

Office in HATFIELD'S Brick Building, Mark-squre.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

Vol. III. No. 33.

The Garland.

EARLY RISING AND PRAYER.

When first thy eyes unveil, give thy soul leave
To do the like; nor bodice for forerun
The spirit's duty; true hearts spread and leave
On a their God as flowers do to the sun
Give them the first thoughts then, so shall thou keep
In company all day, and in his sleep.

Yet never sleep the sun up; prayer should
Down with the day; there are set awful hours
Tax'd heaven and us; the morn's was not good
After sun-rising; far-day sullies flowers:
Rise to prevent the sun; sleep doth sin glut,
And heaven's gate opens when the world is shut.

Walk with thy fellow creatures: note the bush
And whistlings amongst them. Not a sprig
Or leaf but hath his morning hymn; each bush
And oak doth know I AM—Canst thou not sing?
Oh leave thy crass and follies! go thy way
And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

Serve God before the world; let him not go
Un-thought into him; then resign
The whole unto him, and remember who
Preval'd by wrestling on the sun did shine:
Pour oil upon the stones, weep for thy sin
Then journey on, and have an eye to heaven.

When the world's up, and every swarm abroad,
Keep well thy temper, mix not with each clay;
Despatch necessities: life hath a load
Which must be carried on, and safely pay:
Yet keep these eyes without thee; let the heart
Be God's alone, and choose the better part.

MISCELLANEA.

From the London Atlas.

It is stated that Lord Byron never was made aware of the cause of his wife's separation from him. As an evidence of his feelings on that subject, Mr. Moore, (in his life of Lord Byron) publishes the following letter, which his lordship addressed to Lady Byron, in 1821, and observes upon it, that there are few of his readers who will not agree with him in thinking, "that if his author had not right on his side, he had, at least, most of those good feelings which are found generally to accompany it."

Paris, November 17th, 1821.
I have to acknowledge the receipt of "Ad's" which is very soft and pretty, and nearly as dark as ready as mine was at twelve years old, if I may judge from what I recollect of some in August's possession, taken at that age. But I don't care—perhaps from its being left grow.

I also thank you for the inscription of the date and name, and I will tell you why; I believe that they are the only two or three words of your handwriting in my possession. For your letters I returned, and except the two words, or rather the one word, "Household," written twice in an old account-book, I have no other. I burnt your last note for the reason—namely, it was written in a style not very agreeable; and 2ly, I wished to take your word without documents, which are the worldly resources of suspicious people.

I suppose that this note will reach you somewhere about Ad's birthday—the 10th of December, I believe. She will then be about twelve months more. I shall have some chance of meeting her—perhaps soon, if I am obliged to go to England by business or otherwise. Recollect, however, one thing, either in distance or nearness—every day which keeps us apart should, after a long period, rather soften our mutual feelings, which most always have one relying point, as long as our child exists, which I presume we both hope will be long after either of her parents.

The time which has elapsed since the separation has been considerably more than the whole period of our union, and the not much longer one of our acquaintance. We both made a bitter mistake; but now it is over and irrevocably so. For, at thirty-three on my part, and a few years less on yours, though it is no very extended period of life, still it is one when the habits and thought are generally so formed as to admit of no modification; and we could not agree when younger, we should with difficulty do so now.

I say all this, because I own to you, that notwithstanding every thing, I considered our reunion as not impossible for more than a year after the separation;—but I gave up the hope entirely and for ever. But this very impossibility of reunion seems to me at least a reason why, on all the few points of discussion which can arise between us, we should preserve the courtesy of life, and as much of its kindness as people who never meet may preserve perhaps more easily than nearer connections. For my own part, I am violent, but not malignant; for, on fresh provocations can awake my resentments. To you, who are colder and more concentrated, I would just hint, that you may sometimes mistake the depth of a cold anger for dignity, and a worse feeling for duty. I assure you that I bear you (whatever I may have done) no resentment whatever. Remember, that if you have injured me in any way, this forgiveness is something; and that if I have injured you, it is something more still, if it be true, as the moralists say, that the most off-putting are the least forgiving.

Whether the offence has been solely on my side, or general, or on yours, I have ceased to reflect upon any but two things—viz. that you are the mother of my child, and that we shall never meet again. I think if you also consider the two corresponding points with reference to myself, it will be better for all three.

Yours ever,
NOEL BYRON.

ANECDOTE OF SIR E. PELLEW, NOW LORD EXMOUTH.

At Plymouth, several years ago, this gallant officer was sitting alone at dinner, when his servant announced to him that an Indian man had struck upon the beach, and was in imminent danger of going to pieces. Sir Edward hastened to the shore, and found the intelligence correct, and the surf lunning so light that no boat dared to venture on board the vessel. Sir Edward addressed the crowd upon the beach, and asked if any of them had heart enough to swim off with him to the ship. A young man stepped forward to answer the challenge; and two lines having been procured, Sir Edward and the stranger each took one in hand and gained the vessel, and after safely landing all on-board, were the last to return on shore. On stepping on land, the gallant Admiral, addressing his comrade in danger, exclaimed, "Give me your hand; you're a fine fellow—who are you?—you must sail with me in future." The young man replied that he was the mate of a collier, and that he should hesitate to quit a situation so comfortable for the chance of doubtful promotion. Sir Edward overcame his scruples, and this singular introduction added to the heroes of the British navy an officer unparalled in heroic exploits—no less a character than Captain Jeremiah Coghlan.

Messenger-paper.

The total amount of the effects of suitors in the Court of Chancery in 1830, was £68,886-13s. 10d.

COLONIAL.

From the Quebec Mercury.

PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

Expulsion of Mr. CHRISTIE, for the THIRD Time!!!

On Friday, January 28, 1831, the entries in the Journals of 14th February, 1829, and 22d January, 1830, relating to the expulsion of Robert Christie, Esq. are read.

Mr. Andrew Stuart inquired what the object of the House was? It was a necessary consequence in Parliamentary order, that such a motion was to be followed up by some measure based upon it—now here, it seemed as if a measure was to be brought forward, without any previous examination, without any previous study—precipitately and hastily—and time ought to be given to members to look over and consider all previous proceedings. If, in fact, the Honourable Member for Gaspe was not eligible, let it be so—but do not let us be held up to the public as tramping on the elective franchise, as lightly and inconsistently deciding upon a question, which involved the rights of all the electors in all the country. Let us not do that without due reflection and consideration. He wished the Honourable member to explain, whether by reading those entries, he meant to follow it up by an immediate motion, or to enter into the question at a future time—in the latter case, he should object to it, but otherwise he must oppose it.

Mr. Bonjardais said that the old members had already formed their opinion on the subject, and the new members would undoubtedly consider it an important one, as relating to the dignity and honour of the house. For this reason, he should support the motion whatever the result might be.

Mr. Thibodeau, it is believed, here stated, "in a very low voice, that his object was the expulsion of Mr. Christie."

Mr. Christie declared that he determined a personation should be proved in court, and not before the public, that fell due ought to be given.

Mr. De Montreuil observed that, as a new member, he demanded, legally, and of right, to receive information. He knew nothing of the matter, and must oppose anything which would deprive him of the right to be made a rule of conduct. He, as one of the new members, required to know, not that Mr. Christie had been expelled, but whether he deserved to be expelled, and if so, on what grounds, and by what authority. He would not appear in the ranks of this country, if he were not to appear in the ranks of the country, and if he were not to appear in the ranks of the country, he would not appear in the ranks of the country.

After some further discussion, on motion of Mr. De Montreuil, the consideration thereof was deferred till Monday next.

Monday, January 31.
The House went upon the order of the day on Mr. Thibodeau's motion, that the entries upon the Journal relative to Mr. Christie's expulsion during the last session of Parliament, that is to say, of the 14th February, 1829, and 22d January, 1830, be read.

Mr. Thibodeau said, that upon the journals of those resolutions, as they stood upon the journals of the Assembly, he could not consider them as full force.

Mr. Christie observed that he was a member of the late Assembly, when the resolutions, expelling Mr. Christie for impeding the progress of the House, were passed—that he had voted against them—they were passed as a matter of course, and he was not a party to them, and he would not vote against them, if they were to be passed a second time, and he would not vote against them, if they were to be passed a second time, and he would not vote against them, if they were to be passed a second time.

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BRITISH NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The continental papers received this morning contain news from Poland. The Diet met on the 18th, and to them the dictator laid down his authority. Wladislaw Ostrowski was elected marshal of the Diet, and when the staff was presented to him, he laid on the table 30,000 florins, as his individual contribution to the necessities of the state. The deputies followed his example, and a similar subscription was raised by the senators. The first act of both Chambers was formally to recognise the insurrection. The second, to resign themselves into a body of workmen, and to pass over in civil uniform to the suburbs of Praga, and there each to lend his own hands in the intrenchments and works for the defence of the city of Warsaw. A more solemn, devoted, or truly patriotic commencement of a session, has not been recorded, even in the annals of Poland. The Diet has already received assurances of support from the provinces; five new battalions of field artillery are in organization, and the defences of Warsaw are carried beyond the Vistula. Generals Szebenek, Woyczynski and Palkowski, divide amongst them the powers lately borne by the dictator himself. One of the most beautiful incidents in history, is that which our paper of this day records as having taken place recently at Warsaw.—The Chamber of Deputies, in civil uniform, went in procession to assist the workmen in throwing up the entrenchments round the suburbs for the defence of the city; so that each representative of the people should have a share in the great work of national liberty. The activity, zeal, and union of the Poles, promise well for a cause that has the best wishes of the best part of Europe. At present the prospect is cheering; and there is good reason to hope, that the liberation of Poland may be ultimately effected without the aid of foreign interference.

DECEMBER 23.—Mr. Home rose to bring the matter of the Recorder of Dublin before the House, and to show that the duties of the office were incompatible with those of a member of Parliament. It was impossible that he should preside as judge in Dublin, and sit as a representative in London at the same moment. The public paid £1,600 a-year, and had a right to have the duties performed. He moved for a return of criminals in Dublin, and of the sittings of the late and present recorders. Returns ordered. The hon. member then moved for returns of pensions and allowances to persons holding offices in the Colonies, granted since 1815.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.—The Ministers are said to be divided upon this question, some advocating a more sweeping measure than others. Among the moderates, the Premier is named, and the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Palmerston. It is clear, that they must be agreed upon their plan, or one party must get out of office. It is not likely, probably to come to that; and then the trial in Parliament is yet to take place. If Parliament reject the project, a dissolution is threatened; if it be carried, we do not see how that can be avoided; for all the advocates of the measure will be anxious to see it reduced to practice without delay. We hope we are to have no extension of suffrage until the mob in any place. The disgraceful example of Preston, one should suppose, would be sufficient to guard against this. It has operated powerfully upon the public mind, and will not be lost on Ministers themselves.—Liverpool Courier.

The Glasgow Bank has been robbed of £20,000.

Prayer on account of the National troubles. The London Gazette of December 23, contains an order of the Privy Council, that the Archbishop of Canterbury shall "prepare forms of prayer to Almighty God on account of the troubled state of certain parts of the United Kingdom." It was subsequently ordered, that these forms of prayer shall be read throughout England and Ireland; and that the Established and Episcopal Churches of Scotland shall also put up their prayers respectively because of the same troubles.

THE PRAYER. O God, our Heavenly Father, who art rich in mercy and grace towards all who obey Thy will, and has promised forgiveness and remission of sins to them that truly repent and unfeignedly believe Thy holy Gospel, we humbly beseech Thee to look with compassion on Thy servants, and relieve their afflictions. We have sinned, grievously sinned, and transgressed Thy holy laws; we confess our iniquity, we lament our uncharitableness, and meekly acknowledge that by our manifold offences we have justly provoked Thy wrath; yet deal not with us, O Lord, according to the multitude of our transgressions. In Thy judgment remember us. For Thy dear Son's sake, O Lord, give ear to our prayer, and withdraw Thy chastening hand from us. To thee alone we look for deliverance; without Thy help and direction the power and wisdom of man are of no avail. Restore, O Lord, to Thy people, the quiet enjoyment of the mercy and great blessings which we have received from Thy bounty; defeat and frustrate the malice of wicked and turbulent men, and turn their hearts; have pity, O Lord, on the simple and ignorant, who have been led astray, and recall them to a sense of their duty; and to persons of all ranks and conditions in this country, vouchsafe such a measure of Thy Grace, that our hearts being filled with true faith and devotion, and cleansed from all evil affections, we may serve Thee with one accord, in duty and loyalty to the King, in obedience to the laws of the land, and in brotherly love towards each other; and that pressing constantly forwards towards the high prize of our heavenly calling under the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, we may finally attain to life everlasting, through the merits and mediation of our only Redeemer and Advocate, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace, give us grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions, and to be united in love and concord; that, as there is but one Body, and one Spirit, and one Hope of our Calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of us all, so we may henceforth be all of one heart, and of one mind, united in one holy Bond of Truth and Peace, of Faith and Charity, and may with us mind, and one mouth, glorify Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

IRELAND.—The Marquis of Anglesea's administration has commenced vigorously. He arrived on Thursday. Friday and Christmas-day were occupied in consulting with the law officers as to the course to be adopted with regard to the threatened meeting of trades, convened for Monday, to present an address to the "Liberator;" and the result has been a proclamation prohibiting the meeting. Immediately after the publication of the proclamation, there was some confusion in Dublin,

and something serious was expected; in the course of Monday, however, Mr. O'Connell published his proclamation to the trades, as follows:—"Do not meet this day. Take my advice—let there be no meeting of any kind this day. The proclamation has an act of Parliament to sustain it. Do not this day discuss that act.—It is law at present. OBEY THE LAW. We can—we must repeal the Union. That baneful measure must and will be repealed, provided the people obey the law. Take, then, my advice—obey the law. Our course to the repeal of the Union is a legal, peaceable, and constitutional course. That, and no other, is the course followed and advised by one who feels he is your faithful friend. DANIEL O'CONNELL."

A KINGLY EXAMPLE.—His Majesty was solicited the other day to patronise the Russian horn-players, who had the honor of performing at the Royal Palace, when His Majesty replied that "These were not times to bestow his patronage upon every novelty of foreign birth."—London paper.

FRANCE. The Speech of M. Lafitte in the sitting of 30th Dec. in answer to M. Maignin, was essentially pacific. "I declare," he says, "if France can preserve peace with dignity, if France can cause her rights to be respected, we must not awaken recollections which are far from us. Peace is the want of France and of all Europe." Here some one exclaimed: "And Poland?" M. Lafitte continued—"The obligation to Government is not to sacrifice the dignity of France. We have the means of making war if France were under the necessity of going to war; we should conduct the war in a victorious manner, I doubt not; but our first duty is to preserve peace [fresh exclamations.] I speak, you see, with frankness. France will go to war if her dignity requires it, but there is no appearance of war; France thinks not of conquests, she is occupied only with her prosperity and her internal tranquillity. If this were not the opinion of France, she would not be worthy of a good Government [universal marks of approbation.] This speech has an evident reference to what is going on in Poland. The Poles must trust exclusively to themselves.

THE EX-MINISTERS.—The trial of the Ministers of Charles X. was concluded on the 21st of December, they were found guilty of treason, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, with the forfeiture of their titles, rank, and orders. The Prince de Polignac was moreover declared to be "civilly dead," a sentence which in France, deprives a man of every civil and social right. It conveys his property to his heirs, dissolves his marriage, so far as respects his civil consequences, and takes from him all control and direction in the education of his children.

M. M. Cauchy and Saizou, commissioned to read the verdict of the Court of Peers to the four ex-ministers, went to Vincennes on Wednesday morning, the 22d, at six o'clock. Having arrived at the castle, they were obliged, in order to obtain admittance, to convey a letter to the Governor, which they attached to the chain of the drawbridge employed for that purpose. The bridge was immediately lowered, and they were conducted to the dungeon by General Daumesnil, who alone has possession of the key of the gates. The four ex-ministers, and even the Governor himself, were entirely ignorant of the result of the trial, for the bridge had been raised the previous evening, immediately on the entry of the prisoners, and no person whatever had from that moment been admitted into the castle. M. M. Cauchy and Saizou were first introduced into a large antichamber, communicating with the apartments of the ex-ministers, who were still in bed.—M. M. de Chantelauze, and De Guernon Ranville were quickly dressed and in attendance; in half an hour Peyronnet appeared, and the three then proceeded to the chamber of Prince Polignac, who had intimated, that being extremely unwell, he was desirous of remaining in bed. In the room, therefore, M. Cauchy, greffer, read to them the decree of the Court. Such had been their blindness, such their confidence, that they all evinced great surprise and disappointment; though there appeared a remarkable contrast between the firmness and resignation displayed by M. M. Chantelauze and Guernon Ranville and the deep affliction and humiliation of Peyronnet and Polignac. The latter especially heard with the utmost consternation that part of the decree which says that civil death is involved in the sentence of transportation. During the reading of the verdict the four prisoners kept silence. One sentence was only uttered afterwards, and that was addressed by Chantelauze to Guernon Ranville:—"Well my friend," said he, "we shall have plenty of leisure to play at chess." (Eh bien, mon cher, nous aurons le temps de faire des parties d'échecs.) There appears to have been some difference made in the punishment of the ex-ministers; for Polignac is destined for the bleak fortress of St. Michael, on the coast of Normandy, whilst the other prisoners are to be transferred, as stated previously, to Ham, in Picardy.

The votes upon the sentence of the French Ex-ministers were divided as follows:—There were 156 votes. M. de Polignac—128 votes for transportation, the rest for perpetual imprisonment, except four Peers, who wished for the application of capital punishment. At the first ballot, it is said, there were eight, namely, one Duke, one Marquis, five Counts, and one Baron. It has been remarked, that none of them pronounced the fatal word. The vote was expressed thus:—"The severest punishment provided by the Penal Code. M. de Peyronnet—87 votes for imprisonment for life, and 68 for transportation; one vote for imprisonment for a time. M. de Chantelauze—138 votes for imprisonment for life, 14 for transportation, and 4 for imprisonment for a time. M. Guernon de Ranville—140 votes for imprisonment for life, and 16 for transportation.

Resignation of Gen. Lafayette.—The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th Dec. was unusually attended in consequence of the extraordinary degree of interest excited, owing to the resignation of Gen. Lafayette of the command of the National Guards. The Chamber were proceeding to the discussion of the law relative to the National Guard, when Lafayette entered, and was received with universal applause, upwards of one hundred members going up to him and shaking his hand. The General then went to the President, and after a short conversation with him, addressed the Chamber as follows:—"In a neighboring nation it is the custom when a citizen retires from a distinguished office, for him to come before his fellow citizens, and explain the cause, and I am sure the Chamber will grant me the same favor.—(Acclamations.) I always have considered that the post of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of France was incompatible with a constitutional monarchy, except under circumstances of the most absolute necessity. It was this conviction that led me, in 1790, when 3,000,000 of National Guards wished to elect me their commander, at the Federation by 14,000 Deputies, to apply in opposition to this desire. Such still was my opinion when the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, who has since become our King, wished me to accept it, but always retaining the intention of laying it down, as soon as I was satisfied that it was no longer necessary for me to retain it, either if peace should be declared, or at a later period had war ensued.—The declared opinion of the Chamber has hastened the period, and out of respect for it I have not waited till the law was submitted to the other branches of the State. It is merely a matter of date; but I should be deeply hurt if any one imagined—and so one, who has been appointed by the Chamber for the last fifty years of my life, can believe that my conduct has been dictated by any personal feeling. I will go further and say, that this opinion of the Chamber has afforded me an opportunity. The high authority with which I was invested has given me the opportunity, gentlemen, to have had of my own free will, and in a public order, satisfied, but I cannot say the same of my conscientious love of liberty. We must all recollect the programme announced at the Hotel de Ville—a popular throne, supported by republican institutions.—It was accepted, but we have not all put the same construction upon it: it has not always been interpreted by the same sense in the same sense in which it was understood by me; who am more impatient than others that it should be realized; and whatever may have been my personal motive in all situations, I feel myself at the present moment more at ease in discussing my opinions with you. For the rest, there are only two points which I wish to bring before you. I shall not say that I am not satisfied, but I cannot say that I am more impatient than others that it should be realized; and whatever may have been my personal motive in all situations, I feel myself at the present moment more at ease in discussing my opinions with you. For the rest, there are only two points which I wish to bring before you. 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VARIETIES.

From the Quarterly Review. DECLINE OF SCIENCE IN ENGLAND.—After a brief sketch of the honours which have been conferred by princes on those illustrious men, by whose labours the temple of modern science has been reared, in which enumeration England holds a very subordinate place, the reviewer continues: "Her liberality to Newton is the only striking instance which we have been able to record, because it is the only one in which the honour of a title was combined with an adequate pecuniary reward. Sir W. Herschel, indeed, was made a Hanoverian knight, and Sir Humphry Davy a baronet; but the comforts which these distinguished men enjoyed, and the stations which they occupied in society, were neither derived from the sovereign nor from the nation. No monument has been reared to their memory, and no honours have descended to their families. Nor are there the only instances of national ingratitude. The inventive genius of Wollaston, and the talents and literature of Young, have passed like a meteor from our sight. No title of honour has illustrated their name, and no tribute of affection has been pronounced over their grave. He who buckled on the weak arm of man a power of gigantic energy; who taught his species to triumph over the inertia of matter, & to withstand the fury of the elements; who multiplied the resources of the state, and poured into the treasury the spring tide of his wealth—the immortal Watt, was neither acknowledged by his sovereign, nor honoured by his ministers, nor embalmed among the heroes and sages of his country.

"There is not at this moment, within the British Isles, a single philosopher, however eminent have been his services, who bears the lowest title that is given to the lowest benefactor of the nation, or to the humblest servant of the crown!

"There is not a single philosopher who enjoys a pension, or an allowance, or a sinecure, capable of supporting him and his family in the humblest circumstances!

"There is not a single philosopher who enjoys the favour of his sovereign or the friendship of his ministers!

"Mr. Dalton, the most distinguished chemist in Britain, and the man who has given to chemistry her numerical laws, has been allowed to spend the flower of his days in the drudgery of teaching the elements of mathematics at Manchester, and has never been honoured by a single mark of national gratitude. Mr. Ivory, the first mathematician in England, after exhausting the vigour of his life as a mathematical teacher at Marlow, has retired, as his humblest colleague would have done, on a superannuation, and has been allowed to spend his latter years in comparative poverty and obscurity.

"When the eldest and most illustrious of our sages have been thus neglected, need we inquire into the condition of those younger ones who are destined to succeed them? Need we ask what mark of respect has been conferred upon Brown, the first botanist of the age; on Herschel, the morning star of our science; on Babbage, the inventor of a machine which seems to be actuated with almost intellectual power; on Kater, Barlow, Christie, and South, who have extended the boundaries of physical science; on Thomson, Henry, and Faraday, who have shown in the field of chemical discovery; or on Murdoch and Henry Bell, who first introduced into actual use the two greatest practical inventions of modern times? Of the two last, it has been the fortune of Mr. Murdoch to rise to wealth and consideration in the field of commercial enterprise; but Henry Bell has been preserved from starvation only by the private contributions of his fellow-citizens.

"Were not the detail likely to prove tedious, we might unfold to our readers a series of grievances of the most afflicting kind. We might point out English inventors rejected at home and adopted abroad. We might adduce the cases of ingenious men, who, when denied public aid, have exhausted upon their inventions their private resources, and terminated their days in poverty, or in prison. We might bewail those melancholy examples where youthful enthusiasm has been chilled by the apathy of power, and where disappointed hope has turned the luxuriance of genius into the wild shoots of mental alienation. Every day indeed we meet with the victims of our patent laws, that fraudulent lottery, which gives its blanks to genius, and its prizes to knaves—which robs the poor inventor of the wealth which he has either earned or borrowed, and transfers it to the purse of the attorney-general and the keeper of the great seal of England."

"It is to be hoped that something will be done to wipe away this national obloquy."

ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—Burns was one day at a cattle market held in a town of Cumberland, and in the bustle that prevails on these occasions, he lost sight of some of his respected relations. He pushed to a tavern, opened the door of every room, and merely looked in, but at last he came to one in which three jolly Cumberland blades were enjoying themselves. As he withdrew his head, one of them shouted, "Come in, Johnny Peep." Burns obeyed the call, seated himself at the table, and in a short time was the life and soul of the party. In the course of their merriment, it was proposed that each should write a stanza of poetry, put it with half a crown below the candlestick with this stipulation, that the best poet was to have his half crown returned, while the other three were to be expended to treat the party. What the others wrote has now sunk into oblivion, but the stanzas of the Ayrshire ploughman ran as follows:

Here am I, Johnny Peep; I saw three sheep, And these three sheep saw me; Half a crown a piece, Will pay for their fleece, And so Johnny Peep gets free. A roar of laughter followed, and while the palm of victory was unanimously voted to Burns, one of the Englishmen exclaimed, "In God's name who are you?" An explanation ensued, and the happy party did not separate the same day they met.

Mr. Henry Hunt, the celebrated "Radical Reformer," and manufacturer of "real Japan Blacking," has been elected a member of the House of Commons, for Preston, by a majority of 338, over his opponent, the Honourable Mr. Stanley, who had been compelled to resign his seat and stand a new election in consequence of having become a member of the new ministry. The five Powers have at length resolved to acknowledge the independence of Belgium, on the condition that no member of the present French King's family shall be King of that country.

French Army.—Marshal Soult has offered the project of a law on the recruitment of the army. It is to consist of 500,000 men; it is to be recruited by conscription, the duration of service is to be for five years, and no officer can be dismissed without the sentence of a court.

Navy.—Considerable activity prevails in the department of the Minister of Marine.—Four ships of the line and 10 frigates, three of them of 60 guns, are ordered to be got ready for immediate service.

The Ex-Ministers, at their Trial. The prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeanor,) were very pale and wan. Chantelauze appeared like a man on the verge of the grave. The fortune which had conducted Polignac to his elevation appeared now to have entirely deserted him: he looked round with evident anxiety, but his eye seemed not to meet a sympathizing glance. He is a man of very gentlemanly appearance, and his silvery hair gave a sorrowful hue to his aspect. Polignac is 50 years of age, Peyronnet 52, Chantelauze 43, and Guernon de Raville 43.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions. GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to issue Policies, Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD. SAINT JOHN. MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation:—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms.

By order of the President and Directors. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, 19th July, 1830. FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. THOMAS NISBET, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand an Elegant Assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, of all descriptions. Also—A large Assortment of DRESSING GLASSES, of various sizes. Hair and Moss MATTRASSES—The whole at very reduced prices.—Likewise—MAHOGANY in Logs, Planks, Boards, and Veners.

FOR SALE, THREE-FOURTHS the fine Sloop AMANDA, Register 75 Tons, built last year expressly for the River Trade, for which she is in every respect well adapted.—Her outfit is abundant, and of the best description, and she can be run for a considerable time at a very trifling expense.—For satisfactory payment the terms will be liberal. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 8.

RIGGING, For a Brig of 150 Tons. THE Subscriber has received per ship Wm. Pitt, from Liverpool, a complete Set of Standing and Running Rigging, for a Vessel of about 150 Tons, which he will sell on liberal terms if applied for immediately.

RUM and SUGAR. 10 PUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS, 5 Tierces Prime SUGAR—Just received and for Sale by 16th Nov. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Now Landing ex Brig ALEXIS, from Montego Bay: PUNS. and Hds. Extra Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS, SUGAR in Barrels; COFFEE; Boxes ARROW ROOT, Do. Superior Spanish SEGARS, A few HIDES: AND—78 Logs MAHOGANY. All which will be sold Cheap from the Wharf Dec. 7. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c. Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit: 1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1/4 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.; 1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened; 1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH; 1 CAMBOOSE; 2 Double JACK SCREWS; 3 Crates Crockery Ware—well assorted. Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

BOYS' INDENTURES.—For Sale at the Observer's Office.

SPRUCE OR PINE SAW LOGS, Wanted. PERSONS desirous of entering into contract for the delivery of a quantity of SPRUCE or PINE SAW LOGS, early in the Spring, may do so on advantageous terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals A PART OF HIS FALL GOODS; WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices. The remainder hourly expected. Prince William-street, Nov. 16, 1830.

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c. The Subscriber has received per Ship Wm. Pitt, Thomas Ogilvie, Master, from Liverpool—his usual Supply of SHIP CHANDLERY. ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT: 20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons VAS; 2 bales Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES; 40 dozen 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 10 crates well assorted CROCKERY; 75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS; 1 ton SHEATHING PAPER; 2000 bushels SALT.—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, Per Fairy from Liverpool: A FEW Bales Point BLANKETS; Red FLANNELS; CLOTHS; CAMBLETS, and JAMACKS. Per La Plata, from Jamaica: Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Arrow Root, Segars, Hides, and Horns. Per Lord of the Isles: 200 Quarter Drums fresh packed Turkey FIGS. Per Joseph Anderson: 3 Bales superior Black and Blue CLOTHS for sale cheap for Cash. Nov. 16. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, Has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the season—consisting of: GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Gloves, ass'd. Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots, Ditto Ditto Cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose. A variety of Meeklin and Gimp Lace; Lace Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow CLOTHS, of all descriptions; Paints and Oil—raw and tilled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Cassars; Flannels; Bombazines; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted.

An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain COTTONS, bleached & unbleached; Silk Handkerchiefs; Coloured and black Lining Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Ironmongery; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. BRANDY by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin; Port and Madeira WINE. Prime Mess Pork; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments. JOHN M. WILMOT.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS. Per Margaret from London, and Miranich from Liverpool. LOWE & GROCOCK, have received by the above Vessels, the undermentioned Articles—having been purchased by Mr. Grocock, they will be found suitable for the Season, and are for sale Cheap:—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, of various descriptions; Black & colored silk, gauze & other Handks; Silk, crapes, and worsted Shawls; French & English gauze and silk Scarfs; Bobbinets and Laces; worsted Cravats; Flannels and Blankets; Ribbons; Gentlemen's half Hose; Gentle's lambs wool & worsted Stockings; Ditto and Boys' Fur Caps; Colored & black Norwich Crapes & Bombazines; Camblets; Mens' Hats; BELLERENOS 1/4 & 3/4—a new article for Ladies' Dresses; Haberdashery, of all sorts; Muffs, and Tippets, of the following Furs—Squirrel, Sable, Fitch, Ermine, Lynx, and Russia Fitch; Swansdowne Stocks; Gloves; Ladies' colored Stays; Umbrellas; Woollens; cloths; Cassimeres; Knives & Forks; Tin Covers; Saucepans; London White Lead, &c. &c. Hourly expected by the Lord of the Isles—An unusual large and choice Supply of Fancy and Plain Goods. November 9.

NEW VESSEL. THE subscriber offers for sale a new VESSEL of about 140 Tons—now on the Stocks at Parrshore—of the following dimensions, and of the best materials:—Length of Keel, - - - 64 feet, 6 ins. Length from stem to stern } 72 feet, post, inclusive, } Breadth of Beam, - - - 21 feet, 5 ins. Depth of Hold, - - - 12 feet. 11 inches dead rise; Floor, 14 feet. The Vessel is Copper Fastened, and will be sold low. Terms liberal,—please apply to E. D. W. RATCHFORD. December 21.

JANUARY 11, 1831. The Subscriber has in Store the following GOODS, for sale at very low rates, and at liberal credit, viz: 50 PUNCHONS Jamaica RUM, 60 Do. W. I. land do. 15 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR, 30 Do. MOLASSES, 2 Ditto & 8 Qr. Cask PORT WINE, 2 Pipes O. L. P. MADEIRA, 400 Bbls. Superf. FLOUR—part in bond, 1000 Bbls. ALEWIVES. —ALSO—An extensive stock of British DRY GOODS, Hyson and Congo TEAS, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 11th JANUARY, 1831. ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:— 25 PUNS. Windward Island and Jamaica RUM; 10 Puns. Molasses and 20 bbls. Sugar; 250 Bbls. Superf. Flour; 50 do. RYE do.; 100 Do. Indian Meal; 50 do. Navy Bread; 15 Tierces RICE; 20 dozen Brooms; 100 Barrels Irish Mess PORK; 50 Do. and 15 Tierces BEEF; 14 Cwt. Irish Bacon; 50 Do. New-Brunswick OATMEAL; 30 Bags do. common & pearl BARLEY; 50 Firkins Butter; 100 kits spiced Salmon; 50 Bags and Bbls. East India and Jamaica COFFEE; 50 boxes Soap and Candles; 50 Crates assorted Earthenware; 50 Casks ditto Glassware; 400 Boxes ditto Crown Glass; 250 Bbls bleached and unbleached Canvas; 50 Casks assorted Cordage; 200 Casks—new wrought Nails; 100 do. Cut 5 0 Kgs London White Lead; [do.] [do.] Do. Green and assorted do.; 3 Casks and 40 Jrs Balled Linseed Oil; 25 Bags Corks; 100 dozen Woollen Socks; 10 Chests Tea; 1 Chest Indigo; Assorted Bar Iron and Copper; Best Madeira and Sherry WINES; 3 Bales assorted Stays; 200 Reams assorted Writing Paper; 100 Assorted BLANK BOOKS; 50 Kegs and 25 bladders Potty; 50 Barrels Day & Martin's Blacking; 25 Pieces Carpeting and 50 Hearth Rugs.

—ALSO— Lamp Black, in bbls.; Ivory, in bbls.; Whiting in do.; Red Ochre in do.; bbls. Yellow Ochre; Casks of Glue; Powder of Latharge; Red Lead; Orange Red; English Umber; Ground Paint; Brushes, and Sash Tools; Patent Floor Cloth and Painted Baize; Table Mats and Doilies; Kegs of Mustard; Ginger; Bags Pepper; Cinnamon; Rose and Point Blankets; 300 pair of Flannel Drawers—with a further assortment of British DRY GOODS, to numerous to detail.—All of which are offered at as reasonable rates and terms of payment as possible. J. & H. KINNEAR. A CARD. MRS. WALLACE, most respectfully informs her former Patrons, and the Public generally, that she has recommenced her business of DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY, at her residence, Germain-street, next below the entrance to that of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esq. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Plain Sewing done on the most moderate terms. N. B. A few Young Ladies from the Country can be accommodated as Boarders, to learn the different branches of the above business.—Terms known on application as above. St. John, October 19, 1830.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession: and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country Bachelors attended to. As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Obstetric and Accouchur of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in the treatment of the Eye and Ear, which is attended with either of these, or any other of the mal-dies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those who have studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. [7 Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. * * * Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this City, and begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he will continue the above Business, in its several branches, at his shop, North West corner of the Market-square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store of Mr. W. O. SMITH, and hopes, by strict attention and a disposition to please, to merit a continuation of their patronage.—All favours will be gratefully received and executed in the best and most fashionable manner, on moderate terms. St. John, August 10.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY. THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franklins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates, &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style. N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to.

HOUSES and LANDS. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THAT Valuable and well known Leasehold Property in Indian Town, at present occupied by Mr. George Clarke, as a Tavern and Boarding House. It is eligibly situated for extensive business in the above line, having a shop, sitting room, front-proof cellar, a large pantry, and a never failing well of good water on the first floor; two rooms and bed-rooms, with a kitchen and other conveniences on the second floor; two large rooms and three bed-rooms on the third floor; and well finished bed-rooms on the garret floor. The ground rent is only six pounds per annum. If the above property is not sold before the first day of March next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction.—For further particulars enquire of JOHN ROBERTSON, Dec. 14, 1830. North Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, And Possession given the 1st May next: THE HOUSE, fronting on Charlotte-street, adjoining the property of Mr. Benjamin Smith. The house can be viewed any day between the hours of 12 and 1, p. m. by applying to Mr. John T. Younghouse, on the Premises.—Further particulars known, by applying to NATHAN GODSOE. St. John, Feb. 1, 1831.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A LOT in the Lower-Cove, fronting on Main-Street.—Apply to JOHN M. ROBINSON. Feb. 1.

TO LET, from 1st of May, the Store, in Ward-street, adjoining the premises of G. D. Robinson, Esq. Nov. 30. D. HATFIELD & SON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE corner WAREHOUSE on Peters's Wharf, opposite the store of Mr. Stephen Howard, formerly occupied by Mr. R. E. D. King as a Grocery Store, now in perfect repair, having a Shop fitted up in a part of the lower flat, and will be let altogether or without the second and third flats. Any person disposed to purchase, will find the price low and the payments easy, on application to Jan. 11. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE. THE Two Story framed House, lately erected by Mr. Nelson Hardenbrook, at Portland,—it is yet unfinished, and will be sold low, and on easy terms of payment.—Ground rent, £4 per annum. Apply to Jan. 11. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, And possession given immediately: THAT Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, in St. James's-street, Lower Cove, containing a Dwelling House and excellent TANNING establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. James Moffit. Terms extremely low. Also for Sale—A strong hard-working young HORSE, fit for Saddle or Harness, and well adapted for the Lumbering Business. Six months' credit would be given to any purchaser with a good indorser.—Apply at this office.

NOTICES. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM WATERS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH WATERS, Sole Administratrix. St. John, Novem. 23, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GODSOE, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to NATHAN GODSOE, Adm'r. St. John, May 25, 1830.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on Lots No. 8 & 9, Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the Stock, Farming Utensils &c. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOE. May 25. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HUGH JOHNSTON, Esquire, deceased, will render the same for settlement, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSTON, Executor. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published February 1, 1831. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superior lbs. or Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Sixpenny, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. FEBRUARY—1831. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. 23 WEDNESDAY - 5 41 5 19 4 30 8 36 24 THURSDAY - 6 39 5 21 5 16 9 34 25 FRIDAY - 6 38 5 42 5 56 10 29 26 SATURDAY - 6 36 5 24 rises 11 2 27 SUNDAY - 6 34 5 26 6 40 11 57 28 MONDAY - 6 33 5 27 7 43 0 12 1 TUESDAY - 6 31 5 29 8 45 0 14 Full Moon 26th, On 26th, evening.

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