

UNITED STATES.

WEALTH OF THE SEA.—The ship Rambler arrived at Tarpaun Cove, on the 20th ultimo, from the Pacific, with a cargo of 2,000 barrels of oil. The Rambler reports that between the first of January and the time of her departure, there arrived at Oahu, bbls. oil, 15 ships belonging to New-Bedford, containing..... 13,440

21 ships belonging to Nantucket, with 20,130 7 belonging to other Eastern ports, 4,470 10 belonging to London,..... 8,650 And the Rambler,..... 2,000 Making..... bbls. 48,690 Here we see that fifty-four ships, laden with nearly 50,000 barrels of oil, had touched, in a few months, at one island, and the value of their cargoes must have exceeded a million of dollars—all drawn from the sea, or created through the labors of the adventurous fishermen. The capital and men employed in this trade, and its dependent branches of business, is of large amount.—N. York Observer.

CLINTON BANK.—It is contemplated to establish a bank in New-York, to be called the Clinton bank, with a capital of \$2,000,000, subject to a bonus of \$50,000 to the heirs of the late De Witt Clinton, and a like sum to the heirs of the late Robert Fulton: The interest of which to be paid to said heirs annually until they attain the age of 25 years, when they are to receive the principal. Subscriptions to the stock are to be taken by auction, in shares of \$100 each. The premium at which such stock may sell, is to be vested as an accumulative fund for 10 years, and applied to the further endowment of the Orphan Asylum of the city of New-York.—Boston Bulletin.

COLONIAL.

DEMERARA, Dec. 5.

The burden of every account from Berbice goes to confirm the fact, that that once rich and flourishing colony is rapidly on the decline, and that its commercial and pecuniary circumstances are daily getting more embarrassed and discouraging. Various causes are assigned for this change in the state of things; and much stress is laid on those internal discussions which have so long distracted the colony, divided the people among themselves and destroyed that unanimity of purpose so essential to the prosperity and success of every remote and small community. But, though we do not acquiesce in all that is said on this evil, and though much of the decline of Berbice must be ascribed to causes more radical in principle and more permanent in operation—such as a serious decrease in the price of its principle produce, depreciation in property, and the want of a funded capital to render the circulating medium secure and available,—yet due weight must be given to the tendency of internal dissensions, as co-operating with and aggravating the character of the evils stated above. A minute acquaintance with colonial history will substantiate the fact, that a great deal of the prosperity or decline of a colony depends on the feelings which subsist between the Governor and the people; the bitter and protracted dissensions existing between the ruler and the ruled, are productive of more serious and permanent evils than could at first be supposed; and that strife is like the breaking out of waters, which though small and insignificant at first, will at last undermine the firmest foundations of society, sap the confidence which man ought to have to man, and turn peace and prosperity into discord and desolation.

Of this, Berbice at this moment is a striking instance. It is divided into two parties, ever scowling upon each other, scorn, defiance, and abuse, leading to scenes utterly creditable in themselves and ruinous in their consequences. Commercial speculations are sometimes carried on, not on the fair and manly principles of an honorable competition, but from an opposition generated by hate, and supported by party feelings. Social intercourse is gone, harmony in public measures there is none, and burning animosity is at work as constantly and as vehemently as a process of fermentation under a tropical sun. At the head of one of these parties, is His Excellency Berbice. Let it not however be supposed, that we impute the whole blame to him. The half, perhaps, is as much as he is entitled to. Faults there are on both sides; nor is it possible for either, to plead not guilty to the charge of a most reprehensible want of a spirit of peace and conciliation, and of forgetting their relative and respective situations. The usages of society, and the righteous prejudices of education, superinduce upon the human mind such a veneration for those in high authority, that they never become despicable in general estimation, till they make themselves so by their own doings, or hated without some real and adequate cause. But on the other hand, we fear that the people of Berbice have not taken fully into account the difficult and delicate duties which often devolve upon a Governor—that they have not fairly and charitably discriminated between measures emanating from him, and those directly emanating from the Government at home—that they have attributed to him, as an original and prime mover, what was compelled, ex officio, to carry through, as the servant of the Crown—and that either from design or ignorance, they have blamed him for measures in his administration, in which he acted simply in accordance with instructions, leaving him no alternative.

Are the measures of mere representatives called in question or harshly scanned, let it be first ascertained whether they proceed from the representative or the represented; for we are certain, that from want of this discrimination, public odium has often most unfairly attached itself; and that many an honorable and upright man has been blamed as the primary cause of an unpopular measure, in the proposal or carrying of which he was only an unwilling, responsible, perhaps even an necessary agent. Nor can it for a moment be denied, in justice or candour, that the party in Berbice, hostile to the Governor, have left nothing undone to vex and annoy him; that they have on many occasions, forgotten the respect they owe him as their civil ruler, and the representative of a great and good So-

vereign; and that the system proceeded upon for a long time has been one of mutual annoyance and exasperation. That the Governor, on the other hand, has acted a manly and becoming part, we are not prepared to assert. It is alleged that he has not supported the dignity of his situation. His measures, directly emanating from himself, have been in some instances unwise, imprudent, and impolitic. And he has given too many reasons to suspect that he acts upon those latitudinarian principles recognised by the Vicar of Bray, and cared little about the internal prosperity of the colony over which he was appointed to preside. As to personal respect, it cannot be long awarded to any one, however exalted his station, who does not respect himself. And if it be true that he has turned his domestic privacy into a scene of dissoluteness, which, however sanctioned by custom, is inconsistent in one of his influential example—if it be true that he has turned Government-house into a common huckster's stall—if it be true that the Representative of a British Sovereign has become a trafficker in cash-heads and clap-nets—if it be true he has condescended in any case to personal abuse, and showed no disposition to conciliate the growing spirit of disaffection,—then we say that he has compromised his dignity as a Governor, and cannot expect the esteem and support of conscientious and honorable men.

If all that have reached us be true, both Governor and people have much to forget and forgive; and as fellow-colonists and good Christians, we ought to proceed immediately to the work of conciliation. Let the people lay aside their bitter and unhalloved animosities; let them treat the Governor with that respect which is due to his high and official station, and let them ever bear in practical remembrance, that he is the Representative of their lawful King—that he is not responsible for many of those measures of which they perhaps justly complain—and that it was not in human nature to bear with patience many parts of their conduct. And to him he would recommend, with all due submission, to have the *suaviter in re* as well as the *fortiter in modo*—to carry ever along with him that personal dignity which befits his high and honourable station—to conciliate as much as possible, without compromising one principle of his official character, the alienated affections of the people—and to show that he feels a deep and sincere interest in every measure which affects the interest of the country under his civil administration. And if both parties will thus act, and proceed on the principles of their mutual relationship, we are certain that their doing so will greatly tend to their private happiness and public prosperity. If, however, the old system be persevered in, it shall make us the more devout in the wish, that all their party differences and irreconcilable animosities be forever extinguished, in the contemplated union of their torn and distracted colony with that of Demerara and Essequibo.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.]

NEW CROWN LAND SALE SYSTEM.

Messrs. Editors.—A question will naturally be asked from what source are the Funds to be advanced, for liquidating the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the extensive surveys on the proposed plan? This I am not prepared at present to answer; but if this difficulty can be got over in the Crown Land Sale System, where £2 per Lot are charged for the surveys, surely it can be surmounted in this, for that sum per lot will be amply sufficient, where the Lands are laid out in large Tracts, and as I conceive the country will in less time be more effectually settled by adopting the plan proposed, so the expense of Survey, will the sooner be refunded to the source from whence it may have been borrowed for a time.

It is evident that the New Crown Land System is very imperfect in the detail, and has been got up by persons totally unacquainted with the necessities of the Country, and the inducements that must necessarily be held out for the encouragement of profitable and efficient Settlers in the Forests of a New Colony. Independent of the costs in addition to the Grant Fees, which the Settler must now eventually pay, an uncertainty exists as to the Emigrant's being able (after waiting months for a Sale) to purchase the Lot he wishes; it may so happen that other persons bid for that particular Lot, either with the view of gain, from supposing it possessed of some particular advantage, or from personal opposition, the price of the Lot may thus be raised to the amount of £50, or upwards. This is no imaginary picture, for I myself actually witnessed a practical verification of it in the case of one of the late Sales in this City, and I know it to have been the fact also on a similar occasion at Gage-Town.

The Observer.

SAINTE JOHN: TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1829.

ANOTHER week has passed over us, and still we are without the expected MAILS, and consequently without the least addition to our old stock of home and foreign intelligence.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Some time ago we received a most elaborate communication, couched in very caustic terms, on the subject of the above mentioned Institution. For several reasons we declined giving it a place, and feel reluctance now in even making allusion to it. We are always averse to become the medium of animadversions on Institutions substantially good, though we may find it difficult conscientiously to give them our unqualified approbation, and we feel this aversion the more in the present instance, as the Institution in question comes in the shape of an important boon from our most Gracious SOVEREIGN. From our ignorance also of the exact terms of the Charter, we were unable to determine as to the accuracy of our correspondent's statements, and if we may judge from the miscontraction of that document in a certain important particular, by the Rev.

Geutleman who took so important a part in the proceedings of the 1st instant, the terms in which it is expressed are not so clear as could have been wished. That erroneous interpretation having been corrected by the learned Gentleman himself, through the medium of the Royal Gazette, we shall take care to have the clause published in its amended form, it being our intention to give a place to the whole detail of proceedings at the Inauguration, not because it will be new to our readers, but because we deem it worthy of being preserved in our columns. It therefore affords us much gratification to be enabled to state that our chief reason for advertising at present to the subject, is to express our satisfaction that the new reading will have a tendency to dissipate certain objections to the Constitution of the College, which threatened to raise around it a host of opponents, and in all probability would soon have resounded within the walls of the Lower House, composed as it is in a great measure of that class of the population on whom it was alleged that some provisions of the Charter had fixed a mark of degradation. "That the President only" should be a Clergyman of the United Church of England & Ireland, will not, we think, militate against the popularity of the Establishment, or "be an objection with any candid mind," because such a person may fairly be presumed well qualified, if not by profound erudition or high classical attainments, for superintending the internal machinery of the College and taking a prominent part in the business of examinations, &c.—yet, by a practical acquaintance with the Rules and Ordinances of similar Institutions, united to a respectable knowledge of those higher branches of Science and Literature which are usually taught at a College, the consequence of his own thorough University education, he may very creditably and efficiently discharge the high and important functions of the Presidency.

WEATHER.—From comparing notes with our brother journalists in Nova-Scotia, we see that the severe weather with which we were lately visited, has nearly had its match in the sister Province, the mercury having sunk at Windsor to 25 below zero. One Editor has made us exhibit a very extraordinary figure, for he has stated our thermometers as having been 39 below 0, instead of 29, which was certainly quite low enough. Such unusual severity, however, seems (to use a very common expression) to have taken the heart out of the winter, for it has given place to a degree of mildness very uncommon at this season of the year. One day last week, in a northern exposure, the thermometer was as high as 50, at noon, and to-day, at the same time and place, it stood at 32.—This statement may serve to show to what vast extremes our climate is subject, and to what trials of strength the human constitution is thereby exposed. During the night between Thursday and Friday last, we had torrents of rain, which along with the melting of the snow and ice, already on the ground, had the effect of putting under water the floors of many cellars, &c. in this city, and of causing the smaller bridges in the neighbourhood to float, and thereby become dangerous for passengers. We regret also to learn that the tremendous avalanches swept before them the L'Épaveux and two other important Bridges on the St. Andrews road, which has cut off almost all communication with the western part of the Province. The Post was with the greatest difficulty got over. Major Anderson, of Musquash, has gone to Fredericton, to lay the matter before the Lieutenant-Governor, that steps may be immediately taken to have something done, at least in a temporary way, for replacing them.

We are happy to find that the Sale of Crown Lands in this Province, is, by Authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, suspended, till further Instructions be received on the subject from His Majesty's Government.

We are no less happy to learn, that a scheme for lessening the number of Tavern Licences in this City, by an advance in their price, or by some other efficient means, is in serious contemplation.

We regret to observe by an announcement in the last Nova-Scotian, that the *Miramichi Mercury* is about becoming defunct. We have not received our number of that Journal, containing the Editor's statement on the subject, but as the want of adequate support is assigned as the cause of the unfortunate result, we cannot help expressing our surprise that such populous and wealthy districts as those in which the paper might have been expected to have had its circulation, should have failed to yield the proprietor a fair remuneration for his labours. It must, however, be agreeable to his feelings, if he is satisfied that no blame is attached to him, or to his manner of discharging his public duty.

The following is, we believe, a correct statement of the Convictions and Sentences at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in this City last week:

- Patrick Jollie—Convicted of keeping a Disorderly House—to pay a fine of Ten Pounds.
Patrick Mooney—Convicted of Forgery—to be imprisoned two months in Gaol.
James Holmes, and John Martin—Convicted of Assault on a Magistrate in execution of his duty—Holmes fined Ten Pounds, and imprisoned one month.
Byrline—Imprisoned one month.
Duncan Smith—Convicted of Grand Larceny—to be imprisoned six months, and kept during that time at hard labour.
Phoebe Carey—Convicted of keeping Disorderly House—to be imprisoned two months, and kept during that time at hard labour.

We perceive, by the *Miramichi Mercury*, that Joseph Cunard Esq. has been elected a Member of the Legislature of New-Brunswick in the room of Mr. Simonds. The candidates were Mr. Cunard and J. D. Fraser, Esq. the former Gentleman was proposed by W. Abrams and John Clark, Esqrs. and the latter by J. Neasmith, Esq. and Mr. A. Fraser, Junr. At the close of the Poll, on the 29th, the numbers were, for Cunard 311, Fraser 213.—Nova-Scotian.

A Meeting took place at St. John's Newfoundland, on the 19th Dec. pursuant to requisition; for the purpose of "Petitioning Parliament, against any further imposts or duties upon imports, or new duties upon exports; and the expediency of praying, that His Majesty's Government will grant a Constitutional Legislative Government to the Island;" and a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to that effect.—Halifax Free Press.

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From the Royal Gazette, January 13.

BY AUTHORITY. HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, having found it necessary to bring under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, the present System of disposing of the Crown Lands in this Province, with a view to the obtaining further instructions thereon, has thought proper for this purpose to suspend the same.—Public Notice is therefore hereby given, by order of His Excellency, that no more Sales under that System, will take place, after this date, until further orders. Fredericton, 10th Jan. 1829.

Went passengers in the James & Henry Cumming for Liverpool—Mr. John M'Lean and Mr. William Hammond, of this City, and Mr. Wilton, of the United States. In the ship Halifax, from Halifax for Liverpool, on the 11th inst.—Mr. John Wharr and Mr. John Robertson, of this City.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening, the 1st instant, by Thomas Jones, Esquire, Mr. JOSE EBERETT, of Kingsclere, to MARY B., second daughter of Mr. NATHANIEL EBY, of Queensborough.

DIED. On Thursday morning last, ROBERT HATFIELD, infant son of Mr. CAMPBELL GIBB, aged nine months. On Sunday morning, REBECCA GREEN, infant daughter of Mr. WILLIAM AUSTIN, aged one year.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, brig James Lewis, Hughson, St. Vincent, via Turkey Island, 23 days—J. Hughson, com. & sail. Alerte, Taylor, Montego Bay, (Jamaica) 30—Kerr & Hutchford, com. sugar, and coffee. Monday, Ship George Gaining, Forsyth, Barbadoes' (N.S.)—Kerr & Hutchford, timber laden—bound to Liverpool. The Morning, schr. Wm. Henry, Hates, Philadelphia, 25—Crockshank & Walker, com.

CLEARED. Ship Ann, Smith, Liverpool, timber. Brig Cybele, Bider, Cork, timber. Amelia, Campbell, Limerick, do. Royal Yeoman, Willis, Belfast, do. Robert Ray, Seinford, Jamaica, fish & timber. Duke of Wellington, Innes, Barbadoes, do.

MASONIC BALL.

IT having been determined upon, by the MEMBERS of SAINT JOHN and UNION LODGES, that a MASONIC BALL should take place at MASON HALL, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, under the Banners of both these Lodges; as also under the Banners of the CARLETON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, which the Officers of that Body have kindly offered the use of, upon the occasion. Such Brethren of the Fraternity, as may be disposed to be present, can obtain Tickets, on application to Mr. LAWSON, at the Hall, any time previous to Saturday next.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Junr. ANDREW GARRISON, ROBERT MACINTYRE, JOHN SMYTH, HILAM SMITH, WILLIAM HUGHSON, St. John, January 20, 1829.

RECEIVED, THIS DAY, Per Schr. William Henry, from Philadelphia: SUPERFINE and MIDDLING WHEAT FLOUR; RYE DO.; CORN MEAL; PITCH and TAR. For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 20.

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL NICHOLS, formerly of this City, Merchant, deceased, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are desired to pay the same to SOLOMON NICHOLS, Adm'r. St. John, January 19, 1829.

TO BE LET, And immediate possession given, if required; PART of that commodious DWELLING HOUSE, at present occupied by the Subscriber. WILLIAM DURANT. January 20, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER—A FEW CHEAPLY. MUFFS & TIPPETS, Ditto BLACK DITTO, FLOUNGING, &c. &c. January 13. G. SEARS.

MARINE INSURANCE STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE: 20 SHARES in the SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. A liberal Credit will be given. JOHN V. THURGAR. St. John, December 30.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received by the Wm. Pitt, from Liverpool, THEIR FALL SUPPLY.

PATENT LEVER and Plain WATCHES; Eight Day CLOCKS; fine Gold WATCH SEALS, KEYS, BROACHES, and BREAD PINS; fine Gold Top and Drop EAR-RINGS; Jewellers' ditto; Black and Gilt BRACELET CLASPS; Silver mounted CRUET and LIQUOR STANDS; ditto CANDLESTICKS, SNUFFERS, and TRAYS; Britannia metal TEA POTS, and TEA SPOONS; Plated Soap and Sauce LADLES; ditto TEA, Table, Salt, and Mustard SPOONS; ditto SUGAR TONGS; Pen Knives and Scissors; Guard Chains; Pencil Cases; Segar Tubes; and Brass and Japanned Lamps, &c. &c. W. & G. HUTCHINSON. St. John, December 23, 1828.

A CARD. FULLER, the celebrated PUZZLIST, begs most respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of St. John, that he has engaged for a short time, a large Room at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of giving Lessons in the Manly and Useful Art of SELF-DEFENCE, whereby Gentlemen, after a few Lessons, are enabled to chastise those who may offer violence and to protect themselves against the attack of the Ruffian.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4. Terms made known on application at the Room. December 9.

AUCTION SALES.

On FRIDAY Next, the 22d instant, At 11 o'clock, The Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room, WITHOUT RESERVE—

COGNAC BRANDY, Madeira and Port WINES, Royal and Sherry Ditto, London WHITE LEAD, A SLEIGH & HARNESS, 200 Volumes of BOOKS, on almost every subject, Beautiful Cut GLASSWARE, A Set of Gilt Tea CHINA WARE, 8 Dozen TEA TRAYS, some of which are valuable, Superfine Dress and Frock COATS, &c. DRY GOODS, Consisting of CLOTHS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSE, &c. &c. January 20. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

On FRIDAY Next, the 23d instant, The Subscribers will sell at their Auction Room, PIECES Red and White FLANNELS; Superfine and Fine CLOTHS, STOPS, BLANKETS, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 20.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Saturday the 31st day of January instant, on the Premises, (without reserve)—

WHAT well known Stand for Barbitness in Kingston, opposite Hampton Ferry, now in the occupation of Mr. J. H. CRAWFORD, and belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM FROST, deceased. The Farm contains 200 acres, with a sufficiency of excellent Wood Land. Also, will be sold—A valuable Lot in Hampton, opposite the above.—The whole of which is so conveniently situated as to make it worthy the attention of Purchasers.

The Payments will be made as accommodating to Purchasers as possible; and possession will be given immediately, or on the first of May next.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. WILLIAM FROST, MONMOUTH FOWLER, Executors to said Estate Kingston, (K. C.) 19th January, 1829.

HOUSE BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY, 2d February next, will be offered by Messrs. KERR & RATCHFORD, at their Auction Room, (unless previously disposed of)—

THOSE valuable PREMISES, corner of Duke and Sidney streets, known as "Frie's Corner." And if not then sold, will be Leased by them for Three Years. Jan. 13.

TO LET—From the 1st May next: PART of HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, fronting the Market-Square—viz. The front Store at present occupied by Z. WHEELER, Esq. with the use of back Stores, if required; one Room on the second, and two Rooms on the third floor, suitable for Offices, or a small Family.

Also—The Grocery Shop and Store in rear of the Store of G. D. ROBINSON, Esq. on the South Market Ward, at present in the occupation of the Messrs. WOLSTEN.

If the above are not rented by the 2d February, they will on that day be offered at Auction. Particulars may be known at the Store of SOLOMON NICHOLS, Adm'r. St. John, 13th January, 1829.

W. P. SCOTT, HAS FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS: 4000 B USHELS Liverpool 6 Grades well assorted CROCKERY; 130 Cwt. SCALE FISH; 40 Do. COD; 20 Barrels MACKAREL; 20 Ditto best Net English HERRINGS; 20 Ditto PICKLED COD; 80 Kits Soked SALMON; 100 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS; Barrels Whale and Porpoise OIL; 6 Kegs MUSTARD; 20 Chaldrons best Cumberland COALS. December 30.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per Schr. ANNESTYST, Capt. BARTLET, from NEW-YORK: 100 B BLS. Superfine FLOUR, 100 Do. RYE, 50 Barrels Hickory and Ches-Nuts, 50 Ditto APPLES, 10 Ditto OYSTERS.

Per Thomas Weyer from St. Andrews: 50 Barrels Superfine Southern FLOUR, 50 Ditto Kilt Dried MEAL. Per Schr. Trial from Yarmouth: 100 Quintals Shore COD FISH, 2 Hds. Brown SUGAR, 1 Ditto W. I. RUM, 3 Ditto MOLASSES.

—IN BOND— 3 Hds. LEAF TOBACCO. —IN STORE— Bales American SHEETING and SHIRTING, Kegs Cut NAILS, Clear PORK, Annapolis CHEESE, SHIP BREAD, With a Complete Stock of GROCERIES. Which are offered for sale Cheap for Cash, at No. 17 South Market Wharf. Dec. 23. JACOB NOYES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A STEADY experienced Young WOMAN, to take charge of a Young Infant. Unexceptionable references will be required.—Apply to the Printers. December 23.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late ARRIVALS, his FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS. Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold at reduced prices for Cash payments, October 7. JOHN SMYTH.