



England, &c.

[From the Boston Commercial Gazette, April 21.]

FROM ENGLAND.—The New York papers of Monday afternoon, which reached the Post-Office in this city yesterday between one and two o'clock, (by the President) contain copious extracts from London papers of the 21st March and Liverpool to the 1st of April—the latter received by the packet Calcutta, Regent, which has been about only fifty-nine days, twenty-three of which were in port.

A letter from London, of March 20th, says—"The Grain and Flour markets look well. American flour is worth 2s 2d per barrel." The Corn Exchange report, however, represents the market as dull, at a decline of 2s per quarter on wheat, oats and barley.

The London Courier of the 20th says, the accounts received this morning from Louisiana generally, and more particularly from New Orleans, represent the state as trade as particularly active at the present moment.

The demand for goods during the whole of last week was universal, being for the Mediterranean as well as other parts of the globe. An advance in prices has since taken place.

The Blackman Gazette says, "Trade, we rejoice to say, still wears a favourable aspect in this town and neighbourhood. Our manufacturers advanced the price of weaving on Saturday last on four different kinds of cloth, and the manufacturers in Over Drown, Haslemere and other places, have also made an advance."

It is reported that some new embarrassments will delay the final arrangement of the affairs of Greece. Leopold has asked for delay before he finally agrees to accept his new dignity.

The London Ledger of the 21st March states, that 18,000 tons of shipping had been contracted for in London, to convey stores and troops from Toulon to Algiers.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, the 20th ult. the Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table, by command of His Majesty, a copy of the Treaty entered into between His Britannic Majesty and the U. States of America. The Earl of Stanhope complained that the Treaty did not afford reciprocity to this country with regard to ships, and that the shipping interest would be much injured by it.

The Earl of Aberdeen admitted that the Treaty was not a commercial Treaty in the way in which the British looked at it. He said that the Treaty would injure the shipping interest. The present Treaty was in progress when he came into office, and without acting in an inconsistent manner, Government could not do otherwise than conclude it.

Lord Gordon considered that since this country had entered into the Treaty of reciprocity, the shipping interests of this country had been materially benefited. Lord Ellenborough observed that the number of British ships employed in trade was nearly equal to the whole number of foreign vessels engaged in trade with foreign ports.

The noble Lord was not aware of the subject being brought forward, or he would have been surprised with the returns of the different vessels employed.

Lord King brought forward his proposition for repeal of the Corn Laws, on the 20th of March. The principle upon which he proceeded in an able speech, was, that all regulations which tend to restrict the growth of the manufacturing and foreign commerce, are both impolitic and unjust. It is impolitic because it tends to impede the exportation of British manufactures in exchange for imports, and is unjust to make the labouring and middle classes pay 50 per cent. more for the first necessities of life, in order to give a bounty to the landed interest. The Duke of Wellington, in opposing the resolutions, took occasion to remark, that within the last two years, more than 8,000,000 quarters of foreign and Irish grain had been imported into England. The resolutions were negatived, without a division. The Morning Chronicle denounces the speech of the Premier on this occasion, as being "narrow and unstatesmanlike."

The London Morning Chronicle makes copious extracts from Mr. Campbell's report, which it pronounces a "valuable document." It desires as strongly recommended to the British Government for adoption.

A London Times has an article of great length on the subject, speaking of the report in terms of the highest commendation. The following is an extract from the article:—"We have once already referred to a valuable and important report from the Committee of Commerce of the United States, supposed to be from the pen of Mr. Campbell, one of the highest authorities existing on questions of Navigation and Commerce. The document is too long to be inserted, and too full of matter to be merely abridged. There is not a page which does not contain some striking facts, some accurate and sagacious reasoning, and some views of the rights and interests, as well of other civilized countries as of the Republic itself, calculated to shed lustre on the intelligence and liberality of those from whom so distinguished a paper has proceeded."

The papers mention the death of Sir C. Baring, by suicide; the cause not stated.

The Collection for the relief of the poor, as usual, is, in the return of Mr. Callaghan, whose previous election had been set aside for illegality.

Mr. Braugham's health is in a precarious state. He begins to feel the effects of severe mental application. An attempt had been made to murder Mr. Wolf, the Missionary, and his wife Lady Georgiana Wolf, at Jerusalem, by the Jews.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—Mr. R. Grant's motion respecting the removal of the civil disabilities affecting the Jews, was supported to the full by Mr. Braugham. We hear that he actually notified, after all his expenses were paid, upwards of £500 by his tour in Scotland and Ireland.—Times.

LONDON, March 30.—A mail from Holland, arrived to-day, states that symptoms of the plague appeared some time ago at Almy and Becharof, the chief towns of Moldavia and Wallachia; they have not, however, excited much uneasiness, precautions having been promptly taken to cut off all communication, except for medical aid, with the diseased districts.

The Alger expedition will, it is expected, be ready to sail from Toulon on the 26th of next month. Shipping for mercantile purposes was scarce, and freights high, in consequence of the demand for transports.

FRANCE.—The Standard, of the evening of March 21st, the latest London paper in the country, says, the French Ministry are determined on a dissolution of the Chamber.

On the arrival of two of the deputies of the extreme gauche at Raux on the 23rd ult. the clerks waited upon them in a body, and one of them in the name of the rest returned thanks to them for having voted the address against Ministers. Mr. Thil, one of the deputies said, "Let us await the future, gentlemen, without fear, but without indulging in a deceitful security."

Seven hundred electors of the department of the Seine gave a dissent on the 1st April to their Deputies, to "commemorate the victory lately gained in the Chamber. The price of tickets was 50 francs.

The Paris National of the 29th of March, says that negotiations had been going on for the return of St. de Ville to the Ministry, but had failed. It is certain that the St. Minister has disappointed every expectation that has been done by the Ministry, since the 8th of August.

this dissolution will take place, it, however, by no means certain, and I am more than half disposed to believe that Ministers have not decided themselves. Much of this depends on the affair of Algeria—on the opinions of Villèle, Peyronnet, and others, and on various minor incidents which are beyond the reach of control. But the dissolution of the Chamber is decided, and I will say more upon this subject in my next letter. The consequences of that dissolution are most momentous, and should not be carelessly considered.

The appointment of General Bourmont to the command of the military part of the Algerian expedition is by no means a popular measure, but it is a necessary one. The resolution of the King and the safety of his Kingdom, There are Marshal Goussier, d'Alger, General Officers of long standing, equally loyal and equally patriotic, (then why select M. Bourmont?) The answer is evident. Bourmont is unpopular as a man, and his return, yet more so as a Minister. This, already, in a former letter, I supplied you with a sketch of his life, and an impartial portrait of his character. Three Calanots, appointed to take command, have given in their resignations, and the King has appointed M. Bourmont to the command. He is said to be in possession of the confidence of the King. Should a general be taken, the King made prisoner, and the Citadel raised to the ground, the expedition will be popular. France will glory in it, and the Chambers will vote the expedition from the bottom of the remaining pistol and powder, from the bottom of the remaining powder, and the popular Minister will reproach General—Give a dog an ill name and hang him!"

There is an account of an attempt to assassinate the King of France, which the London Courier gives this Friday in its English, without touching for its truth. The following is the article.

Paris, March 25.—Charles X. was dining in the Forest of St. Germain; at the instance of one of the avenues, his Majesty found himself in front of one of his Guards de Corps, who had been placed there on duty, and who suddenly drew from his holster a pistol, which he fired at his Majesty. The King was slightly wounded, and excessively terrified. The Guards on duty, seeing that his aim had failed, destroyed himself by blowing out his own brains. "I have missed you, but some other person will be more exact than I am." The greatest silence respecting this event was commanded, and the greatest precautions were taken to prevent its coming to the knowledge of the public. It was merely announced, in the ministerial journals, that the King kept his rooms from indisposition, and the public never heard of the adventure."

PARLIAMENT.—The Budget was produced to the House of Commons, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday the 15th of March, which presented the following estimate of the revenue.

Customs, 17,200,000; Excise, 19,300,000; Stamps, 7,100,000; Assessed Taxes, 4,000,000; Post Office, 1,500,000; Small branches, 200,000; Miscellaneous, 280,000. Total, 59,480,000.

At the course of his speech the Chancellor proposed to take off the whole of the beer tax, of the leather tax, and the tax on cider, and to raise the duty on English spirits from 7s. to 8s. per gallon. He also intimated his intention to fix a day on which he would give notice of the period at which he should propose to convert the four per cent stocks into another stock of a different rate of interest.

It is estimated that the beer tax now amounts to three millions of pounds, the leather tax to 250,000, and the tax on cider to 25,000, sterling. By the reduction of the four per cent, to 3, saving is calculated of 750,000.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The English expedition to the Arctic Pole (says the Monitor) has safely reached the 67th degree of north latitude. The steam boat has traversed the most dangerous seas of the globe. But, wishing to touch at the coast of Spitzbergen, she was overtaken by a violent gale of wind, which carried away her masts and rigging. Owing to a very fortunate accident, especially in a region where no spar proper to repair such a loss could be procured, an English vessel happened to get among the ice, and was therefore abandoned by her crew, when her mainmast was taken out by the steamer, as well as the provisions and fuel, that were requisite for continuing the voyage to the Pole.

That the Government is strong, and strengthening, we truly believe; but as we wish most sincerely that it should not be exposed to needless trials, we rejoice very much to find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has requested Mr. Home to postpone his motion with respect to Sierra Leone. We hail this request with the greatest satisfaction: first, because we believe that Government has at length resolved upon abandoning the settlement; and secondly, because we firmly believe, that if they do not make it a case of voluntary surrender, they will be beaten into it on a division. We are quite sure they ought to be, and we believe they will.—John Bull.

Upwards of a century ago, an alderman of Bristol, named Vick, who had a taste for the sublime and beautiful, left £1000 to the Society of Merchants, at Bristol, to accumulate, at interest, till it should amount to a sum sufficient to build a stone bridge over the Avon, at Clifton. The money and its accumulations were faithfully preserved, and they now amount to £30,000. Mr. Telford has furnished plans and estimates, and leave has been obtained from Parliament to bring in a bill for the execution of the wonderful work, which Mr. Telford has undertaken to complete. The expense will be about £50,000.

A commercial house in the West of England, in a very extensive way of business, which had been for years in the habit of abusing all old claims upon their customers' bills; as, for instance, the 9d. upon a bill of £2. 19s. 9d. later ascertained by calculation, that the aggregate of such abatements amounted in one year to nearly £200.

It is said, that Sir Walter Scott has received the sum of 1,000 guineas for his History of Scotland, being part of the historical series of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia; and that Sir James Mackintosh has received 600 guineas for the Dissertation which he has contributed to the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

FEMALE PRACHER OF HIGH RANK.—The young, beautiful and fascinating Irish widow, Viscountess Powerscourt, is preaching and expounding the Scriptures at public assemblies, in Brussels, with an eloquence and fervor that would do honor to Rowland Hill, or Orestes Irving. She opens her service with a hymn, of which, after tossing a pious forte, she gives out the melody and first stanza.

According to the last census, Sicily contains 1,780,000 inhabitants, of whom 300,000 are ecclesiastics, or persons living on ecclesiastical revenues. There are in the island 1,170 convents, containing 30,000 monks and 30,000 nuns. The nobility of this small population

consists of six dukes, 27 princes, 217 marquises, 2000 barons, and the same number of an order called gentlemen. In Palermo, the population of which is only 150,000, there are 388 churches.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—A meeting of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland was held in Dublin on Tuesday last, the Marquis of Downshire in the chair. According to the report of the Society, it appeared that in 1813 there were no Schools; but eight were established in 1816, and so great was the encouragement—such was the wish for knowledge, that last year they had increased to 1153, in which were educated 127,419 scholars. The total number of scholars set out since its commencement from the establishment, in which they were then assembled, amounted to 12,413. The school-master trained in it, during the same period, being 1610. School-mistresses 363. On the estates of the noble Marquis in the chair, in the County of Down, were 35 schools, containing 2351 scholars. Several excellent speeches were delivered, and Lord Lougford being called to the chair, thanks were voted to the Marquis of Downshire, and the meeting separated.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have just issued an address to the clergy and laity, and their charge, in which they speak in glowing terms of the healing effects of the Relief Bill, and pass a high eulogy on the Duke of Wellington, "the most distinguished of Ireland's own sons—a hero and a legislator!" for having paved the way to the establishment of peace and justice in their long-distracted country.

MARCH OF CITIZENSHIP.—Lady Paget (the Lady of Sir Charles Paget, at present Admiral on the Cork station) and her daughters, have been converted to the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony took place at the parish chapel, in Cove, within the last few days, and was attended by an immense concourse of people.—Limerick Evening Post.

Since the Union, or within thirty years, 500 churches have been built in Ireland, 34 are now in progress of building, and 99 have been enlarged; also 519 glass houses have been built within the same period, and 27 are now in progress.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna has been subject to a melancholy inundation, by the overflowing of the Danube, on the breaking up of the ice. The first inundation of it occurred on the 3d of March, when the ice began to crack with a loud noise, and the water rose in a most sudden and rapid manner, breaking down every thing that opposed its course. All the suburbs near the Danube, comprising upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, were, in a short time, totally submerged. The damage done is greater than has occurred for more than one hundred years. Up to the 6th instant, eighty dead bodies were found; but it is feared that there are many in the houses, which it has not yet been possible to examine, on account of the standing water and the ice.

HOLLAND.—A gigantic enterprise has just been set on foot in Holland, which is no other than an attempt to drain the celebrated lake of Haarlem. This vast piece of water, which covers a surface of fifty thousand acres, was the effect of an inundation, which happened about two centuries ago. An association for emptying it has been formed, with a capital of six million florins.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA ON THE EAST INDIA QUESTION.—The Bengal Harkar, of the 3d December, contains a requisition to the Sheriff of Calcutta, signed by upwards of a hundred British and native merchants residing in that city, requesting that he will call a meeting of the inhabitants, at as early a period as possible, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to throw open, the India and China trade, and to provide, on the expiration of the existing charter, of the East India Company, for the unfettered application of British skill, capital, and industry to the commercial and agricultural resources of India. In compliance with this requisition, the Sheriff has called a meeting, which was to be held at the Town-hall, on the 15th of December.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.—All monopolies are evil in principle; therefore, all monopolies are highly detrimental and injurious to society, and cannot exist without inflicting a consequent punishment. In making this declaration, I am not inattentive to the difficulties which lie in the way of abolishing these various restrictions; but without, nor am I insensible to the justice and necessity of making full compensation for any sacrifice that may be made by individuals, or any body of individuals, for the advantage and welfare of the public. If the interests of England must be essentially, and by her wealth, talent, and industry must be most advantageously employed, she must not be cramped by monopolies, she must have a free power of changing her professions for the produce of other nations, and she must not be fettered by internal bonds. The monopoly to which I especially allude is that of the East India Company, and to this I add every other description of monopoly, whereby a gross body of individuals have the right to monopolize the price of any commodity—the terms and conditions of trade—or the free will and actions of any man in either a commercial, agricultural, or financial undertaking. Englishmen are generally patriotic enough to wish that Government, and they the laws, and when those laws are unjust, it never can be the interest of any Government, to continue to enforce obedience; and the days of darkness are too long gone by, for an enlightened community like that of Great Britain to have its hand to the chains of any body of individuals who monopolize advantages to which they are equally entitled, without a powerful, and a manly struggle. But while we claim justice to ourselves, it is our duty to be just to others. This feeling prompts me to approach the subject of the East India Charter, with that respect and delicacy, which its highly respectable body of Directors and Members deserve; and without entering into any of those details, which will be so extensively canvassed by the committees of the house, and which would well-informed men are more or less acquainted with, I shall merely express my anxious hope, that whatever may be the result of parliamentary inquiry on this subject, and whatever the decision as to the renewal of a remodelled charter, or its total abolition, the present distress of England may induce a remission of one of its chief causes—that some satisfactory equivalent can be devised to recompense the East India Company, for the sacrifice of that authority which restricts our trade with China and the interior of India, which compels us to purchase many necessary commodities at prices far exceeding their real value, and which prevents the investment of British capital in a British colony, when such measures would not only tend to the advancement of the wealth and power of our own country, to the relief of our own burdens, but also to the happiness and civilization of the world at large.—Baldwin's Lectures on the present condition of Great Britain.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PLAN OF BELL AND LANGASTER.—Of the schools on this plan, there are in Europe above 5,000, which give instruction to about a million and a half of scholars.

COLONIAL.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, April 21.

The following Resolutions, were passed in the House of Assembly, on the 10th instant:

Resolved, That the many important public services of this Province, which the Legislature have usually performed, and the provision to be made for the payment of the Officers of Government, and the other usual charges, which form the Civil List, and likewise the heavy Debt due by this Province, rendered it necessary for the House of Assembly to provide means by raising a Revenue sufficient to meet the current expenditure of the present year, and to provide for the payment at least of the interest of the Public Debt.

Resolved, That the Motion contemplated to be taken by the Bill, entitled, "An Act to alter and continue the Acts now in force, to provide for the support of His Majesty's Government in this Province, and for promoting the Agriculture, Commerce, Fisheries, by the Assisted Import of Wine, Brandy, Gin, Rum, and other Distilled Spirituous Liquors, Molasses, Coffee, and Brown Sugar," which passed this House on the twenty-ninth day of March last, were absolutely necessary, and no more than sufficient, with what might also be produced by the other Revenue Bill, which have passed during the present Session, for the above purpose.

Resolved, That this House consider the rejection of the said Bill by His Majesty's Council, particularly at the day on which the Laws thereby continued, unexpected, as highly impolitic and unjust, and it has already produced disorder and confusion in the Trade and Commerce of the Country, by giving an undue preference to those who are at present availing themselves of the state of the market, and disposing of large quantities of articles, five of which, in the manifest injury of such as have put or refused the duties formerly imposed on the duty of April instant, was intended by this House to be rejected as soon as possible; and this House considered the same conformably to His Majesty's Instructions, upon the force of which it is not less than one whole year, which continued the operation of the duties by imposed on the 6th day of April next; and this House entertained the hope that His Majesty's Council would have given the subject that deliberation which importance demanded, and that they would not again have rejected so important a Revenue Bill particularly as the altered circumstances of the Country, owing to the great quantity of articles charged with duty under the said Bill, which had in the mean time been introduced into the market to supply the deficiency of the present year, rendered necessary an increase instead of a diminution of such duties.

Resolved, That His Majesty's Council having rejected the last mentioned Bill, this House is deprived of the means of raising a Revenue to meet the exigencies of the Government, unless they consent to frame an Act conformable in all respects with the opinions and dictates of His Majesty's Council.

Resolved, That the interference and undoubted right of this House in matters of Revenue, His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and that His Majesty's Council ought not to interfere in matters of Revenue either by proposing alterations or amendments to such Bills, or by introducing Bills of their own, which would have the effect to impose on their Constituents, and that the interference of His Majesty's Council in such manner is a breach of the privileges of this House.

Resolved, That the rejection of the Revenue Bill by His Majesty's Council, at this time, is particularly unjust and impolitic, when it is considered that in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor the Administration of the Government has necessarily devolved upon His Honor the President, who is a Member of the Council, and whose request to the House of Assembly to provide the necessary supplies for carrying on the Government of this Province, which His Majesty's Council have refused to do, has rendered necessary the suspension of the Revenue of the Province.

Resolved, That the Revenue Bill of the present Session was framed upon the same principle as those of the last year, which some trifling increase of Duty upon the duties of such the Revenue considered, could well bear such increase.

Resolved, That the Revenue of the last year was found to be insufficient to meet the necessary expenditure, and that a large addition was in consequence subtracted from the Revenue of the Province.

Resolved, That the Revenue of the present Session should be increased, and that the House should have adopted any measure which would have tended to diminish the Revenue of the present year.

Resolved, That the conduct of His Majesty's Council, on the present occasion, betrays a want of due consideration for the best interests of His Majesty's Subjects throughout this Province.

Resolved, That the free enjoyment of all those Rights and Privileges which belong to the People of this Province, as Subjects of His Majesty, affords the best security for the continuation of that loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government, which is so warmly cherished, and which so universally prevail throughout this Province, and which so abundantly exceeds in both its extent and utility, for those entrusted with the Executive Government, to interfere with the constant and proper exercise of those Rights and Privileges.

From Nettleson's Quebec Gazette, April 12.

Extract from the Protest of Seven Members of the Legislative Council against the Supply Bill for the Current Year.

Discontent, 1. Because the Supply Bill having been passed by the House of Assembly, and constitutionally received by the same Session of the Provincial Legislature.

2. Because if this system of annually discussing and voting the rates separately, and altering and negotiating the same at the last moment, and pleasure shall prevail a popular deputation will constitute a complete revolution in the present constitution and government be effected, whereby all public officers, from apprehension of losing their bread, may be necessitated to become subservient to the views of the Assembly.

3. Because the Legislative Council under that system, must become a mere office for enregistering the decrees of the Assembly in which implicit obedience will be then exacted, and all seems now to be expected.

4. Because such a system of the House aims at the destruction of its rank, influence and utility as a coordinate and independent branch of the Legislature, wisely interposed between the Crown and the people, in order to retain both a constitutional limit.

By the Act of the British Parliament, 31 Geo. III. c. 31. the independence of the Legislative Council is sufficiently secured. The Councilors are appointed for life; no law can be passed, no law altered, amended or repealed, without their consent, or the consent of the Legislative Council, which when this Province was entered in its original charter, that, under a system of discussing and voting in the House of Assembly, the Legislative Council, must become a mere office for enregistering the Decrees of the Assembly.

Do the Protestors mean to account for it, when they say that under a system of discussing and voting in the Assembly, all public officers, from an apprehension of losing their bread, may be necessitated to become subservient to the views of the Assembly?

Alighting that by any system adopted in the Assembly, "all public officers" were so necessitated, how can that affect the independence of the Legislative Council, guarded as it is, by the Constitutional Act?

What have they to do with public officers? Under the Constitution, public officers are appointed by the executive in his pleasure, dismissed at his pleasure; and the salaries and emoluments of the different officers are provided for by Law, to which a majority of the Assembly, of the Legislative Council, and the Governor consent. How then, it is asked particularly of the protestors, how can any system of discussing or voting in the Assembly preparatory to the sending up of a Bill for the consent of the Legislative Council, affect the independence of the Legislative Council, or in their own language, force the Council "to become a mere office for enregistering the decrees of the Assembly? Are they public officers?—are they (pro pudor!) afraid "of losing their bread?"

If they were, if the public officers were under apprehension "of losing their bread?" it would be an evil to be guarded against, particularly as regards the Provincial Executive who have the distinguished prerogative of making them lose it if bread, who both here and elsewhere, have made some of them lose their bread unjustly, at his mere will and pleasure, and may do so again, without consulting or obtaining the consent of either the Legislative Council, the Assembly or the sense of the people. Why this dread of "popular depositions" only, on the part of gentlemen who tell us that they are "wisely interposed between the Crown and the people, to retain both within constitutional limits?" Are they Executive Councilors, Judges, Sheriffs, Commissioners of Crown Lands, or are they liable to lose "their bread" at the mere will and pleasure of the Executive, and under a much "apprehension" of losing it, that the mere discussing and voting in the Assembly of a Bill to which their own body must assent as well as the Crown, before it can in any way affect them, puts their independence in jeopardy?

If they are really under such apprehensions for themselves or their colleagues, or the public officers; if the independence of the moderators between the Crown and the people is in danger from "pop-jar despotism," they have only themselves to blame. The Constitutional Act does not say that the Members of the Legislative Council shall be Executive Councilors, Judges, Sheriffs, Commissioners of Crown Lands, &c. it did not intend it. The Crown, willing to take the risk of its moderation, and not a despot, that they should not now resign their office, "Why did they accept it, or by being called to the Legislative Council to keep the Crown and the people within constitutional limits, as they tell us, did they submit and accept to be assents of the Crown during pleasure? Why do they not now resign their office? 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COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir—I am a Native of the British Colonies, and feel an attachment to the soil which gave me a birth-place, and to the people whom I proudly call my Countrymen.

Canada Grain and Flour.—The following extract we take from a Correspondent of the New-York Atlas, dated Montreal, March 22:—Upper Canada Wheat, which was in demand the first of October last at the 3d, gradually advanced until it reached 7s 3d, the 30th, and at these prices it was shipped to England and we learn paid very well, and it cannot be gratifying to the Upper Canada farmers to know the high opinion formed of their Wheat in the English market, as exemplified in the extract of a letter just received by us from Liverpool, of the 1st February, 1830—Copy is as follows:—

The Upper Canada Wheat that has come here by the late ships is beautiful, and sales of it have been made as high as the 6d. per 70 lbs. which is higher by much than any other description of wheat will bring in our market.—The import of Flour into Montreal from the Upper Province last year, was about 40,000 barrels; and from the United States something less than 20,000 barrels. Only about 20,000 barrels were exported last year.—Flour, during the winter, has been selling in Montreal at from 22s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.

Let us give a suitable example, and hope that our Sister Provinces will follow it, and the Sons of British America will be simultaneously, pledge in speaking bumper their King, their own and much-loved Country, and last but not least sincerely, the Islands of their Forefathers.

N. B. Gentlemen desiring of promoting the above Establishment, are respectfully requested to meet on Friday Evening next, at the Coffee House, for the purpose of forming and organizing a Society. April 23.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1830.

FOUR DAYS LATER.—By the Pacific, from Boston, we have been favoured with New York papers to the 19th and Boston to the 21st, containing London dates to the 31st March and Liverpool to the 1st April. We have made the most interesting extracts, and are glad to observe that the affairs of trade and commerce begin to assume a more pleasing aspect.—Retrenchment is still the order of the day; but Mr. Hume's endeavour to show that retrenchment to the extent of eight millions are practicable, was so completely beyond the mark as to neutralize all the effect of his best meant suggestions. Accordingly, we find that the extravagance of his demands led the Chancellor of the Exchequer instead of looking at the items singly, to resist them in the mass, as wholly impracticable.

Mr. Goulburn took the opportunity of stating what the reductions to be effected really amounted to, and we find that instead of reaching the vast sum stated by Mr. Hume, they will not exceed £1,300,000; with which announcement the majority of speakers declared themselves perfectly satisfied. We are curious to know particulars on this very interesting subject. We have generally had too much reason to object, not so much to the extent of reduction contemplated or actually effected, as to the particular subjects of it. How often does it happen that in the scheme projected, overgrown pluralists or sinecurists, to say nothing of overpaid public functionaries, are allowed to retain quiet possession of their accumulated gains, while the hard-earned, narrow incomes of the inferior State servants, are frittered down almost to the starvation point. We wish our feeble voice could reach the high places. We would gladly raise it in favour of a more judicious and equitable system of economizing. We would not be understood as desiring to go all the lengths with Mr. Hume, but we think we could exhibit a scale of retrenchment far more just in principle, more lenient in operation, and more decidedly advantageous to the country than has yet been proposed.

Friday last, being the day set apart for celebrating the Birth of our beloved Sovereign, the same was duly honored by the Officers and Troops in Garrison. At 12, a feu de joie was fired in excellent style by the Rifle Brigade, and a Salute of 21 guns by the Royal Artillery.—Many of the loyal youth of our City were not behind in giving demonstrations of their respect for the day, and the roar of cannon was heard from the end of the South Market Wharf, to which many a patriotic breast beat responsive.

SAINT GEORGE'S DAY. On Friday at half-past six o'clock, upwards of sixty of the Members of the Saint George's Society, sat down to their Anniversary Dinner, at the Coffee-House, (which has lately undergone extensive alterations and repairs).—The Collector, H. BOWYER SMITH, Esq. President of the Society, in the Chair, supported on the right by the Rev. Dr. BURNS, Lieut.-Colonel LOVE, Assistant Commissary General ROBINSON, &c., and on the left by the Rev. Mr. CARROLL, Capt. MOLESWORTH, R. A. Mr. FRITH, of the Ordnance Department, &c.; ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esq. Vice-President, did the honors as Compiler. The Dinner was got up by Mr. SCAMMEL in a style of elegance and profusion seldom equalled, and every one present seemed animated by a desire to increase the patriotism, hilarity, and good English feeling which untrammelledly prevailed.—The following were the Toasts delivered from the Chair:—

- No. 1. The day we celebrate, and all who honor it.
2. The King, God bless him!—(standing, four times four).—National Anthem.
3. Lord Hill and the Army.—The British Grenadiers.
4. Lord Melville and the Navy.—Rule Britannia.
5. The Duke of Wellington and His Majesty's Ministers.—See the Conquering Hero come.
6. Our absent Lieutenant-Governor.—Sir Howard Douglas—may he establish a Line upon our Frontiers, that will remain unbroken, while there is a heart to bleed in its defence.—God save the King.
7. His Honor the President.—The President's March.
8. Our Sister Colonies—we wish them all prosperity.—Their interests are ours.—Canadian Boat Song.—Dixie's Song.
9. The Sons of Saint Andrew and Saint Patrick.—Hurra for the Bannets of Blue and Patrick's Day.
10. The City of Saint John.—Peace and plenty.
11. The Fair Daughters of New-Branswick. May love and virtue ever light up the eye of beauty.—Is there a heart that never loved?
12. The Land we live in.—May it ever be united to the Mother Country, by the strongest of ties, loyalty and affection.—Hans, Sweet Home.
13. The immortal memory of William Pitt.—Dirge.
14. Our absent Members.—Here's a health to them that's ours.
15. Our next merry Meeting.—You'll say we welcome back again.

We have given a place to-day to a communication of a subject deserving the consideration

of the natives of these Provinces generally. We shall ever be found leading heart and hand to every scheme which has for its object the augmenting the resources of patriotism, brotherly kindness, and charity.

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GARDEN, GRASS, & FLOWER SEEDS.

Just received per brig BATHURST, from Boston, a SUPPLY OF FRESH TIMOTHY GRASS, RED and WHITE CLOVER, FLAX, KITCHEN GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS.—For Sale at No. 1, North Side of the Market-square. April 21. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

DEALS. E. C. W ADDINGTON has on hand, 60 to 80 M. Superficial Feet of DEALS, and is daily expecting to receive more from the Mills, which with those on hand will be sold low for Cash, if applied for immediately. April 27-28

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, St. John, N. B., 26th April, 1830. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 1st June next, at noon, from such persons as are disposed to enter into Contracts with His Majesty's Government, for supplying the Ordnance Barrack Department, between 1st July, 1830, and 30th June, 1831, with the following quantities of STRAW, at the several Stations in New-Branswick, as expressed below, viz:—

At SAINT JOHN . . . . . 35,000 Pounds, FERBERICTON . . . . . 45,000 do. SAINT ANDREWS . . . . . 6,000 do. The rates to be expressed in sterling money. Payment made in British Silver every six months, for the quantities delivered within the period. No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound for the faithful performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

FOR SALE, THAT Valuable Tract of LAND belonging to the Subscriber, known and distinguished as Lot No. 1, lying on the north side of the Great Road from Loch Louisa to Quaco, 18 miles from this city, and containing 500 acres, more or less. There is a considerable portion of Interculture which already yields some excellent HAY, and with small labour or expense a great portion of the Land may be rendered very productive. A fine Stream of Water runs through it, and as there is the prospect of a Grist and Saw Mill being soon raised upon the immediately adjoining property belonging to the Church of Scotland, the Lot is well worthy the attention of AGRICULTURISTS. For further particulars application may be made to AGNES CAMPBELL, Prince William-street.

N. B.—All Persons are hereby cautioned under the highest penalties of the Law, against trespassing on the above Land by cutting Timber, Hay, or otherwise. St. John, April 27, 1830.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per SPANAY, from Glasgow, a part of his Supply of BEARING GOODS:—

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Leghorn HATS; fashionable Ribbons; Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Silks and Satins; fine and common Stair and other CARPETINGS; House-pans; Checks; Irish Linens; Diapers; Russia Duck; Turbans; LOAF SUGAR, STATIONARY, &c. &c. Also—20 Barrels COAL TAR. The above Goods being well selected, will be sold on reasonable terms, for Cash, or other prompt pay.—The remainder of his Importation he daily expects from Liverpool, per the AUGUSTA, and HUGH JOHNSTON. April 20. JOHN M. WILMOT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have Received per Ship FORTH, from GREENOCK—ON CONSIGNMENT:—

PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks Superior OLD PORT; Wrapping and Writing PAPER, WINE BOTTLES, GLASS WARE, EARTHEN WARE, 3 Cases COTTON SHIRTS, 4000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT; A quantity of STONE JAR, &c. All of which will be Sold very Low. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 20th April.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received by the late Arrivals, his usual Spring SUPPLY of BRITISH MERCHANDISE; WHICH he will Sell Cheap for CASH, at his Store in Prince William-street. April 22-31 JOHN SMYTH.

ON CONSIGNMENT, CASES Men's and Women's SHOES and BUSKINS.—For Sale upon accommodating terms. WILLIAM McCANNON, Water-Street. 20th April.—4

STATIONARY, &c. J. WILLIAM. Has received by the late Arrivals from BERTAIN:—

A Pot and Letter PAPER; Blank ACCOUNT BOOKS; SCHOOL BOOKS; WAX; WAFFELS; QUILLS, &c. &c. Which he offers for Sale on moderate terms for Cash.—An additional SUPPLY is daily expected. 20th April.

SPORTSMEN can be accommodated with FISHING RODS & TACKLE—in great variety. A Few Hundred Bushels of LIVERPOOL SALT, WHICH, if applied for immediately, will be Sold low for Cash. April 22. GEORGE THOMSON.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE POSTPONED. THE Sale of FURNITURE advertised for Thursday next, at the Residence of Dr. BOYLE, in Queen-street, is Postponed till a future day, of which notice will be given. April 27. J. & H. KINNEAR.

On FRIDAY Next, at 10 o'clock, Will be Sold at Public Auction, at the Store of Wm. McCANNON, Water-street:— 60 dozen Men's and Women's SHOES; 60 dozen Men's and Women's Kid Gloves; 30 dozen HANDKERCHIEFS; Pieces Printed CALICOES; Pieces Bed TICKING, and sundry other Articles—to Close Consignments. April 27. JOHN KERR, Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY Next, at 11 o'clock, The Subscriber will Sell at Public Auction:— 21 Hhd. Refined Lard Sugar, 20 Eads Superfine and Fine Broad and Narrow Cloths, 3 Bags Almonds, (soft shell), 10 Crates Earthenware, 20 Pieces Cottons, 100 Pieces Muslins, 100 Ditto Ducks, 10 Dozen Striped Shirts, 20 Boxes Soap, 50 Reams Pot and Letter Paper, 100 Dozen Cotton Reels, 2 Eight Day Clocks. A Great Variety of HARDWARE, &c. &c. 27th April. JOHN ROBERTSON.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE FURNITURE SALE. On TUESDAY the 11th MAY next, WILL be Sold at the WARE ROOMS of the Subscriber:—A variety of ROSSWOOD, MAHOAGNY, BIRCH, and PINE FURNITURE. The Furniture may be seen at any time. A. LAWRENCE. St. John, April 20.

P. DUFF, Has just opened a handsome Assortment of SHAWLS, plain and figured; SOBBINNETS; GAUZY HANDKERCHIEFS; BATHING DRESSES, &c. &c. Prince Wm. Street, April 20.

Oil Cloths, Loaf Sugar, &c. AN Assortment—Consisting of One Hundred various patterns of PASSAGE OIL CLOTH, TABLE MATTS, & TABLE OIL CLOTH, very beautifully and highly finished, received per the Kent from Bristol, and are well worth the attention of the Public. Also—By the Forth, Five Hhds. Refined LOAF SUGAR, and two Cases assorted Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS—Which are offered at low prices. April 20. J. & H. KINNEAR.

FOR SALE. THE HULL of a VESSEL about 180 Tons, 82 feet Keel, 22 1/2 feet Beam, 124 feet Hold.—Copper Fastened, Materials and Workmanship very superior.—can be launched immediately. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to Mr. J. M. BREWER, Saint Andrews, or CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, April 13th, 1830.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS. NO. 1.—WANTED, for the Light House at Partridge Island, the following Articles, viz:— 1 Box Dist CANDLES, 5s to the pound; 4 Hirc BROOMS; 2 Corn BROOMS; 30 Yards OSNABURGH; 1 Signal LANTHORN; and 300 Gallons of the best PORPOISE OIL. This article to be inspected by the proper Officer appointed for such purpose in this city, and none but the pure Oil to be paid for. The foregoing articles to be approved of by the Commissioners, and at the expense of the Contractor to be landed in the Light House on the Island, in or before the 1st August next. —ALSO—

No. 2.—Wanted for the Light House at the Beacon Pier, the following Articles, viz:— 150 Gallons of the best PORPOISE OIL, as mentioned in the foregoing notice; 10 Yards coarse Red FLANNEL; 10 lbs. best Cotton WICK; 10 lbs. WHITENING; 3 lbs. Russian STORGE; 3 Corn BROOMS; 10 Yards OSNABURGH. These articles to be delivered to the Keeper of the Beacon Light House, at the Light House, on or before the 1st of August next. —ALSO—

No. 3.—Tenders for placing 10 pieces of Red Pine Timber, of 22 inches square, as follows, near the angle of the Beacon Light House Pier; the timber to be at the distance of three feet from the angles as ailer pines, and let in upon the corners of the present timber four inches on each leg, and bolted in every second timber with 1/4 inch square iron bolts of 1/2 inch length, with rugged points, and the heads of the bolts to be large. The whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and finished by the 1st of August next. —ALSO—

No. 4.—An Iron LANTHORN for the Light House Lamp on Partridge Island, which must be put up in all respects complete, at the expense of the Contractor. The specifications for the size and the manner of building this article, may be seen at the Store of Messrs. JONAS WARD & SONS.—The present Lanthorn to be taken down and placed in the Light House below, at the risk and expense of the Contractor, and the whole to be finished and erected by the 1st of August next. —ALSO—

No. 5.—A Copper Fountain Lamp with standards, 8 patent Reflectors, Burners, &c. of like fashion as that now at the Beacon Light, as per plan to be seen at the Store of Messrs. J. Ward & Sons, where the fullest information of all matters connected with the above contract for the Lanthorn, may be obtained. The whole to be finished and erected by the 1st of August next. Sufficient Security will be required for the fulfilment of the respective Contracts, and the lowest Tenders will be accepted. No Tender will be received after the 30th day of May. JOHN WARD, L. DONALDSON, Commissioners. St. John, April 7, 1830.

CAUTION. ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting TIMBER, or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 2, lying on the North side of the Road from Loch Louisa to Quaco, belonging to the Corporation of the Church of Scotland in this City, as in the event of any such trespasses being committed, they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of Law. By order, J. McMILLAN, S. Clerk. St. John, March 22d, 1830.

BALTIMORE FLOUR. Just received per Schooner DESTAR, lying at North Market Wharf:—

350 BLS. Susquehanna Superfine FLOUR; 50 Do. Howard-street do.; (for family use.) 100 Do. Scratch ditto; 15 Do. Fine Middlings ditto; 100 Do. Ship Stiff; 150 Do. RYE FLOUR; 50 Do. Corn Meal; 100 Do. Navy Brand. Which will be sold very low from the vessel, by F. DeW. RA: CHFORD. April 27th, 1830.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c. Just Received by the Schooner SARAH, from New-York:—

SUPERFINE FLOUR, RYE, CORN MEAL, Barrels VARNISH. JOHN ROBERTSON 27th April.

Whiskey, Copper, Carpetings, &c. &c. PER SHIP FORTH:—

PUNCHONS of WHISKEY; Cases of Spanish Lidjos, Sales of CARPETINGS—Venetian, Turkey, and Binnockburn, 1/2, 1, and 2 Copper Bolts, Sheet Copper, and Composition Nails and Spikes, Bales of White and Grey Shipping Cotton, Kegs of White Lead, Casks and Jars Paint Oil, &c. A Large Assortment of STATIONARY, including fine Printing Dye, Brown Wrapping, and superfine and 1/2 Pot Paper. IN STORE:—

1000 Quintals Labrador DRY FISH; 200 Ditto Bay Caviar do; 150 Ditto Bay of Fundy do; Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON. 27th April.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received by the FORTH, from Glasgow, a Part of his

SPRING SUPPLY. Hhds of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Bales Brown and Bleached Cottons; Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespuns; Gingham and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled Oil; Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 GLASS, &c. &c. St. John, April 27.

PHILADELPHIA MILL SAWS.—A Small supply of a "Rowland" warranted MILL SAWS—just received, for sale Cheap. April 27. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

SNUFF & TOBACCO. 70 KEGS TOBACCO—of assorted qualities; 50 Boxes SNUFF, do. Just received per schr. March, from New-York, and for sale very cheap, in or out of bond, by E. DeW. RATCHFORD. April 27.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. 15 PNs. Fine Flavored and good Proof SPIRITS—entitled to 1s. 2d. per Gallon, drawback—just received, and for Sale low by E. DeW. RATCHFORD. April 27.

DANIEL O'BRIEN, HAIR DRESSER, and ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement he has received whilst in business in this City.—He has the honor to inform them that he has removed his Establishment to that well known stand, next adjoining the Office of J. & J. PETERS, Jun. Esq. South side of the Market-square, where, from his general knowledge and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. He respectfully informs them that he has fitted up private apartments for HAIR CUTTING, &c. where every particular attention shall be observed to those who favor him with their custom. He still continues to manufacture Hair Work of every description, viz:—Curls, Medons Bands, Ringlets, Wigs, Scapels, Crown Puffs, &c. &c. all of the best materials and workmanship. He expects by the first arrival from London, an assortment of PERFUMERY, and other articles connected with his business. Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair cut and dressed in the latest and most approved London and Parisian fashions. N. B. The strictest attention paid to the Cutting of Children's Hair, and Country orders punctually attended to. Saint John, 27th April, 1830.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber has removed to the Store on the South Market Wharf, (lately occupied by Mr. JAMES WINTER). W. P. SCOTT. April 13th, 1830. 4

Poetry. THE BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Birds, ye birds of the wandering wing! Whence is it ye come with the flowers of Spring?

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A few days since, one of the representatives from the western parts of Massachusetts presented an order to have inquiry instituted into the manner of pickling mackerel, and the necessity of further laws to regulate the same.

BOARDING HOUSE. PHENIX SQUARE, FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to the inhabitants of SAINT JOHN, and the community at large, for past favours, and takes this method to inform them that he has removed to the new and elegant House lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS C. EVERTT, corner of PHENIX SQUARE, and from its central situation together with the manner in which it is fitted up (being inferior to none in the Province), he trusts, from several years' experience in the business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

STEAM-BOAT SAINT JOHN.

THIS Boat will commence plying on her usual route on TUESDAY the 20th instant. Leaving for Digby and Annapolis on Tuesdays, and returning on Thursdays. Going to Eastport and Saint Andrews on Saturdays, and coming from thence on Mondays.—The fare to and from Saint Andrews, will be reduced to 20c. aft. and 7s. 6d. forward; and to and from Eastport 17s. 6d. aft.—Digby and Annapolis rate of passage as usual.

Received per Brig PERSERVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers:

BALES RED and WHITE FLANNELS; Rose, Witney & Point Blankets; Flanneling and other Slops; Superfine and Second Cloths.

Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland—

50 Bales Bleached CANNASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted, HAWSEERS, from 3/4 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces BROWN EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP.

PIPE HOLLANDS; 2hd. BRANDY; extra proof and common Jamaica Spirits; Demerara Rum; a few hds. excellent Sugar; Molasses; Coffee; in staves and bbls.; Pimento; Ginger; Lime Juice; Sogwood; Mahogany; Ligumvite; Lanceswood Spars; Superfine and Fine Flour; Oatmeal; Quebec and Nova Scotia Beef; Irish mutton; Butter; London Staple Cordage, from Sponyran; 5 1/2 inch Rope; a second hand hemp Cable, 11 ins.; an assortment of wrought and cut Nails; a few kegs Horse Nails, assorted sizes; black, white, green, and yellow Paints; Paint Oil; English and Campo Bello Soap; Iron and Steel; Sheet Iron; Ploughshare Moulds, and Slabs for ditto; Cod Hooks and Lines; an extensive assortment of Saddlery and Harness; best Alloa Ale, in wood and bottle; Porter; 30 crates well assorted Earthenware, very cheap; crates Bottles; 20 casks liquid and paste Blacking; Cabinet Ink, and Ink Powder; Sealing Wax, and Wafers; Dry Goods, &c. &c.—all which, being on Consignment, will be sold at the lowest market prices, for satisfactory payments.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Just received per sch'r John & Mary, from Trinidad, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers: 15 HOGSHEADS and 30 CASKS SUPERIOR MOLASSES. LOWE & GROCOCK. 23d March.

MANIFESTS for sale at this Office.

FRESH TEAS.

Just received per Schooner Two Sox's, from Halifax: A LOT of very superior quality TEAS—For Sale by April 6. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

W. DELAP.

HAS removed his STOCK of GOODS to the Store lately occupied by Thomas Millidge & Co. in the Market square. March 9.

FLOUR & CORN.

Just Received, per sch'r Comper from New-York, and for Sale by the Subscribers: 300 BLS. Superfine FLOUR; 25 Dito Middlings do.; 50 Dito RYE FLOUR; 46 Dito PILOT and NAVY BREAD; 10 Tierces RICE; and 600 Bushels Northern Yellow CORN. 16th March. D. HATFIELD & SON.

LOWE & GROCOCK.

Have received per Woodman, from Liverpool, AN ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and Coloured BOMBAZETTS; Red, White, and Salisbury Flannel; Ribbons; Gloves; Black Grape; Plaids; Broadcloths, &c. &c. Which, with their STOCK on hand, they offer cheap for Cash, at their well known Store, North side of the Market-Square.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE,

The Cargo of Sch'r Philadelphia from Portland—consisting of BARRELS Navy and Pilot BREAD; Bols, and half bols, & kegs CRACKERS; R-d Oak STAVES and SHOOKS; Franklin & Cooking STOVES—assorted sizes; Looking Glasses; 1 box Britannia Tea Pots; 1 Box Lamps and Candlestick. At the lowest prices. April 13. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

RUM, Ex Sch'r. INDUSTRY, from HALIFAX.

By the above Vessel, the Subscriber has received, 40 PUNCHEONS of strong DEMERARA RUM, which he will dispose of low for prompt payment. IN STORE. A few Pans, high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 19th January, 1830.

AMERICAN PORK.

A FEW Bols. CLEAR and Bone Middling's PORK. A few Kegs LARD—just received. Prime Mess Irish Pork; Canada Beef; Nova-Scotia ditto. For Sale at lowest rates in the Market, by E. DEW RATCHFORD. April 6.

NOW LANDING, The Cargo of Schooner SARAH ANN, from St. Kitts, viz:

RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SHRUB, and ARROW ROOT—For Sale by Jan. 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NEW GOODS—Per Tweed, from London.

The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street.

WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS;

Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Emboss'd do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazetts; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Childrens' do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Capes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Childrens' Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes]; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Housepans; Moleskins, &c. R. & W. REID. May 26.

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 cleansed, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleansed, and Blankets cleansed and raised.

LONDON WHITE LEAD.

100 KEGS of the above—warranted of Superior quality; And a few Jars OIL.—For sale by April 6. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 30th March, 1830. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 11th of May next, at noon, from persons disposed to enter into Contract to supply for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz:

WOOD, Cords, 50 800 15 COAL, Chaldrons, 350 50 50 For such quantities of best PORTLAND OIL and COTTON WICK, as may be required for one year from the 25th June next, at St. John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Contractors.

For such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be required for one year from the 25th June next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of Saint John, Fredericton, and Saint Andrews.

For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at St. John, on or before the 21th June next, Sixteen Barrels of Prime Mess Irish Pork, warranted to keep good and sweet until the 21th June, 1831.

For the BAKING of BREAD for one year from the 25th June next, for the Garrison of St. John, from Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores; the Bread must be raised with Brewer's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bake House to be at all hours liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer.

The rate of Fresh BEEF, SALT PORK, WOOD, COAL, OIL, and COTTON WICK, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made in British Silver Money, or if the amount due upon any of these Supplies exceeds one hundred pounds sterling, it will be at the option of the Commissariat to pay in Bills of Exchange at the rate of one hundred pounds for every one hundred and one pound ten shillings due upon the Contract.

It is to be distinctly understood that the BEEF to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality of Ox or Heifer Beef.

That no Crooked or Rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to Market, the Cord to be of English Measure, viz: four feet high, four feet in width, and eight feet long. The COAL to be of the best quality of Liverpool or Newcastle—and none other will be received.

No Tender will be noticed, unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat 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 upon the back "Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c." as the case may be. Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office on the 11th May next, at 12 o'clock.

Terms of the Contracts may be seen and every information obtained, on application to the Commissariat Office at the respective Posts throughout the Company.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MORGAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz:

BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER.

YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR.

Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MORGAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

LIME.

THE Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he will continue to keep on hand, during the ensuing season, a supply of the best quality of LIME, which will be put up in superior order, and sold on moderate terms.—Every attention will be paid to the furnishing of Sloops, Boats, &c. He will likewise bring the LIME to the city, when requested.

Samuel Chisholm. ROBERT ROBERTSON, JR. Green Head, March 9. Lime Burner.

PORK & LARD.

A FEW Bols. Clear and Bone Middlings PORK, and 5 Kegs LARD—for sale by April 13. G. D. ROBINSON.

TOBACCO, RICE, & CHAIRS.

Just Received per Sch'r. COMPER, from New-York: 20 KEGS TOBACCO, 10's—first quality. 15 do. do. 15's [lit]. 10 Boxes Ladies' Twist ditto, 5 Dito Cavendish ditto. A few Tierces and half do. RICE; a Lott of CHAIRS; and a quantity of CORN BROOMS, just received per Bethiah, and for Sale very low by E. DEW RATCHFORD. 16th March.

SALT, AND EXTRA PROOF SPIRITS.

2000 BUSHELS SALT, similar to the Liverpool SALT; 10 Pans SPIRITS—Proof 21 here, just received per Brigantine Hiram, lying at Black's wharf, for sale very low by Feb. 16. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

HOUSES & LANDS.

TO LET, THE Building belonging to the Subscriber, on the South Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Mr. JACOB NOYES, and others, consisting of two front Stores on the Lower Flat, and two large and commodious Lofts on the second, and third Flats.—Possession given on the first May next. JOHN M. WILMOT.

TO LET, From the first of May next: THE lower flat of the House of the Subscriber, in Duke-street, consisting of two Parlours, a Kitchen, and two or three Bed Rooms, with Pantry, Cellar Room, and an excellent Well of Water, with Yard Room, &c. The above are in all respects very convenient, and will be let on moderate terms, for one or more years, to a small family.—Inquire of March 23. JAMES HOLMAN.

TO LET, From the first of May next: THE DWELLING-HOUSE belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING, situate in Queen-street, now in the occupation of Dr. BOYLE. W. & F. KINNEAR, 30th March, 1830. Atty's for the Estate.

TO LET, And possession given first of May next: THAT pleasantly situated Cottage and Ground, near Mrs. Jaffrey's Garden, at present occupied by James Walker, Esquire, belonging to the Estate of the late John Allan. Apply to M. MARIA ALLAN, Adm'rx. February 2, 1830.

TO LET, From the 1st of May next: THE STORE in Hatfield's Brick Building, fronting the Market Square, at present in the occupation of Mr. James Kirk. 2d March. D. HATFIELD & SON.

TO LET, From the 1st of May next: THE STORE in rear of the Premises of George D. Robinson, Esq., on the South Market Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. A. Smiley.—Inquire of 2d March. D. HATFIELD & SON.

TO LET—From 1st May next: THAT large House at the corner of Brussels and Waterloo-streets, with Out-Houses, Garden, &c. attached; 4 small House next the Garden, and the two new Houses next that, with Barns and Field. Also, two Houses on Elliot Row; three near the Eastern end of Duke-street; two near the Market at Lower Cove; one on the North side of Queen's-Square; one near the corner of the Square; two near the Catholic Chapel. Also, one Room in the second flat of the Subscriber's Store, fit for an Office. Also, a number of Building Lots.—Possession of great part of the above can be given immediately.—Enquire of Jan. 5. THOMAS G. HATHEWAY.

TO LET, And possession given 1st May next: THE whole or part of those extensive Premises, in the Parish of Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber. There are Six Rooms with fire-places, and a great variety of Bed-Rooms, suitable for one or two families, together with a good Yard. Apply to JACOB TOWNSEND. 2d February, 1830.

FOR SALE, A STORE on Peter's Wharf, well fitted, and lately occupied by the Subscriber, very cheap for accommodating payments, &c. Feb 16. JAMES WHITNEY.

TO RENT—From 1st May, THE House with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber.—Also, the Counting House and STORES, with Yard attached, in Nelson-street. February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

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

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

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Colours-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.

LIME KILN, &c. FOR SALE OR TO LET, THOSE Valuable Premises, at Musquito Cove, formerly occupied by the Subscriber as a Lime Kiln.—There is a good House, Barn and other Out House, Lime Kiln, &c., with several acres of Land: Being well adapted for a Tavern, Cooperage, or the Manufacture of Lime.—Terms, and further particulars made known, on application to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr. 9th March. Lime Burner.

NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately entered into Co-partnership in Business with KENNETH MCKENZIE, lately from Great-Britain, under the firm of M'RAE & MCKENZIE, under whose name the Business will in future be conducted at his present stand in Saint John-street—and while he would thank his Customers for past favours to himself, he would solicit a continuance of the same favours for the new Firm, assuring them, that increased exertion will be used to give satisfaction—at the same time, he would beg permission to request, that all those who have demands against him up to this time, will present the same for adjustment, and all those who stand indebted to him, to call and settle their respective balances with the least possible delay.

WILLIAM M'RAE. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the term of Co-partnership between the Subscribers, expired on the 14th inst. when the same was terminated, and dissolved by mutual consent.—All Debts due to and from the said concern, will be received and paid by GEORGE BRAGG, who continues the Business on his own account.

GEORGE BRAGG, THOMAS S. WARNE. St. John, 16th February, 1830. 31.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HUGH JOHNSON, Esquire, deceased, will render the same for settlement, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSTON, Executor. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CALES SPRAGO, late of the Parish of Springfield, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Six Months from this date: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to ANN SPRAGO, Executrix, GEORGE SPRAGG, Executors. ROBERT SPRAGG, Executors. Springfield, (K. C.) March 1, 1830.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late HON. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Executors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

CAUTION. ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned against Cutting TIMBER, or otherwise Trespassing on Lot No. 3, Hanwell Settlement, near Fredericton, as in the event of any such Trespassers being convicted, they will be Prosecuted with the utmost rigor of Law.

MARCUS GUNN. Excellent PINE TIMBER for Sale, standing on said Lot.—Apply by Letter, to Miramichi, 30th March, 1830. 41.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELSHA DE W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

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

MAILS.

Arrival and Departure of His Majesty's MAILS, at and from St. JOHN, (N. B.) MERCHANTS. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 a. m. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by packet, 3 p. m. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews & United States, by land, 10 a. m. WEDNESDAY. From Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. per packet. From St. Andrews and United States, by land, at 12. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 p. m. THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 a. m. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 a. m.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Published April 1, 1830. THE Sixpenny Whentun Loaf of Superfine 1lb. of Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 6 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns for APRIL-1830, SUN, MOON, FULL, RISES, SETS, RISES, SETS. Rows for 28 WEDNESDAY, 29 THURSDAY, 30 FRIDAY, 1 SATURDAY, 2 SUNDAY, 3 MONDAY, 4 TUESDAY.

SAINT JOHN:

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.