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THE GARLAND.

LINES FOR A FUNERAL.

By HENRY HEWER.

Beneath our feet, and o'er our head,
Is equal warning given;
Beneath us lie the countless dead,
Above us is the heaven!

Their bones are graven on the stone,
Their bones are in the clay;
And ere another day is done,
Ourselves may be as they.

Death rides on every passing breeze,
He lurks in every flower;
Each season has its own disease,
Its peril every hour!

Our eyes have seen the rosy light
Of youth's soft cheek decay,
And Fate descend in sudden night
On manhood's middle day.

Our eyes have seen the steps of age
Halt feebly 'twards the tomb,—
And yet shall earth our hearts engage,
And dreams of days to come?

Then, mortal, turn! thy danger know:
Where'er thy foot can tread,
The earth rings hollow from below,
And warns thee of thy dead!

Turn, Christian, turn: thy soul apply
To truth divinely given;
The bones that underneath thee lie
Shall live for Hell or Heaven.

BROKEN TIES.

The Broken Ties of happier days,
How often do they seem
To come before our mental gaze
Like a remembered dream;

Around us each a broken chain
In sparkling ruin lies,
And earthly hand can ne'er again
Untie those Broken Ties.

The parents of our infant home,
The kindred that we loved,
Far from our arms purchase may roam
To distant scenes removed;

Or we have watch'd their parting breath,
And closed their weary eyes,
And sigh'd to think how sadly death
Can sever human ties.

The friends, the loved ones of our youth,
Their too are gone or changed,
Or worse than all, their love and truth
Are darken'd and estranged;

They meet us in the glittering throng,
With cold averted eyes,
And wonder that we weep our wrong,
And mourn our Broken Ties.

Oh! who in such a world as this
Could bear their lot of pain,
Did not one radiant hope of bliss
Unclouded yet remain!

That hope the sovereign Lord has given
Who signs beyond the seas:
That hope unites our souls to Heaven
By faith's enduring ties.

Each care, each ill of mortal birth
Is sent in pitying love,
To lift the lingering heart from earth,
And speed its flight above;

And every pang that rends the breast,
And every joy that dies,
Tells us to seek a savior rest,
And trust to holier ties.

LEES.

From "The Sorrows of Rosalie."

I have a rose, a faded rose,
Dearer than many fairer flower;
It will not freshen in the shower;
It will not freshen in the shower;

Where is the giver?
Where is the owner?

I have a heart, a lonely heart,
O'er which at evening stealing come
Sweet tones, which now might well depart;
Breathing of happiness and home;

Where is the speaker?
Where is the owner?

I have a future, lonely now,
Days which to me are dark as night;
A saddened soul, a gloomy brow;
Oh, thou! who mad'st that future bright;

Where art thou vanished?
Where art thou?

THE MISCELLANIST.

ALL THINGS CONDUCE TO HAPPINESS.

"He never knew pleasure who never knew pain."—
Nature, all-bountiful, has so ordered it that all things
seem as if they were created for the use and enjoyment
of man, and man to enjoy them. True, indeed, man
is a crumbling, dissatisfied being, never contented,
but always looking for another species of happiness
than what nature has intended for him. This arises
from his propensity to live, not according to nature,
but in a manner contrary to nature, by which numerous
artificial wants are created which can never be
gratified, and man is thereby rendered dissatisfied
and unhappy. Were it not for this propensity, and did he
but know wherein his true happiness consists, man
would be the happiest being in the world, and his life
would be full of enjoyment. Our very inconveniences
are but the precursors of happiness, and are necessary
to produce a recurrence of it.

Every man might be happy if he pleased; he has in
himself the seeds of happiness, and it is his own fault
if he checks them in their growth. He has his appetites,
his feelings, his likings, his aversions, and what is
to hinder him from being happy? Every man might be
happy if he would only look for happiness to the right
source.—Why were these things given but for the en-
joyment of them? Let men prize themselves on the
provision nature has made for them, let them look to
that provision for their happiness, and every man will
find that he need wish for no more—that nature has
provided for him most skillfully.

Nature has created hunger and repletion. Now hunger
is by many not looked upon as a blessing. It is
endured with impatience, and most people are glad to
get rid of it. Yet hunger is a blessing, because without
it there would be no enjoyment in eating. All men
acknowledge the pleasure of eating; yet, unless a man
be moderately hungry when he begins to eat, he loses
more than half the pleasure of the meal. Set a man
down to a good dinner, who has dined already, and he
will pick some of the choicest bits, and mumble at
them, evidently proving that what all men else look
upon as a blessing is no blessing to him. But set a man
down to a who has been fasting for the last eight or
ten hours, and pretty actively employed out of
doors, he will not stop to select the titbits. Pray do
not vex him by asking him which part he prefers; send

him a plate well filled, it is sure to be the part he likes.
See how it disappears, mouthful after mouthful! Gods,
how he enjoys it! What mortal was ever happier than
that man at this moment? And where does his happiness
arise? From the viands before him? No; from his
previous hunger. Had he not been hungry, the table
might have smoked in vain for him; the very smell
of the meat, which now fills him with delight, would
have been offensive to his nostrils. But having, such,
as the proverb says, is the best sauce, has given him a
relish for his dinner, and made him as happy as man
can be.

Thirst, likewise, is looked upon by most people as
an inconvenience. They do not see it, or do not see
the idea of enduring it, even in a slight degree. Gentle
reader, did you ever take a walk of twenty or thirty
miles in a part of the country where you had never
been before, on that not very summer's day? You set
out upon your journey, we will suppose, after
breakfast, and by one o'clock began to feel the effects
of thirst. You have passed, perhaps, two or three
public houses unheeded, but you now determine that
the next you arrive at you will stop and take some
refreshment, and you do so care how soon that public
house appears. As you walk along, you look with
some degree of anxiety at each side of the road for
the welcome intelligence on a signboard, that there is
"entertainment for man and horse." No such thing
appears, however, for the first mile or two. Your
thirst increases, and with it your anxiety to meet with
a public house. The sun is blazing in all its majesty
upon you, no friendly stream or rippling brook where-
to you might safely drink, and you begin to grow
wary as well as thirsty. Surely that house on
the top of the hill must be a public house, it has all
the appearance of one at this distance, and you hasten
to arrive at it. Arrived, you find it to be no such
thing. It is a farm-house. Your thirst, by this time,
is very great, and you ask at the farm-house if there is
a public-house near, in the hope that the inhabitants
may guess, from your inquiry, that you are thirsty,
and that, if they possess any of that spirit of hospitality
which is so much boasted of in the country, they will
show you a public house. You are disappointed, and
you have probably experienced in Lancashire, and
northward of it, they will offer you a jug either of beer
or of whey. But no, you are told "there's a public
house a little farther on," and you tread, looking
most anxiously for the promised house, and you find
delightful anticipation the fanning tankard. You have
walked another mile, however, and no house appears.
Surely you cannot have missed it! You look back, but
no house is visible, and forward, but no place presents
itself, where you are likely to have your desired glass
filled. Onward you go, weary and sad, with no very
kindly feelings towards the farmer who forgot to offer
you a drop of his brown stout or buttermilk, but sent
you all this way in quest of what you now begin to
think does not exist, and the feelings of weariness and
refreshment you arrive at the next town, which is
yet six miles off, when lo!

—The Red Lion, staring o'er the way
Invites each passing stranger, that can pay,
And delights your longing eye! How joyful you feel
at this welcome sight! It is the prettiest sign you ever
beheld. How lightly your heart bounds, as you step
up with alacrity towards the door! Already do you feel
the grateful beverage lubricating your parched mouth and
throat. You are now within the inn, and you find
a pint jug, which never leaves your lips while a drop re-
mains in it. Oh, how you enjoyed that draught! It
was the most delicious drop you ever tasted; and the
pleasure it gave was exquisite. You could not resist
the delight you then experienced to last for ever.

And what made the drop delicious? Whence was
the exquisite pleasure derived? From the liquor? No.
You had passed by many houses, where you might have
got liquor quite as good, and as cheap, and you did
not think it worth calling for. It was the previous
thirst. That gave a zest to the draught—that it was
which made the cup delightful, and so much pleasure
would be again cheaply earned at the expense of as
much privation.

Many persons grumble at their daily employment
being fatiguing. They are tired with their day's work,
they grumble and say that "toil and sorrow are the
lot of man," and at that they repine. But this is
quite a mistaken idea. Let us inquire what the real
effect of labour is. In the first place, it is conducive
to health. Who enjoys better health than the man who
rides his horse, is employed in active labour all day,
and returns to his home, pretty well fatigued, at night?
While those whose avocations are sedentary, who re-
verse before eight or nine in the morning, and pass
the day in inactive employment, or in listless idleness
are obliged to have recourse to Seidlitz powder or blue
pill, to correct the bilious attacks which the want of
exercise creates, and to keep them in moderate health.
Again, labour renders rest sweet. The man who does
nothing in the course of the day to fatigue himself,
spends a restless and uneasy night; like Job, he is
"full of tossing to and fro," and, when morning dawns,
he is no better. But the man who has toiled all day
in his bed, after a day of toil, enjoys all the luxury of
rest; his senses are speedily steeped "in sweet for-
getfulness," and a trifle will not disturb his slumbers.
He arises refreshed and active from his pillow, his spi-
rits are light and cheerful, and he is ready to commence
another day of labour, to be succeeded by another
night's sweet and refreshing sleep.

Bodily pain, of any description, is disliked by the
generality of people; there are few who court it; and
yet, if we were to be always in pain, we should
cease to please. For instance, that toothache,
Nobody likes to have the toothache; but such as have
not experienced it are strangers to the pleasure of get-
ting rid of it. It renders that a positive pleasure which,
before, was but negative ease, and teaches us to appre-
ciate the absence of the toothache more highly. It
may have been the extraction of an aching tooth that
suggested to Dryden the exclamation, "Sweet is pleasure
after pain!"

Heat and cold are esteemed inconveniences. But if
men were not sometimes to be exposed to what may be
termed an uncomfortable degree of heat, the western
breezes which fan them to coolness would breathe up-
on them in vain; they would not be appreciated; and
if winter's cold did not occasionally pinch us, an Eng-
lish fire-side would be good for nothing, no one would
care a fig for it; and the woollen manufacturers of
Yorkshire might let their looms stand still.

Thus nature provided every thing, not only for
the comfort, but for the actual happiness of man; and
has judiciously thrown in such a sprinkling of bitter
to give a zest to the sweets, which, were it not for them,
they would be insipid. In order, therefore, to enjoy life
fully, we must look upon the pains and inconveniences
to which we are subjected as so much seasoning to life,
just as horse-radish, which is a disagreeable thing by
itself, makes a good relish to a piece of roast beef.

SWIMMING OF FISHES AND FLYING OF BIRDS.—
Flying modities all the actions of birds; swimming,
those of fishes. In these kindred qualities, both classes
stand apart from quadrupeds, and the other land
animals. Swimming and flying are, in truth, only the
same act performed in different fluids. The effective
instruments, organs, and movements, which produce or
modify these acts, are similar, or, at least, analogous.
From this remarkable relation, we may expect to find
many secondary analogies between the habits of fishes
and birds. The wing of the bird and the fin of the fish,
differ much less from one another than might be sup-
posed at first sight; and hence the ancient Greek and
Roman naturalists, as well as many in later times, have
called them by the same name. Both present a consi-
derable surface relatively to the size of the animal,
which it may enlarge or diminish at pleasure. The fin

accommodates itself to these expansions and contrac-
tions, because it is composed like the wing, of a soft,
flexible membranous substance; and when it has re-
ceived the size suited to the immediate want of the
animal, it presents, like the wing, a resisting surface,
it acts with precision, it strikes with force, because,
like the instrument of flying, it is sufficed with small
cylinders, solid, hard, and nearly inflexible. Though
unprovided with feathers, it is sometimes strengthened
with scales that possess the same texture as the feathers
of a bird. The weight of birds does not greatly exceed
that of their own bulk of air; the density of fishes is
very little different from water, especially that of the
sea. Birds are furnished within organization, which
renders a great volume very light. Their lungs are
very largely developed; great air-bags are placed in
the interior of their bodies; their bones are hollow and
perforated, so as to receive with ease into their cavities
the atmospheric fluid. Almost all fish have a peculiar
bladder, which they can expand with air at pleasure,
without adding sensibly to their weight. The tail of
birds serves as a rudder, and their wings are hollow
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ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 26. We understand, from good authority, that an extraordinary ambassador is going from this country to Lisbon, to negotiate for the settlement of the differences between Don Miguel and his brother Don Pedro.

Respecting the unsettled state of Greece, a letter from Navarin of the 1st April, affords the following interesting information:—We have often heard of the repugnance of Capo d'Istria to accept the services of Col. Fabvier; it is now certain that that brave French officer has not been able to get his co-operation even in the regular organization of the troops.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On our admission to the gallery at four o'clock, the Speaker was in the Chair, and he read the oath prescribed to be taken by Roman Catholic Members, in the Bill lately passed.

Since I sent my letter of this morning, I am sorry to say that there has been a strong muster of the mob of St. George's Road and New Cross—and they have been busy in entering the provision shops, and helping themselves to all they contained, not forgetting the salt all the money they could find, and also stopping the Yorkshire coaches as they came into town.

On Friday a list of the unemployed in Paisley was taken by order of the Provost and Magistrates. According to the returns, it appears that the pauper population of that town is 1,112 heads of families, and 1,099 boys and girls, wholly destitute of work.—Caledonian Mercury.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, April 28.—The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Clifford, and Lord Darnley, being Roman Catholics, took the new oath and their seats as Peers of the realm. Lord Lansdowne informed the House, on the part of Lord Anglesea, that he (Lord A.) would move for papers connected with his government when in Ireland on Monday next.

At Mr. Peel's meeting was held yesterday, which was attended not only by ministers, but several influential supporters in both Houses. It is reported that an income tax is proposed.—Standard.

TRADE.—In this town, says the Leeds Intelligencer, the great seat of the woollen manufacture, the state of trade is not quite so appalling as at some of the places we have mentioned. We do not see, as is the case of Manchester, half-finished creatures walking about the streets in immense numbers; but there are, nevertheless, a considerable portion in want of employ.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, we understand, at the special invitation of Ministers.—Globe.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday, M. Lappelleier d'Almeida brought forward his report of the supplementary expenses for the year 1828. Among the principal items were 5,568,000 francs for the extraordinary expenses incurred by the occupation of Spain, and 6,101,000 francs for the expedition to the Morea.

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FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, APRIL 19.

It is understood that the great Whig lords, the leading aristocrats, and landholders, intend to set an example of residence on their Irish estates, and by such means to apply themselves to the cure of the great evil of Ireland—the absence of the nobility in the country, the proprietors of the Irish soil. The Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Fitzwilliam, and others will now have an opportunity afforded them of showing their patriotism, and evincing that their votes and their conduct are in harmony with each other.

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to the revenue. No duty is attachable to Irish grown tobacco; but there are great doubts as to its legality of sale, and, therefore, it is conveyed under covered permits. The growth is absolutely interdicted in England. Now, that the prohibitory laws to protect Virginia are, not merely no longer necessary, but, in fact, become of immense importance to institute inquiry, whether all the tobacco used in Great Britain may not be obtained in Ireland, without giving a preference to our rivals in the United States of America? We have before said, that the growth in Ireland, last year, as to revenue, to the value 140,000, and we are informed, that so profitable is its cultivation, that in a very short period, a quantity to the extent of 700,000, revenue (or rather sacrifice of revenue) will be raised in one year.

It is confidently anticipated, that a concession of the Catholic claims will greatly increase the value of land in that country, but how much would such value be accelerated, if an openly encouraged cultivation of tobacco were adopted, at a duty proportioned to the cost of cultivation and the due protection of the revenue? Ireland is peculiarly well calculated for its production in a very great proportion of the soil being alluvial.—Liverpool Chronicle.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Presuming that you have no objections to admit into your columns, a Tea party against Theatrical Amusements, I have taken the liberty of sending the following extracts:—

"Whoever has repeated his sins, with a repentance not to be repeated, will extend to a privilege of abstaining from all unnecessary contributions to the Society, the PRACTICE, and the AMUSEMENTS of the World. THE TREE CHRISTIAN WILL NOT BE SEEN EITHER AT THE THEATRE, OR ON THE RACE COURSE. And those who are witness against these SINFUL AMUSEMENTS, has given ground to many of you, yet I must discharge my duty, by again repeating it; and I am confident I shall be the least repented of, the nearer I approach to the 'burning furnace' of the theatre."

"The wisest of the Heathen, Plato and Zeno, Seneca and Tacitus, strongly condemned the Stage. A Player was ever an infamous character at Rome, and was looked on as incapable of filling any of the offices of State. The Lacedaemonians would not tolerate a Theatre in the republic of Sparta. Archbishop Tolerant denounces the Theatre as a mighty reproach to Britain, and not fit to be tolerated in a civilized man."

"REBUKE THE WORLD, the preacher cries, We go—a multitude replies. But we as innocent regards. Another can, what'er you say; Perceive no mischief in a play; Some love a concert, or a race, And some shooting and a cock and followed, Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallowed. Each thinks his neighbour makes too free; Yet like a slice as well as he." Cooper.

"I know not what weight the testimony of such men may have upon the thoughts and feelings of the sober, considerate, and inquiring. I might have multiplied such testimonies, for indeed the mind of the religious world has long been made up of the subject of Theatrical Amusements, and in their most respectable form, but conducted as they are in this place, they are an outrage on the feelings of the more moralist.—The arguments, specious but not solid, is often repeated that if a person goes to a play, he is not under the influence of any established principles, he will receive no harm. But is not this an admission that there is some danger to be guarded against, and to use the words of a writer, whose communication is in one of our papers (the Courier) when his country was agitated by these vices; 'I shall admit, for the sake of argument, that you can attend the Theatre without prejudice to yourself. You are a young man, possessing such perfect self-command, that your virtue is not in the least endangered by the scenes which you attend; but, you are a husband and a father, and to yourself the Play-house is safe; but have you no son, who is emboldened by your example to frequent the same place? Or you are a mother; but have you no daughter, who, by means of the Theatre, is initiated into that kind of knowledge which is the labour of a prudent parent to exclude from the mind, who thus learns to familiarize herself with the profane oath, and to guess the meaning of the licentious equivocate? Or, supposing even that you have no offspring of your own, are you so utterly insignificant, that your example has no general influence?'" Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

IRELAND.

A Public Meeting was held in Dublin, immediately on the receipt of the news of the Royal Assent to the Catholic Relief Bill, Sir Thomas Edmondson in the Chair, the object of which was to prevent any illumination, or any other public manifestation of triumph, or expression of joy, in consequence of the passage of the Bill. An extract was read from a letter of Mr. O'Connell, strongly deprecating any public manifestation of joy on the occasion. Mr. Shiel was present, and in speaking of the glorious consummation given to the cause of the Catholics, he said, 'I am glad to hear that the Bill has been passed, but I am sorry to hear that the Catholics are to be disappointed in their expectations of a more liberal and generous measure, which would have enabled them to pay what they exact from us.'"

On Wednesday, D. Latouche entering the room, Mr. Shiel spoke in the warmest terms of eulogy of the conduct of the Protestants friends of civil and religious liberty, and said that it could be no supererogation to contribute that which has contributed more than any thing else to give stability to the greatest empire in the world, to Him in whose hands "the hearts of kings are placed," the most becoming rejoicings and thanksgivings would be those which were offered up in the temples of religion. Many other distinguished individuals addressed the meeting, which was closed after having adopted resolutions, consonant with its object.—N. York Statesman.

GRAPEVINE IN IRELAND.—In the Chronicle of the 21st January, we inserted an article on the subject of Tobacco, pointing out, in few words, the injury the regular importer of States tobacco is subject to from the sale, by Government, of seized tobacco, at a less price than the fair trader can afford to dispose of his imports—and the additional injury the importer sustains by the growth of tobacco in Ireland, which is consumed duty-free. These remarks have led to several comments in different commercial papers; and the God forbid that we should excite a very general attention. It was known to few (even commercial men) that tobacco is extensively planted in Ireland—but last year, on which the Crown did not receive one farthing of duty, but which, if Foreign, and imported, would have yielded 140,000,

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1829.

By the arrival of the Mail from England, on Sunday last, our European advices are brought down to the 7th ult. The prospect of peace being restored in the East, is for the present at an end. There has been some smart fighting, and, according to the Russian accounts, they have gained the day, while the Turks have suffered severely. It is said that the Emperor NICOLAS intends giving Lord COCHRAN the command of his Naval force. As to the foreign policy to be pursued by Great-Britain, we have no information.—Negotiations are reported to be on foot for the adjustment of differences in Portugal, between MIGUEL and DON PEDRO, in which our Cabinet have taken a part.—The alarming illness of the DUKE OF CLAIRENCE, was a subject of great excitement; but in our very latest accounts there is no reference to it, which silence we are disposed to interpret favourably.—This being distinguished for the march of Libera- tion, we are not surprised to find the Jews beginning to raise their heads, and asserting their right to an extension of civil privileges.—Great reduction is proposed soon to take place in the army.—In conformity with the provisions of the new Act, several Roman Catholic Peers had taken their seats in the House of Lords.—We are truly sorry to have to report that the Manu- facturing interests continue in a very depressed state, and that disturbances of a violent and destructive character had taken place at Manchester.

We have no doubt that the inhabitants of this Province will participate in the feelings of gratification with which we announce the safe arrival of His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Captain DOUGLAS, &c. at Falmouth, in the Mutine Packet, from Halifax, after a very pleasant passage of 24 days. The letter containing this pleasing intelligence, was put on board His Majesty's Sloop of War Ladger, having the May Mail, as she was coming out of Falmouth on the 8th ult. on which day the Mutine arrived. During the first part of the passage, head winds prevailed, but the latter 1600 miles were gone over in 7 days. Sir HOWARD was in good health; and is, no doubt, by this time happy in the bosom of his family.

We regret to learn that the Rev. GEORGE BISHOP, M. A. Rector of Fredericton and Archdeacon of this Province, died, suddenly, in the beginning of May, at Bath, England, where he had gone for the recovery of his health. He was in the prime of his days, and cut off in the height of a useful and exemplary life. The Church of which he was a member, had not a more attached and zealous servant.

On Sunday last the new Wesleyan Chapel in Portland was opened for Divine Service. Suitable discourses were delivered both morning and evening, and collections made for defraying the expenses of the building. The Chapel is commodious, well finished, and in an airy and commanding situation. Not far from it an Episcopal Church is making progress towards completion, which, together with the two churches erected at Loch Loumond, all in the same Parish of Portland, will afford ample means of religious instruction to the inhabitants, who, it is to be hoped, will thankfully avail themselves of such distinguished privileges.

DOGS.—We have long thought that our streets were too much infested with Dogs, and therefore we were pleased when an Act of the Common Council was passed to prevent their going at large, and authorising their destruction by all and sundry, when found transgressing the bounds prescribed by law; but that authority, we are informed, is frequently abused, and for some time past there has been an absolute persecution of the canine species. The hunt of death seems to be the amusement of some and a source of profit to others. And without rhyme or reason, the formalities of trial or conviction, the unfortunate animals are subjected to an ignominious exit. Man is the lord, but must not to the tyrant of creation.

BOUNDARY LINE QUESTION.—The very gratifying paragraph which we had the pleasure of printing some time ago, regarding the sentiments expressed by President JACKSON, in his inaugural Address, on the subject of foreign relations, as fully borne out in a communication received from him at Head-Quarters in reference to the Boundary Line Question, has had the round of the American papers, and in some instances has called forth remarks of a vituperative nature. We shall not retaliate, but simply observe, that whatever objection may be made to our mode of expression, our endeavour was to utter in as delicate terms as possible, the spirit and tenor of the official document referred to, without going beyond the limits to which we were coupled by our senses of seeing and hearing, and which, having never yet deceived us, we think ourselves warranted to place the fullest reliance. Of course the document is not in our possession, but we know where it is, and *Litæra scripta manent*. Whenever our statement is called in question upon any legitimate authority, or upon any thing like good and substantial grounds, we shall then think it necessary to show our credentials, but not till then. To what miserable shifts must our Western neighbours be driven, in order to get rid of an expression of sentiments and feelings with which they cannot sympathise, when they are led to quibble about the words "by order of the President"? We have no objection to substitute the term *desire or request*, if that will mend the matter and heal the breach. And wherein consists the impropriety on the part of the President of the United States, in "characterising in high terms of commendation the conduct of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, and the whole proceedings of our Provincial Government in the case of the disputed territory," even when the great question as to the permanent right of possession is at issue between the two Countries? Is America the land of liberty, and yet is its legitimate Head denied the liberty of thinking for himself, and of making known his thoughts to a brother Ruler? Has he not the liberty of declaring that the Government of New-Branswick has done right in exercising jurisdiction

MESSRS. EDITORS.—You have, and in my opinion, very wisely, abstained from taking a part in the discussion now carrying on with regard to the Theatre, and I should be glad to see you do so, by your inserting them, to draw you into it. Neither do I mean to give my sentiments, at this time, regarding the moral or immoral tendency of Theatrical exhibitions; but I consider myself perfectly at liberty to mark the caution of the Managers, to contradict such erroneous reports as may be circulated by other Editors, and which have a tendency to mislead the minds of the community on any subject of public importance. The matter is simple, and in consequence of the charge given them by His Worship the Mayor, regarding the Theatre, visited that place on Wednesday last, as a body, in the discharge of their duty. This is true, and, it is true also, that on the forenoon of that day, and while the Jury was in the Jury Room, a note was received by the Foreman, from Mr. HADY, accompanied with tickets for the Play.

Now, Mr. M'LEOD, in his last "Religious and Literary Journal," states, that "according to his information, he marked the caution the Manager 'anticipate' the design of the Jury to visit the Theatre. This is a question which rests entirely between Mr. HADY and Mr. M'LEOD; but, if I were the former gentleman, and were sensible that I did not anticipate the said visit, I should certainly call upon Mr. M'L. to state the source of his 'information.'"—But further: Mr. M'L. says "the public mind is however divided, as to the propriety of the Grand Jury, going in a body, and upon an invitation, without any expense, to such a place. Does the Editor mean to insinuate that the Grand Jury ought to consult the public as to how they ought to discharge their duty? I hope he has more to his assertion, than the Grand Jury went to the Theatre under an invitation from its Manager or Managers, I affirm it is false. The Foreman went to the Theatre, and demanded admission for the Grand Jury; and to my certain knowledge, he has, now in his possession, the tickets that were sent out to him."

I consider myself bound, knowing as I do all the particulars relating to the above subject, to give this statement to the public, and to do so in a manner that will be of service to the community. A JUROR. 5th June.

NEW GOODS—Per Tweed, from London.

The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, a general assortment of SPRING GOODS.

- WOMENS' AND GIRLS' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embossed do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins;

CHEAP LONDON WARHOUSE.

Have great confidence in offering to the inhabitants of the City of St. John and its vicinity, a choice importation, per T. DEED, from London;

- BRITISH DRY GOODS, Of the newest fashions and best quality;—all of which, being purchased for Cash at the different Manufacturers, will be sold at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment.

- 90 CASES Ladies', Girls' and Childrens' Pearl, Devon, Rural, and Rustic STRAW BONNETS; 3 Cases Ladies' fashionable Leghorn ditto;

SUGAR.

10 TONNES JAMAICA SUGAR, just received and for sale by the Subscribers. LOWE & GROOCCOCK.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per LARIBEL, and for sale by the Subscribers.

28 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogheads do. MOLASSES. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

WHEAT & RYE FLOUR. Received per Schooner JOSEPHINE, from Philadelphia:

100 BARRELS, and 400 Barrels RYE ditto, For Sale at very low prices, if taken from the vessel.

RUM, SUGAR, SHRUB, COFFEE, HIDES, and LOGWOOD. New landing ex brig La Plata, from Jamaica. April 7. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles:—viz:

- BALES bleached and unbleached COTTONS; do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Molekins; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhds. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Alloy Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;—All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment.

RUM, SUGAR, &c. JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE: FINEST quality Demerara RUM, SUGAR and MOLASSES. Now landing from on board the Two Sons, from West Isles. —ALSO, FOR SALE:—A few TRUSSES of MANCHESTER PRINTS, Of the newest PATTERNS. March 3. J. & H. KINNER.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from Liverpool, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS.

- Brady, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits; Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines; Luscious and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c.

150 CHALDRONS BEST ORREL COAL. May 19.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD, HAS ON HAND: 90 BLS. QUEBEC BEEF; 15 Half Bbls. Ditto; 50 Barrels Quebec PORK; 20 Half Bbls. Do. Ditto;

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced Business, on his own account, in that well known stand THE FERRY HOUSE, South Market Wharf;

Where he will constantly keep on hand, (of the best quality, and at the lowest prices,) RUM; GIN; BRANDY; WINE; With a general assortment of other LIQUORS.

CHEESE & HAMS. JUST RECEIVED: 100 CWT. ANNAPOLIS CHEESE; 6 Cwt. Do. HAMS;

Woolens, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLENS, just received:—amongst which are:—

YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES;—with a few Pieces of Elegant Superfine BLUES & BLACKS.

BARBADOS SUGAR. A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

BEEF. 40 BARRELS PRIME BEEF, for sale by G. D. ROBINSON.

PORK. 25 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK, for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Ship FORTY, from Greenock:—ASKS well assorted PORTWINEWARE, 6 Hds. Loaf SUGAR; 100 Gross WINE BOTTLES; 150 Boxes Yellow SOAP. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

RUM, MOLASSES &c. Landing ex Schooner OCEANUS, from Nevis:—45 Hds. RUM, 45 Hds. MOLASSES, 25 Barrels SUGAR, 6 Small Boxes INDIA ARROW ROOT, For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

W. P. SCOTT, HAS FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS: 4000 BLS. USHELS Liverpool SALT;

6 Crates well assorted CROCKERY; 130 Cwt. SCALE FISH; 40 Do. COD; 20 Barrels MACKARELL; 20 Ditto best Net English HERRINGS; 20 Ditto PICKLED COD; 80 Kts Soused SALMON; 100 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS; Barrels Whale and Porpoise OIL; 6 Kegs MUSTARD. December 30.

NEW BREWERY. Carmarthen-street—Lower Cove. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, second house South of the brick building of ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esq.,—at which place, or at his Store on the North Market Wharf, he will constantly keep on hand, PORTER, ALE, BURTON ALE, and TABLE BEER, of as good quality as produced at any other establishment in the City. He hopes, by an unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of the public support.

YEAST and GRAINS, constantly on hand.—Highest prices given for BARLEY. JOHN MONAHAN. St. John, 26th August, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and barques Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:—

- COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hbds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Ross NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of:—

- BALES of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians; Molekins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c.

5000 BUSHELS BEST LIVERPOOL SALT: Cheap, if applied for immediately. JOHN M. WILMOT.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from Great-Britain and Ireland—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY,

WHICH have been selected by himself, at the best Markets, and will be found the newest styles and latest fashions.—They are now opening, and will be sold on the moderate terms, at his Store, No. 1, North side of the Market-Square. May 12. MATTHEW DELAP.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Bussell-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 Cords, Hosiery & Gloves, Flashes, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised.

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

JOHN MOONEY, TAILOR. (Late Foreman to Mr. JOHN MURPHY.) RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed to Mr. Huxbert's Building, next North of Trinity Church, German-street; where, from strict attention, and graceful style of workmanship, he is confident of giving general satisfaction. May 5.

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.

REMOVAL. M. HAYDEN, HAIR DRESSER, has removed to the Brick Building of Mr. DISBROW, in Water-street, where he will be happy to wait upon his friends and customers, as usual. May 5.

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC ECONOMY. WIRE RIDDLES, SIEVES, &c. FOR cleaning WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and BUCK-wheat, of superior workmanship, and 25 per cent. less than any imported to this Province, can be had at Mr. S. J. DE FOREST's, or at Mr. M. J. LOWREY's, King-street—where orders left for any kind of WIRE WORK, will be punctually attended to. The superiority of Wire over those commonly used, made of Spits, both for cleaning and durability, is well known. —ALSO—

COAL RIDDLES, the economy of using which in Families burning Coal, can only be known by a trial. Those who have used them, agree in saying that they effect a saving of one third. St. John, February 10.

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. Sculliar'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.

DANCING SCHOOL, MASON HALL. MRS. SMITH, (late Miss PARR,) of the Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol Theatres, now of the St. John and Halifax Theatres, respectfully announces to the LADIES of St. John and its vicinity, that she has taken the large Room at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of instructing Ladies in the useful and elegant accomplishment of DANCING, in all its various branches.

Terms—\$15 per Quarter. Days of Tuition, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M. Private Lessons will be given on Saturday, to Adults, who may be unwilling to attend a Public School. N. B. The School will open on Tuesday next the 12th inst. St. John, May 5, 1829.

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

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7½ acres of MARSH in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

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

TO RENT—From 1st May, THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber.—ALSO, the COUNTING HOUSE and STORES, with YARD attached, in Nelson-street. February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

TO LET, From first May next, THE whole or any part of the subscriber's STORE in Nelson-street, together with the YARD in rear of the same.—Application may be made to BURNS & JORDAN, or to February 3. JAMES JORDAN.

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next—TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Corcoran.

A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Fritch, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families. —ALSO—

To be entered on immediately—A Farm, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 3.

Valuable and Commodious Premises, TO LET. THE Subscriber offers to Let the whole or part of the Stores occupied by him, in Saint John-street. Also, the SHOP at present occupied by Messrs. W. J. STEVENS & Co. SAMUEL STEPHEN. April 14.

TO LET, For one or more years, from 1st May next—THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. STRICKLAND. For terms, &c. please apply to Mr. WILLIAM O. CODY, St. John. March 3d.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AND immediate possession given, if required:—THE HOUSE in German-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors. March 3.

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

TO LET, THAT neat SHOP, at present occupied by W. J. Stevens, & Co. in St. John-street, well adapted for the Grocery Business. Also, the STORE and SHOP, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Beamish, on the Wharf of C. J. Peters, Esq. SAMUEL STEPHEN. February 7.

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

NOTICES.

AS the Subscriber intends closing his present business, those indebted to him will please pay immediately, or they may expect their several Accounts will be put in suit early in May next. SAMUEL STEPHEN. 28th April, 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.

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

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JOHN STEVENS, late of the Parish of Lancaster, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same. WILLIAM STEVENS. St. John, Sept. 23.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of A. SCOTT & LOWREY, are hereby requested to make payment before the 1st of January, 1829; otherwise they will be under the necessity of taking legal measures for the recovery of the same. D. SCOTT, M. J. LOWREY. St. John, 25th November, 1828.

STEAM-BOAT SAINT JOHN, HAVING a good fit out, with new Boiler, &c. will commence plying on her usual route on MONDAY the 18th instant, leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis, on MONDAYS, and returning on TUESDAYS—for Eastport and St. Andrews, on THURSDAYS, and returning on SATURDAYS.

Time of starting, 6 o'clock in the morning. As the Boat has undergone a thorough repair, and improved in every possible manner, together with Capt. WILEY being an acknowledged Pilot in the Bay, the Proprietors are confident of giving every satisfaction. St. John, 5th May.

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be Sold on Thursday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee-House, in the Market-Square—

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES MOFFAT, in and to Two certain LOTS of LAND, situate, lying and being in St. James's-street, in the Lower Cove, in the City of Saint John, and known on the plan of the said City as Lots No. 1077 and 1081: together with a Tan House, and all other Buildings and Improvements thereon, or in any wise appertaining;—Taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of GEORGE BURNS, against the said JAMES MOFFAT. J. WHITE, Sheriff. St. John, 21st April, 1829.

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the Mails at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick.) MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. From Fredericton, &c. by Boat, — P. M.

TUESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by land, 12 noon. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. From Halifax, &c. by Boat, — P. M.

WEDNESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 1 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. For St. Andrews and the U. States, by Boat, 4 P. M.

THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. From Fredericton, by the Boat, — P. M.

FRIDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M.

SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M. For St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, — P. M.

It is necessary that all Letters should be posted before the above mentioned hours.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published June 9, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine 16s. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 2 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, H. GILBERT, Esq. HOURS of BUSINESS,—from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. William Bosman, George D. Robinson, John R. Partelow. Office Hours,—12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. JUNE—1829. SUN RISES. MOON RISES. FULL. JUNE 1 WEDNESDAY - 4 29 7 31 0 36 6 1

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

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