

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER: BEING A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR.

M. J. Richardson

Vol. I

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1828.

No. 8.

THE GARLAND.

TO MEMORY. (From the Literary Garland, a neat, cheap, and well-conducted Annual, which has been published in Glasgow for several years, and amply deserves the success it has obtained. Though made up chiefly of selections, it has no feature which may be considered novel and peculiar—we mean numerous pieces of American poetry, some of them well worthy of immortality. The following lines, which possess a simple purity of grace, sweetness, and tenderness, may be taken as a fair sample of the few original specimens of notice which the Garland contains.)

A MOTHER'S LOVE. Her, by her smile, how soon the stranger knows; How soon, by his, the glad discovery shows; As to her lips the lovely boy! What answering looks of sympathy and joy! He walks, he speaks, in many a broken word; His wants, his wishes, and his joys are heard; And ever, ever, to her lap he flies; When sleep comes on an infant's face, Lock'd in her arms, his arms around her lie; (That name most dear forever in his tongue); As with soft accents round her neck he clings, And cheek to cheek her falling curls he sings; How blest to feel the beatings of his heart, Breathe his sweet breath, and kiss for his impart; Watch o'er his slumbers like the brooding dove; And, if she can, exhaust a Mother's Love!

THE MISCELLANIST.

An URBAN DUPLICATOR.—At Marlborough-street, on Thursday, an exceedingly meek, mild, and delicate-looking young female, not quite 18 years of age, named Jane Taylor, was brought to the office, under a warrant, charged with a series of assaults, and threats of assaults, of a very violent nature, chiefly towards her own mother. Mrs. Taylor, who is a very respectable widow, keeping a shop in St. d. street, was so deeply affected at the painful situation in which her daughter had placed her, that it was with difficulty she could be sufficiently calmed to give her evidence. It was at length collected from her that this happy young girl had been most tenderly brought up by her mother, and, at a considerable expense, received her education at one of the most respectable boarding-schools in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and that, notwithstanding all this maternal care, her amiable daughter had, for the last two years since she returned from school, practised a series of such incredible ingratitude and cruelty towards her, that it has at last, after long endurance, driven her to the necessity of appealing for self-protection to a magistrate. On the slightest remembrance or approach to her will, this promising member of the fair sex thumped and kicked her venerable parent about the house, utterly regardless as to what instrument, whether her delicate fist or the pike-stick, she used in the operation; sometimes leaving the unhappy lady black and blue from her violence. She occasionally takes the charitable whim, too, of locking her mother, not only out of her bed-room, but out of the house; and she has, in fact, more than once, in the most cruel manner, set fire to the place, and, in doing so, has nearly burnt herself; and, in fact, it is as difficult to describe as it is to conceive the atrocious conduct, as stated, of this girl. During the whole of the proceedings before the magistrate, the young rascal, although witnessing the agonized state of her mother's feelings, listened to the details of her exploits with the most unimpaired indifference and indolence. The magistrate, Mr. Conant, finding it vain to correct her by fair means, committed her to prison for want of bail; for although all the neighbourhood respect her mother, not one in it would bail herself, and directions were given that she should be kept in a solitary cell in the prison, and to have no communication with any other prisoner, but to have plenty of good bread and water to make her comfortable while she remained there. The magistrate, seeing that she appeared to have a very great attachment to a beautifully-curled head of hair as wore, the arrangement of which seemed to occupy all her thoughts, told her that most probably the prison regulations would require the decapitating her head, by shearing off all her hair, and clipping on in its stead an ornament called a prison cap, and on this communication alone it was that she cried out in the slightest emotion. She was then locked up in a dark cell at the back of the office until removed to prison.—London paper.

On Tuesday, I being at work in my garden at Kensington, was called upon by a tradesman who had come from town. I asked him what news he had brought from the infernal regions of smoke?—"Oh," said he, "there is a deal of laughing at Huskisson."—"What about?" said I.—"Why," said he, "he made an exhibition last night in the House."—"Oh," said I, "and what did he say?" He then told me that there was a great parcel of letters that had passed between him and the Duke of Wellington. "But," said I, "are the letters published in the newspapers?" He told me they were, and then he proceeded to talk about particular passages and expressions. "But," said I, "I will not go away to these men, or they will spoil their work; so tell me now, in a few words, the sum and substance of the thing."—"Why," said he, "the sum and substance of it is this: that Huskisson never expected that his resignation would be accepted; but when he found that it was, went down upon his marrow-bones, and almost cried to the Duke to let him stay; and that the Duke would not let him stay; and that the whole of it." Now, right hon. William Huskisson, let all the stupid creatures of the broad-sheet say what they will, this tradesman spoke the opinion of the whole country. There may, possibly, have been meanness equal to yours, at some time or other, witnessed in the world; but I never witnessed meanness so great in my life-time.—Mr. Cobden.

Steam Navigation in the year 1843.—We extract the following curious passage from an article in the second number of the Foreign Review, "On Early Spanish Voyages and Discoveries." There can be no doubt that steam was the agent here employed in propelling vessels, and that, had the age been equally active in improving useful inventions, or encouraging industrious ingenuity, as in framing schemes for suppressing freedom and extending barbarous conquests, the invention of the steam-engine might sooner have been perfected, and produced those wonders of which we are now witnesses. With free press and a rapid interchange of knowledge between different nations, a great mechanical power like this, calculated to change the face of manufacturing industries, could neither have been altogether forgotten, nor have been so long a secret, and a half-supplied. — But the most remarkable fact which the editor (namely, Don Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, employed to edit a collection of documents connected with early voyages and discoveries of the Spanish Government) has himself forwarded, is a discovery made by D. Tomas Gonzalez, among the archives still remaining at Seville, that, in the year 1543, an invention for propelling ships was in a calm, without aid of sails or other wind-borne force. Charles V., by a sea-captain, named Blasco de Garay. The secret of this invention Garay refused to communicate, and it was not till after much opposition that he obtained permission to make a public trial of it at Barcelona, in presence of D. Enrique de Toledo, the governor, D. Pedro Cardona, and other persons deputed to witness the experiment, some on the shore, others in the vessel itself. The apparatus was fixed to a ship of 500 tons, which had come from Calicut with a load of corn; it consisted of a large cauldron of boiling water, and of certain wheels on both sides of the vessel. One of the commissioners, who had always disapproved the attempt, reported that a vessel might, in this way, make two leagues in three hours; but that the machinery was very complicated and costly, and there was evidently a danger that the cauldron would burst. The others appear not to have been persuaded of the danger; they said that the vessel would at the rate of a league an hour, at least, and that it lacked in half the time required in bringing a galley round. After the experiment the machinery was removed, and the wood-work being deposited in the arsenal, Garay took the other part into his own keeping, lest the principle of his invention should be discovered. He was rewarded with a grant of money and an increase of rank; and Don Gonzalez says, that if the Emperor had not at that time engaged in an expedition, the experiment would have been pursued.

Approach of Battle.—Though no orders had been issued, the army were aware of the intention of attack. The officers, having refreshed themselves from the fatigues of their march, stood conversing in groups, sagaciously discussing the projects of the adverse generals, and discriminating between the chances of failure, and the probabilities of success. I remarked, I thought that the certainty of approaching battle had wrought some change of manner and expression in my brother officers. They bore about them the appearance of excitement; spoke with an unwonted energy of vocal intonation, and performed the most common and perfunctory acts with a situational rapidity, for which their general manner was not remarkable. Thus did the evening pass on, till darkness had descended like a curtain, and the camp, save where illuminated by the blazing watch fires of the soldiers, lay hid beneath the dense, and cloudy canopy of the starless sky. There were three of us that night, friends, messmates, companions, fellow sufferers in difficulty and privation, partakers of the same pleasures, sharers of the same dangers, united together in love and amity by a thousand coincidences of taste and disposition, and though differing in much, yet never separated or estranged by accidental collision of judgment and opinion; there were three of us that night, who after retiring to our tent, partook together of a soldier's simple fare, and with smiling faces yet with beating hearts, drained the wine cup to the success of our country's arms on the field of deadly struggle, on which the morning sun was about to dawn. To two of these it was the last meal of which they were ever destined to partake on earth. Never again was the goblet raised to their lips; on the morrow their bodies swelled the heap of noble slain on the field of Vittoria.—Letters from the Peninsula.

FEW DESCENDANTS OF ILLUSTRIOUS MEN.—

It is singular enough, how few of the names most distinguished in our own literature have preserved themselves among us, by any living representatives, to the present times. Were we to make a catalogue of existing descendants of our men of genius, it would scarcely, indeed, include a single individual, who could boast that those flowed in his veins the blood of any of those, whom we are accustomed to place at the summit of our national antipathy; and not a great many persons, we apprehend, entitled eras to deduce their lineage from any of the *Divinites* of our literary Olympus. To enumerate a few names that occur to me, in passing, of the race of Chaucer, "the morning star of our literature," is understood to have been long ago extinct. We know nothing of any descendants of Spenser, although a person appeared in England, in the reign of King William, who claimed him as his ancestor, and made an unsuccessful attempt, on that ground, to recover the Irish estates which had been granted to the poet by Elizabeth. Shakespeare left two daughters, both of whom were married and had families; but none of whose descendants now survive. All knowledge of what has become of the race of Milton has been lost for many years. None remain who count either Bacon or Newton among their ancestry. The poets, Surrey, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Thomson, Collins, Gray, Goldsmith, Beattie, and Cowper, with many others of equal celebrity, all either died childless, or have not at least, no representatives. No offspring ever inherited the name of Addison, or Swift, or Johnson, or Home, or Gibbon, or Smith. The same holds true of Fox and the second Pitt. Burke lost his son only some years before his own death. The list might easily be greatly lengthened; but the names already mentioned are, many of them at least, far more renowned than any we could add to them.—Athenaeum.

THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—

At eight p. m., after five hours travelling, we gained the summit of a contiguous range of mountain land, hoping each eminence we reached was the last and the highest; when all at once, to our surprise, we found a vast expanse of level ground, and elevation, at a vast distance. I gazed upon those blue-green waters that compassed much of the globe, a height, I should think, of at least 12,000 feet. The tableland below was probably, as I have above said, the plateau of the Pacific. It was a vast plain in Europe; and upon that we looked, as it were a valley far below.—Andrews' Journey.

CALM AT SEA.—

One of our early navigators (Sir John Hawkins) relates that, in 1580, "he lay with a fleet about the Island of Azores, almost six months, the greater part of which time it was becalmed. Upon which all the sea became so replenished with various sorts of gellies, and forms of serpents, adders, and snakes, as seemed wonderful; some green, some black, some yellow, some white, some of divers colours, and many of them had life; and some there were a yard and a half, and two yards long; which had he not seen, he could hardly have believed. And hereof were witnesses all the companies of the ships which were then present; hardly a man could draw a bucket of water clear of some corruption. In which voyage, toward the end thereof, many of every ship fell sick, and began to die apace. But the speedy passage into their country was a remedy to the crazed, and a preservative to those who were not touched."

LOCAL STORM.—

When Mr. Scoresby, sen. commanded the ship Henrietta, he, on one occasion, experienced on the Greenland sea a tedious gale, accompanied by snowy weather. As the wind began to abate, a ship came up under all sails. The master hailed the Henrietta, and inquired why she was under close-reefed topsails in such moderate weather. On being told that a storm had just subsided, he declared that he knew nothing of it, though he had observed a swell and a black cloud ahead of his ship, that seemed to advance before him, until he was overshadowed by it, a little while before he came up with the Henrietta. He had had fine weather and light winds the whole day.

METHOD OF DISSIPATING STORMS.—

It is not uncommon at sea, when danger is threatened from a water-spout, to fire a broadside at the mass. In the Macombs, in France, they sometimes make use of a similar expedient, to dissipate destructive storms of hail or rain, by explosion of gunpowder. This experiment was first tried at Yarehead, by the marquis de Cheviers, a retired naval officer, who had got the hint at sea, by observing the effect which discharges of ordnance produced upon the atmosphere. It was found so beneficial, that, for several years, an annual appropriation of 1600 lbs. of gunpowder was made for that purpose.

CAUTION TO THOSE WHO HAVE THE CARE OF CHILDREN.—

About a month since, the youngest daughter of Wm. Corder, porter to Messrs. Fuller, of Bridgewater, a healthy child of about four years of age, was brought home from school in a state of frenzy, brought on by being placed in a dark closet; a brain fever ensued, so violent a nature, that no endeavours of the medical attendant could subdue it, and on Wednesday morning the poor little sufferer was released from her violent agonies, by death.

NAPOLEON OUT OF HIS ELEMENT.—

The first consul could not set up pretensions to be a perfect equestrian, though on horseback he was daring to imprudence. Nor could it be said of him, according to the poet, that he "excell'd in guiding a chariot to the goal." One day he was resolved to display his skill in the park of St. Cloud, by driving a calash four-in-hand, in which were Madame Bonaparte, her daughter, Madame Darcoc, Joseph Bonaparte, and the consul Cambracces. At the gate which separates the garden from the park, he struck against a post, lost his balance, and was thrown off to a considerable distance. He strove to rise, fell down again, and lost his recollection. The horses in the mean time, which had run away with the carriage, were stopped, and the ladies were lifted out almost ready to faint. With some difficulty the first consul came to himself, and continued the ride, but inside the carriage. He had received a slight contusion on the chin, and the right wrist had been a little hurt. On returning home, he said "I believe every one ought to keep to his own profession." He had Leplance, Monge, and Berthollet, to dine with him. He conversed with them the whole evening, as if nothing had happened. Nevertheless, he owned that he never thought himself so near death as at this moment.—Hazlitt's Napoleon.

SOME TIME AGO, A LADY AT PONTEFRACT, A CONNOISSEUR IN ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS OF THE CANINE TRIBE, PURCHASED FROM AN itinerant dog-dealer A beautiful little French poodle. His sparkling eyes, half hid amidst a profusion of silken curls, his glossy sides, and innocent gambols, made him the pet of the family. In a few weeks, however, the poor little fellow was observed to grow dull and stupid; he became snappish, refused his food, and ultimately crept into a corner, where, in spite of Blaine and brimstone balls, he gave up the ghost. The beauty of his silvery coat not being wholly spoiled, his mistress deter-

MEXICAN CLEANLINESS.—

"I cannot think," said one of the belles, (this was a lady of particular nicety,) at a ball given by the foreigners, and so soon that many besides her partner heard her; "I cannot think why the Gentlemen admire Miss — so much! Do you know, she never washes her teeth? while I am quite uncomfortable if I don't wash mine twice a week, and with a brush too."—Travels in Mexico.

HUMAN NATURE.—

A person was once talking before Dr. Cheyne, an acute Scotsman, of the excellence of human nature; "Hoot, hoot, moon," said the Doctor, "human nature is a rogue and a scoundrel; or why would it perpetually stand in need of laws and of religion?"

FILIAL DUTY.—

There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty, as that which exerts itself in watching over the tranquillity of an aged parent. There are no tears which give so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence as the tears of filial sorrow.

DR. JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

"I have now disposed of all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is, the Christian Religion. If they had that, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor."

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WOMEN HAVE MOST WIT, MEN MOST GENIUS; WOMEN OBSERVE, MEN REASON.—ROUSSEAU.

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"We may judge of men, by their conversation towards God, but never by God's dispensations towards them."—Palmer's Aphorisms.

THE THREE STAGES OF LIFE.—

Youth is devoted to pleasure, middle age to ambition, and old age to avarice; and these are the three general principles to be found in mankind—sometimes ascending to honorable mores, and sometimes descending to dishonorable actions.—Addison.

PICTURE OF DESOLATION.—

I have seen the walls of Balclutha, but they were desolate. The fire had resounded within the halls, and the voice of the people is now heard no more. The stream of Clutha was removed from its place by the fall of the walls. The thistle shakes there its lonely head—the moss whistles to the wind. The fox looked out at the window, the grass waved round his head. Desolate is the dwelling of Moira. Silence is in the house of her fathers.—Ossian.

CONVERSATION.—

Discourse creates a light within us, and dispels the gloom and confusion of the mind. A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of fermentation, which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. A man is willing to strain a little for entertainment, and to furnish forth light and approbation. The very presence of a friend seems to inspire with new vigour. It raises fancy, and re-enforces reason, and gives the productions of the mind better colour and proportion. Conversation is like the discipline of drawing out, and furnishing forth and approbation. The very presence of a friend seems to inspire with new vigour. It raises fancy, and re-enforces reason, and gives the productions of the mind better colour and proportion. Conversation is like the discipline of drawing out, and furnishing forth and approbation. The very presence of a friend seems to inspire with new vigour. It raises fancy, and re-enforces reason, and gives the productions of the mind better colour and proportion.

THE TALMUD.—

The Jewish religion, as is generally known, is founded on two bases; the one is the written, the other the oral law. The written law is contained in the Bible; the oral law exists in that vast compilation called the Talmud. The translation of the Talmud into the French language has been undertaken by several Polish Hebraists. It will be preceded by an essay, entitled, Theory of Judaism, applied to the Reformation of the Jews.

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ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS—June 9.

PORTUGAL.—Lord Bessborough... Lord Dunsford said, that in consequence of certain rumours which had been circulated elsewhere, he wished to ask a noble lord opposite (Lord Bessborough) whether or not there was any foundation for these rumours...

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY, JULY 4.—COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply...

threw it overboard, they would impair the confidence of the Country and weaken their own respect... Mr. Brougham, Mr. Hume, and other contended for the Abolition of the Office of the Lieut.-General... Lord Bessborough said, that in consequence of certain rumours which had been circulated elsewhere...

the proposition will probably take place on the succeeding Monday or Tuesday... It is now strongly rumored that Sir John Leach is about to retire from the Bank, and that he is to be appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords... The French papers of Thursday arrived last night...

the Melville, 74, Capt. H. Hill, will accompany these ships... An Earthquake.—The effects of this awful visitation of Providence were severely felt about 10 o'clock on the 2d inst. by the inhabitants of St. Ishmale parish, about three miles from Millford... CLARE ELECTION.—The Poll was finally closed on Saturday, Mr. O'Connell being elected...

Boston August 22.—The bill which is in progress through the British House of Commons, permitting cotton to be imported in British bottoms from any of the British possessions, at a duty of only one shilling per cwt. appears to excite great interest at the South, and to inflame still more the indignation of the people against the law which has occasioned this measure of retaliation... Quebec, August 7.—The public will be gratified to learn that the Commander of the Forces has issued a General Order, granting a pension of one shilling sterling per diem to Simpson, aged 96, one of the surviving companions of General Wolfe on the Field of Abraham... COMMUNICATION.

dialects to acquire—there are no inevitable prejudices to overcome—there is no caste to break—and there are, what has been most unaccountably disregarded—the cheering looks, and the inspiring voices of neighbours, and countrymen, and friends, greeting us from afar, and giving to us a most cordial welcome.

**A CONSTANT READER.**

**THE OBSERVER.**

St. John, Tuesday, September 2, 1828.

We have been politely favoured with a Plymouth paper of the 12th July, which contains an account of the surrender of Brailow to the Russians, after a manly resistance on the part of the Turks, and with considerable loss on both sides. The substance of the Russian Bulletin, dated from the ramparts of Tragan, 20th June, will be found under the proper head. This event will contribute, in no small degree, to bring about the result which we have all along anticipated, namely, the ultimate subjugation of the Porte.

ANY additional accounts received from PORTUGAL, only go to represent the reign of despotism as acquiring new strength, gaining the name of it has not the qualities of a legitimate Government, and openly recognised and respected in quarters where it might reasonably have been presumed that contempt and opposition would have been its only portion.

The election of a Member to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare in Ireland, which has lately created so great an excitement at home, has been carried by a majority of 1,075 in favour of Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL. This is just as we expected; but the great question will now be, How is that seat to be taken which has thus been procured? The shew of reasoning on the part of the successful candidate, we suspect, will be found mere quibbling, and without a dispensation from the Pope, or a satisfaction on the part of Parliament, or a public recantation by the Member elect, we cannot see how the talents of Mr. O'CONNELL can ever be available in British legislation, at least in the Parent State. Some constitutional remarks on this subject, will be found in a preceding paragraph, to which we refer, that our readers may be themselves the judges in this delicate affair.

We learn from Nova-Scotia, that His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT took his departure from Halifax for Quebec, on Saturday the 23d ult. in His Majesty's Ship Challenger, after expressing his great satisfaction in resigning the reins of Government for a time into the hands of the Hon. MICHAEL WALLACE, who, on several former occasions, has filled the same high and responsible station with much credit to himself and usefulness to the community at large. Previous to his departure, His Excellency received highly complimentary Addresses from the Magistrates and inhabitants of Halifax generally, and from various public bodies, to all of which he returned most gracious answers. His departure was marked with much solemnity, and he is followed with the regret, not of show and ceremony, but of sincerity and of the heart—not of a few interested individuals, who are always ready to exult before the man in power, but of those who honestly believe of the whole Province.—Contemplating his Administration at this distance in respect of place, and with the feelings of persons not immediately interested, we are disposed to think that ability was his leading feature, that his mental energies, his habits of business, and the practical knowledge of the Country which he laboured to acquire, were all directed into those channels which were most likely to prove really beneficial, and his popularity came without being sought for, as it was the just and natural reward of the measures he adopted and his activity in carrying them into practical effect. We rejoice to think that his services are not lost to the NORWIC AMERICAN COLONIES, and trust that in the more extended field to which he has now gone, his talents and virtues will have still more favourable opportunities of displaying themselves. A man of his foresight, it may fairly be presumed, has been laying his account with meeting difficulties hitherto unknown to him, and has been forming and maturing his plans, which, whether successful or not, we are well assured that his energy of character will not forsake him, and that the dignity of his Administration will never be lost. Whether he follows up the measures of his Noble predecessor, or strikes out a new path for himself, or receives such instructions from his Royal Master as shall leave little to his own discretion, we fondly hope that those Provinces which have so long been the scene of distraction, and violence, and tumult, will, under his firm but mild regime, become the best abodes of harmony and peace.

Nothing is yet officially known as to Sir JAMES's successor.

YESTERDAY, was held the Semi-Annual Examination of the PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL, the result of which was highly satisfactory to the Members of the Board of Directors present. The proficiency and improvement which the Scholars had made since the previous examination, were particularly exemplified in their correct mode of parsing and the readiness and propriety with which they applied the various Rules of L'laty's Grammar. The Board were also highly pleased with the orderly conduct maintained in the School during the examination. Great credit is due to the Preceptor, for his exertions in bringing the School to this degree of perfection.

We observe announced in the Montreal Gazette, the arrival of the Honorable Judge CHURMAN, at the Masonic Hall Hotel in this City.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION.**—The Poll closed at Gage Town, on Saturday last, at 3 o'clock, when THOMAS GILBERT, Esq. was declared duly elected—having a majority of 96 votes over Mr. FOSHAY.

**FERRISBURGH, August 26.**—The Thermometer within the last few days has again been varying between 90 and 100, and the weather has been warm and steady, much to the satisfaction, no doubt, of the farmers in this quarter. Respecting the state of the Wheat crops, we have heard a few observations about east, and some of a very favourable character; a short time, however, will decide the general nature of this year's harvest, which, from unavoidable causes lately, had assumed a doubtful, and, with some, we fear, a discouraging aspect.—Royal Gazette.

**St. Andrews, Sept. 1.**—His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS leaves this for St. John and Halifax this morning; Lady Douglas and Family remain till next Saturday, when they will embark in the Steam Boat for St. John. The visit of this illustrious and amiable Family at Saint Andrews, will be a pleasing subject of remembrance to its inhabitants for many years to come. The indefatigable and unwearied attention His Excellency has shown to gain every information respecting the resources, the wants, the interests, and public institutions of this important County, is beyond all praise. He has visited every parish except those which are constituted by the Islands of the Bay of Fundy, and has become personally acquainted with almost every inhabitant of respectability. The kindness and affability of His Excellency, Lady Douglas, and every branch of the Family, is proverbial, and needs no comment.—Sir James Kempt having sailed from Halifax for Quebec, Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS has become Commander in Chief of the two Provinces, in which capacity we understand he will spend about two months at Halifax.

The Ball, on Monday evening last, a splendid Ball was given at the Masonic Hall, in the Town, in honour of His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Lady Douglas, and Family. The Hall had been recently fitted up in a handsome style, and was otherwise neatly decorated for the occasion; and being adorned with most of the grace, beauty, and fashion of this place, and the Officers of the Garrison from Eastport, and their Ladies, made a more showy appearance than is usually witnessed here. At about half an hour after eight o'clock, the company began to assemble, and by a little after nine, His Excellency's carriage was driven up to the door, and was saluted by a large concourse of people who had assembled in the street, (and who behaved in the most orderly manner) by three hearty cheers. On His Excellency, Lady Douglas, and Family, entering the Ball Room, the music played in *honore du King*, when they took their seats on a series of seats in the room under a canopy, with the Royal Arms displayed to the wall, and after the usual ceremonies of introduction, &c. had been gone through with; His Excellency handed up Mrs. B. ROUSSON, and immediately a Contra Dance was formed, and the festivities of the evening commenced. Lady DOUGLAS, on account of her recent ill-health, and the warms of the evening, did not attempt this agreeable exercise but appeared to enjoy the gaiety of the scene.—Herald.

**POSTSCRIPT.**

Letter from England.—By the Western mail, arrived this forenoon, we have been furnished with London dates to the 15th July.—The following SUMMARY is all that we can find room for:—  
From the N. York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 25. By the ship Wm. Thomson, arrived on Saturday evening from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to 16th and London to 15th July.  
The efforts of the Constitutionists in Portugal have terminated in defeat. Gurguio has surrendered to Don Miguel, and the force which opposed his designs has been dispersed.  
The last accounts from the East are to the 24th ult.; the Russians, who had removed their camp to Kerasso, were proceeding in an attempt to undertake the capture of victory. In addition to the capture of Brailow, two other important fortresses had surrendered—Hirsova, on the Danube, and Kusteodji, on the Black Sea. By the possession of the former of these places, the Russians have secured the rear on their right rear, and the flank, whilst that of the latter will enable them to re-advance with the greatest facility, supplies of provisions and stores from Odessa. In both places considerable quantities of artillery and ammunition as well as military stores fell into the hands of the invaders. The Porte it is said has made proposals to the Court of London to Paris, and hopes they will interfere in his behalf. The Sultan has published a pamphlet to justify his destruction of the Janissaries. He has also published an answer to the manifesto of Russia, which we find at length in the latest London papers. He begins by laying down one or two very sound general principles, and then goes on to say that the Porte has constantly exercised the greatest care in performing all the obligations of treaties and of good neighbors towards Russia. He repeats the charges of Russian interference in the affairs of Greece and of several other matters, and finally of the fatal event of Navarino.

In the House of Commons, July 31.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to a question by Mr. Stewart, who asked whether Government intended to take the subject of the American Tariff into consideration during the recess, with the view, if possible, of applying some remedy, said that his right honorable friend, the President of the Board of Trade, would, doubtless, give the subject his best attention during the recess.  
London, July 15.—Sir Frederick Lamb, our ambassador at Lisbon, has arrived with his suite. In the same packet, the Magent, came the Count Bombelie, the Austrian ambassador to Lisbon, and his suite. The Russian and Danish ambassadors had left Lisbon before the Magent sailed. The French, Prussian, and Dutch ambassadors were to take their departure immediately on board a French frigate, the Swedish the British, and the minister were to embark on board the Dutch York steamer. The regular Spanish shipping had left Lisbon.  
Very little business was done in domestic stock to-day. Consols opened at 88, and closed at 88½. The fluctuation in foreign stock was greater. Portuguese Bonds, which left on Saturday at 57½, fell in consequence of the news to-day, to 54, and Brazilian from 62 to 61½.  
House of Lords.—Lord Holland said, seeing the noble duke in his place who was at the head of His Majesty's government, he would take that opportunity of asking whether it was the intention of ministers to bring any vote of credit, or to propose any measure, or to propose any other of the foreign relations of this country. He also wished to know whether it was intended to afford any explanation as to the relations between Russia and France, respecting the treaty for the pacification of Greece, and more particularly whether it was intended to afford any information as to the relations of this country with Portugal. The Duke of Wellington said His Majesty's government had no intention of asking for any vote of credit, and did not intend to bring forward any motion respecting our foreign relations. Lord Holland said, he was not a little disappointed at the answer of the noble Duke, after which their Lordships, perhaps, would not consider that they were taken too much by surprise, if on some early day, he brought forward a motion on this subject. Considering the length of period of the session, he would propose Wednesday next for the motion for information, for which day he should move that their Lordships be summoned.—Adj.

**MARRIED.**  
On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Barrs, Mr. Solomon S. Knight, to Miss Isabella English, both of this City.  
Last evening, by the Rev. John Carroll, Mr. William Parry, to Miss Anne Vaz, both of this City.  
At Westfield, (King's County) on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Gilbert Purdy, to Ann, second daughter of John Smith, Esquire, all of that place.

**DIED.**  
On Tuesday evening last, after a long and tedious illness, Hannah Amelia, daughter of Mr. William Bookwood, aged 18 months.  
On Friday evening last, Edwin, aged 8 months, son of Mr. John Henderson, watch-maker, of this City.  
At Hampton, on Wednesday last, after a long illness, Miss Lydia Ford, in the 51st year of her age.

**PORT OF SAINT JOHN.**

**ARRIVED.**  
Wednesday, ship Oxford, Davidson, Greenock, 33 days, R. Rankin & Co. ballast.  
New ship ———, Stanton, Petticoat-B. Stanton, do.  
Thursday, schooner Mary-Jane, M'Millan, Halifax—Cruikshank & Walker, pork, beef, &c.  
Saturday, brig Harriet, Taylor, Quebec, 17—Thomas Millidge & Co. provisions.  
Sunday, ship New Eagle, Macey, Plymouth, 47—ballast to order.  
Brig William, Loney, Sunderland, 63—R. Rankin & Co. coals.

**ENTERED FOR LOADING.**  
August 27.—Brig Falloen, Mag'd., England.  
Mary Clark, Clark, Ireland.  
Tantivy, Bell, Bermuda.  
Almick, Irish, Bridport.  
Schr. Sea-Gull, Lawrence, N. Providence.  
Sept. 1.—Ship Oxford, Davidson, Port Glasgow.  
Allan Gilmour, Kerr, Port Glasgow.  
Brig Margaret, Dewey, West-Indies.  
2.—Brig Peggy, Hunt, West-Indies.

**DISPATCHED.**  
Ship Hugh Johnson, Brown, Bristol—timber.  
Brig Claid Scott, Murphy, Liverpool, do.  
Elizabeth, M'Lean, Barbados, lumber.  
Schr. Boston, Clark, Eastport, plaster.  
St. Croix, Greenlaw, do.  
Sarah-Ann, Longmire, Antigua, fish, &c.

Restitution, Moon, and Argus, Foster, hence, at Plymouth on the 5th July.  
Cleared at Halifax, for this port—schr's Mary, M. Donald, Hopewell, Duane; and Brako, Hunt.  
Schr. Borneo, Crowell, hence at New-York; Cyrus, Sears, hence at Philadelphia.  
Boston, August 21.—Avt. schr. Echo, Hartford. The pilot states, that a small schooner sailed from Holmes Hole for New-York, on Tuesday, with some of cargo, the sails, rigging, &c. saved from the wreck of the Sarah G.—The hull, and about 200 barrels floor remaining on board, had been sold.  
The Br. ship Charlotte, from Jamaica, carried into Savannah, by wreckers, has been seized by the Collector, for a breach of the neutrality laws.

**1st SEPTEMBER, 1828.**

FOR SALE  
**W. H. STREET,**  
**30 B BARRELS SUGAR,**  
Punches RUM,  
Chests Congo TEA.

AND  
At Reduced Prices, to close a Consignment:  
60 Dozen Warren's BLACKING,  
10 Kegs MUSTARD,  
Bales BLUE,  
Kegs WHITE LEAD,  
12 Pieces Medium MUSLIN.

**MILITIA ORDER.**  
29th August, 1828.

CAPTAINS and Officers Commanding Companies in or attached to the First Battalion City Militia, are hereby required to assemble their Companies for improvement in Martial Exercise, on Friday the 13th day of September next, on King's Square, at 9 o'clock, at the same hour and place, for General Inspection. Officers in command of Companies will give due notice to their respective Companies of the above Order, as the Law directs, and will each day on the ground furnish the Adjutant with a correct Roll of their Companies, not later than the 13th day of September, to the Commanding Officer in Chief, to be placed to discharge with one day's Drill of the City Militia for the present year.  
By order of the Major Commanding,  
**GEORGE D. ROBINSON,**  
Adjutant First Battalion City Militia.

**MILITIA ORDER.**  
His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint one day's Drill, the present Season, to the City Militia.  
Captains and Officers Commanding Companies in, or attached to, the Second Battalion, City Militia, are hereby directed to assemble their respective Companies on Saturday the 13th day of September, for improvement in Martial Exercise; and on Tuesday the 16th day of September, at 9 o'clock a.m., on King's Square, for General Muster and Inspection, on King's Square, at 9 o'clock a.m. of each day, and give notice of the same, as the Law requires.  
The Commanding Officer of Companies will be prepared to furnish the Adjutant with their Company Muster Rolls on the days of Drill and Inspection, marking the Deinquency each day.  
**CHARLES WARD,**  
Major, Second Battalion City Militia.  
St. John, September 1, 1828.

**MILITIA ORDER.**  
His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has been pleased to remit the two days' Company Drill to the St. John County Militia, requiring their attendance for the present year only on the days of Inspection, as appointed by the General Order, dated the 23d May, 1828.—viz. 1st Division at Mahogany, on Monday 29th Sept. 2d do. on Tuesday 30th do. in the Sands near St. John. (On Tuesday the 30th Sept.)  
3d do. at Loch Comond, on Wednesday 1st October.  
4th do. at Quaco, on Friday the 3d October.  
5th do. at Little River, on Monday the 6th October.

Captains and Officers Commanding Companies in the several Divisions of the Saint John County Regiment of Militia, will take care to give due notice of the times and places of assembling for Inspection, to their respective Companies.  
**CHARLES SIMMONS,**  
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.  
Aug. 30, 1828.

**J. & H. KINNEAR,**  
Have received per the brig WATERLOO, from BELFAST—ON CONSIGNMENT—and offer for sale:  
4 PIPES PORT WINE,  
7000 IRISH SLATES.  
—ALSO ON HAND—  
20 Puncheons Grenada RUM.  
26th August. 3t

**FLOUR, &c.**  
Just received per St. Croix, from Philadelphia, and for sale by the Subscribers:  
FRESH-Fine Middlings FLOUR;  
RYE Ditto.  
—IN STORE—  
50 Barrels Quebec FLOUR, partly sour, which will be sold very low.  
August 26. **KERR & RATCHFORD.**

**RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES.**  
50 PUNCHONS choice retailing MOLASSES,  
50 Barrels prime SUGAR,  
15 Puncheons Windward Island RUM,  
For Sale by **G. D. ROBINSON.**  
August 26, 1828.

**BARBADOS SUGAR.**  
A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap.  
August 26. **SAMUEL STEPHEN.**

**LOST THIS MORNING,**  
TWO certain NOTES OF HAND, one drawn by James G. Lester, in favour of Ptolemy Lambert, for £25 3s. 6d. dated 30th April, 1828; the other drawn by James Stewart, in favour of John Smyth, for £30 19s. 2d. dated 1st May, 1828; both payable in Four Months from date, and Endorsed by the Subscriber. Any person returning said Notes, to the undersigned, will be suitably rewarded; and all persons are hereby Cautioned against purchasing the same, the payment thereof having been stopped.  
**JOHN HAMMOND, Junr.**  
Saint John, 26th August, 1828.

**OBSERVE!!**  
**First FALL GOODS, imported per Allan Gilmour, from London.**  
**LOWE & GROCOCK,**  
Beg to inform the inhabitants of Saint John, and the Country generally, that they have received part of their FALL GOODS, which are now opened and ready for inspection, viz.  
SPRIG'D and plain, book, mull, medium, jaconnet and Flannels; Balzers, Serge; Bed Tick; Table Damask; brown, Holland; Irish Linens; Flusings and Druzetts; cap, belt and bonnet Satin; Saraset and Lustring; Gallons and shoe Ribbons; Quilling and cap Netts, figured and plain; drab, black, and blue; Jeans and Nankreens; Book Muslin and other Handkerchiefs; Fig'd and plain Leoto; men's and children's Socks; Girls' and women's cotton and worsted Stocking; Bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting Cotton; Calicoes; and various other fashionable articles. Also—An assortment of HATS, superior in quality to any yet imported, and lower in price.  
As the whole of the above GOODS were selected by Mr. Gilmour, personally, from the Manchester, London, and Glasgow markets, they can be confidently recommended as being of the best qualities and newest fashions.—The lowest price will be asked, and no abatement made.

**FROM ANTIGUA.**  
**KERR & RATCHFORD,**  
Have just received per sch'r Prudence:  
30 PUNS, superior Retailing MOLASSES, which will be sold cheap.  
—ALSO, ON HAND—  
A few puncheons high proof RUM,  
And barrels fine SUGAR.  
For sale at lowest market prices. Aug. 26—4t

**CHEAP CORNER!**  
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Business from the South Market Wharf, to Cheap Corner, in Princess-street, lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE BRAGG, where he intends to keep on hand a constant and regular supply of the first quality of GROCERIES, particularly such articles as will be needed for present consumption in Families, which will be disposed of at very low rates for prompt pay. He trusts by assiduity and attention to the business, to merit public patronage, and be found a convenience to the neighbourhood in which he resides.  
**GEORGE A. GARRISON,**  
12th August, 1828.

**MORE GOODS,**  
Cheaper than ever!  
AND OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.  
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Brick Building lately occupied by Messrs. FERRIS & DANFORS, situated on the south side of the Market-square, where he is now opening and will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, the following GOODS, viz:—  
BLUE and black superfine CLOTHS;  
Broad and narrow Cloths; double and single milled A variety of Printed Calicoes;  
Apron Check; striped Homespun; Gingham; Superior worsted and steam loom Shirting & Shocling; Waxed and Cotton Hose; Irish Linens; Cambric, Jaconnet, Book and Mall Muslins; Silk, Gingham, Checked, Printed and other Handkerchiefs; Bombazettes; and every other article in the Drapery line.  
**R. WILSON,**  
BRANDY, WINE, GIN, and RUM, of the best quality, for sale by the Five Gallons, as cheap as in the City.  
St. John, July 22, 1828.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. M. IRISH and GEORGE A. LOCKHART, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons therefore, having any demands against the said Firm, are requested to present the same to JOHN W. M. IRISH, for adjustment; and those indebted, to make immediate payment to him.  
**JOHN W. M. IRISH,**  
**GEORGE A. LOCKHART.**  
St. John, 21st July, 1828. 3t

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the Business, in future, on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Irish & Lockhart, on the North Market Wharf, where he offers for sale, cheap for Cash—  
SUPERFINE and RYE FLOUR;  
Cotton Meal and Corn; Cotton Yarn; Cotton and Wool Cards;  
Tea; Coffee; Sugar; Molasses; Cases Gin; Cases Honey;  
Liguamitte; Logwood; Oars; Oar-Rafters, and Handspikes; with  
A complete assortment of GROCERIES.  
Shipmasters supplied on reasonable terms, and short notice.  
**JOHN W. M. IRISH,**  
St. John, 29th July, 1828.

**NOTICE TO BE LET.**  
THE whole or part of the COTTAGE, at the upper end of Duke-street, recently finished by the subscriber, is now offered to a respectable tenant, at a very low rent.  
The premises comprise an extensive and well-fenced Garden, frost-proof Cellars, a constant supply of excellent Water, both within and without doors; Eleven Rooms, one whereof fronting eastward is 30 feet long, and may be used (as intended) for a Store or otherwise—and other conveniences. A part may be furnished, if required.—Apply to **G. BRAGG.**  
August 12.—3s

**BLANKS**  
Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

**AUCTION SALES.**  
**TO-MORROW,**  
WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,  
The Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room—FOR CASH:  
**14 B BARRELS** brown SUGAR,  
2 Half pipes White and 2 do. Port WINE,  
1 Pipe superior Old PORT,  
50 Dozen PORTER and ALE,  
A few dozen fine Old Sherry WINE,  
20 Boxes RAISINS, and  
20 Kegs LONDON LEAD.

An assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE,  
among which are:  
Flusings; superfine and narrow Cloths;  
Cassimeres; Checks & Stripes; striped Shirts;  
Fustians; Slops; Hosiery, &c. &c.

—AT THE SAME TIME—  
A superior VIOLINCELLO, and VIOLIN,  
with Mahogany Cases, complete.  
Sept. 2. **SAMUEL STEPHEN.**

On TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,  
The Subscriber will sell on the premises:  
A valuable two-story HOUSE, situate on the north side of the Road leading from the Mill Bridge towards the Indian House, nearly opposite the late property of Mr. PAYNE.—The Premises have undergone a thorough repair, and consist of six good Rooms, five of which have fine places; there is also a good Cellar, with an excellent well of water in it.  
The whole may be viewed, and further particulars made known, on application to **GEO. D. ROBINSON.**  
Sept. 2.

**SALE POSTPONED.**  
THE Sale of Mr. JAMES STEPHENSON'S HOUSE, situated at the South-Eastern corner of Queen's Square, advertised to be sold on Monday the 25th inst., is postponed until Monday the 8th September, when the sale will take place at the Auction Room of **KERR & RATCHFORD,**  
26th August, 1828.

**ARMY FORAGE CONTRACT.**  
Assistant Commissary General's Office,  
St. John, 9th August, 1828.  
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 informed that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office on or before the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

The number of Rations required daily, will be about Ten at Saint John, and Fifteen at Fredericton; 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 to consist of  
10 Pounds of OATS,  
14 Pounds of HAY, } Per diem.  
6 Pounds of STRAW,  
The Oats to be of a sweet and wholesome quality, and not to weigh less than 32 lb. per bushel.  
The Hay to be Upland, sweet and good, either Timothy, Clover, or a mixture of both, and to have been cut at least three months previous to delivery.  
The Straw to be either Wheaten, Oaten, or Barley, and of a dry and proper quality.

The Contractor will issue the Forage on orders from the Commissariat, to the Staff Departments and Regiment every week, (if required,) at his depot in the Town of the respective places.  
It will be expected that the Contractor shall have in his possession at all times, at least two months supply, and that his Magazine will be open for inspection of the Commissariat, whenever it may be thought proper to visit it.  
The Tenders to express the rate in sterling per Ration, and to be made up 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 these supplies.  
Payment will be made every two months, on regular Vouchers, (forms of which can be obtained at this Office,) in Bills of Exchange, upon their Lordships of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100, for every £101: 10, due upon the Contract, or in Cash, at the option of the Commissariat.

**ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO.**  
Have received per late Arrivals:—  
50 B BLS. Very Superior WHEAT  
60 Ditto ditto RYE ditto;  
20 Ditto ditto NAVY BREAD.

—IN STORE—  
3000 B USHELS fine Turks Island  
LIVERPOOL SALT; a few  
Punchons fine flavored St. Vincent RUM;  
Sugar; Coffee; Rice; by the barrel; Smoked Salmon, by the box; Smoked and Pickled Herrings, of superior quality; Pick and Tar.—With a general assortment of  
Clothing, Groceries & Liquors,  
All of which they will dispose of very low for Cash, or approved Credit, at their Store in St. John-street, nearly abreast of Peter's wharf.  
St. John, July 29.

**NEW BREWERY,**  
Queen-marten-street—Lower Cove.  
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Queen-marten-street, Lower Cove, second house south of the buick building of Robert ROBERTSON, Esq.—at which place, or at his Store on the North Market Wharf, he will constantly keep on hand, PORTER, ALE, BURTON ALE, and TABLE BEER, of as good quality as produced at any other establishment in the City. He hopes, by an unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of the public support.  
YEAST and GRAINS, constantly on hand.—Highest prices given for BARLEY.  
**JOHN MONAHAN.**  
St. John, 26th August, 1828.

ADVERTISEMENTS unavoidably omitted this week will be carefully attended to in the next.

