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Assize of Bread.
Published November 1, 1831.
THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Super-ibs. oz.
Flour, to weigh ... 2 4
The Sixpenny Ryebread and Penny-half-penny
And Shilling, Threepenny and Penny-half-penny
Loaves in the same proportion.
LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

NOVEMBER—1831.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
9 WEDNESDAY	7 11	4 49	8 48
10 THURSDAY	7 12	4 48	9 41
11 FRIDAY	7 14	4 46	10 39
12 SATURDAY	7 15	4 43	11 40
13 SUNDAY	7 16	4 44	morn. 4 37
14 MONDAY	7 17	4 43	0 44
15 TUESDAY	7 19	4 41	1 50

First Quarter 12th, 2h, 21m. evening.

THE GARLAND.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE OBSERVER.
[We esteem it a privilege to snatch from oblivion the following very beautiful lines, which we believe have never before been published, although the production of a highly gifted Scottish bard of the eighteenth century. The piece abounds in all that simplicity and beauty of expression which so naturally flows from the pen of the true poetic genius.]

HAVE MEN OR WOMEN THE KINDEST HEARTS?
"It's maybe men's o' me for to say,"
But truth your question maist wad gar me greet;
For now this night ye've brought us down to hear
O' a' t' h. His pair folks never to be seen,
An' 'sye gae late or hoose kindest cares
He laid the safest plasters to our sains?
But since ye mair to hae this point disputit,
I'll tell ye frankly what I think about it.
"Maybe indeed the help that men has gien
To folk in need, wha's face they've never seen;
But then, they're aye sae jealous and sae slack
To lift the burden aff a pair man's back,
That wha they're doun't o' the bodies skait,
Deat' could hard waurer biter on his breast.
"An' fa' diffe'nt this frae that kind generous cure
That insid' the bosom o' the fair;
Troubling they hear the pair worn sufferer grieve,
And feel each pang until their hand relieve.
Frae high to low, frae kintra vices to Queens,
Women has ever proved our kindest friends.
Spir it the beggar cringin' thro' the street,
Wha gies him monest farthings, real or meat?
Wha aftenest fills him up a tankard o' mead,
He'll shake his head an' say—"God bless the woman."
"Should you, guid sirs, or any ane that's here,
Some night, while fiddlin' over a horn o' beer,
Chance to kick up w' some dancin' rakes,
An' get your dizzie pericranion crackt—
While iyn in your bed in dolefu' dumps,
Sick, sick w' drink, an' black an' blue with thumps;
The 'chick might laugh to see your dunc'd pu,
The wife wad aye be kindest to you than,
Wad wash the back w' blud frae aff your smoot,
Strap up your head an' buckled w' a cloat;
W' safest blankets cur you up frae harm,
An' 'sye slp in herel to keep you warm.
"An' as gamin' waurer biter on his breast,
I plied for quarters at a kintra hoose;
The auld guid-man aside the bucker sat;
Janet was stappin down the big cat.
"Frien', quo the cunker'd carle, "pack up your gear,
"We're pincht enough oursel's ye've no be here."
"Vest was the fore'd vest,
But John was fix'd—an' John's word was a law.
"The storny night now darken'd on me fast,
An' rain an' hailstones batter'd in the blast;
Drunkit thro' class an' wad to the skin
I reach'd a gentle hoose an' ventur'd in;
The kitchen fire wad burnin' like a candle,
Before a roast was rowin' w' a hand.
My heart grew light to see kin blythesome cheer,
Thanks to the roast, think I, that brought me here.
But scarcely had I leat, when w' fell din
A black roneakin' carle caa marchin' in;
A furious, girn'd look at me he thrav,
"Then storny rook!" pray wha the devil are you?
"Out o' my hoose this very instant pack!"
Sye threw the door w' vengeance on my back.
"I now had stary'd an' mast sure w' could an' hunger,
Come life, come death, I couldna tramp it langer,
Hada twa lasses slipper thro' the ha'
An' kindly whisp'er'd "dinna gang awa,
"An' some for the stable door w' little din,
"An' some for the ale w' the w' little din,
"W' joy my heart now flatter'd like a bird,
An' wad wad w' me as guid's the word;
Before the fire I dried my reekin' duds,
An' suppit twa luggie-fon o' crad.
"An' when the mornin' forced me to set out,
Elow my weary waist for to be set out,
They stappin in my pouch w' kindly speed
A lump o' beef mast as big w' my head.
"Let non-folks sye about their greatness blaw,
Facks are the sturkest arguments awa,
Sye then w' reverence due to but an' ben,
Homes I think are kinder than the w' w'."

MISCELLANEA.

SKETCH OF THE POLISH LEADERS.

General CHLOPKI is descended from a noble, though not an opulent, family in the Ukraine. So early as the days of Kosciusko he developed great military talents, and after the fall of his gallant leader, he refused to serve any of the partitioning powers. His merits, however, were known; and on the romantic formation of Dombrowski's legion in Italy, he was one of those selected and sent by the patriots of Poland to that country. It is impossible within the narrow limits of this notice to enter into any details of his achievements, but it may suffice to say that there are few pages of the history of the legion which are not illustrated by his deeds.

On the creation of the Duchy of Warsaw, Chlopki did not enter the army of the Duchy, but was entrusted with the command of the legion of the Visula, then first raised. The French officers with whom he served rendered him ample justice, and his *comp-dail* on the field of battle is compared with that of the most eminent commanders. Marshal Suchet's Memoirs bear honourable testimony to the merits of the Polish chieftain. After having served in Spain, the legion of the Visula found itself among the invaders of Russia, and shared in all the vicissitudes of their imperial leader. The immediate commander for his eminent services received various marks of honour and the title of a baron. When Alexander conceived the idea of becoming King of Poland, he was singularly desirous of propitiating this officer, and gave unlimited pledges of realizing all that Napoleon had ever promised; but in no one instance was the pledge redeemed. Thus injured, he became an object of persecution; but his nobility of character protected him from petty persecution, until one day on parade, the Grand Duke being less desirous than usual in his language, Chlopki rendered his resignation, and remained for three years in his house, until it was accepted.

He then visited Italy, and on his return home lived in perfect retirement until the bursting out of the revolution.

His knowledge of the influence he possessed throughout the nation probably excited the idea of assuming the Dictatorship. In the conduct of the duties thus self-imposed, he has displayed high talent, though in some important points he failed. The events, however, are too recent to enable mankind to form a dispassionate judgement on them. History hereafter, in recording even his errors, will plead for the man who, accustomed to disciplined troops, could form but an imperfect estimate of the prowess of raw and enthusiastic levies. On resigning the chief command, with a singleness of purpose that can only be found in a truly great mind, he served with the army as a volunteer, while its operations were directed by his master hand. The severe wounds received at Praga have for some time disabled him from taking any active share in the military exploits of his country.

The immediate successor of General Chlopki, Prince MICHAEL RADZIWILL, was quite an infant at the period of the last Polish partition. He thus never shared in the falling glories of Kuscin, and as he possessed ample wealth, rank, and personal attractions, he had access to the gayest circles, to which his time was principally devoted; yet even in the midst of dissipation he was distinguished for his amiable manners and high principles of honour. He devoted himself to his breast a powerful sympathy with his bleeding country.

His personal attractions led the government to name him to the office of chamberlain to Napoleon, when he visited Warsaw in 1806. But the eagle eye of the Emperor soon discovered a higher destiny for the youthful Prince, on whom he at once conferred the rank of Colonel, and gave a regiment of 5000 Poles, formerly in the Prussian service. These well trained men were eminently useful in the siege and subsequent capture of Dantzic. In the campaign of 1812, the Prince served with distinction under Marshal Macdonald on the shores of the Baltic; and after the desertion of General D'York, the handful of Poles protected the retreat of the main body even to Dantzic. For these services Prince Radziwill was named a member of the Legion of Honour, and a general officer. After the establishment of the kingdom of Poland, he declined the appointment of aide-camp general to the Emperor Alexander; and having married the step-daughter of the illustrious General Skrzynecki, an amiable and accomplished person, he retired to his estates, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and general improvements. Subsequently, on being called to the senate, he has been a distinguished advocate of just principles and of a true national feeling. He particularly resisted the political persecutions, disclaiming to court favour, and preferring a consciousness of fidelity in the cause of truth.

After the revolution broke out he was called upon by the Russian functionaries to associate himself with them with a view to bring back order; for he still retained his wealth. When General Chlopki resigned the dictatorship, the two chambers elected him, on generalisimo by an overwhelming majority; and although his fortune, wife, and children, were all in the hands of the Russians, he did not shrink from the responsibility. The nomination was received with equal enthusiasm by the people and the army, considering him the representative of many of the best qualities of the lamented Poniatowski. He considered only in few actions, but in these he did not mind his claims to the confidence of his countrymen; the term however of his services was short; for, contrary to the narrow principles that influence men of small minds, he made a condition on his elevation to the chief command, that he should only retain it until he should discover a real military genius capable of conducting Poland to victorious independence, and he has rendered this eminent service to his country by discovering and nominating as his successor the children.

SKRZYNEKI. This extraordinary man, who is in the forty-fifth year of his age, entered the army in 1806, and served in the regiment commanded by Casimir Malachowski, now a General of division, to whom he became particularly acceptable from the frank artlessness of character peculiar to both. Although from the commencement of his military career he was remarkable for a scrupulous attention to all his duties, yet he had no opportunity of displaying his remarkable talents before 1809, when he signalled himself in the campaign in which 8000 Poles defeated 40,000 Austrians, and made themselves masters of the whole of Galicia. On this occasion he obtained the cross of the Polish order of Military Merit. He also contributed most essentially to the formation of that fine regiment raised by Prince Constantine (Zatoyarski) at his own expense, and commanded in 1819 the grenadiers of that corps, which in the battle of Moshonin took three, and eventually retained in one of a mound which was completely covered with the Russian Guards. Our limits prohibit us at present from following this gallant soldier through all his various battles; but we may mention in evidence of his not having repented that he was actively employed by Napoleon from the period above named until the close of those murderous conflicts, at Arcis-sur-Aube, previous to the abolition of Fontainebleau, the Emperor finding himself in extreme danger threw himself into a hollow square formed and commanded by Skrzynecki, whose superior resources were strikingly displayed. After the battle he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour, and Napoleon pronounced this remarkable prediction, "C'est un commandant qui commander." Europe bears testimony to the sagacity which gave birth to the presage. Any estimate of General Skrzynecki's military genius would be so imperfect in this place that we shall not attempt it, but content ourselves with some notice of his personal character.

AMUSING DESCRIPTION OF THE STREETS OF MADRID.—The stranger who walks for the first time through the streets of Madrid, is struck with the sombreness that is presented to him; this, he speedily discovers, arises from the dress of the women. It is the varied and many coloured attire of the female sex that gives to the streets of other great cities their gaiety and liveliness. No pink, and green, and yellow, and blue silk bonnets nod along the streets of Madrid; for the women wear no bonnets,—no ribbons of more than all the colours of the rainbow conquer the streets of Madrid; for the women of Madrid do not understand the use of ribbons. Only conceive the sombreness of a population without a bonnet or a ribbon, and all, or nearly all, in black! yet such is the population of Madrid. Every woman in Spain wears a mantilla, which varies, in quality and expense, with the station of the wearer; and for the benefit of those who, though they may have heard of a mantilla, have an imperfect idea what it is, I will describe it. A mantilla is a square thrown over the head and shoulders; and, at the sides, it descends nearly to the waist, and falling in front, over a very high comb, is gathered and fastened, generally by something ornamental, just above the forehead at the lower part

of the hair. Of old, there was a veil attached to the fore part of the mantilla which was used or thrown back, according to the fancy of the wearer; but now are rarely seen in Spain, excepting at mass. Of the rank and means of a Spanish woman, something may be gathered from the mantilla, though this cannot be considered a certain criterion, since Spanish women will make extraordinary sacrifices for the sake of dress. There are three distinct grades of the mantilla. The lady in the upper ranks of life, and most of those in the middle ranks, wear the lace mantilla; some of these vary in price, from £4 or £5 to £20. The Bourgeoises generally wear a mantilla, part lace and part silk, the lace in front and the silk behind, with lace trimmings; and the lower orders wear a mantilla of silk, or of silk trimmed with velvet. Spain dresses every country in Europe in a national dress, this distinction begins to give way; but, even in Spain, no one yet ventures to appear without the mantilla; but French hats are frequently seen in carriages and in the theatre; and the black silk gown, once as indispensable of other colours; and now a French or English printed muslin may occasionally be seen on the Prado. But although the sombre dress of the women, and the consequent absence of bright colours, seemed at first to Madrid a very disagreeable observation of the population of the European countries. The dress of the women, although sombre, bears, in the eye of a stranger, a character of both novelty and grace. The round, turned green jacket and large legs and sandals of the innkeeper's water-carriers, who call *agua fresca*, the grotesque dresses of the multitudes of friars of different orders, gave to the scene a character of originality exclusively its own. No feature in the scene before me appeared more novel than the universality of the fan; a Spanish woman would be quite as likely to go out in a dress without her shoes as without her fan. I saw not one female in the streets without this indispensable appendage. The pretty dame and her stately daughter, the street girl and her father, the universal custom throughout Spain, advanced as it is the vintage of the child of six years old hold mamma with one hand and fanned herself with the other; the woman sitting at her stall, selling figs, sat fanning herself; and the servant coming from market, carried her basket on her arm and fanned herself with the other.

To me, who had never before seen a fan but in the hands of a lady, this seemed ridiculous enough. The streets of Madrid presented a totally different aspect at different hours of the day. Before one o'clock, all is nearly as I have described it, bustling and busy, and with people of all ranks, of whom the largest proportion are young females; for the women of Madrid spend much of their time in the streets, going and coming from mass, shopping, (a never-failing resource,) and going and coming from the Prado. But from one o'clock till four, the aspect of every thing is changed; the shops are either shut or a curtain is drawn before the door; the shutters of every window are closed; scarcely a respectable person is seen in the street; the stall-keepers spread cloths over their wares and go to sleep; groups of the poor and idle are seen stretched in the shade, and the water-carriers, throwing their jackets over their faces, making pillows of life and bustle, and the curtains are withdrawn, the balconies are filled with ladies, the sleepers shake off their drowsiness, and the water-carriers resume their vocation, and defend us with the cry of *agua fresca*. These water-carriers are a curious race, and are accustomed to carry a single bucket under arms as the most singular instance of intoxication was to be seen, every man seemed as steady under arms as if he had been under the absolute dominion of the most rigid Temperance Society, instead of abounding as it does, with shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

It was generally said, that on no occasion had a Regiment been seen to leave quarters in so correct and steady a manner.—*Mercury.*

From the Quebec Gazette.

SUBSTANCE OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PASSENGERS' ACTS, 1828. Not more than three persons to be allowed on board for every four tons register. Two children under 14, or 3 under 7, or 1 under 12 months and the mother, to count as one person. Vessels to have 54 feet between decks, or platform and deck.

To have fifty gallons good water for each person on board, and fifty pounds bread stuff. Vessels having the whole number of passengers, not to carry any extra rice between decks, and not more than three cubic feet for each passenger wanting.

Lists to be exhibited to the chief officer of customs at the port of loading, and under arms as if they were persons to be landed before coming to port, without their consent, under a penalty of £20, recoverable before two justices of the peace. Violating the act or other matters a misdemeanor. No prosecution after 12 months—extends to North America and West Indies.

Americans;—enacted March 2, 1819. Number of passengers not to exceed two for every five tons, all ages included. Penalty 150 dollars for each person over. Not to include the crew. If the number of passengers exceeds the number allowed above twenty, vessel forfeited.

Vessels to have 60 gallons water for each passenger, 100lbs. salted provisions, 1 gallon vinegar, and 100lbs. ship bread. If passengers be put on short allowance, master to pay 3 dollars per day to each such passenger.

Masters to deliver to the collector, reports of the age, sex, and occupation of such passenger, their country, an list of which they intend to become inhabitants, and the number died on board, and under each collector to transmit lists to Secretary of State.

By a British act, 5th July, 1825. It was provided that passengers should not exceed one for every five tons, if loaded vessels, without a special licence, or one to every two tons if in ballast; each vessel to have a surgeon, 50 passengers; 5 pints water, 1 lb. bread, 1 lb. beef, or 3 lb. pork for each daily, and 2 lbs. flour, 3 lbs. oatmeal, peas or barley, and 4 lb. butter weekly. Vessels to be aired and fumigated.

The act of 9th May, 1828, being posterior, however does away with the regulations of the act of 1825, which may be contrary thereto.

By the official census, just published at Washington, it appears that the whole number of inhabitants in the United States is 12,836,407, of which 10,526,268 are whites, 319,467 free colored, and 2,010,772 slaves. By the census of 1820, there were 7,856,269 whites, 238,400 free colored, and 1,581,436 slaves. The increase of whites has therefore been 2,670,099, or 34 per cent; of free colored 86,247, or 37 per cent, and of slaves 479,136 or 384 per cent. Total increase, 3,218,276, or 324 per cent.

Speaking Pipes.—The mainmast of the Briton is fitted with a tin pipe, for the conveyance of the voice, in boisterous weather, from the quarter deck to the main top. The pipe is about one inch in diameter. It was a proposition of Mr. Parsons, of the dock yard in this place.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Spirit of Candour.—Where are you going, Sawyer? said one Scotch journeyman baker to another.—E'en to the chik, mon, to contrack a bit, was the sapient reply. How much is the existing opposition precisely to this description?

answer—mail bags here and letters there—and a tax-general laid on the memory of the unfortunate captain and passengers for all they ever heard and saw.—Each one tells a different story; some only half an one; for the 'news boats' have no time to spare on particulars. All is confusion and clutter, and in the midst of it push off the little fry, and steer, like "neck or nothing," for Long Island. Horses then take the road, deposit it on the north side of the island, and thence its last step is taken to the printing offices. Editors, compositors, pressmen, devils, all stand, with pen and type to pounce upon it without delay. No time to part truth from falsehood, or the probable from the impossible—print it all; two, three, four o'clock, A. M.—no chance for sleep; and by five the carriers are flying round in all directions.

Four years suffice to kill a journeyman; and twice four years more sees a rival newspaper establishment, with a little more capital, a newsboat that can get a little further out to sea, a press that can strike off sheets a little faster, a carrier that can run sixteen knots an hour, and the lithero prosperous concern groans and gasps and dies!

Remuneration of the Working Clergy in England.—From an article in a late number of the *World* newspaper, the whole stipends of the working clergy of the Established Church of England, appear to have amounted only to a shilling in the pound, or five per cent. of the sum levied in tithes from the people of England.

QUEBEC, OCT. 24.
Brig Sophia, Noll, arrived at Quebec this morning on her third voyage from Europe, an undertaking not previously accomplished by any other vessel. The Sophia was only 22 days on her last passage to Greenock, and but five days in port. In returning this trip, she experienced very heavy gales, at N. W. and N. N. W. previous to making the Banks, and at one time was obliged to lay to for 24 hours. The *Cherub*, Millar, had not arrived at Greenock when the Sophia sailed; but it will be remembered that this vessel did not leave until a week after her, which made her only 10 days out from this, when the Sophia left the Clyde. There is, therefore, good reason to expect that the *Cherub* will also succeed in making the three voyages this season.

Deals to the extent of 450 M. standard, and four Saw Mills; valued at 430,000 roubles, the property of the celebrated deal merchant Gronoff, were destroyed by fire, at St. Petersburg, the latter end of August. Accounts from England state that the prices were already advanced in consequence, and expected to be very high.

The arrival of this day's mail from Halifax, has caused an alteration in the route of the 71st Regt. These orders now, we understand, are not to touch at Halifax but to proceed to Bermuda direct.—*Gaz.*

The transports *Layton* and *Mandius* with the 71st Regt. on board, sail this day. The manner in which the distinguished corps left the Garrison on Thursday was highly creditable to the discipline that had been preserved in it, under all the disadvantages incidental to the detached service, in Upper Canada, from which it has recently returned. We looked narrowly at the men on the King's Wharf, when drawn up for embarkation, and our own observation was in accordance with the remark which was made by the many military officers of other corps, who were present—every man seemed as steady under arms as if he had been under the absolute dominion of the most rigid Temperance Society, instead of abounding as it does, with shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEPTEMBER 6.
PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.
The Duke of SUSSEX said he rose to have the honour of presenting to their Lordships one of the most important petitions that had ever been laid before the House; and, were he not satisfied that he should, at a future period, be assisted by the Government in the House; and, he trusted, by several of his Noble Friends, and, he trusted, by the Government itself, he should feel difficultly in presenting that petition to the notice of their Lordships. The petition which he should have the honour of presenting to their Lordships prayed, "That their Right Honourable House would take the criminal laws into consideration, for the purpose of the revision and amendment of the same, by drawing a distinction between the simple invasion of the rights of property, and crimes of violence and blood, and by abolishing the penalty of death in all cases in which the legislative power cannot justify, in the eyes of God and man, that last and dreadful alternative, the extermination of the offenders." This petition, the Royal Duke observed, was signed by seven individuals, who, in the course of the last year, had filled the situation of foremen of seven successive grand juries, for the county of Middlesex, at the Old Bailey. It was also signed by upwards of 1100 merchants, traders, &c. all of whom had either served, or were liable to serve, as jurors. The number of individuals who had signed this petition was very large; but they must go farther—they must look to the property of the petitioners; and, when they saw ninety-nine names, the property attached to whom amounted to no less a sum than £10,000,000 sterling, he thought that he had showed to their Lordships sufficient to convince them that this petition was entitled to great consideration and respect. These respectable individuals stated to their Lordships their own private feelings, and the situation to which they were frequently reduced in fulfilling their painful duties. They stated, that at various times, such was their unpleasant situation, that, though under the obligation of an oath, they ought to have found different individuals guilty, yet, from the impression on their minds, that the sentence, as the laws stood, would greatly exceed the enormity of the offence, they had felt themselves compelled to pursue a different course, and, in consequence, they feared that very frequently criminals escaped justice. He had himself heard signed petitions praying for an alteration of the law, had themselves severely smothered from the less occasioned by forgery, and, knowing the severe penalty which was attached to the commission of that crime, had actually assisted the offenders to escape from the country. Knowing the individuals who composed his Majesty's Government—one of whom had last year presented elsewhere a petition on this subject—being aware of the feelings which actuated the Noble Earl who was at the head of his Majesty's Government, as well as many other Noble Lords—he was perfectly confident that due attention would be paid to the prayer of this petition. He thought that it would be better to leave the consideration of such a subject in the hands of Government, in order that they might treat it with all the wisdom and discretion which it certainly deserved. They, by their prudent views of the subject, might further the object of the petitioners, while others, by haste and precipitancy, might rather mar the petitioners' efforts. He professed to say that he was one of those who was in novice prepared to say that the punishment of death should at once be abolished. He wished that to be distinctly understood. But when he looked back to the present state of the law of this country—when he recollected that, according to an able writer, there were very recently 100 crimes punishable by death, without benefit of clergy, one could not help feeling that such a system should be essentially altered. At the same time he was aware that the punishment of death could not be wholly done away; but he thought that in a great many cases the certainty of punishment would effect much more good than the keeping a severe law in existence, the operation of which was always evaded and set aside in consequence of its severity. It appeared to him, that many offences might be successfully punished by imprisonment, and by other means; and he was quite convinced that the country would be greatly benefited if, while the laws punished criminals, an endeavour was made, at the same time, to reform their moral character, and to render them, ultimately, fit persons to enter into Society. He would say further, that to promote such an object, it would be right, so far as every man had it in his power, to assist in cultivating conscientious feeling and religious principle—not here only, but throughout the world. He looked with confidence to this point, that Government would, so far as was reasonable and practicable, attend to what he had stated. He begged leave to call most particularly the attention of his Noble Friends at the head of the Government to this question; and he begged leave to state, that whenever it came before the House, he would give every support in his power to the arguments used in the petition. The Royal Duke then read a document, giving a comparative statement of the number of committals and convictions in England and Wales, as compared with committals and convictions in France, in the years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, from which it appears that the committals and convictions in England and Wales were much more numerous than those in France during that time, although the population of France was so much greater, and expressed his opinion that an amelioration of the law would do away with this inequality. The Royal Duke concluded by reading the petition, which was signed by the different foremen of seven successive Old Bailey Grand Juries of 1830, and by upwards of 1,100 merchants, traders, &c. who had either served or are liable to serve as jurors. It depicted the punishment of death, except for atrocious offences, and expressed an opinion that the severity of our criminal laws had not tended to diminish crime. The petitioners also assert that in the present state of the law, juries are reluctant to convict, and thus a painful struggle ensues between the feelings of a just humanity and the obligations of an oath.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

The Duke of SUSSEX said he rose to have the honour of presenting to their Lordships one of the most important petitions that had ever been laid before the House; and, were he not satisfied that he should, at a future period, be assisted by the Government in the House; and, he trusted, by several of his Noble Friends, and, he trusted, by the Government itself, he should feel difficultly in presenting that petition to the notice of their Lordships. The petition which he should have the honour of presenting to their Lordships prayed, "That their Right Honourable House would take the criminal laws into consideration, for the purpose of the revision and amendment of the same, by drawing a distinction between the simple invasion of the rights of property, and crimes of violence and blood, and by abolishing the penalty of death in all cases in which the legislative power cannot justify, in the eyes of God and man, that last and dreadful alternative, the extermination of the offenders." This petition, the Royal Duke observed, was signed by seven individuals, who, in the course of the last year, had filled the situation of foremen of seven successive grand juries, for the county of Middlesex, at the Old Bailey. It was also signed by upwards of 1100 merchants, traders, &c. all of whom had either served, or were liable to serve, as jurors. The number of individuals who had signed this petition was very large; but they must go farther—they must look to the property of the petitioners; and, when they saw ninety-nine names, the property attached to whom amounted to no less a sum than £10,000,000 sterling, he thought that he had showed to their Lordships sufficient to convince them that this petition was entitled to great consideration and respect. These respectable individuals stated to their Lordships their own private feelings, and the situation to which they were frequently reduced in fulfilling their painful duties. They stated, that at various times, such was their unpleasant situation, that, though under the obligation of an oath, they ought to have found different individuals guilty, yet, from the impression on their minds, that the sentence, as the laws stood, would greatly exceed the enormity of the offence, they had felt themselves compelled to pursue a different course, and, in consequence, they feared that very frequently criminals escaped justice. He had himself heard signed petitions praying for an alteration of the law, had themselves severely smothered from the less occasioned by forgery, and, knowing the severe penalty which was attached to the commission of that crime, had actually assisted the offenders to escape from the country. Knowing the individuals who composed his Majesty's Government—one of whom had last year presented elsewhere a petition on this subject—being aware of the feelings which actuated the Noble Earl who was at the head of his Majesty's Government, as well as many other Noble Lords—he was perfectly confident that due attention would be paid to the prayer of this petition. He thought that it would be better to leave the consideration of such a subject in the hands of Government, in order that they might treat it with all the wisdom and discretion which it certainly deserved. They, by their prudent views of the subject, might further the object of the petitioners, while others, by haste and precipitancy, might rather mar the petitioners' efforts. He professed to say that he was one of those who was in novice prepared to say that the punishment of death should at once be abolished. He wished that to be distinctly understood. But when he looked back to the present state of the law of this country—when he recollected that, according to an able writer, there were very recently 100 crimes punishable by death, without benefit of clergy, one could not help feeling that such a system should be essentially altered. At the same time he was aware that the punishment of death could not be wholly done away; but he thought that in a great many cases the certainty of punishment would effect much more good than the keeping a severe law in existence, the operation of which was always evaded and set aside in consequence of its severity. It appeared to him, that many offences might be successfully punished by imprisonment, and by other means; and he was quite convinced that the country would be greatly benefited if, while the laws punished criminals, an endeavour was made, at the same time, to reform their moral character, and to render them, ultimately, fit persons to enter into Society. 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The petitioners also assert that in the present state of the law, juries are reluctant to convict, and thus a painful struggle ensues between the feelings of a just humanity and the obligations of an oath.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, there were one or two things mentioned in the petition which ought, in his opinion, to be noticed. He thought that our penal code might be amended, by being rendered less exceptional on the score of indiscriminate severity; but he was not prepared to adopt the law which was drawn by the petitioners—namely, that the punishment of death should only be inflicted in cases of murder, or of robbery accompanied by excessive violence. It was his opinion, and a practical one, that a speculative opinion, that nothing was more injudicious than to place under the denomination of the same punishment of death, various shades and degrees of offences.—This was contrary to sound principles of legislation; but at the same time he never would admit that the state ought to take away the life of a man only when that man had taken away the life of another, that the blood of man should be shed only when the criminal had shed the blood of his fellow man. We had no right to take away the life of a murderer, except because it was expedient that a murderer's life should be taken away. We had no right to shed a criminal's blood because he shed the blood of another man; we had no right to shed a man's blood to do this; we had no warrant from religion, except that the tendency of the ex-

pression of the petitioners' feelings, and the situation to which they were frequently reduced in fulfilling their painful duties. They stated, that at various times, such was their unpleasant situation, that, though under the obligation of an oath, they ought to have found different individuals guilty, yet, from the impression on their minds, that the sentence, as the laws stood, would greatly exceed the enormity of the offence, they had felt themselves compelled to pursue a different course, and, in consequence, they feared that very frequently criminals escaped justice. He had himself heard signed petitions praying for an alteration of the law, had themselves severely smothered from the less occasioned by forgery, and, knowing the severe penalty which was attached to the commission of that crime, had actually assisted the offenders to escape from the country. Knowing the individuals who composed his Majesty's Government—one of whom had last year presented elsewhere a petition on this subject—being aware of the feelings which actuated the Noble Earl who was at the head of his Majesty's Government, as well as many other Noble Lords—he was perfectly confident that due attention would be paid to the prayer of this petition. He thought that it would be better to leave the consideration of such a subject in the hands of Government, in order that they might treat it with all the wisdom and discretion which it certainly deserved. They, by their prudent views of the subject, might further the object of the petitioners, while others, by haste and precipitancy, might rather mar the petitioners' efforts. He professed to say that he was one of those who was in novice prepared to say that the punishment of death should at once be abolished. He wished that to be distinctly understood. But when he looked back to the present state of the law of this country—when he recollected that, according to an able writer, there were very recently 100 crimes punishable by death, without benefit of clergy, one could not help feeling that such a system should be essentially altered. At the same time he was aware that the punishment of death could not be wholly done away; but he thought that in a great many cases the certainty of punishment would effect much more good than the keeping a severe law in existence, the operation of which was always evaded and set aside in consequence of its severity. It appeared to him, that many offences might be successfully punished by imprisonment, and by other means; and he was quite convinced that the country would be greatly benefited if, while the laws punished criminals, an endeavour was made, at the same time, to reform their moral character, and to render them, ultimately, fit persons to enter into Society. He would say further, that to promote such an object, it would be right, so far as every man had it in his power, to assist in cultivating conscientious feeling and religious principle—not here only, but throughout the world. He looked with confidence to this point, that Government would, so far as was reasonable and practicable, attend to what he had stated. He begged leave to call most particularly the attention of his Noble Friends at the head of the Government to this question; and he begged leave to state, that whenever it came before the House, he would give every support in his power to the arguments used in the petition. The Royal Duke then read a document, giving a comparative statement of the number of committals and convictions in England and Wales, as compared with committals and convictions in France, in the years 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, from which it appears that the committals and convictions in England and Wales were much more numerous than those in France during that time, although the population of France was so much greater, and expressed his opinion that an amelioration of the law would do away

NOVEMBER 27th, 1831.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, Will be Sold by Auction at the store of W.H. STREET, the following—

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the Room at the corner of King and Cross-Streets, immediately over the Store of Mr. George BRAGO, and opposite to the Office of the New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.

REMOVAL. THE POST-OFFICE is removed to the Room adjoining the Police Office, in the City Hall, Market Square.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock for the Half Year, ending 30th September, 1831, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 1st inst.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. ALL Persons concerned are requested to conform to the following standing Regulation of the Bank.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Office of this Company, is open for Business every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 A.M. till noon.

OATMEAL. TONS OATMEAL, fresh from the Mill, for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOODS, PER THE LADY OF THE LAKE. Just received, and for Sale: 17 Cases SPINNAK, HAMMER-LINE, and MARLINE.

LADY OF THE LAKE. Just received per Larque Lady of the Lake, from Greenock:

Just received at the above Establishment, by the Sir Howard Donnan:

AN assortment of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, of all descriptions; Misses' do. do. do. Gaiters, Boots, Slippers, Pumps, Boys' and Children's ditto.

AMONG the above articles are a few pair of Ladies' Silk and Satin SLIPPERS, Prunella and Venetian WALKING SHOES, These are really very superior articles, and those who want had better call soon.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, per brig Kingston:

SIX Cases of FUR and SEAL-SKIN CAPS, GLOVES, and COLLARS, of various shapes and sizes.

AN assortment of Gentlemen's superfine Water Proof HATS, (best quality) from the renowned House of Messrs. CHRISTY'S, in London, together with their former extensive stock of HATS, both of their own and English manufacture.

EVERETT & STEWART. Cash and the highest prices given for FURS of all kinds.—Hats dressed. Finest dressed, altered, and coloured.

WHISKY, MOLASSES, RAISINS, &c. The Subscriber has just received, and all of a superior quality:

3 PUNCHONS SCOTCH WHISKY, of a superior quality; 12 Ditto MOLASSES; 240 Quarter Bunch Muscat Raisins, for family use.

12 Boxes Mould CANDLES, (best quality) for sale by JOHN WALKER, St. John Street, October 18.

COD OIL. 20 BARRELS of COD OIL, for sale by JAMES T. HANFORD, November 1.

NEW GOODS. BY the Jane, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a large addition to his former very valuable Stock of:

BRITISH MERCHANDISE: the whole of which he offers for sale at very low prices.

EDWARD L. JARVIS, 24 August, 1831.—31

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late Arrivals, part of his FALL SUPPLY of BRITISH MERCHANDISE;

COGNAC BRANDY and GENENA, in Half Pipes; Siberian, Squirrel, and other MUFFS and TIPPETS; Hair Seal Skin CAPS, and Grey and Black CRAMER SKIRTS for COLOK COLLARS.

JUST RECEIVED. Per ship Archana from London: A FEW Quarter Cases of sup. vine Old PORT WINE, and Half Pipes of MADEIRA; 20 Cases of London Double BROWN STOUT.

J. MAILLAN. In This Day landing, from ships DeSLOP and ARTHUSA:

25 BLS. Genese super. Family FLOUR; 25 Do. Baltimore Howard-st. do.; 10 Cases of No. 1. RICE; 6 Bales COTTON WOOL; 20 BLS. VINEGAR; 50 Bales CORN; 5 BLS. BEANS; 100 Pairs India Rubber SHOES.

PER SHIP ELEANOR. Bales of Flax Cloth and Twined, red and white; 60 pieces of Bombazetts; 100 pieces Prints; 100 dozen Threads, assorted; 4 Bales Slips, principally red shirts and flannels; 20 tons Iron; 40 bags Spikes, assorted.

W. O. BARREL STAVES. 100 M. W. WHITE Oak Barrel Staves, remaining on hand, will be sold very low, or shipped as broken stowage, at reasonable freight, on application to E. DEW, RATCHFORD.

LANDING. Ex brig La Plata, from Savannah-la-Mar: 30 P. KITS of High-proof Jamaica RUM; 150 Kits Soused SALMON; 20 Kegs of No. 1 TOBACCO; 20 Hogsheads of MOLASSES.

Just received by the Subscriber: CLOTHS; FLANNELS; BLANKETS; FLUSHINGS; PILG CLOTH; Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS; 150 Boxes Mould CANDLES.

ANTI-MASONIC ALMANACS. THE Subscriber has just received 40 dozen ANTI-MASONIC ALMANACS, No. 4, which they will sell very cheap.

LANDING. Ex brig La Plata, from Jamaica: RUM, PIMENTO, and HIDES.—Esch ship Archana from London.—6 Pipes choice O. L. P. MADEIRA.—Esch ship Eleanor, from Liverpool.—One Bale superfine Black, Blue, Olive, and Brown CLOTHS, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NOTICE TO GLAZIERS. OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, ST. JOHN, N. B. 1st November, 1831.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, 12th inst., inclusive, for Repairs of GLASS to Barrels or other Government Buildings. The Glass to be of the best quality.

LOAF SUGAR. 8 Hbls. Double and Single Refined LOAF SUGAR, just received and for sale by JOHN WALKER, St. John Street, October 25.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. NOW Landing ex Brig William Robert, from St. Kitts.—for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

RUM & MOLASSES. 50 P. L. RUM, High proof and fine flavored W. L. RUM; 20 Pubs. MOLASSES—now landing, and for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL. AN English Lady intends opening, on the 1st of October, a PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of YOUNG LADIES, in the City of Montreal.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber, at the request of the Heirs, has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of MARGARET BAYLY, (relict of BARZILLA BAYLY), late of this City, (deceased).

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LIGHT HOUSE CONTRACT. PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of December next, by JAMES ALLANSHAW and JOHN WILSON, Esquires, the Commissioners at St. Andrews, and by the Sub-agent at St. John, from persons desirous to contract to erect TWO LIGHT HOUSES on the Machias Seal Island, agreeably to Plans and Specifications to be seen at St. Andrews, or at the Sub-agent's residence, the same to be completed on or before the first day of August, 1832.

PROPOSALS will also be received as above from persons wishing to contract for TWO LANTERNS for these Light Houses, to be completed and fitted on or before the said 1st August, 1832.

For the Commissioners, CHARLES SIMONS, St. John, October 4th, 1831.

COD OIL. A FEW Cases—just received, and for sale by E. DEW, RATCHFORD.

same time to mark the firm but temperate judgement pronounced. Let them too learn and inwardly direct the moral lesson that trial teaches. If they neglect this fair opportunity of improving themselves, they will perchance one day be schooled in less courteous fashion.

In the mean time, however, their blusterings are unworthy any serious notice, and we accordingly refrain from giving them place here. At the same time we are happy to admit that there are two or three Editors, even in the State of Maine, who appear to view the affair in a more dispassionate manner, but these are severely dealt with by their more hot-blooded and leaden-headed contemporaries.

An arrival at New-York from Jamaica, furnishes dates from that Island to the 25th Sept.—A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of Jamaica on the 22d of Sept. One paper states, "For the last 7 or 8 days there have been daily tremendous showers of rain. Vegetation is most rapid. The roads have suffered considerable damage from the violence of the rains, and we fear their continuance will tend to increase the sickness which has proved so detrimental to our communities generally, on the north side of the Island."

The London Star, of the 26th Sept. says—"The Frenchman desires War, we well know, and War they will have, if they only 'bide their time.' The Northern Powers are likewise burning for war, and are preparing for any thing rather than a general disarming. Great Britain is perhaps the only power in Europe that earnestly wishes for peace, and heavy will be the responsibility of any Minister that should make us unnecessarily a party to the Continental struggle that seems to be impending. Our policy is to make every sacrifice to escape from such a struggle, that may be consistent with the national safety and honour."

At the Annual Meeting of the SAINT ANDREW'S Society of this City, on Thursday evening last, the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:

JOHN BOYD, Esq. M. D., President, Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, Vice-President, Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, Treasurer, Mr. JOHN MOYLS, Secretary.

On Sunday the 20th ult. the new Church just built at Musquash, in the Parish of Lunenburg, was opened for the celebration of Divine Service. The Rev. F. WALKER, Rector of Charlottetown, officiated, the latter of whom delivered an excellent discourse, highly appropriate to the occasion. The Church is a very neat building, capable of affording seats to 152 persons, and has been finished by the laudable exertions of all the parties concerned in the short space of only three months. The contractor was Mr. John Wilson, of Charlottetown, and the cost £180.—Courier.

Free Ports.—His Majesty, by an order in Council dated the 10th of August, has, in conformity to the powers granted to him by the Act of Parliament "for regulating British possessions abroad," added to the List of Free Ports—Black River, Rio Bueno, and Morant, in the Island of Jamaica, and foreign vessels can therefore proceed thither accordingly.—Albion.

As instances frequently occur of Officers being recommended for promotion whose names are not on the list, the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief direct, that in future recommendations may be found necessary to recommend Officers for promotion, the names of the commanding Officers of corps will be placed in report to the Adjutant-General for His Excellency's information, and a copy of the report, by such recommendation is made.

ARRIVED. On Thursday last, Mr. Madoulin, of Gleanery, Upper Canada, and daughter, on a visit to His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell and family. Mr. M. is a brother to Lady Campbell, and, we understand, they have not seen each other for nearly forty years.—Royal Gazette.

MARRIED. At Christ Church, Fredericton, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Archibald Colquhoun, Mr. DANIEL LEVING, of Stirling, and MARGARET ANN, seventh daughter of William Peters, Esq. of the former place.

DIED. On Thursday morning last, after a short and severe illness, Miss AURELIA SEYMOUR, in the 25th year of her age. On Tuesday last, at six o'clock, in the Parish of Lunenburg, Doctor M. died, at the residence of his wife, in the 70th year of his age. He was one of the first men of letters in the Province, and was a member of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Cambridge, and had been a member of the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and had been a member of the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and had been a member of the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

On Thursday morning last, on the 11th September, WILLIAM LEVING, Esquire, of Lunenburg, in the 11th year of his age, the Countess of Marborough, in her 23d year. Her Ladyship was mother of the Marquis of Waterford, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Marlborough, and the Duke of Devonshire.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. 27. Thursday, ship Trial, Scott, Plymouth, 33—R. Rankin & Co. hold it. 28. Friday, ship Strong, London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 29. Saturday, ship London, 103—To order, ballast. 30. Sunday, ship Douglas, Jamaica, 60—C. Crookshank & Walker, goods. 31. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 32. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 33. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 34. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 35. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 36. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 37. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 38. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 39. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 40. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 41. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 42. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 43. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 44. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 45. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 46. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 47. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 48. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 49. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 50. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 51. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 52. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 53. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 54. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 55. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 56. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 57. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 58. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 59. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 60. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 61. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 62. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 63. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 64. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 65. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 66. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 67. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 68. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 69. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 70. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 71. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 72. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 73. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 74. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 75. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 76. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 77. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 78. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 79. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 80. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 81. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 82. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 83. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 84. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 85. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 86. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 87. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 88. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 89. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 90. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 91. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 92. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 93. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 94. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 95. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 96. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 97. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 98. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 99. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 100. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods.

For NEW-YORK. The fast sailing Regular Packet Brig JULIA.

For BOSTON.—On Friday Next. The fast sailing Regular Packet Ship ELIZA.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER. The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened Brig TANTIVY.

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DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER. [From the Washington Globe.] Accounts of the occurrences that have lately taken place on the disputed territory on our North Eastern Boundary, have lately been published, which, with the editorial and other comments that have been made, tend to irritate and mislead the public mind.

The truth of the case is, that when the submission was made to the umpirage of the King of the Netherlands, there was a distinct understanding that until the question should be finally decided, each of the parties should remain in the exercise of the same jurisdiction over such parts of the territory as was then held by them respectively—or in diplomatic language that the status quo should be strictly preserved.

The settlement of Madawaska, although within what the United States, upon the best grounds, asserted to be the boundary of the treaty of 1783, was at the time of the submission, and has ever since been, in the occupation of the British, under the jurisdiction of the Government of New-Brunswick.

Things remained in this situation until within a few weeks past, when, by virtue of a law for organizing the several settlements of the State of Maine, and establishing the municipal authority in the several towns, a number of Americans, settled at Madawaska, met to elect town officers, and a representative to the Legislature of the State; and the militia and civil officers of the British Government protested against this proceeding,—but the election proceeded notwithstanding. This was certainly a breach of the agreement between the two Governments, in which it is believed the State of Maine acquiesced; and, if such act had been authorized, might justly have been considered as a notice that the United States would not accept the award made by the King of the Netherlands, and would no longer be bound by the agreement referred to, which was understood to be obligatory until the award should be executed, or declared not to be binding. But no such judgment has yet been passed upon the award: that question must be submitted to the discretion of other branches of the government. Until they decide, it is presumed that the President will think it his duty to observe with good faith the understanding between the two nations.

It is, therefore, equally to be lamented, that on the part of the American citizen, the election for officers, was inconsiderately held in the settlement, and was actually governed by the civil and military authorities of Great Britain—and on the part of the British, that violent measures have been thought necessary to punish or counteract these proceedings—and that too, when mutual forbearance, for a few weeks longer, would have led to a definitive and undisputed friendly settlement of the question.

It is confidently expected that the representations made by our Government will procure the release of the persons arrested, and that as the part of the parliament of Great Britain, the influence and authority of those who direct its affairs, and the moderation and good sense of its citizens, will prevent any act that may embarrass the councils or endanger the peace of the United States.

THE OBSERVER. ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1831.

There have been many recent arrivals both from Europe and the United States. But our latest news is by the *Trenton*, from Bristol, bringing London dates to the 28th Sept.; *seventeen* days later than those contained in our last.—The Reform Bill passed upon its third and last reading in the House of Commons on the 19th of that month, by a majority of 55; within three days of three months after its introduction.—It has been sent up to the Lords, and is anticipated fate in that branch of the Imperial Parliament has given rise to anxious doubts and warm dispute. A report is in circulation here that the Bill had passed a first reading in the Upper House, but we find nothing to warrant such an assertion in the latest papers. Whatever may be its ultimate doom, the measure has already gone much further than on any former occasion, and the generally received opinion now is, that in obedience to the voice of the People and spirit of the age, it must and will eventually pass, tho' not without many important modifications. Petitions were pouring into the House of Lords, from all quarters of the United Kingdom, in favour of "the Bill." The Scotch Reform Bill had passed a second reading in the Commons previous to the 26th Sept., but we cannot discover whether there was much opposition, or upon what majority it was carried.

POLAND.—Fall of Warsaw.—It is our melancholy but not unpragmatic task this week, to record the surrender of Warsaw, and its consequent entry by the Russians, on the 7th Sept. It is said that during the two days hard fighting which preceded his event, 10,000 Polish heroes, and twice 10,000 of their deadly foes, have perished. The Poles, borne low by overwhelming numbers, evacuated the city, accompanied by all the Public authorities; and taking with them the entire *materiel* of their army. They have taken up a strong position at Modlin, and the General-in-chief has addressed a spirit-stirring Proclamation to his forces.—The army is still represented as consisting of from 50,000 to 60,000 men.—We in this remote corner of the earth, can but mingle our regrets and our sympathies with those of "Sarmatia's" friends in both hemispheres, and this we unfeignedly do.—If he be doomed to fall, which Heaven avert! the assertion of the Poet will prove false—she will not—cannot—fall "without a tear."—Yet even amidst the gathering clouds and darkness of European politics, one ray of hope beams forth on Poland. It is asserted that both England and France have remonstrated in her favour. If this be true—something may be hoped—something done, even at this 11th hour. Never could honor be sought in a fairer field, or a war engaged in more justly popular.—A petition presented to the House of Commons, on the 16th Sept., praying that His Majesty's Government would recognize the independence of Poland, was ordered to be printed.

We have given place to a sensible article from the *Washington Globe*, (the Am. official paper), prefaced by some very proper observations of the *Albion*, on the subject of the Boundary Line.—The papers of the State of Maine are venting their spleen in their accustomed *braggadocio* style on this subject. These literary Bolshaks are in high dudgeon at the late trial in this Province. The furious attempt of the State of Maine to flout from us a jurisdiction we have ever exercised unquestioned, having been exposed and defeated by the vigilance of our Executive, the gentlemen Editors of Maine are on fire. Their brains, composed of matter most resembling that of their own types, cannot be brought to understand the necessity of putting down disorder and misrule. There is no harm, forsooth, in seducing the subjects of Great Britain from their allegiance,—an allegiance which they have solemnly sworn to preserve inviolate, and from which they can only be absolved by the formal act of our Government. Nor is there, say these worthies, the slightest impropriety in undermining the authority of the Government, destroying the confidence reposed by its subjects in its paternal regard, and sapping the foundation of its sovereignty. Let these gentlemen read with attention the proceedings of the trial in question, not omitting at the

own to mark the firm but temperate judgement pronounced. Let them too learn and inwardly direct the moral lesson that trial teaches. If they neglect this fair opportunity of improving themselves, they will perchance one day be schooled in less courteous fashion.

In the mean time, however, their blusterings are unworthy any serious notice, and we accordingly refrain from giving them place here. At the same time we are happy to admit that there are two or three Editors, even in the State of Maine, who appear to view the affair in a more dispassionate manner, but these are severely dealt with by their more hot-blooded and leaden-headed contemporaries.

An arrival at New-York from Jamaica, furnishes dates from that Island to the 25th Sept.—A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of Jamaica on the 22d of Sept. One paper states, "For the last 7 or 8 days there have been daily tremendous showers of rain. Vegetation is most rapid. The roads have suffered considerable damage from the violence of the rains, and we fear their continuance will tend to increase the sickness which has proved so detrimental to our communities generally, on the north side of the Island."

The London Star, of the 26th Sept. says—"The Frenchman desires War, we well know, and War they will have, if they only 'bide their time.' The Northern Powers are likewise burning for war, and are preparing for any thing rather than a general disarming. Great Britain is perhaps the only power in Europe that earnestly wishes for peace, and heavy will be the responsibility of any Minister that should make us unnecessarily a party to the Continental struggle that seems to be impending. Our policy is to make every sacrifice to escape from such a struggle, that may be consistent with the national safety and honour."

At the Annual Meeting of the SAINT ANDREW'S Society of this City, on Thursday evening last, the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:

JOHN BOYD, Esq. M. D., President, Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, Vice-President, Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, Treasurer, Mr. JOHN MOYLS, Secretary.

On Sunday the 20th ult. the new Church just built at Musquash, in the Parish of Lunenburg, was opened for the celebration of Divine Service. The Rev. F. WALKER, Rector of Charlottetown, officiated, the latter of whom delivered an excellent discourse, highly appropriate to the occasion. The Church is a very neat building, capable of affording seats to 152 persons, and has been finished by the laudable exertions of all the parties concerned in the short space of only three months. The contractor was Mr. John Wilson, of Charlottetown, and the cost £180.—Courier.

Free Ports.—His Majesty, by an order in Council dated the 10th of August, has, in conformity to the powers granted to him by the Act of Parliament "for regulating British possessions abroad," added to the List of Free Ports—Black River, Rio Bueno, and Morant, in the Island of Jamaica, and foreign vessels can therefore proceed thither accordingly.—Albion.

As instances frequently occur of Officers being recommended for promotion whose names are not on the list, the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief direct, that in future recommendations may be found necessary to recommend Officers for promotion, the names of the commanding Officers of corps will be placed in report to the Adjutant-General for His Excellency's information, and a copy of the report, by such recommendation is made.

ARRIVED. On Thursday last, Mr. Madoulin, of Gleanery, Upper Canada, and daughter, on a visit to His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell and family. Mr. M. is a brother to Lady Campbell, and, we understand, they have not seen each other for nearly forty years.—Royal Gazette.

MARRIED. At Christ Church, Fredericton, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Archibald Colquhoun, Mr. DANIEL LEVING, of Stirling, and MARGARET ANN, seventh daughter of William Peters, Esq. of the former place.

DIED. On Thursday morning last, after a short and severe illness, Miss AURELIA SEYMOUR, in the 25th year of her age. On Tuesday last, at six o'clock, in the Parish of Lunenburg, Doctor M. died, at the residence of his wife, in the 70th year of his age. He was one of the first men of letters in the Province, and was a member of the Faculty of Arts in the University of Cambridge, and had been a member of the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and had been a member of the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

On Thursday morning last, on the 11th September, WILLIAM LEVING, Esquire, of Lunenburg, in the 11th year of his age, the Countess of Marborough, in her 23d year. Her Ladyship was mother of the Marquis of Waterford, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Marlborough, and the Duke of Devonshire.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. 27. Thursday, ship Trial, Scott, Plymouth, 33—R. Rankin & Co. hold it. 28. Friday, ship Strong, London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 29. Saturday, ship London, 103—To order, ballast. 30. Sunday, ship Douglas, Jamaica, 60—C. Crookshank & Walker, goods. 31. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 32. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 33. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 34. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 35. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 36. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 37. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 38. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 39. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 40. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 41. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 42. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 43. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 44. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 45. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 46. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 47. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 48. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 49. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 50. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 51. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 52. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 53. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 54. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 55. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 56. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 57. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 58. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 59. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 60. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 61. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 62. Thursday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 63. Friday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 64. Saturday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 65. Sunday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 66. Monday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 67. Tuesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons, goods. 68. Wednesday, ship London, 61—J. Farlow & Sons

