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## The Garland.

### THE MEETING OF SHIPS. BY MRS. HEMANS.

"We take each other by the hand, and we exchange  
a few words and looks of kindness, and we rejoice to  
meet for a few short moments—and then days,  
months, years intervene—and we see and know nothing  
of each other."—Washington Irving.

Two bark met on the deep mid-sea,  
When calms had still'd the tide;  
A few bright days of Summer gleam  
They found them side by side.

And voices of the fair and brave  
Rose mingling thence in mirth;  
And sweetly floated o'er the waves  
The melodies of earth.

Monthlight on lone Indis's main  
Cloudless and lovely slept—  
While dancing step, and festive strain  
Each deck in triumph swept.

And hands were link'd, and answering eyes  
With kindly meaning shone;  
—Oh! brief and passing sympathies,  
Like leaves together blown!

A Breeze while such joy was cast  
Over the deep's repose,  
Till the loud slinging winds at last  
Like trumpet music rose.

And promptly, freely, on their way  
The parting vessels bore;  
—In calm or storm, by rock or bay,  
To meet—Oh! never more!

Never to blend in Victory's cheer,  
To aid in hours of war—  
And thus bright spirits mingle here,  
Such ties are formed below!

[Winter's Wreath.]

### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION. By the same.

Earth! guard what here we lay in holy trust:  
That which hath left our home a darkened place,  
Waiting the form, the smile, now veiled with dust,  
The light departed with our loveliest face.  
Yet from thy bowels nodding hope springs free—  
We have but lost our bodily life to thee.

But thou, oh Heaven! keep, keep what Thou hast taken,  
And with our treasure keep our hearts on high!  
The spirit meek, and yet by pain unshaken,  
The faith, the love, the lofty constancy,  
Guide us where these are with our sister down—  
They were of Thee, and thou hast claim'd thine own.

### MISCELLANEA.

Extracts from the "Fitzburgh Cabinet Library, No. 1—  
being a Narrative of Discoveries and Adventures in the  
Polar Seas and Regions; Account of the Whale Fishery,"  
&c. &c.

An attempt of a few Dutchmen to establish a colony  
on the shores of the Polar Sea, is thus related.

In 1633, the Dutch planned a settlement  
on the northern coast of Spitzbergen, when  
seven sailors volunteered for this arduous under-  
taking. On the 30th August the fleet left them  
in North Bay, where they not only undertook to  
live during the winter, but to provide them-  
selves with fresh provisions. They visited all  
the surrounding shores, took three rein-deer and  
a number of sea-swallows, collecting also a  
great quantity of a species of water-cress.—  
Their great ambition was to catch a whale;  
but, though tantalized by the sight of many,  
their attempts failed. Even one found dead  
and fresh on the margin of the sea was floated  
out by the tide before they could secure it.

It was on the 31 October that the extreme  
cold began to be felt, accompanied by numerous  
flights of birds passing to the southward. On  
the 13th one of the casks of beer was frozen  
three inches thick. The winterers were obli-  
ged to break the ice in pieces, and thaw it be-  
fore the fire, when it made a very unpalatable  
liquor. On the 15th, having ascended one of  
the neighbouring mountains, they could see only  
a small portion of the sun's disk on the verge  
of the horizon, and in a few days it entirely  
disappeared; there was still a faint twilight of  
eight hours, which was soon reduced to five,  
and became every day shorter and shorter. In  
November the cold increased to the utmost  
pitch; they could not sleep in their beds, but  
were obliged either to crouch over the fire, or  
run full speed through the hut, to keep up the  
vital energy. At length they ranged all their  
counters round the fire-place and a stove, yet  
still found it necessary to lay themselves down  
between the stove and the fire, holding their  
feet to the very embers. On the 20th Decem-  
ber they saw a very bright illumination, resem-  
bling Aurora Borealis, over the southern part  
of the sky. They could not, however, believe  
it to be the real Aurora, which they afterwards  
saw, of peculiar splendour, in its proper place.  
Night and winter continued in their utmost  
intensity till the 22d January, when they again  
enjoyed a twilight of six hours; at mid-day of  
the 26th there was no longer a star to be seen;  
but it was the 22d February ere, from a moun-  
tain-top, they could descry any portion of the  
sun's disk. Throughout the whole period they  
had dreadful contortions to maintain with the  
Polar bears. On the 31 March one of these animals  
had received two balls in the throat, which  
was endeavouring to pluck out with his paws,  
when the whole seven sailors rushed on him  
with their lances. The bear dashed at one of  
them, tore the lance from his hand, and threw  
him on the ground; but as the animal was  
about to devour his victim, another sailor struck  
and obliged him to quit his hold; afterwards,  
however, though pursued by all the seven, he  
plunged into the sea and escaped.

Thus seven persons passed through this  
hard winter without any severe attack of sen-  
sity; and on the 27th May they were overjoyed  
by the view of a boat, which conveyed them to a  
neighbouring bay, where seven Dutch ships had  
assembled for the fishery. The active life led  
by these seamen was apparently the chief cause  
by which their health was so well preserved.

Condensation is, of course, a necessary requisite in  
a winter which could give birth to the substance of many  
volcanoes. The following is a specimen. Relating  
Captain Parry's Polar voyage, the writer says.—  
"The H. was employed to carry him as far  
as she could go, and with her were sent two

boats, to be dragged or navigated, according to  
circumstances, along the unknown and desolate  
expanse between Spitzbergen and the Pole.  
These boats, being built of successive thin  
planks of ash, fir, and oak, with sheets of water-  
proof canvass and stout felt interposed, united  
the greatest possible degree of strength and elas-  
ticity. The interior was made capacious and  
flat-floored, somewhat as in troop-boats, and a  
runner attached to each side of the keel fitted  
them to be drawn along the ice like a sledge.  
Wheels were also taken on board, in case their  
use should be found practicable.

The adventurers started early. On the 27th  
March, 1827, they were towed down the river  
by the Comet steam boat, and on the 4th April  
weighed for the North. On the 19th they en-  
tered the fine harbour of Hammerfest in Nor-  
way, where they remained two or three weeks,  
and took on board eight rein-deer, with a quan-  
tity of picked moss for their provender. Quit-  
ting Norway on the 11th May, they soon found  
themselves among the ice, and met a number of  
whale ships. On the 13th they were in view of  
Haklay's Headland, when the captain endeavoured  
to push his way to the north-east in the  
track of Phipps. The vessel, however, was  
soon completely beset, and even inclosed in a  
large floe, which carried her slowly eastward  
along with it. As every day was now an irre-  
trievable loss, Captain Parry became impatient  
in the extreme, and formed a plan to push off  
northward, leaving the ship to find a harbour  
for herself, where he trusted on his return to  
trace her out. But the survey of the route in  
the proposed direction was most discouraging.

In consequence of some violent agitation in the  
preceding season, the ice had been piled up in in-  
numerable hummocks, causing the sea to resem-  
ble a stone-mason's yard, except that it con-  
tained masses six times larger. This state of  
the surface, which would have rendered it im-  
possible to drag the boats more than a mile in  
the day, was found to prevail for a considera-  
ble space with little interruption. The current  
meanwhile continued to carry the ship, with the  
floe to which it was attached, slowly to the  
eastward, till it brought her into shoals in the  
vicinity of ice, where she grounded in six fathoms;  
after which Captain Parry felt it quite  
out of the question to leave her till she was  
lodged in a secure harbour. He worked on  
gradually, however, to the east and north, pass-  
ing Walden Island, and obtained a full view of  
the Seven Islands; but here the sea was cov-  
ered with one unbroken land-floe attached to  
all the shores, which destroyed every hope of  
finding a harbour among these islands. No  
choice was then left but to steer back for the  
coast of Spitzbergen, where he unexpectedly  
lighted on a very excellent harbour, named by  
him Hecla Cove, and which proved to be part  
of the bay to which an old Dutch Chart had  
given the name of Freurender. It was now  
the 20th of June, and the best of the season  
had been spent in beating backwards and for-  
wards on these ice-bound shores; he therefore  
resolved, without further delay, to prosecute  
the main object of his enterprise. Scarcely  
hoping to reach the Pole, he determined, at all  
events, to push as far north as possible. He  
took with him seventy-one days' provision,  
consisting of pemican (beef dried and pound-  
ed), biscuit, cocoa, and rum. Spirits of wine,  
as the most portable and concentrated fuel, was  
alone used for that purpose. There were pro-  
vided changes of warm clothing, thick fur dresses  
for sleeping in, and strong Equimaux boots.  
The rein-deer and also the wheels were given  
up at once as altogether useless in the present  
rugged state of the ice; but four sledges, con-  
structed out of the Equimaux snow-shoes,  
proved very convenient for dragging along the  
biggame.

"This pleasure of exertion," though unsung in the  
English language, would be an admirable subject for  
poetry, and here is a text.

The labour necessary for subsistence under  
this rigorous climate is more arduous, and oc-  
cupies a greater share of time, than among any  
other race, either civilized or savage. The  
ground, frozen for more than nine months of  
the year, yields neither root nor herb which can  
form a standard article of food. No man-  
imals are reared for this purpose, their dogs be-  
ing so applied only in the last extremity.—  
Hunting is the only resource; and hence their  
days are spent in the chase of the wild animals  
which inhabit the sea and shore. They lead  
thus a life of contrivance and adventure, in the  
course of which energy and hardihood of char-  
acter are formed, and many facilities amply de-  
veloped. In the absence of extreme scarcity of  
wood and iron, they make use of the bones of  
animals, which they have of all shapes and sizes,  
yet this is often found too inflexible a ma-  
terial; while cord or line is formed by cutting  
their toughest and most elastic skins into long  
strips. During the short summer, they pursue  
with bow and arrow the deer, whose flesh as  
meat, and whose skin as clothing, are esteemed  
above all others. The eider and other ducks  
also furnish them with food; while the hide,  
with the feathers inwards, forms a light and  
comfortable clothing. The early winter, how-  
ever, compels these animals, in large bands,  
to move into more genial climes; and hence,  
for nine months annually, their food must be  
found in the waters. These indeed are filled  
with the large catceous fishes, the seal, the  
walrus, and even the whale; but the hunters  
and the game are separated by a thick covering  
of ice. These animals, however, though they  
make their chief dwellings beneath the waves as  
formerly observed, experience the necessity of  
ascending from time to time for the purposes of  
respiration. At such moments the Equimaux  
watch with the most indefatigable patience, of-  
ten erecting a little snow-shed to protect them  
from the cold; and the instant the animal ap-  
pears, strike into him a dart or harpoon, of  
which they have several forms and sizes, and

sometimes throw by means of a long line, a ne-  
cessary part of their apparatus. Their grand-  
est achievement, however, consists in the attack  
of the whale; on which occasion a large body  
of them unite, armed with a variety of weap-  
ons. When struck he instantly plunges into  
the water; but, being obliged to come up at  
short intervals, is always attacked afresh, till  
overcome by fatigue and loss of blood, this  
mighty monarch of the deep remains an unre-  
sisting prey. An Equimaux does not hesitate,  
even singly, to attack the Polar bear, the  
fiercest and most terrible of all the Arctic races.  
In this encounter, however, he must be  
aided by a band of his trusty dogs, which rush  
fearlessly on, keep the animal at bay, and assail  
him on all sides; while the master advances  
with his spear, and avoiding, with almost pre-  
ternatural agility, the furious springs of the en-  
raged monster, pierces him with repeated  
strokes. Nooses, springs, and traps, are also  
used with skill, chiefly against birds and foxes.

That the men of the north in the days following the  
decline of Rome should not have discovered their more  
northern neighbours, has always been a question.—  
For the "Why?" here is the "Wherefore?"

Norway, under the terrible dominion of Har-  
old the Fair-haired, Denmark under Gorm  
and Canute, sent forth fleets which pillaged all  
the maritime territories of Europe, and reduc-  
ed many of them to temporary or even final  
subjection. Their expeditions, however, were  
from the north, not to the north. Their ob-  
jects were not science, but savage and con-  
quest. The Runic tribes, indeed, were not  
without some tincture of letters and poetry; but  
their sagas, or poetical chronicles, celebra-  
te only the exploits of their mighty sea-  
king and rovers, not any theme connected  
with commerce and the arts of peace. Yet a  
communication with these tribes enabled Al-  
fred, an illustrious monarch, who shone so  
bright in that dark age, to collect information  
respecting those extremities of the earth which  
had remained unknown to the Greeks and Ro-  
mans. Othhere, a chief who had come from  
the upper tracts of Norway, afforded some in-  
telligence even respecting a voyage undertaken  
along the Arctic shores of Europe.

Othhere was considered a rich man in his own  
country, being owner of twenty oxen, twenty  
sheep, and six hundred tame reindeer. Fired  
by a spirit of liberal research, he undertook a  
voyage to discover the regions which lay to  
the north of the high latitude in which his domi-  
nion was situated. He sailed six days in that di-  
rection, which appears to have brought him to the  
North Cape, the farthest point of Europe; he  
then turned three days towards the east, and  
afterwards five days to the south. All this  
while the land on his right was desolate, tra-  
versed only by a few wandering shepherds and  
hunters, of Finnish race. Then, however, he  
reached a large river, the opposite side of  
the river was somewhat densely inhabited by the  
Burmians, or people of northern Russia, who  
showed such a hostile disposition as obliged him  
to return. The fishery of the horse-whale  
(walrus) was found to be carried on here with  
such advantage, that many were afterwards in-  
duced to follow the same course. Foster de-  
termines the navigation of Othhere as reaching  
to the interior of the White Sea, but we do not  
think the period of eight days from the North  
Cape could have carried him farther than the  
river Kola, which agrees also with the supposi-  
tion of his having been arrested on the frontier  
of Russian Lapland.

The direction in which the Northmen sought  
rich kingdoms to plunder and to conquer, was  
always the south.

LORN BROUGHAM—The tenderest twig of  
the aristocratical tree was born in 1773, at  
Brougham-hall, Westmorland, where his moth-  
er, the sister of Professor Robinson, a resi-  
dent in Parliament, another a wine-  
merchant, a third at the bar. Our hero came  
into Parliament for Lamesford, *favente* the  
Duke of Bedford; sat for Winchester, *sub im-  
pice* the Marquis of Cleveland; and then for  
Knaresborough. He pledged himself at Ken-  
dal to come "again and again," and never yield  
till he was a conqueror. In Yorkshire he for-  
got this pledge; but to Yorkshire he would  
stick for life, and had no wish beyond, until he  
was discovered on the wool-sack. He began by  
admitting Pitt, and writing in defence of colo-  
nial policy; works on both subjects are extant,  
and afford curious matter to compare with the  
late speeches from one who last night knew that  
"honesty and consistency were of his nature."

He married the widow of J. Slade, Esq., with  
whom he acquired a large property, and by  
whom he has one daughter. His oratory is of  
rather Philippic than orations, and his model  
acquaintances are varied but extensive, but his  
speeches are rather than Cicero. His political  
tracts of late have been better than his essays on the Africans,  
who, he said, were of a race so inferior to the  
Europeans as scarcely to belong to the same  
species. His industry is unequalled, and all  
his exertions have been turned to provoke in-  
quiry, encourage free discussion, and extend the  
blessings of information.—Atlas.

MELANCHOLY FACT.—There are 6000 pa-  
pers in the north parish of Cork, who rise in the  
morning without knowing where to procure a  
breakfast or dinner! Authority for this mel-  
ancholy statement is the Roman Catholic Bis-  
hop of Cork.—Limerick Chronicle.

EXECUTION OF A HERETIC.—On a certain  
morning in October, 1831, placards appeared,  
denouncing the mass and of the clergy. The  
heretic itself was scouted; a fact which  
marks the opinions as coming from Switzer-  
land, where Zwinglian tenets prevailed. These  
placards were affixed to the gates of the castle

of Blois, where the king was. In a rage he  
departed from Paris. Similar placards im-  
mediately appeared on the pillars of the Lou-  
vre. The insult awoke all the monarch's  
zeal; he ordered a solemn procession, in  
which he appeared in person. He himself  
declared in public, that he would cut off his  
own arm, or slay his very son, could he sus-  
pect either to be infected with heresy; and he  
concluded the religious ceremony, by burning  
six heretics, after a new and more cruel fash-  
ion than ordinary. On an erect pole another  
was traversely balanced. To one end the un-  
fortunate heretic was tied, and a fire lighted  
under him, into which and out of which he was  
alternately dipped and raised, that his tor-  
ments might be sufficiently acute and prolong-  
ed.—Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia,  
Vol. XII; being Vol. I of the History of  
France.

CROUP.—We are not going to present to our  
readers a new and sovereign remedy for the  
croup; one which never fails until it is tried,  
and then is found, at the particular juncture,  
to be utterly inert or prejudicial. We leave dis-  
coveries of this nature to almanacs, and books  
on popular medicine. Our design at this time  
is to call the attention of mothers to the means  
of prevention, which they have in their power.  
But first, let us ask them—for however preposi-  
tious the question may seem, the conduct of  
many of them justifies it—When a child is nearly  
suffocated or actually dead from croup, does the  
mother derive consolation, in her alarm and grief,  
by reflecting that the dear little one has been  
always dressed in the latest fashion, with very  
full and short sleeves, and low breast? She may  
in reply, accuse us of sporting with her feelings;  
—well then, we take the liberty of telling her,  
that she trifles with them herself, and endangers,  
if she does not actually sacrifice the life of her  
child, by laying bare its little bosom and shoul-  
ders, which are among the most sensitive parts  
of the skin. And what is the reason of this ex-  
posure? None.—What the excuse? Because  
the little dear looks so well in this dress; that is,  
in fact, because it is made to look like a dimi-  
nutive woman, a new variety of the species:  
neither child nor adult, neither natural or  
graceful. Some assign a better motive, viz: in  
order to accustom the child to resist the vicissi-  
tudes and inclemencies of the season.—The in-  
tention, though good, is not adapted to the vari-  
able climate of this country; and its adoption,  
the rest of the body being at the same time cov-  
ered with warm clothing, renders the chest  
more susceptible of injury. Inflammatory dis-  
eases do unquestionably often arise from this ex-  
posure, which might be avoided even by a slight  
covering of muslin. Lentin, a celebrated Ger-  
man physician, as well as many of our own  
countrymen, are of opinion that croup is not  
unfrequently thus produced. These remarks  
of an English writer, are strictly applicable to  
our climate and its inhabitants.—Journal of  
Health.

VOTE BY BALLOT.—The following extract  
from Gibbon's Rome, bears strongly on a fa-  
vourable topic of the present day:—"As long as  
the tribes successively passed over narrow bridges,  
and gave their votes aloud, the conduct of  
each citizen was exposed to the eyes and ears  
of his friends and countrymen. The insolent  
debtor consulted the wishes of his creditor,  
the client would have blushed to oppose the views  
of his patron, the general was followed by his  
veterans, and the aspect of a grave magistrate  
was a living lesson to the multitude. A new  
method of secret ballot abolished the influence  
of fear and shame, of honour and interest, and  
the abuse of freedom accelerated the progress  
of anarchy and despotism."—Chap. 41.

BUYING AND SELLING OF WIVES.—There  
is no doubt that the vulgar and brutal exhibi-  
tion, too often tolerated, of a man selling his  
wife, and delivering her in a halter, is a misde-  
meanor, both in the buyer and seller, punishable  
with fine and imprisonment. In a more miti-  
gated outrage of this sort than public sale,  
namely, where a husband formally assigned his  
wife over to another man, Lord Mansfield di-  
rected a prosecution for the transaction, as be-  
ing notoriously against public decency and good  
manners. All such acts are public misdemeanors,  
and punishable either by an information or  
by an indictment preferred before a grand jury  
at the assizes or quarter sessions.—Cabinet  
Lawyer.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—The country  
has at length obtained an administration, pled-  
ged—spontaneously, but most solemnly—to  
three great principles of policy, domestic and  
foreign. Lord Grey has announced, as the  
grounds on which he means to rest the claims of  
his government to the national approbation and  
support:—1. A correction of those abuses which  
have been introduced by time into the repre-  
sentation of the people in Parliament. 2. An  
unsparring retrenchment of all but the most un-  
avoidable expenses in the public establishments.  
3. A complete system of non-interference on  
all those questions which were now disturbing  
and distracting the continent of Europe, so far  
as the national honour would permit. We  
conceive that, directly or indirectly, every duty  
of a minister, and every right and interest of the  
nation, may be comprehended and provided for  
under the above three heads. It is true that the  
promises made by Lord Grey are expressed in  
general terms; but we must also observe, that  
the principles are laid down clearly. Had the  
mobile lord given pledges so detailed and precise  
as to leave no room for future controversy with  
regard to their entire fulfilment, he must have  
described (how without having had time to hold  
a single cabinet council) every separate and sub-  
ordinate feature of plans, necessarily multitu-  
dinous, for retrenchment and reform; and thus,  
without adverting to, or allowing for, a possi-  
ble

diversity either of circumstances or opinion,  
have prematurely bound himself and his col-  
leagues to particulars, from an adherence to  
which the principles themselves might have elu-  
ded them. One point, and of high moment, has  
been secured by this declaration of the minister,  
however seemingly abstract his expressions:—he  
has given up the plea as no longer tenable, that  
antiquity is a paramount title to the retention of  
*prima facie* inconveniences; and time itself,  
being stigmatized as a wrong doer, is not suf-  
fered to protect from public visitation the ills  
which have originated in it. On the subject of  
reform there is no doubt whatever—less now,  
unquestionably, than when Blackstone wrote—  
that the House of Commons is not enough a re-  
presentative of the people's voice—that it is not  
as democratic as it ought to be. The extension  
of the elective franchise, therefore, to populous  
towns, which are now but virtually—that is,  
not at all—represented, seems an obvious and  
immediate mode of contributing towards the re-  
medy of that admitted evil. But there are  
other anomalies in our elective system which call  
for an equally prompt and decisive redress.—  
Why should the immense mass of copyhold and  
leasehold property throughout the kingdom be  
excluded from all share in the election of mem-  
bers of Parliament, though in the hands of men  
as well educated, intelligent, and independent,  
as any who rank among the freeholders? When  
a pot-walloping rabble are in so many places  
permitted to make their unreasoned choice of  
legislators, why, we repeat, are more than two-  
thirds of the independent householders and  
leaseholders of England excluded from that im-  
portant privilege? Again let us ask, is it to be  
of the congealed and intangible class of griev-  
ances, that the county representations should be  
confined to men who can spend from £20,000  
to £100,000 upon an election contest? Is  
that a monopoly of wisdom or virtue in the  
persons of the higher county aristocracy? Again,  
are no negative remedies called for, of a nature  
to produce, ultimately, the same good result as  
those of a positive description, at which we have  
already hinted? The rotten boroughs, with a  
dozen or two voters each, send bad members to  
Parliament; as the unrepresented numbers and  
property of the kingdom prevent good men  
from having access to it. The negative cure,  
therefore, in the case of the boroughs, is to  
take away corruption; as the positive cure, in  
the former case, is to infuse health and vigor  
into Parliament. It will afford some test of the  
manliness and integrity which is to be expected  
from the new ministers, if they strike at once  
a hearty and *bona fide* blow at the much abused  
privileges of those carcass boroughs. Whig  
lords are dealers in them as well as Tories. If  
the self-denial, then, be grievous, so will the  
public good. A word, by the way, with regard  
to those boroughs which are usually regarded as  
of or belonging to the Treasury. A number of  
those distinguished patriots who opposed Sir H.  
Parnell, on the 15th inst., and expelled the mi-  
nority of 204, have been returned for that very  
class of boroughs. If Lord Grey's government  
means to stand undisturbed by petty and fac-  
tious warfare, it will intimate to these "Treasury  
borough" gentlemen, that they had better re-  
turn their ill-acquired votes against the public  
interest on questions of retrenchment and reform  
on pain of another dissolution of Parliament,  
which might have the effect of sending some of  
them to grass at home, or on their travels to the  
Continent, for a term. With respect to econ-  
omy, when Lord Grey comes to a different pro-  
cess from that of generalizing in the House of  
Lords, his lordship will find that there is an  
ample field, and too long uncultivated, whereon  
to exercise his powers. The civil list, of  
course, must be subjected to such a separation  
in its departments, and such a reduction of its  
magnitude, as will show the country that the  
late opposition was to Mr. Goulburn's estimate,  
not to that gentleman himself. On the general  
question of our finances, there are two main  
topics for consideration—the distribution of  
taxes, and the application of their produce.—  
Both, we believe, will admit of sensible amend-  
ment. That whole subject was ably and most  
usefully treated by Sir Henry Parnell; and, in  
passing, we must express our surprise that a  
man so well informed, judicious, consistent, in-  
dependent, and indefatigable as the hon. bar-  
onet, should apparently be left out of an admin-  
istration, wherein room has been found for  
others without his claims to public respect  
and confidence. Referring to some branches of  
the new ministry, which hitherto we have not  
had time to notice, it gives us satisfaction to  
find that the spirited and clear-headed Marquis  
of Anglesea is destined to the Lord Lieutenant-  
ship of Ireland. In acknowledging the satisfaction  
generally felt at this appointment, we are far  
from meaning to convey an opinion unfavour-  
able to the government of the noble duke his  
predecessor, who goes out naturally, and as a  
thing of course, with his friends. So far as the  
public have turned their thoughts to the affairs  
of Ireland, deprived of interest nearly in the  
same proportion as they were for some time  
tranquilized by the great act of 1829, there has  
appeared nothing that was not highly creditable  
in the administrative measures of the Duke of  
Northumberland, who has not deceived the  
hopes raised at his appointment, that he would  
rule an impetuous and eccentric people with a  
liberal, mild, and steady hand. Mr. O'Connell  
already, we see, denounces Lord Anglesea, and  
foretells that "he will soon become unpopu-  
lar." We regret only one part of the noble  
lord's recent conduct—namely, that he has  
condemned the suppression of O'Connell's free-  
labour meetings; because it is to be feared that  
the strong arm of Lord Anglesea may in con-  
sequence be more or less restrained from em-  
ploying the ready weapon of coercion, against  
a power, unreasoning, unprincipled, and lawless.  
—London Times.

BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—NOV. 23.

ATTACK ON LORD BROUGHAM. A person with having been moved for the removal of the name of Lord Brougham, who had accepted the office of Lord High Chancellor of England.

Mr. J. W. Croker rose and said:—He could not allow the opportunity which this motion afforded him to pass, without a few observations. He, the hon. member, could not conceal the astonishment which he felt at hearing that the hon. and learned Lord had acted in a manner so inconsistent with his declaration. The noble and learned Lord had declared publicly and plainly in that House, and with a full view of the change which had now been effected, that he could not by any possibility form a part of that Administration whose creation when the noble and learned Lord made his declaration, was plainly, obviously, certainly inevitable.

He should not have thought so much of this declaration, had not the noble and learned Lord made it voluntarily, and had he not repeated it—repeated it, and voluntarily repeated it—on the next public occasion, and after he had full time to look at all the bearings of the impending change. He had often heard that noble and learned Lord, while a member of that House, declare that the character of public men for a part of the wealth of England, and that he was not a member of that House, and that he was not a member of that House, and that he was not a member of that House.

Under a cloud. Mr. J. Mackintosh rose, not to offer any explanation in answer to the most extraordinary demand which had been made, because he did not think that demand worthy of any such answer even if it were in his power to do it. He had, however, in the interval between the attack in cheers from the opposition. From such an attack he was not in the least startled, for he had long been a member of that House, and he had long been a member of that House, and he had long been a member of that House.

HOUSE OF LORDS—NOV. 26. LORD BROUGHAM'S EXPLANATION. EARL GROSVENOR, in presenting a number of petitions, praying, some for Parliamentary reform, and others for the abolition of negro slavery, said that he could not help advertising shortly to those two most important topics. As his noble and learned friend, who had so long been a member of that House, and he had long been a member of that House, and he had long been a member of that House.

THE WHIG ADMINISTRATION.—The present administration has entered into office at a crisis which has been truly described as without a parallel in our history; but in proportion to the greatness of the difficulties with which they will have to contend will be the glory of overcoming them. All the resources and acquisitions of superior statesmanship will be requisite to achieve such a triumph; but they must rely, above all things, on the moral force of political honesty. They must stand or fall by the pledges which they have given, and the principles which they profess. Their hold upon public opinion will be the tenure of their power. If they should justly forfeit that, they will fall even more speedily than their predecessors, inasmuch as they stand more deeply pledged to the reformation of public abuses, the abolition of useless and corrupt expenses, and the enforcement of those principles which may secure to the people their undoubted rights, and restore the pure excellence of the constitution.

It is reported that it is in contemplation to elect Prince Leopold king of the Netherlands. His Majesty William IV. during the 3 first months of his reign, died 21,000 persons at his palace. Chief Justice Bayley, after a duty of 22 years, has formally bid adieu to the Court of King's Bench. The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel will shortly be called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Tamworth. The London Morning Chronicle is now described as "the official journal."

unconstitutional doctrine of ex-officio information. Nor was this arbitrary power, thus unhappily called into action, the less odious for being wielded by an officer of the crown who had sacrificed a popular character to the seductions of a bad ambition. From the hour that the Press was persecuted the fall of the administration might have been foreseen.—From that time we predicted that its continuance would be without honour, and its fall without dignity. Its declaration against reform, and its determination to intermeddle in the affairs of Belgium, were only further evidence of the narrow and dangerous spirit of policy by which it was actuated. Political infatuation was closely followed up by financial imbecility. Sinking by the weight of its own unpopularity, one vigorous and successful effort of its Parliamentary antagonists was sufficient for its extinction! The present government has the advantage of having at its head a man long known to the political world for those statesman-like talents which, though long excluded from power, have reflected lustre on the senate of England. It is true, his advanced age, if it brings with it the advantage of great experience, must have some what dissipated the energies which the direction of the affairs of a great empire, at a crisis of unexampled difficulty and peril, may be supposed to demand. But his character for high and unblemished integrity is always refusing to accept of place at the sacrifice of his principles, united to the enlightened moderation of his views, justly attracted to him the public confidence. Though austere in his deportment, & attached to "his order," has given, during a long public life, unequivocal proofs of a comprehensive regard for the rights of the whole people. Having no unworthy jealousy of the abilities of others, he has formed an administration strong in the variety of talent which it possesses. But, disposed as we are to prize well such a ministry, we will only judge of it by its acts. We know that the temptations and dangers by which it is beset would task the severest public virtue and wisdom; and we do not, therefore, presume to forecast the verdict of the country. As we have already said, this administration must stand or fall by the pledges which they have given, and the principles which they profess.—The chief attention of the public will be directed to their plan of Parliamentary Reform. This will be the criterion of their capacity to govern a country circumstanced as England is at present; for all persons who can reason on political affairs know that a system of retrenchment and economy can only work a temporary relief, unless the sources of venal and corrupt influence be closed by an effective reform in Parliament. We stated, the other day, our view of the sort of Parliamentary reform that ought to satisfy the country. We shall soon know whether that which is intended to propose coincides with it or not; but, as far as things have yet gone, we cannot but congratulate the country on a change, which, whatever effect it may have on our domestic circumstances, seems to ensure the preservation of the peace of Europe.—Morning Herald.

Parliamentary Reform.—Lord Kine, in presenting petitions in favour of Parliamentary reform from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, observed that he had great pleasure in laying it before their lordships, as he had always been a friend to reform, and he had greater satisfaction in presenting it now than he would have had ten days ago when it was first introduced to him, because the administration then in existence had declared, through its chief, that it not only had no plan of reform to submit, but that it would oppose any plan that might be brought forward. After this unadvised declaration, he considered that it would have been hopeless to propose reform; but now he certainly did look for better things, after the satisfactory declaration made by his noble friend at the head of the government the other evening. The declaration was satisfactory to him, and he trusted it would be satisfactory to all reasonable men. It was a declaration, that a plan of reform would be submitted by the government, which should give satisfaction to the country, and restore the confidence of the people in the House of Commons. This, he thought, was as much as could be expected in a declaration of general principles, and he had no doubt his noble friend would follow it up in the most proper and advancing manner. It was notorious that there were defects in the House of Commons. These defects were the great evil which had sprung up within the last two centuries;—he might, indeed, say the last century—were not represented. The弊is, as it were, what are called the nomination boroughs, in which it was well known a scandalous traffic was carried on for the purchase of seats. These, which Mr. Grant had well described as the properties of Parliament, had long long enjoyed a monopoly of patronage; and he considered that no plan could be of use while these nomination boroughs were not remodelled, so much had they been applied to the detriment of the country; for by the influence of these nomination boroughs, Parliament had become a mere property of a few individuals, and the country has no long had the most expensive, the most extravagant, and the most profligate government in the world. As to the other object of his noble friend, he did not believe that a cheap government could be secured without a reform in Parliament. Besides, the people expected that the House of Commons should have control over taxation; and he thought that the great argument for reform was, that the House of Commons had not, for many years, exercised a proper control over taxation. In consequence of this it was that the House of Commons had become a mere property of a few individuals, and the country has no long had the most expensive, the most extravagant, and the most profligate government in the world.

The noble lord also presented a petition from Brechin, praying for a reform in the Scotch boroughs. In support of the prayer of this petition, he stated that the forty-five Scotch members were returned by three thousand persons!!!

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Singular and most outrageously daring as it may appear, yet an attempt, from good authority, was made to force the magazine of the life guards at the barracks, on Wednesday night.—The sentinel gave the alarm, but could detain no one. At the fort on the King's road, the artillerymen lay by their arms all night.—Letter from Brighton.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Alliance Jan. 1.

On the continuance of the war it has the most troubled and hostile aspect. The internal state of France is certainly more tranquil, but she has been suddenly alarmed by warlike preparations on the part of Russia and Prussia. The former is assembling an army of 250,000 men, with 400 pieces of field artillery, on her western frontier, which the latter is pouring troops into the Rhine provinces which border on the Netherlands. France then does seem excusable for the military preparations she is making, and the extraordinary levy of 150,000 men, does not seem to be without cause. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that Paris mediates any design against the new order of things in France, or that the Autocrat has recognized Louis Philippe, though perhaps not altogether in the most friendly terms. The following paragraph, which is said to compose a part of the Imperial autograph from the Czar to the King of the French, speaks for itself. Louis Philippe is too wise to resent its apparently ungracious language. The letter amounts to a recognition of the new order of things, and war cannot be brought about without the assistance of a fresh set of circumstances.

From the Reviewer of the Revue des Deux Mondes, Dec. 1. The whole French nation seems to have a feverish excitement, and to be in a state of great agitation. The Emperor of Russia has published a series of manifestos, in which he declares, that, besides forcing upon the free people of Belgium a dynasty which they detest, he is also engaged for the honor and authority of the French government, and would save it from measures which the impetuosity of the French people might oblige to adopt. This multi-colored project of intervention, coming from a quarter so honorable as that of the Emperor of Russia, has naturally given universal offence to the whole nation. Every thing testifies to the anxiety with which the first cry of war would be resounded throughout France. The Minister of War is indelibly marked in his department. We stated yesterday, the formation of a new party in the Chamber of Deputies, and it is now added that orders have been given to provision the fortresses throughout France, for all Governors to repair to their commands, and all officers to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

INDIAN ARMY.—General Sir Ed. Barnes, K. C. B. has been appointed provisionally Commander in Chief, and second Member of Council in Bengal, to succeed on the death, resignation, or coming away, of General the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. &c.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBRIA.—He leaves this country (says the Dublin Evening Post) having had the honour (honour even to his high rank) of having been the vicar-roy who first administered the constitution to all the people of this realm. His amiable and admirable conduct can never be forgotten by the poor of Dublin, as the dispenser of piously beneficence. This exalted lady, therefore, will leave Ireland with the blessing of the poor, and with the hearty prayers and good wishes of all men who value public virtue and private worth.

REVENUE.—The shape in which it is to be prepared is as follows:—Thirty-six members for great towns to be added to the present House, which is, however, to be again reduced to 638, by the extinction of delinquent boroughs, as their corruption shall be exposed.—Evening paper.

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BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Nov. 23.

ATTACK ON LORD BROUGHAM. A paper will have been moved for Knarborough in the room of Lord Brougham, who had accepted the office of Lord High Chancellor of England.

BACHELORS—MATRIMONY, &c.—On the 4th October, a public dinner was given to Governor Pope, of Arkansas, at the town of Washington, in that territory.

At the number the other day, and in the general aspect of the people in this quarter, the Governor said he had been reminded of old Kentucky—of open, generous Kentuckians—but he had discovered, in this country, to his great grief and mortification, a larger proportion of single men and bachelors, than he had ever seen elsewhere, and a greater aversion or indifference to matrimony.

Woman is the best gift of heaven to man, and he that does not accept it, hardly deserves a seat in Heaven. I have (continued the Governor) passed two days in this town, and been rarely cheered by the appearance of a lady. It seems to be a town of bachelors.

THE GOVERNOR begged, in conclusion, to offer the following sentiment, which was received with cheering applause. "The Fair Sex—He that does not seek a helpmate—the most precious boon of God to man—has no music in his soul, and is worse than an infidel."

SOLUTION OF THE PHENOMENON OF THE SEA SERPENT.—The public were amused for some time, a few years ago, by the tales of brother Jonathan, respecting the huge sea serpent.

SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE. For Passengers from Ireland—Next Spring. The very superior fast sailing copper fastened Ship.

WILLIAM & GEORGE, THOMAS BRYSON, Master; Barthen 400 Tons.—Will sail from London early in the Spring, with Passengers for this Port.

JAMES KIRK, Has imported a Brigs SALUS from Greenock, and Courier from Liverpool—Part of his Fall Supply of DRY GOODS.

IRISH Mess Pork, Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Canvas, Crates Earthenware, Coal Tar, &c. &c.—Which he offers for sale upon low St. John, Nov. 16.—61

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Suitable for the Season. Best Yellow Soap, Mould Candles, Brandy, Geneva, Rose and Cut Nails, Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals A PART OF HIS FALL GOODS; WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, FEW Bales Point BLANKETS; Red FLANNELS; CLOTHS; CAMBLETS, and AMASKS.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received by the Fortin, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY.

50 KEYS Prime 10's—just received per Sarah, from New-York, and for sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

ANTIGUA MOLASSES. 18 PUNS, choice Antigua MOLASSES, now landing ex schr. Ploughboy, for sale low for Cash.

6 HIDS. LOAF SUGAR; 2 Pans Superior Whiskey; 10 Pieces very superior Venetian Carpeting; 10 ditto Scotch ditto; 10 Bales Grey & Bleached Cottons, &c.

FLOUR & TOBACCO. 440 BLS. fresh Superior FLOUR; now landing ex schr. Laire, Capt. Hardien, from Fredericksburg—For sale by

200 P COTTON; 200 Ditto 9-8 wide Grey ditto; 1 Bale Canvas; 40 blbs. Coal Tar; 1 Pipe each boiled and raw OIL; 110 Boxes SOAP.

H. P. WHITNEY, TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Business in the Store of the late SAMUEL WIGGINS, Esq. St. John, street, in the CLOTHING and FLOUR LANE; where he intends to keep a regular Supply of every description of Fashionable CLOTHES, which will be sold on the most liberal terms.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Now Landing ex Brig ALEXIS, from Montego Bay;

PUNS, and Hds. Extra Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS, SUGAR in Barrels; COFFEE; Boxes ARROW ROOT, Do. Superior Spanish SEGARS, A few HIDES; and 78 Logs MAHOAGNY.

WILLIAM & GEORGE, THOMAS BRYSON, Master; Barthen 400 Tons.—Will sail from London early in the Spring, with Passengers for this Port.

WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Esq. Fredericton, or WILLIAM P. SCOTT, South Market Wharf, St. John. 16th November, 1830.

of various kinds for sale at this Office.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c. Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit:

1 Chain CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.; 1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened;

LATEST IMPORTATIONS. Per Margaret from London, and Miramichi from Liverpool.

LOWE & GROOCKOCK, have received by the above Vessels, the undermentioned Articles—having been purchased by Mr. Groockock, they will be found suitable for the Season, and are for sale Cheap:—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, of various descriptions; Black & color'd silk, gauze & other Handk's Silk, crape, and worsted Shawls; French & English gauze and silk Scarfs;

Printing, Wrapping, and Sheathing PAPER. Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber:

114 REAMS Super Royal Printing PAPER; 15 do. Log do.; 15 Reams large Wrapping Paper;

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE,

GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Gloves, as'd. Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots, Ditto Ditto cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose;

MACKEREL. 60 B BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL in shipping order, now landing ex schr. Frances Ann, from Halifax.—For sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

RUM and SUGAR. 10 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS, 5 Tierces Prime SUGAR—Just received and for sale by

J. M. MILLAN, Has received by the Prince Lebon, and offers for Sale, as follows:

100 REAMS, including Post, PAPER, gilt and plain; Wrapping Papers, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6—the Brown of a superior quality; Quills, 3d, primes, and capitals, Dutchified, and Clarified; Bibles, Common Prayer, and Psalm Books, in various bindings;

ALE and PORTER. Just Received, from Halifax:— A Few Casks Bottled ALE; Ditto Draught PORTER.—Which will be sold at cost, if applied for immediately.

PROSPECTUS. AGREEABLY to the wishes of several most respectable Gentlemen, I propose publishing early in July next, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, a compendious History of the Northern part of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAIL STAGE. Between Saint John and Fredericton. THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he intends to run a Stage on the Nerepis Road until the River freezes, after which time he will run on the Ice during the Winter months, between Saint John and Fredericton, leaving St. John on Friday at 11 o'clock, and Fredericton at 11 o'clock on Monday.

STAGE. AGREEABLY to our former Notice, the STAGE has commenced running between St. John and St. Andrews, twice a week, leaving St. John on Monday and Thursday, and St. Andrews on Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, A. M.—The Stage to run from one to the other of the above places in a day.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., 11 entate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession, and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country Business attended to.

J. HARDING, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, announces, that it being his intention to practice the different branches of his profession in Saint John, he proposes publishing some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of certain diseases of the Heart and Lungs, which have recently been so very frequent both in Dublin and Edinburgh, where so many opportunities have occurred to him, (during his assistance in different Hospitals) of forming Clinical remarks, with a strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with the view of obtaining Subscribers, and as soon as a sufficient number have come forward, he will immediately proceed in publishing the work.—Any persons residing in this or the neighbouring Provinces, wishing to become Subscribers, will be received by forwarding their names to Dr. HARDING, at his residence in Prince William-street, (in Mr. PETTINGELL'S house).

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this City, and begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he will continue the above Business, in its several branches, at his shop, North West corner of the Market-square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store of Mr. W. O. SMITH, and hopes, by strict attention and a disposition to please, to merit a continuation of their patronage.—All favours will be gratefully received and executed in the best and most fashionable manner, on moderate terms. St. John, August 10.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery, Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franklins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rubber Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THAT Valuable and well known Leasehold Property in Indian Town, at present occupied by Mr. George Clarke, as a Tavern and Boarding House. It is eligibly situated for extensive business in the above line, having a shop, sitting room, frost proof cellar, a large pantry, and a never failing well of good water on the first floor; two rooms and bed-rooms, with a kitchen and other conveniences on the second floor; two large rooms and three bed-rooms on the third floor; and well finished bed-rooms on the garret floor. The ground rent is only six pounds per annum. If the above property is not sold before the first day of March next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction.—For further particulars enquire of JOHN ROBERTSON, North Market Wharf, Dec. 14, 1830.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, And possession given immediately: THAT Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, in St. James's street, Lower Cove, containing a Dwelling House and excellent TANNING establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. James Moffat. Terms extremely low. Also for Sale—A strong hard-working young HORSE, fit for Saddle or Harness, and well adapted for the Lumbering Business. Six months' credit would be given to any purchaser with a good indorser.—Apply at this office.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, From the 1st day of May, 1831: THE HOUSE and PREMISES in Wellington-street, at present occupied by the Subscriber, Also, a TIMBER POND, adjoining the Public Slip at Portland Point. Also, a PASTURE FIELD, containing rather more than three acres, opposite the late Collector Wright's farm, near the city.—Apply to CHARLES DRURY, Dec. 21.

NO 21, from 1st of May, the STORE, in Ward-street, adjoining the premises of G. D. Robinson, Esq. D. HATFIELD & SON, Nov. 30.

NOTICES. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM WATERS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH WATERS, Sole Administratrix. St. John, November 23, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HENRY JOHNSON, Esquire, deceased, will render the same for settlement, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSTON, Executor. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GOSNOLD, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to NATHAN GODSOL, Adm'r. St. John, May 25, 1830.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on Lots No. 8 & 9, Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the Stock, Farming Utensils &c. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOL, May 25.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, At the Office of the City Gazette, THE SAINT JOHN ALMANACK, OR NEW-BRUNSWICK FARMERS' CALENDAR, FOR 1831. City Gazette Office, December 7.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale at the City Gazette Office, Market-Square, by the gross, dozen, or single one: THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1831.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published Jan. 1, 1831. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 5 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ARRIVAL. JANUARY—1831. SUN (Days) FULL Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery, Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franklins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rubber Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.