



England, &c.

LONDON, JULY 27. The French papers of Saturday, and the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 26th, assert, that the Russian army...

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from New South Wales to Bombay, on the arrival of the head quarters of the 63d. The 53d will go to Gibraltar to relieve the 95th. The 2d Battalion of the 60th is to go to Berberic on the arrival of the 65th from Ireland. The 81st is to proceed from New Brunswick to Bermuda to relieve the 74th, which goes to Ireland; the 81st is to start until the 34th arrives from Ireland. The 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards, now at Dublin, is to return to London, and is to be relieved by the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards, from Manchester. The 47th has arrived from Bengal, and is on its march to Chatham Barracks. The 1st Battalion of the 80th is now stationed at Clare Castle, the 76th at Templemore, and the Depot of the 98th at Kilsash.

Change of the Indian Seal of Government.—It is stated that Lord William Bentinck intends, on his return from a visit, which he is about to make to Malacca and Penang, to remove his Council, and (as the Calcutta papers term it) "the material of the government" to the upper provinces. It is said that his absence from Calcutta, and residence in the upper provinces, may extend to three years; and there is some idea, though it is at present extremely vague, that the seat of the government may be permanently changed to Delhi or some other place in the interior, and nearer the centre of the empire.

Sierra Leone.—The London Herald of June 23d, contains some returns relative to the Colony of Sierra Leone, just issued by the House of Commons, from which it appears that of 23,434 liberated Africans introduced into the Colony from 1808 to 1837, only 11,978 survived, including all their living descendants! In eight years, between arrival and adjudication, the deaths exceeded 2400! The Editors ask, "will the boldest champion of the ban of death show us a mortality at all to be compared to this, even in any, or in the most pestilential corner or spot upon earth?" The whole population of the Colony, according to the latest returns, including 734 troops, was 17,512, of whom only 87 were whites, (except the troops) and of these only seven were females.

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which wealth and power cannot command without the possession of a good heart. All professions possess "Christianity"; and, in the army, as in the system of education and of subordination, too often creates a readiness to extol a professional quack, rather than risk the displeasure and loss of countenance of a superior, who has the power to serve or to injure. We have under us such impediments to the flow of truth as to make it a fault in his Lordship. Colonel ELLIOTT, 27th Regiment.—The arrival of the 47th Foot, under the command of Colonel Ellington, is daily expected. This Corps has been in India ever since 1808, having been employed at the glorious assault and reduction of Maitsoo, under the late gallant and distinguished General Auchmuty; and subsequently, in the glorious campaign before Buenos Ayres, under the marquis General Whitelock. The 47th Regiment, under its present gallant and experienced commander, participated in the flow of truth, and successful campaign against the Burmese. So far back as 1784, the distinguished gallantry of Lieut. George Ellington, then of the 14th Foot, is immortalized in the public despatches of Lord Cornwallis, in a brilliant and successful campaign against the late General Elliot. Ellington, was severely wounded in several places. In South America, as well as in India, the conduct of this excellent officer has attracted the approbation and high commendation of all who have seen him. We consider it a fair and just our countrymen should be reminded of the merits and services of officers upon their return to their native land, and after an absence in the employment of the public; and we shall always take a pleasure in doing justice to them without or without a fact.

LEUTENANT GENERAL SIR JOHN SEAN.—This officer's meritorious services may be found recorded in the different histories of the late wars, namely at Oribes and at the capture of the 13th Infantry for many years holding the Government of Jamaica, as Lieutenant Governor, where his conduct, both in a civil and military capacity, afforded general satisfaction, he possessing much of the "swiftness in motion" which the former is so much admired in the latter. He was employed in the West Indies, and established in that Corps a state of discipline which has caused it to distinguish reputation among the many "crack regiments" in the British service. Beckwith's appointment to the Chief Command at Bombay has created a sensation among the Lieutenant-Generals of the Army, many of whom have equal, if not superior, claims, from past services, to the lucrative and honorable appointment which has been conferred on the Chief Command. The Chief Command at Bombay has created a sensation among the Lieutenant-Generals of the Army, many of whom have equal, if not superior, claims, from past services, to the lucrative and honorable appointment which has been conferred on the Chief Command.

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primary object of all governments so situated, has been, as all history demonstrates, to acquire consolidation and stability; and the second, to extend themselves and their territories at the expense of neighbouring sovereignties. From the creation of the world, up to this present time, there is no known exception to this rule but China. The Russian system began under Peter the Great, and with the most perfect comprehension of, and acquiescence in, the general design, was carried on under Catherine II. The imbecility of Paul, occasioned an interregnum in the course of the impetuous torrent, and the bold genius of Bonaparte, anticipating the designs of Russia, attacked the bear in its own fastenings,—thus repressing the audacity of its encroachments by greater audacity. Alexander, either softened by early education, or a personal inspection of the dangers and miseries of war, or christianized by the Bible Society, took a departure from the Russian System, and as we are of opinion, deeply did he answer it.—Nicholas, whether he will or no, whether his own inclinations or opinions, or whether clemency or urbanity may adorn his character, which, by the by, we have yet to learn, if he desire to live, must we think, follow on in the path marked out for him by Peter and by Catherine. And the question appears to us to be, not whether the Russian system is carried into full and complete execution in 1828—9—30—31 or 40, but to be executed in its progress to its completion it will. And if Nicholas demur and follow the footsteps of Alexander, somebody else we think, will take the place of Nicholas.—Western Examiner.

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IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.—A society has been formed in London, on the committee of which we are glad to see the names of several noblemen of distinction, for the purpose of improving the condition of the lower orders of tenantry and labouring population of Ireland. The society, it seems, owes its foundation to a meeting of several noblemen and gentlemen interested in the social and agricultural improvement of Ireland, held in London on the 8th of July, 1828, and at which a resolution was unanimously passed.—That the lamentable condition of the lower orders of tenantry and the labouring population of Ireland, owing to the want of employment, is such as requires the humane consideration and active exertions of the friends of that country, and renders it incumbent on them to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to afford to the lower classes the means of earning an honest subsistence. The society intended to follow the plan adopted with so much success in Holland, of employing the waste lands of Ireland, many of them highly susceptible of cultivation, for the maintenance of the destitute poor. It is proposed to make purchases or obtain grants of land in Ireland, upon which to found villages or colonies of the distressed poor, one colony generally to consist of about 150 acres, and 50 cottages. A cottage and suitable outbuildings to be built for the labourer and his family, with three acres of land attached to each, or five acres when the settler is not engaged in any trade or manufacture, but solely employed in agriculture. It is proposed to begin with a village of 50 cottages, with three acres of land attached to each, on the plan laid down by Mr. Allen, in his "Colonies at Home." The regulations for the colonists are such as must highly conduce to their mental, moral, and physical improvement. It is proposed that the society shall consist of proprietors and subscribers—the former to supply a certain amount of capital towards the purchase of land, stocks, &c. in which they will find alike an investment and a security; the latter to be considered as charitable contributors towards the purposes of the society, and to become members on payment of the 1l. 1s. per annum. Operations are to be commenced as soon as 150 shares, or as many as shall be found necessary, shall have been subscribed for. A society with similar objects has been eminently successful in Holland, and we cordially hope that similar results may be attained in Ireland. In the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on Thursday, a verdict of £750 damages, and 6d. costs, was recorded against Mr. O'Flaherty the proprietor of the Connaught Journal, for a series of libels against Mr. Smith, a gentleman of great respectability residing in the County of Galway.

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confess that we have never had much sympathy for either of the conflicting parties, and whatever views we may entertain of the grounds of the war as set forth on the side of Russia, our confidence in the ultimate triumph of what is right and what is good, upon the whole, is so strong and lasting, that we have nothing to prognosticate that is at all favourable to the interests of that realm of darkness and of blood, which now to all human appearance seems so near its overthrow.

From the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as inserted in a previous column, it is too manifest that that part of our Parent Empire still continues in an unhappy state, and we regret exceedingly to think that it has been called forth chiefly in consequence of the imprudent expressions of feeling on the part of our Protestant fellow subjects. We have all along thought that the Roman Catholics, as a body, have evinced a very becoming spirit in the midst of the success which has crowned their efforts at the last, and we are charitable enough to hope that any expression of a contrary feeling does not proceed from the want of full satisfaction with that result; though we are well aware that the Disfranchisement Bill bears hard against the interests of many, and the wishes of not a few. We are no less aware, also, that there are many other causes of disquiet in Ireland, besides those originating in the Catholic Question, to which, we trust, ere long the attention of Parliament will be directed.

We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Transports bringing the Troops who are to relieve the 81st Regiment. They were understood to sail for this port by the middle of July. The winds must have proved very inauspicious this season, as we have likewise been looking out for some time past for the arrival of part of our fall ships, and are still disappointed. We do not recollect of any season when they were so backward in coming forward. Several were announced to sail from Great-Britain in the month of July, and would not certainly be later than the 1st of August, and yet on this 15th of September, only one of them has arrived!

We hear it is settled that a Court is to be held in King's County, on Tuesday the sixth day of October next, under a special commission of Oyer and Terminer.

By Proclamation of His Honor THE PRESIDENT, the GENERAL ASSEMBLY is further prorogued to the second Tuesday in December next.

Quebec and Montreal, in Lower Canada; Halifax and Pictou, in Nova Scotia; Charlotte Town, P. Edward Island; St. John's, Newfld.; and St. John and St. Andrews, New Brunswick, are now all Free Warehousing Ports.

The following melancholy recital, we take from the columns of a contemporary, with one small correction. The detail which it gives is truly affecting, and the circumstances altogether have created a very deep and strong sensation throughout this community. When we contemplate all the aspects of the calamity—the suddenness with which a fellow creature was called away from the midst of life and health and usefulness—the sad change from a scene of security and pleasure, in which the spirits were buoyant with the innocent delights of friendly intercourse and the dear hopes of soon entering the harbour of safety and the bosom of domestic peace, to a scene of alarm, and peril, and death—the public loss which has been sustained, and the sad bereavement to which the home and the hearts of the afflicted widow and the fatherless children have been doomed;—in every view we take of the recent dispensation in its different features, it must be allowed by all to be a calamity of no ordinary magnitude. Mr. LAWRENCE was a native of Banffshire, Scotland, and had been about 12 years in this Country, and was deservedly held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. It is not a little remarkable, that Mr. GIBB, the former husband of the now disconsolate widow, wandered in the woods in going to his farm at Black River, and was brought home to her a stiffened corpse, having been frozen to death! and that his eldest son, who took the chief charge of the family after his decease, not long afterwards was consigned to a watery grave in the Kennebecack River! Such an accumulation of distressing accidents seldom occurs in the experience of any one individual; and mark out Mrs. LAWRENCE as an object of peculiar sympathy and commiseration.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—This painful task has devolved upon us of announcing the death of Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, Engineer of the Steam Boat St. John, which melancholy event took place in the following manner.—On Tuesday on her passage from Digby to this place, the covering over the paddle on the right hand side of the Steam Boat was shattered—in consequence of a log which broke loose from the box, getting into the paddles; and after the boat had come round the western end of Patridge Island, and was between the Island and the harbour, the Captain and the Engineer got on the top of the paddle box, for the purpose of making some temporary repairs. While engaged in this work, a board which they had in use came in contact with the paddle, and the concussion threw the Captain down on the box; but painful to relate, it threw the Engineer overboard. The Boat at the time favoured with a fair wind, and the heave of the sea, was going at the rate of 8 knots. She was put about and the stern boat lowered with all possible expedition, but before the boat could reach him, Mr. LAWRENCE unhappily sunk to rise no more.

Mr. LAWRENCE was a sober, industrious, quiet, and peaceable man, and an ingenious and intelligent mechanic. He was esteemed and respected, as, in every sense of the words, a good and useful citizen; and his death is universally and deeply regretted, as a loss to the community. It is but a few months since he was married, and he has now left a disconsolate widow, and also two helpless children by a former marriage, to lament their loss. He was in the 35th year of his age.—City Gazette.

On Wednesday an Inquest was held on view of the body of JAMES O'NEALE, Shoemaker, Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.—16.

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—This morning, at Mr. ROBERT STEVENS and Mr. ALEXANDER DONEY, of Indian Town, were going through the Falls in a boat, when in the falls one of the oars broke, by which the boat came broadside to the breaker and immediately upset. Mr. S. held fast to the boat and was taken several times under water, but was fortunately rescued from his perilous situation

by the timely assistance of a boat which happened to be near, fishing for Bass;—but melancholy to relate, Mr. D. in attempting to gain the shore, by swimming, sunk to rise no more.—He was a native of Shelburne (Nova Scotia), and came to this place in the spring of 1825; he was in the 24th year of his age, and was much esteemed by all who knew him, for his uprightness and candour, as well as his uncommonly steady habits.

At a Convocation held at King's College, Windsor, on Thursday the 10th inst.; the Rev. J. W. D. GRAY, Assistant Minister of this Parish, and J. BACON, Esq. of St. John, were admitted to the Degree of Master in Arts.

MELANCHOLY AND SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday the 4th inst. at Mr. DAVIS COLEMAN, of Kewick Ridge, in the County of York, was with his hired man, chopping down trees, a limb fell and struck him on the head, and brought him instantly to the ground, after which he expired in the course of an hour and a half. Mr. C. was a sober and industrious man, and was universally respected by all who knew him. He was in the 57th year of his age.—Royal Gazette.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 7th September, 1829.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS. His Honor the President has been pleased to make the following promotion in the Militia: 2d Battalion Saint John City Militia. Thomas M. Smith, gent. to Lieutenant in the Sea Fencibles attached to the Second Battalion Saint John City Militia. GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M. P.

POSTSCRIPT. We have been favoured with the prospect of Irish papers to the 4th August, brought by the Rossmount, from which we take the following items. If any reliance can be placed on the statements they contain, Peace between the Eastern Belligerents may be expected at no distant period. But we feel rather sceptical on the subject.

LONDON, July 31.—Evening.—A letter from Wallachia, contains some interesting intelligence. It appears that an official communication was made by the Russian President to the Boyars, informing them that the Emperor Nicholas was endeavoring to establish peace on the basis of the "Treaty of Akerman." That overtures have been made, having peace on moderate and reasonable terms for their object, is therefore now placed beyond a doubt; and that they will be met by the Porte in a more conciliatory spirit than has been generally supposed, is growing every day more probable. The Boyars have been called upon by the Russian President to elect a new Hospodar, a measure which seems to imply a conviction, on the part of the Russians that they will have to replace the Government of the Principality in the hands of the natives within a short period. The mortality by the plague at Bucharest was still very great. Among the latter, 12,000 individuals are said to have been sent out of that city as suspected of being infected.

STATE OF TRADE.—We have no particular change to note in the state of trade since our last. Perhaps the quantity of cloth sold has been somewhat less than last week, but prices remain as before. For water, wheat, also, there is little disposition to buy. Materials in request, and spinners demand a small advance on the prices hitherto current.—Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, August 4.—It seems pretty certain, that the King of Prussia has dispatched an envoy to the Sultan, in order to prevail on him to listen to the proposals of peace. The British and French ambassadors, particularly the former, have been treated by the Sultan, at his reviews, with particular distinction. The account from the seat of war we very cordially receive. Hammer papers give a letter from Bucharest, stating that two Russian Corps had passed the Balkan mountains, one by way of Silistria, which is on the Mediterranean side, the other on its way to Aidos, which is amidst the mountains, on the road to Bourgas. If the latter be the fact, it throws much doubt on the former part of the statement. The Prussian State Gazette, at all times favourable to the Russians, is silent as to their having passed the Balkan. The Russian claim some trifling advance in a renouveau with some troops of the Cossacks, on the spot of the British and French ambassadors, particularly the former, have been treated by the Sultan, at his reviews, with particular distinction. The account from the seat of war we very cordially receive. Hammer papers give a letter from Bucharest, stating that two Russian Corps had passed the Balkan mountains, one by way of Silistria, which is on the Mediterranean side, the other on its way to Aidos, which is amidst the mountains, on the road to Bourgas. If the latter be the fact, it throws much doubt on the former part of the statement. The Prussian State Gazette, at all times favourable to the Russians, is silent as to their having passed the Balkan. The Russian claim some trifling advance in a renouveau with some troops of the Cossacks, on the spot of the British and French ambassadors, particularly the former, have been treated by the Sultan, at his reviews, with particular distinction.

CLARE ELECTION. ENNIS, July 30.—The Election came on this day, shortly before twelve o'clock. Mr. O'Connell was proposed by Gorman Mahon, who announced that he himself would be contented with the next Election, and seconded by Thomas Steele, Esq. No opposing candidate having appeared, he was pronounced, after the usual formalities, duly elected, amid tremendous bursts of applause. Mr. O'Connell rose amidst the loud shouts and enthusiastic cheering of the people. When order had been in some degree restored, he addressed the multitude assembled within the walls of the Court House. The cheering shortly after took place. It was one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed. There were a number of banners with appropriate mottoes, and devices were exhibited in several windows. Amongst the spectators who gazed with the greatest interest, were the military officers. Several of them were observed to wave their caps from the windows. The soldiers and police were kept out of the way. There was not the slightest violation of the public tranquillity. All was order and the most respectable good humour.

It was supposed that the peasantry who docked to the town on Wednesday night, and Thursday morning, could not have amounted to less than 50,000. The greater part of them set out for their homes immediately after the closing.

COLONIAL. We are happy to understand, that Letters have been received from C. R. FAIRBANKS, Esq. of the 20th July, stating, that strong hopes were entertained by him that His Majesty's Government would afford their aid in the completion of the Shenabacade Canal.—Nova-Scotia Royal Gazette.

A circumstance recently occurred at Newfoundland, which ought to obtain the most anxious notice; and thereby prevent the occurrence of accidents of a fatal and alarming tendency. A store belonging to a merchant at Saint John's, was recently discovered to be on fire; and as no other means could be traced by which this event might have been produced, it was at length attributed to the following circumstance.—The storekeeper had on the preceding afternoon, wiped up some linsed oil from the floor, with a handful of oakum; and had afterwards thrown it into the hearth where he had taken it.

As it was known that in another instance, combustion had been produced by oil and hemp being placed in contact in a closed room; it was determined to try the experiment. Accordingly the gentleman who owned the property, directed some oil to be poured out, which was wiped up as formerly, and the place was locked up. Upon returning a short time afterwards, a disagreeable smell accompanied with smoke was emitted; and at the expiration of an hour and twenty minutes, the oakum was discovered to be in a blaze!

We repeat, therefore, that this tendency to ignite, is fraught with extreme danger, and should be carefully guarded against in stores, where nothing is more common than to wipe up oil with oakum; and our knowledge of the properties of self-combustion which these materials contain, cannot be too generally known and disseminated.—Halifax Free Press.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is prorogued by Royal Proclamation, to the 20th October.—Official Gazette.

INVERNESS.—In the course of the present season, not fewer than 500 persons have been located in the township of Inverness. The site of a village called Hamilton, has been marked out, and a store has already been opened by one of the new settlers. This township is finely situated on the west side of the river Beacourry next to Leeds, and only about 40 miles in a direct line from Quebec. The settlement of the whole country is, in fact, rapidly going forward.—Ibid, Aug. 29.

On Tuesday last, James McMillan, Esq., of the Hudson Bay Company, arrived at Lachine in a light Rowing Canoe manned by nine men, in 40 days from York Factory, Hudson's Bay. He left all well. The prospects favorable in the interior, and at Red River Colony there were very abundant crops. Gov. Simpson expected in a few days.—New Mont. Gaz. Aug. 27. The Upper Canada Herald of Aug. 12, says:—According to the Census taken this year, the population of the town of Kingston is 3328—viz. 2 Males under 16 years, 912—Males over 16 years, 798—Females under 16 years, 933—Females over 16 years, 863.

We learn that Col. By, the enterprising engineer of the Rideau Canal, is about commencing a survey of the interior of the Province, from the Ottawa River to Lake Huron, with a view to ascertain the practicability of opening a canal by that route—and also of ascertaining the extent of the chain of Lakes which are known to lie in that direction. We understand that Lt. Denton, of the R. E. a gentleman well-qualified for the undertaking is to have the charge of the Survey; and to be accompanied by Mr. Dantop, warden of the Forests—and Mr. Baird, Clerk of works.—Kingston Chronicle.

ST. PAUL'S ISLAND. [As the Provincial Legislature of Lower Canada has agreed, in conjunction with the other Provinces bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to erect a Light House on St. Paul's Island, the following description of it, which may be depended upon as correct, must afford satisfaction to many of our readers; at the same time they must lament that the object did not meet with the earlier consideration.] The island of St. Paul, according to the most correct accounts that have been procured, lies in a direction N. 73° E. by the Magnet, or N. 52° E. true, from Cape North; the N. E. point of the Island of Cape Breton, the distance being 12 miles. The island being in length about a mile and a quarter, from N. to S. and inclining to the Eastward at the N. end; and in average breadth about a quarter of a mile. The margin is rocky and precipitous nearly all round, indicated by the N. W. side by J. W. rocks, in high water, which boats may obtain shelter during the prevalence of certain winds. The cove on the N. W. side affords a small and bold beach, about 150 feet long, where a landing may be effected, but generally with difficulty, by reason of the constant surge of the ocean. The interior of the Island rises into three hills, the highest being nearly in the center, and terminating in a square summit, of about 50 feet on each side, and nearly perpendicular sides. The hill in the center is about 250 feet above the level of the sea. The surface of the Island is in general rocky, with some spots of marsh or bog which probably supplies the fresh water found issuing from the rock. Situated fir and white birch trees are generally of a mile. On the N. side, but some drift wood may be picked up. It is not known what animals, if any, inhabit the place. There is good anchorage all round the Island, and close in shore, which circumstance enables vessels to lie there with any wind, by the great depth of water, and the nature of the bottom, a mode practised by the privateers of the United States, during the last war. There are tolerably regular soundings of the N. W. side at the distance of half or three quarters of a mile. On the N. E. side, a bank lies off about four miles in the hour, about S. E. by E. There is a plentiful fishery of cod and mackerel round the coast of the Island, and also an abundance of seals. The situation of this Island, in the very entrance of the great harbor, leading from the Atlantic to the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, together with the abrupt nature of its shore, and the depth of sea around, admitting a ship to run her jib-boom against the Cliff, before she strikes the bottom. The frequent fogs and tempestuous weather, the uncertainty of winds, and the opening of the St. Lawrence, the large bodies of drifting ice, all these circumstances combine with the intricacy of many of the channels in general use, to render the navigation of St. Paul probably the most dangerous place, and most dangerous to shipping, that is to be found on the coast of British America. It has been the scene of innumerable wrecks since the first settlement of the colonies, many, perhaps most, of which are not to be traced to the rocks, but to the ice, which is the most dangerous of all. It is the custom of the inhabitants of Cheticamp, a French settlement on the N. W. coast of Cape Breton to visit the Island regularly every spring, for the purpose of collecting the spoils. Hundreds of seals have been seen in various parts, and very lately fourteen large anchors were counted, lying at the bottom of the sea near the shore. The destruction of life and property on this fatal spot has been incalculable. For the future it might doubtless be prevented, if a good measure, by the erection of a light house provided with a great gun, or a gong, to be used in foggy weather. The central eminence, already mentioned, appears to be the best site for this purpose. Stone may of course be procured in abundance on the Island, but timber, and probably lime, with all other materials must be imported and can be supplied from Cape Breton.

The following vessels have been ascertained to be among the number of late years have met their fate on St. Paul's Island, The Horatio of London 1823. A ship from Prince E. Island, Dec. 1826. The Canada of Aberdeen 1827. Duncan of Hull 1827. Venus of Aberdeen 1828. Ship name unknown 1829. Not many years ago a transport, full of soldiers and their families, struck on St. Paul's, and went down. The bodies floated into all the harbours along the N. E. coast of Cape Breton. Two hundred perished. KINGSFORD, Jan. July 31. PIRATE AND MURDER.—Mr. Charles Fayle, who came passenger to the Ana from St. Thomas, to this port, reports, that he was a passenger in the brig Innes, Capt. Campbell, from Liverpool, bound to St. Vincent, and that on her passage on the 4th ult. about half past six p. m. the Innes was boarded by a brigantine under French colours. She sent 4 boats alongside with nearly 20 men in each. The most insulting conduct was manifested to every person on board, the passenger who relates this, had the melancholy task of seeing his own sister, a fellow passenger, about 35 years of age, stabbed to the heart, and with her servant a negro girl, tossed overboard. Five of the crew were murdered, and the cook and carpenter were taken out of the vessel on board of the pirate. He cut the main and fore shrouds, scuttled the vessel, took out 50 casks of flour, 40 or 50 casks of pork and beef, 7 casks of water, and all the live stock, and stove in a cask and a half of water, the only remaining part of that commodity left on board. During part of this the passenger was bound down to the sofa in his cabin. The Captain was stabbed in about 4 or 5 places of the body, and only escaped death by turning himself about, to avoid the fatal blow; he lay upon the deck for some time, and the surviving crew, beside the passenger, thought he was dead, as he was bleeding so profusely; the pirates plundered the passenger of 38 doubloons, with some other change he had, and all his wearing apparel, &c. From the state of drunkenness in which the pirates were, this passenger escaped with his life.

They demanded wine as soon as they came on board. Next morning falling in with the brig Agonora, bound to St. Lucia, they found that the pirates had boarded her and plundered her of provisions and water; but had not touched any of the crew. The pirate had a man on board who belonged to the Mary of Bristol, whose crew he stated they had murdered off the Cape de Verd Islands, and who reported to the Captain that he was among them contrary to his consent, for the purpose of saving his own life. On the Sunday after this the Innes fell in with the Fastnet floop of war, which, after supplying them with water and provisions, as well as surgical assistance, with men to navigate the vessel, they took her into Barbadoes. Vessels were immediately despatched to St. Thomas, the Havana, and to the north side of St. Domingo, as well as to Captain Sartorius, stationed off Terceira, and a report also was forwarded to Sir George Murray, the Colonial Secretary, in order to obtain some accounts of these mercurial murderers on the high seas.—[Cornwall Chronicle.] Since copying the above from the Cornwall Chronicle, Mr. Fayle has called and requested us to correct an error in the statement.—The young lady who was murdered by the pirates was the sister of Capt. Campbell, and not of Mr. F.—Five persons in all were murdered—viz. three of the crew, Miss Campbell, and a negro girl, her servant.—Cornwall Courier.

MARRIED. At Fredericton, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. George McCawley, WILLIAM PRYOR, Esq. Merchant, of Halifax, to MARY ELIZA, daughter of the late Col. Rudyard.

DIED. Yesterday, JAMES VERRON, infant son of T. L. Nicholson. At Annapolis Royal, on the 30th ult. Captain JOHN ROACH, aged 77 years—much lamented by all who knew him. An honest man in the noblest work of God. At Windsor, on the 6th inst. after a short but very severe illness, JOHN MANSELL, Esq. late Lieutenant in His Majesty's 6th Regiment, aged 32 years, a native of England.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Tuesday, brig Jane, Baird, Liverpool, via Passamaquoddy—G. Thomson, ballast. Schrs. Cyrus, Sears, Philadelphia, G. I. & J. G. Wood, ward, Burr, Carr, &c. This morning, brig Rosemount, Wishart, London, 37—J. Wishart, ballast.

CLEARED. Brig Woodman, Wofford, Liverpool—timber. William Salomon, 30—do. do. Grange, Wake, Sunderland, 40—do. do. John & Mary, Hudson, Cork, 40—do. do. Lyra, Drysdale, Liverpool, 40—do. do. Lewis, Innes, Braz, I. assorted cargo. Thomas Hartford, Sawyer, 40—do. do. Bethiah, Harding, Boston—gingivators, &c. Schrs. Sarah, Shankford, New-York—plaster. Brig Gambia, Holmes, 33 days from this port, bound to Trieste, arrived at Gibraltar, July 15. Schrs. Edward, Atchison, of this port, 34 days from Falmouth, (Jam.) arrived at Halifax on the 6th inst.

FLOUR, TALLOW, &c. Just received by the Cyrus, Sears, Master, from Philadelphia: B BARRELS new Superfine FLOUR, 2 Barrels Middling Do. 2 Barrels TALLOW; which will be sold cheap if taken from the vessel. Also—per the Bethiah: A lot of WINDSOR CHAIRS. Sept. 15. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM in the Parish of Hampton, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River, containing 200 acres, 15 of which are cleared, the remainder well stocked with hard and soft Wood—is offered for Sale. Eight tons of Hay was cut this year.—There is on the premises, a well finished one and a-half story frame House, a log Barn, and other improvements.—The Farm adjoins the property of Mr. Jonathan Titus; and is but 24 miles from the city, with a good turnpike road all the way.—For terms and further particulars, please apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, or to JAMES ROBERTSON, September 15.—3/4 on the premises.

JUST RECEIVED, Per the PERSEVERANCE from LIVERPOOL: 230 P COTTONS; 2 Dozen assorted White and Coloured SEWING COTTON REELS. For sale at the lowest prices, by Prince William-street, August 25. P. DUFF.

M'CRACKEN'S CANVASS & CORDAGE. Received per the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, from BELFAST—AND FOR SALE: 57 M MATTS of assorted CORDAGE, 10 COLS SPUNYARN; 90 BOLTS BLEACHED CANVASS, 12 DITTO UNBLEACHED DITTO; 4 DITTO TARPULIN; 1 Bale TWINE. ALSO—Per Perseverance: 24 Barrels BOTTLED ALE; 1 Pipe GENEVA. 25th August. J. & H. KINNEAR.

FLOUR, BREAD, &c. Received per Brig BETHIAH, from BOSTON, and for Sale: 250 B BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, 37 Barrels Philadelphia Fine FLOUR, 33 do. do. Rye do. 100 DO. CORN MEAL, 200 Bags CORN, 123 Barrels Navy and Ship BREAD, 45 Kegs CRACKERS, 5 Barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 25 DO. APPLES; 2 Dozen CHAIRS. September 8. J. & H. KINNEAR.

W. & G. HUTCHINSON, Have just received from LIVERPOOL, a New Supply of JEWELLERY, PLATED WARE, &c. FINE Gold Watch Seals and Keys; fine gold Brooches and Breast Pins, set with Amethyst, Topaz, Pearl, and Garnet; fine gold set Top and Drop Ear Rings, and Finger Rings; Coral, and Jet Ear Rings; black and gilt Bracelet Snaps; Gilt Web for Bracelets; Gilt Buckles; Silver mounted Cruet and Liquor Stands; do. Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Chamber Candlesticks; Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, and Salt Spoons; do. Sugar Tongs; Thermometers; Surveyors' and Pocket Compasses; Ships' Compasses; Telescopes and Quadrants; Silver and Steel Spectacles, &c. &c. St. John, July 28, 1829.

AUCTION SALES.

On THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold at his Store in Saint John-street, ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE Or G. B. SANDERSON, —consisting of— SUPERFINE and Second Crothns, Cassimeres, Yorkshire Plains, Fustians & Molesters, Printed and Furniture Calicoes, brown and bleached Cottons, Irish Linens, Down and Ducks, a large assortment of Slops, Britannia and fancy Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Threads, and Tapes, Ironmongery, Hardware, &c. &c. Terms liberal, and made known at Sale. Sept. 8. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

The foregoing Sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th instant. Sept. 15.

On SATURDAY next, At 11 o'clock, Will be Sold, at the Subscribers' Auction-Room— 25 CASKS assorted NAILS, 2 Hhds. Liquid BLACKING, 1 Hogshead BOTTLED MUSTARD, 9 do. ONIONS, 10 Barrels BOTTLED ALE, 12 do. PEASE, 5 Hogsheads GLASSWARE, 10 Kegs TOBACCO, 2 Barrels Mens' BOOTS, 2 Boxes do. SHOES, 4 do. SNUFF and CIGARS, 20 do. Mould CANDLES, 20 do. Yellow SOAP, 2 Casks White VIALS and SALTS, 5 Kegs MUSTARD, 5 Boxes Ground GINGER, 5 Bags Rice do. 2 Barrels SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, 6 Mahogany CHAIRS, 600 Bushels Course SALT.

Red Flannel Shirts; Flushing Jackets; Guernsey Frocks; White Counterpanes; Trowsers; Striped Shirts; White Cottons; Checks; Fur Trimmings; Cloths, &c. &c. A CREDIT will be given. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, 15th Sept. 1829.

POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

On TUESDAY the 29th of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee House:— THAT WELL KNOWN PROPERTY THE MISPECK SAW MILLS, WITH Several Lots or Tracts of Land adjoining, in all One Thousand Acres, more or less, with several Buildings and other erections thereon.—3/4 Terms of payment—one-fourth cash, one-fourth in twelve months, one-fourth in two years; and the remaining fourth in three years, with Interest, and Security being given by the purchaser. JOHN KERR. St. John, August 18th, 1829.

ARMY FORAGE CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, 5th September, 1829. PERSONS desirous of Contracting to supply His Majesty's Troops with FORAGE, at the unmentioned places, for One Year, commencing on the 25th October next, are hereby notified, that Sealed Tenders for the same will be received at this Office, for the supply of Saint John and Fredericton, on or before the 22d September, at 12 o'clock. The number of Rations required daily, will be as follows:— Saint John about Ten, and Fredericton about Fifteen; liable, however, to some variation during the Summer months, when some of the parties entitled to Forage, change their residence from Fredericton to this place. The Ration of Forage, per Diem, to consist as follows:— HAY, . . . 14 lbs.—(Fourteen Pounds.) OATS, . . . 10 "—(Ten Pounds.) STRAW, 6 "—(Six Pounds.) The Hay to be upland, intervale, or dyked marsh, sweet and good, either Timothy or Clover, or a mixture of both, and to have been cut at least three months previous to delivery to the Troops. The OATS to be of a sweet, clean, and wholesome quality, and not to weigh less than Thirty-pounds to the Bushel. The STRAW to be either Oaten or Barley, and of a dry and proper quality. The Contractor will issue the Forage to the Troops from his Depot, (which is to be near the Barracks,) on orders received from the Commissariat,—to the Staff, Departments, and Regiments, three days in the week, to such Officers as may require it to be issued at those periods. It will be required from the Contractor to have in his Depots at all times, at least two months supply of Forage of each description, and that his Depots shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Commissariat, whenever it may be thought proper to visit them. The Tenders to express the rate in Sterling Money, per Ration, and to be made separately for each place stated above, accompanied by a Letter from two Persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the sum which will be made known on application at this Office, as well as all other particulars which may be considered necessary to the Persons tendering for this supply. Payment will be made every two months, on regular Vouchers—forms of which can be obtained at this Office—in Bills of Exchange on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract, or in British Silver, at the option of the Commissariat.

LONDON CORDAGE.

3 TONS superior London Staple COR-DAGE, assorted, from 6 line and Ratline to 5 inch Shrooding, and a few HAW-SERS—just received, and for Sale cheap, by Sept. 1. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

NAILS, &c. Received by the Brig PERSEVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for Sale...

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from Great Britain and Ireland...

WOMENS' and GIRLS' DEVONSHIRE HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Black Embroid' do.; Do. do. colored Gros de Naples Silks...

BALES of superfine and common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians; Moleskins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS. Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late arrivals...

COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvases, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles...

CLOTHS, &c. Received per late arrivals—3 PACKAGES SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS...

Received per Brig PERSEVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers...

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just received—and for Sale by the Subscriber...

THE SUBSCRIBER. Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS...

SELLING OFF, AT THE CHEAP LONDON WAREHOUSE, North side of the Market-Square...

LOWE & GROOOCK. INTENDING to visit England in the course of a few weeks, respectfully acquaint the Inhabitants of the City of St. John...

JOHN S. MILLER. SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH...

WIRE RIDDLES, SIEVES, &c. FOR cleaning WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and BUCK-WHEAT...

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

MEDICINES, &c. Just received per FAME, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber...

FOR SALE. 63 CHESTS and 30 Boxes TEA—comprising all the varieties of SOUCOPO, CONGO, and BONA...

New Goods. The Subscriber has received by the late arrivals, a PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE...

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HARRIET, and for Sale by the Subscriber...

28 PUNCHONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogheads do. MOLASSES...

50 CASKS Cut NAILS, 3d. to 20d.; 50 Boxes superior Mould Candles; 40 Barrels TAR, Pitch & Turpentine...

500 PIECES LONDON PRINTED COTTONS; 50 Ditto Navy Blue; 45 Ditto Black twilled and plain Bombazines...

2 Hhds. superior well flavoured old SHERRY WINE. —ON HAND—Superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Mixed, and Claret Broad Cloths...

STATIONARY. A large assortment of News, Letter, Post, Pat. Foolcap, Copy, Wrapping and Writing PAPER...

CONFECIONARY & CORDIALS. THE Subscriber having removed to that well known stand, formerly the Office of Messrs. HUGH JOHNSTON & Co...

TO LET. A Farm, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased...

THE SUBSCRIBER. Has received per Brig CERES, from Liverpool, Cases COTTONS and MUSLINS, Bales WOOLLENS...

TOBACCO, &c. 100 KEGS and Boxes manufactured from New-York, and for sale at reduced prices...

FOR SALE. THE Ketch FREDERICTON, burthen 106 83-94ths Tons—not yet one year old—Copper fastened, well found, and in every respect a good Vessel...

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County...

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the City...

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cobourg-street, in this City...

FOR SALE. 400 ACRES of excellent KING'S COUNTY, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation...

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

TO LET. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. FRITH, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families...

TO LET. A Farm, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation...

TO LET. THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE, in St. James's-street, Lower Cove, now in the occupation of Mr. Eaton. For particulars, apply to THOMAS M. SMITH.

RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES. Landing ex Brig LA PLATA from JAMAICA. For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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...

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. DORRIS...

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

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be Sold on Thursday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee-House, in the Market-Square...

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Bills of Lading, Entries for Dutiable articles, Seamen's Articles, B's Indentures, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the Mails at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick.) MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A.M. From Fredericton, &c. by Boat, at P.M.

FOR SALE. THE Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-Indies, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or triple Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

PACKET OF BREAD. Published September 1, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling's Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUGHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

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

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. David Hatfield, William Bowman, Thomas Morris. Office Hours.—12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. SEPTEMBER—1829. SUN RISES. MOON FULL. 16 WEDNESDAY - 5 50 6 10 8 34 1 49 17 THURSDAY - 5 52 6 8 9 18 2 45 18 FRIDAY - 5 53 6 7 9 6 3 40 19 SATURDAY - 5 55 6 5 10 50 4 35 20 SUNDAY - 5 56 6 4 11 49 5 27 21 MONDAY - 5 58 6 2 12 48 6 19 22 TUESDAY - 5 59 6 1 10 43 7 8

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

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