

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:

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

The Garland.

By the Rev. H. H. Milman.
Sister, thou art gone before us, and thy saintly soul is
flown,
Where tears are wiped from every eye, and sorrow is
unknown;
From the burden of the flesh, and from care and fear
released,
"Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the
weary are at rest."
The toilsome way, thou'rt travelled o'er, and borne the
heavy load,
But Christ has taught thy languid feet to reach his blest
abode;
Thou'rt sleeping now like Lazarus, upon thy Father's
breast,
"Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the
weary are at rest."
Sin can never taint thee now, nor doubt thy faith assail,
Nor thy meek faith in Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit,
fail;
Here thou'rt sure to meet the good, whom on earth
thou lovedst best,
"Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the
weary are at rest."
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust," the solemn priest
hath said,
So we lay the turf above thee now, and seal thy nar-
row bed.
But thy spirit soars away, amid the faithful blest,
"Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the
weary are at rest."
When the Lord shall summon us, whom thou hast left
behind,
May we, untaunted by the world, an equal welcome
find,
May each, like thee, depart in peace, to be a welcome
guest,
"Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the
weary are at rest."

From the New Monthly Magazine.

TIME.

Ye are gone! ye are gone! friends of my youth,
In the spring-tide of hope and love;
Ye are gone in the bloom of unfolding truth,
To the stainless worlds above.
I'll not weep for you, friends of my youth,
Nor sigh o'er your ruin'd prime,
Death, the proud archer, hath more of ruth,
Than the stealthy graybeard Time!
He comes but the fleeting hours to steal
Of the cheek's carmine dye;
Or the print of his iron hand to seal
On the eye's dark brilliancy.
Death can but sever the mortal link
Which bindeth kindred clay;
Whiteth bright through the archway's ruined brink
Faith's golden sunbeams stray.
But Time, the rude spoiler, comes, alas!
With a keener, deeper wo;
Wasting our years, like the sands of his glass,
In a dull and certain flow.
With'ring the young hopes planted fast
In the heart's unimaged core,
Quenching the starry lights which cast
Their splendour on earth's dim shore?
Lone's the time that affection wove,
Riving fond sweets in twin,
Turning to gall the sweet honey of love,
And the dew-drops of sorrow to rain.
In friendship's wane, and passion's decline,
There's nothing on earth so dear
As the twinkling lights which again may shine
In a distant hemisphere!
Thus Memory still lingers in bowers of youth,
Unstained by manhood's crime—
O' Death, the proud archer; hath more of ruth
Than the stealthy graybeard Time!

Miscellaneous.

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

UPPER CANADA.

IMPROVEMENTS IN YORK.

At no former period of the existence of this rapidly increasing town, has it increased in a ratio equal to that of the present season. To whatever quarter of the town the eye is directed, new buildings of some kind or other—public or private, chiefly substantial brick buildings too—are seen rising before it. Among the public structures which are now in an advanced state, the first in order towards completion is the Minor College Establishments, immediately opposite the Government House, and comprising five brick buildings of two stories each—the College itself being in the centre, and four dwelling-houses—two on each wing—for the residence of the Principals and Masters. The centre building is 82 feet in front, by 85 in depth—the lower story being divided into seven apartments thirteen feet high; and the upper into five apartments, one of them 60 by 32 feet—and are 16 feet in height. This building is to be ornamented with an elegant dome. The dwelling houses are very handsome structures, each 15 feet square, and are, we understand, to be occupied—that on the eastern extremity, by the Rev. Dr. Harris, the Principal—that on the western extremity, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, the Vice Principal; and the intermediate houses—that between Dr. Harris' and the College, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews and Mr. de la Haye; and that between Dr. Phillips and the College, by the Rev. Messrs. Boulton and Dade. One of these houses is already completed, and two others are enclosed. The walls of the College are also now finished, ready to receive the roof. The lower apartments are to be prepared for the reception of the students by the 1st of October; and the whole of the building will be completed by the 1st of January. The workmanship of these buildings is equal to that of any in the Province: the arches are particularly well executed, and were done, we are told, by two brothers, Englishmen, of the name of Thorne. The work was recently under the superintendance of Mr. Priestman—the original contractor—who, in consequence of some failure in the contract, has been removed; and the work is now proceeding, we believe, under the superintendance of a Mr. White and a Mr. Kennedy. The new Parliament House; and the two buildings—one on each wing—for the different public offices attached to the Government, will, when finished, form together, decidedly the most elegant structure in Upper Canada. They are

also of brick, and are situated immediately in the rear of the Government House, and facing the Bay. The Parliament House, itself, is 132 feet in front by 88 in depth; and the public buildings, which are situated at a distance of 40 feet, on either side of the main building, are each 90 feet by 55, and are to be united to the Parliament House by handsome colonades. In the basement story of the centre building, there are ten fire proof vaults in front, for depositories of the Parliamentary records—and a suit of rooms in the rear for the accommodation of the housekeeper, &c. The Legislative Chambers will occupy the whole height and front of the building, except an entrance hall—the assembly room being on the right, and the Legislative Council Room on the left—the rear of the building will be divided into two stories, with three or four committee rooms in each. The Public Library being in the centre of the front, immediately over the hall. In the basement stories of each of the Government office buildings, there will also be five fire proof vaults for the public records, with house-keeper's apartments in the rear: on the first floors there will be four office rooms 22 feet by 21, besides smaller apartments; and the upper stories will be divided in nearly a similar manner; one of the rooms in the upper story of the western building—occupied as Executive Council Chamber; and other apartments in the building are to be appropriated as offices for the Surveyor General, Receiver General, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Indeed, the whole of the Government Officers—Inspector General, Attorney General, Register, Clerk of the Crown, &c. &c.—are to keep their offices in one or other of these buildings. That on the west of the Parliament House, is already in a forward state, and we learn that the enterprising contractors, Messrs. Ewart and Sparks, expect to have it finished by the first of January. The Parliament House was also to have been finished by the same time, but in consequence of some failure on the part of Mr. Priestman, the original contractor, the work has been somewhat delayed.—It is now placed, however, under the superintendance of Mr. Ewart, who, we understand, intends to make every possible exertion to get it completed in January. Though the work has been a good deal protracted, and it is feared may be yet further delayed, from the want of lime, which continues to be, as it has been during the whole season, an exceedingly scarce article.

The Emigrants' Asylum, or the building—by whatever name it is to be called—for the accommodation of destitute emigrants and strangers, is also in progress; the foundation being already laid, and the bricks and other materials for the superstructure being on the ground. This building, which is situated in the Hospital Square, on the west side of it, is 90 feet in front, by 20 in width; it is to be but one story high, and will be divided into six apartments, or tenements. The contractors for this building are, also, Messrs. Ewart and Sparks, who have engaged to finish it for the reception of emigrants, &c. in two months.

The Law Society Hall.—This building was commenced, we believe, last year, and its progress subsequently arrested, in consequence of some change in the views of the society—but it is now again in progress, and is to be completed by New Year's Day. It is 68 feet in front, by 40 in depth, and exclusive of the sunk or partly underground apartment—which is to be occupied by the house-keeper—is three stories high; the two principal stories being 14 feet in height, and divided in three apartments each, viz: one room 36 by 22, and two 16 by 22; and the third story being 9 feet high, and divided into nine bed rooms. From the surface of the ground to the top of the water table, it is constructed of cut stone; the superstructure being of brick. This building is erected from the funds of the Law Society, under the management and superintendance of Mr. John Ewart.

The Scots Kirk—which is situated immediately in the rear of the Court House—will, as we stated upon a former occasion, be an exceedingly handsome structure. Its progress has also been retarded for the want of lime; but it is expected, nevertheless, that it will be finished early in the ensuing year.—It is building by private subscription, about £750 being already contributed, of which the 71st Light Infantry in this garrison have given £277s. 6d., and the detachment at Niagara £218s. 9d.

A New Baptist Chapel is also building—it is situated a few hundred yards in the rear of the English Church, between the present residence of Dr. Phillips and the premises now occupied as a College. It is about 52 feet by 30 in depth—is building by private subscription, and will, it is expected, be finished early in the next season.

Of the number of dwelling houses which are now erecting, or have been built during the present season, it is impossible for us to form any thing like a correct estimate. The number is probably between one and two hundred; at any rate, as we said at the outset, to whatever quarter, to whichever street or avenue of the town the eye is directed, substantial and commodious new buildings, either frame or brick—a large proportion of the latter—are seen rising up before it.—York Courier.

THE LANDED INTEREST.

A case, which beautifully exemplifies the zeal which the aristocracy feel in the improvement of the country, was tried in the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh the other day. The great house of Leys, Masson & Co. at Aberdeen, have a manufactory and bleachfield situated on a meadow on the right bank of the Don, immediately above "Black Balgonie's Brig." The erections have cost more than £200,000; the number of work people directly employed amounts to nearly a thousand;

the mere weekly wages exceed £700. This splendid establishment has existed for more than thirty years. It might have been imagined that a sense of its manifold benefits would have gained access by dint of repeated application to the sensoriums of the lairds in the neighbourhood, but the heads of lairds are not so easily penetrated. So far were the aristocracy on the Don from estimating aright the praiseworthy and successful efforts of those respectable merchants, that four of them actually joined to destroy the manufactory altogether—and why? Because, as was alleged, a dam built across the river for the purpose of supplying the water necessary for carrying it on, intercepted the salmon fishery in the upper part of the stream,—a fishery worth, to the lairds and the community, it may be, about the title of the sum per annum that the manufactory paid to its workmen in a week. The names of the persons who so coolly set themselves, for the supposed annual advantage of some hundred thousand, to destroy the fortunes of a most respectable firm, and to take the bread out of the mouths of eight or ten thousand individuals mediately or immediately supported by them, deserve to be recorded. They were—Lord Forbes, Sir John Forbes of Craigievar, John Farquharson, Esquire, of Haughton, and Hugh Gordon, Esquire, of Manar. It was clearly proved, that the dam did not effect the mighty interests of the noble and worshipful claimants; and moreover the Jury found at once for the Company. The people of Aberdeen appear to have been most highly gratified by the result of the trial; and they received the worthy representative of the Company, Mr. Hadden, on his return, with triumphal honours. They had rockets and firing and porter, and were as happy as great success in a just cause could make them. And long may they continue so!—Scotch paper.

OUTWITTING A TAX GATHERER.—Some writers have stated the number of islands in Strangford Lough to be upwards of two hundred, but it has been ascertained that there are not more than fifty four. Some are inhabited; on others cattle of various kinds are kept by the proprietors of the grounds on the opposite shore. Upon one of them there is a very extensive rabbit-warren. The individual who resides on this island had for many years derived a very considerable income from the sale of the rabbit skins, and although he had erected a very good house, he never once dreamed of paying anything in the shape of excise or taxes. At length, however, a tax gatherer, who paid a visit to the houses on the neighbouring shore, beheld with anxious gaze the goodly edifice which presented itself upon the island, and determined upon visiting it in the name of his Majesty.—The proprietor of the place, having been in the habit of receiving visits from persons who came to purchase his skins, and supposing the tax-man to be one of them, sent off a boat to fetch him to the island. On reaching the place, the man of taxes began to make various inquiries as to the time the house had been erected, the number of windows, hearths, &c., it contained; and, having gained the desired information, he immediately demanded, on behalf of his Majesty, a considerable sum, as the amount of taxes and arrears due upon the place. In vain the poor man protested against the proceeding as an imposition, in vain he contended, that the demand never, having been made before, he had no right to pay it then. The stranger was inexorable, and nothing would satisfy him but the payment of the money down, or, in default thereof, he threatened to return direct, with a party of the army, and lead, drive, and carry away all that he could find upon the island. At length, fearing such a catastrophe, and finding every effort to soften the hard heart of the exciseman completely fruitless, the poor man paid down the amount demanded, and got a regular acknowledgement for the same; and the officer, having put the money in his pocket, haughtily desired that he might be put ashore.—"No, no," said the old man; "although his Majesty may compel me to pay taxes, he cannot compel me to keep a boat to row you, and the likes of you, back and forward." After many threats and entreaties, the islander at last consented, as he had brought his visitor over, to give him "a bit of a row" back again; and both getting into the boat, along with a young lad, son to the proprietor, they pulled for some time in the direction of the shore. When about midway, however, the islander quietly laying down his oar, informed the officer, that although he had promised to give him "a bit of a row," he had never any intention of taking him the entire way, and that he must now do the best he could, as he was himself obliged to return to the island, or that they would find him on Phaddy Lough, (a large rock, which was visible at low water, but was many feet beneath the surface at full tide,) from which, if he shouted loud enough, perhaps some of his friends on the shore might hear him, and send a boat to convey him the remainder of the distance. On the other protesting against such conduct, and insisting that they should continue their labour, and take him ashore—the old man, pulling his oar into the boat, and desiring his son to do the same, very dilly observed, that if the gentleman did not wish to quit the boat, that they would not insist upon his doing so, as they "could swim like two water-dogs," and thus easily regain the island; but that if he choose to pay him for it, they would willingly land him at any place he wished. Finding himself outwitted by the islanders, the officer deemed it the more advisable way to accede to the terms proposed—when, to his astonishment, he found that the demand was nothing less than the entire amount he had received for the taxes, together with a receipt for those of the following year, and a special engagement, that he would never again return to that island to demand taxes of excise. Hard as the terms were, he was at length com-

elled to accede to them, rather than take on a tide which, at the time, was running at the rate of nine miles an hour, the alternative of being left to drift out to sea in an open boat, with scarcely a hope of relief from any quarter. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that having paid back the money, and giving the required receipt, the crest-fallen taxman was put safely ashore, and never again visited the island, or trusted himself in company with so tricky a customer as the old dealer in rabbit skins.—Harley's Northern Tourist—Ireland.

THE INDULGENCE OF GRIEF.—It is not in the power of every one to prevent the calamities of life—but it evinces true magnanimity to bear up under them with fortitude and serenity. The indulgence of grief is made a merit of by many, who, when misfortunes occur, obstinately refuse all consolation, till the mind, oppressed with melancholy, sinks under its weight. Such conduct is not only destructive to health, but inconsistent with reason, religion, and common sense. "There are," says South, "what may be called the ceremonies of sorrow; and the pomp and ostentation of effeminate grief, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind."

To persevere
In obstinate dolourment, is a course
Of impious snobishness, unmanly grief.
It shows a will most incorrect to Heaven,
A heart unsoftened, a mind impatient;
An understanding simple and untaught.

Change of ideas is necessary to health as change of posture. When the mind dwells long upon one subject,—especially if it be of a disagreeable and depressing nature, it injures all the functions of the body. Hence the prolonged indulgence of grief spoils the digestion, and destroys the appetite. The spirits become depressed—the body emaciated, and the fluids deprived of their appropriate supply of nutriment from without, are greatly vitiated. Thus, many a constitution has been seriously injured by a family misfortune, or by any occurrence giving rise to excessive grief. It is, indeed, utterly impossible that any person of a dejected mind should enjoy health. Life may, it is true, be dragged on for years. But whoever would live to good old age, and vigorous withal, must be good humoured and cheerful. This, however, is not at all times in our power—yet our temper of mind, as well as our actions, depends greatly upon ourselves. We can either associate with cheerful or melancholy companions—mingle in the offices and amusements of life—or sit still, and brood over our calamities as we choose. These, and many similar things, are certainly within our power—and from these the mind very commonly takes its complexion.

The variety of scenes which present themselves to our senses, were certainly designed to prevent our attention from being too constantly fixed upon one single object. Nature abounds with variety, and the mind, unless chained down by habit, delights in the contemplation of new objects. Examine them for some time—when the mind begins to recoil, shift the scene. By these means a constant succession of new ideas may be kept up, till what are disagreeable disappear. Thus, travelling—occasional excursions in the country—the study of any art or science—reading or writing on such subjects as deeply engage the attention, will expel grief sooner than the most sprightly amusements. We have already repeatedly said, that the body cannot enjoy health, unless it be exercised—neither can the mind: indolence nourishes grief. When the mind has nothing else to think of but calamities, it is no wonder that it dwells upon them. Few persons are hurt by grief, if they pursue their business or their civic duties with attention. When, therefore, misfortune happens—instead of abstracting ourselves from the world, or from business, we ought to engage in it with more than ordinary attention—to discharge with double diligence the duties of our station, and to mingle with friends of a social and cheerful disposition. Innocent amusements are by no means to be neglected; these, by leading the mind to the minute contemplation of agreeable objects, help to dispel the gloom which misfortune sheds over it. They cause time to seem less tedious, and have many other beneficial effects. But it is to be lamented that too many persons, when overwhelmed with grief, betake themselves to the intoxicating bowl. This is making the curse worse than the disease, and seldom fails to end in the ruin of fortune, character, happiness, and constitution.—Journal of Health.

CHINESE AND INDIANS.—From the Chinese, a nation of cold reason, almost no religion, monosyllabic unharmonious language, and literature full of events and valuable matter, we pass to their neighbours of India, whom every thing paid colour indicates to belong to the same family with the Europeans. Here we find glowing fancy, and in Brahmanism a torrid system of religion, a majestic and richly inflected language and a literature full of exuberance of the highest poetry. In India, religion and priestly influence have effected what law and tradition have produced in China—the absolute prostration of the intellect of the nation. The system of castes sets a bar to all ambition and to all energy. No development of mind can take place where every man's station in life is immutably marked out for him. The nation presents at the present day the same spectacle which excited the wonder of the Greeks who accompanied Alexander; an immense, gentle, and peaceful population; abundance of wealth; all the useful, necessary, and ornamental arts of life; a manifold, intricate system of religion.—Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.

CHINESE POLICY.—In China all is at a stand still: succeeding ages add not to the knowledge of those that have gone before; none must presume to be wiser than his fathers. Around the Son of Heaven, as they designate their Emperor, assemble the learned of the land as his council;

so in the provinces the learned in their several degrees surround the Governor; and laws and rules are passed from the highest down to the lowest, to be by them given to the people. Every, even the most minute, circumstance of common life is regulated by law. It matters not, for example, what may be the wealth of an individual—he must wear the dress and build his house after the mode prescribed by ancient regulations. In China every thing bears the stamp of antiquity; immovables seem to be the characteristic of the nation; every implement retains its primitive rude form; every invention has stopped at the first step.—16.

WHAT IS LIFE?—There is eloquence of thought as well as of language in the following paragraph from Arnott's Elements of Physics: "The function, by which the animal body converts foreign matters from around, and converts them into its own substance, is little inviting in some of its details, but taken altogether is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious and yet unanswered question—What is LIFE? The student of nature may analyze with all his art those minute portions of matter called seeds and ova, which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence; but he cannot disentangle and display apart their mysterious LIFE! that something, under the influence of which, each little germ in due time swells out to fill an invisible mould of maturity which determines its forms and proportions. One such substance thus becomes a beautiful rose bush; another a noble oak; a third an eagle; a fourth an elephant—yca, in the same way, out of the rude materials of broken seeds and roots, and leaves of plants, and bits of animal flesh, is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male, combining gracefulness with strength; or of the gentler woman, with beauty around her as light. How passing strange that such should be the origin of the bright human eye, whose glance pierces as if the invisible soul were shot with it—or the lips that pour forth sweet-voiced eloquence—of the larynx, which by vibrating, fills the surrounding air with music; and more wonderful than all of that mass shut up within the bony fortress of the skull, whose delicate and curious texture is the abode of the soul, with its reason that contemplates, and its sensibility which delights in these and endless other miracles of creation."

DIVINES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Valpy is rendering a great service both to religion and literature, by re-publishing the works of the most eminent "Divines of the Church of England," many of which are amongst the grandest works of human intellect, and in the first rank of religious compositions as to learning, eloquence, soundness, and practical piety. The first volume which has appeared is of the sermons of Bishop Sherlock; and it is to be followed, in monthly volumes, by the most popular works of Barrow, Hall, Atterbury, Jewell, Seed, Jortin, South, Hurd, Bull, Beveridge, Balguy, S. Clarke, Ogle, Paley, Waterland, Jer. Taylor, &c. We select a single specimen of the vigorous composition and reasoning of Sherlock:—"Were men sincere in their professions of religion, or even in their desires of salvation and immortality, the controversies in religion would soon take a new turn: the only question would be, whether the gospel were true or no? We should have no reasoning against revelation in general: for it is impossible that a sincerely religious man should not wish for a revelation of God's will, if there be not one already: we should then see another kind of industry used in searching the truths of God, which are now overlooked because men have lost their regard for the things which make for their salvation. Were the gospel but a title to an estate, there is not an infidel of them all who would sit down contented with his own general reasonings against it: it would then be thought worth looking into; its proofs would be considered, and a just weight allowed them: and yet the gospel is our title, our only title, to a much nobler inheritance than this world knows; it is the patent by which we claim life and immortality, and all the joys and blessings of the heavenly Canaan. Had any man but a pedigree as ancient as the gospel, what a noise should we have about it!—and yet the gospel is despised, which sets forth to us a nobler pedigree than the kings of the earth can boast; a descent from Christ, who is head over the whole family; by which we claim as heirs of God, and coheirs with Christ: and did we not despise our relation with Christ, and secretly abhor and dread the thoughts of immortality, we could not be so cold in our regard to the gospel of God. I wish every man who argues against the Christian religion, would take this one serious thought along with him, that he must one day, if he believes that God will judge the world, argue the case once more at the judgment seat of God: and let him try his reasons accordingly. Do you reject the gospel because you will admit nothing that pretends to be a revelation? Consider well; is it a reason that you will justify to the face of God? Will you tell him that you had resolved to receive no positive commands from him, nor to admit any of his declarations for law? If it will not be a good reason then, it is not a good reason now; and the stoutest heart will tremble to give such an impious reason to the Almighty, which is a plain defiance to his wisdom and authority."—A collection of the principal divines of the Church of England will certainly exhibit no small diversity of doctrine, and we do not consider Sherlock as by any means the best sample in that respect; but there are many passages of nervous and manly eloquence, as well as of powerful reasoning and impressive exhortation, in this volume.—Leeds Mercury.

Ms. J. Cartwright

Poetry.

SYMBOLS.

BY MISS JEWELRY. In youth, the heart is like the bird, The humming-bird of eastern bowers...

VARIETIES.

Maxims from "The Lamia," an Arab Poem by Ebn El Wardi.—Curtain thy sleep, and increase thy knowledge, he who knows the value of his object despises the pains it costs him.

For thy part, never presume to say, my origin is such, my property is such; the basis of a man is on his knowledge.

SAMPSON'S RIBS.—The workmen employed on the Edinburgh railway, found, on Tuesday last, among the debris under Sampson's Ribs...

It is a current story in Teviotdale that, in the house of an ancient family of distinction, much addicted to the Presbyterian cause, a bible was always put into the sleeping apartment of the guests...

We have lived in three generations of kings, and for what various qualities has each been best in his turn! George the Third, the great grandfather of his people, was valued for eating shoulders of mutton at two o'clock.

LIKENESSES

WITH THE FEATURES PAINTED IN COLOURS, ONLY TWO DOLLARS EACH!

J. H. GILLESPIE,

PROFILE MINIATURE PAINTER, [Late of London, Edinburgh, and Liverpool.]

RESPECTFULLY solicits the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of St. John and its vicinity, to visit his PAINTING ROOM, in the house belonging to Mr. NAGEL, opposite Trinity Church...

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Irons...

NOW LANDING, Ex ship PERCIVAL, from Plymouth: 20 HDS. COGNAC BRANDY; 2 Do. Madeira WINE.—For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FLOUR, CORN, and BREAD. The Subscriber offers for Sale, SUPERFINE & FINE FLOUR; Howard Street Rye Flour; Northern Corn and Corn Meal; Pilot, Navy, and Ship Bread; a few Tierces of Rice.—At lowest rates, for Cash. Oct. 19. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM. The Subscriber has on hand, A FEW Puns, fine flavoured JAMAICA RUM, which, to close a Consignment will be sold at a reduced price. JAS. T. HANFORD. 12th October, 1830.

CLOTHING & FLOUR STORE.

H. P. WHITNEY, TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Business in the Store of the late SAMUEL WIGGINS, Esq. St. John-street, in the CLOTHING and FLOUR LINE; where he intends to keep a regular Supply of every description of Fashionable CLOTHES, which will be sold on the most liberal terms.—Also, on hand, Superfine, Fine, Common, and Coarse FLOUR— for sale at lowest prices. Sept. 11.—31

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per ANTONIA, from Liverpool: A FEW Bales superfine and second CLOTHS; SLOPS; BLANKETS; FLANNELS; CASSIMERES and FRIEZES. And per Schr. LAFRANCA, from Halifax: Hyson, Souchong, and Congou TEAS, which they offer for sale on very reasonable terms. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. October 5.

Bombazens & Bombazetts. 2 Bales of the above, well assorted, just received, and for sale cheap by Oct. 5. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

IN STORE, 100 PUNS, Jamaica, Demerara, and Wind'd Island RUM; Hogsheads, Tierces, and Bbls. SUGAR; 50 Hds. MOLASSES; 40 Bbls. Prime Quebec PORK; Clear and Bone Middlings Boston ditto; Pipes and Hogsheads choice O. L. P. MADEIRA WINE; 100 Barrels ALEWIVES; Cordage; Canvas, Anchors, Coal Tar, &c. &c. Oct. 5. CROOKSHANK & WALKER

RUM & SUGAR, (SUBJECT TO A LONG DRAWBACK.) The Subscriber offers for Sale: A FEW Hds. SUGAR, entitled to 4. per Cwt. drawback; Puns, Jamaica SPIRITS, entitled to 1s. 2d. Do. Strong Demerara Rum, per gal. drawback Oct. 5. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

JAMAICA RUM. 10 PUNCHEONS high proof and well flavoured Jamaica Rum, for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON. Oct. 5.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. 10 PUNS, high proof and fine flavoured JAMAICA SPIRITS,—just received and for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON. Sept. 28.

TEA & SEAL OIL. E. DeW. RATCHFORD, is now receiving per Schr. Lavinia, from Halifax:—A few Chests CONGO and BONA TEAS, and Boxes best HYSON. Which for ready Money, will be sold at the lowest price for which it can be purchased in the City. Also received by the same Vessel: SEAL OIL—in Hds. Tierces and Barrels, for Sale cheap. Oct. 5.

CORN MEAL. The Subscriber has just received from the Chamcock Mills, 100 B BLS FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL, 50 Bags Coarse Ground CORN MEAL,—suitable for horse feed. August 3. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

NEW GOODS.

D. HATFIELD & SON, Have received by the BRITON, from LIVERPOOL, and other recent Arrivals, part of their Supply of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are—

CLOTHS, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, &c. suitable for the season—Lines, Twines, Cordage, Canvass, Kedges with Chains, Cambooses, Ship Chandlery, &c.—Paints, Glass, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c.—Flour, Corn, Rice, Bread, Naval Stores, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, Starch, &c.—Wood's improved (commonly called Freeborn's) patent Ploughs and Castings, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of their SPRING SUPPLY, they expect by the first Arrivals from London and New-York, which, with the recent Importations and their former Stock on hand, will comprise a very extensive and well selected assortment of Articles in general use, either in Town or Country.—All which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, or exchanged for the Produce and Manufactures of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. St. John, May 11.

PAINTS, OIL, &c. Just received per Forth, from London: 200 K EGGS WHITE LEAD; 20 Ditto YELLOW ditto; 100 Jars Boiled OIL; 10 Casks WHITING; 5 Cwt. PUTTY, in bladders of 14lb. each 30 Casks of 4d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 12d., 14d. and 16d. NAILS, &c. &c. Sept. 28. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Per Forth, Kent, & Ann, GOODS received and for Sale:— 120 B BLS No. 1 to 6; 200 Boxes best Yellow SOAP; 84 Casks fine wrought NAILS—4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. and 20d.; 15 Barrels best SHERRY WINE, in bottle; 30 Barrels Bottled PORTER; 22 Casks containing plain and cut Flint GLASS, of every description; 6 Cases assorted STATIONARY, containing Foolscap and Post Papers, Blank Books of various kinds, Wafers, Quills, Wax, &c.

25 Boxes Poland STARCH; 20 Ditto Bottled MUSTARD; 20 Kegs Superfine MUSTARD; 50 Ditto fine ditto; 20 Ditto Ground GINGER; 30 Bags Black PEPPER; 25 Ditto Pearl BARLEY; 100 Kegs White and Green PAINTS; 36 Ditto PUTTY. The above will be sold at cost & charges. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, September 28, 1830.—6†

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the Season—consisting of—

GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Gloves, ass'd. Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots, Ditto Ditto cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose, A variety of Mecklin and Gimp Lace; Lace Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow CLOTHS, of all descriptions; Paints and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvass; Flannels; Bombazetts; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted; An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain COTTONS, bleach'd & unbleach'd; Silk Handkerchiefs; Coloured and Black Lining Cambric; An extensive assortment of Ironmongery; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. Brandy by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin; Port and Madeira WINE. Prime Mess Pork; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments. JOHN M. WILMOT. June 8.

NEW GOODS.

Received per late Arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 6 PIPES COGNAC BRANDY; 2 Hds. do.; 2 tons Shot, from BB to No. 9; 4 rolls Sheet Lead, from 4 to 10 lbs.; 1 ton Pig Lead; 4 casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil; 150 boxes brown Soap, 27 to 120 lb. boxes; 100 Bags Nails, from 3d to 20d; 100 Bags Spikes, from 3d to 9 inches; 60 casks Nails, assorted; 5 casks very superior sheathing Nails; 10 tons Iron, assorted—flat, square & round; 2 tons Axe Iron, double refined; 2 tons blistered Steel; 2 Hbls. Putty, in bladders; 1 case Paint Brushes; 1 case brass Combs; 80 casks Gunpowder; 6 bales Lines and Twines, assorted; 15 Bags Almonds, soft shell; Tea Kettles and Saucepans; 125 pieces Osanaburghs; 20 bbls. Coal Tar; 5 do. bright Varnish. —IN STORE— 15 Crates Earthenware; 20 barrels Superfine Flour; 100 barrels Rye do.; 40 ditto Meal; 5 tons Cordage, assorted; 80 bolts Canvass; 2 Hemp Cables—12 and 13 inches; A quantity of Stone Jars; 15 puns. Jam. Spirits; 5 bales Cloths, ass'd; A quantity of Stops, &c. &c. June 1. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

HDS of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Bales Brown and Bleached Cottons; Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespuns; Gingham and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled OIL; Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 GLASS, &c. &c. St. John, April 27. Jamaica Sugar & Spirits, &c. Just received per schr. Nelson, from Montego Bay: 10 H HDS. SUGAR, 5 Puns, fine flavoured SPIRITS—entitled to 1s. 2d. per gallon, drawback; 10 Bags PIMENTO. —IN STORE— Jamaica and Demerary RUM; MOLASSES; COFFEE. —ALSO, ON HAND— 10 Logs Large MAHOGANY; 4 Tons LIGNUMVITAE; 50 Luncwood SPARS. All of which is offered for sale at the lowest market prices, by Sept. 14. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Should SARAH, the sister of JOHN BEATON, be living in St. John, or in the Province of New-Brunswick, and will send a Letter directed to the care of Mr. George Erskine, No. 10, Depeyster-street, New-York, she will hear from her brother John; and if she is dead, any information respecting her will be thankfully received. She was born in New-York, and left there with her Grandfather. New-York, 9th October, 1830.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, & CORN.

The subscribers have just received per JULIA from NEW-YORK, and offer for Sale: B BARRELS Superfine WHEAT FLOUR; Ditto RYE do.; Ditto Pilot, Navy, and Ship BREAD; Bags best Yellow CORN; Kegs first quality Fig TOBACCO; Boxes do. Cut do.; A few dozen CORN BROOMS; Which, with their Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. they offer for Sale at their usual low prices for Cash or other approved payments. M'RAE & M'KENZIE, Water-Street, 17th August.

Also—An excellent TIMBER WENCH to hire.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accouchour, &c., Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practising all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country B sites attended to. As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Astrucists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the malady attending upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. The extraction with the greatest ease and safety, upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Turner, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. * * * Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

SARAH, from LONDON.

LOWE & GROOCOCK, Have received per the above Ship, from London, a very extensive and well selected Assortment of GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest and most approved fashions—all of which being purchased for Cash, are unusually low—and are offered at prices yet UNEQUALLED in this City—viz: SUPERFINE Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mix'd, Claret, Bottle Green, Drab, Grey, and Claret Olive STRAID CLOTHS; Black, blue and drab Saxony Cassimeres; White, brown and mixed Drills; Black, plain, & striped Deanna's Satins and Gambroons; Fancy figured Tulle, for Gent's Vests; Fustians; Beaverettes; London printed Cottons and Muslins; Cotton and Linen BROWN CLOTHS; Ladies' power loom Cottons; Buff and Olive Twill'd Naukens; India do.; Paddings; Ladies and Gent's black and colored Kid, Woodstock, Linerick, Silk and other Gloves; Girls and Boys' do.; Silk Pennons; Ladies' Silk PARASOLS, with Ivory handles; Mail, jacket, cambrie, hair cord, check, and striped Muslins; coloured Lining Cottons; Checks and Stripes; Scotch Homespun; Watercolor blue, crimson, & drab Moreens—with a very large assortment of worsted and silk Fringes, to match; Norwich Crapes—variety of shades; Blue, black and brown Lining and Cassinet; Twilled and plain black and colored Bombazetts; Black Bombazens; Gentlemen's Travelling Caps; Ladies' Leghorn & Straw Bonnets; Muffs & Girls do.; Silk, Cambric, Worsted & Embroidered Shaws; White and coloured Stays; Blue and scarlet linen Table Covers; Black & colored Gros de Naples and Sarinets; Extra rich Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Colored & black narrow Ribbons, of all widths and shades; Gent's black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Ladies' silk and gauze do.; Every description of HERRINGBURY; Linen and Cotton Diaper; Gilt, metal, pearl and Flo. revolve Buttons; Galling, and 4-4 Nells; Thread, Gimp, & Uting Laces; Tattlers; Black and white Lace Veils; Lace Collars; Ladies' white and black Cotton and Silk Hose; Gent's do. do.; Gent's white, unbleached, & colored cotton Half Hose; black & colored Silk do.; Children's white and colored Cotton Socks, of all sizes; Black and white Worsted Hosiery; Gentlemen's Super Super Elastic Waterproof Black & Drab Beaver HATS; Silk do. do.; White, green and yellow Marking Canvass, with an assortment of Worsted Crabs; Embossed coloured Canvass, for lining Curtains; —ALSO— Sixteen Bales of Printing, Writing, and Wrapping PAPER—of all descriptions; Printing, Playing, and Message Cards; A Variety of Jewellery and Perfumery; Ivory handle Knives and Forks; Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. &c. &c. With many other Articles, well adapted for the present season, too numerous to mention—All of which have been carefully selected by Mr. L. and will be found a Choice Assortment.

THE Subscriber feels thankful to a generous Public for their patronage in the line of his business, for nineteen years past, and cannot relinquish it without an acknowledgment of past favours, but unable to work longer at the business, has leased the Shop to his Son, WILLIAM J. LOCKHART, and has likewise empowered him to collect all outstanding debts, that he the subscriber may be able to meet those of his Creditors with that respect their tenity so justly merits. It is requested that those who have unsettled Accounts, will present them for adjustment without delay. LEVI LOCKHART. St. John, October 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his Father, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. All orders from the Country thankfully received, and punctually attended to. WILLIAM J. LOCKHART. St. John, October 5.

FOR SALE.

A SUBSTANTIAL built BRIG, copper fastened, 80 feet keel, 22 feet 6 inches beam, and 12 feet 6 inches hold,—now on the stocks at Brandy Cove, near St. Andrews. Also—on the stocks, a copper fastened Vessel of 270 tons, and will be launched about the 1st October next.—For terms, which will be liberal, apply to J. N. M. BREWER, Saint Andrews, or to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, August 24, 1830.

J. HARDING, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, announces, that it being his intention to practice the different branches of his profession in Saint John, he purposes publishing some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of certain diseases of the Heart and Lungs, which have recently been so very frequent both in Dublin and Edinburgh, where so many opportunities have occurred to him, (during his assistance in different Hospitals) of forming Clinical remarks, with a strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with the view of obtaining Subscribers, and as soon as a sufficient number have come forward, he will immediately proceed in publishing the work.—Any persons residing in this or the neighbouring Provinces, wishing to become Subscribers, will be received by forwarding their names to Dr. HARDING, at his residence in Prince William-street, (in Mr. PETTINGELL'S house). Advice to the Poor, between the hours of 9 & 11 A. M.—GRATIS. August 10.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting to the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation;—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and RISKS taken upon the most eligible terms.

By order of the President and Directors. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, 19th July, 1830.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE ATNA 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 DeW. RATCHFORD, Agent. St. John, May 24, 1828.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, TAILOR.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carnarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, who he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. —ALSO— YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

NOTICES.

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

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

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

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

Table with columns: NOVEMBER—1830, SUN, MOON, FULL, RISES, SETS, RISES, SETS. Rows for days of the week with corresponding times.

SAINT JOHN:

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

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