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

The Garland.

LINES

Written after attending the Funeral of a Lady, who died at a distance from her kindred, during the absence of her husband.

I have been to that silent and sacred spot
Where thousands sleep, to view the [love,
And 'mong those who there slumber'd in peace
I have pillow'd one beauteous sleeper more.

I have been to those drear domains where lie
The spoils of that bliss which has flitted by,
To behold consign'd to the shades of night
The wrecks of a bliss which, as heaven, was bright!

I have been where a thousand cemetries tell
The fate of those who have loved too well,
And have seen the damp mould trampled above
One victim more of a virtuous love.

No kin were there to pillow the head
Of the sleeper in peace, on her narrow bed;
Yet, it matters not, the was gently laid
In a tomb which the tenderest friendship made.

No kin were there to overpowered by woe,
Render'd keener still by funeral show,
But the solemn scene can't seem to own
That the sorrowing relatives weep not alone.

No kin were there, but the tender tie
Of sympathy shone in many an eye;
And they felt—not that a husband may—
But emotions too deep e'er to pass away.

They wept not the soul which to bliss had flown,
But he who has left deserted—alone,
With each faint hope of his future bliss
Turn'd now into streams of bitterness.

By thy tomb, fair one, though forsaken it seem,
Shall sorrow indulge many a thoughtful dream;
And love, fond wretch! o'er thy dust to lean,
While she waters the sod with her tears unseen.

And, oh! if a spirit may dare to bow
O'er our earthly, thou surely wilt linger now
By that tomb which was and shall always be thine,
To lighten its anguish with thoughts divine!

Go then,—as thou usdest in life,—sustain
His bleeding heart and his burning brain;
The pangs of thy flight be thine to quell:
Lovely, beloved one, fare thee well!

Miscellaneous.

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

MUTINY AT THE NORE.

(From the "King's Own.")

The irritated mind of Peters was stimulated to join the disaffected parties. His pride, his superior education, and the acknowledgment among his shipmates that he was an injured man, all conspired to place him in the dangerous situation of ringleader on board of his own ship, the crew of which, although it had not actually joined in the mutiny, now showed open signs of discontent. But the mutiny was soon exploded by the behaviour of the captain. Alarmed at the mutinous condition of the other ships which were anchored near to him, and the symptoms of dissatisfaction in his own, he proceeded to an act of unjustifiable severity, evidently impelled by fear, and not by resolution. He ordered several of the petty officers and leading men of the ship to be thrown into irons, because they were seen to be earnestly talking together on the fore-castle, and reproaching that his conduct towards Peters had been such as to warrant dissatisfaction. He added him to the number. The effect of this injudicious step was immediate. The men came aft in a body on the quarter-deck, and requested to know the grounds upon which Peters and the other men had been placed in confinement, and, perceiving alarm in the countenance of the captain, notwithstanding the resolute bearing of the officers, they insisted upon the immediate release of their shipmates. Thus the first overt act of mutiny was brought on by the misconduct of the captain.

The officers expostulated and threatened in vain. Three cheers were called for by a voice in the crowd, and three cheers were immediately given. The marines, who still remained true to their allegiance, had been ordered under arms; the first lieutenant of the ship—for the captain, trembling and confused, could not be more explicit—gave the order for the ship's company to draw below, threatening to fire upon them if they did not immediately obey. The captain of marines brought his men to the "make ready," and they were about to present, when the first lieutenant waved his hand to stop the decided measure, until he had first ascertained how far the mutiny was general. He stepped a few paces forward, and requested that every "blue jacket" who was inclined to remain faithful to his king and country, would walk over from that side of the quarter-deck upon which the ship's company were assembled, to the one which was occupied by the officers and marines. A pause and silence ensued when, after some pushing and elbowing through the crowd, William Adams, an elderly quarter-master, made his appearance in the front, and passed over to the side where the officers stood, while the hisses of the rest of the ship's company expressed their disapprobation of his conduct. The old man had just reached the other side of the deck, when, turning round like a lion at bay, with one foot on the coamings of the hatchway, and his arm raised in the air to command attention, he addressed them in these few words: "My lads, I have fought for my king five-and-thirty years, and have been tooling to his service to turn rebel in my old age." Would it be credited that after the mutiny had been quelled, no representation of this conduct was made to Government by his captain? Yet such was the case, and such was the gratitude of Capt. Adams. The example shown by Adams was not followed; the ship's crew again cheered, and ran down the hatchways, leaving the officers and marines on deck. They first disarmed the sentry under the half-deck, and released the prisoners, and then went forward to consult upon further operations. They were not long in deciding. A boatswain's mate, who was one of the ringleaders, piped, "Stand by hammocks!" The men ran on deck, each seizing a hammock, and jumping with it down below on the main deck. The object of this manoeuvre not being comprehended, they were suffered to execute it without interruption. In a few minutes they sent up the marine, whom they had disarmed, when sentry over the prisoners, to state that they wished to speak with the captain and officers, who, after some discussion, agreed that they would descend and hear the proposals which the ship's company should make. Indeed, even with the aid of the marines, many of whom were wavering, resistance would now have been useless, and could only have cost them their lives; for they were surrounded by other ships who had hoisted the flag of insubordination, and whose guns were trained ready to pour in a destructive fire on the least sign of an attempt to purchase their anchor. To the main-deck they consequently repaired. The scene which here presented itself was as striking as it was novel.

The after part of the main-deck was occupied by the captain and officers, who had come down with the few marines who still continued steadfast to their duty, and one sailor only, Adams, who had so nobly stated his determination on the quarter-deck. The foremost part of the deck was tenanted by a noisy and tumultuous throng of seamen, whose heads only appeared above a barricade of hammocks, which they had formed across the deck, and out of which two embrasures, admirably constructed, two long twenty-four pounders, loaded up to the muzzle with grape and canister shot, were pointed aft in the direction where the officers and marines were standing—a man at the breach of each gun, with a match in his hand, which he occasionally flicked, that the priming powder might be more rapidly ignited should ready for the signal to fire. The cup itself, as he

at the sight, would have retreated; but the officers, formed of sterner materials, persuaded him to stay, although he showed such evident signs of fear and perturbation as seriously to injure a cause, in which resolution and presence of mind alone could avail.

The mutineers, at the suggestion of Peters, had already sent at their preliminary proposals, which were, that the officers and marines should surrender up their arms, and consider the matter in an increased estimation, at the same time, that the first step in advance made by any one of their party would be the signal for applying the match to the touchholes of the guns. There was a pause and dead silence, as if it were a calm, although every passion was roused and on the alert, every bosom heaved tumultuously, and every pulse trembled in its action. The same feeling which so powerfully affects the truant schoolboy,—who, aware of his offence, and dreading the punishment in perspective, can scarce enjoy the rapture of momentary emancipation,—acted upon the mutineers, in an increased ratio, proportioned to the magnitude of their stake. Some hearts beat with remembrance of injuries, and hopes of vengeance and retaliation; others with ambition, long dormant, bursting from its concealed recess; and many were actuated by that restless, insatiable desire to consider any change to be preferable to the constancy of existence in compulsory servitude. Among the officers, some were appressed with anxious forebodings of evil,—those peculiar sensations which, when death approaches nearly to the outward sense, alarm the heart; others experienced a more cheerful, although many fortified and determination to die, if necessary, like men; in others, alas!—in which party, small as it was, the captain was pre-eminently—fear and trepidation amounted almost to the loss of reason. Such was the state of the main-deck of the ship at the moment in which we are describing it to the reader. And yet, not the very centre of all this tumult, there was one who, although not indifferent to the scene around him, felt interested without being anxious,—astonished without being alarmed. Between the contending and divided parties stood a little boy, about eight years of age, the perfection of childish beauty; chestnut hair, curling in curls on his forehead, health glowed in his rosy cheeks, dimples sported over his face as he uttered the expression of his countenance, and his large dark eyes flashed with intelligence and animation. He was dressed in a man-of-war's uniform, and wore a pair of trousers, tightened at the hips, to preclude the necessity of suspenders, and a white duck frock, with long sleeves and blue collar,—while a knife, attached to a lanyard, was suspended round his neck; a light and narrow-brimmed straw hat, and a pair of shoes, were his attire. At times he looked aft at the officers, and at others he turned his eyes forward to the hammocks, behind which the ship's company were assembled. The sight was new to him; but he was already accustomed to retreat much, and to ask few questions. Go to the officers he did not, for the presence of the captain restrained him. Go to the ship's company he could not, for the barricade of hammocks prevented him. There he stood, in wonderment, but not in fear. There was something beautiful and affecting in the situation of the boy; and, although all around him was anxious tumult; thoughts, when he looked on the officers, were appressed with the accumulation of ideas; contented, where all was discontent; peaceful, where each party that he stood between was thirsting for each other's blood;—there he stood, the only happy, the only innocent one, amongst the noisy passions, by jarring interests and contending passions. And yet he kept, although in such strong contrast with the rest of the picture; for where is the instance of the human mind being so thoroughly deprived as not to have one good feeling left? Nothing, except on a base and vile as not to have one redeeming quality. There is no man without some antidote,—no precipice however barren, without some trace of verdure,—no desert, however vast, without some spring to refresh the parched traveller, some Oasis, some green spot, which, from its situation, in comparison with surrounding objects, appears almost heavenly;—and thus did the boy look almost angelic, standing as he did between the angry, expostulating parties on the main-deck of the disorganised ship. After some time, the little fellow, who had been leaning against one of the twenty-four pounders, which was pointed out of the embrasure, the muzzle of which was on a level with, and intercepted by, his little head, Adams the quarter-master, observing the dangerous situation of the child, stepped forward and saved him.

SCENE AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.— Upon this announcement I immediately repaired to the spot, and found one of the finest mounds of manly form prostrate on the earth, with his dead horse close by, a dead bussar on one side, and one within a few feet, on the other, in the last agonies of death. I could not refrain from tears. B— was perfectly collected; but he complained, first of having been left two nights on the field, then the loss of the mare, and next of intolerable thirst, this was the immediate urgency; and, having given the troopers who were with me peremptory orders on no account to leave us till B—'s comfort should be provided for, I despatched the man who had found him in search of water, while the two others were sent across the field to drive in a sufficient number of the plundering peasantry to carry him off. "I wanted eight stout fellows, and they must lick them with the flats of their sabres if they would not come peaceably. They were not to come back without them and to be quick." While this party was absent, an infantry soldier, who had lost his regiment, came up, and stated (whether truly or falsely it would have been ungrateful to conjecture) that, as he was left behind, he thought it his duty to assist his wounded countrymen. He had some brandy in his canteen, and poor B— was revived a little, in the meantime, by tasting it, reserving himself, with great patience, for a more refreshing draught when the water should arrive. We tried the dying bussar, in a similar manner, but he was too far gone to comprehend anything; so we were reduced to the painful necessity of leaving him to his fate. He was too severely injured for surgical assistance; and all my time and attention now belonged to the sergeant. At this moment (about 1 P.M.) the sun was beating fiercely upon us; and poor B— complained sadly of its influence. The infantry man and I unsaddled his dead charger, and took a blanket from her back. This we contrived to erect into a temporary screen, by planting a few muskets in the ground, and attaching the blanket to them. I now inquired about his wound, and found that it had been inflicted by a round shot, which, passing through the neck of his horse, had all but separated his thigh; there was still some fleshy attachment; but I already saw the advance of gangrene, and had every professional fear excited as to his ultimate fate. The only difference between his case and Lord Anglesea's was, that the one had prompt surgical assistance, and the other had not. They were both wounded in almost an identical manner; for a round shot, among the very last that came from the enemy, shattered a thigh of each of these soldiers. Had B—'s leg been amputated immediately after the accident, I have no doubt that he would have done well; as it was, I never expected a recovery. He told me that during the first night, as he calculated, he had been exceedingly distressed by the moans of the poor animal which shared his fate; and that he had desired an infantry soldier who passed by to have the humanity to shoot her through the head. He would have done it himself, crippled as he was, but the pistol and carbine were on the saddle; and, as he had fallen about a couple of yards from her, or rather had been carried to the spot, as all the regiment was by at the time, he could not accomplish it. He made many anxious inquiries about the fate and fare of the corps, and expressed great satisfaction on hearing that certain officers and others were safe, as well as at the great and splendid victory. In fact the heroic fellow (a Scotchman) seemed to be divested now of all anxiety about himself, and to consider his sufferings at an end. For my own part, I knew otherwise; but this was not the time to reveal my sentiments.—Personal Narrative of an Officer.

THE SHAMROCK OF IRELAND.—An ingenious naturalist has attempted to prove that the Shamrock plant was the white clover which is now employed as a national emblem. He conceived it should be something familiar to the people, and familiar too when the national feast is celebrated. Thus, the Welsh have given the look to St. David, being a favorite herbaceous plant, and the only green thing they could find in March. The Scotch on the other hand, whose feast is in autumn, have adopted the thistle. The white clover is not fully expanded on St. Patrick's day, and wild specimens of it could hardly be obtained at this season. Besides, it was certainly a plant of uncommon occurrence in Ireland during its early history, having been introduced into that country in the middle of the seventeenth century, and made by common cultivation. Reference to old authors also proves that the shamrock was eaten by the Irish; and one who went over to Ireland in the sixteenth century, says it was eaten, and was a sour plant. The name, also, of shamrock, is common to several trefoils both in the Irish and Gaelic languages. Now clover could not have been eaten, and it is not true, taking therefore, all the conditions requisite, they are only found in the white clover, which is an early spring plant, is abundant in Ireland, it is a green plant, and its beauty might excite it to the distinction of being the national emblem. The substitution of one for the other would be less plausible, by cultivation, which made the wood sorrel less plentiful, and the Dutch clover abundant.—Phil. Magazine.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—The Military Almanack of Russia affords, that the dominions of this immense empire extend over a surface of 37,174 German square miles, of which 72,351 are comprised in Europe; independently of 2,293, forming the Kingdom of Poland; 276,020 are in Asia, to which must be added the recent acquisitions in Turkey; and 24,000 in America. It is remarked on this occasion, that the whole surface of Europe does not exceed 155,000 of such miles. The Russian population is reported to amount to 60,000,000 of souls; viz. 45,000,000 in Europe; to 3,700,000 in the Polish monarchy; from 11 to 12,000,000 in Asia; and 50,000 in America. The empire contains 1540 cities and towns, 1210 slobodas and fortresses, and 227,400 villages and hamlets. Among the various races which people it, are 52,000,000 of Slavonians, 3,000,000 of Asiatics, 2,000,000 of Tartars, and 500,000 Armenians.—According to the last report, made up in the statistical section of the ministry of the interior at St. Petersburg, the number of Russian Jews paying taxes is 322,410 throughout the empire. Of this number, 5,227 are engaged in commerce, 413,017 are mechanics, shopkeepers, &c., and 3,600 only are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

THE NETHERLANDS.—An official statement enables us to glean some interesting data on the subject of the population of this Kingdom. On the 1st of Jan. 1829, it amounted to 6,228,169 souls; and according to the most recent computation, its population extends to 6,358,000 Netherland acres. In 1820, the population did not exceed 5,642,552; so that in nine years, the increase has been at the rate of nearly 60,000 per annum, or at the rate of ten and a half per cent during the last nine years. Eastern Flanders, with a population of 717,057, is the most populous province; and the least so, Drenthe, which has only 61,119 inhabitants. The births throughout the Kingdom in 1828 amounted to 221,790, (namely, 114,069 males and 107,721 females); and the deaths 152,955 (73,976 males, and 78,979 females). The births, therefore, exceeded the mortality by no less than 68,835.—Athens.

FUEL.—Heat being, in the sense already explained, the life of the universe, and man having command over nature chiefly by his controlling ability to produce combustion, it is of great interest to inquire what substances he can most advantageously employ as food for combustion, or fuel, as it is called, and how these may be most advantageously employed. To speak on this subject at all fully in reference to the various arts of life would be to compose an extensive work, but an interesting sketch may be comprised within narrow limits. Although there are a great number of substances, which, in the act of their chymical union, occasion the heat and light which constitute combustion, still by far the greater part of these, in an uncombined state, are so sparingly distributed in nature, and are, therefore procurable with such difficulty, that heat obtained by sacrificing them, would be too much to expect to be within common means. Providence, however, has willed that the elementary substance in nature, which has the most energetic attraction for almost other substances, and which, therefore, produces, in uniting with them the most intense heat, is also the most universally distributed of all. This substance is oxygen. It forms part of our atmosphere, and therefore penetrates, and is present wherever man can exist or breathe, offering itself at once to his service. Then for the purpose of combining with the oxygen, there are chiefly two other substances also very widely scattered, and therefore easily procurable and cheap. These are carbon and hydrogen, the great materials of all vegetable bodies, and therefore of our forest trees, and of coal beds, which seem to be the remains of antediluvian forests. Carbon is found nearly alone in hard coal, but it is united with a large proportion of hydrogen, in caking coal, wood, wax, resins, tallow, and oils. The gases used for illumination are merely hydrogen, holding certain quantities of carbon in solution; and all bodies which burn with flame give out such gases in the act of combustion. In the great mass of the earth, as known to man, the stones, earth, and water, forming its surface, are already combinations of oxygen with other substances, and are, therefore, not in a state to produce fresh combustion; but carbon and hydrogen, by various processes of vegetable and animal life, are in numberless situations becoming accumulated, so as to be fit for fuel: as by other processes the atmosphere is always preëvaded with its due proportion of oxygen. The name fuel is given only to the substances which combine with oxygen, and not with oxygen itself, probably, because the former being solid or liquid, and, therefore, more obvious to sense, was known as producers of combustion long before the existence of the æthereal fuel was suspected. Wood was the common fuel of the early world when coal mines were not yet known, and still in many countries it is so abundant as to be the cheapest fuel. Charcoal is the name given to what remains of wood after it has been heated in a close place, during which operation the hydrogen and other mineral ingredients are driven away in the form of vapour. Charcoal is nearly pure carbon.—Coke again, is the carbon obtained by a similar preparation of coal. The wood and coal, if similarly heated in the air, would burn or combine with the oxygen of the air; but heated in a vessel or place which excludes the air, they merely give out their more volatile parts.—Aristotle's Elements of Physics.

MOURNING.—In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is black; in China, it is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown. The ancient Spartan and Roman ladies mourned in white. The same colour obtained formerly in Castile on the death of their Princes. The last time it was used was in 1198, at the death of Prince John. Kings and Cardinals mourn in purple.

White is supposed to denote purity; yellow, that death is the end of human hopes, as leaves when they fall, and flowers when they fade, become yellow; brown denotes the earth, whither the dead return; black, the privation of light; blue expresses the happiness it is hoped the deceased enjoy; and purple, or violet, sorrow on the one side and hope on the other, as being a mixture of black and blue. Among the Romans, a year of mourning was ordained by law, for women who lost their husbands. In public mournings at Rome the shops were shut up, the women laid aside all their ornaments, the Senators their lactician robes, and the Consuls sat on a lower seat than usual. A remarkable victory, or other happy event, occasioned the shortening of the time of mourning. The birth of a child, or the attainment of any remarkable honour in the family; certain feasts, in honour of the gods, or the consecration of a temple, had the same effect. After the battle of Cannæ, the Commonwealth decreed that mourning should not be worn more than thirty days, that the loss might be forgotten as soon as possible.

THE COCOA NUT TREE.—The tree attains a considerable height in those places which are best suited for its growth; and it grows on those sandy soils which are not so well adapted for the culture of other useful vegetables.—Like the rest of the palm family, the cocoa nut tree is without branches; but the trunk consists of a tissue of remarkably tough fibres, that intersect each other like net work, and thus the tree can bear those violent storms and hurricanes which are so frequent on the Indian shores. The middle rib of the leaves is often twelve or fourteen feet long, and is very firm and strong. The leaflets are very numerous, of considerable length, and very durable. The leaflets are not only used for the manufacture of baskets, but are an important article in Hindoo architecture, being plaited together to form the roofs and walls of houses, of which the

trunks, when split, compose the beams and rafters. The flowers come out at the roots of the leaves, in long sheaths, of which there is a considerable number upon a vigorous tree.—When the flowers have nearly attained maturity the sheaths open, the male flowers drop off, the germs begin to expand into nuts, and after these have attained a considerable size, the sheath also shrinks up. The fruit, when it approaches maturity, is very large, far larger than the nut which is imported into this country. It consists externally of a hard brown rind, which is very thin and tender; within that there is a great quantity of brown fibres. This fibrous matter, which is known by the name of coire, is of great use to the natives. When short it is used for the same purposes as baked hair in this country, and cushions stuffed with it are very elastic. It is also spun into cordage of a very superior quality, and there have been many instances of vessels riding out storms securely by coire cables, when the best hempen ones, of European manufacture, have failed. The use of the cocoa-nut shell, as a vessel, is well known in this country. It is one of the most firm and durable of vegetable substances, and requires very little preparation to make it fit for use. The pulp of the nut, though rather indigestible when used alone, is a favourable ingredient in many Indian dishes. It also yields a great quantity of oil, which is used in India for the lamp, and for many other purposes.—Picture of India.

FROM WATSON'S ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Apparel.—Our forefathers were occasionally fine practical satirists on offensive innovations in dress—they lost no time in paraphrasing verbiage which might or might not effect its aim, but with most effective appeal to the populace, they quickly carried their point by making it the scoff and derision of the town! On one occasion, when the ladies were going astray after a passion for long red cloaks, to which their lords had no affection, they succeeded to ruin their reputation by concurring with the executioners to have a female felon hung in a cloak of the best ton! On another occasion, in the time of the revolution, when the "tower" headgear of the ladies were ascending, Babel-like, to the skies, the growing enormity was effectually repressed, by the parade through the streets of a tall male figure in ladies attire, decorated with the odious tulle gear, and preceded by a drum! At an earlier period, one of the intended dresses, called a trollopee, (probably from the word trollop) became a subject of offence. The satirists, who guarded and framed the sumptuary code of the town, procured the wife of Daniel Pettiteau the hagsman, to be arrayed in full dress trollopee, &c. and to parade the town with rude music! Nothing could stand the derision of the populace! Dignity and modesty shrunk from the gaze and sneers of the multitude! And the trollopee, like the others, was abandoned.

Mr. B, a gentleman, 80 years of age, has given me his recollections of the costumes of his early days in Philadelphia, to this effect, to wit. Men wore three square or cocked hats, and wigs, coats with large cuffs, big skirts, lined and stiffened with buckram. None ever saw a crown higher than the head. The coat of a beau had three or four large plaits in the skirts, wadded almost like a coverlet to keep them smooth, cuffs very large, up to the elbows open below and inclined down, with lead therein; the capes were thin and low, so as readily to expose the close plaited neck stock, of fine linen cambic, and the large silver stock buckle on the back of the neck, shirts with hand ruffles, sleeves finely plaited, breeches close fitted with silver, stone or paste gem buckles, shoes or pumps with silver buckles of various sizes and patterns, thread worsted and silk stockings; the poorer class wore sheep and buckskin breeches close set to the limbs. Gold and silver slippers button set with stones or paste, of various colors and kinds, adorned the wrists of the shirts of all classes. The very boys often wore wigs, and their dresses in general were similar to that of the men.

The women wore caps, (a bare head was never seen) stiff stays, hoops, from six inches to two feet on each side, so that a full dressed lady entered a door like a crab, pointing her obtruding flanks end foremost, high heeled shoes of black stuff with white cotton or thread stockings, and in the wintery times of winter they wore cloaks, gaiters, or patterns. The days of stiff collars, sometime wire framed, and of large hoops, was also stiff and formal in manners at set balls and assemblies. The dances at that day among the polite class were minuets, and sometimes country dances; among the lower order hiespaw was every thing.

ANTIPATHIES.

There is scarcely a person in the world who has not some particular antipathy. Some hate wine, and others water; James the First abhorred the sight of a naked sword, and a famous General fainted at the smell of cheese. A variety of peculiar antipathies have been mentioned to us as dwelling strongly in many celebrated characters, which may possibly amuse our readers.

Mr. Croker cannot endure the sight of a potato, nor ever could since he was himself designated "the talking potato," at the commencement of his splendid career.

Mr. Huskinson has evinced so much antipathy to letter-writing, since his celebrated expiate was made public, though marked "private," that the very sight of a pen is odious to him.

Mr. Cobbet has not been able to endure the sight of a goose since he was hissed out of Huddersfield when he had attempted to lecture.

Mr. Hume has an invincible horror of anything in the shape of impudence, and would rather make any sacrifice than be found in a majority.

Sir Robert Peel, it is well known, cannot endure the sight of a rat. Sir Robert never looks in a mirror, as it might cause unpleasant reflection.

Mr. Dawson cannot endure the sight of a weather-cock, nor Mr. Goulbourn that of a turnstile.

Mr. Horace Twiss's aversion to office is well known; and all the world is acquainted with the rooted antipathy which Sir James Scarlett entertains at every attempt to circumscribe the liberties of the press.

England, &c.

LONDON, July 12.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE KING'S BURIAL.

THE LIVING IN STATE.

Wind or was on Wednesday morning crowded with visitors from all parts of the country to witness this ceremony. Before ten in the morning numbers had collected at all the barriers in the lower ward of the castle, through which the public were to be admitted, but the permission to pass was slow, and hundreds were excluded at the closing of the doors at four o'clock. The public had entered the King's grand chamber, and passed through the Presence Chamber into the State Apartments; these Chambers were entirely hung with black cloth, and illuminated by small silver lamps, the grand stair-case having glass bell-lamps, and wax-tapers. The State Apartment was fitted with grandeur. At the centre, and on the right of the spectators, the canopy was raised; it was covered with purple cloth; beneath was the coffin on the funeral car, which was covered with a rich purple velvet pall, edged with silver, the ornaments at the feet of the coffin being only exposed. On the lid were placed the Imperial Crown of Great Britain and the Royal Crown of Hanover. At the head of the corpse sat a Lord of his late Majesty's Bedchamber. On each side of the body stood two Gentlemen Ushers of his late Majesty, with their wands, and two of the Officers of Arms in their heraldic costume. There were likewise stationed at each side six of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and eight of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Gentlemen Pensioners supported the great banners of the Union, of St. George, of Scotland, Ireland, Hanover, and Brunswick, and over the coffin was suspended the richly embroidered Royal Standard. The richness of the purple canopy, of the pall, and the gorgeous masses of bright and flaming hues, from the golden drapery of the royal standard, the crosses, the herald's uniforms, imparted a death-like and spectral paleness to the heads of the household mourners, which had an uncommonly interesting effect. They stood perfectly motionless, like statues upon a sepulchre, while the people moved along in a very slow pace, the murmur of breathing being hardly heard in any of the avenues of the State apartment. Nothing could exceed the decorum which reigned throughout the whole ceremony. Hundreds were unable to obtain admission, although every facility was afforded.

THE FUNERAL.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a party of Artillery, with twelve nine-pounders arrived in the Long Walk, from Woolwich, and bivouacked under the trees of that noble avenue. At four o'clock on Thursday morning they commenced firing, and continued to fire every minute during the day. At the same time the bells in St. George's Chapel and in Windsor Church began to toll, and thus gave notice to the inhabitants of Windsor and its temporary visitors, that the preparations were all but completed for carrying their late Monarch to the tomb of his ancestors. At six o'clock, P. M. a body of Cavalry began to line the streets leading to the Castle, keeping a space clear for the convenience of those who had tickets of admission to the funeral. Shortly afterwards the different regiments of Foot Guards took their position upon the platform in the lower court.

Before seven o'clock, a battalion of the Foot Guards was marched into the lower court, and placed in close file along the side within the platform on the outside. Strangers were allowed to stand close to the platform. At nearly eight o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Chester, Lincoln, and Winchester, Sir R. Peel, and the Earl of Radnor, passed up the platform, on their way to the state apartments. At half-past eight the trumpets and kettle-drums announced that the preparations for the movement of the procession had commenced. A band of trumpets and drums were placed at that part of the platform which entered the lower court. They played the "Dead March in Saul," and continued playing until the procession advanced to where they were stationed. It was now past twilight, and flambeaux were given to every fifth soldier at each side along the line, the effect of which when lighted was very imposing. From the moment the trumpets and drums began, the utmost silence prevailed among the spectators.

About ten o'clock the funeral procession entered the choir; nothing could be finer than the performance of the "Dead March in Saul," by the band of the household troops. The choir under the direction of Sir George Smart, took a part in the service as the coffin entered; the Dean, Sub-Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, were at the south side to receive the procession. The chorists of the Chapel Royal took their station at the entrance with wax tapers, and Sir George Smart commenced the vocal part of the burial service, aided by Messrs. Knycett, Vaughan, See, Salmon, Hulse, Welsh, Goulding and Clark. The music was from Handel, Purcell and Croft. It commenced with the sublimed psalm—

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.—John XI. 25, 26, 27.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though, after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.—Job XIX. 25, 26, 27.

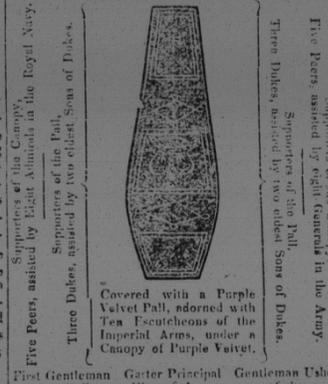
"We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.—I Tim. VI. 7.—Job I. 21.

The King was immediately behind the coffin, robed in a magnificent purple velvet cloak, decorated with a large star; he walked to the edge of the aperture which led to the tomb, where a chair, covered with black velvet, was provided for his Majesty's use. The Dean and Canons advanced within the rails of the claret, filling off right and left before the communion-table, which was covered with massive plate. The Dukes of Devonshire, Buckingham, St. Albans, Beaufort, &c. took their seats in the stalls in the body of the choir. The Earl Marshall stood

near his Majesty, and the Duke of Wellington, who was in his Field-Marshal's uniform, remained to bind his chair during the service. Upon purple velvet stools at each side of the Royal vault, sat, as mourners with his Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Gloucester, and Prince Leopold. Their mourning cloaks were richly embroidered, and Prince Leopold wore a general's uniform. A dense mass of Noblemen and Gentlemen filled the body of the choir, and there was a gloom and darkness from the smoke of the tapers and flambeaux of the military and choirists, which was ill calculated to give picturesque effect to such a ceremonial.

The following is an extract from the description of the procession:

THE ROYAL STANDARD, borne on a Purple Velvet Cushion, by Blane Cozier, King of Arms. THE IMPERIAL CROWN of the United Kingdom, borne on a Purple Velvet Cushion, by Clarenceaux, King of Arms. The Lord Steward of His late Majesty's Household, Keeper of His late Majesty's Privy Purse. The Lord Chamberlain of his late Majesty's Household, Gentlemen Usher.



First Gentleman Usher Daily, King of Arms, bearing his Rod, Late Majesty, The Cap of Maintenance, borne by the Marquis of Winchester. Garter Principal, Duke of Devonshire, bearing his Rod, The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Wellington.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

In a long Purple Cloak, with the Star of the Garter embroidered thereon, wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, St. Patrick, and of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, attended by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cumberland, Train Bearer—Two Dukes.

Sixteen Peers, Assistants to the Chief Mourner.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, St. Patrick, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; Train Bearer—two Gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Household.

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; Train Bearer—two Gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Household.

A Royal Guard of Honour, composed of one hundred and forty rank and file, with officers and non-commissioned officers in equal proportion, from the King's Company, the Coldstream, and Third Regiment of Guards, commanded by the Captain of the King's Company.

Upon the arrival of the Procession at St. George's Chapel, the trumpets and drums, and the Knight Marshal's men and officers, filed off without the door.

At the entrance of the Chapel the Royal Body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the chorists of Windsor and of the Chapel Royal (who fell in immediately before Norroy King of Arms), and the procession moved down the route aisle and up the nave, into the choir, where the Royal Body was placed on a platform under a canopy of purple velvet, thereon encutcheons of the Royal Arms, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and the Crowns and Cushions laid thereon.

His Majesty, the Chief Mourner, sat on a chair of state, at the head of the Corpse, and the supporters on each side.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland, Sussex, Prince George of Cumberland, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, were seated near his Majesty, the Chief Mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the Corpse; and the Supporters of the Pall and of the Canopy arranged themselves on each side of the Royal Body.

The Assistant Mourners and others, who followed the Royal Body, arranged themselves behind the Princes of the Blood Royal.

The Peers bearing the Banners were arranged on each side, near the Altar.

The Procession was flanked by the Grenadiers of the Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau.

Soon after his Majesty was seated, the following Psalms were sung.

PSALM XXIX. "I said, I will take heed to my ways; that I offend not in my tongue," &c.

PSALM XC. "Lord, thou has been our refuge, from our generation to another," &c.

After the Psalms, the Dean read the Lesson, and the choir performed the first anthem by Kent, as follows:

PSALM LV. "Hear my prayer, O God, and hide not thyself from my petition. Take heed unto me, and hear me: how I mourn in my prayer, and am vexed. My heart is disquieted within me; and the fear of death is fallen upon me. Then I said, On that I had wings like a dove; then would I flee away, and be at rest."

And then, immediately before the Collect, "O merciful God!" the second anthem by Handel.

"When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the eye saw him, it gave witness of him. He delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. Kindness, meekness, and comfort were in his tongue. If there was any virtue, and if there was any praise, he thought on those things. His body is buried in peace. But his name liveth evermore."

Then the "Dead March in Saul."

The Dean of Windsor read the first part of the service from the altar, and the conclusion from the right side of the vault. This solemn and impressive ritual derived no advantage from the Dean's style of reading. The performance of the Psalms and Anthem lasted nearly two hours, and when the fine anthem of "His body is buried in peace" was chanted, his Majesty rose from his seat and retired by the door under the Queen's closet.

At half-past ten o'clock the coffin was lowered by machinery into the passage leading to the Royal Vault, where it was received on a platform, upon which it was allowed to remain even after the ceremony had ended.

After his Majesty had retired, and at the conclusion of the service, Sir George Naylor proclaimed the titles of his late Majesty, and broke his wand of office into the grave. A solemn voluntary was then played by the organist; as it was concluded, before the procession left the chapel, it was followed by the "Dead March in Saul," which was continued until the procession had again returned into the open air.

His Majesty recognized and conversed familiarly with the persons who were around him; and expressed his thanks to the Earl Marshall, and the principal official conductors of the ceremony, as he retired from the choir.

The coffin was only lowered about two feet below the aperture of the subterranean passage; the splendid pall was removed, as the body was lowered, and the state coffin exposed to view. A number of persons crowded around the vault when the ceremony was concluded; among them were the Dukes of St. Albans and Argyll; the Marquesses of Clarendon, Salisbury, Hertford, and Conyngham; the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. The Duke of Wellington left the choir immediately after the King, and joined his Majesty in the aisle of Edward IV's tomb. His Grace conducted the King to his carriage in the lower ward, by the gate leading from the cloisters, and his Majesty drove off escorted by a party of Lancers.

PROVOCATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On the 23d July, says the London Globe of that date, Parliament was prorogued, and next day it was to have been dissolved.

At an early hour, every avenue near the House of Lords was crowded—Parliament-street was filled with a dense mass. The King passed a few minutes before two o'clock and was hailed with great acclamation. There was a full attendance of both Houses. Great numbers of Peers were present, and below the bar was crowded to suffocation. The King having been conducted to the Throne, delivered the following gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, On this first occasion of meeting you, I am desirous of repeating to you in person my cordial thanks for the assurances of sincere sympathy and affectionate attachment which you conveyed to me on the demise of my lamented Brother, and on my accession to the Throne of my Ancestors.

"I am glad that those with a deep sense of the general duties which devolve upon me, with a firm reliance on the assistance of my faithful subjects, and on the support and co-operation of Parliament and with a humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he will prosper my anxious endeavours to promote the happiness of a free and loyal people.

"It is with the utmost satisfaction that I find myself enabled to congratulate you upon the general tranquillity of Europe. This tranquillity, it will be the object of my constant endeavours to preserve; and the assurances which I receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, are declared in a similar spirit.

"I trust that the good understanding which prevails upon subjects of common interest and the deep confidence which every State must have in maintaining the peace of the world, will ensure the satisfactory settlement of those matters which still remain to be finally adjusted.

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted, and for the exertions you have made for the several necessities of the public service, during that part of the present year which must close before a new Parliament can be assembled. I cordially congratulate you on the continuation which is taken place in the regular course of the country, on the reduction of the charge of the Public Debt; and on the relief which you have afforded to my People by the Repeal of some of those Taxes which have heretofore pressed heavily upon them. You may rely upon my prudent and economical administration of the Supplies which you have placed at my disposal, and upon my readiness to consent in every diminution of the Public Charges, which can be effected consistently with the dignity of the Crown, the maintenance of national faith, and the permanent interests of the country.

"I cannot put an end to this Session, and take my leave of the present Parliament, without expressing my cordial thanks for the zeal which you have manifested on so many occasions for the welfare of my people.

"You have wisely avoided yourselves of the happy opportunity of general peace and internal repose, which would have afforded you an opportunity of reviewing many of the laws and judicial establishments of the country, and you have applied such exertions and well considered reforms as are consistent with the spirit of our venerable institutions, and are calculated to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice.

"You have removed the civil disabilities which affected numerous and important classes of my people.

"While I declare on this solemn occasion my most determined intention to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law, let me at the same time express my earnest hope that the anomalies which have prevailed on account of religious distinctions may be corrected, and that the decision of Parliament, with respect to those distinctions having been favourably pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the Legislature, and in promoting that spirit of domestic content and peace which constitutes the sure basis of our national strength and happiness."

Addresses of condolence on the death of his late Majesty, and of congratulations on the accession of the present King, was reading in from all parts of the Kingdom.

His Majesty has complied with the request of both Houses of Parliament, for the removal of Sir Jonah Barrington from the office of the Judge of the Admiralty Court of Ireland.

General Sydney Smith, has been appointed Lieutenant of Marines.

The King has nominated three militia officers as his Aid-de-camps, one from each Kingdom. Colonel Wood, of the East Middlesex Regiment, who married a sister of the late Marquis of Londonderry, and is Member for Breconshire, has been selected for this distinguished honour from the English constitutional force, but the names of the other two, from the Irish and Scotch bodies, have not yet transpired.

Nothing can be more gratifying than the manner in which Sir J. Sinclair was received by his Majesty at his first Court held at St. James's, on Saturday, the 26th of June. After taking the oaths of allegiance (kneeling) Sir John was introduced to kiss hands. His Majesty then said to him, in the most emphatic manner, "Be assured, Sir John, that I shall ever be friendly to the Land of Cakes and to Agriculture" (knowing Sir John's favourite objects).

The elections in France were favourable to the opposition. The Journal des Debates publishes as a result, so far as they had gone. For the opposition 212, for the ministry 127.

The demand for gold has by no means ceased at the banks of this city, and Mr. O'Connell's advice seems to have taken full possession of the minds of the lower orders. Upwards of six thousand five hundred pounds were drawn from the Savings' Bank on Monday, merely for the purpose of acting upon the great agitator's injunction.—Waterford Mail.

A serious hoax had been played off upon the London Stock Exchange, in which it was alleged that a duel had been fought between the Duke of Wellington, and Prince Leopold. The panic which followed the receipt of the letter containing the deceptive news, occasioned some heavy sales of stocks, but it was of brief duration. A committee of the Stock Exchange was engaged in an investigation of the circumstances.

The Duke of Cumberland, it is mentioned, will proceed immediately after the funeral to the Continent to break up his establishment there, and, of course, preparatory to his taking up his permanent residence in England.

Ireland continues in the same melancholy condition as at the date of our last accounts. On this subject, the Liverpool Chronicle of 24th July says:

"The elements of disorder are rapidly becoming more and more powerful, and we fear they will shortly be embodied in an effort, or a series of efforts, which we may all deeply deplore. The truth is, there is no reasoning with fanatical provinces; it is neither to be expected nor wished, that a people should submit to starve without making themselves heard and understood. The poor of Ireland with the means of sustaining the population, as it is in England, before the wants of the Irish poor can be adequately relieved, or any reasonable hope of the tranquillity of that wretched country can be entertained."

Denmark, Sweden, July 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Lord Aylmer, K. C. B. to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major General George Mackenzie to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St. Lucia.

WAR OFFICE, July 20.—STATE.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Balfour, from the staff in North America, to be Permanent Assistant Quartermaster General in Nova Scotia, Lieut. Horatio George Brooke, Permanent Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Deputy Quartermaster General to the troops serving in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, vice Balfour.

30th Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. McDougall, from the staff, to be Major, vice Marshall, appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia; dated July 10.

THE ARMY.—His Majesty has been pleased to direct that the following Majors is to be worn by all officers of Infantry:—

Uniform.—A plain blue frock coat, with Peninsular collar, and a pair of scales or straps on the shoulder; white waist-jacket with silver, and only to be worn when on duty; black skin forage cap. Cockeyed hats and plumes to be worn with the blue frock coat, and at all times when off duty.

Boots.—Sable, coat, with lace on collar and cuffs only. Cuff and plume—the lace and straight leather to be discontinued. Dark grey overalls, with scarlet trousers, in winter, and white overalls in summer.

The gold girdles now worn by the guards, and full dress coats to be done away with.

The King has been pleased to direct that Sir Robert Wilson shall be restored to his rank in the army. The promotion to the rank of Field Marshal of General Sir Alfred Clark, G. C. B. the Gen. Officer of the longest standing in the army, will appear in this day's Gazette. The General is 50 years of age.—Sun, 23d ult.

His Majesty has commanded the discontinuance of mustachios in the army, excepting in the Hussars, of whose costume it properly forms part.—Cont Journal.

Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards to the 26th, 37th, and 69th Regiments, to embark in October next for Barbadoes to relieve the 33d, 35th, and 91st Regiments, ordered home. The 36th are now at Fernay, the 37th at Enniskillen, & the 69th in Dublin.

CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.

To His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers. La Casaba, July 5, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Prince.—The opening of the fire before the Fort of the Emperor was deferred till the 4th of July, in order that all the batteries might fire at once. I thought that by striking away into the enemy on the very first day by a general superiority in our fire, I should abridge the duration of the operations.

The trenches were opened on the night of the 29th, after which the works were not interrupted a moment. During the night, and even in the hours when the works were generally relieved, the enemy's artillery fired but little. During the day the Turkish and Arab sharpshooters, protected by the bushes, stole into the ravine, which were to the left of the attack. They wounded a pretty considerable number of men; but the troops were soon covered by emplacements.

We had reason to expect vigorous sallies. The occupation of the Fort of the Emperor allows the enemy to assemble without danger before the Casaba. The

did not profit by the advantage. However, every thing was ready to give them a good reception.

The batteries had been erected with astonishing rapidity. Among the 26 pieces of artillery mounted in them, there were ten 25 pounders, six 16 pounders, four 10-inch mortars, and six 8-inch howitzers.

All was ready before day break on the 4th. At four o'clock in the morning, a rocket gave the signal, and the firing commenced; that of the enemy replied for three hours with much briskness. The Turkish batteries, though the wideness of the embrasures left them almost wholly exposed, remained bravely at their posts, but could not long contend against the skill and intrepidity of ours, when General La Hitte animated by his example, ordered the batteries to fire the firing of the fort was directed that of our batteries continued to ruin the works. The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when, at ten o'clock, a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear.—Torrents of flame, clouds of dust and smoke, rose to a prodigious height; stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accident. Gen. Harcl, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to pass over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place them in the midst of the ruins of it. It seems certain, that about nine o'clock, the troops who defended it, being discouraged, returned into the city, saying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and that then the Dey ordered the powder-magazine in the fort to be blown up. At 2 o'clock a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the Fort of the Emperor. It was the Secretary to the Dey. He offered me at war with the King of France, they must not repeat the evening prayer till they had obtained peace. He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards two of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey; they did not dissimulate that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and which all were desirous that negotiations should commence immediately. They desired that I should cease the firing to cease, promising that the fire of the place should likewise be suspended. This suspension of hostilities, in fact took place. General Valdez took advantage of it to open a communication beyond the Fort of the Emperor. At 3 o'clock the Dey's Secretary returned, accompanied by the Consul and Vice Consul of England; he requested that the conditions of the peace might be reduced to writing. This was done, and I caused a paper to be delivered to him, a copy of which your excellency will find below. The Dey, when he saw that we were desirous to subscribe to the conditions prescribed. The firing was suspended till further orders. However, our works were continued, and on the 5th, at day-break, a communication of eight hundred metres connected the Fort of the Emperor with the spot where the battery was situated against the Casaba, and which all were desirous to be erected. To-day the two Moors returned. They were commissioned by the Dey to confirm the engagement into which he had entered, by affixing his seal to the convention, but they desired that the occupation should be deferred for 24 hours. I required that the forts, and that all the batteries should be delivered up to the French troops at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and at this moment the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of this city, the subject of which has been for so many ages the object of the wishes of all Europe. The Dey has retired into a house in the city, which he submitted before he took up his abode in it, which he promised which I have made to respect his person will be faithfully kept.

[The next paragraph praises the courage of troops, and speaks in high terms of the superiority of the new artillery, both the field pieces and the heavy cannon.]

The public property has been put under seal. An inventory will be taken, which I shall transmit to your excellency. I have the honour, &c.

COUNT DE BOURMONT.

Conversation between the General in Chief of the French Army and his Highness the Dey of Algiers.

The fort of the Casaba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning at ten o'clock, French time.

The General-in-Chief of the French Army promises his Highness the Dey of Algiers, to leave him his liberty and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him to the place that he shall fix upon, and so long as he remains in the city, all his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French Army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person, and that of his family. The General-in-Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mohammedan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected; the General-in-Chief promises this upon his honour.

The exchange of this convention shall be made before ten o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Casaba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port.

Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830. (Signed) COUNT DE BOURMONT.

[Here the Dey has affixed his signature.]

ALGIERS, July 8.—Notice has been given, to the Turkish subjects to quit the territory of Algiers immediately; that those among them who possess real property had a delay of eight months to sell it, and that at the expiration of that time the property was disposed of should be sold by public auction; and that the said Turkish soldiers should be conveyed by the French vessels out of the territory of the regency of Algiers, with an express prohibition to return.

The French papers now affirm that the treasure found in the Casaba, at Algiers, amounts to about £2,400,000 in gold. The expenses of the expedition were estimated at £1,000,000; the treasure in the vaults of the Casaba will not therefore, suffice for a pecuniary indemnity.

Among the captives delivered at the taking of Algiers, there were some who had been nearly 30 years in captivity. They had been horribly mutilated by the barbarians, who have made them endure dreadful tortures during their long captivity.

The Dey of Algiers has selected Leghorne as the place of his future residence, where a frigate was appointed to convey him.

THE EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The London Express quotes, respecting Algiers, a curious document, which is not generally known. It is certain that Napoleon long cherished the idea of seizing the Regency. The secret history of the Cabinet of the empire cites a secret paper on the treaty of Tilsit. We give a copy of this very singular document, the authenticity of which is unquestionable, and which unveils the policy of Napoleon.—

"SECRET TREATY OF TILSIT.

"Art. 1. Russia shall take possession of Turkey in Europe, and shall push her conquests into Asia, as far as she may think fit.

"2. The dynasty of the Bourbons in Spain, that of the Braganza Family in Portugal, shall cease to exist; a Prince of the family of the Emperor Napoleon shall be invested with the crowns of these Kingdoms.

"3. The temporal authority of the Pope shall cease, and Rome and its dependencies shall be united to the Kingdom of Italy.

"4. Russia shall take possession of the north of Europe, and shall push her conquests into Asia, as far as she may think fit.

"5. The city of Constantinople shall be given to the Emperor Napoleon, and shall be the seat of his government.

"6. The city of Constantinople shall be the seat of his government, and shall be the seat of his government.

"7. Egypt, France, Russia, right of navigation others shall be his.

"8. The city of Constantinople shall be the seat of his government, and shall be the seat of his government.

"9. The city of Constantinople shall be the seat of his government, and shall be the seat of his government.

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"33. The city of Constantinople shall be the seat of his government, and shall be the seat of his government.

"34. The city of Constantinople shall be the seat of his government, and shall be the seat of his government.

Porter.

FORGET ME NOT. Amid the fallen warriors' tombs, Were heroes' ashes rot, A lovely little flower blooms, The sweet "forget me not."

GOSSIP.

WHO WOULD NOT BE AN AMBASSADOR?—The allowance to the British Ambassador at the Court of France (independent of a splendid house bought by the English Government) is £10,000; Russia, £13,000; Austria, £13,000; Spain, £13,000; Netherlands, £13,000.

TALENT.—The Tartarian greatest beauties have the most noses, and the wife of the celebrated Jenghiz Khan was deemed irresistible, because she had only two holes for eyes.

WOMEN that are the least bashful are frequently the most modest; and they are never more deceived than when they infer any principle from freedom of demeanour, which often, if not generally, arises from ignorance of vice.

A shoemaker who had a pair of pretty daughters, was congratulating himself on the sure prospect of seeing both the pretty ones settled in matrimony.

If you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends, let others excel you. When the million applaud you, ask yourself what harm you have done; when they censure you, what good?

LACK OF BUSINESS.—A gossip of Cupar-Angus asked the wife of the sexton of an adjoining parish, why she was otherwise "retained the grave-digger's rib," when "devil a livin' soul's been buried there this three months!"

CATHOLIC CONVERTS.—He found by a book, the "Directory of the Roman Catholic Unity," that from the year 1824 to 1829, there had been an increase of fifty-three Roman Catholic churches in England and Wales.

SOLID PUNISHMENT BETTER THAN EMPTY PRAISE.—It is not long ago that a gallant captain of our navy was introduced to the Emperor—as usual, he inquired concerning the life and active service of the officer; the latter modestly mentioned about a dozen brilliant exploits.

March of Isabella.—Take Notice if Catherine Screey she is a person of a fair complexion about 5 feet 8 in. High she have a Got two Moulds on the left side of her neck she is about 35 years of age and she is Subscribed from her Husband and I Give Notice that No Person Shall not Credit her in my Name if they Do I Shall not be answerable for the Debt she is Debted with John Mitchell he is Subscribed from his wife and family about 4 Years Ago he is a Shoemaker a native of Poole, and they are now Situated in the Town of Southampton she was the Wife of John Screey in Brockenhurst.

WOMEN.—Women are treated by good men as friends, by libertines as play things, and by cowards as slaves.—Women who desert the vindication of their own sex, are like soldiers who forsake their own cause, in the field of battle, and standing between two armies are exposed to the fire of both. Beauty and spirit are women's weapons of defence; without them they have nothing to shield them from being ill treated.

The work just published, called Tales of the Colonies, by Mr. Howison, so well known in the literary world by his admirable "Sketches of Canada," consists of four Stories, entitled "The Island," "Sablegrove," "One False Step," and "The Colanholo," the scenes of which are laid in some of the most important of the British Colonies. They elucidate the mode of life that is open to the adventurous settler on arriving in a land where a thousand new objects attract his attention—where new pursuits claim his energies—where he comes in contact with a race of beings widely different from those he has left behind. The picture of his fresh career must excite, we think, no small degree of curiosity, at a time when our foreign possessions are making such rapid strides in civilization, and are daily growing into more and more importance.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING. Received per the Swan from London, and for Sale.

50 BBL'S. DAY & MARTIN'S LIQUID BLACKING—Assorted sizes; 10 Barrels PASTE do. do.

A constant Supply of the above Article, direct from the Manufactory, will be kept on hand, and will be sold at lower prices than it can be imported.

J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, June 15.—31

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS OF A PERIODICAL WORK. TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA; ENTITLED THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAGAZINE, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

DURING a period so fertile as the present, in the means of obtaining and diffusing the elements of education, and affording abundant resources to the intelligent and cultivated mind, in the rapid increase of Periodical Publications, both in the mother country and the neighbouring States; it may well be matter of surprise, that in a Province so populous as Nova Scotia, and in a town so advantageously situated as Halifax, no publication has appeared of ability and worth, whence the young might derive instruction and delight—the more advanced and better informed, obtain the means of intellectual solace and enjoyment—where the resources of the country which are daily developed, could be described and recorded; and by which its improvements and capabilities might be made known to the world.

These considerations have for some time occupied the attention of the subscriber; and from the conviction that a Work of this description, must prove of great practical utility, and will meet with public patronage and support; he is induced to bring the plan under the notice of the inhabitants of these colonies.

The situation of Halifax, with reference to the other North American colonies, is most appropriate for the undertaking; as it is now contemplated, as the means of conveying intelligence from hence, are frequent and rapid; while the monthly arrival of the English packets, and the constant intercourse by means of merchant vessels, between Great Britain and this port, afford every facility for obtaining the latest works of interest, and other productions, from which selections may be made.

The community of interests also, which prevails among those appendages of the Parent State, renders it desirable that a Periodical should be established in the most central situation, whereby the mutual interchange of sentiments may be increased—a knowledge of each other's wants, desires, and advantages ascertained—and those feelings of cordiality cherished, which should pervade the subjects of one great and glorious empire, partaking of like privileges, enjoying similar advantages, and sharing in the same hopes.

It is with this view therefore, that The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal is intended to be established; and it is because he feels confident that it will be a work of extensive and increasing usefulness, that its proprietor indulges in the sanguine expectation of its success.

One object of paramount importance with him will be, the selection of articles both in prose and verse, from the most approved of the numerous Periodical publications, with which the people of England are familiar; confining himself to such parts of them, as may suit the taste, habits and desires of readers in this part of the world. From those which may be selected of amusement and interest, which under present circumstances cannot obtain general perusal; and thus many delightful productions of ordinary length, may be snatched from the stream of time, and be made to enervate the means of rational happiness and enjoyment.

There are also eminent in the Province, many individuals of education and intelligence, who doubtless will lend their efforts for the advancement of an object such as is now proposed; and the Editor relies upon the assistance of gentlemen of gifted and cultivated minds, for that portion of original contributions, to which the pages of the Magazine will be readily devoted; so long as they do not indulge in controversial disputes, or partake of political or angry contention.

The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal, will be published on the third Wednesday in every month; to be commenced in December, should the number of subscribers amount to 100. It will be printed on fine English Demy paper, of the size and quality of Blackwood's Magazine, and will consist of Ninety-Six pages, printed with a similar type. The price will be Thirty Shillings Currency, per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Stationery Store of Mr. Spike, at the rear of the Province Building, at the Halifax Library, and at the Press Office; and those who are disposed to encourage the enterprise, are solicited to intimate their intentions without delay, that the necessary arrangements may be made.

In thus offering himself to the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Colonies, as the Conductor of a Work of some magnitude; the subscriber is aware that much of his time and whatever trifling talent he may possess, must be devoted to the pursuit in which he is about to engage; and he pledges himself, no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to render the intended Publication, one that will be acceptable to all ranks and denominations in society.

To encourage feelings of attachment and veneration for the government, and obedience to the laws,—to scatter the seeds of virtue, and to cherish and cultivate literature throughout the land,—to cherish and cultivate a taste for scientific and mental acquirements; and to lead the more youthful and unreflecting part of the community, to the contemplation of the wonderful works of creation,—and from the study of Nature up to Nature's God, will be the underlying aim of the Editor of the proposed volumes; and in the pursuit of these objects, he confidently solicits the countenance and assistance of the liberal and well informed portion of mankind.

EDMUND WARD. Halifax, August 3, 1830.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON. Has received by the Furn, 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.

Received per St. John from LIVERPOOL: 7 BALES SLOPS, assorted; 1 Bale Super. Blue, Black, Olive, and Brown CLOTHS; 1 Bale BOMBAZETS; 1 Do. SHALLOONS; 1 Do. TARTAN PLAIDS; 1 Do. CAMBLET and LASTING.

For sale at reasonable rates. July 13. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Per Brig JOHN BARRY. 20 CRATES BROWN WARE, containing—Milk Pans, Water Jugs, Stew Pots, Turtle Mugs, &c.

20 Gross Wine Bottles, on HAND—10 Pans, very sup. Jamaica SPIRITS, 10 Hogsheds SUGAR, 50 Bbls. Philadelphia Rye FLOUR, 50 Ditto CORN MEAL.

August 10. JOHN ROBERTSON. RECEIVED.

Ex Brig PEACE, from Newcastle: 5 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 7 inch Shrouding; Hawser, from 3 to 6 inches; Spun yarn & Seaming Stuff; 29 bundles dry picked Oakum; 40 bolts bleached and brown Canvas; 7 chests Lines and Twines; 3 Chain Cables, of 1 inch, 1/2, and 11-16 ins.; 7 pair of House Pipes; 11 Anchors, from 1 cwt. to 8 1/2 cwt.—For sale by

June 29. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SPICED SALMON, &c. FOR SALE. 400 KILTS Spiced SALMON; 100 Smoked do.; —ALSO—

30 Pouchons Jamaica RUM; 10 Dito MOLASSES; 10 Barrels SUGAR.

And, by the Donkey: 100 Casks Cut NAILS; 6 Iron BEDSTHEADS.

17th August. J. & H. KINNEAR. RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Just Received per schr Dispatch from Trinidad. A SUPPLY OF RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES, Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or other prompt pay—by D. HATFIELD & SON. 6th July.

QUEBEC BEEF, BOSTON CLEAR PORK, &c. &c. Just Landed ex Schr Dispatch from Quebec: 30 BBL'S. Prime BEEF, latest inspection; 20 Kegs Lard; 15 bags Ship Bread.

In Bond—DUTY FREE, for the use of the Fisheries: A Few Barrels Boston Clear PORK. —IN STORE—

75 Barrels Navy Bread; 123 Do. Ship Stuff—in Bond; 50 Do. Nova-Scotia Pork; 50 Do. do. Beef; A few Firkins Butter and Barrels Salmon; A few Barrels Keith's XXX ALE, of superior quality;

An Assortment of very handsome Rush and Wood bottom'd Boston manufactured CHAIRS.—For sale very low by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. July 20.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, 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; Lace, black and brown, broad and narrow

COTONS, of all descriptions; Paints and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glas—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvas; Flannels; Bombazets; 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 Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Ironmongery; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Campovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. BRANDY by the Hogshead; Holland's 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. D. HATFIELD & SON, Have received by the BURTON, 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, Canvas, Kedges with Chains, Cams, Canvas, 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.

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 4d to 20d; 100 bags Spikes, from 3/4 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 bbls. Putty, in bladders; 1 case Paint Brushes; 1 case brass Con-

80 casks Gunpowder; 6 bales Lines and Twines, assorted; 15 bags Almonds, soft shell; Tea Kettles and Saucepans; 125 pieces Osaburgs; 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 Canvas; 2 Hemp Cables—12 and 13 inches; A quantity of Stone Jars; 15 puns, Jam. Spirits; 5 bales Cloths, ass'd; A quantity of Slops, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON. June 1.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &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. Koon'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 Business attended to.

As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists 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 maladies attendant 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. Teeth extracted 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 Jaffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Tweater, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c.

Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

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.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY! 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, Germain-street—where his very curious and elegant apparatus (by which he has taken the Likenesses of upwards of 30,000 persons) may be examined, and where specimens may be seen. Mr. G. detains the person sitting only ten minutes—Paints the Features and Drapery neatly in Colours, at a very low charge; and, from having practised above twenty years, he generally succeeds in producing a strong resemblance.—At Halifax, (N. S.) he lately painted upwards of 1400 Likenesses. June 1.

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 IRON, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franks; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style. N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to. Portland, June 22, 1829.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where 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.

Soap, Canvas, Cordage, & Linen. THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per the brig Prince Leboe, from Cork, an extensive assortment of the above articles, which will be sold low, if applied for immediately. LOWE & GROOCOCK, June 26. North side Market-square.

JAMAICA SUGAR & SPIRITS. A FEW HDS. FINE SUGAR, Do. Pouchons extra Proof SPIRITS.—Just received per Alexes, from Montego Bay, for sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. August 10.

RUM. Landing, ex Brig LA PLATA, from Jamaica: 145 PUNCHONS RUM; —for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR SALE—By Private Bargain, THE DWELLING HOUSE in King-street, presently occupied by the Subscriber, opposite the Market Inn. It contains three Stores, which rent for £100, besides accommodations for a large family, and the situation is considered inferior to none in the City for a Boarding House or Tavern. —LIKEWISE—

A FARM at Black River, containing 300 Acres, of which about 15 acres are cleared.—The situation is capable of much improvement, and of easy access either by land or water. If these Properties are not sold by the middle of October, they will then be offered at Auction.—Apply to JAMES ROBERTSON, Watch-Maker, 13th July. Prince Wm. Street.

FOR SALE, THAT Valuable Tract of LAND belonging to the Subscriber, known and distinguished as Lot No. 1, lying on the north side of the Great Road from Loch Lomond to Quaco, 18 miles from this city, and containing 500 acres, more or less. There is a considerable portion of Intervale which already yields some excellent Hay, and with small labour or expense a great portion of the Land may be rendered very productive. A fine Stream of Water runs through it, and as there is the prospect of a Grist and Saw Mill being soon raised upon the immediately adjoining property belonging to the Church of Scotland, the Lot is well worthy the attention of AGRICULTURISTS. For further particulars application may be made to AGNES CAMPBELL, Prince William-street.

N. B.—All Persons are hereby cautioned under the highest penalties of the Law, against trespassing on the above Land by cutting Timber, Hay, or otherwise. St. John, April 27.

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 demands against the Estate of the late HON. JAMES ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, Executor. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Solicitor. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

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. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOE. May 25.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of COLIN BANTER, late of this City, Master Mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Three Calendar Months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. P. SCOTT, Sole Adm'r. St. John, June 15, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DAVID VAUGHAN, Senior, late of the Parish of St. Martin, County of St. John, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Three Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to RACHAEL VAUGHAN, Adm'r. DAVID VAUGHAN, Adm'r. SIMON VAUGHAN, Adm'r. August 21th, 1830.—44*

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of LAWRENCE BROUGHTON, (coloured man) late of this City, deceased, are hereby required to render the same to the Subscriber, duly attested, within one month from this date. SUSANNAH BROUGHTON, St. John, August 2, 1830. Adm'r.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER M'COY, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within six months, from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to JAMES M'CALLAUCH, Adm'r. August 31, 1830.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. SEPTEMBER—1830. SUN (Moon) FULL. Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. 8 WEDNESDAY - 5 37 6 23 10 17 2 46 9 THURSDAY - 5 38 6 20 11 5 3 41 10 FRIDAY - 5 40 6 20 10 49 4 49 11 SATURDAY - 5 41 6 19 0 1 6 12 12 SUNDAY - 5 43 6 17 0 59 7 35 13 MONDAY - 5 41 6 16 1 59 8 44 14 TUESDAY - 5 46 6 14 3 2 9 39

Last Quarter 9th, 9h. 34m. morning.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.