

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER:

BEING
A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR.

Vol. I.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1828.

No. 7.

THE GARLAND.

THE FIRE-WORSHIPPER, OR GUEBRE. (From the Fire Herald.)

Soft blew the Malabar breeze,
Light sweeping o'er the Tivving Seas
Each gentle star beheld its ray
Reflected in the tranquil bay
And here and there, from Indian cot,
Three shrouded faces lay
When up the inland bay's recess
A gliding ship was seen to press
The suns and rains of many a sea
Had bleached her sails white canopy
For many a mile the bay views
And many a silent ocean ploughed,
And many a month alone—alone—
Her Indian crew has seen the foe
That hound the darkened Cape of Storms
And heard the ghastly breakers roar,
That watch Mozambique's rocky shore
Their ship has passed, with British guide,
Along the Atlantic's boundless tide
And now, returned, they joy to have,
Again, their course in Indian wave
The land-locked inlet now they keep
Their plunging anchor seeks the deep
Released from toil, their dangers o'er,
Each Indian sailor seeks the shore
And each, before his idol's shrine,
Returns his thanks for help divine—
For help divine that leads his way
Agnis to reach his native bay
Mahomed, Vishno, Zerduah, all
May hear their kneeling votaries call
See, yonder Guebre far retired
Where gleam his own ancestral fires
And bends before an altar low
Whose mystic flames eternally glow
To wild devotion kneeling there,
The grateful votary pours his prayer;
And thus his kindling thoughts aspire,
To praise the awful God of Fire.

The Guebre's Hymn.

Lo! kneeling again at the face of my sire,
I bow to the God whom their fathers adored;
And in his bright altar I never expire,
'Til lives on the sea, and on earth it is Lord.
Thro' all the wide oceans where my absence has gone
His power and his splendour my footsteps have seen;
Or ruling in terror its greatness was shown,
Or aiding the gladness and wealth of the scene.
By isles of the savage I knelt to thy gleam,
Beheld in the night by our wave-shaken bark,
And witnessed thee bless with thy heat and thy beam,
The hands where mankind as their midnight is dark.
Mid ocean's dim channels, where shouldst thou unseen,
And darkness excepted, thy light on the wreck,
Thy light on our beacon; far hail'd was its sheen,
To seaman a sign, tho' on land but a speck.
I saw thy fierce ray shooting upwards at night
Where, through the gloom of the sea, the sun's
Its glare brought the foam of the breakers to light,
And shone the storm-bird that rocked on their crest.
I saw thee in power rolling wildly thy fire,
Or cities that shivelled and cracked in thy beam;
Thy flames rose in sport upon turrets and spires,
And rushed o'er streets with the roar of a stream.
I've seen thee ascend o'er the funeral pyre
Where mourners at eve did the rights of the tomb;
And thus shall thy splendours triumph aspire,
Over earth and its skies at the hour of their doom.

* To an inhabitant of British India, few spectacles are more interesting than the return from England of a ship manned by the Indian natives—who, under good British officers, make most eligible seamen. The very appearance of such a vessel, with her sails and cordage bleached to whiteness by the vicissitudes of a long voyage; while the aspect of the crew is more so—who, after having seen the wonders of the great sea, and the manners of nations as strange to them as Spain was to the first Christians, return at last to their homes and offer thanks for their safety at the shrines of idols of wood and stone. The accompanying verses are supposed to be the hymn of a Worshipping of the Fire, or Guebre, in the circumstances mentioned.

This sect, it may be observed, (well known to the readers of Lalla Rookh) claim to be the representatives in religious opinion, of the most ancient Persians; and are in India generally denominated Parsee, in distinction to the inhabitants of Persia, who are called Ferees. The Parsees have a volume (of which a translation has lately been published) professing to be as ancient as some of the sacred books, and containing fragments of the works of several of their prophets, among whom Zoroaster (or Zerduah) was the last. Mr. Henry Martyn saw this high priest, when at Bombay, and mentions his literary qualifications with respect.

* When at the Cape, we purchased a volume once belonging to one of the exiles of the French Revolution, which is thus inscribed:—"Numero de la Bibliotheque du Philosophie B. de la Motte, D. D. au Cap de Bonne Esperance, alias 'Cabo dos Indios tormentos' Helet's L'an 1794."

† The Hindu natives of India burn their dead, and the ceremony is performed chiefly in the twilight.

THE MISCELLANIST.

THE OBELISK OF ROME.—Rome alone, of all the cities of the world, boasts the obelisks of Egypt. These sublime monuments of the grandeur of past ages, were not formed, like the works of our degenerate days, by the slow aggregation of minute parts but hewn out of the tremendous block of everlasting granite. They were destined to perpetuate the memory of Egyptian kings, whose very existence is now forgotten. They were brought hither to swell the triumph of Roman emperors, whose long life they have seen pass away. They were overturned by barbarians, whose civilized descendants now lament their fall; and they have been re-erected to the glory of popes, with whose obscure names they are now inscribed. It is a strange and somewhat humiliating contrast, that it has been considered a triumph of modern art, even to raise from the ground those masses, which were brought from the remote regions of Nubia, to grace the ancient capital of the world.

So arduous did this enterprise appear, and so great were the difficulties attending it, that when the removal of the obelisk, in the grand Piazza of St. Peter's, was determined upon, several years of preparation elapsed before it could be carried into effect. Men of science, all over Europe, were consulted upon the means of accomplishing it. Proposals from Architects, engineers and mathematicians, were sent in from all quarters, and when, after mature deliberation, the plan of Fontana was adopted, and every thing was, at last, in readiness for the great attempt, the day was ushered in by the celebration of high mass in St. Peter's, after which, the architect and the workmen received the solemn benediction of the Pope, who implored the blessing of heaven to prosper their great undertaking. The engines were then set in motion, and an incredible number of labourers and horses strained every nerve to aid their effort, but 't was not until after fifty-two unsuccessful efforts, that the mighty mass was raised from the earth and swung in the air. Then the shouts of assembled thousands rent the air; the cannon from

the Castle, San Angelo, proclaimed the triumphant tidings, and the bells of all the churches rang peals of joy. The obelisk which now crowns the lofty summit of the Pincian-hill, in front of the church of the Trinita de Monti, towers far above the domes, the towers, and the palaces of "the Eternal City," enjoys by far the most beautiful situation of all the obelisks of Rome. But no cold description can convey to you, at a distance, the feelings with which such monuments are viewed here. How often when the calm moon-beams have shone on the beautiful solitude of the Trinita de Monti, and involuntarily awakened feelings too deep for expression, have I gazed in the silence of the night on the tall summit of that stupendous obelisk pointing to the skies, and thought that, among the works of man there are none more sublime than these. Their formation is lost in the earliness of time, and they will probably last till time be no more; till the earth and 'all that therein is' have passed away. In their art, we seem for once to have stood in durability with the works of nature. Formed of the most imperishable materials, they are fashioned by the being of a day, but they have remained, while countless generations have gone down to the dust. They have survived all that mankind could most stably—laws, languages, institutions, nations, dynasties, governments, and gods. They are the work of a people now no more—the monuments of a religion passed away, and covered with the characters of a language that is forgotten. The unknown antiquity, and the mysterious obscurity that involve their origin—the long flight of ages past, which they have seen, and the dark and distant futurity to come, which they seem destined to witness—open on our mind while we contemplate them, and make us sensible of our own littleness—make us remember, that, in the passage of a moment, we who now feel, think, admire, and meditate, shall be no more, while they will stand, the wonder and admiration of the world.—*Rome in the Nineteenth Century.*

* Sectas V. A. D. 1859.

BYRON'S EARLY DAYS.—Byron would at times exceed the limits of temperance, and was then particularly kind—not violent or lachrymose. He was certainly rather fond of wine, and could bear a good deal. He has been known to put a bottle of claret to his mouth, and drink it off at a draught. He kept monks' gowns and hoods at the Abbey; and used to delight sometimes in frightening his visitors in the gloomy galleries and chambers so favourable to superstition and romance. One of his frolics was as follows: A member of the select at the Abbey was somewhat given to boasting, after a sufficient quantity of wine, of his freedom from superstitious fears. One dark midnight, Byron told him that he dared not go over the Abbey alone at that hour; which piqued him so, that he forthwith took a candle, and proceeded to show his fearlessness. Byron had previously put a servant into a stone coffin, which they lay in the hall, dressed in the costume of a monk, who was to rise on a given signal, as though disturbed from his eternal sleep. It was not long ere the hero of the scene had occasion to pass through the room where the coffin was; and as he approached it, up rose the monk, down went the candle—all was darkness; and the shrieks of the affrighted adventurer brought in the rest of his party to laugh at his terror. Boxing-matches were frequent among them, but Byron would never allow them to be carried beyond the limits of sport; for on one occasion, when two of the party got up from table at 12 o'clock at night to box, and waxed rather warm, Byron rose, and said to another person, also at table—"Come we must part them—these people, who are boxing now, will be shooting each other to-morrow morning;" and he accordingly made them shake hands. When there was no other person at the Abbey, he used to box with the favourite servant, Rushton, for an hour every day, enveloped in seven flannel jackets and a Turkish cloak, till the perspiration ran from him; he would then hang down his head and shake off the drops like a dog. He kept a carriage (which, however he seldom used) and riding horses; and always travelled with four horses when he came to London. He seldom went out any where, and was little known by the people about Newstead; but all those with whom he was in any way connected, speak of him as a good landlord and a kind man.—*From an article in the Literary Gazette.*

STATE OF THE EMERALD IN INDIA.—Great state of a certain kind, is still kept up, not only by the Governor-General (who has most of the usual appendages of a sovereign, such as body-guards, gold-sticks, spear-men, peacock plumes, state-carriage, state-horse, and elephants); but by all the principal persons in authority. You would laugh to see me carried by four men in a palanquin, two more following as a relay, two silver maces carried before me, and another man with a huge pointed umbrella at my side; or see ENTRY retreating from a party, with the antecedent silver maces, or sometimes four of them behind her carriage, a groom at each horse's head, and four men running before with glass lanterns. Yet our establishment is as modest and humble as the habits of the place will allow. After all, this state has nothing very dazzling in it; a crowd of half-naked creatures is no splendid show, and the horses, the equipages, and the furniture of Calcutta, are all as far from magnificent as any that I am acquainted with. Our way of life in other respects is sensible and suited to the climate. The general custom is to rise at six in the cold season, and at half past four in the morning during the hot weather, and to take exercise on horseback till the sun is hot, then follow a cold bath, prayers, and breakfast. This last is a sort of public meal, when my clergy and other friends drop in, after which I am generally in business till two, when we either dine or eat our tiffin; we then go out again at five or six, till darkness drives us home to dress for dinner, or pass a tranquil evening. Our rooms are large and airy, with very little furniture; the beds have no drapery but a musquito net, and now the climate is so cool as even to require a blanket.—*Bishop Heber.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES CONCERNING BURNS.—*Posthumous Edition.*—The spot that contains the dust of the illustrious dead, has always been reckoned sacred, and worthy of being visited by their admirers. But this veneration and amiable feeling is not confined to the dead alone; it extends to whatever was once in their possession, of which innumerable instances, might be adduced. The biographer of Melancthon informs us that those who came to take a last look of his remains, snatched up an old pen, or any scrap of paper which they imagined had been in the hands of that celebrated reformer. The same may be said of the Royal Oak, Shakespeare's mulberry tree, and Pope's willow, or that which shades the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena, of which we believe some slips have been

planted in Britain. The ruins of Alloway Kirk, merely because they furnished the muse of Burns with one of the most imaginative of his visions, have been stripped of every vestige of timber, to be manufactured into snuff boxes or toddy-laddies. Mr. Lockhart, in his life of Burns (which we reviewed last week), informs us, that at the sale of his farm-stocking, every article was purchased with avidity, because it had been the property of the hapless poet; and it gives us pleasure to corroborate the testimony of his biographer, by an authentic anecdote. About twenty years ago, a Scotch gentleman still alive, and a warm admirer of Burns, on his return from London, happened to travel some stages in Scotland, perfectly unacquainted with the vernacular expressions and idiom of our language, and was a still more enthusiastic admirer of Burns than his companion, entertaining their fellow traveller, by reciting and explaining the most beautiful passages of the "Cotter's Saturday Night." The Scotsman inquired whether he was personally acquainted with Burns. "No, I never had the happiness of seeing him," replied the Englishman, "but I once rode ten miles out of my way for the sole purpose of seeing a cow, which had been reared on the farm of Blithnook, and was purchased at the sale of his farm-stocking!"—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

Preservation of Fresh-water Fish in Winter.—The destruction of pond fish being very considerable during severe winters, it has been too generally ascribed to the severity of the cold. The chief cause, however, of the mortality and general sickness among fish, is the want of oxygen when the air ponds are frozen over so as to prevent the renewal of the air. The importance of respiration, and a full supply of atmospheric air, may be easily proved by confining a few small fish in a glass vessel nearly filled with water, and tied over with a piece of bladder. The fish will speedily grow languid and die, while the air above the water will be found to extinguish a lighted taper, being deprived of its oxygen. When fish ponds are frozen over, it should therefore be the daily practice, for the preservation of the fish, to break the ice in several places, and agitate the water beneath as well as possible, in order to renew the supply of atmospheric air. If, as in many fish-preservers, a penstock will allow of the water being partially drawn off from beneath the ice, it will materially aid to the health and preservation of the fish.—*London Review.*

The Dead Allee.—The following singular occurrence has been vouched by a respectable medical student.—A person named Mahony, residing at Blackpool, in Cork, after a short illness, died, to all human appearance, on Wednesday morning last. The usual means of laying out the corpse were observed; when night approached twelve candles were lighted and placed around the emblems of death. The friends and relatives of the departed spirit were assembled, and all the sad paraphernalia of the "grim tyrant" were perfected. During the conversation of the company, a hectic flush was observed on the countenance of the corpse; in a few minutes it was evident that entranced nature was being resuscitated. Shortly after a heavy sigh was heaved, and respiration struggled. The cheeks now exchanged for the pallid hue of death, the evidence of returning circulation; the pulse resumed its operations, and the poor man once more opened his eyes on terrestrial objects. All was confusion—some retreated from the living spectre, whilst others stood out to the scene. When composure was procured, the re-animated being, amongst other matters, told his anxious hearers, that he certainly should give up the ghost on Friday night. But up to eleven o'clock on Saturday, he was a sojourner in the land of his fathers.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

Jew's Harp.—The Memoirs of Madame de Genlis first made known the astonishing power of a poor German soldier on the Jew's harp. This musician was in the service of Frederick the Great, and finding himself one night on duty under the windows of the king, played the Jew's harp with so much skill, that Frederick, who was a great amateur of music, thought he heard a distinct orchestra. Surprised on learning that such an effect could be produced by a single man with two Jew's harps, he ordered him into his presence; the soldier refused, alleging, that he could only be relieved by his colonel; and that, if he obeyed, the king would punish him the next day, for having failed to do his duty. Being presented the following morning to Frederick, he was heard with admiration, and received his discharge and fifty dollars. This artist, whose name Madame de Genlis does not mention, is called Koch; he has not any knowledge of music, but owes his success entirely to a natural taste. He made his fortune by travelling about and performing in public and private, and is now living retired at Vienna, at the advanced age of more than eighty years. He used two Jew's harps at once in the same manner as the peasants of the Tyrol, and produced, without doubt, the harmony of two notes struck at the same moment, which was considered by the musically-curious as somewhat extraordinary, when the limited powers of the instrument were remembered. It was Koch's custom to require that all the lights should be extinguished, in order that the illusion produced by his playing might be increased.—*Philosophy in Sport.*

Literary Prizes.—The Norisian prize, at Cambridge, has been adjudged to the Rev. W. M. Mayers, of Catherine-hall; the subject, "The proofs of a General Judgment to come, and the advantages of the knowledge revealed to mankind concerning it." The Hulsean prize for last year was adjudged to this gentleman, for his essay on the Divinity of Christ. This young gentleman is of Jewish parentage, and has not been a convert to the Christian religion more than four years.

RECOVERY OF DROWNED PERSONS.—M. L. D'Écalle states, in a letter to the French Academy of Medicine, that he has succeeded invariably in recovering drowned animals, by the following galvanic application. A short and fine needle is inserted into the sides of the body, between the eighth and ninth ribs, so as to come in contact with the attachment of the diaphragm, and then a current of electricity, from twenty-five or thirty pairs of inch plates is passed through them. The diaphragm then immediately contracts, and an inspiration is effected. On breaking the communication and again completing it a second inspiration is occasioned, and by continuing these means, a regular respiration is ultimately effected.

To stop Bleeding.—Sir Astly Cooper says, "in bleeding from small vessels on wounded surfaces, very fine wool laid down and confined by bandage on the parts is one of the best styptics. The wool may be dipped in flour to aid its efficacy. There is an old prescription for the same purpose, in St. Thomas' Hospital.—Take powdered Catechu, and Armenian Bole, each 2 ounces; Alum once, and Laudanum enough to make a paste. This will stop the troublesome bleeding from Leechbites.

New Plant which supplies Water.—A shrub has been discovered in our new Indian territories, from whose stem, when divided, there issues a copious vegetable spring of limpid and wholesome water. The natives know this well, and hence we rarely meet with an entire plant. It is a powerful climber, and is quite new and non-descript.—*London Medical Gazette.*

Mr. Ideler of Berlin, author of a work on mathematical chronology, &c. has just published a pamphlet, in which he attempts to prove that the Saviour was born six years before the period usually assigned by history, and that consequently the year 1828 ought to be 1834.

A correspondent of Professor Silliman's Journal states, that the mines employed at the amalgamating mines in Mexico, are opened after death, and that from two to seven pounds of silver are often taken out of their stomachs. He says that he is in possession of a specimen, which is perfectly pure and white.

Canine Transformation.—When the Marquis de Desseigne was very anxious to preserve the game on his estates, and desired that none of his tenants would keep sporting dogs. One of them, having a great favorite, dropped his ears and docked his tail, rather than part with him. Some time afterwards, a gentleman seeing this animal following a man who was driving a cart, inquired of what he was, "To farmer such a one," said the fellow. "Of what breed is he?" inquired the gentleman. "Why, Sir, he was a greyhound, but master cut his ears and tail off, and made a mastiff on him."—*Berks Chronicle.*

Difference in Constitution.—Substances that are poisonous to one tribe of animals are medicinal to a second, and even highly nutritive to a third. Thus, swine are poisoned by pepper seeds, which to man are a serviceable and a grateful spice; while henbane roots, which destroy mankind, prove a wholesome diet to swine. In like manner, aloes which to our kind is a useful medicine, is a rank venom to dogs and foxes; and the horse, which is poisoned by the water hemlock, and corrosive sublimate, will take a dram of arsenic daily, and improve thereby in his coat and condition.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Newspapers.—If the sheets published in England in 1827, were laid in a circle upon our globe, a child might walk on paper round the earth; and if the stamp duties were also distributed in shillings, he might pick up one at every third step.—*London paper.*

SCIENCE.

The Ancient Stadium.—A comparison of various standards of the ancient Egyptian cubit which have been discovered at different periods, commencing with the year 1799, has led to the establishment of the true length of the cubit (of 700 to a degree) known to geographers by the name of the stadium of Eratosthenes. This discovery has afforded the means of comparing the length of the terrestrial degree measured by Eratosthenes, with that which the actually ascertained figure of the earth gives. It appears that the length, as obtained by that celebrated geometer, whose labours justly excited the admiration of antiquity, was the mean length between those now obtained at 45 deg. and at the equator, and that it exactly accords with the position of the planets situated between Alexandria and Syrene; the extreme points of the earth measured by Eratosthenes.

Cook's Patent Bookbinding.—The improvements in binding books, &c. proposed by the patentee, are designed to protect them from fire; and consist in attaching the leaves and backs of the books to plates of metal, secured by clasps in front, and by metal joints at the back. The plates may be thin iron or brass, or tinned plate; and they may be externally coated with plain vellum, parchment, or leather, as account-books are usually covered, or they may be enclosed in the superior kinds of leather, and decorated by gilding, and other elegant ornaments, for the book-case and library.

Fire Engines for Shipping.—It has often struck us with surprise that, considering the great liability to fire, and the dreadful alternative of the crew, with a ship on board, that any well-found ship should be sent to sea without a fire-engine on board. Had this been the case, the ship that was recently burnt to the water's edge near Hastings, might have been saved. An ingenious correspondent in the Mechanics' Magazine, recommends what we think ought to be immediately adopted in every steam-ship, as being peculiarly liable to fire; that a forcing-pump should be fitted up so as to be worked by the crank of the steam-engine (when necessary) with a pipe or hose to communicate with all parts of the vessel.—*London Review.*

A Valuable Discovery.—It is said that the engineer at Mr. Warner's factory at Longborough, Leicestershire, has made a discovery which doubles the power of the steam-engine, and that he has been offered £1000 for the secret.

Hydrogen Gas from Salt Mines employed for producing Light and Fuel.—In the salt mine of Gottesgab at Rheino, in the county of Tecklenburg, there has issued for sixty years from one of the pits, which has on this account been called the "Pit of the wind," a continued current of inflammable gas. The same gas is pro-

duced in other parts of the mines. M. Roeders, the inspector of the salt mines, has used this gas for two years not only as a light, but as fuel for all the purposes of cooking. He collects it in pits that are no longer worked, and conveys it in tubes to the house. It burns with a white and brilliant flame. Its density is about 0.86. It contains only traces of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, and therefore should consist of carbonated hydrogen and aëlian gas.—*Bruce's Journal.*

Improved Bedsteads, Sofas, &c.—This improvement, communicated to Mr. Perkins by a foreigner, is very simple and effective. The object of it is to keep the canvas bottom or sacking of a bed always in a proper state of tension. This is effected by making the two horizontal bars or rails to which the canvas is nailed, turn a little round their axis, by means of a lever. They are then held in the position, which of course stretches the canvas, by a click and ratchet wheel, which has also the effect of keeping the joints of the rails and mattress firmly together.

Singular Time-Piece.—Mr. Robert Manzius, an ingenious watchmaker in Crief, and the author of several inventions in his profession, has contrived a time-piece of such singular simplicity, that with only two wheels and one pinion, the hours and minutes are indicated with the utmost accuracy; and in consequence of the smallness of the weight attached, (2 lbs.) the machinery is subject to comparatively little friction.

THE REFLECTOR.

Man—An Extract.—"What a curious object of contemplation to a superior being, who casts an eye over this lower world and surveys the busy, restless, and unceasing operations of the people who swarm upon its surface!—Let him select any one individual amongst us, and confine his attention to him as a specimen of the whole. Let him pursue him through the intricate variety of his movements, for he is never stationary; see him with his eye fixed upon some distant object, and struggling to arrive at it; see him passing forward to some eminence, which perpetually recedes away from him; see the inexplicable being, as he runs in full pursuit of some glittering bauble, and on the moment he reaches it, throws it behind him, and it is forgotten; see him, unimpaired of his past experience, hurrying his footsteps to some new object with the same eagerness and rapidity as ever—compare the eulogy of hope with the bitterness of possession, and observe the whole history of his day to be made up of one fatiguing race of vanity, and restlessness, and disappointment; and like the glittering of an idiot's toy, 'Doth fancy mock his vows.'"

To complete the unaccountable history, let us look to its termination. Man is irregular in his movements; but this does not hinder the regularity of nature.—Time will not stand still to look at us. It moves at its own invariable pace. The winged moments fly in swift succession over us. The great luminaries which are suspended on high, perform their appointed round of heaven. The sun describes his circuit in the firmament; and the space of a few revolutions will bring every man among us to his destiny. He decrees gases abroad against the poor child of infirmity, and it hogs him in the full career of hope and enterprise. He sees the dark curtain of mortality falling upon the world, and upon all its interests. The busy, restless heart, so crowded with its plans, and feelings, and anticipations, forgets to play, and all its being and anxiety are pushed forever.—*Chalmers's Sermons.*

Early application to Wisdom.—It is necessary to habituate our minds, in our younger years, to some employment which may engage our thoughts and fill the capacity of our souls at a tender age. For, however we roam from folly to folly, too volatile for rest, too soft and effeminate for industry, ever ambitious to make a splendid figure; yet the time will come when we shall outgrow the habit of childish amusements; and, if we are not provided with a taste of manly satisfaction to succeed in their room, we must of course become miserable at an age more difficult to be pleased. While men, however unthinking and unemployed, enjoy an insupportable flow of vigorous spirits; a constant succession of gay ideas, which flatter and support in the brain, makes them pleased with themselves, and with every frolic as trifling as themselves. But, when the ferment of their blood abates, and the freshness of their youth, like the morning dew, passes away, their spirits flag for want of entertainments more satisfactory in themselves and more suited to mature age; and the soul from a sprightly impetuosity, from quick sensations, and florid desires, subsides in a dead calm and sinks into a flat stupidity. The figure of a glowing imagination, the property of youth, may make folly look pleasing, and lend a beauty to objects which have none inherent in them; just as the sunbeams may paint a cloud, and diversify it with beautiful streams of light, however dark, unshaded, and empty in itself. But nothing can shine with undiminished lustre but religion and knowledge, which are essentially bright. Take it therefore, for granted, which you will find by experience, that nothing can be long entertaining but what is in some measure beneficial; because nothing else will bear a calm and moderate review. You may be fancied for a while upon the account of good nature, the inseparable attendant upon the flush of sanguine health and a fulness of youthful spirits. But you will find, in process of time, that among the wise and good, useless good nature is the object of pity, illustration of hatred; but nature beautified and improved by an assemblage of moral and intellectual endowments, is the only object of a solid and lasting esteem.

Leaving off Wine.—Baber had made a resolution to leave off wine at forty years of age, and he found him the nearer he approaches to that period, as he grows old, that ground drinking the more copiously; at other times, he makes any brilliant prospect which raised his spirits the more; he was always accustomed to pitch his camp on an eminence, while his army occupied the valley below; he describes the appearance of his people's fires being so brilliant and beautiful, that in an undulating country he never could refrain from drinking wherever he halted. At length, one day, February 25th, 1527, as he was riding, he was, says seriously struck with the reflection, that he had always resolved, one time or another, to make an effectual repentance. "I said to myself, O my soul, 'How long will thou continue to take pleasure in sin? Repentance is not palatable—taste it.'"—*Westminster Review.*

He that gives good advice, builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example, builds with both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example, builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.—*Lord Bacon.*

If I am asked who is the greatest man? I answer, the best;—and if I am required to say who is the best?—I reply he who has deserved most of his fellow creatures.—*Sir Wm. Jones.*

At twenty years of age the Will reigns; at thirty the Wit; and at forty, the Judgment.—*Gracian.*

Repentance without amendment is like continual pumping without mending the leak.—*Fuller.*

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 26.

APPEALS IN PORTUGAL.—Earl Darley rose to put some questions to the Noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Aberdeen) relative to the affairs in Portugal. We understand his Lordship to ask, whether the document stating that Oporto was declared by his Majesty's Government to be in a state of blockade, was genuine; and upon what ground his Majesty's Ministers had proceeded respecting it? He thought that the Prince Regent of Portugal had committed acts of rebellion against his lawful Sovereign, and wished to know whether the British Ambassador was still at the Court.

The Earl of Aberdeen.—My Lords, I hope to be able to give satisfactory answers to the House and the Noble Earl. The British Ambassador, my Lords, has not left Portugal, but his functions are suspended. With respect to Don Miguel no person is more sensible than myself how highly culpable his conduct has been. But whatever may have been his conduct, he is recognised in Portugal. Such being the case, the blockade of Oporto is declared; and from the peculiar situation of our Ambassador, who was not notified to him, but intelligence of the fact reached Government, and instead of announcing the fact in the Gazette in the usual way, we took steps, my Lords, to make it known to the Nation. The principles upon which we acted are similar to those which have guided Government on former occasions. In South America (the State of Chili), when not recognised as an independent state, a blockade was described to exist there, and means were taken to apprise the country of it. The same course was adopted when the Emperor of the Brazil, in the year 1823, declared the port of Bahia to be blockaded. We also recognised certain parts of Greece to be blockaded by Greek vessels, and means were taken to afford protection to British ships. This is the principle upon which this Government has acted. It is not for us to dispute, however culpable the conduct of the party may be, so long as we have an Ambassador at the particular Court, although not exercising the powers and rights which places shall be deemed blockaded; but even if the party was as great a despot as ever figured in history, and had possession of the country, and declared that certain places were blockaded, under such circumstances to which I have alluded, we should be bound to support it. We must be consistent in the principles we lay down. Where it may be convenient to follow a certain line of policy at one moment, at another when it may not be so convenient, we must depart from those general principles.—(Hear, hear.) I have no difficulty in saying that, if so far as what Ministers have done, it gives an appearance of sanctioning the proceedings of Don Miguel, I shall regret the effects.—(Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 16.

BETWIXT SHIPWAGERS AND GENERAL GUYONNE brought forward a motion on this subject, which went to lodge the House to proceed, early in the next Session of Parliament, to inquire into the causes of the diminution of ships, tonnage and men, in the commercial navy of this country.

Mr. P. Courtney moved the previous question. He contended, that the gallant General had made out no case which called for the immediate attention of Government, or of the House. The commercial marine of the country was now double its amount to the year preceding that in which Lord Howe fought the glorious battle of the 1st of June; and he had no doubt but we possessed sufficient means to man a formidable Navy, should the country be in a state of war, to-morrow. All the accounts before the House showed that there was an increasing strength in our maritime force, as well for the purposes of commerce as for the Royal Navy, should circumstances require it to be put forth.

Mr. Liddell said, that the Shipping interest had cause to complain, and he called upon his Majesty's Government to make themselves popular by introducing some measure, which would relieve those who were then suffering under a deterioration of their property.

Mr. C. P. Thompson opposed the motion, and contended that the number of men employed in the commerce of the country was nearly the same as in 1825.

Mr. C. Grant denied that there was any thing in the present state of the navy, or the country, to call upon the House to depart from the course on which it had been embarked, or to retract its steps. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman then went into a statement, to show that the tonnage of the vessels employed last year was in an increased proportion to that of the preceding ones. This, and the activity of the vessels, he contended was the criteria of the state of our marine, and the number of men employed. The Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a comparative statement of the number of British seamen employed in the years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, and proved that there had been an increase annually.

Mr. Huskisson said, he was quite satisfied that there would not be any thing like a retrograde motion in our commercial policy. He was convinced, although the mind of his Right Hon. Friends the President and Vice President of the Board of Trade, might be like sheets of blank paper upon the subject, that when they should have examined into it, they would confess the merits of the system which had been followed for the last seven or eight years, and which had received the full sanction of every member of the Cabinet in Lord Liverpool's administration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that his Majesty's Government had the slightest intention to depart from the principles which had been acted upon for the last seven or eight years.

After a few remarks from other Hon. Members, the motion was put and negatived.

JUNE 19.

Petitions were presented against several clauses in the new Licensing Bill, and against slavery in the West Indies.

Mr. Buxton, in presenting a petition from the Society of Friends, better known by the name of Quakers, observed, that as this respectable class of the community seldom troubled the legislature with petitions on any subject, their application was deserving of particular attention and respect. Their opinions on the question claimed the more consideration, as their theory and practice had been always in accordance. About sixty years ago, they came to a resolution that none of their body should be concerned in slave property, and in conformity with that determination, the Quakers in North Carolina had actually relinquished estates to the value of £50,000. He therefore thought that the petition of such conscientious Christians was entitled to serious consideration from the House.

Sir J. Macintosh presented a petition from almost all the native inhabitants of respectability, and all the unplaced and unofficial Europeans, in Calcutta. The object of the petition was to complain to that House of a stamp-duty which had been imposed upon the city of Calcutta, about fourteen months ago. Such a tax had never before been imposed; and the petitioners complained that it was founded in erroneous notions, and in support of that they stated, that while the inhabitants of the province of Bengal paid only 5s. per head in taxes, the inhabitants of Calcutta paid 10s. per head. The petitioners also said, that the tax was particularly harassing from the manner in which they transacted their dealings. The stamp-duty, he contended was only a spark which had fallen upon a heap of grievances.

After some observations from Mr. Wynn, Mr. Home, Lord A. by, and Mr. Brougham, the petition was ordered to be printed.

JUNE 19.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—MILITARY ESTIMATES. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; Sir A. Grant in the chair.

The vote of £145,500, for defraying the charge and pay of general officers, not being colonels or regiments, for the year 1828, was agreed to without opposition.

On the resolution that there be granted £26,898 10s. 6d. for defraying the charge of his Majesty's garrisons, at home and abroad, for the year 1828,

Colonel Davies objected to the extravagant amount of such a grant. This vote ought certainly to be reduced.

Mr. Home was very much inclined to concur with his gallant friend as to the hopelessness of availing the House upon the important subject of military expenditure. He thought that if the country had as bad a ministry as it had a House of Commons, the country was in a very bad state indeed. In future, he should look to the ministry for a defence against the House, instead of to the House for a defence against the ministry.—(Cheers and laughter.)—As he hoped much from the

right hon. gentleman opposite, he would ask him what possible reason there could be for paying garrison-governors, lieutenant-governors, &c. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blackness, Dumbarton Castle, Carlisle, &c. ? Sir H. Hardinge admitted, that for services performed in such governments, these allowances would be indefensible as compensations. They were, however, intended in the light of rewards for services past. Some general officers, who had not those appointments, were now subsisting on £300 or £400 a year, after 30 or 40 years service.

The vote, on a division, was carried by a majority of thirty-two.

The next vote was—£112,500 for the full complement of retired and unattached officers of the army, &c. for half-pay officers.

Mr. Home wished to know whether the practice which had been productive of a loss of a million and a half to the country, that of allowing the sale of half-pay commissions, was put an end to?

Sir H. Hardinge said that it was. No more such sales would be allowed; but the hon. member had greatly exaggerated the loss to the public upon them.

The following grants were then voted:—£101,700 for half-pay and reduced allowances to foreign officers; £13,145 for military allowances to retired and retired officers of land forces; £45,415 for the expenses of the pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmahoin hospitals; £25,976 for the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital; £27,659 2s. 1d. for the support of the Royal Military Asylum, for the year 1828; £145,000 for the payment of pensions to officers; £195,500 for the compassionate list, royal bounty, and pensions to officers for wounds; £34,180 19s. 11d. for allowances by way of compensation, superannuation, and retired allowances in persons formerly belonging to the service; and £25,000 for Exchequer fees on the sums for the army service.

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ciency of the national funds, though prompted to do so by some daily writers; they have not promulgated one principle which has any tendency to blench our credit, or to affect the security of the public debt. How far they may proceed we know not; but they have not hitherto deemed it necessary to recommend the constitution of the Sinking Fund in easement of the public expenditure; nor have they adopted any of the theories of Lord Grenville, as to the injustice of the public debt, or to the small surplus of income beyond the annual outlay of the country.

We think it indeed credible to the Chairman, when he states, that the Committee have not comprehended within the scope of their inquiry the twenty-seven or twenty-eight millions appropriated for the National Debt; that they deemed such interest invidious; but had directed their attention to the twenty-two millions which went to defray the general expenditure of the State. The Chairman lays down this dogma with great solemnity:—that to take money out of the productive industry of the public, beyond the actual exigency of the State, is to diminish national wealth, and to impair those energies which it is essential to cherish for the prosperity of the country. Why not have said in plain language, that it is more to take money out of the pockets of the public, than to take money out of the pockets of the State, is to diminish national wealth, and to impair those energies which it is essential to cherish for the prosperity of the country. Why not have said in plain language, that it is more to take money out of the pockets of the public, than to take money out of the pockets of the State, is to diminish national wealth, and to impair those energies which it is essential to cherish for the prosperity of the country.

There is not the slightest doubt but that the taxes should be reduced; but, however reduced, the income of the country must be kept above its annual expense. There is no surplus, and a surplus, therefore, is a deficiency in the revenue to which this country has been subjected in a most alarming extent.

In 1817, for example, upon a revenue of sixty millions, there was a deficiency of six millions in the Government if a surplus had not been provided from the expenditure of the preceding year. The public creditor must either have gone without his dividend, or we must have had recourse to what in practice, the exchequer and expenditure to have qualified his proposition, and not to have stated, in substance, that the taxes should always be kept down to the level of the expenditure—but that the expenditure of the country should always be kept below its actual income. This is the good bit, and a payable bit. If we live to the full extent of our means we shall always be poor, and we are persuaded that a reduction may take place, which shall leave us an annual income sufficient for all fluctuations and contingencies, without the obligation of reducing the bare limits of the annual demands of the State.

The Committee or their Chairman, proceed to read a sensible lecture to the Treasury, and they appear to touch their Lordships upon a sore place. The bill is originally instituted as a check upon all the other departments, and should rigidly exercise its trust. It should be therefore in practice, as in principle it was intended to be, a control upon the income of the public, and not to pay over the sums voted by Parliament to the several officers, leaving to each of them the responsibility of the proper application of these large sums of money—instead of retaining its superintending power, and watching their appropriation in the course of out-payments.

Now this advice is most judicious and salutary. For example, why should the Governor of an Island, or the Superior of the Customs, make an

THE OBSERVER.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1828.

and the principal in the rear. It was also joined by the magistrates and members of the council, who walked behind the professors. They were preceded by their officers and insignia, the Lord provost being in the rear. After them came two mates, and the hearse drawn by six horses, with three batmen on each side of it. Then followed the mourning coaches and private carriages, with the relatives and friends of the deceased, in the same order as they did between Ainslie Place and the Tron Church. Among those present we observed the Marquis of Douglas, Lord Robert Kerr, the Lord Chief Commissioner, Lord Glencairn, Lord Alloway, Sir John Hope, Sir David Wedderburn, Sir James Moncrieff, Barts, Reverend Mr. Alison, Francis Jeffrey, Esq. Thomas Thompson, Esq. J. A. Murray, Esq.

The cotton trade in Manchester, as well as in Glasgow, is at present in rather a depressed state; but this is a great measure to be accounted for by the fact, that usually at this season of the year, there is little done either in the home or foreign trade. Stocks are consequently increasing, but the manufacturers have not yet begun to lessen the number of their workmen, which would be an indication that the depression was likely to be of some duration. The autumn demand will no doubt restore to trade its former briskness.—Glasgow Chronicle.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, August 20. PICTON ACADEMY.—We understand that in consequence of a memorial from some of the Trustees, praying for the application of the vote of £300, passed by the House last Session, but not sent to the Council in regular course, that His Excellency the Governor asked the opinion of the Council as to the propriety of granting a warrant for the amount. The Council, in consequence, expressed their wish that it should be withheld.—Nova Scotian.

Pr. Ed. Island, August 12.—For some weeks past the thermometer has seldom been under 80 in the shade during the day. This morning we had some rain, which has produced an agreeable coolness in the atmosphere. The Hay harvest is now pretty generally secured, and the crop averages fairly. The wheat has been partially injured by rust in some places, but we have still the prospect of a fair crop.—Barley and oats look remarkably well, and the crop of Potatoes, from present appearances, will be a most abundant one.

Pictou, (N. S.) August 13.—We cannot help expressing the pleasure it gives us to learn, that in all directions round us, the crops at present afford the best prospects to the farmer that have ever been experienced in this country. Many fields of wheat and oats are now looking white, and nearly ready for the sickle; and in the course of the two next weeks, a large portion of it will, in all probability be safely housed. Some complaints however have reached us of injury done to the wheat by the rust; but as far as we can learn this is partial.

Antigonish, (N. S.) August 13.—A more favourable season for the Farmer has not occurred for many years as the present. In the Spring, fears were entertained that there would be a bad Hay Crop, owing to the entire of the Clover and much of the Timothy being destroyed by the frost in the Winter; but the occasional favourable rains have had a great tendency to remedy the depreciation that would otherwise have been experienced. The crops of wheat, oats and potatoes look remarkably promising. The harvest of the farmer will commence to-day or to-morrow in this place.

Sydney, (C. Breton), Aug. 1.—Eleven hundred and fifty-seven passengers have arrived this Season from Stornaway, to settle at Bras d'or Lake; and three vessels were to sail about the first of July, with upwards of 1000 more, all intended for the same place.—Those who have arrived appear to be a much better description of Emigrants than any we have had, and have been brought up as farmers. Several have money, intending to purchase cultivated farms.

Montreal, August 4.—The Natural History Society of this City held its monthly meeting on Monday evening. Since the previous meeting, many valuable contributions had been made to the Museum—and there is now such a collection of curiosities peculiar to Canada as well as articles from almost every quarter of the globe, as to render it worthy the attention of strangers and the support of every well wisher to Science.—New Gaz.

KINGSTON, JAM. JULY 22. We have given extracts of several letters today, from which we regret to find that the pirates have by no means discontinued their depredations.—we must regret that, with such a powerful British naval force in these seas, that such a system could exist for an hour. The naval force, properly disposed of off Cape Antonio, (the piratical head quarters) would effectually put a stop to them. We have already pointed out where they ought to have been stationed; but while such a force is allowed to remain idle at Nassau, we must naturally expect the pirates will not be inactive. We really wish the health of Admiral Fleming could enable him to reside at the Head Quarters in Jamaica, as we believe the interests of the Merchants connected with this island nearly equals those of the hard-wood cutters of the whole of the Bahamas.

We are happy to learn that the inhabitants of Montego Bay intend to give a Public Dinner to commemorate the accidental resignation of Mr. Huskisson. We hope the City of Kingston will be equally patriotic in showing the Right Hon. Ex-Secretary the estimation in which they held his services.

The arrival of the English Mail for July, has not furnished us with any very satisfactory information regarding the affairs of the EAST. The RUSSIANS, after having been retarded in their movements by the swelling of the Danube, have now crossed it in three divisions, and the Emperor himself amongst them. The invading armies seem to have met with the TURKS at Galatz, (in Moldavia,) where the latter, after some slight resistance, set fire to the town and retired; and at Braila there has been a smart encounter in which the RUSSIANS proved victorious. Should there be no speedy surrender on the part of the PORTES, our next accounts from the seat of war, will, in all probability, be of a very interesting character.

PORTUGAL is still the scene of much anarchy and great confusion. DON MIGUEL has put the Bar of the City of Oporto under an effective blockade, and the inhabitants are the sport alike of his wantonness and malignity. We have been grieved, but not surprised, to hear of the success of his cause—the progress of his despotism. We have always had little faith to place in the Portuguese national character. A momentary impulse, or the representations of interested agents, may give birth to some clamour and commotions; but there is not to be found, either among the people or the troops of that degraded nation, a single sentiment from the growth or diffusion of which a vigorous and consistent resistance to tyranny can be reasonably inferred. They may dislike the person of the tyrant, but tyranny is a thing too congenial to their habits and predilections to be a permanent object of opposition. They seem even to hug its chains. And all their talk about "the constitution," and "insurrections," and "struggles," is only so much of that cant and gibberish by which they themselves have been deluded and the hopes of the civilized world have been cheated for so many years.

It is as certain that DON MIGUEL'S Government is not a government de jure, as that it is a government de facto. In this latter sense it is recognised by Great-Britain, and the blockade ordered by her is to be respected. This, it seems, is agreeable to consuetudinary law and to established precedents, as has been shown by the Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer to some queries addressed to him by Earl DARLEY. Though the despoiler received very graciously the title of His Majesty, when applied to him, yet he only takes to himself the appellation of Prince Regent, and under that designation he is officially recognised in the communication made to Lloyd's on the subject of the blockade, which, we understand, created a great sensation in London. We deprecate any thing like an acknowledgment of him and his administration in any shape whatever; but in the present state of our information, we must not venture to condemn the policy of our Government, especially as it is so plausibly defended by the Noble Earl, whose statements we give in a preceding paragraph.

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.—We observe, with regret, interposed thrown out against Sir GEORGE MURRAY, from various quarters, occasioned, no doubt, by the new light in which he is exhibited in consequence of his recent appointment as Secretary for the Colonies. His adaptation for the discharge of his new official duties is questioned, chiefly, we believe, on account of his being a military character. But if the opinion of those whom he has served in Parliament for a number of years, is of any value in the estimation of those who are thus blinded by prejudice, we have the gratification to state, that that opinion has been recently most unequivocally expressed in his favour, and that he has been unanimously re-elected Member of Parliament for the County of Perth. But his acts will speak for themselves.

It is now certain that His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, and the Honorable Judge CHRYMAN, are appointed to go to Russia, on the subject of the BOUNDARY LINE, but as to the time when they will require to set off, we are not positively informed. In the absence of our worthy Governor, the Administration of the Government will fall into the hands of the Senior Member of Council, the Hon. General COLFAX.

THE WEATHER.—We may now congratulate ourselves and our friends on the decidedly favourable change which has lately taken place in the state of our weather. Fogs, and rains, and thunder and lightning, have given place to bright and serene skies, clear sunshine, and genial warmth. And we are in great hopes that though the HAY and WHEAT crops may have sustained considerable damage in different quarters, yet that the other harvests will be propitious, and that in a very short time the whole of the precious fruits of the earth will come forward to maturity and be housed in safety.

CANINE MADNESS.—Several weeks ago, we mentioned cases of this distemper which had made their appearance in King's County. We have since learnt, that the number has alarmingly increased, that several Cattle in the Parish of Hampton having shown symptoms of being in a rabid state, were put to death, and that the child of Mr. POLLOCK, as well as several other persons, had been bitten by Dogs under the influence of the dreadful malady. The Common Council of this City, with a praiseworthy vigilance, have taken cognizance of the growing evil, and, as a precautionary measure, have ordered all Dogs to be confined for two months to come. We observe some still going at large, but the urchins about town seem to consider them fair game, and will not allow them literally the life of a dog. It is to be hoped that the Marshalls and Constables will use with rigour the power which the Law has invested them against all loose dogs.

At a Common Council holden at the City Hall, on Friday 22d August, 1828.—READ AND ENACTED THE FOLLOWING LAW: A LAW to prevent DOGS going at large in the City of Saint John, for a certain period of time. WHEREAS numerous instances of Dogs having gone Mad in the Country have recently occurred, and much danger will unavoidably arise to the Inhabitants of the City, if any case of the kind shall occur therein, in con-

sequence of the number of Dogs now going at large, to prevent such danger, His Majesty's Council, in Council, do hereby enact, that any Dog found running or going at large in any part of the said City, during the space of Two Months, shall be liable to be killed, and the owner thereof, if he be found running or going at large in any part of the said City, shall be liable to be fined, or to be imprisoned, or to be whipped, or to be fined and imprisoned, or to be fined and whipped, or to be fined and imprisoned and whipped, or to be fined and imprisoned and whipped and to be liable to be killed, and the owner thereof, if he be found running or going at large in any part of the said City, shall be liable to be fined, or to be imprisoned, or to be whipped, or to be fined and imprisoned, or to be fined and whipped, or to be fined and imprisoned and whipped, or to be fined and imprisoned and whipped and to be liable to be killed, and the owner thereof, if he be found running or going at 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NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. M. IRISH and GEORGE A. LOCKHART, under the firm of IRISH & LOCKHART, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

JOHN W. M. IRISH, GEO. A. LOCKHART. St. John, 21st July, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will continue to carry on the Business, in future, on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Irish & Lockhart, on the North Market Wharf, where he offers for sale, cheap for Cash— SUPERFINE and RYE FLOUR; Corn Meal and Corn; Cotton Yarn; Cotton and Wool Cards; Tea; Coffee; Sugar; Molasses; Cases Gin; Cases Honey; Liguanvita; Logwood; Oars; Oar-Rafters, and Handspikes; with, A complete assortment of GROCERIES.

SHIPMASTERS supplied on reasonable terms, and short notice. JOHN W. M. IRISH. St. John, 29th July, 1828.

FLOUR, MACKEREL & SEAL OIL. 150 BLS. Superior, W. Sears, master, from Philadelphia. 300 BLS. MACKEREL, 2 Ex schr Sar-18 Do. SEAL OIL, 5 prise, from Halifax—For Sale by I. & J. G. WOODWARD. July 29.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber is now opening his SPRING SUPPLY of FANCY GOODS, WHICH he will dispose of on moderate terms for prompt payment. Store (as formerly) that well known stand, formerly the Bank of New-Brunswick. May 13. JOHN SMYTH.

JAMAICA RUM and SUGAR. Just received, by the La Plata, from Savannah-la-mar: 50 PUNCHEONS RUM, and 10 Hogsheads SUGAR. ALSO, FOR SALE: 20 M. excellent English BRICK, and a London built GIG. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 29, 1828.

TEA! TEA! TEA! GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Offers for sale— CHESTS of Souchong, Congo, and Gunpowder Tea; just received from Halifax, and of the latest importation. 22d July, 1828.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, that he has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Store adjoining Mr. SCAMMEL'S, St. John-street, where a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. may be obtained, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.—Shipmasters supplied on the shortest notice. May 13, 1828. J. E. COOK.

G. D. ROBINSON, Offers for Sale, at a moderate advance:— BROWN and bleached COTTONS; Shirting Stripes; Ginghams; Irish Linens, 4-4 & 5-4; Irish Sheetings; Brown and bleached Canvas; Ducks; Hollands; Osnaburghs; &c. &c. July 1, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per ship John & Mary, from LIVERPOOL, the remainder of his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, —CONSISTING OF— A VERY General Assortment, suitable for the Season.

—ALSO— A few Crates well assorted Earthenware, Iron assorted, Boxes Tin, Soap, and Candles, Brandy, &c.—Which will be disposed of on moderate terms for Cash, or other prompt payment. JOHN M. WILMOT. May 27, 1828.

KERR & RATCHFORD, Have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenock, on Consignment, the following Articles, which they offer for sale at lowest rates for Cash, or approved Paper, viz:—

BALES West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various qualities, and most fashionable colours; Cases elegant London Printed Cottons and Muslins; Cases Superfine Waterproof Hats; Shirting Cotton; Pipes and Hnds, Cognac Brandy of best brand; Ditto Geneva ditto; Ditto Port and other Wines; London Porter and Ale; Ditto Paints and Oil; Patent, bleached and Coker Canvas; Patent Cordage, assorted sizes; Earthenware and Glassware; Bar and bolt Iron and Steel; Smith's Bellovs assorted, from 28 to 38 inches.

—ALSO ON HAND— Pork and Beef—of a superior quality; Rum, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars; Philadelphia Superfine and Middlings Flour; Ship Bread; Cotton Wool; Compositer Spikes; Ditto Rudder Braces, one set; Bolt Copper; A large Iron Winch; &c. &c. May 20, 1828.

SHIP BREAD. 79 BLS. SHIP BREAD—for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON. 29th July, 1828.

PINE BOARDS. THE Subscriber offers for Sale one to five hundred thousand feet of White Pine Boards, to be delivered in the Harbour of Sissiboo. Persons requiring boards to complete their cargoes for the West Indies may depend upon every dispatch. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, April 24.

MORE GOODS, Cheaper than ever! AND OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Brick Building lately occupied by Messrs. PETERS & DENNIS, situated on the south side of the Market-square; where he is now opening and selling at the lowest prices for Cash, the following GOODS, viz:— BLUE and black superfine CLOTHS; Oxford and other mixed ditto; Broad and narrow Cloths; double and single milled; A variety of Printed Colliques; Apron Check; striped Homespun; Ginghams; Superior power and steam loom Shirting & Shirting; Worsted and Cotton Hose; Irish Linens; Cambric, Jaconette, Book and Mail Muslins; Silk, Gingham, Checked, Printed and other Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Bombazetts; And every other article in the Drapery line. R. WILSON.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, and RUM, of the best quality, for sale by the Five Gallons, as cheap as in the City. St. John, July 29, 1828.

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received ex Salacia from London, via Halifax, and from thence by the Lady Strange, a large variety of FANCY GOODS,

which in addition to his former Stock, he will dispose of very cheap—they are as follow: black & colored Gros de Naples; black Crape; Lustring and twilled Sarinet Passols; bobbinet Caps; black Lace Veils; Bandanas; webb Bases; cotton Boxes; Moravian Cotton; mixed Pins; black Pins, in boxes; improved Silver eyed Needles; Shirt Collars; Lustring Stripes; Bristle Stiffeners; 100 dozen doe skin Ladies Kid, tan colour, white, Woodstock, black silk, and black kid Gloves; Tatting; Thread Edging; 3-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinet, plain and figured; Macklin, Quilling Net; colored and white Stays; Leghorn and black Galoons; a large assortment of newest fashion Ribbons, &c. &c. MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, July 14.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per the Brig SPRAY from Greenock, and JANE from Liverpool, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE; AMONG WHICH ARE— AN excellent assortment of Shirting, bleached, and unbleached; Cottons; Muir's Patent Silk Hats, on Leghorn bodies, &c. &c. very suitable for the season.—The remainder of his Goods is daily expected from Liverpool and London, per the John & Mary, and Aurora—and which will be sold low for Cash, or other prompt payment. May 6. JOHN M. WILMOT.

TEA, &c. The Subscribers have received per late arrivals: CHESTS and Boxes TEA; 180 BLS. very superior Wheat FLOUR, 8t for family use; 250 Bags CORN; 75 Barrels CORN MEAL; 20 Kegs superior TOBACCO. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 22, 1828.

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. 50 PUNCHEONS Choice RETAILING MOLASSES, 50 Barrels Prime SUGAR, 17 Pans. W. I. RUM, of a superior flavor; Just received and for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. July 29.

W. J. STEVENS & Co., HAVING commenced Business in that Store in St. John Street, lately fitted up by Mr. SAMUEL STEPHEN, and formerly occupied by him as an Office;—beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SLOPS, &c. which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH only.

N. B. Ship-masters supplied with STORES at shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. St. John, May 6.

SALMON. SPICED or Soused SALMON—as usual, put up in Kitts for exportation.—The subscriber having his choice this season, of the first Salmon, before any are offered in the market, he is enabled to supply the Public with an Article he feels conscious will satisfy upon trial.—During the season, Families can be supplied with any quantities required. EDWARD LAKE. June 17, 1828.

RED PINE TIMBER FOR SALE. 6700 TONS RED PINE TIMBER, of excellent quality, and large size. —ALSO— A quantity of superior WHITE PINE and BIRCH, with LATHWOOD and DEALS, for broken stowage—delivered immediately at the Shipping harbour, on the Magdaluic River, Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 17, 1828.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussel-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, August 29, 1826.

GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS, Just received per brig Margaret, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash. —ALSO— 25 Hogsheads MOLASSES, of excellent quality, landing from Smack Delight. 15th July.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received on Consignment, the following ARTICLES: BLEACHED, Half Bleached and Brown Canvas; Ravens Duck; Osnaburgh; Brown Holland; Twines; Threads; Cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Fig Blue; Cotton Tick; White Lead; Black and Yellow Paints; Linseed Oil—in casks and jars; Casks Half Pint Tumblers; and a few Casks, 3 dozen each, BROWN STOUT. June 24.

JULY 5, 1828. The Subscribers have for Sale at this date: JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes, WINES—Champaigne Port, Madeira, &c. Loaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Beans and Pease. British Dry Goods, Viz.—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Osnaburghs, Ravens Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diaper, Men's black and drab beaver and plated Hats, 1 Piece extra superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Bil-liard and Table Covers, Bleached and brown Canvas, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c. —ALSO— 50 M. prime R. O. Hoghead Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

CONFECTIONARY. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he has removed to the house of Mr. FERGUSON, St. John-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROACH, where he carries on the above Business; and keeps on hand a stock of good SPIRITS, WINES, &c. —ALSO—Gentee Board and Lodging. May 27. JAMES BUIST.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE! THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DEW RATCHFORD, St. John, May 27. Agent.

MISS O'BRIEN, BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she has removed to Mr. DISBROW'S Brick House, Water-street, where she continues to carry on the DRESS MAKING BUSINESS, as formerly. May 27, 1828.

B. REYNOLDS, Tailor and Habit Maker, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement, and respectfully informs them that he carries on his business in the house one door from the north-west corner of King and Germain-streets, and nearly opposite the brick building of the late Mr. JAMES SCULLAR—where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favoured.

B. R. flatters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands. —ALSO— NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. Saint John, July 15, 1828.

RUNAWAY, from the service of the Subscriber, an Indented Apprentice, named CESAR WATTS—a Black Boy. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring, trusting, or employing said Apprentice, as in the event of so doing, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law. JAMES BRITAIN, JUN. Westfield, 4th August, 1828.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. IN consequence of the Mail between Halifax and Annapolis being now sent by the Stage Coaches, the Proprietors of the Steam Boat ST. JOHN, are notified by the Postmaster to receive the Mail at Annapolis on Wednesday Evening—they will in future, commencing on Monday the 7th July, run the following days: Leaving St. John for Annapolis and Digby on Mondays and Wednesdays, and returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays—going to Eastport and Saint Andrews on Fridays and returning to Saint John on Saturdays.—Time of leaving, 6 o'clock in the morning. St. John, July 1.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to send FREIGHT by the Steam-Boat ST. JOHN, will please let the Subscriber know on the day previous, so that it may be regularly cleared at the Custom-House. JAMES WHITNEY. June 10.

NOTICES. THE CREDITORS of Major GALLAGHER, who have signed an agreement giving time for the payment of their respective Balances, will please render their Accounts, duly attested, to either of the Subscribers, on or before the 10th October next, to enable them to declare a Dividend. L. H. DEVEBER, W. C. SEARS. St. John, 12th August, 1828.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all persons indebted to the late Firm of JAMES & HENRY CUMMING, of Liverpool, that he has received a General Letter of Attorney from Mr. HENRY CUMMING, the Surviving Partner, authorising him to proceed immediately in collecting the debts and effects of the concern. W. B. KINNEAR. St. John, 22d July, 1828.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired; all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to render them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of SNEDEN & HENKELL, expired on the 1st of May last. All Persons having any demands against the said concern, will please present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to JACOB R. SNEDEN, EDWARD HENKELL. June 3, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of the PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, therefore intends closing his Business immediately, and requests all persons indebted to him for the Star Paper, Advertising, &c. to call and settle their Accounts—those having demands against him, to present them for adjustment. N. B.—No accounts will be considered arranged, but by the Subscriber personally. JOHN T. YOUNGHUSBAND. St. John, N. B. August 5, 1828.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from THOMAS SMITH, of this City, Merchant, hereby requests all persons who have claims against him, to present them for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment. JOHN KIRBY. Saint John, February 5, 1828.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SONS, is this day dissolved;—the Business in future will be conducted under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SON, where they will continue to manufacture as usual, all kinds of HAIR WORK, such as Wigs, Scapls, Crown-pieces, Fricells, Medona Bands, &c. &c., at their Shop, Dock-street. St. John, May 20, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES. ALL Persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late Captain JOSEPH CLARKE, of the County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to render the same for settlement, within Three Months from the date hereof; and those indebted, will make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers. L. H. DEVEBER, N. HUBBARD, Administrators. 12th August, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES M'KAY, late of this City, Merchant, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber. JOHN M'LEAN, Adm'r. on said Estate. St. John, July 26, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BUNNELL, Yeoman, deceased, Long Reach, King's County, are requested to present them, July attested, to the Subscribers, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof; And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ISAAC CORSON, THOMAS FOWLER, Executors. Long Reach, July 1, 1828.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present the same within six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, ROBERT WELCH, THOMAS BARLOW, Esrs. May 20, 1828.

NOTICE.—All Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months from this date, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to GEORGE WOODS, Adm'r. Saint John, April 1, 1828.

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, while under the firm of SCOTT & LOWRY; and begs leave to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in that House on the south side of King-street, adjoining the residence of James Hendricks, Esq., where, by punctual attendance, and a disposition to please, hopes to merit the favors of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession. May 13.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment, Central Station—St. John, N. B. DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his House in Prince William-street every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor—GRATIS. June 3.

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, OR TO BE LET. And possession given on the 1st May next: ALL that Valuable PROPERTY fronting on Prince Wm. and Queen Streets, as at present in the occupation of Mr. JAMES WHITNEY. For particulars apply to JOHN M'LEAN. January 29, 1828.

TO LET, And possession given immediately— THE whole or part of the HOUSE, in Charlotte-street, belonging to Mr. S. C. Smiler, and at present occupied by Mr. Benjamin Peel. The House is well adapted for the accommodation of two families, and has a good Cellar Kitchen and first floor Cellar; and a Well and Garden in the rear. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN PEEL, on the premises; or to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr. 22d July, 1828.

FOR SALE, A GOOD DWELING HOUSE, containing eight Rooms, three of which have fire-places; a Garret, Pantries, a Barn, and an excellent frost-proof Cellar, with a Spring of Water therein. —Also,—One Lot, No. 50,—50 feet front and 200 feet rear, from Exmouth to Waterloo-streets. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to JOHN HOLMAN, or to Mr. THURBER, Auctioneer, who will make known all particulars. May 6.

TO BE LET, THE Subscribers HOUSE at the corner of Charlotte and Horse-field-streets,—for one or more years—possession given on the first of May next;—for particulars inquire of the Subscriber, at the Counting House of NICHOLSON & VERNON. THOS. L. NICHOLSON. April 8, 1828.

TO BE LET, THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Horsfield-street, at present in the occupation of J. WOODWARD, Jun. Esq. The Premises may be viewed by applying to ROBERT F. HAZEN. February 26, 1828.

TO RENT, THE WHARF and SHOP in rear of the Premises in St. John-street, occupied by JAMES STEWART & Co.—ALSO—A back Store and two Flats of the said Building, either of which, are well adapted for Rigging or Sail Lofts. JAMES STEWART. March 25, 1828.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, THAT large, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite Trinity Church, owned by the Subscriber.—The premises are well adapted for a Boarding House, for which the pleasant situation and other conveniences render it very desirable. The premises may be viewed, and terms and further particulars made known on application to GEORGE A. NAGEL. —ALSO—The SHOP on the North Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Irish & Lockhart. February 12.

JAMES LANDY, Tailor, MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for past favours; he begs leave to inform them that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING Business in all its various branches, in that Shop, formerly the office of Noah DISBROW, Esq. opposite Mr. Welch's, Church-street; where he will thankfully receive, and punctually attend to all orders with which he may be favoured. N. B.—Naval and Military Uniforms made in the neatest Style, and Country Orders will receive due attention. June 3.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Major WARD'S, and nearly opposite Mrs. Scullar's brick Building; where he will continue to do work in his line in a superior manner, and hopes from strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of their patronage. June 24, 1828.

Assize of Bread. Published April 30, 1828. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine 8s. oz. Flour, to weigh - - - - - 2 8 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 8 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. Mayor's Office, St. John, April 30, 1828. JOHN ROBINSON, Mayor.

Bank of New-Brunswick. DIRECTOR for the Week, H. JONSTON, 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 THURSDAY.

Marine Insurance Office. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Craven Casberley, Robert W. Crookshank, Thomas Merritt. Office Hours,—12 to 3.

Savings' Bank. MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK. John Ward, Jun. James Kirk. Bank Hours.—Every TUESDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

SAINT JOHN: PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CHURCH-STREETS. Terms—15s. per ann. exclusive of postage, half in advance. PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BLANKS, POSTING & HAND BILLS, &c. &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AND ON MODERATE TERMS. June 3.