

# The Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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

**THE GARDEN.**  
**THIS IS MY ELDEST DAUGHTER, SIR!**  
This is my eldest Daughter, Sir,  
Her mother's duty,  
You praise her face—Oh! Sir, she is  
As good as she is fair!  
My angel Jane is clever too,  
Accomplishments I've taught her;  
I'll introduce you to her, Sir,  
—This is my eldest Daughter.  
I've sought the aid of ornament,  
Bejewelling her curls,  
I've tried her beauty undressed,  
Simplicity and pearls;  
I've set her off to get her off,  
—Till fallen off I've thought her;  
Yet I've softly breathed to all the beauties—  
—This is my eldest Daughter.  
I've tried all styles of hair dressing,  
Madonnas, frizzes, curls;  
Her waist I've laced, her back I've braided,  
—Till circulation set her off,  
I've padded her with fluff,  
—Into a Venus brought her,  
But puffing her has no effect!  
—This is my eldest Daughter.  
Her gowns are à la Akermann,  
—Her corsets à la Bell;  
Yet when the season ends, each beau  
Still leaves his T. T. L.  
I patronise each dejeuner,  
Each party on the water,  
Yet still she hangs upon my arm!  
—This is my eldest Daughter.  
She did refuse a Gentleman—  
—I own it was absurd;  
She thought her to answer, "No!"  
He took her as her word;  
But she said "Yes," if any one  
That's eligible sought her;  
—This is my eldest Daughter.

**A DIRGE.**  
To earth!—To earth!  
Lay her in the gentle earth,  
With all her sorrow, all her worth,  
Till she claim another, better, brighter birth!  
All amidst the gentle world,  
Lay her—now how pale and cold!  
She was young, and fair, and good,  
Yet her doom was understood;  
For she sought the specious ill,  
And obey'd her burning will;  
Till the victim did discover  
All the darkness of the lover,  
All his falsehood, all his pride,  
Then a pang—and so she died!  
Lay sweet sorrow in the earth,  
It shall have a brighter birth—  
Love, where passion is forgot,  
Love, where falsehood liveth not,  
Cloudless dreams in azure bowers,  
Where no tempests, where no showers,  
All the sweets of all the flowers,  
—Heavenly, endless, bright, immortal, happy hours!  
[N. M. Mag.]

**THE MISCELLANEOUS.**  
[The following is the legal opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, on a subject which has greatly agitated the Canadian mind, namely, the disposal or appropriation of the Clergy Reserves. We think it right to publish it, because it has seldom appeared in a correct and properly attested form, and because a document which is to be the basis of an important change in the ecclesiastical policy not only of the Canada but in all probability of the British Provinces generally at no distant period, is entitled at least to the same degree of accuracy and precision as that of a Newspaper can give it. We are aware, indeed, that the change of which we speak in as far as it regards the other Colonies, cannot be precisely the same as that on which the document in question directly bears, but it can be in principle and in practical effect. Part of the examination of J. Stephen, Esq. before the Committee of the British Parliament seems to be a suitable accompaniment to the subsequent document, and many of his statements will be found to be of general application. We regret that our limits forbid our giving even an abridged form of the Examination of the other respectable and competent witnesses who were called to give evidence on that and other matters of vital importance to the Canada.—Ed. Obs.]

**OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS RELATIVE TO CLERGY RESERVES.**  
**DOCTORS COMMONS, November 15, 1819.**  
My Lord, We are honored with your Lordship's commands of the 14th Sept. last, stating that doubts having arisen how far, under the construction of the Act passed in the 31st year of His present Majesty (c. 31), the Dissenting Protestant ministers resident in Canada, have a legal claim to participate in the lands by that Act directed to be reserved as a provision for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.  
And your Lordship is pleased to request, that we would take the same into consideration and report your Lordship, for the information of the Prince Regent, our opinion, whether the Governor of the Province is either required by the Act, or would be justified in applying the produce of the reserved lands to the maintenance of any other than the Clergy of the Church of England resident in the Province; and in the event of our belief of opinion that the Ministers of Dissenting Protestant Congregations have a concurrent claim with those of the Church of England, further desiring our opinion, whether, in applying the reserved lands to the endowment of rectories and parsonages, as required by the 38th clause, it is incumbent upon His Majesty to retain a portion of these lands for the maintenance of the Dissenting Clergy, and as to the proportion in which, under such a construction, the provision is to be assigned to the different classes of Dissenters established within the Province.  
We are of opinion, that that though the provisions made by the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, s. 30 and 42, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, are not confined to the Clergy of the Church of England, but may be extended also to Clergy of the Church of Scotland, if there are any such Clergy in Canada, (as appears to have been admitted to the debate upon the passing of the Act,) yet that they do not extend to Dissenting Ministers, since we think the terms Protestant Clergy can apply only to Protestant Clergy recognised and established by law.  
The 37th section, which directs "that the rents and profits of the lands, &c. shall be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy," does not specify by what authority the rents and profits are to be applied. Supposing the Governor to be duly authorized by the Act to make such application, we think that he will be justified in applying such rents and profits to the maintenance and support of the Clergy of the Church of England, as well as those of the Church of Scotland, but not to the support and maintenance of Ministers of Dissenting Protestant Congregations.  
With respect to the second question, the 38th clause "which empowers His Majesty to authorise the Governor to constitute and erect parsonages or rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England," provides also, "that he may endow every such parsonage or rectory with so much of the lands allotted and appropriated in respect to any land within such township or parish which shall have been granted, as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall judge to be expedient."  
Under these terms he might endow any particular parsonage or rectory with the whole lands allotted and appropriated in that township or parish.

It would be inconsistent with this discretionary power that any proportion of such lands should be absolutely retained for any other Clergy than those mentioned in that clause, and we think that it is not incumbent on His Majesty to retain any proportion of such lands—We have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servants.  
CHRIST. ROBINSON,  
R. GIFFORD,  
J. S. COLVILL.  
Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

**EXAMINATION OF J. STEPHEN, JOHN. ESQUIRE.**  
Are you of opinion that the Act of 1791 contemplates the endowment of the Church of England, but that at the same time, with respect to lands which are not necessary to be applied for the endowment of the Church, the rents and profits of those lands may be applicable, at the discretion of the Crown, to the purposes of a Protestant Clergy, speaking generally?—As I understand the Act of 1791, it distinguishes between the Clergy of the Church of England, and a Protestant Clergy. To the Clergy of the Church of England, and to them alone, it gives the capacity of receiving endowments as parochial ministers. To a Protestant Clergy, whatever those words may mean, it gives the capacity of receiving any part of those lands which the Royal Bounty may deal out to them. The expression "a Protestant Clergy" is understood by the law-officers of the Crown to mean any Protestant Clergy, recognised by the law of Great Britain, and a Protestant Clergy, either of the Church of England, or of the Church of Scotland.  
When you speak of the Royal Bounty, do you mean the rents and profits that may be made from the Clergy Reserves?—Not the rents and profits merely. I apprehend that the King might, if it should so please him, appropriate in perpetuity a certain portion of land for the maintenance of one or more English Clergymen, or of one or more Presbyterian Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.  
Do you mean beyond the one-seventh reserved, or out of that one-seventh?—Out of the one-seventh.  
How do you reconcile that answer with the statement that the Act appears to you to contemplate an endowment of the Church of England?—Because I apprehend that it is one thing to erect a parsonage and endow it with a glebe, and a different thing to appropriate a piece of land for the maintenance of a Clergyman.  
Have the law-officers of the Crown given their opinion distinctly, that by the term Protestant Clergy no other sect is included, except the Presbyterian Clergy of the Church of Scotland?—They have as I understand them, given their opinion distinctly, that no body of Clergy, not recognized by the law of this land, can be candidates for this property.  
And that consequently no such body is contemplated under the term Protestant Clergy, under the Act of 1791?—Yes.

Do you conceive, according to your interpretation of the term Protestant Clergy, that other Presbyterians than those in communion with the Church of Scotland would come within the terms of the Act?—I think not. I apprehend that no man is a Clergyman of the Kirk of Scotland who is not appointed to that office either by the General Assembly, or by some of the Presbyteries dependent upon it. I apprehend that a Presbyterian, who is altogether unconnected with the Church of Scotland, does not, as I conceive, come within the meaning of the term "a Protestant Clergy," as that expression must be understood when used by the United Parliament of Great Britain and Scotland.  
Do you then consider the Presbyterians of the Synod of Ulster as not recognized by law as a Protestant Clergy in the country?—I apprehend the Presbyterians of the Synod of Ulster are not recognized by law as members of an established Church in this country. The Acts of Union prevent the legal establishment of the Church of Scotland in any part of the United Kingdom except Scotland.

**THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS HELD IN LONDON.**  
To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great-Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.  
DEAR FRIENDS,—We are reverently thankful that we have been permitted to meet together on the present occasion, and to witness the love of God shining in our hearts, through Jesus Christ our Lord. We have been favoured to proceed, with the usual yet important business of this meeting in brotherly harmony, and have felt that our spiritual strength has been renewed by this uniting in religious travail for the best welfare of our Society.  
Amidst the ordinary engagements of this meeting, we have received accounts of the sufferings of our members, in support of our Christian testimony, in civil liberties and other ecclesiastical demands, as well as in consequence of a few claims for military purposes; the amount thus reported is upwards of thirteen thousand eight hundred pounds.  
In proceeding to unfold the Christian solicitude which has prevailed in this meeting, we would express an earnest desire that the confidence of all our dear brethren and sisters may be hungrily, yet firmly, fixed upon God. He changes not; his compassions are new every morning; every morning he sends down his kingdom of truth and life. His word is sown in heaven, and his "faithfulness is unto all generations." His name is a strong tower; the righteous runneth into it, and is safe.  
It pleased the Father, in his abundant mercy and love to the human race, in their fallen and lost estate, to give his only begotten Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, that "whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." On 11th, then, the not one dwelleth all the fulness of the godhead bodily." He is that eternal Word which in the beginning was with God, and was God; and who was made flesh, and dwelt among men. He offered himself a sacrifice for our transgressions, "the just for the unjust;" we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins." He our ever-living Intercessor and Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous, "is passed into the heavens," and "at the right hand of the Majesty on high."  
These sacred and essential truths of the Christian religion, were the faith of our early predecessors, and have been uniformly upheld by our Society, from their day to the present period. It is a cause of thankfulness to us, that we can retain the full persuasion that these truths are dear to friends in this land, in Ireland, and on the American continent; although we have to mourn over many, on the other side of the Atlantic, once in fellowship with us, who have widely departed from the truth of the Gospel.—The voluntary intercourse with our dear brethren, in these countries, has been maintained at this time to our instruction and comfort.  
In contemplating those highly important truths to which we have already referred, we are sensibly convinced of the great need there is, for a deep and constant sense of the infinite power and wisdom of God, and of the very limited faculties of the human mind. We ought to meditate on these things in humility and sincerity of heart; and reverently to desire that our understandings may be illuminated by the Holy Spirit. Then will our faith in their vital importance become more firmly established, and our hearts glow more and more with gratitude to God, for the inestimable blessings provided for us in the Gospel of life and salvation.  
We are thankful that, as a Christian people, we are, through divine mercy, one in faith; but how highly incumbent is it that we should be individually concerned, not only to accept in simplicity the doctrinal truths of Holy Scripture, but earnestly to strive that we may be coming up in the practice of every Christian virtue. Look then unto Christ, dear Friends, we beseech you

that you may come to know him to "dwell in your hearts by faith," and to rule there by the power of his blessed and eternal Spirit. Be awakened to the necessity of "working out your own salvation with fear and trembling." Let the knowledge of your proneness, by nature to transgress the law of the Lord, incite you to seek after a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness; and ever remember, that it is by faith and repentance, by prayer and obedience, that the work of sanctification is to be carried forward.  
He that is concerned to live as becomes a consistent Christian (in character to which we all ought to aspire), will often meditate upon the precepts and example of our blessed Lord and Saviour; precepts which, as they regulate the life of man, increase his happiness and usefulness, prepare him to meet with patience the trials incident to humanity, and look forward to a participation in those joys which shall be hereafter revealed. And as we are enabled to follow, though at a distance, the great and perfect pattern set before us in the Gospel, the heart becomes expanded in love to God and to his creatures, and the affections are kept in subjection, the unsocialized indulgence which destroys the peace and harmony of civil and religious society.  
The humble endeavour to observe the precepts of the Gospel leads to civility of heart and conduct; it induces strict integrity in all our transactions; and gives rise to the exercise of that meekness and charity which shine forth in the conduct of the true and practical Christian, in the Christian religion. If we seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, we shall be instructed by the example of pious men, but not blinded to their infirmities; comforted by their society, but not dependent upon it; helped by religious conversation, but not disposed to enter into it hastily or superficially. If we are diligent in self-examination, we shall cleanse our own hearts, impressed with the importance of our own stewardship unto God, and daily visible of our own sins, and great need of forgiveness from Him, we shall become very cautious how we covisee the faults of others, and shall be instructed to violate that charity which is enjoined upon all; that love which is the true badge of discipleship.  
A real hunger and thirst after righteousness will lead us to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and to meeting together for the public worship of Almighty God, in which shall then feel to be one of our greatest privileges (thus to draw near unto Him, and to unite in waiting upon and worshipping Him in spirit and in truth). We will not neglect the influence of his law and power, and to pour out our souls in secret supplication for the continuance of his blessing and preservation. At this time we are, in an especial manner, felt the advantage of being constant in awaiting ourselves of those opportunities which are afforded in the course of the week of waiting before Him; occasions when we are called upon to withdraw from the cares and dissipations of life, and to seek the Lord and his righteousness.

Not will our approaches to the throne of grace be confined to the attendance of religious meetings. Impressed with the benefit and the need of a daily supply of heavenly help, we shall be often seeking for the presence of the Spirit, and in our private retirements, as well as in public assemblies, we shall seek to be imbued with a deep sense of the power and grace of the Holy Spirit, and in our private retirements, as well as in public assemblies, we shall seek to be imbued with a deep sense of the power and grace of the Holy Spirit, and in our private retirements, as well as in public assemblies, we shall seek to be imbued with a deep sense of the power and grace of the Holy Spirit.  
We are called upon to withdraw from the cares and dissipations of life, and to seek the Lord and his righteousness. We are called upon to withdraw from the cares and dissipations of life, and to seek the Lord and his righteousness. We are called upon to withdraw from the cares and dissipations of life, and to seek the Lord and his righteousness.

**THE RED SEA.**—Mr. Madden, a late traveller in Syria and Egypt, says—"One of my first objects at Suez was to ascertain if the sea was fordable opposite the town at ebb tide—all whom I asked, assured me of the contrary. I inquired for any Indian soldier who wished to earn a dollar by crossing the gulf. At eight in the evening a man came to me, and offered to make the attempt. I directed him to walk straight across as far as it was possible to do so, and to hold his hands over his head, as he walked along. He was in the water forthwith; he proceeded slowly and steadily, his hands above his head, and in nine minutes he was at the other side of the Red Sea. On his return he told me, what I knew to be a fact, that he had walked every step across—the deepest part being about the middle of the gulf, where the water was up to his chin. I proceeded now to follow his course, and gave him another dollar to cross over before me, and as I was nearly eight inches taller than my guide, where his chin was in the water my long beard was quite dry. The tide was now coming in fast, and by the time we reached the middle of the sea, my Indian thought it imprudent to proceed further, as I was not an expert swimmer. Had we remained ten minutes longer, we should inevitably have shared Pharaoh's fate; for the opposite bank was perceptibly diminishing, and at ten o'clock the sea, which two hours before was hardly more than the breadth of the Thames at London Bridge, was from two to three miles broad—the difference between the ebb and flow I ascertained to be six feet two inches." Mr. Madden goes on to say that he considers himself the only European who had walked across; in which he is mistaken, Napoleon and some French officers crossed the Red Sea higher, and very narrowly escaped drowning on their return.

**A VIEW IN WICKLOW.**—I paused on the brow of the Long hill to enjoy the prospect, and if ever you chance to go there, I advise you to follow my example. In the east, huge piles of clouds were huddling together over the sea, as if they were going to sleep, while Sugar-loaf, like a tall sentinel, stood out boldly in the foreground; southward, beneath my feet, lay Eniskerry, nestling among its pleasant woods, with its fantastic pass, "the Scalp," in the distance, and stately Powerscourt beside it; and in the west a gorgeous sunset was piercing the thin grey mist that hung over Glencree, and raising down purple and gold on the tops of its lofty mountains, while their tall shadows threw into deeper gloom the dark chasm, where the upper and lower Lough Bray lie buried. And this was "the Valley of the Kings,"—a lofty name for a wild glen traversed by a brawling stream, with its unpeopled hills and solitary lakes. And who were ye, the rulers in the desert, the monarchs of food and fell, whose title has outlived your name, and race, and language, to linger like an echo in your native valley? Did peace and plenty smile on your patriarchal sway? or did ye stoop from your mountain fastness, like the eagle from his eyrie, on the flock and herds of the unwelcome Lowlander? Were ye of the unbelieving race against whom Adriaan lifts up his voice in pious horror? or did ye consecrate your domains, like the mysterious valley of the Seven Churches—the Tadmor in the desert of these lonely regions—with gloomy rites of by-gone, antique superstition, whose very name has perished with our own.—*Monthly Magazine.*

**COMBAT BETWEEN A HORSE AND A LION.**—A nobleman, in the early part of the reign of Louis XV, having a very vicious horse, which none of the grooms or servants would ride—several of them having been thrown, and one killed—asked leave of his Majesty to have him turned loose into the menagerie, against one of the largest lions. The King readily consented, and the animal, on a certain day, was conducted thither. Soon after the arrival of the horse, the door of the den was drawn up, and the lion,

with great state and majesty, marched slowly to the mouth of it, when, seeing his antagonist, he set up a tremendous roar. The horse immediately started and fell back; his ears were erected, his mane was raised, his eyes sparkled, and something like a general convulsion seemed to agitate his whole frame. After the first emotions of fear had subsided, the horse retired to a corner of the menagerie, where, having directed his heels towards the lion, and having reared his head over his left shoulder, he watched with extreme eagerness the motions of his enemy. The lion, who presently quitted the den, sidled about for more than a minute, as if meditating the mode of attack, when having sufficiently prepared himself for the combat, he made a sudden spring at the horse, which defended itself by striking his adversary a most violent blow on the chest. The lion instantly retreated, growled, and seemed for several minutes inclined to give up the contest, when, recovering from the painful effects of the blow, he returned to the charge with unabated violence. The mode of preparation for the second attack was the same as the first. He sidled from one side of the menagerie to the other for a considerable time, seeking a favourable opportunity to seize his prey, during all which time the horse still preferred the same posture, and still kept his head erect (turned over his shoulder). The lion, at length, gave a second spring, with all the strength and velocity which he could exercise, when the horse caught him with his hoof on the under jaw, which he fractured. Having sustained a second and more severe repulse than the former, the lion retreated to his den as well as he was able, apparently in the greatest agony, moaning all the way in a most lamentable manner. The horse was soon obliged to be shot, as no one ever dared to approach the ground where he was kept.—*Le Keuk's Illustrations of Natural History.*

The following anecdote appears in a recent French paper:—"Whilst the French troops were encamped at Boulogne, public attention was much excited by the daring attempt at escape made by an English sailor. This person having escaped from the depot, and gained the borders of the sea; the woods on which served him for concealment, constructed, with no other instrument than a knife, a boat entirely of the bark of trees. When the weather was fair, he mounted a tree and looked out for the English flag; and having at last observed a British cruiser, he ran to the shore with his boat on his back, and was about to trust himself in his frail vessel to the waves, when he was pursued, arrested, and loaded with chains.—Every body in the army was anxious to see the boat, and Napoleon, having at length heard of the affair, sent for the sailor and interrogated him. "You must," said Napoleon, "have had a great desire to see your country again, since you could resolve to trust yourself on the open sea in so frail a bark. I suppose you have left a sweetheart there?" "No," said the sailor; "but a poor and infirm mother, whom I was anxious to see." "And you shall see her," said Napoleon, giving at the same time orders to set him at liberty and to bestow upon him a considerable sum of money for his mother, observing that she must be a good mother who had so good a son.

Why faith, Heartfree, matrimony is like an army going to engage. Love's the forlorn hope, which is soon cut off; the marriage-knot is the main body, which may stand but a long time; and repentance is the rear-guard, which rarely gives ground as long as the main body has a being.—[*Provoked Wit*]

**COST OF A WATERLOO MEDAL.**—A Frenchman meeting a British soldier with a Waterloo medal, began sneeringly to animadvert on our government for bestowing such a trifle, which did not cost them three francs. "That is true, to be sure," replied the hero, "it did not cost the English government three francs, but it cost the French a Napoleon."—*United Service Journal.*

**AMERICAN REGIMENTAL MESS.**—During my residence in the Canada, I had frequent opportunities of meeting the American officers. They were a strange uncouth set. When the war broke out, they were generally formed from lawyers without business, broken shopkeepers, and other men wanting employment; I do not say the whole, but the majority of captains and lieutenants. They were rarely unanimous enough to form a mess. An American garrison, which shall be nameless, was once so united, that the officers seeing the advantage of the thing, agreed upon the necessity of it, and met accordingly. One dispute was about the dinner hour. Some voted for twelve o'clock, others two, three, four, and so on. Twelve was too early; four was too late; so, for the sake of the happy medium, two o'clock was fixed upon. The next difficulty was, arranging the drinking department. Some preferred gin sling! some rum twist! some one thing, some another! at last it was agreed that every member should bring his own liquor: one gentleman preferred buttermilk!!!—*United Service Journal.*

When Lord Ellenborough was Lord Chief Justice, a labouring bricklayer was called as a witness; when he came up to be sworn his Lordship said to him, "really, witness, when you have to appear before this Court, it is your bounden duty to be more clean and decent in your appearance." "Upon my life," said the witness, "if your Lordship comes to that, I'm thinking I'll every bit as well dressed as your Lordship." "How do you mean sir?" said his Lordship, angrily. "Why, faith," said the laborer, "you come here in your working clothes, and I'm come here in mine."

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No man is ever satisfied with another man's reading a newspaper to him? but the moment it is laid down, he takes it up & reads it over again.

Mr. J. Parkin

England, &c.

From the Liverpool Courier, August 12. The King has continued, during the week, to take his customary drives, accompanied generally by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. His Majesty continues in perfect health. It appears from a circular which has just been issued by Sir H. Taylor, that the cost of equipping an officer of infantry is from £50 to £65, an officer of dragoons, from £140 to £170, and an officer of hussars, from £292 to £399 7s. 6d.

Mr. Thomas Peel has made an offer to carry out to Swan River from fifty to seventy of the Spitalfields silk weavers, provided they can procure the means of taking their families along with them.

Some idea may be formed of the extent to which the vice of gaming is carried on by the hordes of black legs who infest the various towns and villages, by the fact, that one gentleman lost eleven hundred and forty pounds in one of the temporary hells established in the very centre of Cheltenham.

It is worthy to state that the cotton trade, during the last three weeks, has been gradually getting "from bad to worse." We do not recollect a period when the complaints of the manufacturer were so loud or so general. Power-loom cloth is particularly depressed, and is generally selling without profit to the manufacturer.

Fustians and nankeens are equally unprofitable and difficult to move. The demand for yarn exports affords the only material exception to the general stagnation. But the foreign trade generally is less active than it was a few weeks ago. The home trade is almost at a stand, and we are sorry to add, there have recently been several failures among the drapers. This circumstance can, however, occasion no surprise, when the condition of nearly all classes of the community is taken into consideration.—Manchester Courier.

IRISH REAPERS.—Vast numbers of these men have come into the neighbourhood of Worcester. They have offered, in some instances, to work "for their victuals" until harvest commences; for 6d. and even as low as 4d. a day; and "their victuals," during harvest! English labourers do not work upon such terms, and the consequence is, that they are deprived by the Irishmen of their harvest-work, which they look forward to as enabling them to pay their rent and to lay up something for winter. The consequence of this has been, that the English labourers have, in some instances, attacked the Irish, and compelled them to seek safety in flight. There was a very violent affray of this kind at Kempsey, on Monday; four English labourers were taken into custody, and on Wednesday they were committed to the county jail, for the assault. The committing magistrate used every effort to induce them to apologize, in order to avoid a committal, but they obstinately refused to do this. As the prisoners were passing down High-street, towards the jail, a large body of labourers made an attack upon the persons who had them in custody, and succeeded in rescuing two of the prisoners; a constable was severely hurt. Two of those engaged in the rescue are in custody.—Birmingham Paper.

INDIA.—The subpoenaed notice of the Governor-General of India, addressed to Natives as well as Europeans, inviting suggestions for the advancement of the prosperity of British India, furnishes a very satisfactory proof of the disposition of Lord William Bentinck to promote the prosperity of the country entrusted to his care. Notice.—The Governor-General invites the communication of all suggestions tending to promote any branch of national industry, to improve the commercial intercourse by land and water, to amend any defects in the existing establishments, to encourage the diffusion of education and useful knowledge, and to advance the general prosperity and happiness of the British empire in India. This invitation is addressed to all native gentlemen, landholders, merchants, and others—to all Europeans, both in and out of the service, including that useful and respectable body the Indigo planters, who, from their uninterrupted residence in the Mofussil, have peculiar opportunities of forming an opinion upon some of these subjects.

LONDON, August 3. By an extraordinary express from Paris we have received the Paris Journals of yesterday (August 2) and we lay before our readers the following interesting extracts:—From the Messager des Chambres de Sunday, August 2.—A letter from Constantinople of June 25, in the August Gazette, says:—I embrace an opportunity that offers to inform you that the Reis Effendi, after having examined the preliminary proposals for peace, sent to the Sultan to the Grand Vizier, has just dispatched the Dragoman of the Porte with his answer to the Russian head quarters. Hence fresh hopes are entertained in this capital that peace may be restored more speedily than we had ventured to hope.

We have received Brussels papers of the 1st inst. and Hamburg Gazettes of the 28th ult.—It is again asserted that the Russian division commanded by Prince Madsow has passed the Balkan; that the main army will shortly attempt the passage of that formidable barrier; and that General Diebitsch having already completely invested Shumla, intends to make a grand effort to carry that strong fortress by storm.

The following interesting communication upon the subject of the arrival of the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is contained in a letter from an officer of His Majesty's ship Blonde, which conveyed His Excellency to his important destination.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The Blonde is now moored in the port of Constantinople, right before the Seraglio, or the palace of the Grand Seigneur, from which we are distant about 300 yards, in a northerly direction. The preparations were making for the reception of the British Ambassador, being completed, his Excellency the Right Honourable Robert Gordon and Suite, (twenty-two in number), in which are comprehended the Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Dando, and the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, came on board the Blonde at Tenedos, on the forenoon of Tuesday last, when we weighed and made sail for the Hellespont, or western entrance of the Dardanelles, having the Russian sloop of war, and Hilo, in company. The French frigate Armande, with the Ambassador of that nation, Count Gilleminot, on board, made sail at the same time. On passing the first castle or strong battery, which stands on the European side of the Straits, a few heavy guns were fired at us, or rather a little ahead of the ship. We were rather close to the battery, indeed so much so as to distinctly perceive, by our glasses, that the tremendous heavy guns in the ground were loaded with ponderous balls of marble, some of which appeared to be equal in circumference to the drum head of our capstan. On seeing a boat shove off from the battery, with a Turkish Officer on board, we shortened sail, and received a message from the Governor of the Castle to the effect that he could not allow us to pass without an order from his superior, the Pacha of the Dardanelles; for that, were he to do so, he would lose his head. To this our Noble Ambassador replied by

stating, that his Excellency should proceed forthwith, and that if the Governor fired a shot at the Blonde, he would most assuredly be his head. The Turkish boat then pulled off for the shore with that bold reply; so we made sail and passed the battery without further molestation. About 9 p. m. the wind becoming too light to enable us to stem the current, which runs here at the rate of about four miles an hour, we were obliged to come to anchor. At midnight a deputation of the Turks came on board with an apology from the Pacha of the Dardanelles, for the necessity of an officer of infantry being on board the Blonde, with the British Ambassador on board; and stating that the Pacha had directed the Governor to be thrown into prison, and that he should be subjected to the immediate punishment of banishment. This apology was, in substance, considered satisfactory, and fully proportioned to the heavy act of which the Governor had been guilty. Next day the wind freshening, about 9 p. m. we weighed and made sail, and soon after passed the remarkably strong castles, that are built near the ruins of Abydos on the Asiatic side, and Senos on the European. Immediately after passing these castles, the Turkish Government steam boat came alongside, having on board Captain Hancock. This gentleman stated that the Pacha of the Dardanelles had sent his son on board the Blonde, for the purpose of paying the Pacha's respects to the long expected British Ambassador. As the wind was fair, and as we were desirous of making the most of it, so as to get over the narrow straits before night, the formality of the young Pacha's visit on board the Blonde was dispensed with, and a mere interchange of compliments substituted in its stead. After this the castle near Abydos fired a salute in honour of the British Ambassador, and on the Armida's passing the Court of France. Mr. Gordon immediately after entered for the deposed Governor, who fired at the Blonde, and through his influence he was released from prison, and restored to the full plenitude of his power. As the Turks had been some days anxiously looking out for the British Ambassador, they sent a steam boat to our assistance, which towed us to our present moorings. The Turks have received with every demonstration of friendship and respect. Several officers of the Sultan's body guard have been on board, some of whom have dined with us, and have drunk with us such toast as if they had been comrades, so do so by the Prophet.

An article in the German papers, announces that Thebes, in the Isle of Negropent, had surrendered to the Greeks. Thanks to Government to a Catholic Clergyman.—The Rev. Mr. Keenan, a Catholic Clergyman, having been instrumental in causing the removal of certain party distinctions in Newry on the 19th of July, Col. Barlow of the 59th Regiment, was directed to convey to him the expression of the Duke of Northumberland's approval of his conduct. Mr. Keenan, in a knowledge of the benevolent aims, that he entering himself to prevent the bad issues of party strife, sincere and unaffected regard for all his fellow-countrymen, whose unhappy dissension he has deplored, was his only impelling motive. Mr. K. further states, that he is not acquainted with a single Catholic Clergyman, from his venerable Bishop to the humblest Curate, who would not have acted a similar part, under similar circumstances. Mr. K. further states his conviction, that if the Magistrates and Protestant Clergy would deign to co-operate with the Catholic priesthood in preserving peace and promoting concord; the expenditure necessary to sustain the police would soon be spared to the State, and their services in a short time rendered entirely unnecessary.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—At a time when we are daily told, by factious alarmists, that the country is in a state of complete ruin, that the people have lost all their comforts, and that the consumption of every article of an excisable nature is sensibly decreasing, it is some consolation to find, by the publication of official documents, that there is as little truth as patriotism in their assertions. The official Returns of the quantities of Tobacco, Foreign Wines, Foreign spirits, Sugar, Tea, and Coffee, which have paid the Custom and Excise duties in each respective year since 1789, stating the rate of the duties, and also giving net amount of revenue received on each article, are now before the country, and from these we learn—that, since 1825, the year of supposed extravagance in all commercial transactions, there has been a regular annual and very considerable increase in the importation of every excisable article consumed by the poor in conjunction with the higher classes, and no decrease, except in one, wine, which is almost entirely confined to the rich.

AGUST 10. The despatches received last night at the Foreign Office, from the Right Honourable R. Gordon, are dated Constantinople, July 17. On the day previous, Mr. Gordon had an interview with the Sultan, and was most favourably received, and from the negotiations that have already been carried on between the Allied Ambassadors and the Porte, a most favourable termination is confidently expected.

A PEEP INTO THE CABINET.—A correspondent (says the Morning Chronicle) has furnished us with a sketch of the interior of the cabinet. The premier commonly sits in an attitude not particularly dignified, but extremely conducive to personal comfort; he does not take a prominent part in the discussions of the cabinet, nor does his attention seem to be at all times engrossed by what is passing. When any observation of particular interest is made, the premier marks it by a significant interjection; when an opinion is hazarded from which he dissents, he avails himself of the laconic intimation, "That must not be," and the obnoxious opinion drops stillborn. The discipline of the subordinates is, upon the whole, exemplary. It remains to be seen whether the supplementaries will produce any change.

There is no subject, of a commercial nature, upon which more astounding facts could be laid before the public, than the system which has grown up of supplying insolvents with credit, in order to profit from their embarrassments, by taking goods from them almost at their own price, and thus underselling the fair trader in the market.

It is a well known fact, that some great houses might be named in this metropolis, which have not only come in this way to the assistance, as it were, of needy men, but have actually set them up in business for the purpose of making them available to their own sinister projects.

The way in which the system works is this:—A man of straw is set up in business; he is supplied with credit by one of the great houses who are desirous of making him useful. He is sometimes even supplied with recommendations to other houses; but whether or not, the credit given by one house is in itself a recommendation to another, and by this means he soon extends his connections and enlarges his dealings. In the mean while his original patron is not unmindful of the object for which he set him up in business. He still accommodates him occasionally, by purchasing goods from him under the first cost, and when at length the ruin

of the dupe or speculator, or whatever he may be called, is certain, the great house is kindly remembered, and those who ought in justice and equity to be the greatest, if not the only sufferers, are in fact the only persons who get clear out of the concern.

While such a system as this is going forward—and that it is going forward to a great extent is well known to every man of business—whatever has a tendency to check the progress of such bargains may be regarded as a national benefit in a trading country like this.—We know nothing of the parties concerned in the action which has led to those observations, but we rejoice to find that however respectable they may be, and however inconsiderately they may have committed themselves in their transactions with the bankrupt, neither judges nor juries will countenance a practice which becomes every day more common, and which, as we have already stated, is the actual system of some houses who have become affluent by the plunder of many.—London Traveller.

MANCHESTER GOODS MARKET. Manchester, August 10.—I may venture to say at the commencement of the year, I ventured to state my apprehensions that the trade of 1829 would not equal that of 1828, but having entertained an opinion that the withdrawal of the one-pound notes would operate as a great depression and distress, and that the quantity of work, would not be so great, I did not state all my fears, but allowed my representations to be somewhat softened by the very confident assertions which were made by well-informed and keen-sighted persons, that trade during the year would not be worse than it had been during the preceding year. You will recollect, however, that I said, that taking the most favourable view, notwithstanding the addition that had been made to the power of producing goods, the quantity produced would be sold for a less amount than the quantity produced in 1828; and that the manufacturer, if he did the same amount of business, would do it for less profit; and that the weaver, if he obtained the same quantity of work, would work for less wages. The event has been more disastrous, not merely than correcting my own views by those of others—I repeated, but infinitely more disastrous than my gloomy anticipation; and I may venture to say, that never since I knew Manchester and its trade, could have known them in 18 or 20 years—the condition of the whole mass of its population, employers and employed, has been so wretched and so hopeless. In 1826 we excited a great depression and distress; but it was so obviously the result of the mad speculations of the preceding year, that people say they could not return to a sober state without undergoing the necessary penance. Since that period there has become a very general and increasing depression of the property; speculation has been unknown; failures have been almost unknown; and saving that increased power of production which attends the improvement of machinery, notwithstanding the opening of new and extensive fields, there has been nothing to distinguish the period from the soberest in the history of the manufacturing districts. Men cannot, therefore, say now "we only want confidence in each other." They cannot say "here is a particular case which is peculiar to me." The distress has come upon them gradually, and they see no prospect of its removal. In 1826 the country was in the situation of a man, having broken his leg, was totally disabled, and the prospect in a few weeks of being out and at work. It is now like a man in a consumption, who goes about his business indeed, but feels himself every day become weaker and weaker, and feels hope sinking within him as time advances.

Such are the distressing views that force themselves upon me in looking round me on the state of this thickly-peopled district. Even the little instances of brick demand, on which were built the representations that, on the whole, things were not so bad as they were called, are disappearing. In short, without entering into the partial demand for the stock of new and old articles, and the failures here and there, there is every thing in gloom and despondency.—Times.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL WEALTH.—Mr. Peel stated, on Friday night, in the House of Commons, in answer to a gentleman who affirmed that the capital of the country was declining, the striking fact, with which the inhabitants of Liverpool are familiar, that the taxable rent of Lancashire had increased in thirteen years from three to four millions, or 33 per cent. The right honourable gentleman, however, admitted the evil of the unequal distribution of wealth in this country, and the general disadvantage which springs from the accumulation of great wealth in the hands of a few individuals; but this, he added, was unavoidable, and emanated from the same cause as the increased production of machinery, which, in its improved condition, became so extensively a substitute for manual labour.—London Paper.

Influence of the Laws on the Rich and Poor.—The disputes of the rich man have seldom reference to matters with which his happiness is essentially bound up. But the trifles for which a poor man enters a court of law is often to him the cause of woe or ruin. Hence the eagerness with which a poor man carries on his suit. When justice is fairly administered, the poor man naturally respects law more than the rich man does; for he feels that the law is peculiarly the protection of the weak. But then, in proportion to his respect for the law, when the law is administered fairly, must be his angry feelings when the law is converted into an engine of oppression.—Morning Chronicle.

One million two hundred and forty-five thousand, six hundred and thirty-one barrels of porter were brewed by the first ten houses in London during the year ending 5th of July, 1829. The quantity brewed by the same houses in 1828, amounted to 90,000 barrels more than 1829. The deficiency in 1829 is partly attributed to the bad state of trade, and partly owing to the increasing consumption of ardent spirits.

Every arrival from the United States brings accounts of the daily clearings out which Gen. Jackson is making in the public offices. Old Hickory, it seems, is determined to act upon the plan of rewarding one's friends and punishing one's enemies. He sends all the Adams' men in office to the right-about, from the Secretary of State to the tide-waiter and postmaster of 30 dollars a-year. "March" is the word with the General. "Make room for better men," as Old Noll said to the Rump; and out they go—though quite as unwilling, notwithstanding their republicanisms, to give up good places as the patriotic Whigs and Tories on this side of the water. Democratic stomachs, if not as capricious, are quite as ravenous as aristocratic ones.—Morning Herald.

A good example.—A Society called the Temperance Society has been established in many parts of the United States, for the purpose of

putting down the destructive practice of hard drinking.—London Atlas.

We understand that an order for upwards of twenty Mail Coaches is now in a course of execution for the Spanish Government, by a maker of Coaches on an improved principle, in the Westminster-road.—The circulation of men and goods must favour the circulation of ideas.—Morning Chronicle.

The blacks in New South Wales have within these few months attacked the settlers in several parts, murdered a number of individuals, and plundered their huts.

Steam Vessels.—There are 510 Steam-vessels of all sizes in Great-Britain. The largest in England is the Sino of London, which registers 353 tons; and in Scotland, the United Kingdom, of Glasgow, which registers 335 tons. The smallest is the Fortfield packet, of Sunderland, which is but four tons. The smallest in the river Thames, is the Rapid, of 33 tons.

In the "fifth report of the select committee of the House of Commons on steamboats, &c., published in June, 1823," (Sir H. Parnell, Baronet, in the chair) after tracing the different experiments from Mr. Hall's, in 1763, to Mr. Symington's in 1801, it is thus recorded:—"Still no practical uses resulted from any of these attempts." It was not till 1807, when the Americans began to use steamboats upon their rivers, that their safety and utility was first proved. But the whole merit of constructing these boats is due to natives of Great Britain. Mr. Henry Bell, of Glasgow, gave the model of them to Mr. Fulton, and went over to America to assist him in establishing them. Mr. Bell continued to turn his talents to the improving of steam apparatus, and its application to various manufactures about Glasgow, and in 1811 built the Comet to navigate the Clyde, &c. This was the first practical European steam-vessel, and hence has sprung those hundreds of noble ships which convey us and our merchandise to all parts of the empire, with expedition, regularity and economy.

PORTUGAL.—The British Traveller of the 31st ult. says:—"We have this morning received Lisbon mails of the 23rd and 19th instant; but their contents are scarcely worthy of notice, except it be to show that the system of horrid tyranny and confiscation still pursued by the Albigensite party against all those who have the misfortune to possess property, and are even suspected of being favourable to constitutional principles. How nearly does this dreadful state of things in Portugal, under what has been dignified by some English journalists as a "Legitimate Government," resemble the state of anarchy during the worst days of the French Revolution; when it was sufficient, that a man possessed of property should be marked down for proscription and banishment. Yet the present Portuguese Government has been virtually recognised by the English Ministry as a government worthy of friendly alliance with this country."

PARIS, July 26.—Two journals this morning announce movements of the English fleet in the Mediterranean. The most authentic accounts from the Levant do not confirm the reports related by the Courier Français. It is even a subject of astonishment that no reinforcements come to the fleet of Great Britain, which is inferior in number to that of Russia in those seas. We do not even hear of any armaments in England. People begin to believe that the English Cabinet entertains no fears for the safety of the Ottoman empire. Nothing is more remarkable than this apparent inactivity of the Duke of Wellington in the midst of such serious circumstances. It makes a contrast to the prodigality of M. Hyde de Neuville, for armaments which can serve for nothing but to contend with the winds, or some expeditions against the whales in the South Sea. Precipitation becomes only ignorant presumption, and by no means a great state. England in the hands of a Tory minister, directed by a great captain, resembles the vessel of which Cooper speaks in his Red Rover—"No agitation, no movement was seen, but every thing was ready." What does France need to assume a similar attitude? A Tory Administration.

From the London Quarterly Review.

DECAY OF RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.—There was a time, since the worship of images, (and happy would it have been if the religious habits of the country had thenceforth stood fixed,) when the men of England were not ashamed of their faith; when appropriate texts adorned the walls of their dwelling-rooms, and children recited at night a father's blessing;—"and let us worship God," was said with solemn air, by the head of the household; and churches were resorted to daily; and "the parson in journey" gave notice for prayers in the hall of the inn—"for prayers and provender," quoth he, "hinder no man;" and the cheerful angler, as he sat under the willow tree, watching his quill, trolled out a Christian catch, "Here we may sit and pray, before death stops our breath;" and the merchants, (like the excellent Sutton, of the Charter-house,) thought how he could make his merchandise subservient to the good of his fellow-citizens, and the glory of his God, and accordingly endowed some charitable, and learned and religious foundation, worthy the munificence of a crowned head; and the grave historian (Lord Clarendon himself does so) chose a text in his bible as a motto for his chapter on politics; and religion, in short, reached unto every place, and like Elisha stretched on the dead child, (to use one of Jeremy Taylor's characteristic illustrations,) gave life and animation to every one of the body politic. But years rolled on; and the original impulse given at the reformation, and augmented at the rebellion, to undervalue all outward forms, has silently continued to prevail, till, with the form of godliness, (much of it, no doubt, objectionable, but much of it wholesome,) the power in a considerable degree expired too. Accordingly our churches are now closed in the week days, for we are too busy to repair to them, our politicians crying out with Pharaoh, "Ye are idle, ye are idle; therefore would ye go and do sacrifice to the Lord." Our cathedrals, it is true, are still open; but

where are the worshippers? Instead of entering in, the citizen avails himself of the excellent clock which is usually attached to them, sets his watch, and hastens upon 'Change, where the congregation is numerous and punctual, and where the theological speculations are apt to run in Shylock's vein pretty exclusively. If a church will answer, then, indeed, a joint-stock company springs up; and a church is raised with as much alacrity, and upon the same principles, as a play-house. The day when the people brought their gifts is gone by. The "solid temples," that heretofore were built, as if not to be dissolved till doomsday, have been succeeded by thin emaciated structures, bloated out by coats of fluted plaster, and supported on cast metal pegs, which the courtesy of the times calls pillars of the church. The painted windows, that admitted a dim religious light, have given place to the cheap house-paint and dapper green curtain. The font, with its florid reliefs and capacious crater, has dwindled into a miserable basin. Sermons have contracted with the buildings in which they are delivered, consisting, like like them, of less massive materials than formerly, and having for their title (if it meant they should be taking) "short discourses." The clerical dress has accommodated itself to the sermons—Virgil's motto for his heifer, "omnia magna," in all things reversed—the skull-cap gone—the shovel-hat going—the cassock, which almost in the memory of man, lingered amongst a few ancients, shrunk into the unmeaning apron of the bishop and dean,—the flowing bands, which it was heretofore the pride and pleasure of many a Mrs. Primrose to adorn with needlework, dwindled into two pany labels.

Modern English Universities.—It has come to pass, in the changes of society, that the very institutions which, in their origin, were purely religious seminaries, are now the places where religion may, in a certain sense, be said to be unlearned.—Southey's Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society.

When Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Navarino, felt his end approach; he sent for his steward, and positively bargained for the price of a butt of rum, to preserve his body in. "I should like," said the veteran, to have my old bones carried to my native land; but steward, I am but a poor man, and I leave a family behind me; you must let me have the stuff as cheap as possible."—Constantinople in 1823, by Charles M'Farlane.

TEA.—This delicious beverage, so much admired in Great Britain and the United States, is almost unknown, except as a medicine, in several of the countries on the Continent of Europe; and in others is consumed, at most, very sparingly. The amount annually consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, is about £25,000,000. In the United States, 7,000,000 or £5000,000. In Russia on an average of four years, £5,157,492. Netherlands, about 2,000,000. France on an average of five years, £320,053. The amount imported into Naples, in 1826, was £5,961; in 1827, £3,419; in Sicily, the annual consumption is about 20 chests! Sardinian States (on the Continent) about £5,600! Tuscany 3000 to £4000! Austrian States on the Adriatic, £1,100! Denmark, £129,000! Roman States, £4,243! In the Governo del Littorale of Trieste, the County of Gorizia, and the Peninsula of Istria, containing a population of 300,000 souls, not £1000 in nine years! These facts are derived from a volume of official documents on the subject of the East India and China Trade, just published in England, agreeably to a vote of Parliament on the 4th of June. It will be observed that the countries in which Tea is best used, are those where the grape is most extensively cultivated. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SCOTLAND.

THE SPEECH OF DR. ANDREW THOMSON, On the opening of the

EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL. My Lord Provost, I beg leave to say a few words in the name of the parents and guardians of the pupils attending the High School. It is a matter of relief to the parents, and all who have an interest in the improvement and well-being of youth, that our metropolis has such a seminary as that on whose account we are this day assembled.—Edinburgh has been long distinguished by its inimitable privilege—one generation after another have continued to enjoy the benefits of it—and confessed and gloried in the obligation; and I may safely assert, that at no former period were its advantages more richly shared, or more justly appreciated than at the present moment. To the existing patrons and their predecessors in office, we owe a large debt of gratitude for the kind, affectionate, warm and unremitting solicitude, which they have watched over the interests of the institution. That they have never erred in their management, I will not venture to affirm. To say so, would be a piece of idle flattery, which I could not bring myself to utter, and which I am sure you would disdain to hear. But I speak my own honest sentiments, and those of my fellow-citizens, as I now do in their name and my own, our sense of the anxious care which you have uniformly shown to render this seminary more and more a public blessing.—(Applause)—the wisdom and zeal which has characterized your proceedings, and the eminent success by which your labours have hitherto been crowned. (Applause.) Under your auspices, it has borne its full and honourable share in advancing the cause of literature, especially as connected with the noble languages of Greece and Rome, and has demonstrated its superior excellence, by sending forth, from time to time, individuals not a few, who, by the liberal knowledge which it had stored their minds, the discipline and training to which it had subjected their intellectual and moral powers, and the generous ambition which it awakened and fostered in their breast, came at length to occupy high and most important situations in all the various departments of public life, and have lived or are still living as monuments of its worth, to adorn their country and their age. On the pupils, now attending, we must be supposed to look with a somewhat partial and indulgent eye; and yet it may not be indelicate to state, and I cannot refrain from stating, that while their number, amounting to 700, affords a decisive proof that the community of Edinburgh have not lost their confidence in the High School, or fallen off in their attachment to it,—a proof the more decisive when we think of the accomplished and formidable rivalry with which, for some years it has had to struggle,—those who observe the made in which the tuition of the pupils is conducted, the attainments they have already reached, and the progress they are daily making, must be fully satisfied that this confidence and this attachment have not been misplaced, and we cannot help entertaining the delightful hope, that of that interesting and happy multitude now surrounding us, there will be very many who by their literary acquirements, their pious, virtuous conduct, their professional celebrity, their high sense of honour, and of duty, their services



McCRACKEN'S CANVASS & CORDAGE. Received per the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, from BELFAST—AND FOR SALE: 57 MATS of assorted CORDAGE, from 1 1/2 to 5 1/2 inches; 10 Coils SPUN YARN; 90 Bols BLEACHED CANVASS, 32 DITO UNBLEACHED ditto; 4 DITO TARPAULIN; 1 Bale TWINE. Also—Per Perseverance: 24 Barrels BOTTLED ALE; 1 Pipe GENEVA. 25th August. J. & H. KINNEAR.

MEDICINES, &c. Just received per FAME, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber— FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; CONFECTIONARY; OLIVES; CAPERS, and KISH SAUCES; Which he warrants of the best quality. JOHN COOK. LABORATORY, foot of King-street, August 4, 1829.

FOR SALE. 63 CHESTS and 30 Boxes TEA—comprising all the varieties of SOUCHONG, CONGO, and BOHEA;—Just received per Schooner Hannah Smith, from Halifax, and for sale at lowest rates, for Cash—by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. July 7.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HARBET, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 PUNCHONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogheads of SUGAR, 10 Hogheads of MOLASSES. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. March 17. Cut Nails, Chairs, Brooms, &c.

Received per Brig Bethich, from Boston, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 50 CASKS CUT NAILS, 3d. to 20d.; 40 Barrels TAR, Pitch & Turpentine; 3 Do. Spirits Turpentine; 12 Dozen best CORN BROOMS; 8 Do. handsome CHAIRS. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. June 23.

RICE & TOBACCO. Just received, per Brig Edwin, from New-York, and for Sale very low— RICE, in Tierces and Half Tierces; TOBACCO, of various qualities. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. July 14.

OATMEAL. 20 BARRELS fresh OATMEAL, just received and for sale cheap by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. July 25.

CHEAP LONDON WAREHOUSE, (North side of the Market-Square.) LOWE & GROCOCK. Has received per the FAME, from London, an extensive and elegant assortment of GOODS.

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash: 300 PIECES London Pattern COTTONS; 35 DITO Azure Blue; 45 DITO Black twilled and plain Bombazets; 40 DITO Black Bombazets; 20 Dozes Check Shirts; Elegant fancy silk gauze Oriental Handkerchiefs; Do. shaded Lintings, handkerchiefs, and cap Ribbons; Black Gro de Naples Silk and Lintings; Do. 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbin Nets; Tatting, Uring's Lace, and Quilling Nets; Black Lace Veils; White do. do.; Black and colored Barettas Handkerchiefs; Cashmere and Damask Silk Shawls; Gentlemen's black Kerseymere Waistcoats; Do. Oil Skin Caps; Cards Knives and Scissors; Cedar Pencils, &c. &c.

ON HAND— Superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Mixed, and Claret Broad Cloths; Black, Blue, and Drab Cassimeres; Irish Linens, of the best bleach and fabric; White and Red Baines and Flannels; Check, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins; Mens', Womens', Girls', and Boys' White Cotton Stockings and Half Hose; Womens' black and white Worsted Hosiery; Gentlemen's black and colored Silk, Worsted, Lamb's Wool, and unbleached Cotton Half Hose; 4-4 and 16 inch Black Crapes; Mills' white Jean Shirts; Scotch Homespun and Check; White Shirting Calicoes; Norwich Cassinet Coloured Britannia Cotton Handkerchiefs; Cotton Umbrellas; Worsted Braids; Ladies' Morocco and lacing Shoes; Tea Pots; Knives and Forks; Cotton Balls; Tapes; Twist Thread, &c. &c. Persuasion and Flirt Double and Single Gunz; Do. Pistols. With a great variety of other Fancy Articles.

STATIONARY: A large assortment of News, Letter, Post, Post, Foolscap, Copy, Wrapping and Writing PAPER; Printing's Spelling Books; Testaments; Ledgers; Quills; Day and Memorandum Books; Message and Printing Cards, &c. — LIKEWISE— 12 Tierces Jamaica SUGAR, 25 Casks Demerara MOLASSES, 20 Kegs ROSE NAILS, 8 Crates EARTHENWARE. St. John, July 28, 1829.

Agricultural and Domestic Economy. WIRE RIDDLES, SIEVES, &c. FOR cleaning WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and BUCK-WHEAT, of superior workmanship, and 25 per cent. less than any imported to this Province, can be had at Mr. S. J. De FOREST's, or at Mr. M. J. LOWNEY's, King-street—where orders left for any kind of WIRE WORK, will be punctually attended to. The superiority of Wire over those commonly used, made of Spits, both for cleaning and durability, is well known. — ALSO— COAL RIDDLES, the economy of using which in Families burning Coal, can only be known by a trial. Those who have used them, agree in saying that they effect a saving of one third. St. John, February 10.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from Great-Britain and Ireland— PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY, WHICH have been selected by himself, at the best Markets, and will be found the newest styles and latest fashions.—They are now opening, and will be sold on the most moderate terms, at his Store, No. 1, North side of the Market-Square. May 12. MATTHEW DELAP.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool— PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, BALEs of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians; Molestias; Bed Ticks; Cotton Yarn, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobbinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvass; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from Liverpool, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUNFRIES & WHITEHAFEN: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS. — ALSO— Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Linsseed and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 19.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Dined from London, and brig Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, — VIZ— COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvass, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 25d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 26.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Has received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals: 20 M. W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Dito Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAR, in Bond; 500 Do. Corn Meal, in Bond; 8 Pipes superior Holland; 3 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3/4 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do.—80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 7 Casks COOKING FUNNACES; &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, June 2.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles— VIZ— BALEs bleached and unbleached COTTONS; Do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; 60 Fustians and Molestias; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks; Prins; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhd. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 1/2, 8 1/2, and 10 1/2 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Aloa Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linsseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;—All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

TOBACCO, &c. 100 KEGS and Boxes manufactured superior quality, just received per Wanderer, from New-York, and for sale at reduced prices, by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. Also—4 Bales Cotton Wool, and 10 Tierces RICE—very low for Cash. Aug. 18.

FOR SALE. THE Ketch FREDERICTON, burthen 106 83-94ths Tons— not yet one year old—Copper fastened, well found, and in every respect a good Vessel. Apply to May 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NOTICE. 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, } Execu. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

Received per Brig PENSEVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers: BALEs Red and White FLANNELS; Rose, Whitney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Slops; Superfine and Second Cloths. Per Brig Newcastle, from Sunderland— 50 Bols Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted, HAWSERS, from 3/4 to 6 inches, 5000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP. — IN STORE— Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigua MOLASSES, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 25, 1829.

SELLING OFF, AT THE CHEAP LONDON WAREHOUSE, North side of the Market-Square. LOWE & GROCOCK, INTENDING to visit England in the course of a few weeks, respectfully acquaint the Inhabitants of the City of St. John and the neighbouring County, that they are now offering for Cash, at their well known Cheap Shop, the whole of their extensive and recently purchased Stock of BRITISH GOODS, at prices never equalled in this City— VIZ— Superfine Broad Cloths, from 3s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. Extra Sassy do. do. 15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Kerseys, narrow Cloths, & Cassimeres, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. Printed Cottons, 0s. 4d. to 0s. 8d. White do. 0s. 4d. to 0s. 7d. 1/2. Women's & Childrens Cotton Stockings, 0s. 7d. to 1s. 3d. Do. do. hks. & colored Worsted do. 0s. 9d. to 1s. 4d. Gents. Cotton and Worsted Socks, 0s. 9d. to 1s. 1s. Ladies Kid Gloves, 0s. 10d. to 1s. 1s. Girls and Boys do. 0s. 9d. to 1s. 1s. Fine Black Bombazets, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. 4-4 Black Italian Crapes, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d. Black and colored Bombazets, 0s. 9d. to 1s. 1s. 1s. Fancy and plain Ribbons, 0s. 1s. to 1s. 10d. 6-4 Book Muslins, 0s. 8d. to 0s. 8d. 1/2. Cotton Ballo, Threads, Laces, &c. &c. with every other article equally cheap. N. B. All persons having any demands against the above Firm, are requested to render the same for payment; and those indebted will please to discharge their accounts without delay. St. John, August 18.

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, 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. 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 Bombazets; Do. assorted Bombazets; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Childrens' 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 Childrens' 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, Homespuns; Molestias, &c. R. & W. REID. August 26.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just Received—and for Sale by the Subscriber: 10 PUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 5 Hhds. ditto SUGAR; 10 Hhds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 3 Tierces Prime COFFEE. Also— Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Middlings Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise. GEO. D. ROBINSON. August 26.

CLOTHS, &c. Received per late arrivals— 3 PACKAGES SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS, 5 Bales FLANNELS, 3 Dito Point and Whitney BLANKETS, Chests and Boxes Congo TEA, 1 Case Russia LINEN, 20 Boxes CHOCOLATE, &c.—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 14, 1829.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-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 cleansed, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleansed, and Blankets cleansed 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, 1829.

CONFECTIONARY & CORDIACS. THE Subscriber having removed to that well known stand, formerly the Office of Messrs. HUGH JOHNSTON & Co., will continue to keep a choice assortment of the above, together with a constant supply of LIQUORS, PASTRY, FRUIT, COLD COLLATIONS, &c.—Those favoring him with a call, may depend upon every attention. JAMES NETHERY. St. John, July 21.

Per Ceres, and John & Mary, from Liverpool, The Subscriber is now receiving on Consignment: BALEs Bleached and Brown COTTONS, Do. BAIZES and FLANNELS, Casks assorted NAILS and SPIRES, Crates of Earthenware, (eight varieties,) Real Griffin's New-England patent Seythes, Do. Crawley's Do. Do. Blistered STEEL, Sheet Iron, and Slabs for Ploughshares, &c. All of which will be sold very low. — IN STORE— An excellent assortment of bar & bolt Iron, &c. July 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

New Goods. The Subscriber has received by the late arrivals, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE, Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold very cheap for Cash. Store removed to that formerly Mrs. KNUTTON'S. JOHN SMYTH. St. John, June 2. 3\*

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE, OR TO LET. THE Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County— VIZ— The Lessee of Two Corporation LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the STONES thereon. Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 600 acres, at Loch Lomond. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River. Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be let from year to year. — AND LIKEWISE— They offer to let, a large Brick Dwelling HOUSE and Premises, situated in Prince William-street, near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WAIGUT, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, August 25, 1829.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto 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, } Execu. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors. March 3.

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. St. John, February 3.

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone 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.

FOR SALE, 400 ACRES of excellent KING'S COUNTY, situated in the King's County, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation, with a House, &c. on the same. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK, Druggist. St. John, October 14, 1828.

TO LET, THE HOUSE and PREMISES, in Union-street, at present occupied by Mr. JOHN COOK.—Possession given first of May.—Enquire of February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

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.

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next— TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Frith, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families. — ALSO— To be entered on immediately— A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

TO LET, THE EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. STICKLAND. For terms, &c. please apply to Mr. WILLIAM O. CODY, St. John. March 3d.

TO LET, For one or more Years, and possession given on the 1st May next— THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE, in St. James'-street, Lower Cove, now in the occupation of Mr. Eatop.—For particulars, apply to THOMAS M. SMITH. February 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Brig CERES, from Liverpool, CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Cases COTTONS and MUSLINS, Bales WOOLLENS; Which, together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash, or other Approved Payment. July 21. GEO. THOMSON.

RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES, Landing ex Brig LA PLATA from JAMAICA. For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, August 18, 1829.

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. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. DOBIE, (next door to Mr. W. Reynolds' Book-Store,) where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms. J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap,—and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; the produce of the Country will be received in payment. (A Store in King-street to let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market Inn. June 2.

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be Sold on Thursday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee-House, in the Market-Square— ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES MOFFAT, in and to Two certain LOTS of LAND, situate, lying and being in St. James'-street, in the Lower Cove, in the City of Saint John, and known on the plan of the said City as Lots No. 1077 and 1081: together with a Tan House, and all other Buildings and Improvements thereon, or in any way appertaining;— Taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of GEORGE BUNN, against the said JAMES MOFFAT. J. WHITE, Sheriff. St. John, 21st April, 1829.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Bills of Lading, Entries for Dutiable articles, Seamen's Articles, Boy's Indentures, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. &c.

NOTICES. Arrival and Departure of the MAILS after from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick) MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. From Fredericton, &c. by Boat, — P. M. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by Land, 10 Noon. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. From Halifax, &c. by Boat, — P. M. WEDNESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For St. Andrews and the U. States, by Boat, 4 P. M. THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. From Fredericton, by the Boat, — P. M. FRIDAY. For Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M. From St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, — P. M. The Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-India, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or triple Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

ASSISE OF BREAD. Published September 1, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. wt. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 4 The Sixpenny lbs. - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, — S. NICOLAI, Esq. Hours of Business, — from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY, — THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY. MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Craven Calverley, R. W. Crookshank, George D. Robinson. Office Hours, — 12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACH. SEPTEMBER—1829. Table with columns for Sun, Moon, Full, and other astronomical data for each day from Sept 23 to Oct 29.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY WEEKDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN MR. HAYFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance. (A Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.