

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER, PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY DONALD A. CAMERON.

Office—In Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.

Tariff—City Subscribers ... 15s. per annum; Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;

Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

Table with columns for JANUARY-1832, SUN, MOON, RISES, SETS, RISES, SETS, and FULL. It lists dates from Wednesday to Tuesday with corresponding moon phases and times.

Full Moon 17th, 11h. 29m. morning.

Receipt of Bread.

Published January 1, 1832. THE SHEPPEN WHOLESALE LOAF of Super-D. or fine Flour, to weigh 4 lbs. ... 2 2

THE GARLAND.

The Fountain of Oblivion. BY MISS REMARK. 'Implora Pace'

One draught, kind Fairy! from that fountain deep, To lay the phantoms of a haunted sleep, And lone affections which are griefs, to steep In the cool honey-dews of dreamless rest;

MISCELLANEA.

BREAD AND ITS VARIETIES. The substance known to us under this familiar title, constitutes that preparation of the excellent grain which affords to man the greatest amount of nourishment in the most convenient and useful form.

same ground, Dr. Paris advises the use of yeast; and the latter substance is employed in preference in England and in this country. It is a curious fact, that yeast which has been dried, and kept for a considerable time, will, when moistened with water, again serve for the manufacture of bread as well as the fresh article. Dough, properly prepared by the admixture of these three articles, requires to be 'seasoned' with a little salt, and is then subjected to the process of kneading, the effect of which is to incorporate the constituents more perfectly, and to render the mass uniform and homogeneous. That this part of the operation is not unimportant, is well known to those who possess experience on this subject.

consequence of a proposition; while an hypothesis is a supposition, or a concession made, during the process of demonstration. Now, do you take me along with you? Because if you do, it is not a supposition, but a fact; because I understand you nothing well, and I had better to learn what other folks say, than I have you.

spring indeed of civilization; but like her of Greece, whose pity they had so often commemorated, nourishing the parent from whom their existence was derived—sustaining, and harmonizing the characters of men—assuaging the excesses of the wilder passions; substituting calm and untroubled enjoyment for more turbulent excitements—maintaining the innocent intercourse of man, and affording one more pledge of peace, their great usefulness and protection, as she becomes a fact, 'most diligently' fostered, it is the duty of the government, in the interest of the country, not to be excluded, no fortune so solid, no power so durable, as that derived from bestowing such a blessing upon the human race.

revenue which was estimated at— and he believed did not produce less than—£30,400,000. Their expenditure this year was only £27,315,000. They had also, besides further reduction by the 4 per cent. to the amount of £2,800,000. By deducting the prospective reduction from their expenditure, the estimated amount would be made £27,000,000; and the difference, therefore, between the income and their expenditure would be £2,400,000. By repaying taxes to an amount greater than £3,000,000, they had remaining but a very small surplus of £200,000 over expenditure. But then, at the same time, they laid on an additional duty on spirits, and they laid every reason to expect, that by the repeal of the beer tax, a very considerable increase of the revenue would result from additional production from the land tax, and he believed that the noble lords opposite would acknowledge that they had found that this expectation of their predecessors had been realized. They had hoped, too, that another year would give them still better prospects; for at that time they had not the good fortune of the French revolution. (The laugh.) £3,850,000 were taken off. On the other hand the events attendant on the French revolution, and the necessity of sending a fleet to the Mediterranean had unavoidably increased their expenses; and those expenses they contemplated paying down, and that they should then have a surplus not far short of two millions. Soon after the noble lords opposite came into office however, they had been wading the necessity of increasing all the naval and military establishments which their predecessors had been so many years labouring to reduce. Their estimate exceeded that of their predecessors by £2,990,000. In reality however, the expense was between two and three hundred thousand pounds more, for the Ordnance Department was not changed at its full amount; a considerable part of the expense being provided by the sale of stores, even including arrears. In fact therefore the estimate of the noble lords opposite exceeded the estimate of his predecessor by £1,200,000. The revenue was £27,200,000; the expenditure £27,390,000; leaving an excess of little more than £10,000. The noble lord stated the sums actually expended at £26,756,274; but the sums voted by Parliament were £27,299,000. He, therefore, (the Duke of Wellington) made the surplus only £10,000; while the noble lord made it £499,000. The noble lords opposite had however, reduced taxes. By the reduction of the coal tax, the alteration of the cotton duties, and the prospective repeal of the excise duty, the revenue would lose in the present year, from the month of March, £900,000. In the next year there would be an additional quarter of deficiency, which would make the whole £1,200,000. As for the repeal of the coal duties, the noble lord thought that a very proper subject for remission. The King's Exchequer lost £900,000 a year, but the consumer only gained two shillings a quarter, while four shillings a quarter went into the pockets of the producer of the coal, and that, in addition to all his former profits.—Was that the way in which the finances of the country ought to be conducted? The noble duke concluded by repeating, that if any accident required the Government to fund Exchequer Bills, or to adopt any other expedient of the same kind for the benefit of the public service, he feared they would experience the greatest difficulty and embarrassment in consequence of the state in which they left the finances of the country with respect to the amount of the surplus income (hear, hear).

Earl Grey entirely agreed with the noble duke on the general principle, that it was expedient at all times to possess a surplus income to meet any sudden or unforeseen deficiencies to which the country might be liable; but he could not also agree with him that it was expedient to have an amount of surplus, both to meet deficiencies and at the same time to operate as a sinking fund for the reduction of the public debt. Considering as he did, that any surplus which might be intended to reduce the immense sum of the public debt was wholly unnecessary,—being of opinion that money left in the pockets of the people, to be applied by the agriculturist, the trader, and the manufacturer, to the advancement of their speculations in their several pursuits, tends more to the increase of public prosperity,—than more to relieve the burthens of the great body of the people, and is better adapted to the promotion of the general interests of the country.—Being of opinion, therefore, that the noble duke's course they were at present pursuing was the best, and that it was more advisable to go on with their present small surplus, than by laying on fresh taxes which pressed heavily on the industry of the people, to take out of their pockets for a sinking fund that money which was so much better left in the hands of individuals, who contributed to support the general interests of the nation. The noble duke had stated the 5th and 16th of taxation during his administration to have been above three millions. He (Earl Grey) did not think it was quite so much; but the noble duke desired credit for those reductions. The noble duke had entered into calculations to show that for the current year the surplus would amount to no more than £10,000. Now he (Earl Grey) after making allowance for the loss sustained by the repeal of the coal tax, and every other loss peculiar to the year, found that the surplus would amount to at least £499,000. He observed, that he was speaking after three-fourths of the year had elapsed—of three quarters there was absolute certainty; and the probability of the remainder of the year being a certainty. The noble duke desired almost to a certainty. The noble duke then went into a comparison of the respective receipts for the years 1830 and 1831, and referred to the large increase in the produce of the customs and excise for the present year, as a proof of the wisdom of throwing off, as far as possible, the fiscal restrictions on the consumption of excisable articles. The noble earl in order to show the fallacy of those calculations of the noble duke which had led him to state the probable surplus of the current year at £10,000, now proceeded to enumerate the various items of receipts and expenditure. The revenue for the year stood as follows: Customs — £16,750,000 Excise — 16,800,000 Stamp Duties — 6,850,000 Taxes — 5,000,000 Post Office — 1,500,000 Miscellaneous — 300,000

The noble earl then detailed the different branches of expenditure, the total of which, in round numbers, amounted to £46,756,000, leaving after all deductions, a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £499,000. He took this, he contended, from data found on the three preceding quarters; and he believed he might even take credit for a larger sum; but that the surplus would amount to £499,000, and not to £10,000 as the noble duke asserted, was, he contended, clear, from the experience of the respective years to the time when he addressed their Lordships. This was taking the most favourable possible view of the ensuing quarter, although there was every reason to anticipate a much larger surplus than had mentioned. Under these circumstances, he trusted their Lordships would not believe that the Government had neglected the general state of the Finances, or that they were not in a condition to meet any ordinary difficulties which might present themselves.



COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

JAMESON.—Two anonymous productions have appeared in the City Gazette, signed "D."

Mr. J. appears in the City Gazette, signed "D." in a late issue, and in the same manner in the

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deed the best friends of Reform deem them, as fraught with treason, stratagem and spy.

The Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, for the City and County, commenced its sittings this morning.

Mr. G. G. T. has been chosen a Director of the New-Brinswick Life Insurance Company, in place of L. Donaldson, Esquire, resigned.

On Saturday, at M. Rivers's on the Loch Lomond Road, a Coroner's inquest was held on the view of the body of JAMES ALLEN.

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THE Partridge Island LIGHT HOUSE, at the entrance of this Harbour, having been burnt down this morning, we have caused a large LANTHORN

JOHN WARD, } Commissioners. L. DONALDSON, } City of St. John, 4th January, 1832.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders for building a new LIGHT HOUSE, on Partridge Island, on Wednesday, 13th Inst. at 12 o'clock.

Just received per scho. Triad, from Halifax: 13 BBLs. } Fine Trinidad SUGAR; 100 lbs. } Choice Coffee; 100 lbs. } Choice Tea.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has daily on hand, Mr. WILLIAM WELCH, to represent all kinds of Business for him, as follows:

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13th JANUARY, 1832. P. DUFF Offers for sale a large assortment of GOODS—amongst which are the following: MUSLINS at 1s. per yard; Braces 3/4 per pair; Turkey and Cloth TABLE COVERS; Vesting 9/6 per pattern; good quality cotton Umbrellas at 5s. 6d.; large assortment fancy colours Merinos and Bombazets, at very low prices; black lace Veils, at 8s. 6d.; silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 1s. 8d.; white, black, and green Crapes; cotton Bed Ticking, at 9d. per yard; Porepine COMFORTERS; Ladies' Merino, GLOVES; grey and white Cottons, 4d. per yard; 2/6 grey cotton Shirting; low priced printed Cottons; black, blue, olive and Oxford mixed Broad Cloths; Pilot Fearnought; fine buff and black Cassimere for Vesting; Ladies' habit, pelisse, and Queen's CLOTH; white Flannel, all wool, at 1s. per yard; very fine real Becca white Flannel, red and scarlet do.; 6-4 Drug-Goods; white and black Wadding and Foundation; sampler and rug Canvas; white and colored cotton Beels, 1s. per dozen; Pudding, sewed Silks and Twist, all colours; black and coloured Gros de Naples; Chin-chilli and Seal skin Caps; Fur Gloves; Regatta Stripes; a large assortment Buttons; Ladies hair and side Combs; dressing and darning do.; pocket do. 3/6 per pair; Venetian Carpeting, 2s. 6d. per yard; Hearth Rugs; Carpet Binding; Barracan, 1s. 3d. per yard; a variety of Bronze Articles; hair, cloth, enamel, tooth and mill brushes; Heads; Cotton Balls; Morocco; linen and cotton Tapes; Ribbon; certain Millinery; Goggles; Cambric; Plain for Cloaks; 1/6 and 2/6 Cotton Velvet, 1s. 10d. per yard; B-B-G's, and Ribbon; Thibet Wool and Silk Shawls; Cotton Counts; 1/6 each; a variety of Jewels; Plate and Britannia Metal Goods.

FOR SALE.—A commodious Dwelling HOUSE, together with the valuable Lot of Ground, situated in Prince Wm. Street, and owned by Mrs. Grey, possession of which can be had on the first day of May next.—The Premises are at present occupied by Mrs. Grey and Dr. Handing, and are too well known to require a particular description.—Terms of sale will be made known on application to Dec. 20, 1831. ROBERT WELCH.

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THE OBSERVER. ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1832. We are again indebted for our latest London despatches to the New-York papers, being to the 8th. Yesterday only five days later than our last. Tranquillity had been restored to Bristol—the day of retaliation for the rioters was drawing nigh—and the conduct of the Magistrates, severe less culpable, was to undergo immediate and severe investigation. At Preston, Leventry, Macclesfield, Worcester, Norwich, and several other parts of the Kingdom, public disturbances of an immense magnitude had been committed; not a serious outrage had occurred, nor had much damage been sustained. Anxiety and alarm were however everywhere prevalent, especially in the latter towns, and London in particular, which from its population, its extent, its vast stores of wealth, and its crowds of needy adventurers, is well fitted to become the scene of depredation and violence. A meeting under the high-sounding title of "The National Convention of the Working Classes," was to have taken place at White Chappell Fields on the 7th of November, but the Deputation of its leading men having watered upon Lord Melbourne the Secretary for the Home Department, the view of sounding his sentences on the subject, his Lordship gave them very plainly to understand that Government considered the intended meeting to be a legal and a just one, and would not see it strong measures to prevent it. This laudable firmness had the desired effect, and led to a postponement of the popular desire. It may be perceived that Ministers are not becoming fully aware of the folly and danger of encouraging the mad projects of FALLEN TOWN.

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