesday the 9th inst. Joseph Harding, a seaman belonging to the brig Duke of Wellington, was brought before Mr. Alderman PERCIVAL, charged with having broken open the Chest of Peter Lezer, also a seaman on board said vessel, and stealing therefrom Two Jars of Tannin. Harding not denying the charge, but pleading intoxication, was committed to Jail.—On Saturday last, he was arraigned before His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Peters and Ansley and sentenced to receive 15 lashes, and to be discharged.

BEARS.—Reports from different parts of the country state, that this season, the Bears appear to be unusually numerous and destructive. A few days ago, a farmer at Springfield, near the Belisle, discovered one very near his house, with two cubs, and in attempting to shoot them, was literally torn to pieces by one of them, which rushed upon him from behind.—Courier.

The Annual Election of Directors for the management of the concerns of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company, took place, pursuant to notice, on Monday the 7th inst.—The following Gentlemen were chosen:—

- JOHN WARD, Jun. President. Thomas Barlow, Thomas Parrott, Craven Calverley, John R. Merrill, Robert W. Crook-shank, George D. Robinson, Thomas T. Hanford, John V. Thurgar, David Hatfield, Zalmon Wheeler, Hugh Johnston, Junior, Stephen Wiggins.

The Offices of Secretary and Solicitor, remain as formerly, in the hands of T. Heavyside, Esquire, and W. B. Kinnear, Esquire.—Id.

SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 14.

On the arrival of the Steam Boat Saint John on Friday evening last, a number of people were assembled on the market place, and welcomed her with three hearty cheers, under the appellation that Lady Douglas (who, it is said, intends visiting St. Andrews for the benefit of her health), was on board. It is needless to add, that they were greatly disappointed.—Herald.

MIRAMICHI, JULY 1.

Melancholy accident.—As William Gardner, Charles and George Mills, brothers, all young men, belonging to Bay du Vin were off Point Escuminac, on Tuesday afternoon last, in a large boat, fishing, she upset, and melancholy to relate, all three perished. A number of boats were near them at the same time, but were unable to render them any assistance.

MARRIED.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. William Gray, Mr. John Thompson, of the Parish of Sheffield, to Miss Sarah Smith, of this Parish.

On 7th instant, by the same, Mr. William Robinson, to Miss Mary Johnston.

On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. Andrew Muir, to Miss Rosanna M. Dornell.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Robert John Jackson, Mariner, to Miss Mary Perry, of Liverpool, England.

On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. Jacob Calverley, to Miss Sarah Ramsay, daughter of Mr. Samuel Ramsay, parish of Kingston.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. Samuel Foster, to Miss Margaret Henderson, of this City.

DIED.

On Friday last, after a short but severe illness, Mary Margaret, aged 11 years, second daughter of the late Captain M'Auley.

Yesterday morning, in the 32d year of his age, Mr. Timothy O'Brien, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the will of his Redeemer. Funeral, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, from his late residence in Mr. Disbrow's brick building, St. John-street, where friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At Barton, on the 23d ult. Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Ira Baker, aged 47 years.

At Mauger's Island, Mr. Nathaniel Gilbert.

concourse of persons assembled from all parts of the adjacent country to witness the scene—the moved into her native element in a truly elegant manner. Her name is "Augusta," bound for St. John, N. B.—The day was remarkably fine for the occasion.

Quebec, June 23.—Nearly twenty vessels, outward bound, have left the port since Saturday, with a favourable breeze. The arrivals up to this date, exceed the corresponding period of last year by forty sail. To all at this time, 200—giving an increase of 10,000 tons.

AUCTION.

On THURSDAY the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room:—

THAT valuable two story HOUSE, situate on the North side of the road leading from the Mill bridge towards the Indian House, nearly opposite the late property of Mr. Payne. The premises have undergone a thorough repair, and consists of six good rooms, five of which have fire places—there is also a good cellar, with an excellent well of water in it.

The whole may be viewed and further particulars made known by application to July 8. G. D. ROBINSON.

POST-OFFICE, St. John, N. B. 9th July, 1828. THE MAILS for Nova-Scotia, per Steam Boat, will in future be made up at this Office, on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock.

GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS. Just received per brig Margaret, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash.

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received ex Salacia from London, via Halifax and from thence by the Lady Strange, a large variety of FANCY GOODS, which in addition to his former Stock, he will dispose of very cheap—they are as follows:—

BLACK & colored Gros de Naples; black Crap; Lustring and twilled Sarsnet Passos; bobbinet Caps; black Lace Veils; Bandanas; webb Braces; cotton boxes; Moravian Cotton; mixed Pins; black Pins, in boxes; improved silver eyed Needles; Shirt Collars; Lustring Stocks; Bristle Stiffeners; 100 dozen do skin Ladies Kid, tan colour. White, Woodstock, black silk, and black kid Gloves; Tatting; Thread Edging; 3-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinet, plain and figured; Macklin, Quilling Net; colored and white Stays; Leghorn and black Galoons; a large assortment of newest fashion Ribbons, &c. &c. MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, July 14.

J. M-MILLAN, Has received from London, a supply of Books, among which are—

MURRAY'S First and Spelling Books, Introductory Questions, Keitch on the Globes; Bonyycastle's Algebra, Mensuration, and Astronomy; Thomson's Bonyycastle's, Gould's, and Walkingame's Arithmetics; Pantheons; Goldsmith's and Gay's Geographies; Latin and French School Books; Norie's and Howditch's Navigations; Shewright's Vademecum; Bibles, bound in Morocco, tuck and lock; Ditto, for schools, as cheap as those sold by the Bible Society; Prayer Books, &c. J. M. M. has also received an assortment of Pot, Cap, Post, Drawing and Cartridge PAPERS; Musical Instruments and Music Paper; Parchment, &c. &c. 15th July 1828.

B. REYNOLDS, Tailor and Habit Maker, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement, and respectfully informs them that he carries on his business in the house one door from the north-west corner of King and Germain-streets, and nearly opposite the brick building of the late Mr. JAMES SCULLIAN—where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders which he may be favored.

B. R.atters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. Saint John, July 15, 1828.

FOR SALE, A CONVENIENT Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Portland, on the road leading from the Mill Bridge to Indian Town, and nearly opposite Mr. Owens' Ship Yard. The house contains eight good Rooms.—There is a Cellar, convenience for receiving Rain Water, &c. The premises may be viewed at any time between 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. HENRY PAYNE. Portland, July 15.

SALMON. SPICED or Soused SALMON as usual, put up in Kits for exportation.—The subscriber having his choice this season, of the first Salmon, before any are offered in the market, he is enabled to supply the Public with an Article he feels conscious will satisfy upon trial.—During the season, Families can be supplied with any quantities required. EDWARD LAKE. June 17, 1828.

Steam-Boat Notice. IN consequence of the Mail between Halifax and Annapolis being now sent by the Stage Coaches, the Proprietors of the Steam Boat ST. JOHN, are notified by the Postmaster to receive the Mail at Annapolis on Wednesday Evening—they will in future, commencing on Monday the 7th July, run the following days; Leaving St. John for Annapolis and Digby on Mondays and Wednesdays, and returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays—going to Eastport and Saint Andrews on Fridays and returning to Saint John on Saturdays.—Time of leaving, 6 o'clock in the morning. St. John, July 1.

THEATRE.

By Permission of His Worship the Mayor. FIRST NIGHT OF THE FORTY THIEVES. The Public are respectfully informed that the preparations for the grand Eastern Melo-Dramatic Spectacle of the FORTY THIEVES, being now complete, it will be produced, for the first time on Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday Evening, July 16th, will be presented, THE ORIENTAL MELO-DRAMA OF THE FORTY THIEVES; OR The Banditti of the Forest. Previous to the Drama, the Petit-Comedy of THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the Curtain will rise at 8, precisely.—Admission, to the Boxes, 3s. 9d.; to the Pit, 2s.; Children under twelve years of age, to the Boxes, half price—to the Pit, 1s. 3d.—Tickets, in future, may be had at Mr. William Scammell's, Saint John-street; Mr. G. Scammell's, Prince William-street; Mr. Welch's, Church-street, and Mr. Condie's, King-street; and at the Theatre, on the evenings of Performance. July 15, 1828.

NOTIFICATION. A DIVIDEND of Twenty per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company having been declared, at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation: Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be paid to the Stockholders, at the Assurance Office, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of August next. THOMAS HEAVYSIDE, Secretary.

St. John, 7th July, 1828. G. D. ROBINSON, Offers for Sale, at a moderate advance:—

BROWN and bleached COTTONS; Shirting Stripes; Gingham; Irish Linens, 4-4 & 5-4; Irish Sheetings; Brown and bleached Canvas; Ducks; Hollands; Onaburgs; &c. &c. July 1, 1828.

HAT MANUFACTURERS. THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public that they do intend to sell for Cash, as low as any other person in the City; which can be observed by the following prices:—

Wool Hats from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Plated Hats from 7s. 6d. to 15s.; Warranted Water Proof Hats from 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.,—which they defy any person to extract the stiffening from, with cold or hot water; equally as good (or better) for wear, than those imported from Great Britain at the above prices.

LIKEWISE—They have just received an assortment of English HATS for sale, as low as any in these Parts. EVERITT & STRICKLAND. N. B.—Hats dressed; Hats covered with silk or linen, and varnished; Bonnets dressed or coloured at their Shop, fronting the Market Square, next the shop of J. M. WILMOT, Esq. where the above will be attended to with neatness and dispatch. July 17, 1828.

Canvas and Cordage. Just received per the WILLIAM PITT, from Belfast, on Consignment, and for Sale:—

15 BALES, containing:—174 Pieces of M'Cracken's best Bleached CANVASS; 6 Tons Patent CORDAGE, assorted, from 1 1/2 inch to 6 1/2 inch; 14 Coils 9 to 15 length RATLINE; 15 Cwt. two and three Yarn SPUN YARN; 2 Do. best SEWING TWINE; HOUSE LINE and MARLINE.

The above being a general assortment, and the Articles of the best kind, the attention of those Persons, who are fitting out Vessels, is particularly requested—the modes of payment will be accommodating.

ALSO FOR SALE:—HOUSE COAL, at 25s. per Chaldron; Puncheons St. Vincent's RUM; Unboiled LINSEED OIL, in Jugs and Bls.; Kegs of LONDON WHITE LEAD; Kegs good quality TOBACCO. J. & H. KINNEAR. July 1, 1828.

NOTICES. 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.

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. EDWARD HENKELL. June 3, 1828.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that the Books of GARNICK & HOWE, Schoolmasters, are placed in his hands for adjustment.—All Persons having any demands against the Firm, are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jun. May 6, 1828. Attorney.

JULY 5, 1828.

The Subscribers have for Sale at this date: JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes, WINES—Champagne, Port, Madeira, &c. Leaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Beans and Pease.

British Dry Goods, VIZ—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Osanburghs, Ravens Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diaper, Men's black and drab beaver and plated Hats, 1 Piece extra superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Billiard and Table Covers, Bleached and brown Canvas, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.

50 M. prime R. O. Hoghead Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received on Consignment, the following ARTICLES:

BLEACHED, Half Bleached and Brown Canvas; Ravens Duck; Osanburgh; Brown Holland; Twines; Threads; Cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Fig Blue; Cotton Tick; White Lead; Black and Yellow Paints; Linseed Oil—in casks and jars; Casks Half Pint Tumblers; and a few Casks, 3 dozen each, BROWN STOUT. June 24.

ANTIGUA MOLASSES. Now landing ex brig ARSON. 90 P. UNS. MOLASSES, of superior quality, and a few Bl. SUGAR, on sale at lowest market prices, for Cash—by KERR & RATCHFORD. June 17, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per brig Spray, from Greenock, on CONSIGNMENT—

CANVASS: Cordage; Window Glass; Paints; Oils; Putty; Copper; Iron; Spikes; Nails; Ravens Duck; Osanburgh; white and printed Cottons; Leaf Sugar, &c. About 2500 bushels Liverpool Salt, afloat if applied for immediately. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. May 13, 1828.

SUGAR, COFFEE, & HIDES. Now landing, ex Brig Chance from Jamaica, HDS. first quality SUGAR, Tierces and Bls. of COFFEE, and 145 Superior HIDES, for sale cheap for Cash 27th May. T. MILLIDGE & Co.

FLOUR, &c. PHILADELPHIA RYE FLOUR, and Corn MEAL, just received per Schr. Eliza Jane.—Also, Superfine and Middlings FLOUR, in Bond and in Store, for sale at lowest rates.

ON HAND—RUM, SUGAR, and COFFEE, PORK and BEEF,—of excellent quality. KERR & RATCHFORD. May 6.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per the BRIG SPRAY from Greenock, and JANE from Liverpool, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE;

AMONG WHICH ARE—AN excellent assortment of Shirting, bleached, and unbleached; Cottons; Muir's Patent Silk Hats, on Leghorn bodies, &c. &c., very suitable for the season.—The remainder of his Goods is daily expected from Liverpool and London, per the John & Mary, and Aurora—and which will be sold low for Cash, or other prompt payment. May 6. JOHN M. WILMOT.

W. J. STEVENS & Co., HAVING commenced Business in that Store in St. John Street, lately fitted up by Mr. SAMUEL STEPHEN, and formerly occupied by him as an Office—beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SLOPS, &c. which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH only. N. B. Ship-masters supplied with STORES at shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. St. John, May 6.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks to the Public for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues the above Business at his old stand in the Parish of Portland, where may be had an extensive assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, As also an Assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, AND SPINNING WHEELS.

* * * TURNING in all its various branches executed at the shortest notice. JACOB TOWNSEND. St. John, July 15, 1827.

JAMES LANDY, Tailor, MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for past favours; he begs leave to inform them that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING Business in all its various branches, in that Shop, formerly the office of NOAH DISBROW, Esq. opposite Mr. WELCH's, Church-street; where he will thankfully receive, and punctually attend to all orders which he may be favoured.

N. B.—Naval and Military Uniforms made in the newest Style, and Country Orders will receive due attention. June 3.

THE Subscriber is now opening his SPRING SUPPLY of FANCY GOODS, WHICH he will dispose of on moderate terms for prompt payment. Store (as formerly) that well known stand, formerly the Bank of New-Brunswick. May 13. JOHN SMYTH.

KERR & RATCHFORD. Have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenock, on Consignment, the following Articles, which they offer for sale at lowest rates for Cash, or approved Paper, viz:—

BALES West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various qualities, and most fashionable colours; Cases elegant London Printed Cottons and Muslins; Cases Superfine Waterproof Hats; Shirting Cotton; Pipes and Hbds. Cognac Brandy of best brand; Ditto Geneva ditto; Ditto Port and other Wines; London Porter and Ale; Ditto Paints and Oil; Patent, bleached and Coker Canvas; Patent Cordage, assorted sizes; Earthenware and Glassware; Bar and bolt Iron and Steel; Smith's Bellows assorted, from 28 to 38 inches.

—ALSO ON HAND—Pork and Beef—of a superior quality; Ron, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars; Philadelphia Superfine and Middlings Flour; Ship Bread; Cotton Wool; Composition Spikes; Ditto Rudder Braces, one set; Bolt Copper; A large Iron Winch; &c. &c. May 20, 1828.

CONFECTIONARY. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he has removed to the house of Mr. FERGUSON, St. John-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROACH, where he carries on the above Business: and keeps on hand a stock of good SPIRITS, WINES, &c. Also—Gentle Board and Lodging. May 27. JAMES BUIST.

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.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment. Central Station—St. John, N. B. DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his House in Prince William-street every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor—GRATIS. June 3.

THE good Schooner "TWO TONS," burthen about 50 Tons—now running as a packet between this Port and Passamaquoddy Bay.—For terms and other particulars, apply to Mr. A. HANEY, Deer Island or CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 27th May.

MISS O'BRIEN, BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she has removed to Mr. DISBROW's Brick House, Water-street, where she continues to carry on the DRESS MAKING Business, as formerly. May 27, 1828.

JOHN MOONEY, Tailor, (And late Foreman to Mr. JOHN MURPHY,) RETURNS his most sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal encouragement he has received, since his commencement in Business.

He wishes to inform them that he has removed his Shop, to Mr. KNOWLINS in Dock-street, opposite Mr. Calvert's, where he hopes from the style of his work and his unremitting attention to gain a continuance of their Patronage.

J. M. Having been particularly favoured with the latest Fashions by a young Gentleman just arrived, informs his customers they can be supplied at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms. N. B. Orders from the Country, faithfully attended to. May 6.

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom, while under the firm of SCOTT & LOWRY; 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 favours of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession. May 13.

BRASS FOUNDRY, COPPER & LEAD MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber begs leave to acknowledge his obligations to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement hitherto received in the line of his profession, and to solicit a continuance of their patronage.—He at the same time respectfully informs them, that he has removed his Business to Charlotte-street, opposite the residence of Dr. PADDOCK; where he still continues to make Rudder Braces and Pentles; Hawse, Scupper, and Deep-Sea Leads; Brass Andirons and Chandeliers; Force Pumps and other Hydraulic Engines; Brass Cocks and Candlesticks, &c. &c. His Rudder Braces and Pentles, are of a composition superior to some manufactured heretofore in Saint John, which on being analysed, have been proved to contain a mixture of Copper and Lead, which is altogether unfit for the purpose; and by which the lives and property of those who use this spurious Composition, are generally endangered. A specimen of the above spurious composition, is now in his possession.

Reference may be made to the principal Merchants in Saint John. June 10. JOHN BARRY.

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.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, that he has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Store adjoining Mr. SCAMMEL'S, St. John-street, where a general assortment of the Groceries, Liquors, &c. may be obtained, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.—Ship-masters supplied on the shortest notice. J. E. COOK. May 13, 1828.

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 authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DEW. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 27. Agent.

RED PINE TIMBER. FOR SALE. 6 TONS 700 TONS RED PINE TIMBER, of excellent quality, and large size. —ALSO— A quantity of superior WHITE PINE and BIRCH, with LATHWOOD and DEALS, for broken stowage—delivered immediately at the Shipping Harbour, on the Magdalen River. Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 17, 1828.

EDUCATION. CORRY and FLINN will open School on MONDAY next, the 13th inst. in that Spacious Room in Masonic Hall, lately occupied by HOWE & GARRICK. May 6, 1828.

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.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. SIX JOURNEMEN TAILORS, Good Workmen, to whom constant employment and good Wages will be given. JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor and Habit Maker. St. John, April 15, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO or three JOURNEMEN CABINET-MAKERS, to whom constant employment will be given. N. B.—None need apply unless good Workmen.—Also—Two smart LADS, from 14 to 16 year of age, of respectable connections, at the above business.—Apply to THOMAS ADAMS, Prince William Street. St. John, N. B. April 8.

REMOVAL. M. HAYDEN, HAIR DRESSER, &c. RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has removed his Establishment to the house lately occupied by Mr. Alexander McGrotty, and next adjoining to Messrs. Walker & Macara, Druggists, Market-square, where every attention will be paid to those who may please to favor him with a call.—He expects daily, a fresh supply of PERFUMERY and other Articles connected with his Business, which, together with his former stock, he will sell on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Scapts, Friczells, Bands, &c. made on the shortest notice, of good materials and workmanship. May 20.

The Subscriber MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its vicinity, for their very liberal patronage while under the firm of O'BRIEN & SONS, Hair Dressers—(being now dissolved), he respectfully informs them that he has commenced the above Business in all its branches, in that well known shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Murphy, Tailor, Prince William-street; where from his general knowledge, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. DANIEL O'BRIEN. May 27th, 1828.

N. B.—All orders from the country punctually attended to, and particular attention paid to the cutting of children's hair. May 27th, 1828.

NOTICE. A New BURIAL GROUND having been purchased by the Corporation of Trinity Church, and laid out in small Lots, the same will be disposed of at any time previous to Christmas, at 30s. per Lot, and after that period at not less than 40s.—The Plan of the whole may be seen at the Office of N. H. N. Lugin, Esq. W. B. KINNEAR, Clerk of the Vestry. October 30, 1827.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cords, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, 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, August 29, 1826.

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, OR TO BE LET, And possession given on the 1st May next: ALL that Valuable PROPERTY fronting on a Prince Wm. and Queen Streets, as at present in the occupation of Mr. JAMES WHITNEY. For particulars apply to JOHN M'LEAN. January 29, 1828.

FOR SALE, A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight Rooms, three of which have fire-places; a Garret, Pantries, a Barn, and an excellent frost-proof Cellar, with a Spring of Water therein. —ALSO—One Lot, No. 50,—50 feet front and 200 feet rear, from Exmouth to Waterloo-streets. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to JOHN HOLMAN, or to Mr. THURGAR, Auctioneer, who will make known all particulars. May 6.

TO BE LET, THE Subscribers HOUSE at the corner of Charlotte and Horsefield-streets,—for one or more years—possession given on the first of May next;—for particulars inquire of the Subscriber, at the Counting House of NICHOLSON & VERNON. THOS. L. NICHOLSON. April 8, 1828.

TO BE LET, THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Horsfield-street, at present in the occupation of J. WOODWARD, Jun. Esq. The Premises may be viewed by applying to ROBERT F. HAZEN. February 26, 1828.

TO RENT, THE WHARF and SHOP in rear of the Premises in St. John-street, occupied by JAMES STEWART & Co.—ALSO—A back Store and two Flats of the said Building, either of which, are well adapted for Rigging or Sail Lofts. JAMES STEWART. March 25, 1828.

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 GEORGE A. NAGEL. —ALSO—The SHOP on the North Market Wharf, now in the occupation of IRISH & LOCKHART. February 12.

NOTICES. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM BILLING, Joiner, deceased, will please present the same within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to WILLIAM SMITH, Administrator. June 12, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BUNNELL, Yeoman, deceased, Long Reach, King's County, are requested to present them, duly attested, to the Subscribers, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ISAAC CORSON, } Administrators. THOMAS FOWLER, } Long Reach, July 1, 1828.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present the same within six Calendar Months from the date hereof: and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, } Executors. ROBERT WELCH, } THOMAS BARLOW, } May 20, 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 having any legal demands against the Estate of ARCHIBALD ANDERSON, late of this City, Cordwainer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH ANDERSON, Adm'r. Saint John, April 22, 1828.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber being anxious to close his Business, requests all Persons to whom he or JAMES ROBERTSON & Co. Stand indebted, to present their Accounts to him immediately for settlement.—Those who owe him or the above Firm, may expect to be called upon for Payment or Security without further delay. JAMES ROBERTSON, Jun. Nov. 6, 1827.

NOTICE. THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SONS, is this day dissolved;—the Business in future will be conducted under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SON, where they will continue to manufacture as usual, all kinds of HAIR WORK, such as Wigs, Scapts, Crown-pieces, Friczells, Medona Bands, &c. &c., at their Shop, Dock-street. St. John, May 20, 1828.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANNUAL JOURNAL OF THE Medical and Surgical Society of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick. IT would be superfluous to enter into an enquiry relative to the advantages which result from the honest detail of interesting Medical cases. The various periodical Journals, which have already enriched the science of Medicine in other countries confirm this fact. The modifications of disease, and the peculiarities of practice, which such Records exhibit must be interesting to every zealous Member of the Profession; and as those morbid varieties are not confined exclusively to any particular country, it is but reasonable to infer, that much important information may be collected in our Provinces, which if embodied in an Annual Journal, would form a work of practical utility.—With this conviction the Annual Journal of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick will be offered to the Profession, and published early in the Fall, if sufficiently encouraged.—The Editors therefore open it for the reception of Medical and Surgical Communications, and solicit patronage not only from the Profession in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, but also from its members in Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland: And as the Republic of Science acknowledges no political distinction or exclusion, a similar appeal is made to the Professional gentlemen in the Eastern parts of the United States. The Journal will be devoted principally to original matter, but that it may be particularly serviceable to gentlemen in secluded situations, occasional selections will be made from the latest authors, comprehending the most interesting improvements in the healing art.—The Publication will be conducted by ROBERT BAYARD, M. D. D. C. L. Member of the Medical and Surgical Society of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and formerly Lecturer on Obstetrics and on the diseases of Women and Children, in New-York, &c. Each volume will contain about 400 pages—price 2½\$. As it is desirable that the names and residences of the Subscribers should be immediately known, a Prospectus and Subscription-sheet will be left at the store of KEATOR & SANDS, St. John; CLEMENT H. BELCHER, Halifax; and at the different Medical or principal Book-stores in Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Cases and Communications, and the names of Subscribers, forwarded by private conveyance, or if by post, (the postage being previously paid) may be directed to "DOCTOR BAYARD, Saint John, New-Brunswick." N. B. The first volume will contain, amongst other original matter, the following articles:— The state of the Medical Profession in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. An Account of the Erysipellatous Inflammation which prevailed in New-Brunswick in 1826—7 and 8. The effects of Venesection in particular cases of Dropsy. Obstetrical Observations relative to the practice in different cases of Parturition, and in the diseases incident to Child-bed Women, illustrated by cases. Effects of position in fractures below the Knee, in preventing or accelerating the process of ossification by inducing a morbid or healthy action of the secreting and absorbent vessels of the part. Empiricism—its prevalence and influence on the credulous and ignorant. Suggestions on the pathology of Fever. Observations on the exhibition of Tonic Medicines, and their abuse in cases of Dyspepsia, &c. A variety of Medical and Surgical cases, &c. &c. Observations on Vaccination, and suggestions on the propriety of obtaining fresh supplies of Matter, by vaccinating the udder of the cow. St. John, N. B. March 20, 1828.

Bank of New-Brunswick. DIRECTOR for the Week.....C. Simonds, Esq. Hours of Business.—from 10 to 2. 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. Zalmon Wheeler, George D. Robinson, John R. Partelow. Office Hours.—12 to 3.

Savings' Bank. MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK. John R. Partelow, Thomas Barlow. Bank Hours.—Every MONDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

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