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BEING

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THE GARLAND.

TO THE OCEAN.

(From Polak's "COEUR DE TIGRE.")
"Great Ocean too, that morning, thou the call
Of restitution hearest, and reverently
To the trumpet's voice in silence listened!
Great Ocean! strongest of creation's sons!
Unconquerable, unrepined, untried;
That rolled the wild, profound, eternal bass,
In Nature's anthem, and made music, such
As pleased the ear of God. Original,
Unmarred, unadorned work of Deity;
And unobscured by mortal puny skill.
From age to age enduring and unchanged;
Majestic, immitable, vast,
Lead uttering entire day and night on each
Succeeding race, and little pompous work
Of man. Unfallen, religious, holy sea!
Thou hastest thy glorious band to none, fearfullest none,
Resistless, to none dost thou bow, but to God.
Thy maker—only worthy to receive
Thy great obeisance. Undiscovered sea!
Into thy dark, unknown, mysterious caves,
And secret haunts, unfathomably deep,
Beneath all visible retired, none went,
And came again, to tell the wonders there,
Tremendous sea! what time thou liftest up
Thy waves on high, and with thy winds and storms
Strange pealings took, and shook thy mighty sides
Indignantly—the pride of waves fell;
Beyond the arm of help, unheard, unseen,
Sunk friend and foe, with all their wealth and war;
And on thy shores, men of a thousand tribes,
Follie and barbarous, trembling stood, amazed,
Confounded, terrified, and thought vast thoughts
Of ruin, boundlessness, omnipotence,
Infinite, eternity; and thought
And wondered still, and grasped, & grasped, & grasped
Again,—beyond her reach exerting all
The soul to take thy great idea in,
To comprehend incomprehensible;
And wondered more, and felt thy littleness.
Self-purifying, unpolled sea!
Lower unchangeable! thy faithful breast
For ever leaving to the lovely moon,
That like a shy and holy virgin, robed
In saintly white, walked nightly in the heavens,
And to thy everlasting serenade
Gave gracious audience; nor was wooed in vain,
That morning, thou that slumbered not before,
Nor slept, great Ocean! laid thy waves to rest,
And hushed thy mighty minstrelsy. No breath
Thy deep composure stirred, no fin, no oar;
Like beauty newly dead, so calm, so still,
So lovely, thou, beneath the light that fell
From angel-chariots sentinelled on high,
Reposed, and listened, and saw thy living change,
Thy dead arise."

THE WILDERNESS.

There is a wilderness more dark
Than grove's of fir on Huron's shore,
And in that dreary region—dark!
What serpents hiss, what monsters roar.
'Tis not in the untrodden isles
Of vast Superior's stormy lake,
Where social comfort never smiles,
Nor sun-beams pierce that tangled brake!
Nor is it in the deepest shade
Of India's tiger-haunted wood,
Nor western forest unsunned,
Where crouching panthers lurk for blood.
It is the dark untraced soul
By Education unrefined,
Where hissing malice—vices foul,
And all the hateful passions grow—
The frightful wilderness of mind. (Selects Osborn)

THE MISCELLANIST.

PRESENT STATE OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—It is curious to learn what has become of the different members of this once all-powerful family. The comte de Survilliers [Joseph] is a farmer in the U. States; in a letter dated 26th Dec. 1826 to a lady in Europe, he says:—"I think it would be scarcely rational to think of quitting a country where I find all that the old world wants. The separation from my friends is the sole consideration to be set against its advantages. I know not that I shall ever see them again; the rulers of Europe must first know me for what I am, and this is too much to hope from human passion." Zenaide, the eldest daughter of Joseph, has married the prince of Massignano, son of the prince of Canino [Lucien]; the youngest daughter is married to the eldest son of the comte de St. Leu [Louis]. These young people live at Florence, near the wife of Joseph, the comtesse Survilliers, a person who bears an extremely amiable character. The princess of Borghese, at her death left them a considerable fortune. The comte de St. Leu (Louis) has long been afflicted with rheumatism, to such a degree as to deprive him of many enjoyments. He gives himself up to literary pursuits chiefly; his late production, the answer to Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Napoleon*, is insignificant enough, considered as an answer, although it contains two or three remarkable points, such as his protest against war and the punishment of death. He lives alternately at Rome and Florence. His wife Hortense, the dutchess of St. Leu, makes Rome her winter residence, and in summer she inhabits her beautiful seat of Arenberg, on the lake of Constance. She is said to lead a life worthy of the daughter of Josephine. The prince of Canino (Lucien) has for some time dwelt at Rome and in the principality of which he bears the name. In 1827 he resided with his numerous family at Sinigaglia, a little town near Ancona. Some unlucky speculations having diminished his fortune, he has sold his palace at Rome to the Prince de Montfort, his brother (Jerome). One of his daughters is married to prince Gabrieli; two others to Eoglishmen—one of them Lord Stuart. The prince de Montfort, (Jerome), by his legitimate connexion with the sister of the king of Wirtemberg, still maintains some regal state, and continues to be courted by the ambassadors representatives of the northern powers. The comtesse de Lipano (princess Murat) has not yet obtained permission to join her family in Italy. She is in Austria. Her eldest daughter is married to comte Hapoli, a Bolognese nobleman; Archilles, the eldest son, has purchased consi-

derable domains in the Floridas. Lucien, his younger brother, is in South America.

CREDIT.—The facility with which credit is obtained by men in business, often operates as much to their own prejudice as to those who give credit and suffer losses thereby. In a time of prosperity, it is hard to be satisfied with reasonable advances and profits. If an individual has gained a thousand dollars in a year without meeting any reverses, he will be exceedingly apt to believe that this sum may be easily doubled. Credit enables him to make the experiment; if the times continue prosperous, it proves perhaps a successful one; if otherwise, a practical or entire ruin is the consequence. The practice of doing a business out of proportion to the capital employed, and on the strength of credit, is always hazardous, and never more so, probably, than at this time. A single reverse—one heavy loss, may deprive him of the confidence of the community, and thereby take from him the imaginary foundation on which he had before sustained himself. Although in fact, at a fair estimate, he may be worth a handsome estate, yet his property under the hammer, is not sufficient to satisfy his creditors, and in an unexpected moment he becomes a bankrupt. Hundreds every year, doubtless, find themselves in this situation from these causes. The easy interference from these observations, is, that at all times a snug business with a moderate income, is better than a larger one without an adequate capital, even with the fairest prospects of success. But there are sometimes reverses to be encountered which the utmost prudence could not foresee or avert, and are to be submitted to as inevitable misfortunes.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE TURKS.

Taken en masse, the Turks are the finest looking race of men in the world: their oval heads, arching brows, jetty eyes, and aquiline noses, their lofty figures and stately mien are all set off to full advantage, by their ample robes and graceful turbans; all is ease and proportion about a Turk; there are no angles or straight lines in his features or person; in all we find the pure curve of manly beauty and majestic grace. It is inconceivable what a miserable figure an Englishman or a European makes beside him: his black unmeaning hat, barlequin pantaloon, and hard collar, straight cut coat, (which will one day puzzle those of posterity who shall be antiquaries in costume,) contrast so villainously with the picturesque head dress, ample trowsers, and floating pelisse of the Ottoman, whilst his glossy beard flings contempt on the effeminate chio of the clipped and docked European. His arms, for "in the East all arms," usually consist of a pair of superbly chased pistols, stuck in a silken sash; a yataghan, with a jewelled handle; a large and more clumsy knife, called a banjar, and the scymalar swinging in a scabbard, covered with green or crimson velvet, (as the owner, being an Emir or otherwise, is entitled to carry it,) and ornamented with bosses of gold. The latter is, in general, the most important and valuable portion of his arms, or even of his property. I have seen some blades which were valued at 200 or 250 dollars.—*Letters from the Egean.*

STRUCTURE OF THE SPONGE.

It will appear to be furnished with galleries and compartments, which rival, in intricacy and number, those of the celebrated labyrinth of Crete; the ramified entrances of a marine pavilion, gradually extending upwards, and sending forth branches in different directions, till they at length unite, and from a compound reticulation throughout the sponge. The extremities of the upper shoots are furnished with small openings at the ends of their fibres; and as we trace these fibres downwards from the openings, a soft whitish substance may be discovered filling the internal hollow part of the ramification throughout the whole sponge, which ramifications resemble cat-gut, are of an amber color, and are undoubtedly the habitations of a particular kind of zoophytes; for, although we cannot distinguish either vesicles or cells, nor discover any other kind of organization than that of a variety of hollow tubes inflected and wrought together into a multitude of agreeable forms, some branching like corals, or expanding like fungus, many rising like a column, others resembling a hollow inverted pyramid with irregular cavities, entrances, or apertures, yet, from many obvious resemblances to different other kinds of marine productions, as well as from the chemical analysis of sponges in general, we are amply justified in referring to the class of animal productions.

A SCENE IN NORWAY.

I here saw, for the first time, growing in a wild state, that most lovely of flowers, the Lily of the Valley. It stood every where around, scenting the air, and in such profusion, that it was scarcely possible to step, without bruising its tender stalks and beautiful blossoms. I have not seen this flower mentioned in any enumeration of Norwegian plants; but it grows in all the western parts of Norway, in latitude 59 and 60, wherever the ground is free from forest, in greater abundance than any other flower. In this day's walk, I could not avoid again remarking the exuberance of vegetation which summer calls forth in the 60th degree of latitude. Flowers of every description enamelled the earth, the wild fruits, strawberries, raspberries, and many other species of berries of which I knew nothing clambered the bushes, and were fast advancing to maturity. Trees, too, and various shrubs, hung

in every crevice of the rocks; and upon examining the spot, it was impossible to discover whence they derived their nourishment. Had it not been for the extreme heat, my walk would have been full of enjoyment. The views were sometimes magnificent, always picturesque and ever changing. Little mountain tarns occasionally gleamed through the openings. At times, the noise of a distant cataract coming and dying away, filled the silent valley: then all was hushed again. Now and then, a sparkling, tuneful spring, welled, bubbling in your path. Sometimes a wandering cloud, sailing in the deep azure above, threw a momentary shadow on the sunny activities. Once an eagle, seeming a speck in the heavens, soared unutterably high, and then, with majestic swoop, sunk below a towering pinnacle; while at short intervals were heard, far upwards, the tinkling bells of the flocks, which were now enjoying their summer grazing among the mountains.—*Contway's Norway.*

NEW TALES.—We have had plenty of national tales, and fashionable tales; now commences the epoch of professional tales. Soldiers and sailors, as in their duty in all dangerous paths, have led the way; but surely they will not be long alone in this career. The public are doubtless prepared for Tales of a Lawyer's Life; in which he will paint the dangers of a suit, the hairbreadth escapes of his honesty; and communicate to the reader the breathless interest naturally created by the doubtful issue of the law and the changeable fate of property. Tales of Medical Life are another fine field for the professional novelist: how many nice subjects for the modern epicist among the cases of an extensive practitioner! How well adapted are the accidents and the diseases of mankind to bring out the natural emotions of the heart—to produce situations of the utmost delicacy and difficulty! "Tales of a Sheriff's Office" would sound often in Mr. Colburn's list. That functionary well performs his duties amidst the most heart-rending scenes: he comes in at the most interesting point of time, and his entrance is always marked by an event. If perdue there should anywhere lurk a latent bailliff of genius in the sweet romantic neighbourhood of Chancery-lane, our suggestion may be worth more to him than a thousand captures.—*Spectator.*

THE VAMPIRE.—Is a species of bat, said to attack the feet of persons in the night, and, by insinuating its aculeated fangs into the vein without winking the sufferer. It is said that death sometimes ensues. They have teeth like a dog, and make a great noise when eating. They are found in Guinea, Madagascar, and in all the Islands of the Indian Ocean. Also in the Islands of the Pacific, and in South America. They are sometimes very large—four and five feet from tip to tip of their wings.

They are said to fly in great flocks from one island to another, darkening the atmosphere by their numbers. This animal probably gave rise to the fable of the Harpies, or rather is the very monster they describe. They are covered with hair like a bat, and their wings are mere membranes. The pupil of the eye never contracts; hence they see best after the sun is set, and remain stationary during the day. The ancients esteemed them demons.—*Journal of the Times.*

THE GLOW-WORM.

This pretty sparkler of our summer evenings, so often made the ploughboy's prize, the only brilliant that glitters in the rustic's hat, the glow-worm (*Lampyrus noctilucæ*), is not found in such numbers with us, as in many other places, where these signal tapers glimmer upon every grassy bank; yet, in some seasons, we have a reasonable sprinkling of them. Every body probably knows that the male glow-worm is a winged, erratic animal, yet may not have seen him. He has ever been a scarce creature to me, meeting perhaps with one or two in a year; and, when found, always a subject of admiration. Most creatures have their eyes so placed as to be enabled to see about them; or, as Hook says of the house fly, to be "circumspect animals;" but this male glow-worm has a contrivance by which any upward or side vision is prevented. Viewed when at rest, no portion of his eyes is visible, but the head is margined with a horny band, or plate, being a character of one of the genera of the order of coleoptera, which they are situate. This prevents all upward vision; and blinds, or winkers, are so fixed at the sides of his eyes, as greatly to impede the view of all lateral objects. The chief end of this creature in his nightly peregrinations, is to seek his mate, always beneath him on the earth; and hence this apparatus appears designed to facilitate his search, confining his view entirely to what is before or below him. The first serves to direct his flight, the other presents the object of his pursuit; and as we commonly, and with advantage, place our hand over the brow, to obstruct the rays of light falling from above, which enables us to see clearly the object on the ground, so must the projecting hood of this creature converge the visual rays to a point beneath. This is a very curious provision for the purposes of the insect, if my conception of its design be reasonable. Possibly the same ideas may have been brought forward by others; but, as I have not seen them, I am not guilty of any undue appropriation, and no injury can be done to the cause I wish to promote, by detailing again such beautiful and admirable contrivances.—*Journal of a Naturalist.*

RUSSIAN PRISON DISCIPLINE.—Among the regulations laid down in the prison at St. Pe-

tersburgh, for criminals, are the following: They are obliged, from March to November, to rise at five; and from the latter to the former period at six o'clock in the morning. Half an hour is allowed for washing themselves, half an hour for prayer. One of them is appointed to read a chapter of the New Testament, and another a psalm, aloud. Their breakfast consists of rye bread and salt; and after it, they are allowed to walk for an half an hour. The hours of working are from seven to twelve o'clock in the morning, and two to seven in the afternoon. During working, silence is commanded; and those who disobey are fed on bread and water. At finishing their employments for the day, all their tools are taken from them. From seven to half-past seven o'clock in the evening they are again permitted to walk in the yard; at the expiration of this time one reads a chapter in the Testament. At eight o'clock they sup, after which half an hour is allowed for their devotions. On Sabbath and holidays the criminals attend the prison chapel; the remainder of these days are employed in receiving religious advice from the clergyman. Spirituous liquors, articles of luxury and extravagance, gambling, stinging, smoking tobacco, &c. are expressly forbidden.—*Rae Wilson's Travels.*

Bewick, in his history of Quadrupeds, relates a story of a dog, who, in 1784, had been left on the coast of Northumberland, by the crew of a smuggling vessel. Finding himself deserted, and without food, he began to worry sheep and was soon the terror of the country. He would bite a hole in the right side of the poor animals, eat the fat about the kidneys, and then leave them. The farmers were so much alarmed by his depredations, that very extraordinary means were used for his destruction: they chased him with dogs, as they would a fox or wolf; but when the dogs came up to their guilty fellow, he invariably laid down in a supplicating posture, and thus they could never be induced to harm him. He was one day pursued from Howick to upwards of thirty miles distance; but he returned thither, and killed sheep the same evening. He was at last shot after three months' career of murder, upon a rock which commanded a view of four roads; and where he constantly sat, like a guilty outlaw, watching the approach of his pursuers, and ready for escape.

A MILITARY AWARD.—Captain S.

of the _____ regiment, during the American war, was notorious for a propensity, not to story-telling, but to telling long stories, which he used to indulge in, defiance of time and place, often to the great annoyance of his immediate companions; but he was so good-humoured, that they were loath to check him abruptly or harshly. An opportunity occurred of giving him a hint, which had the desired effect. He was a member of a court-martial assembled for the trial of a private of the regiment. This man bore a very good character in general, the offence he had committed was slight, and the court was rather at a loss what punishment to award, for it was requisite to award some, as the man had been found guilty. While they were deliberating on this, Major _____, now General Sir _____, suddenly turning to the president, said, in his dry manner, "Suppose we sentence him to hear two of Captain S.'s long stories."

SINGULAR CATECHISM.—Suchet, in his Memoirs of the Spanish War, says, in illustration of the hatred borne by the Spaniards to their invaders that a catechism was circulated containing the following questions and answers:—"What duty do we owe our neighbour? We are bound to love him, and to do him all the good in our power. What is meant by our neighbour? All mankind excepting Frenchmen. Are we at liberty to kill the French? Not only we may, but it is our duty to do so."

Lord Wharceliffe has somewhat startled the English gentry, by introducing in the House of Lords a bill to allow the selling of game, which he argued would do away with much of the crime which now swells the lists of the English assizes. Lord Malmesbury opposed the proposition, and in his speech gave the following picture of a "country gentleman."

"Let Noble Lords consider the advantages derived from the residence of country gentlemen on their estates, and not take away the principal inducement to do so by adopting this bill. Countrymen are made of the same materials as the rest of mankind;—when left in solitude, they must have amusement; if not, they will visit the metropolis in search of it. I would rather see them in their fields than in pursuit of the pleasures of the town, and in order to keep them in the country, I think they should receive the bonus of the Game Laws, which in this way are productive of more good than evil. To think that country gentlemen are to walk about through their fields with Aristotle in their hands, by way of pastime, is absurd."

It is rumored the new Pope intends to abolish celibacy among the clergy. It is remarkable that the Romish Church should ever have required celibacy of its ministers, since Peter, the great Patron of that faith, is the only one among the Apostles, who is mentioned in the scriptures as having been married.—"Peter's wife's mother, lay sick of a fever."

SOLON'S PHILOSOPHY.—Solon's philosophy did not seem to be of a very austere cast, when he said that women, wine, and the muses constituted the pleasures of human life.

EXCERPTS.

A true and faithful friend is a living treasure, inestimable while we have him, and never enough to be lamented when he is gone. There is nothing more ordinary than to talk of a friend, nothing more difficult than to find one, and nowhere more wanted than where there seems to be the greatest store.—*Human Prudence.*

The good wife is none of our dainty dames, who love to appear in a variety of suits every day new; as if a good gown, like a stratagem in war, were to be used but once. But our good wife sets up a sail according to the keel of her husband's estate; and, if of high parentage, she does not so remember what she was by birth, that she forgets what she is by practice.—*Fuller.*

LYING.—As universal a practice as lying is, and as easy a one as it seems, I do not remember to have heard three good lies in all my conversation, even from those who were most celebrated in that faculty.—*Swift.*

The true art of conversation seems to be this; an agreeable freedom and openness, with a reserve as little appearing as possible.—*Tillotson.*

'Tis a fair step towards happiness and virtue, to delight in the conversation of good and wise men; and where that cannot be had, the next point is to keep no company at all.—*Seneca.*

Servants live the best lives; for their care is single only how to please their lord; but all the burthen of a troublesome providence and administration makes the outside pompous and more full of ceremony; but intricates the condition and disturbs the quiet of the great possessor.—*Jer. Taylor.*

SINCERITY.—Sincerity is to speak as we think; to do as we pretend and profess; to perform and make good what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.—*Archbishop Tillotson's Rule of Life.*

It frequently happens, that by indulging early the raptures of success, we forget the measures necessary to secure it, and suffer the imagination to riot in the fruition of some possible good, till the time of obtaining it has slipped away.—*Rambler.*

More hearts pine away in secret anguish, for unkindness from those who should be their comforters, than for any other calamity in life.—*Young.*

No man ever offended his own conscience, but first or last it was revenged upon him for it.—*South.*

THE REFLECTOR.

A WONDERFUL BOOK.—We are so accustomed to the sight of a Bible, that it ceases to be a miracle to us. It is printed just like other books, and so we are apt to forget that it is not like other books. But there is nothing in the world like it, or comparable to it. The sun in the firmament is nothing to it, if it be really what it assumes to be—an actual direct communication from God to man. Take up your Bible with this idea, and look at it, and wonder at it. It is a treasure of unspeakable value to you, for it contains a special message of love and tender mercy from God to your soul. Do you wish to converse with God? Open it and read. And at the same time, look to him who speaks to you in it, and ask him to give you an understanding heart, that you may not read in vain, but that the word may be in you as good seed in good ground bringing forth fruit unto eternal life.—Only take care not to separate God from the Bible. Read it in the secret of God's presence, and receive it from his lips, and feed upon it and it will be unto you as it was to Jeremiah, the joy and rejoicing of your heart. The best advice which any one friend can give to another, is that he should consult God; and the best turn that any book can do its reader, is to refer him to the Bible.

Let us seek to know more of the Bible, but in doing so, let us remember, that however much we may add by study to our knowledge of the book, we have just so much the less knowledge of God; we have less love to him, and no more. Our continual prayer ought to be, that our true notions may become true feelings, and that our orthodoxy and theology may become holy love and obedience. This is the religion of eternity; and the religion of eternity is the only religion for us—for yet a few days, and we shall be in eternity.—*Erskine on the freeness of the Gospel.*

A MOTHER'S COUNSEL.—Of all counsellors, a mother is certainly the most affectionate and the most interested; and she has that complete knowledge of the dispositions and circumstances of her children, which eminently qualifies her for giving advice. To none can you speak with such confidence as to her, nor will any one listen with such patient attention to your statements. Others may disclose your difficulties and your scruples to your prejudice; but in the breast of a mother they are lodged as safely as in your own.

Others may be influenced by sinister motives in the counsel which they give, but those of a mother flow from the purest and strongest wishes for your welfare. And her counsels are given with the utmost mildness. The advice of others are sometimes given in that haughty manner which seeks to establish a claim to superiority in intelligence and sanctity, or with such harsh reflections on our weakness and folly, as are more likely to exasperate than to humble or reclaim; but a mother's counsels are characterized by gentleness and benignity, and though they have been despised in time past, she is still willing to renew them. The loss of such a monitor must be a grievous calamity.

Some of you are probably now calling to remembrance those mild exhortations by which a mother checked the excesses of your passion, and showed you the folly of those desperate measures to which you were prompted by revenge; the advice which kept you from forming friendships which would have been a snare to you, and the warnings which taught you to detect the treachery that was concealed by smiles, and the plans of ruin which were recommended by the most plausible assurances of gain or enjoyment. And how sad is the thought, that the spirit endowed with so much wisdom and prudence has left you to walk in your own counsels, and that painful anxieties and mistakes are before you!—*Beffrage's Monitor.*

ANECDOTE OF REV. ROWLAND HILL.—At a late meeting of a missionary society in London, Rev. R. Hill was called to the Chair. Upon a vote of thanks being moved, he replied, by expressing a hope, that his services had been dedicated to God his Saviour, ever since he had tasted the joys of his redeeming love. Genuine believers were bought with a price, and were bound in conscience before God, by the power of the Holy Spirit, to present their bodies, living sacrifices to his glory. All thanks, therefore, on such occasions as these, he thought had better be laid aside; they were very cheap, and in some instances, not worth having; but he should certainly thank the assembly most of all, for a good *flaming* collection.

Mr. J. Parkin

ENGLAND.

From the New-York Gazette, July 7. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Constan- tian, Capt. Gladstich, which arrived yesterday, sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th of June. We have received from our correspondent London papers to the 31st of May, inclusive, from which, and a Portsmouth paper of the 1st June, we make the following selection and summary.

In the House of Commons on the 25th of May, when in Committee with the Sugar Duties Bill, Mr. Grant moved the duty should be reduced on West India Sugar to 30s. per cwt. on East India to 25s. per cwt. in 1851. The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday, (June 1) to which day the House adjourned.

The following articles we extract from the London Courier of the 30th May. Orders have been received at Portsmouth for immediately fitting out the Herald yacht, which, it is said, is intended to convey out Lady Heytesbury.

The French papers of Thursday contain intelligence from Jassy to the 9th, and Constantinople to the 30th. It shows, on the one hand, that severe 25th fleets have been taken up on the Danube, in which the Turks have fought with unparalleled valor and enthusiasm, and it may be inferred with unexpected success; and, on the other, that the efforts of the Russians to block the Dardanelles strictly have failed, and a sufficient number of vessels, of different nations, had arrived to relieve the scarcity felt for a short period in that capital.

In Bulgaria, however, the want of coin continued, but chiefly because it had been collected for the use of the army, whose subsistence was secured, however the inhabitants of the province might suffer from the extremities of famine. It was believed at Constantinople that the Russians had experienced repeated defeats in Asia, and that the whole of Asia Minor had been evacuated from their hands. The report of separate negotiations between the two belligerents is not even mentioned in these advices. Some of the fortified posts occupied by the Russians between Varna and the Danube, and securing the line of communication, are stated to have been carried by the Turks.

The plan of the Russian campaign, as mentioned in the Frankfurt papers, which arrived this morning is— 1. To take Giurgevo, and thus secure the possession of Wallachia, which will enable the Russians to carry the war into Serbia either this campaign or the next. 2. To make themselves masters of New Ilirava. 3. With the main army to besiege and capture Silistria, and thus open an uninterrupted communication with Varna. 4. To take Choumla, and the Oblak to retreat to Rumania!!! 5. To take Choumla, and all the passes of the Balkan!!!

6. To reduce Rudschuk, and occupy Nicopolis and Souhina!!! We cannot assure our readers that this is published with the utmost gravity in the Frankfurt paper, and it must be confessed, is a very sweeping and capital project of a campaign—upon paper! There are, to be sure, no or two defects or omissions in it. It does not contain the slightest doubt of success—it does not make the least provision against the recurrence of events similar to those which took place last campaign, such as the retreat with great loss from Choumla, and the defeat of all attempts against Silistria. A man once boasted that he was sure of marrying a heiress with a large fortune, for he had his own consent already. The Russian seems to be as certain of victory, for the same reason—he has his own consent already.

It was stated in the last accounts from Paris, that Russia finding the blockade of the Dardanelles ineffectual, has determined to raise it. So far from this being the fact, she has actually extended the blockade to the Gulf of Cosentia, including the Gulfs of Keccall, Lager, Enos, and Saron.

Rumors have been in circulation, for some days past, of a Congress of the Italian States at Rome, to be convoked by Austria. The Austrian Observer, which we received this morning, treats the rumour as an idle tale.

TRADE.—We continue to direct our attention to the situation of the manufacturing districts, from which we receive accounts, in the shape of papers or letters, daily—and the belief we expressed yesterday, that some improvement had begun to take place, and would be progressive, is strengthened by the intelligence we have received this morning. In all the manufacturing districts there is great tranquillity, which will materially assist the improvement. The workmen cannot be too much impressed with this conviction—to destroy is easy, to build up difficult—the riot of a day cannot be repaired for months.

We are sorry to be forced to state, that Spitalfields exhibits a very different picture from that which is furnished by Lancashire and other distant districts. We have, as it well known, advocated, strongly and repeatedly, the situation of the weavers—we have stated the hardships under which they were laboring, and invoked the humanity of the wealthy and the charitable to their behalf. The distress and quiet conduct at the comment gave them additional claim to relief. But this demeanor, so becoming and praise-worthy, has been entirely abandoned, property has been destroyed, riotous meetings have been held, masters have been threatened, and where their property has not been destroyed it has been subjected to the process of selling, which proclaims that no more silk shall be wove for the master to whom such silk belongs.

All these proceedings are violations of law, and are punishable. The distress has hitherto induced forbearance on the part of the law. But the weavers must not suppose that this forbearance can longer be practiced. Property must be respected, and the master must not be at the mercy of the men whom he employs. It is extraordinary that the weavers do not contemplate one effect which they are likely to bring about by their perseverance in such a line of conduct. Masters, fading that they cannot carry on their manufactures with safety in Spitalfields, may be tempted to transfer them into the country, and thus the silk manufactures will by degrees be removed from London altogether.

In the London Examiner, of the 31st May, the latest London date, we find the following articles, which will be found to possess interest:— Letters from Constantinople speak of the arrival of a flag of truce at Choumla, which has been followed by a release of Russian prisoners of war, and other symptoms of abated animosity on the part of Turkey. It is even asserted that, induced by British interference and threats, the Emperor of Russia has intimated a willingness to make peace, upon the single condition of a due execution of the treaty of Akerman; while on the other hand, the Porte will formally accede to that of the 6th of July, 1827: in consequence of which Ambassadors from France and Great-Britain will proceed forthwith to Constantinople. It is unnecessary to guard our readers against statements in which boldness of assertion is in direct proportion to improbability and want of evidence. Accounts from Malta tell a very different story, and speak with great uncertainty of the measures likely to be adopted in respect to the Russian blockade of the Dardanelles, which it is thought will not much longer be allowed by Great-Britain.—In the mean time, the Russian ships of war refit and repair at Malta, at least such is the report in some of the letters; while other statements intimate that this will be allowed no longer. Much is anticipated from the destination of a British squadron about to sail from Malta, in reference to the existing disposition of the Wellington Cabinet, which some of our contemporaries seem anxious to render belligerent, and intend upon an immediate naval interruption of the Russian blockade. The French Journals give very favourable accounts of the progress of the Greeks in the clearing of that part of their territory which is necessary to a due integrity of dominion, and state that Athens is likely soon to fall into their possession. A body of

5000 French troops, it seems, are to remain until their affairs are duly arranged, and the authority of the Greek Government sufficiently established and consolidated.

Ferdinand VII. it seems, has lost his third wife, a youthful princess of Saxony. He is still in the prime of life, and without issue, which may induce him to take a fourth, if Catholic princesses or rather their royal sies, feel anxious for the connection.

Private letters from Portugal abound, as usual, with strictures on the conduct of Miguel, and farther disgusting descriptions of the late executions at Oporto. How affairs go on as regards the ultimate settlement of Portugal, remains as mysterious as ever; but it seems that we continue on the best terms with the Emperor Pedro, who has just effected another loan in our money market, on terms which are cried up as admirable for all parties. This march of capital from the country, at such a crisis, throws additional light on the reasoning of the Duke of Wellington, on the presentation of the Birmingham petition. Private letters from Paris, speak of the recall of Prince Polignac from his British mission, but with no apparent foundation. An advance of the King of France, just issued, limits the number of French Marshals to twelve, and of General Officers to three hundred.

Reports of the death of Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India, have been much circulated during the week; but they seem to rest on no other foundation than the anticipation of such a catastrophe, from the previous accounts of his indisposition.

There is a report in circulation, that the Lord Chancellor is to retire, but we know not upon what authority, by treaty. It has probably arisen out of the repeated differences between that personage and the Premier, on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's rejection by the House of Commons.

There have been rumors current for the last few days of an intention immediately to reinforce the fleet of Admiral Malcolm, and that an occurrence, which would not probably be called "an unwarlike event," would be looked for between him and the Russian Admiral. We find, however, upon inquiry at the Admiralty, and by letters from the opposite, that no orders have been yet given which would indicate any intention on the part of Ministers for coming to an open rupture with Russia.

The Dublin Evening Post states that there is very little doubt of the re-election of Mr. O'Connell. Of 3000 ten pounds freeholders, nine-tenths had declared for that gentleman.

Paris papers of May 28th, had been received in London. It is stated from Jassy, May 8, that all accounts from the theatre of war confirm the statements that very sanguinary actions had taken place at Silistria, and in the environs of Choumla, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valor, and fought with a desperation bordering on frenzy.

Letters from the Frontiers of Moldavia, of May, confirm the taking of Baldrick, a little fortress between Varna and Kavarva, by the Turks, and do not contradict the capture of Sincolbi by the troops of Hontzebach.

The European discipline adds much to their force. Dervises appear at the head of the troops, and recite prayers and sing hymns, which the Turkish soldiers recite while they advance; and when their fanaticism is thus excited, they rush to the combat like madmen, uttering dreadful cries. The number of Turkish troops increases daily, and is at least equal to that of the Russians.

Letters from Constantinople of May 2d, say, it is the firm belief that the Russians project a landing on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, and that the attack on the Siebela was merely contrived as a mask to this enterprise, for which immense preparations were making at Odessa. In consequence, the Ottoman fleet would not only spread alarm in the Black Sea, to prevent the Divan dreads nothing so much as the appearance of a considerable hostile force in the vicinity of the forts on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, which would not only spread alarm in the capital, but would greatly impede the arrival of supplies from the European Provinces.

Advices from Leghoro state that great mischief has been done in that port by a violent tempest. Opposite winds seemed to struggle together, the compass-rose every instant, and at intervals traces of fire were seen in the horizon. The vessels at anchor, were exposed to great danger. Several of them had their chimneys blown down, and the crews driven ashore.

The Admiral Benbow, an outward bound Indianman, was attacked by Pirates on the 14th April. She had fifty men on board, and hoisted French colors. They plundered the Indianman of considerable property, and killed and wounded several of the crew.

A London paper of the evening of the 30th May, announces that despatches had been received dated Corfu, 16th. Preveza had not surrendered to the Greeks. Misolonghi was still in possession of the Turks, but expected to fall soon. A pause had taken place, by mutual consent, in all active operations of the war, on the whole of that line, extending to the neighbourhood of Arta.

The Times of the 30th of May, in alluding to the extension of the Russian blockade, says:—"We must repeat what we said yesterday, that it cannot be tolerated. A blockade of the Dardanelles, it is called? Why, it is a blockade of the whole of the ocean that was known to the ancients—to the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, and Assyrians. It is impossible that such a blockade can be suffered. It must not: as Englishmen, we assert it shall not be allowed."

Letters from Madras state that Mr. Lushington, the Governor of Madras, had been shot by one of his body guards: he was still living at the last accounts.

Sir James Scarlett has been appointed His Majesty's Attorney General.

Mr. Brougham was offered the situation of Solicitor General, but declined it—preferring to be appointed Master of the Rolls, to which he thinks he has a fair claim, on the first vacancy. Mr. Sugden is to be made Solicitor Gen.

It is said that Chief Justice Best is to retire from the Common Pleas, and to take, with a Peerage, the office of Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington will go to Venice as soon as the Parliament is prorogued.

It is stated that the Pope has decided upon granting permission to the Roman Catholic Clergy to marry.

It is thought there will be a falling off of the revenue for the current quarter, of £380,000. The wife of a member of the Corps Diplomatique, has eloped with a foreign prince, and fled to the Continent. Her husband had committed an assault on her, in consequence of her having ridden out with her paramour.

LONDON, May 30.—No arrivals have been announced at the Post Office this morning. The commercial advices received this day from Liverpool, are of a cheering description. On last Monday, 173 vessels, inwards, were reported at the Custom House. From the 25th of April to May 24, inclusive, 805 vessels, making 94,601 tons, had entered that port. An improvement in trade is also stated to be perceptible in Manchester.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Things have taken a decided turn for the better here, and there is also at Manchester a decidedly better feeling.

FLORENCE, May 7.—The Greeks have recovered the greater part of the new territory intended for them. The towns of Salona, Vonitza, Livadia, the passage of the Thermopylæ, and the castle of Lepanto, are in their possession, and almost the whole country between

Arta and Vola, is occupied by them. The troops have conducted themselves with order and discipline, and no act of cruelty has been committed on the Turkish prisoners. The captivities have been faithfully kept, and the wounded Turks have been attended by Greek surgeons.

Cobbett to the Duke of Wellington.—It is little, or rather nothing, to gain "victories" when a man has a hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling to expend in the gaining of them. Nor is it much to gain parliamentary "victories," when the party gaining them has the collection and distribution of sixty millions of taxes a-year. Victories like these are nothing. But, a "victory" over the Debt! That is the victory which you now have to achieve; and unless you succeed here, all your other victories will very soon pass for nothing. You are entitled to no forbearance from the nation. If it be rained and convulsed, it will have a clear right to ascribe the evil to you. For, in the first place, you took the office of Minister, when I had offered to take it; and, in the next place, you have all along rejected my advice. Ah! it is now useless to laugh at this; the beggared merchants and farmers will not join you in the laugh. They will look sulky at you, when they see you laugh; and though the beggared vagabonds hate me most cordially, they will very soon say, that it would have been better, if Cobbett had been Minister; and they already say, that it would have been better if his advice had been followed. Carry us through; prevent our ruin; prevent convulsion; settle the matter peaceably and well; put a stop to famine and the hideous increase of crime: do these things, and I will applaud you; but, if you fail to do them; if the nation suffer dreadfully in your hands, I, above all men, shall have a right to censure you.—Cobbett's Register.

This may be justly called the Age of Novels. Never was there such an abundance of works of fiction suited to every class—fashionable novels, satirical novels, sentimental novels, historical novels, travelling novels, military novels, naval novels, religious novels, and even anti-religious novels. Drawn into the irresistible current of the ruling taste, the philosopher who formerly would have written an essay, the humorist who would have penned a satire, the traveller who would have published his journal, the soldier who would have narrated his campaigns,—each now works up his materials into the approved form of a novel in three volumes. Another variety of the religious class has just appeared. The great success of the Orthodox and Calvinistic novels has, we presume, led to this novelty on the Catholic side, under the title of Florence, which, beside some very interesting characters, contains a full allowance of the subtle argument and eloquent dialogue which forms the great attraction for the readers of this species of book.

A new suspension bridge is about to be erected across the Thames at Marlow, the estimated expense of which is £9000.

The Religious Tract Society has printed and circulated, since its establishment in 1788, no fewer than one hundred and thirty millions of religious publications!

It appears by a statement in the Tyne Mercury, that the number of persons who have lost their lives by explosion of fire-damp in the Northumberland and Durham coal mines, from October 1805 to November 1838, is 674.

The taxation on the goods imported last year from the East Indies and China amounted to £4,300,000.

The exports last year to the East Indies amounted to £4,300,000, and the exports to China to £850,000.—This is no great deal to countries containing four hundred millions of people.

Bonaparte's mother is still in existence, and resides principally at Rome.

Telegraphic Despatch.—On Friday week a communication was made from the Telegraph station at this port to the station at Holyhead, and an answer returned to Liverpool in the incredible short space of fifty three seconds!—Jb.

Lord Eldon.—One of the London papers has this paragraph.—When the Earl of Eldon passed the King, at the Levee, His Majesty exclaimed "Ah! Eldon, my old friend, how d'ye do? glad to see you." His Majesty made such an address to no other person present.

Emigration.—The Marquis of Anglesey, Steward, sailed on Saturday morning with one hundred and ten passengers, a large quantity of horses, sheep, cattle and merchandise, for the new settlement at Swan River.—Hampshire Telegraph.

The very extensive library of Sir Hudson Lowe, which includes books in all branches of literature, and more particularly some rare specimens of printing in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—many curious, in early English poetry, and a large collection of books relating to the Emperor Napoleon, is advertised for sale in London.

The Marquis of Cleveland has contributed £500 to the relief of the distressed Spitalfield Weavers.

It is calculated that no less than twenty thousand persons belonging to the distressed Spitalfield weavers receive relief daily from the Committee.

A very rare and extraordinary Greek manuscript of the eleventh century, containing the four Evangelists, and another Greek manuscript of the thirteenth century which contains the Evangelists likewise, are also advertised to be sold in London. Both these manuscripts are illustrated with miniatures, painted by Greek artists, the latter is, in that respect, singularly curious. In the painting of the Visit of the two Marys to the Sepulchre, an Angel is seen to guard the tomb, which appears to resemble an Egyptian mummy.

The Library of the University of St. Petersburg contains 60,000 volumes, and the Botanical Garden 80,000 plants.

By the Promise, Captain Saunders, Hobart Town Papers to the 18th October, have been received at the North and South American Coffee-house. It appears from these that the black natives had become very troublesome; a party had visited the hut of Mr. Mortimer, of the brig Lagon, near Jerico, and robbed it of every

article. Mr. Mortimer escaped to the next hut, occupied by Patrick Gough, and related his tale of woe. Mr. Gough and his servants set out to repel the marauders, but unfortunately missed the blacks, who were on the way to his own hut, and lamentable to add, they murdered Mrs. Mortimer and Gough's eldest child, and beat his wife and the other children so dreadfully that there is little hope of their recovery; they then cleared the house of every article. Mrs. Gough made a most determined effort to escape, or would have been doubtless murdered. A party of the 57th Regiment were immediately sent in pursuit for two days without success. The letters state that something must be done effectually to put down the black natives. Two more of the Governor's children are dead and comparing what has lately happened in these parts of the Island, it cannot be doubted but that the natives have organized a plan for carrying on a war of extermination against the white inhabitants of the Colony.

We noticed a week or two ago, that the Duke of Wellington had become the purchaser of the beautiful estates of Ewhurst and Wolverton, adjoining Strathfield, late the property of Sir P. Pole. His Grace is also the estate of Silchester, the ancient Sogontium, to his possessions, and is said to be now in treaty for that of Mortimer. With the addition of the latter, the territorial possessions of the Duke of Wellington, in Hampshire, will form one of the largest and most splendid properties in Great Britain.

On the newly purchased estates there is a fine piece of water, which, at a trifling expense may be united to that at Strathfield—thus forming an extensive inland lake, which for its local beauties will be equal to any thing of the sort in England. It is probable that the proposed mansion of the Duke will be built on the Pole estates, for report says that the house at Strathfield is to be retained, and undergo a thorough repair. Some idea may be formed of the extent of his Grace's property in Hants, when it is stated that its circuit will be at least thirty miles, and that an approach or avenue to the house may be formed upwards of eight miles in length.—Windsor Express.

A daring attempt at robbery was made on Tuesday morning last, about half-past three o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Langdon, who is one of our most celebrated Marchionesses de Modes. The robbers were probably induced to make the attempt from the knowledge that all the inmates were of the gentle sex, and therefore not likely to offer a formidable resistance. It happened that on the night in question, Mrs. Langdon's whole establishment (consisting of a ladder placed against it, and a man entered, who then shut the window (for what reason does not appear) and was in the act of removing some of the flower pots out of his way, when he made a noise, which alarmed a young lady in the room adjoining, who instantly gave the alarm, when the fellow threw up the window and jumped down without waiting to descend the ladder, and after joining the other men ran off with the utmost speed. We have been informed that during the alarm, which spread through Mrs. Langdon's establishment, in consequence of this very unseasonable visit, a young Parisian lady, who has lately arrived in Cheltenham, (and who, though a perfect adept in all the mysteries of the "made," cannot speak a word of English), ran to the window and called for assistance in every variety of one which terror could dictate in her native tongue, to the small amusement of her fair companions whose fears had subsided with the precipitate flight of the intruder.—Cheltenham Chronicle.

The children of Strirlingshire, it appears, have made a game of the late mode of murdering in Edinburgh for dissection. They call it Burking. On Tuesday se'night it nearly led to fatal consequences in Kincardine. A mother went out to procure water, leaving in the house only a boy about four or five years of age, and a young child in the cradle. When she returned she was just in time to save the life of her little unoffending innocent, for, in two minutes longer, it would have been strangled by his own brother.—Glasgow Chronicle.

A new species of Impatiens from the East Indies, was at least in Scotland, was entered at the custom house in Leith, on Monday. It consisted of 120 quarters of very fine wheat brought from Calcutta, by the Greenock ship Australian. In appearance it resembles the heaviest wheat of our own growth. It is subjected to the duty of 6d. per boll.

It is said that a disposition exists among the managers of the principal Scotch banks to get rid voluntarily of their small note circulation, to which has been ascribed in part the mischievous effects lately appearing on the trade in that part of the United Kingdom. This if true, will be a remarkable tribute to the policy of the late act of Parliament, which has put a stop to the circulation of small notes in England.—Times.

Sir James Moncreiff, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Scotch Bench occasioned by the death of Lord Alloway. Sir James is a Whig, but, as his excellent father was, he has been all his life an honorable and consistent one. He gives up, we believe, the most lucrative practice ever enjoyed by a Scotch barrister: we have heard it estimated at above six thousand pounds a year. Sir James will be a great accession to the First Division which he joins. He is yet in the prime of life and vigour of intellect. It is rare that the bench is so recruited, for it is rare that a member of the bar can be induced, even for its high honours, to abandon large emoluments, at least until the approach of age unfits him for the more laborious duties of his profession.

Nearly sixty families, comprising between two and three hundred souls, are about to emigrate from Comrie in Perthshire.—May 16.

LORD ANGLESEY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Marquis of Anglesey, should his health permit, intends during the summer, to visit the principal counties in the Emerald Isle, where during his short but mild government, he gained the favour of all ranks in society.—Morning Chron.

By a return to Parliament it appears that there are three Butter Weighmasters in Cork, appointed by the Corporation, namely, Edward Perry, Parker Dunscombe, and Edward Piercy—that the examining of Butter at the cross produces nearly £2500 a year which is allocated as follows: £30 to the Chamberlain, £112 rent; one third of the receipts to the Wide Street Commissioners, one-third to improve the harbour, and the balance equally divided between the Weighmasters. The Weighmaster

at Yonchal receives from £150 to £200 a year. The Weighmaster at Michelstova from £80 to £100 a year.

Law, Rights and Duties of Seamen.—We offer the report of a decision by the English High Court of Admiralty, on the 28th of February, in a suit brought by Jason Smith, a mariner, against the owners of the ship Cambridge. Smith was sent on a voyage from London to Madras and Calcutta, and back to England. When the vessel arrived in the East Indies however, the Captain engaged to convey some troops to Pullopin, and a considerable distance therefore took place in the course of the vessel. Smith and eleven of the seamen objected to proceed, and refused to work, upon which they were put in irons, but were subsequently liberated, and hired themselves on board other vessels. The question now was, whether the conduct of the seamen, under these circumstances, entitled the owners to withhold the arrears of wages due to them.

The Court, after hearing the arguments at both sides, decided that the owners had been the first to break the contract by a material deviation from the port specified in the charter-party, and that the seamen were not bound to continue in the vessel, and, by refusing so to do, did not disentitle themselves to their wages.—London paper.

UNITED STATES. From the New-York Evening Post. BUENOS AYRES.—The news from Buenos Ayres give a shocking picture of the state of disorder and anarchy into which that country has been thrown by the struggle for supreme power, in which Lavalle seized upon the office of Government by violence. The country is the scene of civil war, of bloodshed and robbery, and all the crimes that await upon an unsettled government, and that silence of the laws, as the ancients called it, which always prevails when two parties in a state appeal to arms to decide their quarrel. It should seem, from these accounts, that Lavalle is altogether sure of retaining the power of which he has forcibly possessed himself. If, as some of the accounts state, a majority of the people of Buenos Ayres are against Lavalle, there is little doubt that his command will be short, as the operations of the troops of Santa Fe will be aided by the disaffected at home. The warfare carried on in Buenos Ayres is of the kind most harassing and destructive to the commercial and moral interests of a country. It is that of which the South American provinces have been more or less the theatre ever since their revolution—a sort of guerilla or partisan warfare, carried on by small bands of desperate men, bodies of troops almost insignificant in themselves, but most formidable from their frequency, scouring the country in every direction, subsisting by robbery of the inhabitants, dispersing when in danger of an attack from a superior force, and collecting again in another quarter to continue their trade of bloodshed and pillage. It is a very different state of things from the European wars, where the business of deciding to whom a country shall belong, is left in the hands of the great powers, each of which has its regular army, and its own known encampments, and is made to respect the rights of the inhabitants, and where the people pursue their usual avocations with something like tranquillity and security. As great a calamity as war is—and we do not by any means wish to underrate the mischief it produces, there is a sort of moral sublimity in seeing its evils thus circumscribed by regulations, adopted, from time to time, by the prudence and humanity of the better and more enlightened people, to have the direction of hostilities between nation and nation. The mode of warfare pursued in South America is that of another and more barbarous age.

We desire as cordially as the warmest friend of the Hispano-American provinces, the establishment of enlightened governments among them; but truth compels us to say, that although they have already paid dear for the name of Republics, they do not yet appear to have possessed themselves of the substance. There seems to exist among a great portion of the people, an insatiable love of tyranny, a desire to govern by strength, a disposition in many to overawe public opinion by force, and in others to consent that it shall be so overawed. They do not seem yet to have learned that important doctrine which is the root of all republican governments, and without which they cannot submit—we mean the salutary doctrine of peaceable submission to the will of the majority of the electors. Until this doctrine is implicitly and unconditionally recognized, let the frame of their governments be what they may, the Spanish American provinces will never attain the enjoyment of political liberty. They may have the forms, but they will live under a despotism little better than that of Constantinople, where from time to time a tyrant is raised to power by the butchery of the old one and his creatures.

Our hopes for the final settlement of the Hispano-American people, under free and liberal governments, rest solely upon the progress of education among them. Another generation may, and we hope will arise, better instructed in civil and political rights than the present. The very disturbances which prevail in the various parts of their country must, however, retard this desirable result, by preventing the establishment and proper management of those institutions from which alone it can be expected.

George the Fourth.—The full length portrait of George IV. in his coronation robes, now exhibiting (by despatch) in this town, is a splendid specimen of the art of painting, and probably has never been surpassed, in the gorgeous richness of its colouring, by any painting that has been exhibited in the United States.—Salem Gazette.

HARVEST.—The Richmond Compiler thus speaks of the Harvest in Virginia—"The harvest of the year has already commenced in some fields. We have heard of some mischief being done by the blight and the rust; but the gathering promises at present a generous harvest. The grain crops in Western Virginia, as far as we can learn, promise to be abundant. The Delaware Journal says, that in the vicinity of Wilmington, the appearance of the crops never was more flattering. The wheat looks well, and there is every indication of an abundant produce. The same favorable description will apply to the Spring crops, corn, oats, potatoes, &c. The accounts received from the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania, colour in every particular.

The New York Truth Teller furnishes the following information.—"It would seem by accounts from Rome that the new Pope is daily becoming more popular. He has manifested a disposition to exercise his high power, on the most liberal and tolerant principles. He has annulled all privations and prohibitions, and has restored the Hebrews as well as Christians of every denomination to the full enjoyment of all their former privileges. This liberality on the part of his holiness was appreciated with due respect and veneration, and gave birth to feelings of the most lively joy among the inhabitants of Rome."

From Jamaica.—Papers to the 26th of May have been received at New-York by the British ship Kingston, 27 days from Montego Bay.—The vegetation of the island had materially suffered from drought—vegetables were in many places decaying. The corner stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel was laid at Montego Bay on the 12th May. The trade of the island was at its lowest ebb. A fire broke out in the barracks on the 22d, but was soon subdued.—Boston Statesman.

COLONIAL. QUEBEC, June 18.—It appears by an official notice from His Majesty's Resident Agent for the superintendance of Settlers and Emigrants in the Canadas, that situations have been selected in this, and the Upper Province, for the reception of such industrious emigrants, arriving from the United Kingdom, as may feel disposed to settle thereon. The District of Newcastle, in the sister Province, has been found by experience to possess great fertility of soil; and from the facility with which access to it is obtained from Lake Ontario, it is well adapted for settlement. The importance of

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1829.

By the EDWIN, we have received American papers containing London dates to the 31st May inclusive. We have made some extracts, but remark nothing of prime importance.

MONTEAL, JUNE 23.—Business is rather heavy, but as good as can be expected under foreign advices, and other markets on this side of the Atlantic.

THE WELLAND CANAL.—We have just received an extra Report of the Board of Directors of the Welland Canal Company, published June 6, 1829, which gives a very flattering account of the progress of that work.

BERMUDA.—The Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 13th ult. gives the following account, which cannot be too widely circulated. The brig Wellington, of Cork, 300 tons burthen, John Keeler, master, from Jamaica, bound to Liverpool, Eng. laden with Sugar, Rum, Coffee, and Pimento, ran on the South part of Long Bar, on Monday evening the 8th instant—after being on the rocks for six hours, was got off, and on the following morning proceeded on her voyage, in a leaky state, having had her false keel knocked off, and other damage done.

MARRIED.—In the Parish of Kingston, (King's County) on Thursday last, by the Rev. Elias Scovill, Mr. THOMAS RAYMOND, Merchant of this City, to Miss DENNY AUSTIN, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Fairweather, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.—On Saturday evening last, in the 23rd year of her age, ELIZA, wife of Mr. CASPARIUS GIBB, of this City—Turned, by Divine Grace, in early life, from "the path of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just," an humble and consistent walk has ever since proved the truth of her change, while an open confession of her Lord deeply tried her sincerity. Kept by the power of God in peaceful reliance on the finished Salvation of Christy she passed, she passed from a state of pain and weakness, and from a world of many conflicts, to an eternal rest in the world above.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED, Tuesday, ship Venus, Brown, Bristol, 40 days—Master, ballast. Wednesday, brig Tallman, Cock, London, 40—Crosk-shank & Walker, ballast.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c.

By the EDWIN, we have received American papers containing London dates to the 31st May inclusive. We have made some extracts, but remark nothing of prime importance.

WITH the present number we commence the second volume of the WEEKLY OBSERVER, one year having just elapsed since we became Proprietors and Publishers of the same.

WE would remind the admirers of good Singing, that Miss GEORGE and Mrs. GILL give their second Concert at the Masonic Hall this evening.—See advertisement.

WE understand that the upper Church in the Parish of Prince William was first opened for Divine Service on Sunday last, on which occasion the Rev. Addison Parker, A. M. Rector of the Parish, officiated in the Reading Desk, and the Rev. James Somerville, L. L. D. preached an appropriate Discourse by request.—R. Gaz.

CANADIAN LIBERALITY.—The Quebec Natural History Society has offered a silver medal for the best Essay, descriptive of the Quadrupeds of British North America, which is to be open to all competitors.

UPPER CANADA.—It appears by some returns, made to the Assembly of Upper Canada, during the last session, that there are in that Province 291 schools, in which 7731 pupils are taught, at an expense of £2,350 to the Province.—Id.

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Brig Hibernia, Dunbar, Kinale—timber, Salter's Rock, Davison, Blidford, &c. Berthia, Harding, Boston—plaster, &c. Schr. Hannah Smith, Robbins, Halifax—lime, &c. Eliza-Jane, Barnett, Wilmington—plaster. Prudent, Billingley, Halifax, salt, &c.

HATS! HATS! The Subscribers have just received per JOHN & MARY, from Liverpool: A GENERAL assortment of Gentlemen's Superfine Beaver and Plated Black and Drab HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, &c. &c. which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at their Store, North side of the Market-Square, next to J. M. Wilmot, Esq.

RICE & TOBACCO. Just received, per Brig EDWIN, from New-York, and for Sale very low—RICE, in Tierces and Half Tierces; &c. TOBACCO, of various qualities. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

CLOTHS, &c. Received per late arrivals—3 PACKAGES SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS, 5 Bales FLANNELS, 3 Ditto Point and Whitney BLANKETS, Chests and Boxes Congo TEA, 1 Case Russia LINEN, 20 Boxes CHOCOLATE, &c.—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

THE PROPRIETORS of PEWS in TRINITY and ST. JOHN CHURCHES, who have omitted to pay their Pew Rents due on the 1st instant, are hereby notified, that unless the same is left with one of the Wardens before the 21st instant, their Pews will then be Sold at the Auction Room of E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, July 14, 1829.

LUMBER. ABOUT 20 M. FEET MERCHANTABLE, and 30 M. DO. REFUSE PINE BOARDS, now lying in rafts at Black's Slip—very low, if applied for immediately. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

POTATOES—Cheap! 280 BUSHELS, of very good quality, on board the Schooner Laurel, at the North Market Wharf, will be sold much below the market price, if applied for immediately. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

PORK, BEEF, &c. Per Brig Tantiy, and Schooner Prudent, from Quebec, the Subscribers have received—A QUANTITY of MESS, PRIME BEEF, & PRIME and CARGO PORK and BEEF, in Barrels and Half Barrels; HAMS, BACON, and LARD; which they offer for Sale low. ROBERT RANKIN & Co. 7th July, 1829.

J. & H. KINNEAR, Have now in Store, for Sale: CRATES of EARTHENWARE, assorted; Cordage; bleached and unbleached Canvas; Hessians; Dowls; Ducks; Oil, in jugs; white, black, yellow, and green Paints; cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes; ground and race Ginger; Salt Petre; kegs Mustard; Crown Glass, from 7 to 9, to 12 x 18—Liverpool; Irish Mess Pork; blistered Steel; bundles of Oakum; bottled Ale; casks of Tumblers and Bottles; Warren's Paste and Liquid Blacking; chests and half chests Tea; Glass Paper and Glue; Looking Glasses; black Pepper; broad Cloths; Manchester Prints; white and grey Cottons; Epon Sails; Oatmeal; Duck Trowsers; red and striped Shirts; Flushing Slops; Frocks; white Counterpanes, &c. &c.

FOR SALE. 63 CHESTS and 30 BOXES TEA—comprising all the varieties of SOUCHONG, CONGO, and BOHEA;—Just received per Schooner Hannah Smith, from Halifax, and for sale at lowest rates, for Cash—by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened House, (in Water-street, corner of Horsfield's Alley, formerly occupied by Mr. Boist) for the entertainment of Gentlemen, where they may depend every exertion will be made to please. He will constantly keep on hand a choice assortment of LIQUORS.—Also, PASTRY, COLD COLLATIONS, &c. &c. JOHN DOUGHERTY. St. John, July 7.

REMOVAL. D. HOGG, BLACKSMITH; BEGS to acquaint his Patrons and the Public generally, that he has Removed his BUSINESS to that Shop on PETERS' WHARF, formerly occupied by Mr. R. BLACK; where he is prepared to execute any Job in the above line, at the shortest possible notice. June 16th, 1828.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands against the Subscriber, are requested to present their accounts to him previous to the 1st August next; and those indebted will please make early payment. JAMES GIBB, Blacksmith. July 7.

CONCERT.

By Permission of His Worship the MAYOR. MISS GEORGE, AND MRS. GILL, Beg respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Saint John, that they will have the honor of giving their SECOND CONCERT, At the Masonic Hall, This Evening, (Tuesday,) July 14; On which occasion they will be assisted by MR. WARREN, Who will preside at the Piano Forte. The Concert will consist of Two Parts.

PART I. Song—Miss GEORGE—"See them on their winding way," set to Mrs. GILL—"The Maid of Lucrece." Italian Air—Miss GEORGE—"Resta Ingrata." Duett—Miss GEORGE & Mrs. GILL—"Farewell Love." Song—Miss GEORGE—"THE BUTTERFLY," composed for her by Mr. WARREN. Song—Mrs. GILL—"The Sun was burning." Scotch Air—Miss GEORGE—"O! BONNY LAD, I LOVE YOU WELL." GLEE—Miss GEORGE, Mrs. GILL, and Mr. WARREN—"THE MAY-FLY."

PART II. Air—Miss GEORGE—"EVEN AS THE SUN." Song—Mrs. GILL—"Tell me, my heart." Duett—Miss GEORGE & Mrs. GILL—"As it fell upon a day." Italian Air—Miss GEORGE—"Di Piacere." Ballad—Mrs. GILL—"In Infancy." Song—Miss GEORGE—"THE SOLDIER TIRED." Solo—Piano Forte—Mr. WARREN. Ballad—Miss GEORGE—"The Dashing White Sergeant." GLEE—Miss GEORGE, Mrs. GILL, and Mr. WARREN—"Blow, Gentle Gales."

THEATRE. MRS. SMITH'S BENEFIT. MRS. SMITH begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that her BENEFIT will take place To-morrow (Wednesday) Evening July 15; when will be presented, Two New Pieces, neither of which have ever been performed in this City. The Performances to commence with Diamond's celebrated Musical Drama of the FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST; or, THE ORPHAN PROTECTED.

MR. HART'S BENEFIT, ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20TH; When will be performed, (by particular request) the celebrated Comedy of THE HYPOCRITE. After the Comedy, the Song of HARRY BLUFF; AND A SAILOR'S HORNPIPE, By Mrs. PARKER.

MR. HART'S BENEFIT, ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20TH; When will be performed, (by particular request) the celebrated Comedy of THE HYPOCRITE. After the Comedy, the Song of HARRY BLUFF; AND A SAILOR'S HORNPIPE, By Mrs. PARKER.

THE BURNING FOREST. July 14. The Performances to conclude with the SPLENDID DRAMA OF THE BURNING FOREST. July 14.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received by the late arrivals, A PART of HIS SPRING SUPPLY of BRITISH MERCHANDISE. Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold very cheap for CASH. Store removed to that formerly Mrs. KNUTTON'S. JOHN SMYTH. St. John, June 2. 3*

FOR SALE, THAT Valuable Lot of Land, known as No. 11, in the second division, situated at Quaco, on the Road leading to Hammond River, directly opposite Lands owned by Messrs. Bowman & Wheeler, containing 270 acres.—Also, a LOT in Musquash harbour, known as Lot No. 9, containing 300 acres: On this Lot there is considerable cleared. The said Lots are offered for sale at private bargain, until the tenth day of August next, and if not disposed of then, will be sold at Public Auction. For further particulars apply to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esquire, Water-street. St. John, July 7.

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. DOBIE, (next door to Mr. W. REYNOLDS' Book-Store,) where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms.

STORAGE TO LET, ON the South Market Wharf, and Donaldson's Wharf. Apply to W. P. SCOTT. June 9.

AUCTION SALES.

ON THURSDAY next, At 11 o'clock, Will be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Room: 20 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, 30 Do. Middlings ditto, 40 Baskets Water CRACKERS, 12 Dozen Corn BROOMS, 250 Boxes CIGARS, 10,000 Ditto, 60 Pairs Mens' SHOES, 15 Jars SNUFF, 50 Dozen COMBS, 3 Dozen CHAIRS, 20 Barrels ALE, 10 Kegs TOBACCO, 10 Pieces OZNABURGS, 10 Do. HESSIANS, 5 FEATHER BEDS, 20 Boxes CANDLES, 10 Do. Yellow SOAP, 10 Barrels Irish MESS PORK, 100 Pairs SALTS, With a variety of other GOODS. July 14. J. & H. KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Brig MARY, from Liverpool:—460 GROSS COLOURED and BLACK WOOLSTED BRAID; and 9 Crates EARTHENWARE. For Sale by LOWE & GROOCCOCK.

Cut Nails, Chairs, Brooms, &c. Received per Brig Bethiah, from Boston, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 50 CASKS Cut NAILS, 3d. to 20d.; 50 Boxes superior Mould Candles; 40 Barrels TAR, Pitch & Turpentine; 3 Do. Spirits Turpentine; 12 Dozen best CORN BROOMS; 8 Do. handsome CHAIRS. June 23. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NOVA-SCOTIA PRODUCE. 30 BARRELS PORK, warranted to give satisfaction to the Purchaser. 10 Firkins BUTTER, 5 Cwt. HAMS. Just received, and for Sale on most reasonable terms, by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. American Clear and Bone Middlings PORK, Canada Prime and Cargo PORK & BEEF. June 23.

TO BE SOLD, TEN SHARES in the BANK or NEW-BRUNSWICK. Enquire of the Printer. 21st April.

WATCH & CLOCK-MAKING. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally, both in City and Country, that he has removed his Business to that stand on the North Market Wharf, next door East of Mr. HENRY BLAKSLER'S—where he still continues to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, Jewellery, &c. &c. Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. JAMES G. MELICK. St. John, 9th June, 1829.

GENUINE BOOT & SHOE STORE. W. W. EMSLIE begs respectfully to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has removed his ESTABLISHMENT, one door north of his old stand, and next adjoining Miss FARLEY'S, where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, and Youth's Boots and Shoes, manufactured under his immediate direction, and which he warrants of the best materials and workmanship.—He has just received by the ROSEMOUNT an extensive assortment of English Leathers of the first quality, and which he will make up on reasonable terms for prompt payment only.

Grateful for past favours he solicits a continuance of the same from the public, and which by strict attention to business he will endeavour to deserve. June 2.

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of PETERS & DEBLOIS, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same; and all Accounts that are not settled within a Month from this Notice, will be put in suit without distinction. And all persons to whom Messrs. PETERS & DEBLOIS are indebted, are requested to render their Accounts without delay. May 26, 1829. L. HAZEN.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment. Central Station—St. JOHN, N. B. DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his House in Prince William-street, every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor—GRATIS. June 9.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Ship FORTH, from Greenock—500 CASKS well assorted EARTHENWARE, 6 Hds. Loaf SUGAR; 100 Gross WINE BOTTLES; 150 Boxes Yellow SOAP. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

STORAGE. STORAGE may had on application to the Subscriber, in Stores on C. J. PETERS' Wharf and Saint John-street, for 5000 Barrels bulk of any description of Goods. May 26. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

WIRE RIDDLERS, SIEVES, &c. FINE cleaning WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and BUCK-WHEAT, of superior workmanship, and 25 per cent. less than any imported to this Province, can be had at Mr. S. J. DE FOREST'S, or at Mr. M. J. LOWERY'S, King-street—where orders left for any kind of WIRE WORK, will be punctually attended to. The superiority of Wire over those commonly used, made of Splints, both for cleaning and durability, is well known. COAL RIDDLERS, the economy of using which in Families burning Coal, can only be known by a trial. Those who have used them, agree in saying that they effect a saving of one third. St. John, February 10.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from Great-Britain and Ireland—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY, WHICH have been selected by himself, at the best Markets, and will be found the newest styles and latest fashions.—They are now opening, and will be sold on the most moderate terms, at his Store, No. 1, North side of the Market-Square. May 12. MATTHEW DELAP. CHEAP LONDON WAREHOUSE. (North side of the Market-Square.)

LOWE & GROCOCK, Have great confidence in offering to the inhabitants of the City of St. John and its vicinity, a choice importation, per Tweed, from London, of

BRITISH DRY GOODS, Of the newest fashions and best quality—all of which, being purchased for Cash at the different Manufactories, will be sold at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment.

- 9 CASES Ladies', Girls' and Children's Pearl, De-von, Rural, and Rustic STRAW BONNETS; 3 Cases Ladies' fashionable Leghorn ditto; 2 Ditto Boys' Straw Hats; [for the season; 6 Bales fine Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, suitable for Gentlemen's superfine water-proof black and drab Beaver Hats; 5 cases Haberdashery; 250 Pieces London Printed Cottons; 50 Ditto ditto ditto Muslins; 10 Bales Gentlemen's superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Mixed, and Claret Broad Cloths; Black, Blue, and Drab Cassimeres; Checked, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins; 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinets, Urling's Lace, and Quilling Netts; Mens', Womens', Girls', and Boys' White Cotton Stockings and Half Hose; Womens' black and slate Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's black and coloured Silk Half Hose; Do. Worsted, Lambs Wool, and unbleached Cotton Ditto; Ladies' black and white Lace Veils and Squares; 60 Pieces black, twilled and plain Bombazines; Black Bombazines and Norwich Crapes; [Tons; White and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting Cot-12 Dozen Cotton Umbrellas; 4 4 and 16 inch Black Crapes; [Gloves; Damask Linen Table Covers; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and coloured Kid Mitts coloured and white Sings; Irish Linens, of the best bleached and fabric; Striped and plain black Denmark Satin & Lustring. With a great variety of other Fancy Articles. Also:—S T A T I O N A R Y—comprising, 556 Reams News, Letter, Post, Foolscap, Copy, Wrapping and Writing PAPER; 75 Dozen Dilworth's and Penning's Spelling Books; 50 Ditto Testaments; 20,000 Quills; Ledgers; Day and Memorandum Books; Pencils; Message and Printing Cards, &c.

39 Puncheons high proof Demerara RUM, 37 Cases MOLASSES, 15 Tierces and 30 Barrels SUGAR. May 28, 1829.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Has received on Consignment, by the Brig Mary and Ship Waterloo, from Liverpool:

- 300 K EGGS White, Green, and Yellow PAINT; 50 Jars Linseed Oil, and Spirits Turpentine; 5 Casks do. do. 20 do. fine Rose NAILS; 36 CRATES EARTHENWARE, of various kinds; A quantity of Empty JARS; 2 Tons CORDAGE, from 3 inch upwards; 10 Kegs best Durham MUSTARD; Boxes Ground GINGER, and Root do.; Casks SALTPETRE, ALUM, & BRIMSTONE; 20 Barrels COAL TAR, 75 Boxes SOAP; Sheet IRON; Blistered STEEL; A Box London Mixed PINS; Casks Liquid BLACKING; A quantity of SLOPS; BLANKETS; Printed Cottons, Muslins, Checks, Stripes; Verona & Bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. All which will be sold on moderate terms for satisfactory payment. June 23.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals:

- 20 M. W. O. Hhd. STAVES and HEADING; 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAR, IN BOND; 500 Do. Corn Meal; 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 3 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3-3 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FURNACES, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, June 2.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz:

- B ALES bleached and unbleached Cottons; do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Molekin; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhd. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Alloa Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;—All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. GEO. D. ROBINSON. April 21.

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received:—amongst which are—

- YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—with a few Pieces of Elegant Superfine BLUES & BLACKS. These GOODS will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or approved Notes at 4 and 6 months. SAMUEL STEPHEN. 4th November.

P. DUFF,

Having received by the Tweed, from London, PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS, Offers for sale on the lowest terms, a handsome assortment of

- INDIA NANKKEENS; CRAPES; Gros de Naples; Superior London manufactured Imitation and Shell Combs; Ladies' embroidered, Gauze, and rich Satin Check Handkerchiefs; Gentlemen's English, French, and India Silk Handkerchiefs; best white and drab Buck Gloves; spun Silk, China and Cotton Half Hose; Ladies' silk, worsted, China and cotton Hose; Fancy, Gilt, and Florentine Buttons; FOOT'S PATENT UMBRELLAS; Parasols; Black and fancy Silk Stocks, with and without ties; Gentlemen's common and patent Suspenders; Tooth, Nail, Cloth, Hat, and Hair Brushes; Fine Pearl Shirt Buttons; MORDAN'S patent ever-pointed Box and Pencil Cases, and Pencil Cases; Kingwood and Ebony Pen-Holders; Ivory, engine turned, and studded ditto; Patent Pens—100 in each case; Ivory Tablets; Silver Thimbles; [cases; Best Needles, in papers, and assorted in fancy Richly Gilt and Jet Bracelet Snaps. Also.—A handsome assortment of lowest priced White & Grey Shirting, Checks, Scotch Homespuns, Stripes, Gingham, &c. Prince William-street, 26th May, 1829.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS.

- Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Linned and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dip Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 19.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and barques Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,—

- COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

SUGAR & RUM. Landing, ex Brig ALEXIS, from Jamaica: 50 BARRELS SUGAR; 7 Puncheons RUM; Entitled to long Drawback—for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 16.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HARRIET, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 P UNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogsheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogsheads do. MOLASSES. March 17. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD, —HAS ON HAND— 90 B BLS. Quebec BEEF; 15 Half Bbls. Ditto; 50 Barrels Quebec PORK; 20 Half Bbls. Do. Ditto; A few Bbls. Clear & Bone Middlings PORK; Quebec PEASE; SOAP and CANDLES; TEA; TOBACCO; NAILS; RUM; SUGAR; MOLASSES; BRANDY; GIN; and WINES, &c. &c. &c.—all which he offers on the most reasonable terms. May 12.

BEEF. 40 B ARRELS PRIME BEEF, for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. March 17.

JAMAICA RUM, &c. Just received, per Brig ALEXIS, from Montego Bay:— P UNCHONS RUM—some of extra proof; Puncheons MOLASSES; Hhds. & Tierces SUGAR; LIGNUMVITE; For Sale cheap, by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. June 16.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner— Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Coats, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleansed, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleansed, and Blankets cleansed and raised. Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, —consisting of—

- B ALES of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians; Moleskins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment.

—AFLOAT— 5000 BUSHELS BEST LIVERPOOL SALT; Cheap, if applied for immediately. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

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

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

RUM, MOLASSES &c. Landing ex Schooner OCEANUS, from Nevis— 28 P UNCHONS RUM, 45 Hhds. MOLASSES, 6 Small Boxes INDIA ARROW ROOT, For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JOHN MOONEY, TAILOR. (Late Foreman to Mr. JOHN MURPHY.) RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed to Mr. HUMBER'S Building, next North of Trinity Church, Germain-street; where, from strict attention, and graceful style of workmanship, he is confident of giving general satisfaction. May 5.

NEW BREWERY. Carmarthen-street—Lower Cove. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, second house South of the brick 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.

STEAM-BOAT SAINT JOHN, ROBERT WILEY, Master. HAVING a good fit out, with new Boiler, &c. will commence plying on her usual route on MONDAY the 18th instant, leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis, on MONDAYS, and returning on TUESDAYS—for Eastport and St. Andrews, on THURSDAYS, and returning on SATURDAYS. Time of starting, 6 o'clock in the morning. As the Boat has undergone a thorough repair, and improved in every possible manner, together with Capt. WILEY being an acknowledged Pilot in the Bay, the Proprietors are confident of giving every satisfaction. St. John, 5th May.

FOR SALE, THE Ketch FREDERICTON, burthen 106 84-93ths Tons—not yet one year old—Copper fastened, well found, and in every respect a good Vessel. Apply to May 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

HALIFAX & ST. JOHN PACKET. THE Subscribers beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they intend running the new and fast sailing Schooner HANNAH SMITH, JAMES ROBINSON, Master, between this Port and Halifax, the coming season. For Freight or Passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to VAUGHAN & HOWARD, Peters' Wharf. St. John, N. B. 24th March, 1829.

WINDSOR PACKETS. THE Subscribers, grateful for the liberal share of Public patronage they have experienced in running the line of Packets between this Port and Windsor, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that their Schooners TWO SONS, and ENTERPRISE, will commence running immediately on the opening of the navigation. For Freight or Passage, apply to B. DEWOLF, Esq. Windsor; or here to, VAUGHAN & HOWARD, 24th March, 1829. Peters' Wharf.

HOUSES & LANDS.

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—viz. The Leases of Two Corporation LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the STORES thereon.

Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 500 acres, at Loch Lomond. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River. Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year. AND LIKEWISE— They offer from the 1st August next, a large Brick Dwelling HOUSE and Premises, situated near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, June 23, 1829.

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cobourg-street, in this City, with an excellent GARDEN attached thereto.—The House having been built by the Subscriber, under the expectation of occupying it himself, every attention has been paid to have the Work executed in the best and most substantial manner. JAMES PETERS, JUN. February 24th, 1829.

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the City. The same will be sold with or without 7 1/2 acres of MARSH in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

TO LET, THE HOUSE and PREMISES, in Union-street, at present occupied by Mr. John COSS.—Possession given first of May.—Enquire of February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

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

TO LET, THE whole or any part of the subscriber's STORE in Nelson-street, together with the YARD in rear of the same.—Application may be made to BURNS & JORDAN, or to February 3. JAMES JORDAN.

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next— TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James WHITNEY, and Mr. James GEROW. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. FRITH, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families.

—ALSO— To be entered on immediately— A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin JOHNSON, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 3.

TO LET, For one or more years, from 1st May next— THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. STRICKLAND. For terms, &c. please apply to Mr. WILLIAM O. CODY, St. John, March 3d.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AND immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-house, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, } Execu- BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors. March 3.

TO LET, For one or more Years, and possession given on the 1st May next— THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE, in St. James'-street, Lower Cove, now in the occupation of Mr. Eaton.—For particulars, apply to THOMAS M. SMITH. February 3.

TO LET, THAT neat SHOP, at present occupied by W. J. STEVENS, & Co. in St. John-street, well adapted for the Grocery Business. Also, the STORE and SHOP, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas BEAMISH, on the Wharf of C. J. Peters, Esq. February 7. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

FOR SALE, 400 A CRES of excellent King's County, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation, with a House, &c. on the same. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK, Druggist. St. John, October 14, 1828.

Valuable and Commodious Premises, TO LET. THE Subscriber offers to Let the whole or part of the Stores occupied by him, in Saint John-street. Also, the SHOP at present occupied by Messrs. W. J. STEVENS & Co. April 14. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having demands against, or unsettled Accounts with, the Estate of the late WILLIAM FORTUNE, of this City, Master Mariner, deceased, are requested to leave the same, for adjustment, at the Store of DAVID HATFIELD & SON, on or before the first day of August next. NANCY FORTUNE, Administratrix. St. John, N. B. 9th June, 1829.

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, } Execu- BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

AS the Subscriber intends closing his present business, those indebted to him will please pay immediately, or they may expect their several Accounts will be put in suit early in May next. SAMUEL STEPHEN. 28th April, 1828.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired; all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to render them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828.

THE number of Members who belonged to the ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL and EMIGRANT SOCIETY, having been considerably reduced by the death or departure from the place of several of those whose names still appear on the list; it has been deemed expedient to ascertain the number of those who may be considered effective at the present time; in order that the receipts and expenditures of the funds of the Society may be managed to advantage. Gentlemen who feel interested in the advancement of the settlement of the Country, and in the promotion of its Agricultural concerns; and who have not yet given their pecuniary assistance for these objects, may have their names enrolled as Members of the Society, by leaving them at the Mayor's Office, or with JAMES ROBERTSON, Jr. Secretary. 26th May, 1829.

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:— ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES MOFFAT, in and to Two certain LOTS of LAND, situate, lying and being in St. James'-street, in the Lower Cove, in the City of Saint John, and known on the plan of the said City as Lots No. 1077 and 1081; together with a Tan House, and all other Buildings and Improvements thereon, or in any way appertaining;— Taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of GEORGE BURNS, against the said JAMES MOFFAT. J. WHITE, Sheriff. St. John, 21st April, 1829.

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick.) MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, — P. M. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by Land, 10 NOON. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. For Halifax, &c. by Boat, — P. M. WEDNESDAY. From St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. For St. Andrews and the U. States, by Boat, 4 P. M. THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. From Fredericton, by the Boat, — P. M. FRIDAY. For Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M. From St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, — P. M. 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 Letter, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published July 1, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. cc. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 2 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

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

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. David Halford, Stephen Wiggins, Thomas T. Hanford. Office Hours,—12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. JULY—1829. SUN. MOON. FULL. RISES. SETS. RISES. SETS. SEA.

Table with 7 columns: Date, Sun, Moon, Full, Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets, Sea. Rows for 15 Wednesday, 16 Thursday, 17 Friday, 18 Saturday, 19 Sunday, 20 Monday, 21 Tuesday.

Last Quarter 20th, Oh. 42m. morning. 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—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

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