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Weekly Almanack.

SEPTEMBER—1831.	SUN	MOON	FULL	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	SEA.
14 WEDNESDAY -	5 46	6 14	11 15	4 0
15 THURSDAY -	5 47	6 13	11 15	5 0
16 FRIDAY -	5 49	6 11	11 14	6 19
17 SATURDAY -	5 50	6 10	11 13	7 54
18 SUNDAY -	5 52	6 8	11 11	8 40
19 MONDAY -	5 53	6 7	11 10	9 31
20 TUESDAY -	5 55	6 5 4	11 7	10 17

First Quarter 14th, 0h. 18m. morning.

THE GARLAND.

LINES ON THE VIEW FROM ST. LEONARD'S.
BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

From the Metropolis.
Hail to thy face and oceans, glorious Sea!
T'were thankfulness in me to less thee not,
Great Beauteous Being! in whose breath and smile
My heart beats calmer, and my very mind
Infuses salubrious thoughts. How welcome
Thy murmurs than the murmurs of the world
Think like the world thou fustest, thy din
To me is peace, thy restlessness repose.
E'en gladly I exchange my spring-green lanes
With all the dainty field-flowers in their prime,
And gardens haunted by the nightingale's
Long trills and quishing ecstasies of song
For these wild heath-lands and the sea-mew's clang.

Camelion-like thou changeest, but there's love
In all thy change, and constant sympathy
With yonder sky, thy Mistress; from her brow
Thou tak'st thy moods and wears her colours on
Thy faithful bosom; morning's milky white,
Noon's sulphur, or the saffron glow of eve;
And all thy balmy hours, fair Element,
Have such divine complexion—crisp'd smiles,
Luxuriant heavings, and sweet whisperings,
That little is the wonder Love's own queen
From thee of old was fabled to have sprung
Creation's common! which no human power
Can parcel or inclose; the lordliest food
And catenars that the tiny hands of man
Can tame, conduct, or bound, are drops of dew
To thee that couldst subdue the Earth itself,
And brook'st commandment from Heaven alone
For marshalling thy waves.

Yet, potent Sea!
How placidly thy moist lips speak e'en now
Along yon sparkling shingles! Who can be
So fanciful as to feel no gratitude
So fanciful as to feel no gratitude
That power and grandeur can be serene,
Soothing the home-land's noisy warfare,
And rocking e'en the fisher's little bark
As gently as a mother rocks her child?

Old Ocean was
Infinity of ages ere we breath'd!
Existence—and he will be beautiful
When all the living world that sees him now
Shall roll unconscious dust around the sun.
Quelling from age to age the vital throbs
In human hearts, Death shall not subjugate
The pulse that swells in his stuporous breast,
Or interdict his ministry to sound.
In thundering concert with the quiring winds;
But long as man to parent Nature owns
Instinctive homage, and in times beyond
The power of thought to reach, had after bard
Shall sing thy glory, BETHIC SEA!

We feel great pleasure in resuming from obscurity
the following beautiful lines. There is a full—but
a mere disk among constellations of beauty.—*Bristol
paper.*

THE LASS OF OUR VALE.
Oh! stranger, whenever you come through our dale,
Or darken the wave of our lery,
Remember to ask for the lass of our vale,
Her cheek is as ripe as a cherry.
Her eye is as bright
As summer-beans' light,
And speaks of her bosom's emotion;
And thro' her thin vest,
The heaving breast
Is more white than the foam of the ocean!
Then stranger, &c.

Her heart is as pure as the heart of the dove,
Her form fair as beauty could make it;
The thought on her brow speaks more sweetly of love,
Than sighs or soft words ever told it.
And how lovely her lips!
Which a smile ever keeps,
With its magic just so far asunder,
As to shade and to show
The beautiful roe
Of pearls that lie shining under!
Then stranger, &c.

MISCELLANEA.

* We endeavor, by variety, to adapt some things to one
reader, some to another, and a few perhaps to every taste.

MAN A MONEY-MAKING ANIMAL.

(From the Metropolis.)
That man is a money-making animal is a definition
beyond all cavil; for though, by the infirmity of the
species, or by the corruptions of society, it happens that
individuals may here and there be found without the
power of accumulating, or rather endowed with a
strong instinct to dissipate and to destroy; yet, was
there never a man who would not do a little business
when it lay in his way. Saints and philosophers are
rarely in earnest in their professed contempt for wealth;
and even so, they form an exception too small to dis-
turb the generality of the race. There is, then, great
inconsistency, as well as ingratitude, in the contempt
which is heaped upon the money-makers, and in the
preference given to the liberal over the lucrative arts.
It is difficult to conceive why those arts should be ex-
clusively liberal, whose culture cuts off the sources of
liberality, or why the pursuits of money should de-
grade from gentility, when its possession is the only in-
defeasible title to the rank of a gentleman. This error
is fundamental, and it re-appears in almost all our
opinions on wealth, and leads to the most abominable
absurdities. What, for example, can be less tenable
than the metaphysical distinctions which are drawn
between wages, salaries, and fees? Why also, should
a banker look down on a merchant, a merchant on a
retail-dealer, or a shop-keeper on a hawker and ped-
lar? These silly niceties very evidently depend on
the great master-error, which creates a baseless and
ideal difference between the dealer on "change and the
dealer in Downing-street; between the costermonger
and the boroughmonger; the lacquey in livery of a
private gentleman, and the lacquey out of livery of the
minister for the time being. The feudal baron,
who won his castle at the point of the sword, was as
much a dealer and chapman as the modern lord, who
acquires an estate and title by figs and raw sugars.—
The earl, who traffics with his coronet for a pawn-
broker's daughter and her twenty thousand pounds, is
as complete a tradesman as "my uncle," his father-
in-law; and the sporting baronet, who plucks a pigeon

in St. James's-street, is not a whit better than his
rival operative, the poultryer in St. James's-market.
Vespasian, and the philosophers of his school, were
much more reasonable in conceiving money-making
an excellence paramount to all such refinements.
The only solid distinction to be drawn in this matter
lies in the relative amount of gain to be derived from
any given trade or profession. If the devil is to be
honoured for his having throne, and the miser for his
money-bag, the throne and the money-bag *fortiori*
are worthy of respect also. The man who plunders
his country of thousands is justly thought to follow a
more liberal profession, than the "whipper-out" of un-
considered trifles, or the forty shilling prig; and a
government-debtor is much more honourable gen-
tleman than a whitewashed green-grocer. A chimney-
sweeper, therefore, who has realized a plum
should be esteemed better company than a bankrupt
merchant, a lord cleaned-out, or a lawyer with an
empty bag. This truth is every day gaining fresh
evidence. Philosophy is becoming more and more
relative pretensions of the rich and the noble are
brought to the test of sensation, and the artifice of
wealth is rapidly superseding all other sources of
greatness. Wealth is a communicable quality, while
rank is not, and unparticipated. The former is
the true metallic current, but the latter a discredit-
ed paper, which will not be taken, though endorsed
with the signatures of "all the Howards," may, of
all the best losses in the land for forty generations.—
The Italian proverb says, that "happy are the sons
whose fathers go to the devil," and a man must be
unreasonably proud if he would prefer descending
from the bins of a rich squire to inheriting the
barren honours of decayed gentility. The English
noble, the wisest, the most thinking, and best of peo-
ple, are, at the same time, the most money-getting
creatures, more so than the most intelligent and moral
of employments. The Lord Mayor of London is a
greater man than Socrates, and he that looks down
on a *millionnaire*, is a pharisee or a fool. "Put money
in your purse," then, reader, and, in my next paper,
I may probably tell you something worth knowing, con-
cerning what you are to do with it, when it is yours!

SCATTERED THOUGHTS, by a Young Lady of Bath.

WOMAN.—THE QUEEN.—In private life, a vir-
tuous and good woman is regarded as the richest trea-
sure of the household. She forms the young mis-
sioner of her progeny, and fortifies them against the super-
induction of vicious principles. Her fidelity to her
husband, affection for her children, and condescen-
ding gentleness towards her servants, comprehended in
their daily development the instructive exhibition of
almost every virtue that gives a dignity to human na-
ture. What vast moral influence has the mother of a
family, not merely in the circle of her own associates
and those with whom she holds intercourse, but on
future ages! Though her body lies corrupt in the
grave, her virtues survive, and are incorruptible.
Her lessons of morality are transmitted through vari-
ous media to distant ages. Her children's children
and her servants' offspring are alike influenced in
conduct by the good precepts and correspondent
practice of a virtuous ancestress. Thus, virtue con-
tinue from age to age in glorious immortality! How
reasonable then are mothers who possess this great
controlling influence over the destinies, not only of
their own immediate offspring, but of future genera-
tions! And, if, in private life, mothers, whose of-
fice it is to give the early bias to minds, "soft as the
wax to receive an impression, but rigid as the marble
to retain it," possess a great moral influence, what
are we to say when we enlarge the sphere of Wo-
man's actions, by contemplating a Queen, elevated on
that high pinnacle, which cannot escape the observa-
tion of every individual high and low, rich and poor?
Vice is peculiarly seductive, when associated with
rank and fashion. The obscure and private delin-
quent will at all times find shelter himself under the
pernicious examples of titled profligacy and royal tur-
pitude, of that profligacy and turpitude which are
so pernicious from their associations, whose sphere
of movement is wide and public, whose guilt is more
criminal, because it exercises its devastating influence
on a Nation's virtue! But how delightful it is to
contemplate virtue associated with rank, and the
crown itself deriving its most imposing dignity from
the virtues of her who wears it! Queen Adelaide,
in excluding from her court those titled iniquities of
both sexes who have disgraced their "order," (to use
Lord Grey's quaint term) proclaims aloud to a
nation that

"All the blood of all the Howards"

cannot "smoke" those who dishonor the dignity of
human nature by living in the unallowable service of
their worst passions! Royal virtues, from their com-
manding character and extended publicity, descend
in purifying influence through all grades of society.
"Patriotism," as a political writer observes, "is an
enlargement to domestic goodness. The Parent of
a family, who becomes a true Patriot, becomes a
Parent of a Nation." So it is with our excellent
Queen. Her love of virtue in the private circle, ex-
tends itself to the court, and gives a tone to a nation's
morals.

IRLAND.—Irish Absentees are not aware of the

injuries almost irreparable that they entail on their
country. Good-sense, common sense, opposed, as it is
to the mystified logic of the Maculivich School, clearly
shows that the life-blood of Ireland, the capital
produced from her resources, does not never in cir-
culation among the cultivators of the soil. The great
evil of absenteeism is seen in the odious Subletting act,
which leaves the Peasantry at the mercy of a
tribe of vengeful speculators and mercenary middlemen,
whose "deity is gold," who live by oppression, by
renting land at a high price, one under the other, with
a view of profiting in succession by the schemes of
one another. One rents land from the head landlord,
the titled doer who receives his income in a foreign
country, regardless of the wretched victims of pov-
erty who minister by professed toil to his unnatural ex-
travagance. This land is again sublet at a high pro-
fit-price, and so on in the scale of graduated turpitude,
till we come to the lowest class of *subs*, the
poor peasantry, who, (to use Mr. Shiel's expressive
language) "with famine in their faces, reap harvests
of plenty!" Away with that aneal and unartificial
order of things which would sacrifice millions of vigor-
ous and industrious men to a select few, who seem
born more than any other class,
"fruges convarcare."

COMPLIMENTS.—"If a Gentleman wishes to compli-

ment a Lady of sense, let him not only approve her
excellencies, but ensure her failings. Then indeed the
compliment is acceptable, because it implies that the
Lady prefers plain unvarnished truth to overwrought
eulogy or fulsome homage.

MIND AND BODY.—"A weak body is not to be

despised. Let its energies be called into action. The
tenant is not to be judged by the tenement. A weak
body may enshrine a noble soul."

THE QUESTION "Why do not Printers succeed as

well in business as Brewers?" was answered thus—
"Because Printers work for the head, and Brewers for
the stomach, and where twenty men have stomachs
but one has a head."

FLATTERY corrupts both the receiver and the giver,

and adulation is not of more service to people than kings.

NEWS FROM HOME.—At so great a distance from

Europe, how interesting is an English newspaper, how
anxious are we for news from home! What a sus-
tention is created by the arrival of a ship, and how ea-
sily does every one inquire for letters. Never shall I
forget the emotion with which I always broke the
seals of mine; the tumultuous throbbing of the heart
with which I perused over the welcome contents; and
the mingled feelings of delight and regret which I
experienced on the arrival of a letter, and the dear
letterer's address. I imagined for a time, amidst
the dreary space between me and my beloved
family; I fancied I had been conversing with my dear
father and sister, I beheld their countenance in idea.
I almost thought the sound of their voices vibrated
in my ear, then, how busy was memory in depicting
many a scene of past happiness, and recalling the
dreams of other days!—pleasing yet mournful to re-
collection! Absence certainly renders our attach-
ment to the friends from whom we are separated too
painfully intense; we become trebly alive to every
thing that concerns them, and are in danger of
making idols of those earthly objects which we would
not too fondly love, or too warmly cherish, and
we torture ourselves with imagining all possible
evils befalling them, if we are a longer time
than usual without receiving intelligence of their wel-
fare.—*A Lady's Recollections of the Mauritius.*

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The American census for 1830 has been completed,
and the result published. The population of the United
States, which was 9,637,000 in 1820, was last
year 12,970,000, or, in round numbers, thirteen mil-
lions. What a prodigy is the growth of this Repub-
lic! When the Revolution commenced, in 1776, it
had less than three millions of inhabitants, and now it
has thirteen! Then it was on a level with Sax-
ony or Denmark in political consideration; now it is
the second naval power in the world! We rejoice in
its progress, for its strength and glory belong to the
people, and to the cause of truth, justice, and freedom,
all over the world. It is pleasant to observe, that
the states in which there are no slaves are advancing
more rapidly than the others, and holds out the
prospect of its diminishing every year in relative
importance. The population of Scotland and Eng-
land, in 1811, was 12,358,000, or 600,000 less than
the United States last year; and New-York alone
has very nearly as many inhabitants as Scotland had
in 1821.

RUSSIA.—The Russian is in that state of civiliza-
tion in which a man is little above the brute. He
yields to every animal impulse when the opportunity
for indulgence presents itself, and holds out the
prospect of its diminishing every year in relative
importance. The population of Scotland and Eng-
land, in 1811, was 12,358,000, or 600,000 less than
the United States last year; and New-York alone
has very nearly as many inhabitants as Scotland had
in 1821.

A VILLAGE PATRIOT.—The foot-patrol from Hamp-

ton-Wick, through Bushy-Park, (a royal demesne)
to Kingston-upon-Thames, has been for many years
slut up from the public. An honest shoemaker, Tim-
othy Bennett, of the former place, "unwilling," (it
has been his favorite expression) "to leave the world
less by his death," consulted an attorney upon the
practicability of recovering this road for the public
good, and the probable expense of a legal process for
that purpose. "I do not mean to coddle the job,"
said Timothy, "for I have seven hundred pounds, and
I should be willing to give up the *awl*, that great
folk might not keep the *upper leather* wrongfully."
The lawyer informed him that no such proceeding was
necessary to try the right. "There," said the shoe-
maker, as sure as *sales are sales*, I'll stick to them to
the *last*; and Lord Halifax the then *Ranger* of
Bushy Park was immediately served with the regular
notice of action. His Lordship sent for Timothy,
and on his entering the lodge, said to him with some
warmth, "And who are you that has the assurance
to meddle with the public in this way?—Timothy
Bennett, shoemaker of Hampton-Wick, I remember,
an't please your Lordship, to have seen, when I was
a young man sitting at work, the people cheerful-
ly pass through the footway to Kingston market.
They are now forced to go round about through a
hot sandy road. This, my Lord, is the reason why I
have taken this work in hand. I am unwilling to
leave the world worse than I found it." His Lordship
convinced of the equity of the claim, and compul-
sion of the shame of a defeat by a shoemaker, desisted
from his opposition, notwithstanding the opinion of
his own lawyers, and reopened the road, which was
opened to the public to this day.—Honest Timothy
died about two years after, in the 77th year of his
age, followed to the grave by all the populace of his
village Hampton-Wick.

ANECDOTE OF LORD NORFOLK.—Lord Norfolk,

a tall of 22, and who looks 14, then presented another
picture, and said it should have his hearty support;
he would not only give his Lordship an Anti-Rev-
olutionary, but he would also give him a copy of his
former. He is the son of the Earl of Abingdon, I
think, and was returned to Parliament so soon as he
attained 21. His little, very little, Lordship, when he
was appointed to a Quaker for his vote, received the following
reply:—"Little Friend, go back to back to friend
and then tell him to send thee back to school, and
then thou shalt have a little modesty; for, hadst
thou any, or friend Abingdon any sense, he would
never have sent thee, nor wouldst thou have come to
ask an old man like me to vote for a little boy like
thee to be ruler over the people. Go back to school,
and then mayest as well take friend Abingdon with
thee."

THE LATE MINISTRY AND THE PRESENT.

We find, from the printed documents submitted to
the present Parliament, that the following salaries
(on only a few of the miscellaneous estimates) have been
made to the public in the year 1831, under the ad-
ministration of Earl Grey, as compared with the estimates
of 1830, under that of the Duke of Wellington &c.

ESTIMATES.	1830.	1831.	LESS.
Secret Service.....	£49,743	£41,000	£8,743
Stationary, Printing, pub- lic departments.....	149,873	129,471	20,402
Gold Coinage.....	19,000	15,000	4,000
Captured Negroes.....	35,000	25,000	10,000
Consuls abroad.....	117,970	112,195	5,775
Attorney at Law.....	14,089	10,500	3,589
Special Commissions to New States of S. Am.....	28,000	—	28,000
Repairs of Royal Palaces.....	76,300	73,800	2,500
Portpatrick Harbour.....	7,000	4,770	2,230
Donaghadee ditto.....	8,000	4,000	4,000
Kingstown ditto.....	20,000	—	20,000
Canaries, West Indies.....	6,000	—	6,000
Pier at St. John's.....	8,000	—	8,000
State Paper Office.....	12,000	—	12,000
Bahamas.....	3,040	2,940	100
Nova-Scotia.....	10,445	6,625	3,820
Prince Edward's Island.....	3,820	3,320	500
Serria Leone.....	10,180	9,790	390
New-Brunswick.....	3,000	—	3,000
Total.....	£89,010	£48,351	£40,659

HOUSE OF LORDS.—July 15.

**CUSTOMS AND DUTY ABOLITION BILL.—THE LEGALITY OF
ADMINISTERING CERTAIN OATHS.—OATH 1734.**
The Marquis of LANSDOWN, in moving the third
reading of the Bill, said, that he could not let it pass
without shortly stating to the house the reasons
which had induced the Government after consulting
the due preservation and security of the revenue, to
propose such a measure to Parliament. The fact
was, that the Acts of Parliament which had been
passed of late years had increased to an immense
amount, the calls connected with the land contribu-
tion. That increase of the land contribution had
been the occasion of the late year's deficit, and had
defeated, in many instances, the object for which they
were intended. Their Lordships might perhaps be

EXPERIMENTAL SHIPS.—One of the London papers

has just published the plans of two ships now building, for
purpose of experiment, at the Shermess Docks.—
The *Salamander* is intended for a ship of war, and
is to be made submersible strong to carry a mortar,
and to be able to submerge in a few minutes, and will
mount 32 guns. The timbers used in her are of Eng-
lish oak and African oak, the latter being placed in the
most important parts. They are precisely of the size
and substance used in a frigate of the largest class.
The wheels, instead of projecting from the sides, as in
ordinary steam-vessels, will be let into the sides, a dis-
tance equal to about three feet being created by
forming the timbers up straight above the space to be
occupied by the paddles, so that when the wheels are
down those generally called "the wheels," will be
entirely unobscured; so that the shape and
symmetry of the ship will be as perfect as it might be
in an ordinary frigate.

In the construction of the *Calliops*, English oak,
African oak, mahogany, cedar, teak, and other "finer"
woods will be used; the great object being to attain
to the greatest possible speed, and to be able to
bring the whole weight of metal to bear upon any
given point at a short distance, and also to fire into
boats alongside and under the muzzles of the guns.
Greater room is required to work guns thus mounted,
and consequently, instead of the usual number, five,
there are seven (including the vessel's own guns) to be
in the area, and in common with the *Salamander*, is
to have main-mast after Sir Robert Seppin's plan,
that is to say, masts being divided into 42 pieces
of unequal lengths, and unlaced by iron hoops,
but secured with a screw, any, in the event of
any ship being wrecked by the ship's carpenter, wherever
the ship may chance to be, in the old masts there
are five or six great pieces, and the hoops very
driven on red hot, and consisted of a simple circle.
It was impossible, therefore, to repair these masts, unless
it was in most cases necessary to return to England,
and unlacing the masts; whereas, with Sir R.'s plan,
it is only necessary to unscrew the hoops at the
part injured, and removing the damaged timber, to
supply its place by the appropriate one of the 42 pieces,
all of which are regularly marked and numbered ac-
cording to their designation, and may be carried with-
out any inconvenience on board the vessel. It is ex-
pected that the *Salamander* and the *Calliops* will be
it to go to sea about Christmas.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce.

THE COFFEE TRADE.—We have been favored by a
very intelligent correspondent in Boston, with the
annexed statement of the growth and consumption of
Coffee throughout the world. In the accompanying
note he says, "It is correct as such general state-
ments can be made. It was prepared some three
months since, and is based upon the London Bro-
kers' Pamphlet concerning Coffee, and its accom-
panying table, by every subsequent arrival from Lon-
don, bringing accounts of the reduced stocks of Coffee
in all the European ports."

JAVANA PRODUCE.	1830.	1831.
Sunata and other parts of India	1,970,000	1,970,000
Brazils	12,000,000	12,000,000
Spanish Main	5,000,000	5,000,000
Cuba	48,000,000	48,000,000
Porto Rico	10,000,000	10,000,000
St. Domingo	25,000,000	25,000,000
British West Indies	25,000,000	25,000,000
Dutch West Indies	10,000,000	10,000,000
French West and East Indies	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total yearly production	220,000,000	220,000,000
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.		
Holland & the Netherlands consume	1,880,000	1,880,000
Great Britain and Ireland	22,000,000	22,000,000
Germany and the Baltic	85,000,000	85,000,000
France, Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean	60,000,000	60,000,000
America	50,000,000	50,000,000
Present yearly consumption	303,000,000	303,000,000
The Stocks of Coffee in Europe, Dec.		
31, 1830, were	80,000,000	80,000,000
31, 1831, were	10,000,000	10,000,000
Together	50,000,000	50,000,000
Whole growth of 1831	220,000,000	220,000,000
Consumption in Europe & America, 1831	303,000,000	303,000,000
Estimated stocks in Europe and Amer- ica, at end of year	33,000,000	33,000,000
Of which there will be locked up in the United States	20,000,000	20,000,000
Leaving in all Europe, 31st Dec. 1831, only	15,000,000	15,000,000
The growth of Coffee has yearly decreased from five to eight million pounds since 1828 (when it was greatest), and must continue to decrease two or three years more. It cannot be much increased until three or four years after 1831, or 812 in all the West Indies. The very low price of Sugar in all countries adds to the increase of Coffee consumption.		

Import of Coffee

Import of Coffee	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.
in Europe	1,826,000,000	1,827,000,000	1,828,000,000	1,829,000,000	1,830,000,000	1,831,000,000
The increase of production of Coffee from 1826 to '31, was 30 per cent.						
The increase of consumption from 1826 to 1830, was 60 per cent.						
The increase of production has stopped, while the increase of consumption goes on and will go on, till checked by high prices.						

The Stocks of Coffee in Europe

The Stocks of Coffee in Europe	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.
1826, December 31st, were	87,000,000	87,000,000	87,000,000	87,000,000	87,000,000	87,000,000
1827	—	—	—	—	—	—
1828	—	—	—	—	—	—
1829	—	—	—	—	—	—
1830	—	—	—	—	—	—
And as shown in foregoing will be in 1831, 15,000,000						
By Europe is meant Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and Trieste.						

HOUSE OF LORDS.—July 15.

CUSTOMS AND DUTY ABOLITION BILL.—THE LEGALITY OF

ADMINISTERING CERTAIN OATHS.—OATH 1734.
The Marquis of LANSDOWN, in moving the third
reading of the Bill, said, that he could not let it pass
without shortly stating to the house the reasons
which had induced the Government after consulting
the due preservation and security of the revenue, to
propose such a measure to Parliament. The fact
was, that the Acts of Parliament which had been
passed of late years had increased to an immense
amount, the calls connected with the land contribu-
tion. That increase of the land contribution had
been the occasion of the late year's deficit, and had
defeated, in many instances, the object for which they
were intended. Their Lordships might perhaps be</

Editor—Please give the following Lines a place in the Observer, and thereby oblige several of your subscribers.

THE BELIEVER'S SWEET HOME.

By S. LANG, Minister of the Gospel at the Tabernacle, Hill.

- 1 Come pilgrims who journey by land or by sea, Come all who love Jesus, both bondsmen and free; From bliss I tread you no longer to roam, Since Jesus invites you direct to come home. Home, home, sweet, sweet home, 'Tis Jesus invites you to heav'n your home.

- 1 Cor. xii. 13. Ruth ii. 8. John i. 38, 39. Matt. xxv. 34. Matt. xi. 28. Matt. xi. 29. Isa. xxvi. 20. Luke xiv. 22. 1 John iii. 2. Col. ii. 20. Heb. vii. 19. Rom. vii. 18. Luke xvii. 10. 1 Tim. i. 15. Ps. ix. 9. Heb. iv. 9. Isa. liv. 11. Psalm lv. 22. Can. iv. 8. Can. vii. 6. Phil. iii. 9. Isa. lili. 6. Ps. lviil. Prov. xxiii. 9. Jer. xlii. 16. John x. 28. Rom. viii. 38, 39. Prov. xvi. 29. Jer. xvi. 8. Psalm lxxviii. 57. Prov. xxiii. 8. Zek. xxiv. 12. John x. 28. Psalm cxlv. 13. Matt. xiv. 31. 1 Sam. xxvii. 1. Isa. xli. 10. John xiv. 3. Isa. xlv. 24. Rev. v. 12, 13. Rev. vi. 12. Rev. vii. 12. Phil. i. 23. Rev. vii. 17.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Have received by the late Arrivals from Liverpool: A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

A few hundred bushels SUPERIOR OATS; a quantity of smoked HAMS, CHEESE, &c.; Oat Meal; 50 lbs. fine FLOUR; Honey; dried Apples; fresh Timothy Seed, and a great variety of other Articles, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for satisfactory payment.

P. HATFIELD.

BEGS leave to apprise the Public that he has opened an Auction and Commission Warehouse in Ward-street, adjoining the store of Messrs. JOHN WARD & SONS, South Market Wharf, where he will execute all orders with promptness, and on the most liberal terms.

He has on hand, at the present date: Cloths and Cassimers, Flannels, Slops, Homespuns, Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, tortoise shell and horn Combs, black and drab Beaver Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas, Shoes and Boots, Silk and Twist, Spool Cotton, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE, from 10 to 4 years in bottle; O. L. F. and East and West India MADEIRA; Pale and Brown SHERRY; TRUBBETTS; BULLOCKS; CARAVELLOS; Rich and Dry LISSON; (L. & C.); CHAMPAGNE; Sauterne, &c. Pipes, Hides, and Quarter Casks Port Madeira, Sherry, Tonic Wine, Sicilian, and Cape Madeira; Cognac BRANDY; Old RUM; (Sir Simon Clark's brand); Malt WHISKEY; Fine Pale GENEVA, &c.; Hübner's London PORTER; English CIDER; bags Wine and Beer CORKS; American Spiced CANDLES.

NEW IMPORTATION.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS—North Side Market-Square, has just received per Timandra, an elegant assortment of fancy Card Backs, Fire Screens, plain or richly painted and gilt; Screen Handles, embossed Cards for Fire Screens, all sizes; Scissors; Heads; Ladies' Work Boxes; self acting Measures; Custic Varnish; Dobb's Pencils, in sets; Transfer Prints; Scaramouches; Snuff Boxes; Acolons; Percussion Caps; Pitch Pipes; Pin's Saucers; fire Razors and Razor Straps; Desk Penknives, plain and fancy handles; Stationery and Penknives in great variety; cards of Scissors; Pencil Cases; Gold Ornaments; Candle Ornaments; Artificial Horizons; Pantograph; Bagatelle Tables; Writing Vases; Children's Panoramic Views; Violins; Tambourines; Proportional Compasses; with a full supply of Library and School Books, Stationery, and Miscellaneous fancy Articles, as usual.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

HDS. and Quarter Casks Madeira WINE; HDS. Sicily PORT WINE; Pipes and Hds. PORT WINE. Also, Received—23 Kegs TOBACCO; 200 Kitts Soused and Spiced SALMON; For Sale at very low rates for approved payments. July 19. MACKAY & MOORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale:

10 HDS. and Pipes Superior Hollands GIN; 50 Bbls. Irish PORK; Just received per ship Galatia, from L'Derry. August 2. JAMES T. HANFORD.

PORPOISE OIL, RUM, &c.

UNS. high proof Jamaica Spirits; 120 Dozen Threads—assorted; Barrels Porpoise OIL. August 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Just received, and on Sale at the above Establishment, a Large assortment of ADIES' Broad-strap Morocco walking Shoes; Do. Narrow-strap do. with and without heels; Do. do. Cordovan and Pequin do.; Do. Denmark Sattin and Stuff ditto; Do. do. do. Boot, with and without heels; Do. common Leather and Morocco do.—with and without ties, at uncommon low prices; Misses' Morocco Shoes—trimmed; Children's Boots and Shoes—all sizes; Do. Red Ross Boots, ditto, do. to 2s. pair. With a general assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES—all of which will be sold for Cash as low as can be got in the City. St John, May 31.

SUGAR.

HDS. SUGAR, received this day per Brig Robert Ray, from Trinidad—for sale, cheap, by P. HATFIELD.

LINE.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he received last year, and takes this method to inform them that he will have on hand during the ensuing season, a constant supply of the first quality LIME, which will be sold on the most moderate terms.—Every attention given to the supplying of Sloops, Boats, &c.—He will also bring the LIME to the city when required. The Hogheads will still bear the mark "Samuel Chickland." ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr. Lime Burner. Green Head, April 26.

MILK.

THE Subscriber will be glad to supply Families with good MILK, CREAM, and BUTTER, either at his residence, or sent to Town every morning, by leaving their address at Mr. A. Wilson's, Grocer, Duke Street. R. WILSON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the Improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Canameth-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz.: BURTON ALE; MILD Do.; PORTER and TABLE BEER; YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B., 20th January, 1830.

CORN & GIN.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale very low, if taken from the Vessel—Yellow CORN; 3 Pipes and 2 Hds. GIN.—Now on Board the Sclur, Lavinia, at North Market Wharf. June 23. J. T. HANFORD.

FRESH CORN MEAL.

Just received from the Chamcook Mills, for sale low, by E. DeW. RATCHFORD. August 2.

LOWE & GROCKOCK.

Have received by the above Vessel, 10 HDS. of well assorted HARDWARE, which they offer at a small advance for Cash, or other approved payment. Also—On Hand—2000 Tons White Pine TIMBER; 150 Tons Red Pine ditto; 100 Tons Birch ditto; AND—2 Tons of very superior Fresh Ground OAT-MEAL. July 5.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY, PORTLAND.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to return thanks for the very liberal patronage with which they have already been favored, and trust the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, still to merit public support. In addition to a large importation of Pig Iron, they have recently received a supply of London Sand, and all other accessories for enabling them to carry on a more enlarged and extensive business than heretofore. They have at present on hand, and will continue to keep a large assortment of the following description of Castings, at the reduced prices annexed—

- Franklins, from £2: 10 to £7: 10 Grates 1: 5 and upwards. Mill Machinery and Ship Castings 2s. per cwt. Mill Brasses and Composition work of all kinds at equally reduced rates.—Also on hand, a general assortment of Ploughs and Plough Castings.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the Public that they have entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on Business in this City, as ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS.

under the Firm of FOLLIS, ROSS, & HOGG, and hope that their endeavours to obtain public patronage will meet with such support from this community as their successful efforts may deserve.—They intend to Manufacture at their Establishment, "The Saint John Foundry," (foot of Duke-street, STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of MACHINERY, to furnish CASTINGS in Iron or Brass, of all descriptions, to execute all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK, for Shipbuilding, with neatness and dispatch, to keep on Sale an Extensive Assortment of Cooking and Canadian STOVES, GRATES, and FRANKLINS, to put up Light House Lanterns, Improved Patent Whistles, Gates and Railings of any pattern, and to furnish the Trade with a selection of the best BAR IRON and SHEEL, on moderate terms. ROBERT FOLLIS, WILLIAM ROSS, DAVID HOGG. St. John, July 19, 1831. N. B. Immediate employment will be given to a few good Journeyman Blacksmiths.

P. DUFF.

Has received by the late Arrivals, an Extensive Supply of BRITISH GOODS, —as follows—

A FINE Stock Irish Linens, warranted of the best quality; Bleach'd and Brown Drills; Linen Bedtick; Fine Black and Brown Hollands; Fine Linen Cambrics and Lawns; Regatta Stripes; a few pieces fine Black, Blue, and Olive Cloths, and Flannels; Scotch Carpeting; Wilton and Tow-Back Hearth Rugs; a good stock of Muslins and Batistes; Bone's patent CUPRELLAS; an assortment of very handsome silk and Holland Vetting; Lead and Metal studs and Buttons, in great variety; Tooth, Ling, Cloth, Plate, and Hat Brushes; Gentlemen and Ladies' Japanned Tin and Leather Dressing Cases; 1 imitation and fancy cur'd English shell Combs; Finest Ivory and Boxwood do.; Plain and Ornamented Hooks and Eyes, and Tube Snaps; Gilt Vest Rings; Fancy silk broad and Ribbon Watch Chains; Velvet and Leather Reticules; Work Boxes.—A small assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting of Fine Gold, Cor'd Coral, Jet and Comedian Ear Rings, Seal Rings, silver Vinegarers, Emery Baskets and Small Boxes, Ladies' Gold Watch Hooks, Seals and Keys, Spectacles, Purse snaps and Tassels, Brooch Pins, silver mounted portable Ink Stands with Telescope Pens, silver Fruit and Butter Knives, silver mounted Scissors, &c. —ALSO— A few small casks best London Bottled ALE; a few casks well assorted Glass.—The whole at his usual low prices for Cash. July 14.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Offer for sale, on liberal terms: 10 PUNCHIONS OLD JAMAICA RUM; 20 Hogheads MOLASSES; 5 Hds. and barrels Jamaica SUGAR; 30 Barrels Irish PORK; 30 Ditto Family Superfine Wheat and Rye FLOUR; 50 kegs CRACKERS; 10 Kegs superior TOBACCO; 20 Do. Wrought and Cast NAILS; 11 Chests Souchong TEA; 25 Bags Yellow Corn; 30 coils Cordage; 75 Gross Pipes; 3 inch CHAIN, 45 fathom; 1 Case Guns, White Beaver HATS; Cotton Warp; Starch; Palm Hats; Chocolate; Refined Sugar; Pearl Barley; Black Pepper; Glassware; Linens, Fustians, Florentine, Bed Tick, Laidgo, &c. &c.—And an elegant assortment of JACKETS, Hussar, Whistle mounted, and Green-hood Riding WHIPS. MACKAY & MOORE. North Market-Wharf, 5th July, 1831.

JAMES KIRK.

Has just received per ship Isabella, from Greenock, part of his SPRING STOCK of BRITISH MERCHANDISE: WHICH will be Sold Cheap for approved payments. Also—Six Chain CABLES, assorted sizes; ANCHORS; Hds. LOAF SUGAR; Hds. Hollands GIN, &c. &c. May 10.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Just received per schr. Mary-Ann: 12 PUNS, high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 Tiers prime SUGAR; 15 Hds. ditto MOLASSES—for sale low by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 12.

FRUIT, BRANDY, &c.

Received per ship Frederick, from Liverpool: 10 SMALL Hales SLOPS, assorted; 30 Boxes LEMONS; 10 Kegs RAISINS; 1 Pipe BRANDY.—For Sale by April 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

OLD ROPE & CANVAS.

WANTED, for a Paper Manufactory, second hand ROPE and CANVAS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery.—Inquire at the Store of T. L. NICOLSON, corner of Peter's Wharf and Ward-street. July 12.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, in the Parish of Springfield, and County of Kings, six miles from the Bellisle Bay, and forty-two from St. John. There is a good Log House, and 25 acres cleared. It may be divided into two Lots of 200 acres each, if more convenient for purchasers. Inquire of JAMES HOLMES, St. John. N. B.—BLACKSMITH Work and Horse SHOEING, executed with despatch at his Shop, Brittain-street, Lower Cove. February 8.

FLANNELS, &c.

Just arrived, per Gambia, from Liverpool: 30 PIRCES Red Flannels, twill'd and plain, 36 Do. White do. ditto, 12 Ditto Scarlet do. ditto, 12 Ditto White Serge, ditto, 12 Ditto Grey and Green Druggat, 12 Ditto Green, Red, and Blue Baize, 5 White and Drab CASHMERE SHAWLS, a most rare and beautiful article! August 16. MACKAY & MOORE.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER DUFFUS, late of this City, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JAMES GRUNDY, GEORGE MATTHEW, Jr. Administrators. St. John, August 23, 1831.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of HENRY CUMMING, of Liverpool, England, Merchant, deceased, are requested to leave them for arrangement and settlement, within Three Months, at the Office of W. & F. KINNEAR. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. & F. KINNEAR. ROBERT RANKIN, Administrator. St. John, 20th April, 1831.

THE Co-Partnership of DAVID HATFIELD & SON, will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of May next. All Persons having demands or unsettled accounts, are requested to present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted, will make immediate payment. DAVID HATFIELD. PETER HATFIELD.

The Business will on the 1st of May, be assumed by P. HATFIELD, who also proposes transacting the Business of an AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and solicits the patronage of his Friends and the Public. St. John, November 30, 1830.

THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business as AGENTS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the Firm of MACKAY & MOORE, and respectfully solicit a share of patronage. W. MACKAY, D. MOORE. North Market Wharf, St. John, June 26th, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of KEATOR & THORNE, have commenced business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. D. HATFIELD & SON.—They are in daily expectation of receiving a General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which, together with their present Stock, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. K. & T. also intend keeping a General Assortment of EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE, the whole of which will be sold at very low rates for prompt pay. JAMES KEATOR, EDWARD L. THORNE.

All Persons indebted to E. L. THORNE, are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts. St. John-street, 3d door from the corner of the South Market Wharf, 10th May.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having re-entered into Co-partnership, beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BREZZE, head of Peter's Wharf, and commenced business as Auctioneers & Commission Merchants; where the smallest favour will be thankfully received. RICHARD SEELY, WILLIAM PATTER.

N. B.—They have on hand an Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of very cheap, as usual. April 12.

THE Subscriber having this day resigned his Business to Mr. EDWARD L. JARVIS, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts forthwith for payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by immediate payment or otherwise, at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber. Such accounts as may remain unsettled after Six Months from this date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. June 9, 1831. RALPH M. JARVIS.

EDWARD L. JARVIS having succeeded to the Business formerly conducted by R. M. JARVIS, Esq. offers for sale his late Stock of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, at reduced prices. North Market Wharf, 9th June, 1831. N. B.—A further Supply of Goods is hourly expected.

THE Subscriber being duly authorised to settle all concerns relative to the late Business of KEATOR & SANDS—All persons therefore indebted either by Note of Hand or Book Account, are respectfully required to take notice that all Notes of Hand and Book Debts that remain unsettled on the 1st day of November next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. JAMES KEATOR. P. S.—Call at the Store of KEATOR & THORNE, St. John or Water-street—three doors from the corner of the South Market Wharf. 20th July.

THE Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DANFORD, his Assignee, by which they are authorised to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit. W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys. 7th June, 1831.

INSURANCE.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts. JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney. St. John, March 8, 1831.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES and 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. ELISHA DeW. RATCHFORD. St. John, February 17, 1831.

SAINTE JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms. By Order of the President and Directors, THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, 19th July, 1830.

BLANKS—For Sale at Observer Office.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Orders of Lading, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Merchants, Buyers Indentures,