

The continued weakness of our respected Lieutenant Governor, has, at length, placed it out of the hopes, as it is, on his own account, beyond the wishes, of those most attached to His Excellency's person and character, that he should spend the approaching winter in this Province.

It is not the wish of the Governor, that he should remove from the next few months, we could not, in a selfish country, and to the amiable family by whom His Excellency is surrounded, should be exposed to the severity of one of our winters, which would find his constitution considerably impaired by the attacks which have called forth the anxiety and apprehension of all who have had the honour of his acquaintance, or happiness of living within the sphere of his example.

We had every thing to expect from His Excellency's ability in the discharge of public business; but from the happy state in which he leaves the Province, there is little for us, or himself, to apprehend from his temporary absence. The poor, however, will lose for a time, a benevolent benefactor in His Excellency, and the general condescension, and kindness of manner, which have enhanced all the charities of his amiable consort, will call forth many a feeling of regret at his removal, and many a prayer, during his absence, that Divine Providence may shortly restore to them the health of which they are in search, and to us, the blessing of their presence, and influence, which we prize so highly.

The Bazaar, which has been advertised for the week after next, will possess more claims than its own avowedly excellent purpose must of themselves present to the consideration and countenance of all whom fortune has favoured with the means of increasing its proceeds, when it is considered that this may afford the public their last opportunity of testifying their respect to Lady Sarah Maitland, in whom, it is understood, the idea of thus turning the talents of our Fair Townswomen to advantage, first originated.

In proof of the estimation in which the character of the Lieutenant-Governor is universally held, we may record the fact of the Clergy of the Province having presented an address to His Excellency on the occasion of their late visitation. The Clergy, in a body, have never presented their addresses as a matter of ceremony or of custom, and very rare are the instances, in our remembrance, of their having thus come forward in this Province. When they were lately, however, assembled at Halifax, they were unanimous in their opinion, that the high and honorable character sustained by the Right Hon. the Governor, in presiding over that portion of the Clergy, which they were labouring, required for themselves a dutiful expression of respect. As we are not aware that the address, which was presented on this occasion has ever appeared in print, we have pleasure in presenting it to the public with His Excellency's reply.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency, Lieutenant-General Sir P. EGREINE MAITLAND, K. G. C. &c. &c. The Clergy of Nova-Scotia, now officially assembled, for the first time since your Excellency's arrival in this Province, gladly improve the opportunity of presenting to your Excellency their dutiful respect.

And in the most important duties which can animate the heart of man, they feel, in every hour, their own weakness, and insufficiency, and look with humility and hope to that blessed influence from above, which alone can guide them rightly, and give success to any of their efforts. But they are bound to acknowledge, with full gratitude, every facility and encouragement that are afforded them by the goodness of God, in the performance of their duty.

As such, they most thankfully regard the inclination of your Excellency to give the honour due to the public worship of God; and by the virtuous example of your Excellency's Family, to encourage the love of pure Religion and Christian morals.

In our humble endeavours to fulfil the intentions of our appointment, we naturally look to the countenance and protection of the Representative of our Beloved Sovereign, whose paternal regard to all his subjects is daily manifested, and most liberally extended to ourselves and our fellow subjects in this portion of His Majesty's Dominions. In your Excellency we are assured, that we shall always find a faithful Representative of His Majesty as the nursing Father of the Church of God.

We trust to assure your Excellency of our constant and fervent prayers for the favour of Heaven to yourself and to your family. We implore those blessings upon your Excellency's Administration which will afford comfort and support in the discharge of all its duties—secure the respect and gratitude of a favored people—obtain the approbation of our Gracious Sovereign—and minister to your continual advancement in grace and godliness, and your sure progress towards everlasting happiness, when the things of this world shall have passed away forever.

Signed by the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP, by the Venerable the ARCHDEACON, and 24 Clergy, who were present.) Halifax, August 6, 1829.

To His Excellency was pleased to return the following gracious answer. My Lords and Gentlemen, I have derived much satisfaction from the circumstances of your being officially assembled here, as it has afforded me the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with so large a number of the Clergy of this Province. I need scarcely assure you, that gratification has been carried much higher by this affectionate Address, which I feel to call for better acknowledgments than I can easily express.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 7.—New Colours were yesterday presented in the usual form to the 3d Halifax Regiment Militia, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Leander Starr, by Lieut.-Col. Cochran, L. F. O. in the name and on behalf of the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Maitland, who was prevented by the illness of His Excellency Sir P. Maitland from attending and presenting them in person.—Rot. Gaz.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1829.

Bank of New-Brunswick. Director next week, N. Nichols, Esq. DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 3. Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock for the Half Year ending 30th September, 1829, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 15th instant.

Z. WHEELER, Cashier. October 8d, 1829.

Marine Insurance Office. Committee of Directors for the ensuing week: DAVID HATFIELD, WILLIAM BOWMAN, THOMAS MERRITT.

Office Hours, from Twelve to Three.

THE Foreign Intelligence, published to-day, consists chiefly of extracts from London Papers of the 24th, and Liverpool, of the 26th of August, brought by the Adelphi, lately arrived at Halifax from Liverpool. It appears, by these accounts, that the Russian arms are increasingly triumphant, and the Balkan now no longer opposes their progress, and every movement of the two contending parties, convinces us, that the WAR IN THE EAST is approaching to a sanguinary crisis. The fate of the Turkish Empire seems to be on the eve of a final decision, and unless the Sultan can save the invaders the fatigue of proceeding much farther, they will, in all probability, reach Constantinople this campaign. In this state of things, we cannot ascertain what line of conduct the other Powers of Europe intend to pursue, to impede Russia in her ambitious designs. One thing is certain, the Sultan knows where his strength lies, and no doubt not only expects, but depends upon, their united exertions, for the preservation of his Empire.—Let him not be disappointed.

The change of the FRENCH MINISTRY is exciting much sensation in France; and it is thought, will ultimately lead to very important consequences. The French Papers have now ceased to pay attention to foreign matters—whether the Russians triumph in Asia or approach Constantinople, seems to excite no interest. Every thought of the mind and every power of the pen are engrossed by a more important war—the war carried on against the new confidential servants of the KING. In short, there appears to be a jealousy entertained by the French, on account of some understanding with the Duke of Wellington in the formation of the present Ministry.

PROSPECTS OF CANADA.—The Editor of the Quebec Gazette, in commenting upon them, observes: "Turning our eye upon our political situation and probable condition a century hence, we may perceive two alternatives, one of which must take place. The first and more probable, is that we shall remain annexed to the British Empire; the second, and less probable, that we shall form a part of the American Union, or if any one likes it better, a separate independent State. Let us see now what will be the fate of an ignorant people in Canada, if we remain attached to the United Kingdom or become an independent state. In the first case, an industrious population thrown upon the shores by annual emigration, and whose education will have rendered enterprising and enlightened in their conduct and their exertions, will surround on all sides an inert mass, mechanical rustic and ignorant. Does any one believe that the latter can for any length of time preserve its preponderance? Already can our temporary cultivator bear the rivalry of a modern agriculturist, whose resources will augment in proportion to his industry, which is the daughter of labor and education? Must not the first, in the nature of things, become the servant of the latter, just as the weight yields to the lever? I will ask now of our dogmatists, who found their influence upon this ignorant part of the population what will then become of them and their children, and their education; and what will become of the people whom these modern Moses and Aarons pretend to conduct to the land of promise?"

But it will be far worse, if in the course of time, we become part of the American Union.—We all know well the genius, the enterprise, the industry, the perseverance of our neighbours, who, whatever they may say, have long coveted the river St. Lawrence and its fertile borders. With what ardor will the merchants of that Union fly to the possession of our ports, and the American Agriculturist to that of our beautiful plains, not by physical force, but by the moral power of superior education. Yes, what may be the destinies of Canada, the people who have laid down its ancient forests; the people whose hands have cultivated and fertilized its plains; this people must receive instruction, or prepare themselves to disappear from the face of the globe.—Formerly with the sword in one hand and the plough in the other, they required only bravery to maintain themselves against the daily attacks of the ferocious natives; but at this day, when surrounded with an enlightened population, who threaten their existence as a people, they must recourse to other arms. It is by knowledge that they are attacked, by knowledge they must make their defence, and their natural spirit never being deficient in courage, may then hope to come off victorious from this struggle, not less dangerous than the former."

THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY.—The London Quarterly Review, contains some remarks on the "Condition of the English Peasantry." The truth of the observations, made therein, cannot be doubted for an instant, when we take into consideration the high and pure source from whence they have emanated. In the absence of other interesting matter, we insert the article, itself, in this place.—"That an all but universal change for the worse has taken place in the condition and habits of the most important class—our rural peasantry—is a lamentable and admitted fact, that honesty, sobriety, and contentment have disappeared almost entirely among a body of men, once remarkable for these virtues, is a truth which no person conversant with the present state of our country parishes will venture to controvert. The wealth of the country, the productive capacity of the soil, has been constantly and steadily increasing, while the condition of those who till our fields—of those who may, in our sense, be said to create this wealth—seem to be daily retrograding. The condition of the class of persons engaged in Agricultural labour, is infinitely less independent and comfortable now than it was at any previous period of our history. The effect of this change is universally felt and seen, no where perhaps, more heavily and lamentably than in its ruthless pressure upon the female offspring of the peasantry.

The Poor Rates throughout the country have increased, and are increasing, to a degree that may well excite the fears of all who are interested in the fate of landed property. The manufacturers of Great-Britain no longer offer recourse for the superabundant and idle population, who are wanted of employment for themselves and families, during the frequent and sometimes long interruptions of their daily labour, in the grievance under which the peasantry of this country now groan; this is the real source of their poverty, which, in its turn, becomes the cause of their irregularities, their insubordination, and even of their reckless crimes, of which they are guilty. The social plague of poverty and degradation among the peasantry is not stayed; on the contrary, it annually creeps into some new district; if a stop be not put, and that speedily, to its progress, it will afflict the whole land, and its effects will inevitably draw after it a strong and fearful explosion. The most appalling feature of the times in which we live is the discontent of the lower orders—discontent, arising not so much from the pressure of actual distress, as from the pressure of moral distress. We compute the number of rural laborers and their families at six millions of persons.—There is no member of the community, he is not interested in the character of this class; the servants and menials of the higher orders are obtained from it; and every body knows how essentially the comforts of the employer depend upon them. During a large portion of infancy, children necessarily fall much into the hands and society of servants. When immorality takes possession of the cottage, what art, then, can hinder the pollution from spreading upwards. It is, indeed, becoming a common complaint that servants are generally less obliging, more indolent, and more depraved than they used to be. This, we naturally apprehend, should excite no surprise; it naturally follows from the manner in which they are brought up. The cottage in which they are all trained was once the abode of simplicity, honesty, and fidelity, it has been converted into a nursery of discontent, insubordination and profligacy.

In every community, however rich and prosperous, the class subsisting by the labour of the hands and the sweat of the brow, must at all times and in all places be the most numerous; it forms the base upon which all the institutions of the country rest for support—if this base becomes deteriorated—cankered to its very core, the whole political and social fabric must inevitably be exposed to dangerous, perhaps even fatal convulsions. The fabric of British power may be safe against any foreign attack—it may not, perhaps, fall under the assaults of barbarians, emerging from their caverns. In such an emergency we are really afraid, that in some districts of this country, it would be unsafe to expect much assistance from the loyal feeling of the agricultural peasantry—there seems to be but too much reason to fear that they might be as ready to abet as to resist any outbreak of violence."

The Quebec Gazette notices in the following a deception, too often practised by the Captains of vessels on Emigrants, for which they seldom meet with the punishment such conduct deserves:—"The impositions of ship masters on ignorant passengers cannot always be prevented, but it is very proper such conduct should be noticed with reprobation. Emigrants are not always proficient in geography, and if they believe the representation of the shipmaster, they are to be more pitied than blamed. Several women belonging to the 34th Regt. under orders for Halifax, have been brought to Quebec, having been told on engaging their passage that 'it was all the same,' and that they could easily get to the place of their destination from this port. This deception is disgraceful to the person who had recourse to it. We do not mean to say that these women shipped for Halifax, and were landed here, but they were persuaded to embark for Quebec as a direct road to Halifax; being themselves entirely ignorant on the subject, and now actually in distress in consequence, without money or friends."

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held by Special Commission, at Kingston, on Tuesday the 6th instant:—John Bennett was indicted for Grand Larceny, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to receive 39 lashes on Monday next. John Burns, Patrick Riley and Thomas Ryan, were indicted for the same night, and for the burglary, and found guilty of having committed three different Grand Larcenies, and one Petit Larceny. They were sentenced to be thrice whipped, 39 lashes each time; once on Monday the 12th; once on Monday the 19th; and once on Monday the 26th instant. John Morris was indicted for burglary of which he was acquitted; but found guilty of Grand Larceny, in stealing a gold watch from the house of the Rev. J. COOKSON. Jane Oree, a mulatto woman, who was imprisoned on a charge of Child Murder, was discharged by the Court, the Grand Jury having returned no Bill against her. John Kerr and Thomas Williams, were indicted for burglary, in breaking and entering the house of THOMAS REID, in Kingston; but were discharged in consequence of the evidence not supporting the indictment against them.—Col.

On Sunday last, in Saint Andrews Church, by the Rev. Dr. BURNS, Mr. JOHN WALKER, to SARAH ALLEN, both of the Parish of Portland. On Monday evening, by the same, Mr. EZEKIEL JOHNSON, to Miss REBECCA FRASER, both of this City. On Wednesday evening last, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, Mr. NOAH DREW, Jun. to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Capt. BENDISIN STANTON, all of this City. At Fredericton, on Saturday evening last, by the Reverend George McCawley, Mr. John R. M'Pherson, of that place, to Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, of Saint John. At Perth (U. C.) on the 8th Sept. by the Rev. Mr. MACHAR, of Kingston, Mr. FRANCIS BART, of Kingston, to ISABELLA, daughter of the late Dr. EARLE, of Fredericton, N.B. On the 9th of June, at Bramden, Hants, England, Sir JOHN MAXWELL YEDDEN, late Lieutenant Colonel Commanding the 53d Regiment, of Militia, in the County of Kent, to ELIZABETH, the only daughter of the Reverend Henry Romce Walsh, L. L. D. of Grimblethorpe, Lincolnshire.

On Tuesday morning last, very suddenly, HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire, Collector of His Majesty's Customs, aged 66 years.—Mr. WRIGHT was one of those men, whose death is to be lamented as a public loss: he was high in office but unostentatious; he was powerful, but he tempered it with mercy; he was silent, but he was meek; he was talented, but he was unassuming. Such rare qualifications are seldom to be met with in one individual; but when such is the case and that individual is honored by his Monarch, with a situation of trust, the result must be both beneficial and pleasant to that community, which is fortunate enough to hail him as a Member. We pay this tribute to his memory, not because he was a GREAT man, but because he was an HONEST one; and we are constrained to say with the Poet,—"Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again." British Colonist.

On the 15th inst. at Wickham, Queen's County, after an illness of twelve months, Mrs. CATERINE BERRY, wife of Mr. James Berry, formerly of this City, in the 76th year of her age. On the 15th Aug. at his seat, Fernstown, after a short illness, General SIR DAVID BAIRD, Bart, G. C. B. &c.—Sir David was Colonel of the 4th Foot, and Governor of Fort George.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED. Sunday, ship Margaret, Garrison, Bristol, 34—L. H. De Vries, Agent. Monday, ship Priam, Redpath, Plymouth, 35—no order, Redpath. Tuesday, ship Patrick's Eagle, Gregory, Plymouth, (N. O.) 18—Croskell & Walker, stores and shingles. Thursday, ship Hiram, Bradshaw, Grenada, 33—E. D. W. Hargreaves, Agent. Friday, ship the Pyrenees, Richardson, London, 47—E. Barlow & Sons, merchants. ENTERED FOR LOADING. October 8.—Eliza, Jamaica. 9.—Lord Byron, Robertson, Port Glasgow. 10.—Ann Barclay, Fort, Hunter, Greenock. 11.—Miss Boyd, Adams, Kingston.

CLEARED! Barque Sir James Kemp, Lunzie, Liverpool, timber. Brig Kathleen, Coffin, Halifax, fish and lumber. Peggy, Young, Kingston, ditto. Schrs. Sarah, Pierce, New-York, plaster. Maria, Snow, New-York, plaster. Kemp, Parker, Berwick, lumber. Superior, Smith, Halifax, salt. Mary & Eliza, Hays, Halifax, salt, &c. American, Longmore, Saint Christopher's, lumber, fish, and other goods to the Warehouse. Bathsheba & Jane, Snow, Halifax, salt.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The LIGHT HOUSE, lately erected on the North East Point of Campo Bello, will be lit on the night of the 1st of November next.—It is a fixed light, and the Lantern is 60 feet above high water mark—it is placed between the Main Ship Channel, and the Northern entrance into Head Harbour, and within 550 feet of the extreme point. Ships entering into the Main Channel, or Vessels bound into Head Harbour, may safely pass at a Cable's length from the Light House. In sailing up the Main Channel, care should be taken not to keep far from the shores of Campo Bello, as the flood tide sets directly over the point at the Light House, to the Islands and Ledges on the north side of the channel, which is here upwards of a mile in width, and at 2 hours flood, the tide sets directly towards the Black Rock, which is a very dangerous ledge between Spruce and Casco Bay Islands, upon which several vessels have been wrecked; after passing up, and leaving the Light a mile to the eastward, the tide becomes more regular, and sets along the direction of the Campo Bello Shore. The Light House is in Lat. 45 deg. 3' N. and Long. 66 deg. 53' W. by the most approved charts—and the following bearings were taken from the top of it: To the East Point of Grand Manan, (Fish Head), s. 18 deg. s. by z. 4 1/2. To the Southernmost of the Wolves, s. 66 deg. 30 m. e. s. e. To the Northernmost do, s. 87 deg. e. or e. s. s. To Point Lepreau, s. 84 deg. e. or e. s. s. To the entrance of Beaver Harbour, s. 70 deg. e. or e. s. e. To the White Horse Island, the top of the Rock, s. 45 deg. e. or n. e. Spruce Island, bearing from n. 6 deg. e. to n. 15 deg. w. To Black Rock, very dangerous, n. 61 deg. 30 w. or n. w. by w. 1/2. To Casco Bay Island, s. 83 deg. w. or w. s. s. CHARLES SIMONDS, ALLAN OTTY, R. N. R. W. CROOKSHANK, JAMES ALLANSHAW, Commissioners.

NOTICE.—The MEMBERS of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY are requested to attend a Meeting on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 21st October, at the usual hour and place.—A punctual attendance is requested. J. D. MACINTYRE, SECRETARY. October 10.

Musical Academy, [Germain Street, opposite Trinity Church.]

MARE FOR SALE. A WELL BROKE MARE, either for the Saddle or Harness, is offered at private Sale, very cheap for Cash; it is requisite to mention that she is offered for sale only for the want of employment.—Apply to Doctor F. GOURAUD, Surgeon-Dentist, German-street nearly opposite Trinity Church. October 10th, 1829.

NOTICE.—All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of MARGARET KNUTTON, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within six months; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SAMUEL BAGSHAW, THOMAS BARLOW, JOHN KERR, St. John, (N. B.) Oct. 10, 1829.

New Goods, The Subscriber has received his usual supply of British Merchandise, WHICH will be sold cheap for CASH.—NO PURCHASE Call and see. Prince Wm. Street, JOHN SMYTH. October 10, 1829.

De W. RATCHFORD, Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash, or approved paper:—BEST Cognac BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; Jamaica Sugar; Sugar, in hogsheads and barrels; refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and iron kegs; Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Dips Candles; English and Campo-Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior, 26 banks to the lb.; ground and root Gin; Mustard; Pepper; Brimstone; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Blue; imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quaker, and United States Pork and Beef; bags of Pease; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; white, yellow and green Peas; boiled and raw Oil; Gears and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spanish and Hawkers; Canvas; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 20 cwt.; a small Chain Cable, a set Composition Rudder Braces, suitable for a vessel of 300 tons; a patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Coal Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; ROWLAND'S Philadelphia Mill Saws; Cast-iron Bellows and Vices; 60 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds and Sleds from wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 casks Warron's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Log Wood; 5 tons Lignumvitae; Mahogany; Baize; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; London Prints and Muselins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Casimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Muslin Handkerchiefs; 200 Reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of OTTER CAPS and FUR COLLARS.

FOR SALE. A SMALL FARM of Thirty Acres, with a good House, Stable, Barn, and Fowl Proof Cellar, three, together with other conveniences, situated on the road leading to Little River.—If not disposed of before the 1st of February 1830, it will then be let by the year.—For particulars apply to JOHN KERR. October 10, 1829.

BUTTER. Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber: 15 PIRKINS BUTTER, first quality. HENRY BLAKSLEE. 10th October, 1829.

SOAP.—On Consignment. 100 Boxes each 20 lbs. best hard yellow Soap, packed expressly for family use. And a few Tierces Rice. For sale by JOHN W. THURGAR. 10th Oct. 1829.

SUGAR. 20 HOGSHEADS Jamaica SUGAR, of an excellent quality, for sale by Oct. 10. I. L. BEDELL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HEREBY informs the Citizens of Saint John, that he has commenced business in the Store next adjoining that occupied by S. MURPHY, in Saint John Street, where he intends manufacturing and repairing every description of Tin Goods.—ALSO, SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES, &c. As his work will be warranted superior, he hopes for a share of Public patronage, and as it is not his intention to give credit, his charges will be found to correspond. E. STEPHEN. St. John, October 3. N. B.—Two Journeymen Tinmiths, and one Apprentice, wanted.

MILITIA BATTALION ORDER. CAPTAINS and Officers commanding Companies in the First Battalion of the Regiment of Saint John City Militia, are hereby required to render into the Quartermaster of the Battalion, a statement of all Fines and Penalties due by Delinquents in their respective Companies for the Years 1827, 1828, and on or before the 1st day of November next, to pay the amount of said Fines and dues over to the Quartermaster. They are also required to proceed as the Law directs to recover Fines incurred by Delinquents and Absentees at the Muster of the Battalion for Improvement in Martial Exercise on the Seventh and also at the General Inspection on the Eighth of September last past. By Order of the Major Commanding, GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Adjutant First Battalion St. John City Militia. St. John, N. B. 10th October, 1829.

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PUBLIC BATHS. Britain-street, near the Marine Hospital.

HENRY TILBE impressed with gratitude for the favors received, begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general. From the flattering testimonials he has received from those who have experienced benefit from the use of the Baths, he is emboldened to assure his friends and the public, that no exertion shall be spared to render them by the ensuing season, replete with every convenience. The WARM BATH will be continued as long as the weather permits. The VAPOUR BATH is portable, can be taken in a person's own house; thus obviating the danger of taking cold by exposure to the air. The advantages of it, in many cases, are too well established, to need any comment.

The VAPOUR BATH if taken at a person's own house, £0 5 0. Do. at the Bathing-House, £0 2 6. If medicated One Shilling extra.

MRS. TILBE begs to inform her friends that she has, for the ensuing Winter, stored into the FUR TRADE, and will engage to make up Furs into Caps, Muffs, Tippets, Peleries and Flouncings. Furs cleaned and re-made. St. John, October 10th, 1829.

Notice is hereby given, THAT we, the Trustees appointed in the matter of Robert Gibson, an Absconding Debtor, in pursuance of the Power and Authority in us thereby vested, request all Creditors of said Robert Gibson, to attend at the residence of Mr. JOHN HARGRAVES, in Nelson-street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY the first day of DECEMBER next, when we, the said Trustees, will also attend to examine and ascertain the amount of the Debt due to each Creditor, who shall choose to attend as aforesaid, and on such adjustment we will then and there proceed to make a distribution as pointed out by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. GEORGE A. NAGEL, JOHN HARGRAVES, JAMES BUSTIN, September 26th, 1829.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 30th Sept. 1829. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until MONDAY the 12th day of October next, at noon, from such Persons as may be disposed to enter into a Contract, to supply His Majesty's Troops in this Province with 150 BBLs. OF FLOUR; to be delivered on or before the 24th January, 1830. The whole to be of the quality termed Scrambled Superfine, free from grit or any bad taste whatever, and to be warranted to keep good and sweet for one year from the day of delivery. Tenders must specify the price (per Barrel of 136 pounds) in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made at the period of delivery, in British Silver Money, with a reservation on the part of the Commissary, to pay in Bills, at the rate of a Bill for £100 for every £100 due upon the Contract. No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissary, Officer at St. John, signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract. Forms of the Contract and Bond of Warranty may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application at this Office.

CAUTION. ALL Persons are Cautioned against cutting and carrying away Timber, or otherwise Trespassing on Lots Nos. 3 and 4, in the Parish of Sussex, adjoining FALCONER'S Saw Mill, as in the event of detection they will be prosecuted. ANDREW M'KENZIE. N. B.—Lot No. 3, will be sold if a fair price shall be offered. September 26th, 1829.

FALL GOODS. SCARLET, Crimson, Rose, Drab, Fawn, Blue, Grey and Iron-Grey Napt CLOTHES; Blue, Brown, Olive, Green, and bottle green HABILITATIONS; Women's Lambs Wool and Worsted worn inside Coats; Women's Flossy Scarfs; Ladies Wool for Tippets; Fleecy and white ribbed cuffs; Knit worsted Shoes (solen); Beaver, kid, shammy, and fleec'd lined Gloves; Do. with fur tops; Knitting Worsted, Worsted and Lambs Wool Socks; travelling kn't Cravats and Comforters; Worsted Drawers; Bombazens and Bombazets; Broad Cloth, and Cassimeres; Red and Striped Shirts; an extensive variety of Printed Cottons; and other British and Irish GOODS. ALSO—WINE, BRANDY, RUM, and 37 Hids. DEMERARA MOLASSES. WILLIAM MCANNON, October 3, 1829. 4\* Water-street.

JUST RECEIVED, By the barques Francis Peabody, Jane, and Augusta, from Liverpool, and for sale at the lowest rates:—10 CROCKETS CROCKERY, particularly 80 Camp Ovens, 11 to 16 lbs. 70 Pots, from 1 gal to 5. Sals—all sizes, Scale Weights from 1 oz. to 2 lbs. Casks fine Rose Nails, 104, 124, and 204. Casks 9d and 10d Horse NAILS, 15 Boxes Tin Plate IX. and DC. Kettle Bars and Rivets, 8 Bundles WIRE—all sizes, 10 Dross Frying Pans, Gridirons, Pad Locks, 1 Case Cutlery, contg. Table Knives & Forks, Jack-Knives, Pen-Knives, Scissors, &c. 1 Bale white Rope, 1 do. Red Cord, 10 Cwt. fine Blue Starch, 100 Boxes Mould and Dips Candles, 1 Ton Soap, 16 Boxes Pipes, 1 Bale Knitting Worsted, 185 Drums and 20 barrels Raisins, 150 Boxes fine Muscatel do, 5 Dicks Jordan Almonds, 2 Casks Currants, 29 baskets Figs, 3 Bales Blankets. —Also, in Store:—10 Hogsheads 3 Tierces and 10 barrels prime Sugar, 8 barrels Jamaica green Coffee, hogsheads single and double refined Sugar, chests of Cassia, Cannister Powder, common ditto, 1 Ton Shot, Hids. Brandy, Port Wine, &c.

RECEIVED, Per Ships Augusta and Francis Peabody, from Liverpool:—1000 BUNDLES COTTON WARP, of a quality superior and more suitable for the Country than any other importation, as yet. 1000 Pieces of Prints of all shades and grades, 500 Do. Grey & white Shirtings & Sheetings, 150 Do. Black and Coloured Stuffs, assorted; 180 Do. red, white, yellow & green Flannels, 50 Do. blue & black broad Cloths, cheap. 100 Do. Lining Cottons, of all Colours, 150 Do. Jacketing, Cords, Cambric, Striped and Check MUSLINS; 10 Bales Rose Blankets, 74 to 11 1/2. 4 do. Slops assorted.

Cotton Bed Ticking, Tartans of assorted clans, Carpetings, north and south Britain Flies, Camlets, black and drab Shelton, brown and black Holland, ravens Sewing, Buttons of all kinds, Padding, sewing Cottons, gauds and silk Handkerchiefs, cotton do., Shawls, Braids, Bobbin, Quilling, Edging, Lace, Bobbin-Nets, a choice assortment of colored Silks, a few pieces of a new and handsome article for Ladies dresses, imperial Cotton, 1/2 ton of Starch. JOHN HAMMOND, Who expects by the Tweed and Pirones, an additional supply.—Shortly wanted, good and undoubted Bills of Exchange on London and Liverpool. £4. 2s. October 23, 1829.