

The Weekly Observer.

and all foreigners of distinction, none whatever being allowed to reside in the city. Beyond, as far as the eye can reach, is an immense forest of cypress and mulberry trees, being the extensive cemeteries of all persuasions. From Galata the European shore of the Bosphorus forms one continued line of town; palaces in every style of architecture, pleasure gardens, and romantic villages. On the opposite or Asiatic shore stands the extensive town of Squali, also a suburb of Constantinople, although in another quarter of the globe, and separated by a sea a mile in breadth; and at a short distance, the ancient and ruined city of Caledone, whose inhabitants were accounted blind for erecting their city in that place, having the most favourable site of Constantinople before their eyes. At some distance the group of the Princes Island, in the Sea of Marmora, and the snow-clad summit of Mount Olympus, close the prospect. From the ancient Tower of Leander, near Scutari, and immediately opposite the Seraglio, the whole of these objects are seen in one brilliant and interesting *coup d'œil*—a combination of nature and art so imposing and magnificent, as to defy the power of language adequately to describe. We understand, however, that Mr. Burford has taken advantage of this favourable situation, and has nearly finished a panorama of this beautiful scene, which from the interest at present felt in all that is connected with Turkey, we venture to predict will be one of the most popular, as well as most splendid, ever produced.—London paper.

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SAINT JOHN:
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1829.

By the Margaret, from Bristol, we have received the London Sun of the 21st August, and the Isabella, from Clyde, the Glasgow Courier, and Greenock Advertiser, of the 25th of same month. From the extracts we have made it will be seen that the progress of the Russians is quite triumphant, that the main army which had crossed the Balkan mountains has received a strong reinforcement, and that nothing is now likely to impede their march to the capital of the Turkish empire. On the other hand, it appears that the Sultan sets his face, like a flint, against the opposing force, spurns at every thing in the shape of concession or negotiation, and even declines the mediation of the Allied Powers in reference to the question of the independence of Greece. And all this while "the enemy is coming in like a flood," and his own troops are manifesting strong symptoms of a mutinous spirit and a disengaging state of mind. According to present appearances, nothing but a most extraordinary interposition, on which we have no grounds, whatever to calculate or presume, can save the Ottoman empire from a signal overthrow. But the tide of events will not land many more waves without bringing our calculations and conjectures, our doubts and difficulties, our hopes and fears, to a definite termination.

THE TIMES.—A most gloomy picture of the state of the Country is presented to us in the Liverpool Alton of the 17th August, and from still more recent sources we regret to learn that the picture it gives us of the condition of Liverpool is not overcharged in its colouring, and that the general statement it contains is too well supported by the facts of the case as respect Manchester and other manufacturing districts both in South and North Britain. Indeed there can be no question even in the most sanguine and buoyant mind that our trade, commerce, and manufactures are crippled to an unprecedented degree, and it is equally beyond a doubt that the most deep-thinking sage, and sound of our political speculators are utterly baffled in their attempts to divine the cause, to calculate the extent, and to predict the issue of the unparalleled depression. Without shedding much ink, or consuming much paper, or wasting much time in setting forth our own views on these several topics, or stating our sentiments regarding the diversified opinions of others much better qualified than we are to solve such difficult problems in political economy, we would direct the attention of our readers to a more profitable, because a more practical, view of the questions at issue. We ask, therefore, how are we conducting ourselves under the calamitous visitation? Stunned as are our resources, and gloomy as are our prospects, do we manifest that moderation in our desires, that temperance in our pleasures, and that economy in our expenditure, which become our situation? Much as our soil has been ploughed by the share of adversity, has the proper harvest been produced, or is it at all likely to be realised? On the contrary, do not luxury and festivity, intemperance and sensuality, pride and extravagance, reign uncontrollable? We would not be understood, however, to mark out the inhabitants of our good City as foremost in the ranks of such transgressors, for we are well aware that not only our fellow Colonists generally, but even the Republicans of the West, who boast so much of their plainness and simplicity, are chargeable with such habits as those we reprobate, and have justly exposed themselves to the lash of the press on account of their continued extravagance in dress, and equipage, and similar indulgencies, amid the crash of bankruptcies, and the deep-toned complaints of the nation. And surely it must be allowed on all hands and in all countries, that a period of depression and stagnation in the various channels of our industry and wealth, is a proper period for curtailment and retrenchment in our personal and family expenses. As there is a system of compensation throughout the inanimate part of nature, so let there be something analogous in the rational department. In other words, as our means are circumscribed, let our expenditure be proportionally so, and let us make up for the want of our accustomed resources by reducing the number of our demands, and thus rendering ourselves as independent as when our fountain of supply was full to overflowing. If we attended less to what we put on us and in us, we would not hear so much of hard times, nor would we so often find it necessary to turn a deaf ear to the ery

of penury and distress. Without, therefore, at all regarding the bearing of our remarks against the interests of a few individuals, we would just put it to the good sense of our readers, of both sexes, whether a partial evil should stand in the way of a general good, and whether it becomes them to dress as gorgeously, to live as luxuriously, and to frolic as gaily, when privations and hardships are gathering thick around them, as when the sunshines of prosperity beam upon their path.

TIMBER.—The Quebec Star of the 16th ult. states the prices of Timber as nominally thus,

Deals, £10 a £10; White Pine, £10 a £7d.; Red do. 12d. a £3d.; Oak, £3. 10s. 6d.; Staves, £39. Great inconvenience and loss must necessarily have been sustained by those who entered into large contracts to supply definite quantities, whilst those in other circumstances will improve their fortunes in a very great degree. But such fluctuations are much to be deprecated, and had, as our situation is, we have no great reason to envy our Canadian neighbours. There can be little doubt that the lumbering business will be carried on during the ensuing winter with new spirit and energy, and that our spring market will present a very different aspect from our fall one, and we trust also that our shipping interests will partake of the renovation and improvement.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Sunday forenoon, (27th ult.) a woman in the Parish of Portland, when going to church for service, locked up her two children, aged 10 and 12 months, in a room, and left the children alone. One of them, about four years of age, was so severely burnt as to occasion the death the same evening. The other child is also badly, but not dangerously burnt. Some of the neighbours burst open the door, and stopped the progress of the fire, or the consequences might have been still more distressing. This should operate as a warning to mothers, not to leave in and leave small children alone.—*City Gazetteer.*

CORPORATION.—The Council of Commerce of New-York, in their annual report, say—"At present the Norwegians have nearly driven the French fish out of the Spanish markets—that they are actively interfering by competition with us in Portugal—that the consumption of Codfish in Italy has suffered a lamentable diminution—and that in South America our fish shipments meet with rivals at every port. To these may be added, that, in general, all the foreign markets have been extremely unsatisfactory for the sale of our fish during the past year, and in many instances the results of our shipments have been plain ruin." The Chamber of Commerce observe that the fisheries of the South American Colonies continue to take up their usual quantity of fish annually; and it is to be wished that it is feared will be wrecked; crew saved by the Seamen life boat, and part of the cargo expected to be saved.

SPRING.—On the 18th ult. at 42, 43, 45, &c., Regent-street, 62, brig John & Mary, Hudson, went, for Sunderland.

NOTICE.—I have to inform you that no

The Anne and Amelia transport arrived Cork from Deptford to convey the 3rd Regiment thence to Halifax, Nova-Scotia.—*Admiral's Advertiser.* Aug. 25.

The Medical Establishment of Bermuda is ordered to be done away with.

Vice Admiral Grimk Colpoys is appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Finsing, in the command on the West India station, which, it is said, in future, will comprehend the Halifax and Newfoundland commands.

He will hoist his flag in the Winchester of 52 guns, at Chatham, which ship is to be commanded by Captain K. J. Astor, and Captain Astor, of the 22nd, will

be succeeded by Captain Astor, of the 22nd.

We are highly pleased to learn that Sir George Murray, the Colonial Secretary, has given an assurance

to the mind of Grenada, that His Majesty's Ministers would see an opportunity of giving us

the West India Colonies their most serious and

favourable consideration.—*Jamaica paper.*

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