

them 300 tons burthen, from America, the East and West Indies, and the continent of Europe, as well as coasters, are often to be found, three deep along the whole length of the harbour. During the year 1831, about 27,000 vessels passed Renfrew ferry; and at some periods of the year, between twenty and thirty in an hour. A few years ago the harbour was only 730 ft. long on one side; whereas it is now 3340 feet long on the north side of the river and 1260 on the south. Till of late years there were only a few punts, and ploughs for the purpose of dredging the river; now there are four dredging machines, with powerful steam apparatus and 2 diving bells. Till 1831, the River and Harbour dues were annually disposed of by public sale; but now they are collected by Trustees, consisting of the Members of the Town Council, and 5 merchants appointed by them.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. James Russell, harbor master, for the department of steam vessels, before a committee of the House of Commons, in May 1836, that there were 75 steamers plying to and from Glasgow, tonnage 688,568 and that during 1835, there were 8101 arrivals of steamers, 20 of them of the largest class, and some of these about 200 feet long (equal in length to frigates of the first class.)

Powder Looms have increased greatly of late years. Some idea may be obtained of the extent of their use in Glasgow when it is known that in 1831, four houses employed 3949 looms. These Looms, on an average, weave fourteen yards each, per day. Allowing each loom to work 300 days in a year, those four companies would throw off 10,101,000 yards of cloth, which, at the average price of 1½ per yard, is 198,393l. 15s. per annum. The power and hand looms belonging to Glasgow in 1831 amounted to 47,127 viz. Steam Looms, 15,247; Hand Looms, in the city and suburbs, 18,537; in other towns, for Glasgow manufactures, 13,463. Since that period power looms have greatly increased.

STEAM ENGINES.—There are in Glasgow and its suburbs 310 Steam Engines, viz. 176 employed in manufactures; 59 in collieries; 7 in stone quarries; and 68 in steam boats. Average power of engines, 20 46 100ch; total horses power, 6406.

TIMBER TRADE.—Messrs Pollock, Gilnour & Co. who are chiefly engaged in the North American timber Trade, have eight different establishments, that ship annually upwards of Six Millions cubic feet of timber; to cut and collect which and to prepare it for shipment, requires upwards of fifteen hundred men, and five hundred horses and oxen in constant employment; and, for the accommodation of their trade, they are owners of twenty one large ships, the registered tonnage of which is 12005 tons, navigated by five hundred and two seamen, carrying each trip upwards of 20,000 tons of timber, at forty cubic feet per ton; all of which ships make two and several of them three trips annually. It may be truly said that this establishment is unequalled in Europe.

HUMAN AUTOMATA.—The Russians when disciplined become excellent soldiers. They are locomotive machines, which may be moved in any direction at the will of the officer. The Russian soldier has no opinion of his own—his passive obedience and ability of suffering under protracted physical inconveniences, are almost unexampled.—He conceives it to be his duty to obey his officers under any circumstances, regardless of peril, or even death. Many anecdotes might be related to illustrate the blind obedience of the Russian soldier. The following is from a work entitled Resources of Russia. "Peter the Great at an interview with the Kings of Denmark and Poland, hearing them boast of the superiority of their soldiers, instead of disputing the point with them, proposed an experiment which was immediately assented to, and which was to order a grenadier to jump out of a third floor window. The King of Denmark tried the experiment on one of his bravest and most loyal soldiers, who on his knees refused compliance.—The King of Poland waved the trial altogether, conceiving it to be hopeless; when Peter ordered one of his soldiers, the least promising that could be picked out, to descend the window. The soldier merely crossed himself touched his hat according to form, boldly marched to the window and had already one of his legs out, when the emperor stopped him, and told him he was satisfied. The king were astonished, and each made the soldier a present of 100 ducats, requesting Peter to promote him to the rank of officer. The Czar answered he would do so to oblige them, but would reward the soldier; for all his soldiers would do as much, and by rewarding them in the same way he would have no soldiers at all.

Sir Robert Wilson in his "Campaigns

in Poland" relates that on one occasion a detachment being ordered by Prince Potemkin to take possession of a particular post, was met on the way by another detachment in full retreat, and bringing the information that the post was already pre-occupied by a numerous enemy, and that to advance was certain death: "Prince Potemkin must look out for that," exclaimed the gallant band, and proceeded to destruction; for not a single man escaped.

ORIGINAL PLAN OF A GROCER.—A grocer, named Patrick Thomson, residing in Glasgow, in a public advertisement in the Glasgow Courier, states that as he shall have made 150,000 cash retail sales to the extent of 5s. each, he will present to one of his customers his house, offices, and garden; and he proposes that the choice shall be determined in the following manner, every customer's name shall be enrolled in respect of each 5s. purchase in a book open to every purchaser, and when the 15,000 sales shall have been effected, 150,000 numbers corresponding to those names shall be put into a wheel made for the purpose, and after the wheel has been revolved, one name or number shall be drawn from the wheel, to whom he will present the house, offices and garden, free of expense or incumbrance. He will give the customer (if he wishes it) £10.00 instead of the property, deducting five per cent for prompt payment. The enrollment commenced on the 1st September, and Mr. Thomson states that a considerable number of names have been entered. Mr. Thomson's 5s. purchasers would produce £37,500, and supposing he only obtained a profit of 25 per cent, his net profit would amount to £98,500 (45 0 0)

Roman ruins near Algiers.—About the distance of fourteen miles from Algiers, on the side of the river Aratch, there are still visible the ruinous trace of a Roman city, which is supposed to have been the Rustonium mentioned by Ptolemy, and named Rusucrum by other geographers. Here, scarcely emerging from brushwood and brambles, there are fragments of walls, vaults, porticoes, and arches, and trunks of columns, bits of Etrurian pottery, and sprinklings of Mosaic pavement. There are traces also of a jetty which sheltered the shipping. To judge by its remains Rustonium must have been a mile in length, and about a half as broad. The Emperor Claudius bestowed upon it the privileges of a roman city; but what a shadow is human existence! the hyena now laughs at the fallen glory of Rustorium, and the tortoise crawls over its tessellated floors.

The Crown of Poland.—This diadem, with the chains of the white eagle, is deposited, with gorgeous jewelry and wealth, piled to the very roof, in the Treasury at Moscow, and cannot be looked at by any son of freedom without giving a sigh to the fate of Strainslaus, whose dominions were so basely wrested from him, cut up, sliced, partitioned, and the monarch turned adrift. The very royal robes and wearing apparel of this mild and inoffensive personage were brought to the hammer by auction. He died of a broken heart, and the hypocrite Paul shed crocodile tears at embracing his coffin, and attending his funeral. But a day of retribution must speedily arrive, an account of the plunder, and all the misery, banishment, confiscation, and trains of evil which have been visited on that unhappy land by the devouring and insatiable Lion of the North.—Wilson's Russia and Poland, &c.

Norwegian Customs.—On getting up from table, each person goes round the whole company and shakes hands with every one, with the complimentary phrase "Tak for mad"—thanks for the meal; or "Wel bekomme"—may it do you good. The form is universal.

The infant is taught to make its bow or curtsy to its mother, and say, "Tak for mad" to each other. In a large party it has the appearance of a dance round the table, every one going round to pay the compliment. I have observed that it is paid to the smallest child at table as gravely and solemnly as to grown people. In the treatment of children they seem not to make that difference which we do between the child and the grown up person; and which divides life often into two parts, little connected with each other. The children seem, from the first, to be treated with consideration and respect, like grown persons. They are not, on that account, like old men and prime little ladies; but are wild, joyous, romping creatures, giving as small annoyance or trouble as children can do. "Tak for sidste," is another exploded form of politeness, still universal here. It means, "Thanks for the pleasure I had from your company the last time we met." It is a compliment of recognition, which it would be extremely rude to neglect. The common people give "Tak for sidste" to the Swedish peasants of Jemteland who have come across the Fjelde, and whom they have certainly not seen since the preceding year's snow; and then possibly only in taking a dram together. A labourer never passes another at work, or at his meal without a complimentary expression, wishing him luck in his labour, or good from his meal. In addition to these, perhaps not altogether useless forms, there are the ordinary enquiries after friends at home, and compliments and remembrances sent and received, in due abundance.

Attempted cure for Loquacity.—The widow of a superior functionary retired a few months ago to a convent in Fanbourg St. Antoine, where she soon became much liked by all the inmates of the house. She had only one fault, that of such an extreme loquacity that the director of the convent was unable in spite of all his remonstrances, to check it. A short time ago, however, she was observed to become suddenly as silent as she had before been talkative, and a few mornings after was found in bed, with a large wound in her throat, bleeding profusely. On being assisted by a medical man, and in reply to the question of the lady at the head of the house, she declared that she had inflicted this wound on herself, with the hopes of stopping her loquacious propensity, by wounding the throat at the point where the voice originated, hoping to render herself dumb for ever. Notwithstanding the efforts of the physician, this poor lady died a few days after, the victim of a singular kind of infatuation.

Great Britain has now, with the sole exception of the Netherlands, the densest population of any country in Europe; and while the numbers in other countries increase upon an average eight per cent. in ten years, the population in England has extended in more than double that proportion. It is a singular fact, that the Princess Victoria and her two cousins Princes George of Cumberland and Cambridge, were all born within three days of each other, in May, 1819.

Navy Contracts.—The contract for supplying the Navy with beef & pork was taken on Friday, at Somerset house. The quantity advertised for was 11,000 tierces of beef and 12,000 tierces of pork, the competition for which was great. From anxious enquiries which we have made, we conclude we are nearly correct in stating that the whole at from £6 2s. 6d. to £6 8s. 3d. per tierce, which in the event of the currency system not interfering, will afford remunerating prices to the grazier and farmer. The quantity contracted for last year was 7000 tierces of beef, and 17,000 tierces of pork; the former at £5 16s. 7d and the latter at £4 14s. 8d.; but on that contract the speculators lost thousands of pounds, owing to the sudden rise of prices that took place. In the present instance they appear to exercise more caution, for that which was last year taken by one, is now divided between nine establishments.—Dublin Journal.

Going Back.—Within the last two months upwards of Ten Thousand Emigrants from England and Ireland, have sailed from New York, to return to their native land. Many of the people of the United States will unite in wishing them speedy passages and safe return. "Good luck to them all."

An order has been issued from the Home Office, forbidding the committal of any prisoners to Newgate, hereafter, except only those awaiting trial.

The Conservative Papers are rejoicing over a manifest increase of Conservatism, in almost every part of the country.

There is a talk of an approaching between Turkey and Persia, in consequence of some local aggressions on both sides.

The ir surrection in Bosnia has been completely put down. Ali Fidauh Pacha, the chief instigator, has been captured and sent in chains to Constantinople.

France.—It is confidently affirmed that another batch of pardons for political offences, will be proclaimed in January.

NEW STONE CHURCH.

The Committee hereby request a Full Meeting of all the Subscribers to the New Stone Church in this Town, at the School House, THIS EVENING, the 22d inst., at 6 o'Clock; when a proposition will be made to make it a FREE CHURCH, the Pews to be rented, instead of any being sold.—Should this desirable object be attained, and which there is but little doubt of, it will become necessary at the said Meeting, to enter into additional Subscriptions, and to make corresponding arrangements for the management of the affairs of the Church.

The Reverend Mr. Burt has generously come forward and engaged to raise One Hundred Pounds, being one-third of the money now wanted to pay off the subsisting Contracts; other gentlemen have also promised to add to their present liberal Subscriptions in order that the Church may be Free.

JOHN STARK, Chairman.

Harbor Grace, Feb. 22, 1837.

Offer on a

BREAD, F. & P. FLOUR, S. F. OATMEAL and BUTTER, Corn A few Barrels, RUM and MO SOAP and CA LOAF SUGAR 10 Barrels very 10 Bags Jamai TEAS of all ki CURRANTS, WINES Port, Cognac BRAN STARCH and packages TAR and OAL Negrohead TOBACCO P 100 Pair Mens BLANKETIN Treble Milled General Suppl

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BEGS most res Friends and the safe and commodio capable of convey GERS, and which WINTER as long as between Killigra de-Grace.—The call every TUESD es of Mr. John Kelly, for Letters proceed across the and weather will at being no possibility the Letters will be careful person, an observed.

JAMES HONOR Horse and Sleigh, TUESDAY morn purpose of convey grows add from he intends carry ege the path sho the Sleigh to retu comfortable Lodg that may be want sonable terms.

One Person, across the Bay, a Passages in the Horse 10s.—Log most reasonable

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