

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

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THE GARLAND.

A TROPICAL SUNSET.

From "Valley of the Citadel of the Lake."—A Poem, by Chas. Doyne Silley. Edinburgh, 1829.

'Twas twilight, heavenly twilight, in the east—
Sunsat within the tropics—how sublime
From the great host of Heaven, unto the sky,
Sparkling upon the rose's crimson crest,
All—all is glory, majesty, and light!
The rainbow clouds seem floating in a sea
Of fire—the ocean is one sea of gold.
The rains and mountains emerald—the heavens
Magnificent, beyond all power of words:
Beyond all pomp of paint magnificent!
First dives the sun into a sea of gold—
Then bursts in splendour from a purple shroud—
Now in a garb of brilliant and green,
Now in a wave of pink and azure tints—
Now beams full orb'd, and red vapour drinks—
Now in a tide of sable billows dips—
Now laughs away the playful clouds around—
Now gains the last bright threshold of the day—
And now in glory—slowly sinks away!

THE WISH—By Mrs. HEMANS.

Come to me when my soul
Hath but a few dim hours to linger here,
When earthly claims are as a shrivelled scroll,
Oh! let me feel thy presence 'ere I be no more.

That I may look once more
Into thine eyes, which never changed for me:
That I may speak to thee of that bright shore
Where with our treasure, we have yearned to be.

Thou friend of many days!
Of sadness and of joy, of home and hearth!
Will not thy spirit aid me then to raise
The trembling pinions of my hope from earth?

By every solemn thought,
Whorin in low-toned reverence we have spoken,
By our communion in each fervent dream,
Which sought, from realms beyond the grave, a token!

And by our tears for those
Whose loss have touch'd our world with dust of death!
And by the hopes that with our dust repose,
As flowers await the south wind's vernal breath.

Come to me in that day—
The one—the severed from thy joys—O friend!
When then, if human tears may then have away,
My soul with thine shall yet rejoice to blend.

Nor then, nor then alone;
I ask my heart if all indeed must die:
All that of holiest feelings hath known!
Ah! my heart's voice replies—*Evermore!*

THE MISCELLANIST.

THE ATTACK OF ALGIERS.

From the United Service Journal.

The ship's company were piped to dinner, and at one o'clock the captain and officers sat down to their meals in the gun-room, the principal dish of which was a substantial sea-pie; wine was pledged in a bumper to a successful attack, and a general expression of hope for an unobscured negotiation. At this time, the officer of the watch reported to the Captain, that the Admiral had made the general telegraph, "are you ready?" Chetani immediately directed that our answer "ready" should be shown, and at the same moment the "like signal" was flying at the mastsheads of the entire squadron. The most noisy break up, each individual of it quietly making arrangements with the other in the event of accident, and we had scarcely reached the deck, when the signal "bear up" was sent, the Commander-in-Chief leading the way with a lineously breezy blowing on the land. We ran in on the Admiral's starboard beam, keeping within two cables' length of him, the gun-boat were loaded with round and grape, the carronades with grape only; our sails were reduced to the topmasts, and topgallant sails, the mizzen furled, and the boats dropped astern to leeward. The ships were now steering to their appointed stations, and the gun-boats showing their eagerness by a crowd of sail, to get alongside the batteries. As we drew towards the shore, the Algerians were observed loading their guns, and a vast number of operators were assembled on the beach, ready going at the approach of the squadron, seemingly quite unconscious of what was about to happen. Far different were appearances at the mouth of the mole as it opened, the two boats, fully manned, were lying on their oars, quite prepared for the attack, and we fully expected they would attempt to board should opportunity offer; each boat had a flag over the stern. A frigate was moored about the mouth of the mole, and a small brig was at anchor outside of her.

At fifteen minutes before three P. M. the Queen Charlotte came to anchor by the stern, at the distance of sixty yards from the beach, and, as was ascertained by measurement, ninety yards from the muzzles of the guns of the mole batteries, unmoored and with all the muzzles of a shrewdly anchored her flag low at the mole, and the colour the peak; her starboard broadside flanked the whole range of batteries from the molehead to the lighthouse; her topmast yards (as mere those of the squadron) remained aloft, to be more secure from fire, and the sails brought snugly to the yards by lead-lines previously fitted; the topgallant sails and small sails only were furled, so that we had no unnecessary exposed aloft.

The Admiral following the muzzles of the Admiral's gun brought up two anchors by the stern, let go his larboard beam, veered away, until the Admiral's post-hole nearly ahead of him, then let go an anchor under foot, open by this a battery on the starboard side at the bottom of the mole, and the fish-market battery on the larboard side. At this moment Lord Exmouth was seen waving his hat on the poop to the sailors on the beach to get out of the way, then a loud cheer was heard, and the whole of the Queen Charlotte's tremendous broadside was thrown into the batteries—a breast of her; this missile was promptly taken, as the smoke of a gun was observed to issue from some part of the enemy's works, so that the sound of the British gun was heard almost in the same instant with that to which the smoke belonged. The cheers of the Queen Charlotte were loudly echoed by those of the Leander, and the contents of her starboard broadside as quickly followed, carrying destruction into the groups of row boats; as the smoke opened, the fragments of boats were seen floating, their crews swimming and scrambling, as many escaped the shot, in the others another broadside annihilated them. The enemy was got slack in returning this warm salute, for almost before the shot escaped from our guns, a man standing on the fortalice bit, having on the topmast a bustle, received a musket bullet in his left arm, which broke the bone, and commenced the labour in the cockpit. The action became general as soon as the ships had occupied their positions, and we were engaged with the batteries on either side; so close were we, that the enemy were distinctly seen loading their guns above us. After a few broadsides, we brought our starboard broadside to bear on the fish-market, and our larboard side then loosed to seaward. The rocket boats were now throwing rockets over our ships into the mole, the effects of which were occasionally seen on the shipping on our larboard bow. The Dutch flag was to be seen flying at the face of the Dutch Admiral, who, with his squadron, were engaging the batteries to the eastward of the mole. The fresh breeze which brought us in was gradually driven away by the cannonade, and the smoke of our guns so hung about us, that we were obliged to wait until it cleared; for the men took deliberate and certain aim, training their guns until they were fully satisfied of their precision. But our enemies gave us no reason to suppose that they were idle, so great was the havoc which they

made amongst us, that the surgeon in his report stated, that sixty-five men were brought to him wounded after the first and second broadsides.

FIGHTING WITH THE BAYONET.—The small village of Fuentes de Nava was the spot where our forces were concentrated. The lines advanced. Our regiment was opposed to the 8th of Bonaparte's imperial guards, upwards of 1500 strong. We gave them four successive volleys, and then closed upon them with the bayonet. Dreadfully destructive was this unshelved weapon, and never was it more triumphantly handled in a field of battle than at this time. They fell in heaps before it. Never can any pen portray the horrors of such a scene. Pressing forward, and presenting the purple steel to those that remained, we trampled upon the dead, the dying, and the wounded, alike unheeded and unheard. The remains of this apparently formidable corps, amounting to 400, terrified at the awful slaughter which our bayonets had occasioned, turned about and fled with precipitation. We were not long, however, without an enemy. A body of fresh troops, seemingly as superior in number as the former, wheeled in with astonishing rapidity, and filled up the vacuum. To charge these troops our Colonel, after a brief, but animating address, put spurs to his horse, and waving his hat, led us on. Never will the appearance he had at this time be eradicated from my mind;—his bright, sparkling eyes, which manifested the courage of his breast; his martial aspect, delightful to gaze at; and the tone in which he uttered his address, all showed that he was a true warrior; but, alas! it was the last time he was ever to head us on the battle-field, or inspire us with his word. As we advanced to the charge, the enemy commenced a discharge of musketry; at this instant I saw the reins drop from his hands, and in the next he tumbled to the ground. His death was lamented by every one under his command.—When we came to the charge with the bayonet, the person with whom I had to encounter in this trying and dreadful moment exhibited rather an athletic appearance. With infuriated looks, he assailed me, and thrust the point of his bayonet into my chin; but, by a sudden retrogression, I got rid of it. Without losing one man, at his opportunity, I rushed on him, and, putting by his musket, which he still presented in an elevated position as formerly, I buried my bayonet in his breast. I speedily extirpated my steel; he fell, and was numbered among the slain. Though our charge was again successful, yet the battle continued to rage in this place as hot and sanguinary as ever, from the heavy columns of infantry that kept pouring in upon us. We had not received any orders to retire, nor had any regiment come to our support. Our ranks were getting very thin. We had two captains killed, and all our ensigns fell in this battle. Major—, of the 42d, came and took the command of our distressed regiment. He saw that a mournful duty had devolved upon him, but, with a countenance that bespoke intrepidity and lively hopes of success, he addressed us as follows:—"Men of the 79th! the honour of commanding and leading you into action has this day been conferred on me. You have already achieved many things by your gallantry, and I hope that your brave exertions in what yet remains to be accomplished, will in the end be crowned with glorious success. Let us then meet the enemy, my brave fellows; and may the Lord protect and bless us!" At the conclusion of this animating address, we again joined in combat. Bullets were flying like hailstones, and on every hand of me various persons were dropping off the stage of time into the boundless ocean of eternity, while I alone remained as deathless and unscathed as if it had only been a dream that had arrested my midnight slumbers. When our regiment was numbered, it was found to have lost 2 captains, 17 other officers killed and wounded, and 370 privates. Many of these were individuals with whom I lived on the most intimate footing of friendship; their loss was deeply deplored.—They had fallen far from their country, and, perchance, had left a solitary widow, an aged mother, or a pighted sweetheart, who, in the effusions of their tender affections, would often drop to their memory the tribute of a tear.—*Eadie's Recollections.*

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE SULTAN MAHMOUD AND THE CZAR PETER.—There is, no doubt, much in the character and history of Mahmoud which may remind us of the Muscovite reformer, Peter the Great. We observe in Mahmoud the same obstinacy of purpose, much of the same activity, the same disregard of human life, the same unrelenting cruelty, the same domestic attachments and affections for his friends, "as long as they lasted," as in Peter. Peter's life before his accession was endangered by his ambitious sister; Mahmoud's by his brother. Peter remained the only son of his house except his own children; so does Mahmoud. Peter is accused of having caused the death of his son, from fear of the opponents of innovation rallying around him; the same kind of accusation is brought against Mahmoud. Peter found an ignorant, priest-ridden people, which he endeavoured to reform; Mahmoud's is in a similar position. Peter had to destroy the body of Strelitz before he could proceed; Mahmoud has been driven to the same course with the Janizaries. Peter was attacked in the beginning of his reformatory career by disciplined armies; so is Mahmoud. But there are also considerable differences between the two monarchs and their positions, which deserve to be noticed. Peter reled over a united people, the bulk of which professed the same religion and spoke the same language, and which in general he found sufficiently pliable to his purposes, while there was no governor of any part of his empire strong enough to oppose his will. In European Turkey, at least, the most useful part of the population are of a hostile religion and different speech; the most important provinces are in open rebellion, or merely nominally submissive, while there is in the bulk of the Mohammedans a spirit of inertness most difficult to move. Besides, it is yet a question whether Mahmoud really possesses that love of improvement which so eminently characterized Peter. It is true that, like his prototype, he has begun to discipline his troops; but Peter at the same time commenced by building cities, levelling roads, digging canals, and constructing harbours. Mahmoud has as yet distinguished himself in these respects by nothing, but suffering the decay of, or destroying, those magnificent works which others had constructed before him.—*Monthly Review.*

WESTMINSTER-HALL.—Westminster-hall is the largest roof of the ancient construction any where to be met with; and it is difficult to imagine a work of human art which possesses, in so equal a degree, the three requisites of beauty, strength, and durability. This hall was built by William II. (Rufus), in the year 1097; it was originally intended as a banqueting hall; and the monarch is said to have held a magnificent feast in it on the whitenside after its erection. Stowe adds, that ample as are the dimensions of the hall, it did not satisfy the ambition of the king, who observed, "This hall is not big enough by one half, and is but a bed-chamber in comparison of that I intend to make." And Stowe adds, "a diligent searcher might yet find out the foundation of the hall, which he had proposed to build, stretching from the river Thames even to the common highway." All traces of this are of course now obliterated, and the existing hall is left without an intended rival. The roof of Westminster-hall is formed of cheamit, and does not appear to be in the least decayed. This great hall was, however, enlarged, and had its present roof constructed, in the time of Richard II., who, in the profusion of that expenditure which led to Wat Tyler's insurrection, is reported to have feasted ten thousand guests under this roof. Westminster-hall is now set apart for the most solemn state purposes, such as the trial of persons impeached by the Commons, and banquets at the coronation of kings.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

CHARACTER OF MASANIELLO.—All antiquity cannot furnish us with such another example as his; and after-ages will hardly believe what height of power this ridiculous sovereign arrived to, who, trampling barefoot on a throne, and wearing a mariner's cap instead of a diadem, in a few days raised an army of above 150,000 men, and made himself master of one of the most populous cities in the world. In short, it may be avowed without contradiction, that neither the most formidable tyrants, nor the princes the most beloved, were ever so much dreaded, or so soon obeyed, as Masaniello was, during his short but stupendous reign. His orders were without reply; his decrees without appeal; and the destiny of all Naples might be said to have depended upon a single motion of his hand.—*History of Remarkable Conspiracies.*

in her writings, with great ability; but among the ladies, who inscribed their names on monuments more durable than marble, she was selected for honorable mention, the names of Jeanne Baillie, Aikin, Greger, and Helen Maria Williams. Miss Baillie, sister of the celebrated Dr. Baillie, the physician, is a woman of the highest talents. It is not your pretty nothings, your elegant verses, which occupy her genius; in the country, she has attempted in a series of dramatic pieces, to paint the most energetic passions of the human heart; and her pieces, written in the most elevated and Shakspearian tone, will always be regarded as the work of a superior mind. John Kemble, in the part of *Manfred*, reached the sublime of agony. In the writings of Miss Baillie there is a combination of the solemn and the poetical, which is rarely to be observed in verse. Miss Aikin has written some charming poems, far more beautiful than any I have met with in the writings of Miss Landon and Miss Mitford. *The Mount of Calvary*, by Miss Aikin, is a chief treasure. Miss Benger has published some historical works of great interest, which place her in the same line with Miss Aikin. Lastly, there is Helen Maria Williams, whose muse, half English, half French, has published poems, sonnets, and other pieces of verse, besides several political and historical works. This superior woman, at the same time that she gave birth, under the influence of sensibility and fancy, to works of inspiration, portrayed the details of the events of the French revolution, in the epire of which she herself, in 1793, from pure enthusiasm fell prey.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

MORTALITY OF THE RICH AND THE POOR.—M. Benoit de Chateaufort, to whom science is much indebted for his curious statistical researches, has lately submitted two memoirs to the Académie des Sciences, on the rate of mortality among the rich and the poor, and on the degree of longevity at the beginning of the nineteenth century; and the following are the results of his investigations. Between January 1st, 1820, and January 1st, 1825, he has noticed the lives of 600 persons, such as peers, ministers, cardinals, and sovereigns, who possess in an eminent degree the advantages of birth, power, and opulence. Of the 600, only one lived to be upwards of 90, and 141 died within the eight years, or rather more, than a fourth of the whole, the rate being 17 deaths per year. Of 1000 individuals residing in the worst parts of Paris, and distinguished for their poverty, three-fourths die in the hospitals, and the annual deaths are in proportion twice as many as among the opulent classes. The object of the second memoir was to ascertain how many persons out of 100 now reach the age of 60. Rejecting extreme cases, he concludes that the number is about 28; and that it requires very nearly a quarter of a century before the half of any one generation becomes extinct.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF PERSEVERANCE.—The celebrated Bernard Palissy, to whom France was indebted, in the sixteenth century, for the introduction of the manufacture of enamelled pottery, had his attention first attracted to the art, his improvements in which form to this time the glory of his name among his countrymen, by having one day seen by chance a beautiful enamelled cup, which had been brought from Italy. He was then struggling to support his family by his attempts in the art of painting, in which he was self-taught, and it immediately occurred to him that, if he could discover the secret of making these cups, his toils and difficulties would be at an end. From that moment his whole thoughts were directed to this object. He spent the whole of his money, however, without meeting with any success, and he was now poorer than ever. Yet it was in vain that his wife and his friends besought him to relinquish what they deemed his chimerical and ruinous project. He borrowed more money, with which he repeated his experiments; and when he had no more fuel wherewith to feed his furnaces, he cut down his chairs and tables for that purpose. Still his success was inconsiderable. He was now actually obliged to give a person, who had assisted him, part of his clothes by way of remuneration, having nothing else left; and, with his wife and children starving before his eyes, and by their appearance silently reproaching him as the cause of their sufferings, he was at heart miserable enough. But he neither despaired, nor suffered his friends to know what he felt; and at last, after sixteen years of persevering exertion, his efforts were crowned with complete success, and his fortune was made.—*The Pursuit of Knowledge.*

PALEY'S ARMS.—When I set up a carriage, I thought my armorial bearings should appear on the panels. Now, we had none of us ever heard of the Paley arms; none of us had ever dreamed that such things existed, or had ever been. All the old folks of the family were consulted; they knew nothing about it. Great search was made, however, and at last we found a silver tankard, on which was engraved a coat of arms. It was carried by common consent that these *were* the Paley arms; they were painted on the carriage, and looked very handsome. The carriage went on very well with them; and it was not till six months afterwards that we found out that the tankard had been bought at a sale! His looks and manner were an admirable running commentary on this story, and rendered it superfluous for him to make, and he did not make, any remark upon it.—*Personal and Literary Memorials.*

TRUE REPARATION.—If thou hast wrong'd thy brother in thought, reconcile thee to him in thought; if thou hast offended him in words, let thy reconciliation be in words; if thou hast trespassed against him in deeds, by deeds be reconciled to him; that reconciliation is most kindly which is most in kind.—*Quarles's Enchiridion, 2 cent. 69.*

Lieut.-Colonel Monge, of the grenadiers of the French Guard under Napoleon, who followed the Emperor to Elba, in 1814, died lately at Paris, in the hospital of St. Louis, after a long illness, and in a state of blindness. This officer, being of a very enterprising character, was employed by Napoleon, after his return from Elba, on a most difficult and perilous mission. It was, to make his way to the greatest secrecy to Vienna, to carry off Maria Louisa and her son, and bring them to France. The letter which was to serve as his credentials, and procure his recognition, contained merely the following words:—"Place every confidence in this brave man. He has all mine. Give yourself up to him, and follow him." Monge spoke German. He set off for Vienna, where, by the help of disguises, he succeeded in arriving, after incurring numerous dangers. He had to pass through many corps of the allies and Austrians, the vigilance of which was not easily eluded, to any nothing of the difficulty he experienced in preserving the order which was to be proof of his mission. He was at last on the point of executing his arduous task, when the Austrian police obtained some information of the scheme, and he was obliged to fly. He escaped the pursuit, and got back to France shortly before the battle of Waterloo, in which he fought gallantly. Since the restoration he never was employed, and being totally destitute of resources, he was reduced to a state of great distress, and worked as a common labourer. He was only 50 years of age when he died.—*Paris paper.*

WOODEN HOUSES.—The use of timber in the chief construction of houses is well known. Some of those in England and Wales, that are framed with oak beams, and filled with bricks or plaster, are both strong and handsome. In Switzerland, the houses constructed of larch last for many ages. Wooden houses are very common in America; and in the pine countries of Europe they are almost universal, except for palaces and public buildings. In the interior of Russia, ready-made houses are sold at the fairs. They are carried to the fair, and there set up; and when the purchaser has selected one to his mind, it is taken to pieces and removed to the situation destined for it.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

One of the greatest terrors of a domesticated dog is a naked man, because this is an unaccustomed object. The sense of fear is said to be so great in this situation, that the fiercest dog will not even bark.—A fair-yard at Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, was a few years ago extensively robbed by a thief, who took this method of overcoming the courage of a powerful Newfoundland dog, who had long protected a considerable property. The terror which the dog felt at the naked thief was altogether imaginary, for the naked man was less capable of resisting the attack of the dog than if he had been clothed. But then the dog had no support in his experience. His memory of the past did not come to the aid of that faculty which saw unknown danger in the future.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

PICTURES OF FATHER AND SON.—An old woman, who showed the house and pictures at Towner, expressed herself in these remarkable words:—"That is Sir Robert Farner; he lived in the country, took care of his estate, built this house, and paid for it; managed well, saved money, and died rich.—That is his son; he was made a lord, took a place at court, spent his estate, and died a beggar."

There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin:—"Nothing is cheap which we do not want." Yet how perfectly futile many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast of door plate?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door plate."

A modern writer illustrates the different characteristics of the French and English by the following sentence:—"I have the authority of my nurse, for declaring that the French invented ruffles and the English added the shirt."

MARTIN LUTHER.—In a manuscript in the British Museum, are the following particulars relating to the promulgation of the Pope's sentence against Martin Luther, made on the 13th day of May, 1521, at St. Paul's Cross. The Lord Thomas Wolsey, by the Grace of God, Legate de Latere, Cardinal of St. Cecilia, and Archbishop of York, came unto St. Paul's Church of London, with the most part of the Bishops of the Realm, where he was received with procession, and canonized by Mr. Richard Pace, he then being Dean of the said Church. After which ceremony, four Doctors bore a canopy of cloth of gold over him, going to the high altar, where he made oblation. Which done, he proceeded forth as above said, to the Cross in St. Paul's Church-yard, where was ordained a scaffold for the same cause; and hearing under this cloth of estate, which was ordained for him, his two crosses on every side of him, on his right hand (sitting on the place where he set his feet) the Pope's Ambassador, and next him the Archbishop of Canterbury, on his left hand the Emperor's Ambassador, and next him the Bishop of Durham; set on all the other Bishops, with other noble Prelates, and two forms. And then the Bishop of Rochester (Fisher) made a Sermon, by the consent of the whole clergy of England, by commandment of the Pope, against one Martin Lutherus, and all his works, because he erred sore, and spoke against the Holy Faith; and denounced them accursed which kept any of his books. And there were many burned in the Church-yard, of his said books, during the sermon, which ended, my Lord Cardinal went home to dinner, with all the other Prelates.

Too much reading, and too little meditation, may produce the effect of a lamp inverted, which is extinguished by the very excess of that element, whose property it is to feed it.—*Hannah More.*

CROSS READING.—From "The Age."—The Cardinals having assembled, presented a scene of the most revolting depravity. The Duke of Wellington pressed the Bill forward at the point of the bayonet, and drove all before him. Mr. Murray has had for some time in the press—a respectable widow in Maddox street. There were discovered, in a rat hole, last week—the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Peel. At Weymouth, Sir R. Sugden was sentenced to the treadmill for three months. The Cabinet Ministers are just now—on sale, in Elgin, for ten a penny. The Lord Chancellor must go out—can have a character from his last place.

England, &c.

London, September 14. The Russians are in possession of Erzerum and Adraman, and no Turkish army is to be discovered capable of disputing the advance of the conquerors.

The boats of the times, which would annihilate the Russian navy, with some ships in the Baltic and the Bosphorus, have met with the fate of other boats, and the world needs that too many ships are being built.

There are no fresh arrivals from Constantinople of an insidious nature than the intelligence received by the French Consul, who left on the 17th ult.

Letter of a Russian officer, dated Adrianople, 21st August.—Early yesterday the army took possession of the city. The greatest tranquillity prevailed at our entrance, which was favoured by the good weather.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—(By Express.)—The whole of the city is in the utmost consternation at the rapid advance of the Russian army, and the Porte is all at once ready to make peace on any terms.

Captain Dickenson.—The Plymouth Gazette of the 12th Sept. says, since our last publication the charges against Capt. Dickenson have been brought to a close, his defence yet remains to be heard.

It is, that Admiral Codrington has completely failed in justifying the suspicions upon which he acted. There can therefore be little doubt that Captain Dickenson will be able completely to exculpate himself from the charges, which like a man that is justly entitled to the motto—"I've done no ill, I'll brook no wrong," he has boldly challenged the proof.

DECLINE OF THE DRAMA.

The Foreign Quarterly Review quotes from the Revue Musicale some remarks on theatrical speculation, which, it shows, are applicable to France as well as to England.

We are persuaded that the advance to a high state of civilization, and the attendant abundance of intellectual resources, are necessarily inseparable, if not inseparable in fact, from the progress of the drama.

Of the drama as a school of morals, we have always felt considerable mistrust;—we confess we deem the task of a moral teacher, as a regular visitor of all theatres, might easily be improved in management, and a temporary impulse might be given to the public taste for them; but the reasons we imagine to be the chief reasons for their being so generally and so severely to be deplored, if the main cause of advancing civilization be admitted.

CONCLUSION.—The distress in this town continues unabated, and the approach of winter presents a prospect of misery which it is fearful to contemplate. As an instance of the ruinous depreciation which has taken place in the value of silk machinery, we may notice, that, at a sale, a few days ago, winding engines, which cost £72, were sold for £2, 220 dozen spinning and throwing mill, which cost £436, fetched only £9, 2s.; and an excellent steam-engine, of four horse power, which cost £220, was sold for £33.

A short time ago some custom-house officers, who were searching the house of a notorious smuggler in France, discovered in a cellar, almost dead, a farmer, who had been missing for eighteen months. He was a neighbour of the smuggler, to whom he had given offence, and had been forcibly conveyed into the cellar, where he was kept for this long period on bread and water.

It is said that New London Bridge will be in a condition to be opened on the 18th of June next, the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.

JOHN BULL INDISPOSED.—A Sunday or two ago, at March, in Cambridgeshire, the following was actually given out by the officiating clergyman, to the amusement of a large portion of the congregation:—"The prayers of the congregation are desired for John Bull, who has long been in a sick and very declining state."

The four per cent. stock created in 1822 was under a pledge that the interest should not be lowered for six years. That time is now expired, and the amount of stock thus liable to have the rate of interest lessened is about £17,000,000.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.—Why, we ask, should farmers be, as they are scandalously reported, in the very abyss of bankruptcy? Corn is at a remunerating price, and live stock of every kind high. And as it appears by sure returns, that the consumption of tobacco, spirits, wine, and tea, is greater than ever, it is incredible that bread and meat should not also be eaten at least as much as usual in common times.

NEW LANDMARK.—A new and lofty landmark is at present erecting on the North Shore of the Mersey, near the village of Bootle, which, when finished, will be a very conspicuous object, as well as a very useful erection.

A FATHER AND TWO SONS SUICIDES.—On Thursday week the village of Moor Garforth, near Leeds, was thrown into a state of great consternation, in consequence of James Hemsworth, aged 53, (who had for many years been employed in the capacity of "batton steward" at the pits, at Garforth, by R. O. Garsigne, Esq., of Parlington) and two of his sons, James, aged 30, and John, aged 15, being suffocated by inhaling hydrogen gas, commonly called the "black damp," in attempting to descend a well, near to their own house, for the purpose of getting a pick-axe out of it.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY RUSSIA AGAINST TURKEY, was issued on the 26th of April, 1828, in that document the Emperor declares that he will not lay down his arms till he has obtained the results which it sets forth, viz. all the expenses and losses occasioned by the war defrayed by Turkey; past Treaties acknowledged and enforced; inviolable liberty to the commerce of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus; and finally, the fulfilment of the Convention of July 6th for the pacification of Greece.

EXECUTION OF STEWART AND HIS WIFE. John Stewart and Catherine Wigham, or Stewart, who were condemned to death on the 14th ultimo, for the murder and robbery of Robert Lamont, underwent their sentence on Wednesday. On Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, the criminal was brought into the Cellular Jail in a coach, attended by the Governor and others, and lodged in the Lock-up-house.

IRELAND. Cork.—The chief topographical glory of Cork is its river and harbour. The soil down the Lee, with the richly housed and planted acclivity on the Glanmire side, and Blackrock, the nursery, the church, the castle Mahon, and the wooded heights in the distance, may vie with any river scenery in the kingdom.

EXECUTION OF FOUR BROTHERS!!!—Perhaps in the annals of crime no instance will be found on record similar to that which occurred in this town yesterday, the execution of four brothers, convicted of the murder of their own brother-in-law!!! Their names were Thomas, Edmund, Nicholas, and Pierce Wallace.—They died without a struggle. After being suspended the usual time, the bodies were cut down and conveyed, under a strong escort, to the County Infirmary for dissection. They made no declaration at the place of execution of their guilt or innocence.—Clonmel Advertiser, August 29.

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.—A steam-bent has just been built in this town, which is to be employed on the Union Canal, between Limerick and Dublin. It is built entirely of iron, and is constructed in a very peculiar manner. When seen out of the water it has exactly the appearance of two vessels, joined together by the deck, but separated in every other respect. The paddles instead of being at the sides are placed in the middle, between the vessels, so that in working they will not be likely to injure the banks of the canal, which has always been the principal obstacle to steam-boats being employed in canal navigation.

CELEBRATION. From the Halifax Free Press, October 13. CHERCHER.—On a late visit of the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese of Chester, the friends of the Church were gratified by the moral and affecting spectacle of an Ordination in their Parish Church. GEORGE SEYMOUR JARVIS, Master of Arts, of the University of Windsor, was admitted into the holy order of Deacons. The arrangements for the observance and preservation of three distinct orders in the ministry, were ably and clearly set forth by the Bishop, in a sermon which preceded the Ordination.

signal being given by Stewart, the drop fell; and, at half past eight o'clock, they passed to their great account another scene of existence. Stewart seemed to struggle for a moment. The woman died instantaneously. Their demagogue on the scaffold was calm and decent; and the woman, who showed symptoms of agitation when sentence of death was pronounced, burst into loud and frequent sobs in her last moments. From an early hour in the morning the sky was lowering, and torrents of rain fell. The day was gloomy, and suited to the horrors of the scene.

STEWART WAS BORN in Galloway, and his real name is Broadfoot. He was the son of a Irish parent, who are still alive. He was bred a blacksmith, but was not for some time followed by that occupation. His life has been one of vice and dissipation. He had enlisted frequently, and deserted after obtaining the bounty. He had been a pick-pocket, a gambler and cheat at country fairs, a swindler base-coin, and was once apprehended for circulating a false bank-note. On this occasion he succeeded in breaking Stewart's jail in September, 1828, he is said to have been confined into the practice which conducted him to the scaffold.

On Thursday last the New Exchange-rooms, in Queen-street, Glasgow, were opened to the public, on which occasion about 450 gentlemen sat down to a splendid dinner, comprising every delicacy of the season, besides fifty tureens of turtle soup; a quantity, (says the Glasgow Chronicle,) perhaps never before presented at a dinner in Scotland.

Had it been told in Stirling forty years ago, that the inhabitants of the burgh would within that period, be supplied with salmon cheaper from Ireland than they could obtain them from the Forth—the people of that day would have considered the story as a notable hoax; yet it is not the less certain that both in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Stirling, salmon and grilse have been lowered nearly one half in price by the importation of Irish fish. So much for steam.—Stirling paper.

From the Non-Scottish Royal Gazette, October 21. His Excellency Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Maitland, with their Family, embarked on board His Majesty's ship Triton on Wednesday afternoon last. The frigate was immediately got underweigh, but the wind falling, she was anchored near the Beach, and on the following morning she proceeded on her voyage. Capt. Deas and Lieut. the Hon. R. Boyle, Aide-de-Camp, accompany His Excellency.

From the Non-Scottish Royal Gazette, October 21. The following Address from the Magistrates of Halifax, was presented to Colonel Norcott on Saturday, HALIFAX, 16th Oct. 1829.

Head Quarters, Halifax, 17th Oct. 1829. To THE MAGISTRATES OF HALIFAX. Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive, with peculiar gratification, the very high and flattering testimonial of approbation which you have been pleased to bestow upon the merits of the Battalion under my command, now about to embark for New Brunswick.

On Friday night last, the 2d inst., sufficient snow fell to give a white appearance to the country round. The American brig Clia, the vessel purchased by Admiral Coffin to train young men from Nantucket to the sea, arrived here this morning. She is a very fine brigantine of about 140 tons.

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, October 8. Our markets continue high; flour, pork and beef, which are the staple articles of consumption among the laboring classes and lumbermen are particularly so. The quantity of flour in bond at Quebec is not much more than 100 barrels. The prices at Quebec are now for fine flour 27s. 6d., 40s. per barrel; wheat 5s. 6d. per bushel of 60 lbs.; corn meal 2s. 4d. per bushel; and oats 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.

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its present state and future prospects. Such a work, proceeding from his pen, cannot fail of being highly interesting and instructive in the literary and political world; more particularly to those Europeans, who nourish the design of making these fertile Provinces their future home.

COMMUNICATION.

HORE AMERICANE;

Doultory Sketches of a Tour from St. John, (N. B.) through a part of the United States.

Leaving Brunswick, we proceeded to Portland, having for a fellow passenger in the coach, a respectable Portland Merchant, who gave us a good deal of information. We passed the townships of Freeport, North Yarmouth, Cumberland, and Falmouth, all pleasant looking places, with houses of worship, chiefly Congregational, ornamented with spires. Most of these settlements are connected with the sea by creeks or rivers more or less considerable, and the coasts are thus enabled to carry on a profitable trade in cord wood, which we saw piled up in heaps by the sides of the road, and with which they supply the city of Boston, where fuel is very scarce. The vessels built at these places are of a small description. The road continued hilly and rough, the process of Macadamizing being as yet practically unknown in this part of the world. By the way side, we observed a newly discovered quarry of most beautiful granite. The proprietor of the land in which it was found had previously been accustomed to repine at the poverty of the soil, and his poor prospects as a farmer, when he found the hidden treasure was discovered, and he found himself all at once the possessor of a rich mine of wealth. The traveller on this road cannot but admire the beautiful groves of white oak which are frequently to be seen, and also the orchards covered with the form bushes, which may be viewed at this season of the year, in all their rich luxuriance. After crossing a very long wooden bridge, we found ourselves in the streets of Portland. The harbour is an excellent one, being safe and commodious, and completely landlocked. The situation of the town is nearly level, and has been very happily chosen. The town itself contains many magnificent buildings, and not a few elegant spires may be seen rising their heads, and adding much to the imposing effect of the town. Many of the private houses are of brick, the streets are in general paved, but have no lamps to illuminate them at night. We put up at Mitchell's Hotel, which had been recommended to us, but were unfortunate enough to displease thereby the people at the State Hotel, who made us pay extra for our extra baggage. We dined privately at 5 o'clock, and had an excellent dinner, after which we took a stroll round the town. We visited the Museum, which contains as yet a very inconsiderable collection, having been only commenced in the year 1823. It consists of a great many wax figures, among which are Bonaparte, Nelson, Lafayette, &c., while there are paintings of Washington, Adams, Clay, &c. &c. There are some good specimens of the Elk, Deer, and Alligator. Of the latter, two live ones had just been received, and were preserved in common fresh water. In this Museum there is likewise a panoramic view of London. It was Saturday night, and before retiring to rest, we made a ride to a West-India Merchant, who had been our agreeable fellow traveller from St. John, who was to proceed on his way to New-York next morning, and as we were to spend Sunday in Portland, we had scarcely any hope of seeing him more, and never did we again meet. It was our intention to have heard on the following day, Dr. Nichol of the First Parish, and Dr. Fayson of the Second, both spoken of in high terms, though of different theological tenets. The former, indeed, has the reputation of being the most learned minister in the State of Maine. The following morning having arrived, we embraced the opportunity, before service, of getting a peep into the interior of several places of worship, all of which we found to be not only commodious, but elegant, though marked by great uniformity. Organs are not here confined to churches of the Episcopal order, of which there is only one in Portland, but are introduced in aid of the devotional exercises of various denominations. Dr. Nichol's congregation takes the lead in point of wealth, and we were also in respect of numbers. He is of the Congregational order, and is generally termed a Unitarian, but he maintains the latter to be a misnomer. From the sermon we heard it would not be easy to gather the peculiarities of his creed. So far as it went it was critical, argumentative, and sound, having for its subject these words of the divine author of our religion—"I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes." &c. The Dr. preached in his old wooden church, which was moved from the site on which a stone building has since been erected for the commodation of his flock, and is remarkable for the circumstance of having in one of its walls the mark of a cannon shot received during the Revolutionary war, when the town was fired by Mowat, of which event we are about to take notice. His new church, which was nearly finished when we visited Portland, and promised to be one of the greatest ornaments of the town, is built of stone from the quarry mentioned above, has beautiful many columns, and substantial steps of granite, and what is very unusual in that country, the tops of the windows are curved. We were unfortunately disappointed in not hearing Dr. Fayson in the afternoon. He has since gone to the world of spirits, but a volume of his sermons has been published, which is creditable alike to his talents and piety as a Christian Minister. Part of the evening we spent with a highly respectable family in the immediate vicinity of the town. The topics of conversation were general. We were asked what was thought in the Provinces of the reception given to La Fayette by the Americans, to which we replied, that many thought there was too much show and ceremony for republican affection of plainness. Our noticing the size and elegance of many private houses, drew forth the remark which has in it much truth when applied not merely to Portland and other American towns, but even to the settlements in our own Colonies, namely, that the houses are often magnificent to a degree quite disproportionate to the capital of those who occupy or own them.

Portland was burnt in the Revolution, by Capt. Mowat of a British Frigate, who acted the part of an incendiary in revenge, as some say, for having been taken prisoner by certain disorderly characters when dining with some friends at a private house, while others say that it was in consequence of the British Frigate being to deliver up their arms. About three-quarters of the whole place were utterly consumed. This dreadful conflagration took place on the 18th October, 1775, and was commenced by five brands fired at a cannonade and bombardment of nine hours. Monday morning we set off for Boston in an accommodation stage, the distance is said to be 110 miles. We had nearly got to the environs of the town of Portland, when a lady in the coach discovered that she had forgot a valuable portrait, without which she would not proceed a step farther. Accordingly, to the great annoyance of some of the passengers, as well as of the coach, we had to put about and re-appear at Mitchell's Hotel, where we soon acquired possession of the valuable specimen of the fine arts, which the wealth of India could scarcely purchase. We soon made up our way, and passed through the wretched settlement of Scarborough, and came to Scarborough, a town taken from the river on which it stands. Here is a handsome town, containing upwards of 3000 inhabitants, and rapidly increasing in population, trade, and wealth. The Court-house is built of stone, and as the soil in the neighbourhood is of such a description as to furnish good building materials of that kind, the probability is, that edifices of stone will soon become numerous in that district. The falls on the Saco stream are at no great distance, and are appropriated to valuable manufacturing objects. The roads are yet continued rough, turnpikes not being even attempted. We soon, however, reached Keonchuck, 23 miles from Portland, where we dined, and got a valuable accession to our company, in the persons of Mrs. S. and Mrs. J. of Portland, together with two gentlemen whose names we knew not. The former of these ladies we understood to be a widow, and both of them were agreeable, lively, and intelligent. Conversations turned upon the Great Unknown, now well known, and the names not only of Robert Burns, Mrs. Grant, &c. were familiar to these ladies, but even those distinguished philosophers, Dugald Stewart and Thomas Brown, seemed to be the objects of their knowledge and admiration.

In short, their expressions of regard for these individuals and their literary productions were quite enthusiastic. We viewed with interest as we passed along, the operation of cider making on a large scale, and remarked a singular property of the rocks through which the road is cut, which are of an argillaceous quality, and moulder away under atmospheric influence. We introduced, with high respect, the name of Billings, Professor of Chemistry in Yale College, and the author of several interesting tours, as well as books of enlightened science. They told us that he was a man remarkable for personal modesty and intellectual diffidence. The next stopping place was Wells, a large scattered settlement on the Bay of that name, the most extensive of the three great Bays between Portland and Boston. The other two are those of Ipswich and Boston. The sea prospect from the town was interesting and beautiful in a high degree. Three miles beyond Wells is Brunswick Hill, justly so named, over which there is a fall of thirty feet, and where not a few serious accidents have occurred in former and later times. The sea prospect from the town was interesting and beautiful in a high degree. Three miles beyond Wells is Brunswick Hill, justly so named, over which there is a fall of thirty feet, and where not a few serious accidents have occurred in former and later times. The sea prospect from the town was interesting and beautiful in a high degree. Three miles beyond Wells is Brunswick Hill, justly so named, over which there is a fall of thirty feet, and where not a few serious accidents have occurred in former and later times.

The Observer. SAINT JOHN! TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

Our latest European advices, which are to the 14th ult., left the Russians in full and quiet possession of Adrianople. So long as resistance seemed available, the Turkish forces fought with great determination, but whenever the contest became manifestly unequal, and the prospect of a successful issue on their side seemed utterly gone, they wisely yielded to the conqueror, and spared the further and needless effusion of human blood. The great defect of their armies in previous wars, has been, not the want of courage, but the want of discipline; their corps were no sooner repulsed than they fell into disorder, lost confidence, and every retreat became a rout. In their Turkish armies, as now modelled, this radical defect seems to be completely removed, and under all the circumstances of the case, the manner in which they received the invading forces after every natural barrier yielded before them, while it brings no reproach upon Turkish valour, manifests a prudence and wisdom deserving commendation. As to the unbending spirit of the Sultan, in the midst of disaster on the one hand, and unresisting troops on the other, it involves a mystery which we can scarcely solve even on the principles of his predestinationism in its most rigid form. It is possible, however, that brought as he is to the very utmost extremity, he has still reason to hold fast the conviction that Russia will not be permitted to swell her immense and ill-managed Empire, by adding to it more of the spoils of a rival, who forms the chief obstacle to her gaining the whole Eastern boundary of Europe, from its very Northern to its most Southern extremity. Meantime our attention must be directed rather to the issue of negotiations which may be supposed to be going on at Constantinople, than to the situation of the armies.

THE Transports bringing the Rifle Corps from Halifax, anchored off Partridge Island on Sunday night, but have not yet succeeded in getting up to the harbour. It was fully intended that this City should have been Head Quarters, but in consequence of His Honor the Passover having intimated his disapprobation of such an arrangement, we believe it remains somewhat doubtful whether the original intention of the Military Authorities shall be carried into effect. A flattering Address was presented to Colonel Noncott, previous to the embarkation of the Troops, by the Magistrates of Halifax, and we have every reason to believe that the character which is there given of both Officers and Men, will be fully supported during their residence among us.

GREAT excitement has of late been produced in different parts of the Mother Country, in the view of the renewal of the East-India Company's Charter, and though we may not be very nearly or strongly interested in the matter, yet as a subject of very high importance to the commerce and manufactures of Great-Britain, it surely deserves some share of our attention. When the question was brought forward during the last Session of Parliament, by Mr. Whitmore, Members declined entering into an inquiry on the subject, but engaged to afford every facility for information, and to take the whole matter under consideration when Parliament shall again convene. A deputation from the principal commercial towns of the Empire waited on the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, to state the opinions generally entertained on the subject, and were listened to with courtesy and attention. These are favourable symptoms, but the opponents of monopoly must never forget that they have still the whole influence of the East-India Company to contend with;—an influence which is powerful and will be powerfully exerted. Besides the full and strong representations made by the large towns of England, and by the western metropolis of Scotland, Mr. Huskisson was keenly plied upon the subject during his late visit to Liverpool, and Mr. BUCKINGHAM, so well known as having been driven from India by the omnipotent Company for an alleged abuse of the freedom of the press, has been so successful in his endeavours, by means of Lectures, throughout the Kingdom, to expose the existing evils in our Anglo-Indian Empire, that the worthy citizens of Glasgow are purposing by means of a public subscription, to secure for him a seat in Parliament, where the whole weight of his influence at least will be exerted to resist the granting of a new lease to the "odious monopoly."

The Honorable MICHAEL WALLACE has been sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Nova-Scotia, during the absence of His Excellency Sir PIERRE-EMILE MATHLAND.

THE New-York Atlas, of the 17th instant, in attempting to fasten upon us the charge of inconsistency, is chargeable with a gross misstatement. It asserts that we affirmed "with certainty" that one Reverend Gentleman was

to be appointed Archdeacon of this Province, and about a month after we mentioned that another individual was to receive the appointment. Now if the Editor of that paper would take the trouble to look back to the statement as it really appeared in our pages, he will find that we only affirmed "with certainty" what we still state with equal certainty, that instructions had been received from the Home Authorities, by His Honor the President, to invest with that Office the Clergyman first mentioned, provided the nomination met with the approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese. He will probably chuckle when he sees our subsequent statement contradicted by a Nova-Scotia paper; but we have yet to learn on what authority that contradiction rests.

The following we take from the Barbadoes Mercury of 15th September. It has more of the amusing than the credible in its composition:—"A Grenada Paper speculates largely upon the probability of some new Colonial and other appointments and removals which are shortly to take place. Sir James Campbell is reported to go to New Brunswick, as Governor of that Province; Sir Colin Campbell is to succeed Sir James at Grenada; our Governor Sir James Lyon is to proceed to Madras; and Sir John Keane will be our Governor. From what source this information is derived, we are not at all inclined to conjecture."

The Rev. Mr. LANG, (appointed Minister of the Scottish Church at Halifax, N. S.) Mrs. and Miss LANG, have arrived at St. John, in the Mercator from Greenock.

We have learnt from a source which we think may be depended on, that all fees hereafter to be abolished in the Offices of the Surveyor General and Province Secretary, and that those Officers are to receive a fixed salary. The same arrangement, it is also said, will extend to the Lieutenant-Governors, and those administering the Government of Colonies.—Courier.

AGRICULTURE.—The Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodge of England, have forwarded to the Members of the Althion Lodge, No. 52, a New Warrant, to hold a Lodge in this City, by command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master.—Ibid.

THE quantity of Agricultural produce raised in Charlotte County, the last season, far exceeds that of any other one, but the rapid increase of population keeps pace with it, and the same necessity still exists for importing agricultural productions from other countries.—Saint Andrews Herald.

FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—An Inquest was held on the 10th instant, the month of the Trilobite, in the Parish of Kent, by His Honor the Judge, on the view of the body of Michael Kerberry, found dead. We are informed that on Tuesday the 9th inst., a person named Walter Price, went out to the fields with the intention of shooting pigeons. After having shot several of these, he returned through a field with his piece loaded, when there were three men digging potatoes, viz. James Graves, James Watson, and Michael Kerberry. Graves took the gun from Price, and after examining her for a short time, handed her back to him. Watson then took her, and while Price was looking in another direction, from which he heard the gun cock. Before he (Price) had time to warn Watson of her being loaded, she went off, and the contents lodged in the body of Kerberry, who died on the spot. Watson was soon afterwards arrested, and while Price was looking in another direction, from which he heard the gun cock. 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JUST RECEIVED, Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL: 100 BALES White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS. For Sale cheap, by G. D. ROBINSON. October 13.

BLANKETS, &c. Per the AUGUSTA from LIVERPOOL: 110 PAIR ROSE BLANKETS; 50 Pieces BOMBAZETS; 100 Pieces Colored SARSNETS; 100 Ditto do. Cotton LININGS. For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR. September 29, -34

6th OCTOBER, 1829. E. DEW RATCHFORD, Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash or approved paper:

BEST COGNAC BRANDY, in pipes and half-pipes; Jamaica Spirits; Sugar, in hhd. and bin; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, & Bohea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Drip Candles; English and Campo Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior, 40 hands to the lb.; ground and cut Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Brinstones; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Glass; Imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; bags Passo; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; White, Yellow, and Green Paint; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spun yarn; Hawsers; Canvass; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 12 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Compositive Kipper Braces, suitable for a Vessel of 300 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Goat Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; Rowland's Philadelphia Mill Saws; Smith's Belows & Vices; 30 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds and Stab Iron; wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Lignum Vitae; Mahogany; Balm; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; London Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Cassimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Muslin Handkerchiefs; 200 reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of Outer Caps and Fur COLLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of—BALES of superfine and common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shistings; Fustians; Moleskins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvass; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAY: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS, consisting of—Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Lined and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Drip Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 19.

Received per Brig PERSEVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers: BALES Red and White FLANNELS; Rose, Witney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Slops; Superfine and Second Cloths. Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland—50 Bales Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted, HAWSERS, from 3/4 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces BROWN EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP. —IN STORE—Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigua MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 26, 1829.

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. DOBIE, (next door to Mr. W. REYNOLDS' Book-Store), where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms. J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap, and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; the produce of the Country will be received in payment. (A Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Place. June 2.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

W. & G. HUTCHINSON, Have just received from LIVERPOOL, a New Supply of JEWELLERY, PLATED WARE, &c. —AMONG WHICH ARE—FINE Gold Watch Seals and Keys; fine gold Brooches and Breast Pins, set with Amethyst, Topaz, Pearl, and Garnet; fine gold set Top and Drop Ear Rings, and Finger Rings; Cornelian, Coral, and Jet Ear-Rings; black and gilt Bracelet Soaps; Gilt Web for Bracelets; Gilt Buckles; Silver mounted Cruet and Liquor Stands; do. Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Chamber Candlesticks; Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays; Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, and Salt Spoons; do. Sugar Tongs; Thermometers; Surveyors' and Pocket Compasses; Ships' Compasses; Telescopes and Quadrants; Silver and Steel Spectacles, &c. &c. St. John, July 28, 1829.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from Great Britain and Ireland—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY, WHICH have been selected by himself, at the best Markets, and will be found the newest styles and latest fashions.—They are now opening, and will be sold on the most moderate terms, at his Store, No. 1, North side of the Market-Square. May 12. MATTHEW DELAP. MEDICINES, &c.

Just received per FAME, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber—A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; CONFECTIONARY; OLIVES; CAPERS, and FISH SAUCES; Which he warrants of the best quality. JOHN COOK. LABORATORY, foot of King-street, August 4, 1829.

TOBACCO. 50 K EGs Manufactured TOBACCO, of good quality, just received per Brig Hanford, for Sale (in Bond or otherwise) by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. —IN STORE—50 Bbls. Fresh Middlings FLOUR. 29th September. -64

RUM, PIMENTO, &c. Landing, ex Brig WARD CURRAN, from Jamaica, and for Sale by the Subscribers—PUNCHEONS and Hogheads RUM; PIMENTO; GINGER; ARROW ROOT; HIDES; CASTER OIL; LOGWOOD, &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 1, 1829.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. Now landing ex Schooner EDWARD:—25 P UNCS. JAMAICA SPIRITS, of excellent quality—entitled to long Drawback—For sale low in bottle landing. Sept. 29. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received per HARRIER, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 P UNCS. JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogheads do. MOLASSES. March 17. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

LONDON CORDAGE. 3 T IONS superior London Staple CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 5 inch Shrouding, and a few HAWSERS—just received, and for Sale cheap, by E. DEW RATCHFORD. Sept. 1.

CLOTHS, &c. Received per late arrivals—3 P ACKAGES SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS, 3 Bales FLANNELS, 3 Ditto Point and Whitney BLANKETS, Chests and Boxes Congo TEA, 1 Case Russia LINEN, 20 Boxes CHOCOLATE, &c.—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 14, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and bargues Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, —viz—COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvass, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 26.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals: W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 20 M. HEADING; 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAR, } IN BOND. 500 Do. Corn Meal, } 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 7 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3/4 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FURNACES, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, June 2.

NOW LANDING, Ex Schooner Patriot's Eagle, from Plymouth, (N. C.): 50 M. RED OAK Hhd. STAVES; 30 Ditto Cypress Shingles, duty free. ALSO ON HAND—20 M. W. O. Hhd. Staves and Heading; 80 ditto Cypress Shingles—in bond. The whole of which are fully equal to New-York Inspection; for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, Oct. 13, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Brig CONNS, from Liverpool, CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Cases COTTONS and MUSLINS, Bales WOOLLENS; Which, together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash, or other Approved Payment. July 21. GEO. THOMSON.

CORN MEAL, CORN, &c. IN BOND—FOR SALE: 250 B ARRELS CORN MEAL, 400 Bags YELLOW CORN, 250 Barrels Ship, Navy & Pilot BREAD, 15 Tierces RICE, 25 Kegs CRACKERS. September 29. J. & H. KINNEAR.

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. —IN STORE—27 Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street.

WOMENS' and GIRLS' DEVONSHIRE HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embroid' do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazets; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Childrens' do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Bahijs' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsteds Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Childrens' Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes; Book, Mail, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Moss' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Moleskins, &c. May 26. H. & W. REID.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barquis Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz: BALES bleached and unbleached Cottons; do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Molekin; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Priests; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhd. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 w 9, 8 w 10, and 10 w 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Alloy Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles; All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per Sarah Ann, from St. Kitts: 60 H OGHEADS MOLASSES, 18 Puncheons RUM. Per Schr. Elizabeth, from Halifax: 4 Qr. Casks } choice old L. P. MADEIRA. Per Ship Pacific, from Liverpool: 100 Pieces very superior Bleached CANVASS, Nos. 1 to 8. Per ship Augusta, from Liverpool: 250 Half Drums Picked Turkey FIGS. Which will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 29.

FLOUR, TALLOW, &c. Just received by the Cyrus, SEAS, Master, from Philadelphia: BARRELS new Superfine FLOUR, Do. Barrels Middling Do. Barrels TALLOW; which will be sold cheap if taken from the vessel. Also—per the Bethiah: A lot of WINDSOR CHAIRS. Sept. 15. E. DEW RATCHFORD.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscriber: 10 P UNCS. JAMAICA SPIRITS; 5 Hhds. ditto SUGAR; 10 Hhds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 3 Tierces Prime COFFEE. Also:—Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Middlings Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise. August 25. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES, Landing ex Brig LA PLATA from JAMAICA.—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, August 18, 1829.

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-Branswick, 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, Agent. St. John, May 21, 1828.

Per Ceres, and John & Mary, from Liverpool, The Subscriber is now receiving on Consignment: BALES Bleached and Brown COTTONS; Do. BAIZES and FLANNELS, Casks assorted NAILS and SPIKES, Crates of Earthenware, (eight varieties,) Real Griffin's New-England patent Scythes, Do. Crawley's Do. Do. Blistered STEEL, Sheet Iron, and Slabs for Ploughshares, &c. All of which will be Sold very low. —IN STORE—An excellent assortment of bar & bolt Iron, &c. July 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE, OR TO LET. The Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County—viz. The Leases of Two Corporation LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the STONES thereon. Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 600 acres, at Loch Loumid. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River. Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year. —IN LIKEWISE—They offer to Let, a large Brick Dwelling HOUSE and Premises, situated in Prince William-street, near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, August 25, 1829.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM, in the Parish of Hampton, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River, containing 200 acres, 15 of which are cleared, the remainder well stocked with hard and soft Wood—is offered for Sale. Eight tons of Hay was cut this year.—There is on the premises, a well finished one and a half story frame House, a log Barn, and other improvements.—The Farm adjoins the property of Mr. Jonathan Titus; and is but 24 miles from the city, with a good turpique road all the way.—For terms and further particulars, please apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, or to JAMES ROBERTSON, September 15. -34 on the premises.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7 1/2 acres of Marsh in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

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

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

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next—TWO HOUSES in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Fifth, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families. —ALSO—To be entered on immediately—A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL BARRY, Russell-street, BRUSSELS. BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Coats, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised. Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

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

NOTICE. A LETTER, addressed to "Mr. ALLAN M'LEAN, St. John, New-Branswick, North America—to be left at St. John Post-Office, till called for"—was taken out of the Post-Office, and opened by an ALLAN M'LEAN, who found it to be intended for another person. The Letter contains a Bank Post Bill of £180 Stg. The owner of the Letter can bear of the same and the Bill, by applying at the MAYOR'S Office in this City. 22d September.

JUST PUBLISHED, And now ready for delivery, In one neat volume, 12mo. fine dandy paper, (price, in boards, to Subscribers, One Dollar)—ADAPTED for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death.—To which are added, Prayers for the Use of Young Persons, and Graces before and after Meals—with a CONCLUSION, recommendatory of Prayer as a Christian Duty. BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Prayer is the sublimest strain that reaches The Majesty on high. Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—A supply is on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. M'ILLAN'S Book Store. August 18.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BILLS of EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Entries for Dutiable articles, Manifests of various forms, Seamen's Articles, Boy's Indentures, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Marriages, Deeds, &c. &c. &c. MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Branswick.) MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, — P. M. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by land, 10 O'Clock. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. For Halifax, &c. by Boat, — P. M. WEDNESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. For St. Andrews and the U. States, by Boat, 4 P. M. THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. From Fredericton, by the Boat, — P. M. FRIDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M. From St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, — P. M. The Annual Postings on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West Indies, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or treble Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published September 30, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheat Loaf of Superfine 8d. of Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. Hours of Business.—from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY, — THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'Clock on Tuesday. MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Hugh Johnston, Junior, Thomas Barlow, John V. Thurgar. Office Hours.—12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. OCTOBER—1829. SUN MOON FULL. Rises. Sets. Rises. SEA. 28 WEDNESDAY - 6 49 5 11 6 41 50 29 THURSDAY - 6 50 5 10 6 42 Even. 30 FRIDAY - 6 52 5 8 7 24 1 27 31 SATURDAY - 6 53 5 7 8 2 18 1 SUNDAY - 6 55 5 5 9 7 3 14 2 MONDAY - 6 56 5 4 10 6 4 6 3 TUESDAY - 6 57 5 3 11 6 4 5 6 First Quarter 4th, 5h. 7m. morning.

SAINTE JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN MR. BATHFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms.—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance. PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.