

# The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

Office in HATFIELD'S Brick Building, Market-square.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1830.

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## THE GARLAND.

### THE FRIENDS OF CHILDHOOD.

O! where are now the sprightly forms  
My infant hours have known?  
I vainly seek each smiling face—  
Oh! whither have they flown?  
The res-eyncs some have laid to rest  
In ocean's deepest caves:  
Where the moaning billows softly sigh  
A requiem o'er their graves.  
They left the world ere childhood's joys  
Had from their bosoms fled:  
Like morning flowers that e'er ere noon—  
They're number'd with the dead.  
But two, the sisters of my soul,  
Who shan't my tender love,  
A radiant seraph swiftly bore  
To palaces above.  
They wither'd not like fragile flowers  
Beneath a wintry sky:  
Even Death in Beauty's form appear'd,  
To lead their souls on high.  
He dar'd not mar such Angel forms  
Nor Heaven had set its seal:  
But, ah! the hectic glowing cheek  
His arrows did conceal.  
Like gems celestial, in the sky,  
Which clouds obscure from view,  
In heavenly radiance each inspir'd,  
And bade the world adieu.  
But death can never dimm'd  
The union of the soul:  
I shall survive when earth must melt  
And vanish like a scroll.  
St. John, April 14, 1830.

### CHILDREN AT PLAY.

Up in the morning as the lark,  
Late in the evening, when falls the dark,  
Far in the meadow, or under the tree,  
Come the sweet voices of children to me.  
I am an old man, my hair is grey,  
But I sit in the sunshine to watch you at play,  
And a kinder current doth run through my vein,  
And I bless you, bright creatures! again and again.  
Frolics in your sports—in the warm summer weather,  
With hand lock'd in hand, when ye're striving together;  
For even in your sports—the sorrow and strife  
Of the years that will come in the contest of life:  
For I am an old man—and age looketh on  
To the time that will be—from the time that is gone:  
But you, blessed creatures! you think not of sorrow;  
Your joy is to-day, and ye have no to-morrow.  
Aye sport ye, and wreath, be glad as the sun;  
And lie down to rest when your pastime is done;  
And your dreams are of sunshine of blossoms and dew,  
And the God of the blessed doth watch over you,  
And the angels of heaven are mission'd to keep  
Unbroken the calm of your peaceful sleep:  
And an old man's blessing doth on you dwell  
The whole day long, and so fare ye well.

### THE MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPENSE OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.—The whole of our diplomatic expenditure may be fairly calculated, about £300,000, a year, which, at the rate of three per cent, for which money can now be had, and which is nearly the rate of the government stock; is equivalent to ten millions of pounds sterling! That this enormous expenditure is not curtailed for any representation of ours, or any body else, we have the most positive conviction. But we have a conviction equally decided—that the whole business of England, at any court in Europe, might be transacted at a fifth part of the expenditure; and that, for 2000*l.* a year, men might be found adequate to the utmost vigour of Lord Cowley, or Mr. Lamb, or Lord Stuart, or Sir Robert Gordon; nay, men who would transact the business with ten times the activity, ability, and knowledge, of any one of them. As to the supposition that such men would not be found to accept of the situations at the lowered salaries, we must laugh, and the Duke of Wellington most laugh as loudly as we; for he well knows what a troop of applicants wait on the steps of patronage, and how reluctantly men, even of the highest rank, would see an office of 2000*l.* a year slipping through their hands. The fact is, that the whole is an antiquated abuse, which cannot be put an end to too soon. The whole diplomacy of England, and of every other country, ought to be transacted by individuals little above the rank or allowances of consuls; but men sent out to provide for them, but men accustomed to the country in which they are to have their appointments; thoroughly acquainted with the habits, the language, the prejudices, and the passions of the nation. The present system tends out an incumbrance of the foreign office, who know no more of foreign life than he could learn from flattery in the green-room of the opera; or some dandy peer who hangs heavy on the minister's hands, and who if he but speak the worst French that ever issued from the lips of man, and can fold a letter, looks on himself as qualified for the conduct of affairs. The system is old and its result has been, that British diplomacy has been a proverbial subject of burlesque on the Continent; that we have been admonished to our teeth, by the fact, and that the sneer has amounted to an established political maxim, that whatever the English have won by the sword, they have lost by the ambassador.—*Monthly Magazine.*

POCKET STEAM ENGINE.—A few evenings ago, we were excessively gratified by the sight of a steam engine, the smallest ever made, the workmanship of an ingenious artisan named Charles Swift, who is employed in the Rutland Foundry in this town. In size it is no larger than might with ease be put into the coat pocket; the principle is the high pressure in miniature, the pressure being two pounds to the square inch; the cylinder, is only one fourth of an inch diameter, and it makes 600 strokes in a minute; half a pint of water will keep it in constant action for more than three hours. It has been constructed for no specific purpose, but has sufficient power to wind the bobbins for a twist net lace machine. The workmanship is at once highly finished and firmly compact, and is less than Lilliputian engine, is deserving the inspection of the curious and the ingenious.—*Nottingham Register.*

### (From a London paper of February 14.)

Destruction of the English Opera-House and several other houses by fire.—Between one and two o'clock this morning one of the most alarming fires which we have witnessed for many years in the metropolis, broke out in the English Opera-House in the Strand. So rapid was its progress, that in the space of about fifteen or twenty minutes from its first discovery, the whole body of the theatre was on fire. The flames ascended in a vast volume, thirty or forty feet above its roof, and spread with a violence which threatened destruction to the whole of the mass of buildings, which was confined by Exeter-street on the one side, by Catherine-street on the other, and by the Strand in front.  
Looking down Exeter-street at one third, the flames were seen passing from one house to another with almost as much rapidity as a fire kindled among stubble. One after another they seemed to be embraced by the flames, until the whole side of Exeter-street, with the exception of that well known tavern, the Fountain, became a burning mass.  
No lives were lost as far as we could ascertain, up to a late hour this morning; but the loss of property must be very great, as from the inflammable nature of the materials in the theatre, and the wind setting north, about a dozen houses were thoroughly on fire, and burning furiously before an engine could be brought to play upon them.  
The houses as yet contained are almost all of a reputation which will not excite much regret for their destruction, if we can separate from it our compassion for the proprietor, Mr. Arnold, who it is feared must be, although partly insured, a loser to a very melancholy extent.—Not a single article of scenery, dresses, decorations, or properties, has been saved in the theatre, and little if any thing of the property of individuals.  
Mr. Arnold estimates the building itself with its fittings and properties to be worth £20,000; and from their quality, the central situation of the theatre, and the revenue he derived from it, we apprehend to be not much above its value. The theatre was uninsured. The loss to Mr. Arnold will be at least from £20,000 to £40,000.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Mr. David, a distinguished French sculptor, who has ornamented our cities with some of the most beautiful statues which we boast, and to whom we shall soon be indebted for a bust of Mr. Chateaubriand, went to Weimar expressly to visit Goethe, and remained there five days. The smallest of the man inhabits a house simple in its external appearance, but entirely filled with books and chief-works of the Italian, Florentine and French schools. Goethe has a vast collection of medals, a cabinet of natural history, which is the envy of many in this city, and an immense number of engravings, from Raphael to Vanloo; for even in Vacou and Bucher, so bitterly criticized of late by the verses of Doran, who has explained to us his designs, Goethe finds beauties. Each of these pictures, each of these engravings, the smallest butterfly in his collection, the meadow flower in his herbarium, is a test for him, and furnish him with ideas, which form a simple beginning, some are lost in the heavens. In this respect the author of the *Werther* breathes peace and labour—his grand children, full of industry and grace, and his wife, his intelligent companion, always hospitably prepared—compass all his family. There are assembled all strangers, they meet all the politicians of the time, those good and old German, who have lived to great a part of our age, who recollect so much respecting our chief-works and our warriors, who love us with a peculiar passion. Goethe, the King of this court, he shows himself there for an hour, but he is not to be seen for the rest of the day. There are now only some wrecks of that splendid literary assemblage which formerly made Weimar the academy of gentlemen; the learned antiquary Mayer, the great Winckelmann, as skillful in his museum, and who is about to publish a history of the antiquities which is always a new pleasure for the Germans. The celebrated composer and improvisator Hummel, always so native in his inspirations, Adam Mickiewicz, the first poet of Poland, who was exiled in Siberia for seven years for having sung with passion and the courage of an Italian, the lost liberty of his country. Mr. Quetelet, who made poetry with Goethe, for in Goethe's dwelling every thing is a subject for poetry, pictures, statues, history, plants, music, — all Goethe, poetry is a second nature.

When M. David visited Goethe, talking with him the impression of that face which he is going to make on the marble, Goethe was employed in giving his works in complete order, for which he has obtained the privilege throughout Germany, he was also finishing his *Meinungen*, and an entirely new book on the art of writing every thing in colour. He has just published the second part of that *Life of Faust* which has become a national poem like the *Hell of Dante*, a singular resemblance to be found between two nations who resembled each other so little.  
M. David saw at Weimar the portrait of the Grand Duke in the poorest house, covered with crabs, the emblem of the mourning of the people. He saw the tomb of that good prince; the great poet Schiller in his right hand—Herder, the historian of the human race before the first man; the only historian who has thought of writing the history of the world before him; man thought had filled it—Herder lies buried at the feet of his illustrious protector; on the right another tomb is still kept empty. There is but one man in Germany who is called by the name of his contemporaries, and the friendship of the Grand Duke to fill it—Heaven grant that the time may be far distant.

On the evening of the 29th January, as the Brechin Jailor was paying his evening visit to the prisoners under his charge, he found that the door of the cell of the prisoner Temple, whose commitment on suspicion of having robbed a Wright's shop on Desidee, was barricaded in the inside. The Jailor, of course, demanded admittance; which, however, the prisoner stoutly refused, and the Jailor therefore gave notice to the authorities, some of whom with the Town-Clerk, immediately repaired to the spot. It was thus found that, besides barricading the door, the prisoner had kindled a fire in the cell; and the water-engine was therefore sent for, and speedily arrived. The prisoner still, however, obstinately persisted in maintaining his post, and refused to allow the door to be opened. But the window of the cell afforded the means of introducing the pipe of the engine, by which the fire was speedily extinguished, as it arose from merely some straw and rags, the cell being entirely paved and ceiled with stone. The introduction of the pipe of the engine suggested to our dignitaries the idea of converting it into an instrument for reducing the prisoner to obedience; and accordingly the pipe was turned upon him, and plied accordingly effectually, notwithstanding his endeavours to evade it by skipping from one corner of the cell to the other. After some time spent in this novel mode of warfare, the besieged cried parley, and offered to capitulate, as he expressed it, "on honourable terms;" but the authorities, conscious of the efficiency of their new ally the engine, rejected all terms, and insisted on a surrender at discretion. This the besieged refused, and the engine was accordingly again resorted to; but the prisoner, encoursing himself

in the corner of his cell most difficult to be reached by his opponents, stood water-proof, till the besiegers desisted from active measures, and converted their siege into a blockade. A party was appointed to watch the Jail all the night, with the view of forcing the door in the morning; but about three o'clock, the prisoner feeling somewhat uncomfortable in his wet clothes and his water cell, voluntarily removed the barricade and admitted the watch. He was then found that he had taken up the whole pavement-slugs of his cell, and placed them behind the door, evidently with the purpose of effecting his escape. He was sent the next day to Stouchaven, to be tried for crimes committed in Kincardineshire. The water-engine will, it is said, in reward for its assistance on this occasion, be permanently attached to the Jail establishment. The Authorities point in triumph to this feat, as completely redeeming it from the charge of "recklessness."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

GYPSIES.—Most of our readers are aware that for several years past, a colony of this singular people amounting to between thirty and forty, had located themselves in the Cores of Coresca, principally vegetating on heaths, dunes, and such other live stock as they succeeded in abstracting from the farm steadings in the surrounding country. Various measures were resorted to by the neighbouring farmers for the purpose of inducing them to "shift their camp," but all without effect. They have at last, however, abandoned their recent place of residence, in consequence as they aver, of having been dreadfully frightened about a fortnight since by a ghost. The feature which most surprised us in these gypsies is their almost incredible hardness. On a cold frosty day we saw them lying on the ground, without any covering above or below them; and with scarcely any thing in the shape of wearing apparel. Their children, too, without any shoes or stockings on their feet, or covering on their heads, were running about apparently as comfortable as if they had been luxuriating in a paradise. Perhaps the fact will appear still more strange, that they bivouacked in the open air, during these long winter nights, amid snow and rain, without apparently suffering the least inconvenience.—*Elgin Courier.*

AZORES.—The island of Terceira, which has lately come into particular notice, owing to the stand made there by Don Pedro's partisans, is nearly the central point of the island, called the Azores, or Western Islands, and the seat of the general government for these islands, dependencies of Portugal. Terceira is about 80 miles in circumference, and contains a population of 40,000 souls. The city of Angra, situated on the south side of the island, is the capital, and a bishop's see, as well as the residence of the Governor General. It stands at the bottom of a bay, between two mountains, on the largest of which the castle is built, with extensive works, so well adapted to defend the whole island, as to render it impregnable. The soil is particularly favourable to vegetation, its productions are rich and varied. Possessing all the fruits peculiar to European and tropical climates, in the highest perfection, a wheat field is seen at the side of an orange grove, often bounded by forests of lofty pine, vineyards, or pasture grounds. The present year of the island is almost the only place where, which these islands keep up any thing like intercourse, although their ports are frequently visited by vessels from the Atlantic.

HINTS TO MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN.—I think I may safely advance without danger of reprehension," says De Foe, "that there are more people ruined in England by ostentatious trade than by want of trade; and I would, from my own unhappy experience, advise all men in trade to set a due compass to their ambition. Credit is a gulf which is easy to be got into, hard to get out of. Caution, therefore, is the best advice that can be given to a young tradesman; and moderation is an useful virtue in trade as well as in politics." In another place he observes, "the richer the tradesman is, the holder he is apt to be in his adventures, not being to be so easily wounded by a loss. But, as the gamster is tempted to throw again to retrieve the past loss, so one adventure in trade draws on another, till at last comes a capital loss, which weakens the stock, and wounds the reputation; and thus, by one loss coming in the neck of another, the tradesman is first made desperate, in his desperation ventures his all, and so is at once undone. If any man should be so ill-natured as to tell me I speak too feelingly upon this part of the subject, though it may not be the kindest thing he could have said to a poor author, yet it may not be the worse for the argument. An old sailor, that has split upon a sunk rock, and has lost his ship, is not the worst man to make a pilot for that coast; on the contrary, he is in particular able to guide those that unhappy after him, to shun the dangers of that unhappy place."—*Wilson's Life and Times of Daniel De Foe.*

The Marquis of Downshire, at a dinner given to him a few days since, by the tenantry of one of his estates in the north of Ireland, expressed his decided opinion "that it only requires a right system to be introduced into the southern and middle counties, to render them as peaceable and happy as any part of His Majesty's dominions. I feel it my duty," continued the noble Marquis, "to say this much, from my personal knowledge of the state of the country; and I am well satisfied, that if the same firm and temperate policy shall continue to be pursued towards Ireland, by His Majesty's government, which has lately marked its proceedings, Ireland would soon become a happy country, and a valuable appendage to the crown."—*London Atlas.*

WHO ARE ESQUIRES?—The title of Esquire is coeval with the Conqueror, but in its present application it takes its date from Henry the V.—Some go so far back as Edward the Third, but this is a mistake, as in that reign an Esquire was only, as it originally implied, an attendant on a Knight Esquire or attendant of Edward the Black Prince. The word is derived from the Norman *Esquier*, from whence also is derived *Esquere*. Henry the Fifth, after his victory at Agincourt, reads from a paper, presented by a herald, the names of the principal characters who were slain.—  
Edward the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk, Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam, Esquires!  
None else of name, and of all other men,  
At five-and-twenty."

The late Lord Barrington was asked by a German Prince, "Pray, my Lord, of what rank is an Esquire in England?" when his Lordship replied, "Why, Sir, I cannot exactly tell you, as you have no equivalent for it in Germany, but an English Esquire is considerably above a German Baron, and something below a German Prince." Nothing can be more absurd than the commonly received notion that a certain property constitutes a man an Esquire; in the country, however, every village has its Esquire, and to dub him less would be an affront, not easily forgotten. The fact is, none are Esquires de facto but the following, namely all in His Majesty's Commission of the Peace, all members of, and appertaining to His Majesty's Government, all officers in the regular army, down to a Captain, and all officers in the navy down to a Lieutenant. These are the only Esquires de facto; however, the title or distinction is generally given to professional men, to persons engaged in literary pursuits, and to wealthy people in general. Doctors of the three learned professions, and Barristers, rank above Esquires. Attorneys are Gentlemen by Act of Parliament.

CITY SLENDOUR.—Henry Pritchard who was Lord Mayor of London, in 1356, had the honour of entertaining at his table at the same time, his own sovereign, Edward the Third; the King of Cyprus; John, King of France, and David, King of Scots, both prisoners of war; Edward Prince of Wales, and a long train of Nobility, &c. Such an assemblage of royalty and rank probably never before or since graced the table of a British subject.

ETIQUETTE PERSONIFIED.—M. de Brezé firmly believed that the grandeur of the monarchy and the majesty of the crown depended on this or that salute, on this or the other ceremony, the very name of which escapes my memory. I recollect that in the month of March, 1815, a general, whom the king had sent for arrived in haste to the palace in a coloured cravat. At this sight the grandmaster of the ceremonies turned pale and shuddered. He first addressed the general, with all the forms of the most exquisite politeness, requesting him to return home to substitute a cravat of the prescribed hue for the obnoxious one. The general replied, that he would willingly do it, but that he had no time, as the king desired to see him immediately. M. de Brezé then took off the cravat of one of the guards, and would have forced the general to put it on: At this moment the Duke de la Châtre appeared; he came to fetch the general; M. de Brezé ran up to him and said, "Monsieur le duc, j'espère you will not permit this gentleman to appear before the king in a coloured cravat: never was such a costume admitted at the Tuilleries; it is absolutely contrary to all established custom." The Duke de la Châtre, a sensible man, could scarcely refrain from laughter. "My dear Brezé," replied he, "the king's will is superior to rules of etiquette, since etiquette was invented for him." "Ah, madam!" said the grand-master of the ceremonies, turning towards me with a look of sincere and profound grief, "ah, madam! that is the way to produce a revolution!"—*Memoirs of Court of Louis XVIII.*

PERSIAN MARRIAGES.—The marriages of the officers of the army, who, in imitation of the King, took Persian wives, were, in compliment to the ladies, celebrated after the Persian fashion, and during the vernal equinox. For at no other period, by the ancient laws of Persia, could nuptials be legally celebrated. Such an institution is the result of the poetry and fancy of cold and sensibly overtook them. It is difficult to say how far this custom prevailed among primitive nations, but it can scarcely be doubted that we still retain lingering traces of it in the barolous amusements of Saint Valentine's day. On the wedding-day Alexander directed the eighty bridegrooms in a magnificent hall prepared for the purpose. Eighty separate couches were placed for the guests, and on each a magnificent wedding-robe for every individual. At the conclusion of the banquet, and while the wine and the dessert were on the table, the eighty brides were introduced; Alexander first rose, received the princess, took her by the hand, saluted her, and placed her on the couch close to himself. This example was followed by all, till every lady was seated by her betrothed. This formed the whole of the Persian ceremony; the salute being regarded as the seal of approbation. The Macedonian form was still more simple and symbolical. The bridegroom, disdaining a small loaf with his sword, presented one half to the bride; wine was then poured as a libation on both portions, and the contracting parties tasted of the bread, cake and wine, as nuptial refreshments, may trace in a venerable antiquity.—*Wilson's Life of Alexander.*

It is a most excellent rule to avoid gross familiarity, even where the connexion is most intimate. The human heart is so constituted as to love respect. It would indeed be unmanly in very intimate friends to behave to each other with affluence; but there is a delicacy of manner, and a flattering deference, which tends to preserve that degree of esteem which is necessary to support affection, and which is lost in contempt when a too great familiarity is allowed. An habitual politeness of manners will prevent even indifference from degenerating to hatred. It will refine, exalt, and perpetuate affection.—*Knox's Essays.*

LOVE.—Love is not merely a mental affection, but also a bodily malady, like a fever. It has its seat in the blood and animal spirits, which are always extremely agitated; and may, I have no doubt, be subjected to a methodical treatment; such as strong sudorifics, and copious bleedings, which, by carrying off with the humours this irritation of the spirits, would purge the blood, calm its emotion, and restore it to its natural state. An illustrious prince, who was seized with a violent attachment to a lady of great merit, was obliged to set out for the army. During his absence, his passion was kept alive by remembrance and frequent epistolatory correspondence, till the close of the campaign, when a dangerous malady, which attacked him, reduced him to the last extremity. All the usual remedies, suited to the distemper, were applied, and the prince recovered; but without recovering his love, which had been fairly carried off by his medical treatment and an antiphlogistic regimen.  
Conde. *Mademoiselle Vigean.*

USE OF THE HAND.—"Your hand annoys me exceedingly," said the Prince of La Rochefort to a talkative person who was sitting near him at dinner, and who was constantly suiting the action to the word. "Indeed, my lord," replied the talkative, "we are so crowded at table; that I do not know where to put my hand." "Put it upon your mouth," said the Prince.

BRITISH STATESMEN.—It is a singular fact that the inquest on Mr. Tierney is the fifth inquiry which has been held to investigate the sudden and melancholy deaths of British Statesmen! Need we call to mind the names of Percival, Whitbread, Romilly, and Castlereagh? Mr. Ponsonby, too, had barely escaped an inquest, for he survived a few hours the stroke of apoplexy which felled him from his seat in the House of Commons. There is no similar record of humiliating fate in any other country in the annals.

SLEEP.—Sleep has often been mentioned as the image of death:—"So like it," says Sir Thomas Brown, "that I dare not trust it without my prayers." Their resemblance is indeed striking and apparent; they both when they seize the body, leave the soul at liberty; and wise is he that remembers of both, that they can be made safe and happy only by virtue.

EXTRACT.—"It is not enough to see our lands die, and part with them for the remainder of our days;—it reflect that we shall hear their voices no more; and that they will never look on us again;—to see that insuring to corruption which was but just now alive, and elegant, and beautiful with all the sensations of the soul! Are our sorrows sacred and peculiar as to make the world as vanity to us, and the men of it as strangers, and shall we not be left to our afflictions for a few hours? Must we be brought out at such a time to the unconcerned or careless gaze of those we know not, or be made to bear the formal proffers of consolation from acquaintance who will give us away and forget it all? Shall we not be suffered amidst white, a holy and healing communion with the dead? Must we be hindered in the gloom and gloom of our dwelling, be charged for the solemn show of the pall, the talk of the pasters by; and the brand and piercing light of the coffin's sent?—Must the ceremonies of the world wait on us even to the open grave of our friends?"—*The Life Man.*

SPREAD THE PLOUGH.—"Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor, as well as the rich may be filled; and happiness and peace established throughout our borders."

FARM MANAGEMENT, &c.—To conduct a farm of considerable extent, so as to be a profitable concern, requires nearly as much management, (though to be sure, of a somewhat more straight forward sort,) as to be a leading politician in these warward times. Neatness and order, whether on a farm, a bar, a dwelling-house, or in a man's dress and manner, are indispensable to competence, comfort, and happiness, as the sun to daylight. Neatness is necessary to health, as well as respectability.—The want of it in cultivation and domestic economy, is a vice as great as extravagance. A slovenly householder or huntskeeper is on the high road to ruin.

As general rules, connected with the arrangement, and the successful management of a farm, the following may be recommended.  
The farmer, should rise early, and see that others do so. In the winter season, breakfast should be taken by candle light; for by this means an hour is gained, which many farmers lose by indolence, though it lasts in a week are nearly equal to the working part of a winter's day. This is a material object, especially where a number of hands are employed.

The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen, at least once a day, either by the owner, or by some intelligent person in his employment.

Previously to engaging in any kind of work, whether of ordinary practice or intended improvement, the best consideration of which the farmer is capable, ought to be given to it, till he is satisfied that it is advisable for him to attempt it. When begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance, until he has given it a thorough trial. It is a main object in carrying on improvements not to attempt too much at once; and never begin a work without a probability of being able to finish it in due time.

PASTURE.—An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture for several cattle. Another says—"the following economical experiment is well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses, would do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the cows, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in their choice of plants, but from the formation of their manure, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass. New grass, stocked very hard with sheep will smother and mat in the bottom, and form a tender and itching herbage. In North Wiltshire, (famous for cheese) some dairymen mix sheep with the cows, to prevent the pasture from becoming too luxuriant, in the proportion of about one sheep to a cow.

The bottom of an old dry stack is estimated an excellent manure for pasture land, as besides the nourishment it affords, it contains a quantity of grass seeds, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for grain or corn lands, as it will cause them to be overrun with grass and other plants, which though useful in a pasture, are weeds in arable land."  
WOUNDS IN CATTLE.—The treatment of wounds in brutes is much the same as that practiced in healing those on the human body. The operations of nature are the same in both; and from these are derived the principles which direct the management of wounds.—The crutches which are practiced by ignorant and unskillful persons, in applying their nostrums, and knives, and pinners, cord, and burning irons, as you see dumb animals, call loudly for the invention of common sense and humanity."—*Mazzoni.*

Mr. J. W. Harrison

England, &c.

LONDON, March 27. Sir Howard Douglas has left London for the Hague. Prince Leopold has accepted the Sovereignty of Greece.

The Army and Navy Estimates has been agreed to by Parliament—with some trifling exceptions.

A Naval and Military Expedition was preparing in France to go against Algiers—40,000 Troops are to compose a part of it.

The completion of the Bill has passed. Positions are pouring in from all quarters against the renewal of the East India Company's Charter.

Bradford.—There is perhaps no town in the West Riding of Yorkshire that bears such decided marks of increase and improvement as Bradford, the seat of the wool and worsted trade.—Manchester Advertiser.

Van Dieman's Land Papers have been received in the Swan River on the 24th of October, in 25 days. The accounts were unfavorable. The entrance to Swan River was found to be nearly impassable even to boats, there not being more than four feet water upon the bar, over which it scarcely broke. The land is described as barren, and the want of water was most seriously felt. Many of the cattle, who originally intended to settle at Swan River, had arrived at Van Dieman's Land in the Calista, and it was expected others would follow.

MARCH 28.

Reduction of the four per cent. Stock.—This forenoon, about 11 o'clock, the following official notice was given at the Stock Exchange:—

"A new Stock to be forthwith created, bearing an interest at the rate of £3 10s. per annum, the interest to be payable on the 5th January and 5th July in each year, and to be paid until the 5th day of January, 1850.

"All holders of New Four per Cent. who shall not signify their dissent, shall, for every £100 New Four per Cent. Annuities, receive £100 in the New Three and a Half per Cent. held by them.

"The Dividend of the New Three and a Half per Cent. Stock to be payable on the 5th day of January, 1851.

"The New Three and a Half per Cent. Stock not to be liable to redemption until the 5th day of Jan. 1850.

"Books to be opened at the Bank of England, from Monday the 5th April to Saturday the 24th of April, for receiving signatures of persons dissenting.

"Persons not signifying their dissent within this period to be deemed to have assented, unless they shall have been out of the United Kingdom for the whole of such period, in which case they shall be permitted such dissent as they may desire on the 1st day of May, 1850, and any person who may be out of Europe, to be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 1st day of April, 1851.

"Persons not signifying their dissent within the period respectively specified to have the option, during one month from the day limited for the significance of their dissent, to subscribe to a new Five per Cent. Stock, not redeemable until the 5th day of January, 1851, receiving 270 of such Stock for every £100 of New Four per Cent. held by them.

"Persons signifying their dissent, to be paid off in such order, at such periods, and in such manner as Parliament may direct.

"All holders of New Four per Cent. shall receive the dividend due on the 5th day of July, 1850.

"Exchequer Office, March 28, 1850."

The endeavours of Mr. O'Connell to excite a feeling in favour of a repeal of the Union, appear to have failed as completely in the House of Commons as in Ireland. As we foretold, there was not a single supporter of the project to be found in the House, and many of the most disinterested friends of Ireland expressed their decided disapprobation of the project.

If there be any one measure better calculated than another to retard the improvement of Ireland, it appears to be a repeal of the Union; but the project is so hopeless that it is only worth while to notice the expression of opinion in the House concerning it, to show how out of the many cases in which the alarm has been disappointed in their predictions concerning the consequences of Catholic Emancipation.

The Calcutta John Bull, August 29th, states that Lord Dalhousie was about to sail for England. Lord Dalhousie was expected there in all September, and after his arrival, was to accompany the Governor General in a tour through the Upper Provinces, about the 13th November.

A numerous deputation, including a number of members of the House of Commons, among whom were Sir Thomas Baring, Sir Hugh Innes, Sir M. S. Stewart, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Archibald Campbell, and Mr. J. Campbell, attended at the Treasury, yesterday, and had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the British American claims.

EARL INDIA TRADE.—Letters are in Dublin from London, written by highly respectable commercial houses, stating that it is understood one of the measures to be adopted by the East India Company, in the event of their getting a renewal of their charter, will be the making of Dublin a landing port and entrepot for their goods, the sales of which will be managed by a board of superintendence in immediate connection with Leadenhall-street.—Dublin Eve. Post.

The following notice of motion was given by Mr. Henkinson, to the House of Commons on Thursday night, for Tuesday April 27th:—"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the Banking system of the Country, with reference to the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England."

The numbers which have hitherto assembled in the House of Commons, we regret to state, have not been any thing like what the country has a right to expect from its present critical situation. We see, night after night, not one-third of the 653 Members present.

It seems that many persons in Hull have contracted the destructive habit of opium-eating.

A Methodist Chapel, on the site of an old heathen temple, is now in progress of erection at Cape Town.

The advices from Vienna affirm that the Sultan had determined, in order to meet the payments necessary to Russia, to appropriate to himself the Coffee monopoly.

Yesterday being St. Patrick's day, Mr. O'Connell had an immense bunch of Shamrock in his hat when he took his seat in the House, nearly equal to that which the late Lord Castlereagh used to wear on the fore-day of the titular saint.—March 18.

During the last fifteen years there has been a considerable emigration of Scottish farmers to Lower Prussia and Russia, under the fostering care of the Russian government. These industrious agriculturists have introduced the mode of culture of their native country, which has generally improved that ill cultivated soil.—Glasgow Chronicle.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—On the 26th March, the usual preparations having been previously made, the Session was opened by His Majesty with the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen.—It is with confidence that I call the Peers of the realm, and the Deputies of the departments around my throne.

"Since your last Session, the peace of Europe, and the accord established between my allies and myself for the welfare of nations, have been consolidated by important events.

"The war in the east is terminated; the moderation of the conqueror, and the timely intervention of the Powers, by preserving the Ottoman Empire from the disasters by which it was threatened, have maintained the equilibrium, and strengthened the ancient relations of the States.

"Under the protection of the powers who signed the Treaty of July 6th, Greece will rise independent from beneath the shadow of the Prince called to reign over her, and submit to the just and interested and pacific views of the Allied Sovereigns.

"At the same time, in concert with my allies, I am carrying on negotiations, the object of which is to effect between the Prince of the House of Braganza a reconciliation, in the repose of the Peninsula.

"The weighty events which which Europe has been occupied, necessarily lead me to suspend my just resentment against a barbarous power; but I can no longer have recourse to the means which I have hitherto employed, in the event of a refusal to submit to the honour of France, will, with the aid of the Almighty, lead to the advantage of Christian nations.

"The access of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury will be connected with a plan of reimbursement or exchange, which we hope will contribute to the satisfaction of all parties, and, without standing the decrease in the revenue of 1849, compared with that of the preceding year, it has exceeded the amount of the ordinary expenses of the Administration.

"A recent operation has clearly indicated the interest at which loans have become negotiable; it has proved the possibility of alleviating the burdens of the State. A law relative to the sinking fund will be laid before you; it will be connected with a plan of reimbursement or exchange, which we hope will contribute to the satisfaction of all parties, and, without standing the decrease in the revenue of 1849, compared with that of the preceding year, it has exceeded the amount of the ordinary expenses of the Administration.

"You will also have to devote your attention to several laws relative to the judicial departments; to various projects of public administration, and to measures destined to ameliorate the condition of military men in the retired list.

"I have lamented the suffering felt by my people during a long and severe winter; but benevolence has been active, and signifying their dissent within this period to be deemed to have assented, unless they shall have been out of the United Kingdom for the whole of such period, in which case they shall be permitted such dissent as they may desire on the 1st day of May, 1850, and any person who may be out of Europe, to be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 1st day of April, 1851.

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to be by it. Since the existence of the laws on the press and the elections, enacted in 1838, every administration must march with public opinion; or, at least, it must be able to do so. Neither that of the Prince de Polignac, nor that of M. de Villèle, then, can be considered as any serious apprehension.—Journal.

GREECE.

We find in the Gazette d'Angoulême, of the 13th, the protocol of London of January 4. The length of the details hinders us giving the whole of this act. The following are the principal articles:—

"The Russian Ambassador having declared that the 10th article of the treaty of Adrianople did not hinder the Powers taking, with regard to Greece, the measures that they judge convenient, a declaration from the Porte, stating that it adhered to the resolutions of the conference of London, was communicated."

The following points were in consequence agreed upon:—

"1. That an armistice shall be established.

"2. That Greece shall be independent.

"3. That the limits, according to the wish of the Porte, shall be from the mouth of the Aspropotamos to the Gulf of Zeylon; Negropont, the islands of the Delos, and the Cyclades being included.

"4. That the Government of Greece shall be monarchical and hereditary.

"5. A reciprocal amnesty shall be proclaimed by the Ottoman and Grecian Governments.

"6. Each of the three courts shall have the faculty of suspending that arrangement.

"7. The effects of the acts of the guarantee shall be decided hereafter.

"8. The settlement of the frontiers will be made by the commissioners of the three powers."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, April 14.

On Thursday last the following Message was read from His Majesty's Council to the House of Assembly:

MESSAGE FROM COUNCIL.

The Attorney-General called the attention of His Majesty's Council to a publication in the Newpapers purporting to be reports of the Debates in the House of Assembly, reflecting, in a very indecorous manner, upon the proceedings of the Board and upon its members; and cited several cases to show that it was the duty of the House in such cases to take measures to punish the Member or Members who used the same.

The Attorney-General particularly brought under the notice of His Majesty's Council, a paragraph in the Nova Scotia, in which the Speaker is represented to have accused His Majesty's Council of duplicity in their proceedings with the House, by stating that the Revenue Board, which the Council retained after adhering to the others, until the Board should reach the result of the conference then pending upon that Bill, was not retained for the purpose of awaiting the result of the conference, but merely to give colour to the attacks of the House on the Government.

The Attorney-General proceeded to call the attention of the Board to some unwarrantable expressions relative to His Majesty's Council, in the reports of the said Debates in the same paper, and closed his remarks by referring the Board to a most indecorous and intemperate attack in the report of the speech of a Mr. Dill, a member of the House of Assembly, in which corrupt motives were attributed to a Member of the Board in the performance of his duty as a Legislative Member, and in which the Board was represented as being, which appears to have passed unopposed and unnoted by the House of Assembly.

Whereupon it was resolved unanimously that the publication in the Nova Scotia, purporting to be reports of the Debates in the House of Assembly, and in which the Board and its members were represented as being, which appears to have passed unopposed and unnoted by the House of Assembly.

Resolved unanimously, that if such expressions were used in the House of Assembly, that the House, in order to call to account and punish the Member or Members who used the same.

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to the House of Assembly, but in their own conscience—and that they conscientiously think that any increase of duty upon any article whatsoever, is under existing circumstances both unnecessary and unjust; and therefore, the Council are desirous to express their opinion, which cannot bear and which the country does not require.

Resolved unanimously, that as His Majesty's Council are willing to concur in any Revenue Bill, which one amendment agreed to by the Assembly, and to be amended and disagreed to by the Assembly, 16 Bills from the Assembly were rejected and lost in the Council.

Among the Bills lost in the Council, or amended in a way to frustrate their object, the most important are, the Bills for appointing Agents in England, for the improvement of the Judges and their removal from the political office of the Legislative and Executive Councils, for the qualification and Formation of Jurors, and for organizing the Counties, for holding Quarter Sessions and the administration of their civil concerns; incorporation of the Colonies, a new census with Statistical Tables, and improvements in the building in which the Parliament sits, the present accommodation being utterly insufficient for the proper transaction of the increased business of the Lower House.

Several other Bills lost in the Council are also Bills, the repeated rejection of which was complained of in the petitions of the people of the Colonies.

The general result of the Session has been favourable. It has been proved by the self-command and devotion to the public interest, which the Government has exhibited, that capacity could have produced such results, with materials so discordant, so utterly adverse in their views, interests and feelings as the Legislative Council and the representative Assembly of the Province, and with high public officers too, holding their commissions and salaries, and with no other capacity than that which they possess, to reject a supply already accepted and again asked for by the British Government. No Governor, nor Government, can long ensure the peace and welfare of the Colonies, under such circumstances; there is no evil, however, without a remedy. Those who rule do wisely when they apply it seasonably.

The people of the Colonies are suffering under the relics of a colonial system no longer suited to the age, hostile to the interests of the British Government, and contrary to the views of that Government, a system which has been a source of the very food with which Great-Britain nourishes the Colonies, and for affection and gratitude substitutes heart-burnings and discontent.

Resolved, that this House enter into the highest praise, as well as the most ardent wishes, of their Hon. Members, whose public conduct has secured them the confidence of the House and of the Country.

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ted half the expenditures of their government upon British manufactures and colonial produce...

In 1791, drawn up a Report, full of useful information and suggestions, which concluded with a very dignified declaration of the rights of the Colonies...

Such are some of the more general results of our commercial policy with the United States during the period above taken, and such the difference between protecting home produce and navigation, and giving privileges to foreign...

elapsd from the time of dispatching the orders until the receipt of the Goods. The newly appointed Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec, comes out invested with the dignity of a Member of His Majesty's Council in the Province of Lower Canada.

After a short illness, at Annapolis, on Friday Evening the second instant, Elizabeth Lewis, the wife of John Johnston, Esq. eldest daughter of the Hon. Wm. James Stevenson, Receiver General of the Island of Jamaica...

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Wednesday, ship Helion, May, Dublin, 39—to order, Ballant.

The Observer. TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1830.

A number of recent arrivals at this port, most of them after passages unusually short, have furnished us with European intelligence upwards of a month later than we were in possession of last Tuesday...

It grieves us to state that our anxious wish for an amicable adjustment of existing differences between the Council and House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, has not been realized.

Daring Attempt!—In the absence of the family, who are all at present in Fredericton, the dwelling-house of His Honor the President in this City, was forcibly entered during the night before last...

We understand that His Honor the President is expected in town in the course of a few days.

To-morrow morning, the river Steam-Boat Saint George commences her summer trips to the Seat of Government.

About a week ago, a Gunner in the Royal Artillery, of the name of Winley, surreptitiously obtained a Marriage License, by appearing in the dress of a countryman, and pretending to be from the Parish of Waterborough...

UNPRECEDENTED DISPATCH!—Orders for Goods, forwarded by some of our Merchants to Great-Britain, per brig Prince Lebo, on the 27th February, arrived at Cork in 18 days...

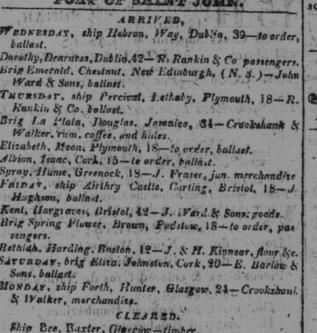
NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per Spry, from Glasgow, a part of his Supply of SPRING GOODS:—consisting of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' Leghorn HATS; fashionable RIBBONS; Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Silks and Satins; fine and common Stair and other CARPETINGS; Homespun; Checks; Irish Linens; Diaper; Russia Duck; Threads; LOAF SUGAR, STATIONARY, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have Received per Ship Fortin, from GREENOCK—ON CONSIGNMENT: RIBBONS, Hides, and Quarter Cases Superior Old PORT; Wrapping and Writing PAPER, Wine BOTTLES, GLASS WARE, EARTHEN-WARE, 3 Cases COTTON SHIRTS, 4000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT; A quantity of STONE JARS, &c. All of which will be Sold very Low.

ON CONSIGNMENT, Per the ELIZA, from CORK: CASES MEN'S and WOMEN'S SHOES and BUSKINS—For Sale upon accommodating terms. WILLIAM McCANNON, Water-Street, 25th April.—At.

Rum, Coffee, Hides, & Horns, JUST LANDED, ex BRIG LA ELATA, from JAMAICA—For Sale by April 20. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.



AS just received by the Spry, from Greenock, a very extensive assortment of STATIONARY, SCHOOL BOOKS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, with a variety of FANCY ARTICLES in his line; and hourly expects an additional Supply from London; all which, with his Stock on hand, he offers for sale at moderate prices as usual, for Cash.

W. R. has removed his BOOK-SELLING and BINDING ESTABLISHMENT, to that Shop on the North side of the Market-square, recently occupied by Mr. W. P. SCOTT. April 20.

150 TONS WHITE PINE, 60 Ds. RED ditto, 150 Tons BIRCH ditto. May be had together or in Lots, as may be required—on very reasonable terms. E. DE W. RATCHFORD. St. John, 20th April, 1830.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber has removed to the Store on the South Market Wharf, (lately occupied by Mr. JAMES WILSON.) W. P. SCOTT. April 13th 1830.

PORK & LARD. A FEW Bbls. Clear and Bone Middlings PORK, and 5 Kegs LARD— for sale by April 13. G. D. ROBINSON.

FRESH TEAS. Just received per Schooner TWO SONS, from Halifax; A LOT of very superior quality TEAS— For Sale by April 6. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his former Customers, and the Public, that he intends to carry on his Business in the MAISON LIXE, and solicits a share of their patronage. WILLIAM CROSS. St. John, March 30th, 1830.

STEAM-BOAT SAINT JOHN. THIS Boat will commence plying on her usual route on TUESDAY the 20th instant. Leaving for Digby and Annapolis on Tuesdays, and returning on Thursdays. Going to Eastport and Saint Andrews on Saturdays, and coming from thence on Mondays.—The fare to and from Saint Andrews, will be reduced to 20s. aft, and 7s. 6d. forward; and to and from Eastport 17s. 6d. aft.—Digby and Annapolis rate of passage as usual. JAMES WHITNEY. St. John, April 13th, 1830.

TO LET. From the first of May next: THE lower flat of the House of the Subscriber, in Duke-street, consisting of two Parlours, a Kitchen, and two or three Bed Rooms, with Pantry, Cellar Room, and an excellent Well of Water, with Yard Room, &c. The above are in all respects very convenient, and will be let on moderate terms, for one or more years, to a small family.—Inquire of March 23. JAMES HOEMAN.

BOARDERS WANTED. TWO or Three GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board in a private family.—Inquire of JOHN S. MILLER.

ON SALE. A Few Hundred Bushels of LIVERPOOL SALT, WHICH, if applied for immediately, will be Sold low for Cash. April 2. GEORGE THOMSON.

CONTRACT. THE Subscribers will receive Tenders on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, for Supplying WHOLESALE FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, and CORN MEAL, for the use of the JAIL for one year. Also, Tenders for BAKING the same, to be delivered three times a week in quantities as may be required. That Tender will be considered lowest for Baking, which offers the greatest number of pounds weight of well baked Bread for every hundred pounds weight (in equal parts) of the above named materials. The Tenders must be accompanied by the names of two respectable persons, willing to become security for the due performance of the Contracts. Payment to be made quarterly. THOMAS HEAVISIDE, DANIEL ANSLEY. St. John, 20th April, 1830.

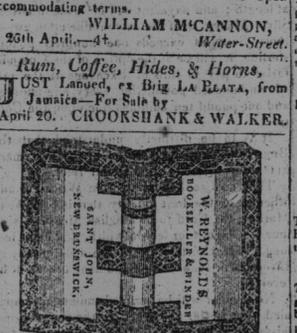
NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per Spry, from Glasgow, a part of his Supply of SPRING GOODS:—consisting of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' Leghorn HATS; fashionable RIBBONS; Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Silks and Satins; fine and common Stair and other CARPETINGS; Homespun; Checks; Irish Linens; Diaper; Russia Duck; Threads; LOAF SUGAR, STATIONARY, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have Received per Ship Fortin, from GREENOCK—ON CONSIGNMENT: RIBBONS, Hides, and Quarter Cases Superior Old PORT; Wrapping and Writing PAPER, Wine BOTTLES, GLASS WARE, EARTHEN-WARE, 3 Cases COTTON SHIRTS, 4000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT; A quantity of STONE JARS, &c. All of which will be Sold very Low.

ON CONSIGNMENT, Per the ELIZA, from CORK: CASES MEN'S and WOMEN'S SHOES and BUSKINS—For Sale upon accommodating terms. WILLIAM McCANNON, Water-Street, 25th April.—At.

Rum, Coffee, Hides, & Horns, JUST LANDED, ex BRIG LA ELATA, from JAMAICA—For Sale by April 20. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.



AS just received by the Spry, from Greenock, a very extensive assortment of STATIONARY, SCHOOL BOOKS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, with a variety of FANCY ARTICLES in his line; and hourly expects an additional Supply from London; all which, with his Stock on hand, he offers for sale at moderate prices as usual, for Cash.

W. R. has removed his BOOK-SELLING and BINDING ESTABLISHMENT, to that Shop on the North side of the Market-square, recently occupied by Mr. W. P. SCOTT. April 20.

150 TONS WHITE PINE, 60 Ds. RED ditto, 150 Tons BIRCH ditto. May be had together or in Lots, as may be required—on very reasonable terms. E. DE W. RATCHFORD. St. John, 20th April, 1830.

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BOARDERS WANTED. TWO or Three GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board in a private family.—Inquire of JOHN S. MILLER.

AUCTION SALES.

SALT, RUM, &c. AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) at 12 o'clock, Will be sold at the Store of the Subscribers: IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS: 4000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT—APLOT.

10 Puncheons high proof Jamaica RUM, entitled to Is. 2d. per gallon drawback; 10 Hogheads MOLASSES; 12 Boxes Arrow Root; 10 Barrels Sugar; Casks assorted GLASSWARE; Boxes 7 x 9 WINDOW GLASS; Boots and SHOES, &c. &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. April 20th, 1830.

VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE FURNITURE SALE. On TUESDAY the 11th May next, Will be Sold at the WARE ROOM of the Subscriber:—A variety of ROSEWOOD, MAHOAGANY, BIRCH, and PINE FURNITURE. The Furniture may be seen at any time. A. LAWRENCE. St. John, April 20.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS. No. 1.—WANTED for the Light House at Partridge Island, the following Articles, viz: 1 Box DIPT CANDLES, 2 to the pound; 4 Birch BROOMS; 2 Yards OSNABURGH; 1 Signd LANTHORN; and 300 Gallons of the best PORPOISE OIL.

No. 2.—Wanted for the Light House at the Beacon Pier, the following Articles, viz: 150 Gallons of the best PORPOISE OIL, as specified in the foregoing notice; 10 Yards coarse Red FLANNEL; 10 lbs. best Cotton WICK; 10 lbs. WHITENING; 3 lbs. ROSTER STONE; 3 Corn BROOMS; 10 Yds OSNABURGH.

No. 3.—Tenders for placing 15 pieces of Red Pine Timber, of 12 inches square, as Footers, near the angles of the Beacon Light House Pier: the timber to be cut in the distance of three feet from the angles at all places, and to be upon the corners of the present timber, four inches on each leg, and banded in every second timber with 1 1/2 inch square iron bolts, of two feet length, with raggd points, and the heads of the bolts to be large. The whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and finished by the 1st of August next.

No. 4.—An Iron LANTHORN, for the Light House Lamp on Partridge Island, which must be put upon all respects complete, at the expense of the Contractor. The specifications for the size and the manner of building this article, may be seen at the Store of Messrs. J. WARD & SONS.—The present Lanthorn to be taken down and placed in the Light House below, at the risk and expense of the Contractor, and the whole to be finished and erected by the 1st of August next.

No. 5.—A Copper Fountain Lamp with standards, 8 patent Reflectors, Burners, &c. of like fashion as that now at the Beacon Light, as per plan to be seen at the Store of Messrs. J. WARD & SONS, where the fullest information of all matters connected with the above contract for the Lanthorn, may be obtained. The whole to be finished and erected by the 1st of August next. Sufficient Security will be required for the fulfilment of the respective Contracts, and the lowest Tenders will be accepted. No Tender will be received after the 20th day of May. JOHN WARD, Commissioners. St. John, April 7, 1830.

HOUSE FOR SALE. THE South flat of the Three Storey House in the street leading from the public landing in Portland, and nearly opposite the Church—the lower story built of Brick.—The said half contains seven Rooms, four of which have fire places, and are well finished—and there is a good Yard and Garden on the premises.—There are Sixteen Years of the Lease yet unexpired.—If not sold by Private Sale prior to the 26th April, it will on that day be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by the Subscriber.—Terms easy, and will be made known on application to March 23. E. DE W. RATCHFORD, TO LET.

TO LET. On the South Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Mr. JACOB NOYES, and others, consisting of two front Stores on the Lower Flat, and two large and commodious Lots on the second and third Flats.—Possession given on the first May next. JOHN M. WILMOT. 23d March.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HENRI JOHNSTON, 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.

CAUTION. ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned against Cutting TIMBER, or otherwise Trespassing on Lot No. 3, Hamwell Settlement, near Fredericton, as in the event of any such Trespassers being convicted, they will be Prosecuted with the utmost rigor of Law. MARGUS GUNN. Excellent PINE TIMBER for Sale, standing on said Lot.—Apply by Letter, to MARGUS GUNN. Miramichi, 30th March, 1830.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against Cutting TIMBER, or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 2, lying on the North side of the Road from Loch Lamond to Quaco, belonging to the Corporation of the Church of Scotland in this City, as in the event of any such trespassers being convicted, they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of Law. By order of J. McMILLAN, & Clerk. St. John, March 22d, 1830.

Poetry.

THE DEATH OF THE HINDOO WIDOW.

By ARCHDEACON SPENCER. Mournful and slow to the plain of the dead They bore the Hindoo along;

(From the Liverpool Advertiser.)

BURNING OF WIDOWS IN INDIA.—We have the greatest pleasure in being able to state, that a letter has been received in Liverpool, from Serampore, stating that Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General of India,

It is to be distinctly understood that the Beer to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality of Ox or Heifer Beef. That no Crooked or Rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to Market, the Cord to be English Measure, viz: four feet high, four feet in width, and eight feet long.

REMOVAL. THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. have removed to their Store on PETERS' Wharf, facing Ward-street.

M. DELAP HAS removed his STOCK OF GOODS to the Store lately occupied by Thomas Millidge & Co. in the Market square.

FLLOUR & CORN. Just Received, per schr's Compeer from New York, and for Sale by the Subscribers: 300 BLS. Superfine FLOUR;

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have received per Woodman, from Liverpool, AN ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and Coloured BOMBAZETTS;

BALES RED and WHITE FLANNELS; Received per Brig PERSEVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers: BALES RED and WHITE FLANNELS;

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 30th March, 1830.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 11th of May next, at noon, from persons disposed to enter into Contract to supply for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz:

Table with 4 columns: Item, Quantity, Unit, Price. Includes WOOD, COAL, and FRESH BEEF.

For such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be required for one year from the 25th June next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of Saint John, Fredericton, and Saint Andrews.

For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at St. John, on or before the 21th June next, Sixteen Barrels of Prime Mess Irish Pork,

For the BAKING OF BREAD for one year from the 25th June next, for the Garrison of St. John, from Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores;

The rate of FRESH BEEF, Salt Pork, Wood, COAL, OIL, and COTTON WICK, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling, in words at length;

It is to be distinctly understood that the Beer to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality of Ox or Heifer Beef.

That no Crooked or Rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to Market, the Cord to be English Measure, viz: four feet high, four feet in width, and eight feet long.

No Tender will be noticed, unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at St. John, signed by two respectable persons offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract.

The Tenders to be written upon the back of Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c., as the case may be. Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office on the 11th May next, at 12 o'clock.

Terms of the Contracts may be seen and every information obtained, on application to the Commissariat Office at the respective Posts throughout the Command.

AMERICAN PORK. A FEW BLS. CLEAR and Bone Middling's PORK, A few Kegs LARD—just received.

PRIME MESS IRISH PORK; Canada BEEF; Nova Scotia ditto. For Sale at lowest rates in the Market, by April 6. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

LONDON WHITE LEAD. 100 KEGS of the above—warranted of Superior quality; And a few Jars OIL.—For sale by April 6. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

RUM, COFFEE, &c. The Subscribers have on hand, and offer for Sale, at the lowest Market Prices: PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM;

NOW LANDING. The Cargo of Schooner SARAH-ANN, from St. Kitts, VIZ: RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SHRUB, and ARROW ROOT—For Sale by Jan. 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

E. DEW RATCHFORD, HAS ON HAND;—PIPE HOLLANDS; 2 hhds. BRANDY;—puns, extra proof and common Jamaica Spirits; Demetera Rum; a few hhds. excellent Sugar; Molasses; Coffee; in tins and bbls.; Pimento; Ginger; Lime Juice; Logwood; Mahogany; Lignumvite; Lancewood Spars; Superfine and Fine Flour; Oatmeal; Quebec and Nova Scotia Beef; Irish mess Pork; Butter; London Staple Cordage; from Spangarn to 5 1/2 inch Rope; a second hand hemp Cable, 11 ins.; an assortment of wrought and cut Nails; a few kegs Horse Nails, assorted sizes; black, white, green, and yellow Paints; Paint Oil; English and Campo Bello Soap; Iron and Steel; Sheet Iron; Ploughshare Moulds, and Slabs for ditto; Cod Hooks and Lines; an extensive assortment of Saddlery and Harness; best Alloy Ala, in wood and bottle; Porter; 30 crates well assorted Earthenware, very cheap; 30 crates Bottles; 20 casks liquid and paste Blacking; Cabinet Ink, and Ink Powder; Sealing Wax, and Wafers; Dry Goods, &c. &c.—all which being on Consignment, will be sold at the lowest market prices, for satisfactory payments.

40 Bushels unshelled BARLEY. March 10, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

OFFER FOR SALE, The Cargo of Schr Philadelphia from Portland—consisting of

BARRELS Navy and Pilot BREAD; Bbls. and half bbls. & kegs CRACKERS; Red Oak STAVES and SHOOKS;

FRANKLIN and Cooking STOVES—assorted sizes; Looking Glasses; 1 box Britannia Tea Pots; 1 Box Lamps and Candlesticks.

At the lowest prices. April 13. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. TOBACCO, RICE, & CHAIRS.

Just Received per Schr. COMPEER, from New York: 20 KEGS Tobacco, 16 1/2—first quality 15 ds. do. 15's 10 Boxes Ladies' Twist ditto, 5 Ditto Cavendish ditto.

A few Tierces and half do. RICE; a Lot of CHAIRS; and a quantity of CONY BROOMS, just received per Bethiah, and for Sale very low by E. DEW RATCHFORD.

RUM, Ex Schr. INDUSTRY, from HALIFAX. By the above Vessel, the Subscriber has received, 40 PUNCHEONS of strong DEMETERA RUM, which he will dispose of low for prompt payment.

A few Pans, high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 19th January, 1830. SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Just received per schr's John & Mary, from Trinidad, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers: 15 HOGSHEADS and SUGAR, 30 Casks Superior MOLASSES. LOWE & GROOCCOCK. 23d March.

NEW GOODS—Per TWELVE, from LONDON. The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. STORE, second door below the Market Inn, King-street. 2d March. D. HATFIELD & SON.

WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embossed do.;

Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazines;

Mens' and Womans' Silk and Kid Gloves; Children's do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls;

White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces;

Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Children's Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins;

Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Honespuns; Moleskins, &c. R. & W. REID. May 26.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-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. 26th January, 1830.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, BRUNEL-STREET.

BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cordes, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c.

ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised.

Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

LIME. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he will continue to keep on hand, during the ensuing season, a supply of the best quality of LIME, which will be put up in superior order, and sold on moderate terms.

Every attention will be paid to the furnishing of Sloops, Boats, &c. He will likewise bring the Lime to the city, when requested. The Hogsheads will still bear the mark "Samuel Chisholm." ROBERT ROBERTSON, JR. Green Head, March 9. Lime Burner.

HOUSES & LANDS.

TO LET,

From first May next:—THE DWELLING-HOUSE belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING, situate in Queen-street, now in the occupation of Dr. BOYLE. W. & F. KINNEAR, 30th March, 1830. Attys for the Estate.

TO LET,

And possession given first of May next: THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and Ground, near Mrs. Jaffrey's Garden, at present occupied by James Walker, Esquire, belonging to the Estate of the late John Allan. Apply to MARIA ALLAN, Adm'rx. February 2, 1830.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st May next: THAT pleasantly situated three story HOUSE, at the corner of Union and Nelson-streets, the Property of Mr. SAMUEL BAGSHAW, with a STORE on the Lower Floor, suitable for Dry Goods or Groceries. There are six Rooms with fire places, nine Bedrooms, a Kitchen; and a first proof CELLAR, with an excellent WELL of WATER in the same. For further particulars will be made known on application to the Subscriber. GEORGE SEARS. March 2.

TO BE LET,

From the first of May next, THE Brick Dwelling HOUSE, the second from the corner of Prince William and Queen-streets, fronting on the former.—Apply to W. & F. KINNEAR. March 16.

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next, THE STORE in Hatfield's Brick Building, fronting the Market Square, at present in the occupation of Mr. James Kirk. 2d March. D. HATFIELD & SON.

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next: THE STORE in rear of the Premises of George D. Robinson, Esq., on the South Market Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. A. Smiley.—Inquire of D. HATFIELD & SON. 2d March.

TO LET—From 1st May next:

THAT large House at the corner of Brussels and Waterloo-streets, with Out-Houses, Garden, &c. attached; a small House next the Garden, and the two new Houses next that, with Bars and Field. Also, two Houses on Elliot Row; three near the Eastern end of Duke-street; two near the Market at Lower Cove; one on the North side of Queen's-Square; one near the corner of the Square; two near the Catholic Chapel. Also, one Room in the second flat of the Subscriber's Store, fit for an Office. Also, a number of Building Lots.—Possession of great part of the above can be given immediately.—Enquire of THOMAS G. HATHEWAY. Jan. 5.

TO LET,

And possession given 1st May next: THE whole or part of those extensive Premises, in the Parish of Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber. There are Six Rooms with fire-places, and a great variety of Bed-Rooms, suitable for one or two families, together with a good Yard. Apply to JACOB TOWNSEND. 2d February, 1830.

FOR SALE,

A STORE on Peters' Wharf, well fitted, and lately occupied by the Subscriber, very cheap for accommodating payments. Feb 16. JAMES WHITNEY.

TO RENT—From 1st May,

THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber.—Also, the COUNTING HOUSE and STORES, with YARD attached, in Nelson-street February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7 1/2 acres of MARSH in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, situate at the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Esq. 10 P. M.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cobourg-street, in this City, with an excellent GARDEN attached thereto.—The House having been built by the Subscriber, under the expectation of occupying it himself, every attention has been paid to have the Work executed in the best and most substantial manner. JAMES PETERS, JUN. February 24th, 1829.

LIME KILN, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THOSE Valuable Premises, at Musquito Cove, formerly occupied by the Subscriber as a Lime Kiln.—There is a good House, Barn, and other Out House, Lime Kiln, &c., with several acres of Land: Being well adapted for a Tavern, Cooperage, or the Manufacture of Lime.—Terms, and further particulars made known, on application to ROBERT ROBERTSON, JR. 9th March. Lime Burner.

NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately entered into Co-partnership in Business, with KENNETH MCKENZIE, lately from Great-Britain, under the firm of M-RAE & MCKENZIE, under whose name the Business will in future be conducted at his present stand in Saint John-street—and while he would thank his Customers for past favours to himself, he would solicit a continuance of the same favours for the new Firm, assuring them, that increased exertion will be used to give satisfaction—at the same time, he would beg permission to request, that all those who have demands against him, by this time, will present the same for adjustment, and all those who stand indebted to him, to call and settle their respective balances with the least possible delay. WILLIAM M'RAE. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform their Customers who have unsettled Accounts with them, especially those residing in the County, that their Co-Partnership, under the Firm of M-KENZIE & TISDALE, which will expire on the 1st day of April next, at which time their Mr. M-KENZIE intends leaving this County, and which makes it necessary for them to request immediate payment of Balances due to them. Those persons who have demands against them will not fail to bring forward their Accounts for payment. Their present extensive STOCK of GOODS on hand, they will continue to sell off at reduced prices until April, together with 250 Barrels best FALL MACKARELL, just received, and warranted put up in good order. ANGUS M'KENZIE, CHAS. W. TISDALE. St. John, 1st December, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the term of Co-partnership between the Subscribers, expired on the 14th inst, when the same was terminated, and dissolved by mutual consent.—All Debts due to and from the said concern, will be received and paid by GEORGE BRAGG, who continues the Business on his own account. GEORGE BRAGG, THOMAS S. WARNE. St. John, 16th February, 1830. 31.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CALEB SPRAGG, late of the Parish of Springfield, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Six Months from this date: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to ANN SPRAGG, Executor, GEORGE SPRAGG, Executors. ROBERT SPRAGG, St. John, 16th February, 1830.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, Executor. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Esq. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & 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. ELSHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Manifests of various forms, Boy's Indentures, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

ARRIVAL and Departure of His Majesty's Mail, at and from St. JOHN, (N. B.) MARCH 27. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by packet, 3 P. M. TUESDAY.

For St. Andrews & United States, by land, 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY. From Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. per packet. From St. Andrews and United States, by land, at 13. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. THURSDAY.

From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. SUNDAY.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published April 1, 1830. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs, of Flour, to weight, - - - - - 2 6 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 2 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUGHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. APRIL—1830. SUN Rises, Sets, Moon FULL. 21 WEDNESDAY - 5 11 6 49 4 30 10 14 22 THURSDAY - 5 10 6 50 sets, 11 0 23 FRIDAY - 5 8 6 52 7 58 11 44 24 SATURDAY - 5 7 6 53 9 9 0 25 SUNDAY - 5 5 6 55 10 17 1 8 26 MONDAY - 5 4 6 56 11 16 1 50 27 TUESDAY - 5 2 6 58 Morn. 2 37 New Moon 22d, 7h. 3m. evening.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST END OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

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