

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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THE GARLAND.

THE BROKEN HEART.

I saw her when her cheek was bright,
And beautiful, and fair,
Love, joy, and all that was delight,
Which chains the heart or glads the sight,
Secured not together there—
The glow, the glance, from cheek and eye,
Her hair of curling jet;
The look, the smile, and stifled sigh,
Her forehead arched, and white and high—
Methinks I see them yet!

I saw her on her bridal day,
Which hope upon her brow;
Her smile, her blush, was brightly gay,
And joy with his ethereal ray,
Was there to glid her vow,
The jest, the laugh, the social cheer,
All bitterness forbids;
Her heart was light, her cheek was clear,
And dark and long the lashes were,
Which fringed her fallen lid.

I saw her when her cheek was wan,
Her eyes looked dim and dead,
Her charms had faded on her face,
Her hair was bleached, her smile was gone,
Her every beauty fled.
She bowed beneath the misery,
Which hearts corroded know,
Her face had lost its gladning gleam,
And, sadly calm, she seemed to me
A monument of woe.

I saw her, in her winding sheet,
A senseless thing of earth,
An aged form was at her feet,
Her countenance with grief replete,
'Twas her who gave her birth;
Another, in a secret place,
From all the throng apart,
Was seen to glare upon her face,
Which, smiling, lay in Death's embrace—
'Twas he who broke her heart!

THE MISCELLANIST.

Extracts from "ADVENTURES IN THE RIFLES BRIGADE," by Captain Kincaid.

(From the London Literary Gazette.)

NIWELLE.—Towards the end of the action, Col. Barnard was struck with a musket-ball, which carried him clean off his horse. The enemy, seeing that they had shot an officer of rank, very maliciously kept up a heavy firing on the spot, while we were carrying him under the brow of the hill. The ball having passed through the lungs, he was spitting blood, and, at the moment, had every appearance of being in a dying state; but, to our joy and surprise, he, that day month, rode up to the battalion, when it was in action, near Bayonne; and I need not add, that he was received with three hearty cheers. A curious fact occurred in our regiment at this period. Prior to the action of the Niwelle, an owl had perched itself on the tent of one of our officers (Lieut. Doyle). This officer was killed in the battle, and the owl was afterwards seen on Capt. Duncan's tent. His brother officers quizzed him on the subject, by telling him that he was the next on the list; and it was joked that Capt. D. did not relish; and it was prophetic, as he soon afterwards fell at Tarbes.

Toulon.—In the attack on Toulon, we are told of one of the few good things said by Wellington during the war—

"The Spaniards, anxious to monopolise all the glory, I rather think, moved on to the attack a little too soon, and before the British division on their left were in readiness to cooperate; however, be that as it may, they were soon in a blaze of fire, and began walking through it, at first, with a great show of gallantry and determination; but their courage was not altogether screwed up to the sticking point, and the nearer they came to the critical pass, the less prepared they seemed to meet it, until they all finally faced to the right about, and came back upon us as fast as their heels could carry them, pursued by the enemy. We instantly advanced to their relief, and concluded that they would have rallied behind us; but they had no idea of doing anything of the kind; for, when with Cuesta and some of the other Spanish Generals, they had been accustomed, under such circumstances, to run a hundred miles at a time; so that, passing through the intervals of our division, they went clear off to the rear, and we never saw them more. The moment the French found us interpose between them and the Spaniards, they retired within their works.—The only remark that Lord Wellington was said to have made on their conduct, after waiting to see whether they would stand after they got out of the reach of the enemy's shot, was, 'Well, d—n, if ever I saw ten thousand men run a race before!'"

WATERLOO.—The following is a short extract of Captain Kincaid's conclusion:—

"It will ever be a matter of dispute what the result of that day would have been without the arrival of the Prussians; but it is clear to me that Lord Wellington would not have fought at Waterloo unless Blücher had promised to aid him with thirty thousand men, as he required that number to put him on a numerical footing with his adversary. It is certain that the promised aid did not come in time to take any share whatever in the battle. It is equally certain that the enemy, had, long before, been beaten into a mass of ruin in condition for nothing but running, and wanting but an apology to do it; and I will ever maintain that Lord Wellington's last advance would have made it a victory had a Prussian never been seen there. The field of battle, next morning, presented a frightful scene of carnage; it seemed as if the world had tumbled to pieces, and three-fourths of every thing destroyed in the wreck. The ground running parallel to the front of where we had stood was so thickly strewn with fallen men and horses, that it was difficult to step clear of their bodies; many of the former still alive, and imploring assistance, which it was not in our power to bestow. The usual salutation on meeting an acquaintance of another regiment after an action was to ask, who had been hit? but on this occasion it was 'Who's alive?'"

Meeting one, next morning, a very little fellow, I asked what had happened to them yesterday? "I'll be hanged," says he, "if I know any thing at all about the matter, for I was all day trodden in the mud and galloped over by every scoundrel who had a horse; and in short, that I only owe my existence, to my insignificance." Two of our men, on the morning of the 9th, lost their lives by a very melancholy accident. They were cutting up a captured ammunition wagon for firewood, when one of their swords striking against a nail, sent a spark among the powder. When I looked in the direction of the explosion, I saw two poor fellows about twenty of thirty feet up in the air. On falling to the ground, though lying on their backs or bellies, some extraordinary effort of nature, caused by the agony of the moment, made them spring from that position five or six times, to the height of eight or ten feet, just as a fish does when thrown on the ground after being newly caught. It was so unlike a scene in real life, that it was impossible to witness it without forgetting for a moment the horror of their situation. I ran to the spot along with others, and found that every stitch of clothes had been burnt off, and they were black as ink all over. They were still alive, and told us their names, otherwise we could not have recognised them; and singular enough, they were able to walk off the ground with a little support, but died shortly after. Among other officers who fell at Waterloo, we lost one of the wildest youths that ever belonged to the service. He seemed to have a prophetic notion of his approaching end; for he repeatedly told us, in the early part of the morning, that he knew the devil would have him before night. I shall relate one anecdote of him which occurred while we were in Spain. He went, by chance, to pass the day with two officers quartered at a neighbouring village, who happened to be, that day engaged to dine with the clergyman. Knowing their visitor's mischievous propensities they were at first afraid to make him of the party; but, after schooling him into a suitable propriety of behaviour, and exacting a promise of implicit obedience, they, at last, ventured to take him. On their arrival, the ceremony of introduction had just been gone through, and their host seated at an open window, when a favourite cat of his went purring about the young gentleman's boots, who, catching it by the tail, and giving it two or three preparatory swings round his head, sent it flying out of the window where the parson was sitting, who only escaped it by suddenly stooping. The only apology the youngster made for his conduct was, "Egad, I think I astonished that fellow! but whether it was the cat or the parson he meant, I never could learn. About twelve o'clock, on the day after the battle, we commenced our march for Paris. I shall, therefore, leave my readers, at Waterloo, in the hope that, among the many stories of romance, to which that and the other celebrated fields gave birth, the foregoing unsophisticated one of an eye-witness may not have been found altogether uninteresting."

MATRIMONIAL SPECULATION.—If a man marry once for love, he is a fool to do so twice;—it cannot be therefore, I say, in the choice of a second wife, one scruple of prudence is worth a pound of passion. I do not assert that he should have an eye to dowry; for unless it is a great sum, such will keep all the family in gentility, I think a small fortune one of the greatest faults a young woman can have; not that I object to the money on its own account, but only to its effects in the air and vanities it begets in the silly maiden, especially if her husband profits by it. For this reason I did not choose my second wife from the instincts of fondness, nor for her parentage, nor for her fortune; neither was I deluded by fair looks. I had, as I have said, my first-born needing tendance; and my means were small, while my cares were great. Accordingly I looked about for a sagacious woman—one that not only knew the use of needles and shears, but that the skirt of an old green coat might, for lack of other stuff, be a clot to the knees of blue trousers—and such a one I found in the niece of my friend and neighbour, Mr. Zerobabel L. Hoskins. * * I happened to fall in with this gentleman; and, without thinking of any serious purpose, I sometimes, of a sabbath evening, called at the house where he boarded with his family, and there I soon discovered, in the household talents of Miss Judith, his niece, just the sort of a woman that was wanted to heed the bringing up of my little boy. This discovery, however, to tell the truth quietly, was first made by her uncle. "I guess, Squire Lawrie," said he, one evening, "the squire has considerable muddy-time on't since his old woman went to pot." "Ah, Rebecca! she was but twenty-one—"

"Now, squire, you see," continued Mr. Zerobabel L. Hoskins, "that ere being the circumstance, you shall be a-making your calculations for another spec'"; and he took his segar out of his mouth, and trimming it on the edge of the snuff-tray, added, "Well, if so be as you're a-going to do so, don't you go to stand like a pump, with your arm up, as if you would give the sun a black eye, but do it right away." I told him it was a thing I could not yet think of; that my wound was too fresh, my loss too recent. "If that isn't particular," replied he, "Squire Lawrie, I'm a pumpkin, and the pigs may do their worst with me.—But I ain't a pumpkin, the squire he knows that." I assured him, without very deeply dunking the truth, that I had met with few men in America who knew better how many blue beans it takes to make five. "I reckon, Squire Lawrie," said he, "is a puffing of a parley voo, but I sell no wooden utnags. Now look ye here, squire. There be you, spinning your thumbs with a small child that

ha'n't got no mother; so I calculate, if you make Jerusalem fine nails, I guess you can't a hippen such a small child for no man's money—which is tarnation bad." I could not but acknowledge the good sense of his remark. He drew his chair close in front of me, and taking the segar out of his mouth, and beating off the ashes on his left thumb-nail, replaced it. Having then given a puff, he raised his right hand aloft, and laying it emphatically down on his knee, said in his wonted slow and phlegmatic tone, "Well, I guess that 'ere young woman, my niece—she be'n't fire-and-twenty—she'll make a heavenly splice." I have known that 'ere young woman 'live the milk of our thirteen cows afore eight a morn'ing, and then fetch crumple and her calf from the bush.—Dang that 'ere crumple! I never had no such heifer afore—she and her calf cleared out every night, and wouldn't come home on no account, no never, 'till Judy fetched her right away, when she doin' m'k' 'other thirteen." "No doubt, Mr. Hoskins," said I, "Miss Judith will make a capital farmer's wife in the country, but I have no cows to milk—all my live stock is a sucking bairn." "By the gods of Jacob's father-in-law! she's just cut for that. But the squire knows I ain't going to trade her. If she suits Squire Lawrie—good, says I—I shan't ask no, nothing for her; but I can tell the squire as how Benjamin S. Thuds—what is blacksmith in our village—offered me two hundred & fifty dollars—gospel, by the living jingo!—in my hand right away; but you see, as how, he was an everlasting bozoer, though for blacksmithing a prime h'hammer.—I said no, no, and there she is still to be had—and I reckon Squire Lawrie may go the whole hog with her, and make a good operation." Discovering by this plain speaking of Mr. Hoskins how the cat jumped to use one of his own terms—we entered more into the marrow of the business, till it came to pass, that I made a proposal for Miss Judith, and soon after a paction was settled between me and her, that when the Fair American arrived from Palermo, the Fair American married; for she had a share in the codfish venture by that bark, and we counted that the profit might prove a nest-egg; and it did so, to the blithesome tune of four hundred and thirty-three dollars, which the old gentleman counted out to me in the hard on the wedding day.—*Lavrie Todd, by J. Gall, Esq.*

BLOOD-LETTING.—Blood-letting is a very simple operation, so simple considered, that I have known youths during the first week of their apprenticeship suffered to perform the operation upon the living body, without any idea, however slight, of the relative situation or importance of the parts which might be injured, and without instruction or any other initiation than that derived from seeing an awkward fellow-pupil perform the operation.—Many such operations have been performed without accident. Wherefore, then should you enter into minute details and a long string of precautions on so simple a subject? Need I answer, that the accidental opening of the artery of the arm, when that of the vein was alone intended, has been known, not in a solitary case, but in many instances, to be attended with fatal consequences; that what by ignorance or want of skill has happened, may again happen, unless guarded against; that the artery and vein are in many instances so contiguous; that a difference of one-twentieth part of an inch in the depth and direction of the incision may make the difference between safety and the loss of life! and that in endeavouring to establish precautions, by which dangers have occurred, may in future be avoided, I do no more than he who erects a light or a beacon to warn the mariner of his approach to shoals or rocks, which, without such friendly warning, might prove more destructive. At an early period of my studies, I witnessed an unfortunate case, which has left an indelible impress on my mind. A fine athletic young man, a brewer's drayman, pinched (by the edge of a cask coming in contact with a post) the skin which connected the little and the ring fingers to each other. He applied to a public institution, where he was attended to by a pupil, who did not even direct him to rest the limb; swelling and pain of the hand ensued; from pupil he was transferred to house-surgeon;—he still went on badly; from house-surgeon he was transferred to assistant surgeon, and from the assistant-surgeon at length to the principal surgeon, under whose care he had been nominally admitted from the first.—Abscesses formed first in the hand, afterwards a great extent in the fore-arm. In opening one of these abscesses, the ulnar artery was wounded—the hemorrhage was great—the mouth of the divided artery could not be found—the recurrence of hemorrhage became so alarming that it was deemed necessary to tie the humeral artery. The operation was performed in the night, and it was supposed that the artery had been secured; nevertheless the bleeding from the forearm again returned, and the unfortunate patient expired! The limb was privately removed, injected and dissected, when the afflicting truth was discovered, that the ligature had not surrounded the artery which it was intended it should secure, but had included the radial nerve (the Median of Monro) which was in contact with the artery! The fatal results of error or want of skill in the ordinary duties of the surgeon are unfortunately very numerous. The drawings now shewn mark the progress of a case of bleeding from the arm, in which the artery was unintentionally wounded. Repeated and alarming hemorrhages succeeded, and several were performed, to guard against the recurrence of hemorrhages; at length amputation of the arm took place; but the sufferer did not long survive. Another instance, which

from the holding of an inquest after the death of the patient, came under the notice of the public, must be fresh in the recollection of many now present; it also occurred at a public institution, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was—"Died from the accidentally opening an artery in the arm, and from the want of proper attention."—*From Lectures on Practical and Medical Surgery, by Mr. Alcock.*

CONTRAST PRODUCED BY THE SUN'S INFLUENCE.—There are few contrasts in nature more striking than some of the consequences of different intensity of the sun's influence; that, for instance, of the inhabitants of India, at mid-day, in the hot season, with the thermometer at 120°, running to the shade of their bungalows, darkening their windows, hanging wetted mats upon the walls and roofs, and sprinkling the floors, fanning themselves with ever-moving punkas, and feeling the slightest covering or exertion too much; while, on the other hand, the dwellers in Greenland, with the thermometer below zero, are loaded with furs, and are seeking the direct sunshine or heat from a fire, as their life and comfort. Again, there is the contrast observed on passing, as the author once did, in ten days, from such a paradise as Rio de Janeiro, with all its vegetable riches to Tristan da Cunha, and the Isle of Desolation in the Southern Ocean, which exhibit only cold and naked rocks; but yet, where the scene was swarming with its appropriate inhabitants, the sea with seals, and the air with clouds of sea fowl, playing over the never-resting waves like flakes of eddying snow. Were a person for a moment to doubt whether the sun be the real cause of such differences, and of certain creatures being found only in certain zones of the earth, let him reflect on the extraordinary migration of animals, which have their home not in any fixed region, but wherever the sun has, for a time a particular degree of influence, and which accordingly follow the sun in the changes of season. We have the swallow, in such numbers, coming to visit the British isles in the spring, to play over our woods and waters in pursuit of the insects which the heat then breeds in the air, welcome harbingers of the coming summer and its riches; and in autumn the same creatures are seen congregating on our shores, to wing their flight back in united multitudes to more southern countries, where, in turn, there is a temperate influence of the sun. The same season brings to England the nightingale, and makes our woodlands resound with the note of the cuckoo. In the waters of our bays and coasts, again, there appear with the seasons the vast shoals of fish, as the herring and mackerel, which prove such abundant food for millions of human beings; and the salmon, at stated times, penetrates from the ocean far, up the mountain streams, to deposit its spawn for future supply, all, by their movements, contributing to the harmonious and beneficent system of the universe.—*Arnott.*

A GIANTIC BIRD.—In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a condor; it was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a horse, as to suffer me to approach within pistol-shot before it extended its enormous wings to take flight, which was to me the signal to fire; and having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggles of life! It may be difficult to believe, that the most gigantic animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equalled in size by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle, will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird, in the southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with his talons, and to lift it into the air, whence it lets it fall to the ground, in order to kill it and to prey upon the carcass. But this astoundment must in a great degree subside, when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert verbatim from a note taken down by my own hand. "When the wings are spread, they measure sixteen paces (forty feet) in extent, from point to point; the feathers are eight paces (twenty feet) in length, and the quill part two paces (eight inches) in circumference. It is said to have powers sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros."—*Temple's Trav.*

LOFTY FLIGHT OF THE CONDOR.—The region which may be considered as the habitual abode of the Condor begins at a height equal to that of Etna, and comprehends strata of air at an elevation of from 9,600 to 18,300 feet above the level of the sea. The largest individuals that are met with in the chain of the Andes of Quito are about 14 feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other, and the smallest only eight. From these dimensions, and from the visual angle under which this bird sometimes appears perpendicularly above our heads, it may be judged to what a prodigious height it rises when the sky is clear. When seen, for example, under an angle of four minutes it must be at a perpendicular distance of 6,876 feet. The cave of Antisana, situated opposite the mountain of Chusulongo, and from which we measured the bird soaring, is situated at a height of 12,958 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean. Thus, the absolute height which the Condor attained was 20,834 feet, an elevation at which the barometer scarcely rises to 12 inches. It is somewhat a remarkable physiological phenomenon that this bird, which for hours continues to fly about in regions where the air is so rarified, all at once descends to the edge of the sea, as along the western slope of the volcano of Pinchincha, and thus in a few minutes passes as it were through all the varieties of climate. At a height of 20,000 feet, the air-cells of the Condor, which are filled in the lowest regions, must be inflated in an extraordinary manner. Sixty years ago, Ulloa, expressed his astonishment at the circumstance that the vulture of the Andes could fly at a height where the mean pressure of the air is only 14 inches. At heights like these man in general finds himself reduced to a most painful state of debility. In the Condor, on the contrary, the act of respiration appears to be performed with equal ease, in mediums where the pressure differs from 12 to 30 inches. Of all living beings, it is without doubt the one that can rise at will to the greatest distance from the earth's surface. I say at will, because, small insects are carried still higher by ascending currents.—Probably the height which the Condor attains is greater than that which we have found by the calculation mentioned above. I remember that on Cotopaxi, in the plain of Sunaguacua, covered with punice, and elevated 13,578 feet above the level of the sea, I perceived the bird at such a height that it appeared like a black dot. The transparency of the air of mountains is so great under the equator, that in the province of Quito, as I have elsewhere shewn, the puncho or white mantle of a person on horseback is distinguished at a horizontal distance of 84,032 feet.—*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.*

The following anecdote is related by a friend and contemporary of the lamented Dr. Godman:—"Some years ago, in conversation with us, he said that in a voyage to sea, in early life, he had seen a lad who had just begun to be a sailor, going out to some projecting part of the rigging. His arms were supported by a spar, and he was looking below him for a rope which ran across, on which his feet should be. The rope flew from side to side, and it was evident that the poor fellow was becoming dizzy, and in danger of falling, when the mate shouted to him with all his force, 'Look aloft! you sneaking lubber!' By thus turning away his eyes from the danger, the dizziness was prevented, and he found his footing. And this incident, the Doctor said, often recurred to his mind in after life, when his troubles grew heavy upon him, and he hardly could find ground whereon to tread. At such times he heard the mate's shout in his ears, and turned his eyes aloft to the prize upon which he had fastened his hopes. We cannot part with this beautiful illustration without asking each of our readers to apply it to a still nobler purpose; to steady themselves in all the tempests of adversity by looking toward that life in which there is rest and peace evermore; and when our flesh and heart shall fail us, and we can find no support under our feet, to seek it by 'looking aloft,' to Him, 'who is the strength of our hearts, and our portion for ever.'"

It is related of the celebrated Diderot, that, on rising one morning, he found himself without a single sous, or the means of obtaining the smallest nourishment. After wandering about all day, and suffering the severest pangs of hunger, he returned to his inn, where his illness (arising from exhaustion) becoming apparent to his landlady, she gave him a little wine and toasted bread. "That day," said he, afterwards, "I swore, if ever I possessed any thing, never to refuse an ignorant person's request, that I might not be instrumental to their passing so dreiful a day as I had done;" and which oath he is said to have most religiously observed.

Lord Byron thus describes Cadiz: "Cadiz, sweet Cadiz, is the most delightful town I ever beheld; very different from our English cities in every respect, except cleanliness, (and it is as clean as London) but still beautiful and full of the finest women in Spain, the Cadiz belles being the Lancashire Witches of their land!"

COLONIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Letter in the Foreign Literary Gazette.
The improvements in our colonies constitute a topic which, as regards the literature of the mother country, may strictly be said to be new. I have been placed in circumstances which have enabled me to know the facts of this. While we have, from time to time been admiring and wondering over the grand schemes of other nations for their internal improvement, we have been entirely unaware that undertakings of far greater magnitude have been going on in our own Colonies than the most splendid in Europe, since the abdication of Bonaparte—undertakings which are not to be surpassed even by those of the United States.

A college, not inferior to any seminary in the United States in point of edifices grandeur, has been recently erected in the small island of Goanery. The whole continent, within the same period, cannot present the establishment of any institution for the benefit of the people equally superb. This was effected on the means of an ancient endowment, by Sir John Colborne the late Governor.

In Nova Scotia, under the patronage of Lord Dalhousie, another college, upon a large scale, has also been established. By a bequest of a Mr. McGill, the means for establishing a third college of princely magnificence, in Montreal, have been provided. And for Upper Canada a truly royal endowment has been procured from the crown by Archbishop Strachan of York, in that Province, for a university, upon a scale worthy of the ancient founders of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. The expense for the building of this college is not estimated at much less than that of King's College, London.

Since September, 1824, a Roman Catholic church has been erected in Montreal, which, for magnitude, has not a parallel in all the ecclesiastical structures raised in Christendom since the denunciation of the Jesuits. It is calculated to contain ten thousand persons; is adorned with six lofty towers, three on each side, and the two on the west front with, when finished, be nearly as high as those of Westminster Abbey.—The eastern window at the high altar is sixty-four feet in height; that of Yorkminster is, I believe, not more than twenty-two. In point of ornament and curious carving, such as adorn the cathedrals of the old countries, it is certainly inferior; but in distant effect, from its situation and its towers, it is equal to any of them.

I have only thus incidentally noticed these things, because among ourselves they are but little known, in order to apprise the public, that in our own empire vest public edifices have been quietly constructing while our attention has been drawn to far inferior undertakings among our neighbours. All the paper-trumps of the United States would have proclaimed the superiority of their progress, had such a building as the Montreal Minister been only projected among them.

England, &c.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, May 26. VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.—By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool dates of 23d and London of 22d ult. The King had been ill; a London paper of the 22d says—"We have great satisfaction in being enabled to state that the King passed a pretty good night on Tuesday night, and that His Majesty experienced less difficulty from his complaint yesterday.—Sir Henry Hallford left the Palace at Windsor about half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and returned in the evening a little before seven o'clock."

Parliament adjourned on the 8th to the 29th of April. It was expected that the prorogation of Parliament would take place in the second week of June.

The demand for goods was good in the manufacturing districts at a small advance.—Labor had also advanced in price.

LONDON, April 21. The promoters of Mr. R. Grant's Bill for the emancipation of the Jews, entertain little hope that the second reading (3d May) will be carried in the Commons.

It is said that several young English noblemen have applied for permission to proceed as volunteers to Algiers.—This restless valor is nothing new among us.

The establishment of Bank of England branch banks is understood to have caused a loss to the bank proprietors of £50,000.

PORTUGAL.—The Regency appointed by Don Pedro on behalf of his daughter, consisting of the Marquis of Palmella, Count Villa Flor, and Jose Antonio Guerreiro, landed at Terceira on the 15th, and immediately proceeded to the constitution of the government in the name of the young Queen, by the publication of the decree of the Emperor to that effect. It is confidently anticipated that this will be followed up by an expedition from Brazil, the object of which is the downfall of the Portuguese Nero, a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Recent accounts from Lisbon state that a new description of auto-da-fe is preparing there; twelve persons at once have been condemned, and their bodies are to be burnt. It is also stated that more executions are to take place. At Oporto the project of the amnesty has been rejected, and the ministry are so much discontented with France and England, on receiving their last despatches, that they could do nothing before they received further advices from Don Pedro.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.—It is said that France contemplates the occupation of Tripoli and Tunis, as well as that of Algiers, and that the matter has been arranged between the Powers having an interest in the Mediterranean. It is also said that the Pacha of Egypt has entered into an alliance with the French. The preparations are continued, and the expedition is expected to sail at the latter end of this month or the beginning of the next. The fleet, it is said, will consist of 11 ships of the line, 24 frigates, 85 brigs, 18 armed transports, 12 corvettes and other smaller vessels, making a total of 121 armed vessels of all sizes. Among these are 8 steamers, a kind of force as yet new to warfare.

Seizure of British Ships.—By letters from Toulon, in the Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived last night, it appears certain that the French blockading squadron before Algiers has captured two English vessels, attempting to break through the blockade, by carrying arms and ammunition of war into that fort. These English ships endeavoured to elude the French cruisers, and to enter the harbour of Algiers by night. Being hailed, they at first refused to answer; and being stopped, they resisted search. When obliged at last to submit to this formality, they were found to be loaded with bombs, cannons, balls, powder, and other military stores. These vessels have not been condemned. They are, however, detained till the Minister of War is consulted on the course which ought to be pursued.—Times.

The reports from Tunis and Bona of the resources of Algiers, if they vary in other respects, coincide with the common belief that the Day's coffers are well supplied. It is understood that he has a well organized force of 90,000 men, besides an army composed of Arabs, which, if not well paid, could not be kept together; and great energy is described to exist in all the departments of his government to repel the threatened invasion. The principal point of attack is expected to be on Bugia, the port from which Algiers draws her resources for ship-building, about sixty miles distant East, once in possession of the French.

Prince Leopold.—His Royal Highness has finally consented to put on the royal purple.—Accordingly to the arrangement made with England, France, and Russia, he is to receive about £200,000 annually from the three powers, for the purpose of enabling him to put the government of Greece on a proper footing, and to meet its financial engagements.

Russia and Turkey.—The Austrian Observer announces, after intelligence of March 10, from Constantinople, that in consequence of the first instalment of the indemnity to Russian merchants having been paid, the 6th article of the treaty relative to Servia executed, and Giardze evacuated by the Turks, the Russian army have left Adrianople, Kirlisse, Lule Burgas, Midia, Iusidi, and other places and delivered them up to the Porte. It further adds, that the Turkish Government are prepared to pay the second instalment according to the treaty, the Russian troops are making preparations to evacuate the whole country, from the Balkan to the sea, as far as the gulf of Bozorg, and to withdraw into Bulgaria and Gobraedcha. Part of the Russian squadron have sailed for Malta.

April 21.—Tobacco.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a resolution, for the repeal of the 12th of Charles II, and 36th of George III, prohibiting the culture of tobacco, and permitting it in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, on the payment of 1s. 8d. per lb., was agreed to.

Letters from Naples state that some differences had arisen between the Courts of Naples and Rome, in consequence of a claim preferred by the Pope to renew the acknowledgment of feo-

dal supremacy claimed by the Holy See over his Majesty's dominions. The demand seems to have been resisted, and it was reported a bull had been formally fulminated from the Vatican.

The following is an extract of a Commercial letter from Trieste:—

"The ordinance declaring Venice a free port cannot fail to be prejudicial to Trieste, because the situation of Venice for free trade is much more favorable than our city.

"The transport of merchandize is much more easy, and extended there; and its produce much more considerable, and varied, than ours. The environs of Trieste are mountainous and rocky, and yield but few, and these unimportant articles of commerce, while the fertile plains of Lombardy present to the Venetian merchant vast supplies for exportation; and all that grows in the environs of Trieste is to be found at Venice. Thus Trieste must sink in proportion to the progress Venice shall make. The latter city is indebted for its prosperity entirely to England, who never relaxed her endeavours to induce the Court of Austria to grant what it is at length obtained, and which was, it is said, followed by a commercial treaty, that will shortly be published."

The Turkish Vice-Admiral Tabir Pacha is preparing to sail on board a frigate for Algiers, in order to propose the mediation of the Sultan for the arrangement of the differences between the Dey and France.

LONDON, April 22. The French Papers which arrived yesterday, give the total number of the troops destined to chastise the barbarism and piracy. They state the aggregate number to be 33,750 infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers: a formidable army, when opposed to the piratical nation of Algiers.—Judging from the display of preparation, the commissaries employed, clerks, secretaries, attendants upon field hospitals, &c. the French seem in earnest, and determined, if possible, to convince the Dey that it is to France alone he must pay obedience. The conflict however will be a desperate one; the conquest probably not so easy of attainment, because we are given to understand that His Highness of Algiers has also been making preparations to meet the invaders, laying his talents, collecting his forces, and, in short, has at his command an immense force, to give them a warm reception the moment they land. The expedition furnishes a topic for conversation in the circles of Paris, and serves to divert public attention from the conflict between the Monarch and the Chamber of Deputies. M. De Bourmont, the Minister of War, was to leave Paris on Monday, to take the command of the armament.

We regret to state, from private information we received yesterday from Havre, that considerable excitement prevails in that town. The present feeling is not only adverse to the existing government, but has manifested itself much sooner than we expected; two assassinations occurred there last week, occasioned by fermentations attributed to some remark in favour of the Bourbons.—Southampton Mercury.

The two extremes of very hot and very cold and stormy weather, were perhaps, never nearer meeting in this country, than during last week. On Sunday evening, the thermometer of a gentleman in this town stood at 98; and in the same place on Friday, it was at 46.—There has hardly been, during the late severe winter, two more turbulent days than Friday and Saturday last, when the snow fell from one to two feet deep.—London paper of 8th April.

A parcel of New South Wales cotton is announced for sale in Liverpool—the first ever received from that country. The importation of sheep's wool from New South Wales has increased very rapidly of late.

London, April 9.—Dutch and Hamburg papers to the 7th inst. were received last night.—Major Gen. Sir Howard Douglas has arrived at the Hague.

LIVERPOOL, April 23. WRECK OF THE NEWRY.—The North Wales Chronicle of yesterday gives a description of the circumstances attending the awful wreck of the ship Newry, (bound to Quebec), on the coast of Carnarvonshire, on Friday night last, on the authority of Mr. James Harris, of Bangor, the agent for Lloyd's, who repaired to the spot immediately on hearing of the wreck, and on the information given by some of the survivors.

It appears that there were about 400 emigrants on board, and that after the vessel had struck, by the most fatiguing and dangerous exertion on the part of the crew, near 300 of them were enabled to land, many of them in a state of nudity, and others with blankets, &c. round them, having been in their births, and most of them sea sick at the time the vessel struck. The crew of the Newry behaved with the utmost courage and humanity. In a state of exposure and exhaustion, and many of them severely injured, they continued their exertions for the preservation of the passengers until four o'clock in the morning, when David Griffiths, a seaman in the neighborhood, assisted by Owen Jones and other persons, succeeded in rescuing between forty and fifty men, women, and children, from their perilous situation on the wreck. The Chronicle estimates the number of persons lost at between forty and fifty, but says that the precise number had not been ascertained. The vessel broke up on Sunday, and what remained of the wreck was sold by auction on Monday. Fourteen dead bodies were found amongst the broken timber and on the rocks, all of which were decently interred. The conduct of the inhabitants towards the desolate survivors has been beyond all praise. They were furnished with clothing, food, &c. and many of the poor cottagers actually burned part of their household furniture in order to warm their destitute and shivering guests.

In reference to the spirit of emigration, and the passengers on board the unfortunate vessel above alluded to, the Newry Telegraph has the following paragraph:—"The spirit of emigration to British America has not been stronger, or more extensively prevalent, in this part of the country, for several years back, than at the present. Messrs. Lyle's large and commodious ship, the Newry, is just on the eve of leaving this port, with a full complement of passengers, for Quebec, and three other vessels are already advertised for the same destination, to sail in

the course of this and the ensuing month. A number of the persons going out in the Newry are very respectable, and we have observed an appearance of comfort, and, to use a word abundantly expressive, and which our country friends at least will understand, of roughness, about the passengers generally not always to be met with. A novel and interesting sight was witnessed here on Saturday. Some emigrants, from the neighborhood, we believe, on Banbridge, passed thro' this town, accompanied by a respectable body of Freemasons, with music-vestments, and all the other paraphernalia of this ancient order. Having accompanied their friends to the water's side, at Warren Point, and mutually exchanged the sad parting adieu, this 'band of brothers' was then escorted out of town by the brethren of Warren Point, by whom, it appears, they had been previously received and hospitably entertained in their lodgings."—Liverpool Courier.

THE KING. We understand that His Majesty's indisposition is an inflammation of the chest. It is a malady to which His Majesty has been peculiarly liable for some time past; and that liability has been repeatedly excited by His Majesty's predilection for the scenery in the neighbourhood of Virginia Waters, from whence he has often driven to the Castle in an open phaeton after sunset, and of course exposed to the cool air and dews of evening.—London Courier.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has more than ordinary opportunities of obtaining correct information upon subjects connected with politics and the Court, has favored us with the following information on the subject of the King's health, in a letter dated last Tuesday. "I have private information respecting the health of the King, which convinces me that there is but little chance of his recovery. I know a gentleman who is very familiar with His Majesty's appearance, and who pronounces a very unfavorable opinion on the altered state of his countenance, on seeing it last week. The King has been epped once a month until lately, but that operation cannot now be continued. The difficulty of breathing arises from dangerous internal disease."—Liverpool Mercury, 23d ult.

The King of France had had a Grand Review in the Champ de Mars. The Paris letters speak of it as follows:— "Immediately after the review, the King and Royal Family returned to the Tuilleries, without receiving one unequivocal mark of affection from the soldiers and Spectators. The following appears to be the latest account from Paris in reference to the state of public sentiment:— "Saturday, April 17.—A report prevailed here yesterday that the Chamber will be immediately dissolved, and that the new one will be convoked for the 31st of May. The same report is repeated to-day, but is not generally credited. The prorogation has had the effect that might have been anticipated—it has enabled the Liberal Deputies to canvass their respective departments with all the eclat of men who had done their duty, and thus defeat the pretensions of Royal candidates.

GREECE.—The Journal of Geneva contains an article written by the well-known Dr. Grosse, who has been so long in Greece, in which he endeavors to show that the new Greek state, confined to the limits assigned to it by the final decision of the allied powers, will be destitute of every thing necessary to ensure its independence. The frontiers now fixed is weak and almost defenceless on the land side, and without Candia, quite insecure against attacks by sea; and that the territory is unequal to the maintenance of her army, especially cavalry; the revenue wholly insufficient; and the population too scanty. He estimates it, however, including the islands, at 1,515,000 souls.—Hence he infers the proper frontiers are those of ancient Greece, viz. on the Continent are the course of the river Vejuza (Aous) to the north of the Acroceraonian mountain, from its mouth in the Adriatic to its source; the mountain chain of Menzora and Olympus, to the Gulf of Salonichi, between Plataraona (Palatinina) and the Rhuteri (Patenis); Patmos, Nikaria, Candia, Scarpanto, and Cassos must belong to Greece, from which it would be unjust to exclude Samos, the inhabitants of which displayed so much energy during the revolution. The English Government, if it knows its own real interest, and wishes to make itself popular in Europe, will hasten to give up to Greece islands that belong to it by their language, manners, and religion, and which, as the English themselves say, are a burthen to the public treasury, and of no advantage except to some favored sinecurists. Thus Dr. G. thinks Greece would possess the elements of independence. Epirus and Thessaly have fertile plains, fine forests, an industrious population of 500,000 souls, with the advantage that the Turks are to the Christians at the most only as one to five. Candia, with a population of 90,000 Christians, and which is capable of supporting 1,500,000 inhabitants, is the key of Greece on the sea side and indispensably necessary to its safety. As for the Ionian Islands, a look at the map shows they ought to belong to the continent.—Supplement to Allgemeine Zeitung, March 31.

It is reported, says the Paris Temps, that soon after his accession to the Throne of Greece, Prince Leopold will marry the only daughter of the late Duke of Placenza, who is heiress to a fortune of thirty-millions of francs, and whose beauty is only equalled by her mental accomplishment. She is at present at Egina with her mother.

Lord St. Maur, the eldest son of the Duke of Somerset, is to accompany prince Leopold to Greece. The Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Cust are also to form part of the royal household.—Court Journal.

[From Papers by the Hon. J. J. J. J.] LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.

THE REVENUE.—An account of the produce of the revenue in the years ending April 5, 1829, & 1830, has just been published. The total revenue for the year 1829 was £47,758,410; that for 1830 £46,894,001, being a decrease in the latter year of £864,349. The revenue

for the quarter ending April 5, 1829, was £9,351,449; that for the quarter ending April 5, 1830 £9,105,627, being a decrease on the latter quarter of £245,812. The items for the last quarter are, Customs £3,518,522, being an increase of £81,000 compared with the receipts for the corresponding quarter of last year;—Excise £8,188,770, being a decrease of £308,889;—Stamps £1,626,759, being a decrease of £1,200;—Postoffice £347,000, being an increase of £4,000; Taxes £374,903, being an increase of £6,559;—Miscellaneous £49,683, being a decrease of £27,322.

All the officers attached to the English mail department, in the Dublin post-office, are to be discharged; and a reduction is also to be made in the number of supererogatory barrack-masters. It appears from an accurate statement of his Grace the Duke of Grafton's success on the turf, in the nineteen years in which he has been engaged, that his Grace's winnings have been £99,211 3 4.

Accounts from Rome state that on the 15th ult. the Pope had a secret consistory in the Vatican. His Holiness nominated nineteen Bishops for all parts of the world. On the same day he raised to the dignity of Cardinal, 1st, Thomas Weld, born at London, 22d January, 1773, Bishop of Amyclea, in partibus; 2d, M. Raphael Mazio, a native of Rome; 3d, M. de Simone, of Beneventum. His Holiness announced that he kept in petto the names of eight Cardinals who would soon be created.

The French Ministry appears to be in doubt as to the course which it ought to adopt with the present Chambers. To dissolve the Deputies, seems hazardous; while to reassemble them, in the present temper of parties, would be useless. There is also a division of opinion in regard to the comparative fitness of Prince Polignac and M. de Villele to preside over the Cabinet in the present juncture of affairs. The more violent among the Royalists support Villele, who is understood to recommend an immediate dissolution; and it seems likely that his opinion will prevail. Prince Polignac is exercising his influence in the various departments—superceding prefects, mayors, and returning officers. From all appearances, however, Republican principles gain force from day to day, and no ministry will long be able to make head against them.—Liverpool Courier.

Expedition against Algiers.—Large corps de armee were assembling at Toulon, Marseilles, and Aix. The force to be employed is thus stated:—Infantry 29,925; Cavalry 550; Artillerists 1880; Staff subalterns 1810—Total 34,165. Several Generals were announced as having arrived at the several places of assembly. The lists of the divisions, brigades and regiments to be employed are given in much detail, with specifications of the field and horse artillery, wagon train, and pontoons. The naval force is to be very strong; and the expedition is said to be equal in strength and equipment to that which sailed for Egypt some 32 years since under Buonaparte. The French Minister of War was to leave Paris for Toulon, on the 18th April; and the Dauphin was to follow on the 25th, to witness the sailing of the expedition.

On Friday night week, about half-past ten o'clock, Lieutenant Lambrecht, late of the Ceylon regiment, who was recently tried and acquitted at the Kingston assizes, for having killed Mr. Oliver Clayton in a duel, at Battersea-fields, went to the police station of letter M division, in the Southwark-bridge road, and, addressing the inspector, described that he was completely destitute, having neither house nor home of any kind, and without the means of even procuring the common necessaries of life. He stated that, since his acquittal, all his former friends had turned their backs upon him, and that, for the want of means, he had been compelled to wander about the town day and night, not knowing whither to go or what to do; he then implored the inspector to permit him to lie down and rest himself, adding, that he was so exhausted from fatigue and want, that even the accommodation he sought would be an indulgence for which he should be most grateful. The unfortunate gentleman was an object of great commiseration; his dress bespoke the poverty with which he contended; and not having been shaven for several days, his whole appearance was wretched in the extreme. The inspector allowed Mr. Lambrecht to remain in the station until he had rested himself, and then furnished him with the means of procuring a bed.—London Observer.

Mr. PITT—at the age of twenty-four, became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Such an appointment had never taken place before, nor is it probable one so wonderfully qualified at such an age will ever be found again. The son of a statesman who had united more popular veneration with more brilliancy of genius, and Parliamentary eloquence with grandeur of mind and heart, than our history elsewhere affords, he had early exhibited the inheritance of these mighty and over-ruling gifts. Unrivalled quickness of apprehension, clearness of distinction and method, rectitude of judgment and command of language, directed from infancy to all those objects which employed his father's mind as a statesman and a patriot; and all these set to work by the purest ambition; unmix'd with the least taint of worldly advantage or selfish gain, introduced him in 1780, as soon as he was of age, into Parliament, with every prejudice in his favour, and every eye and ear upon him. Such a weight of expectation would have sunk any other mind. On him it imposed a short pause: it was the silence that precedes the burst of the thunder and the lightning. From that day his future command of the house became already fixed.—From the Quarterly Review for April.

Royal Expenses.—A calculation has been made of the expenses paid by the nine principal nations of Europe to support their Sovereigns respectively, including the families of each.—The gross amount of their expenses are stated at 180,470,000 of francs, which are divided as follows:—The Emperor of Russia, 45,000,000; King of France, 42,500,000; Emperor of Austria, 37,500,000; King of England, 25,000,000; Spain, 13,750,000; Prussia, 10,937,500; Netherlands, 6,500,000; Naples, 5,250,000;

Portugal, 3,232,500. These expenses, when divided between the subjects of each Monarch respectively, amount to the following ratio:—Russia 88 centimes (not quite nine-tenths of a franc); France, 1 franc 86 cents; Austria, 1 franc 34 cents; Spain, 1 franc 20 cents; England, 1 franc 20 cents; Prussia, 1 franc; Netherlands, 1 franc 20 cents; Naples 80 cts. Portugal, 73 cents.

Reasons for supporting the Duke of Wellington's Administration.—First, because we believe his administration resting on neither party, is free from the radical vice of both; that not being solely whig, it may be able to redress grievances; not being purely Tory, it may desire it; and if desirous, be pledged to no party against the redress. So that it may be more efficient than former administrations to attain the right ends of Government:—"I preserve what is good, and rectify what is evil." Secondly, because regarding the actual existing power of the administration, and looking to what it has already done, we believe it not only may be more efficient to the right ends of Government, but already is. Thirdly, because having the power to benefit the state, we believe the minister has the desire; we believe this, first from one main source of his power itself; secondly, from a review during the last session, not only of acts but words, which coming from one who has not yet disappointed us, we incline to believe; thirdly, from the station which the minister holds in the civilized world, and which renders it pre-eminently his interest to desire only the public good, and the reputation consequent on effecting it. Fourthly, we support the Duke of Wellington, not only from our hope in his administration, but from our dread of the administration of others. Fifthly, we support him, because in the two great and real divisions which we conceive to exist in this country, we deem him likely to prove the best mediator, and to obtain the most for the people, at the least expense to the inclinations of the aristocracy; and (by a more than common ability, to conciliate the one without irritating the other,) to pave the way to the establishment of that great legislative truth, that country is not rightly governed, where the different classes have rival interests; and that the end of government and the correction of all abuses, are obtained not by the maxim "divide," but "combine."—New Monthly Mag.

In the sixteen years that have elapsed since the return of the Bourbons, there have been in France, six Presidents of the Council (Premier); twelve ministers for Justice; twelve Ministers for the Interior; fifteen Ministers for War; twelve Ministers for the Marine; ten Ministers for Finance; thirteen Ministers for Foreign Relations; eight Ministers for Police, (this department was united to the Ministry of the Interior in 1819); two Ministers for Commerce, (this Department was established on the 4th January, 1828)

Rome, March 14.—The agents of Don Miguel, supported by the Ministers of Naples and the Cabinets of London and Paris, and Cardinal Albani, have in vain done their utmost to induce his Holiness to recognise the usurper.—Pius the Eighth said to a Prince of the Church, who was a member of the first Commission appointed to examine the titles and the validity of the demand of the usurper, "I have several times said to Cardinal Albani, that if all the Kings of the universe should acknowledge Don Miguel as the legitimate King of Portugal de facto et de jure, he never would be recognised by Pius VIII. before the Emperor of Brazil shall have voluntarily abdicated in favour of Don Miguel, in the name of Donna Maria da Gloria, his daughter, whom Leo XII. acknowledged as legitimate Queen of Portugal. I will sooner annul all the canons of the Church than recognise Don Miguel."

The negroes of the Danish West India Islands have been placed by the measures of his Danish Majesty, which have been gradually carried into effect, pretty nearly on an equal footing with the Europeans, and their emancipation may be considered as effected. Marriages between people of colour and Europeans are permitted.—Many of the former follow mechanical professions and trade with the same rights as Europeans, and the chief artisans are people of colour, many of whom are employed in merchants' counting-houses, and many are in public offices. All the officers of the corps of firemen are people of colour, except the chiefs; the sexton of the Danish church at Saint Croix is a negro; and one of the richest merchants in St. Thomas, M. de Castro, though a black, is Aid-de-camp to the Governor; nay, the black proprietors of some of the sugar plantations have Europeans in their service as managers.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor.—I observed in last Friday's Colonist, a communication subscribed "P." and as the writer volunteered his talents in favor of restricted Education, I was preparing myself to read something at least respectable in sentiment and composition.—But I soon found my mistake.—And while I congratulate the Public upon the arrival of a talented Lady in the important character of an instructress, I must for the credit of that Public declare that the sentiments of Mr. P. are not the sentiments of the community; and although the ability and character of the person, whose cause he espouses, may be perfectly unexceptionable, it affords no argument to exclude that honourable competition, which always ensures attention and improvement. Monopolies are always odious; and a monopoly such as this strange writer would wish to establish would be worse than odious. Really Mr. Editor I am astonished at the very liberal, and I may add ungentlemanlike observations of P. To say the least; they are extremely deficient in that courtesy with which every gentleman would welcome the arrival of a female stranger, who is visiting our City upon an errand of such importance to the Public; and which, there is good reason to hope, will accomplish the anxious expectations of the Anti-Britanic "Tribe" of Mr. P.—Positively Mr. Editor it is difficult to determine whether the ignorance or impudence of P. predominates in his ungrammatical cogitations—as he is once rescued a large proportion of the society of a preference for every thing American, to the exclusion of English adventurers. In reply, I beg leave to observe—if P is one of those English adventurers, it would be a libel upon our good sense and taste, if we should hesitate in our election; nor would any man be a sin, when we decline our dissent for such a patron.

Mr. P. in his anxiety to uphold the presumed rights of some, has presumed to invade the privileges of others.

with observations, which are but badly calculated to soothe and defend the feelings of those, whose cause he has advocated...

It would puzzle the brain of a metaphysician to associate the absurdities of P. when he is given as the connecting link in the chain, a Teacher from the United States, and as a concluding subject, the Bay of Verre Canal, which extremes comprehend English adventures...

I hate, Mr. Editor, to address a writer by a solitary initial, and merely for a better sound, I beg leave to add, -ter- to the P., and as a surname I will gratify the English patriots of P. and send him Mr. Ramsbottom, gent. of Salt John, N. B., an adventurer from England, and a descendant of the illustrious family of Ramsbottoms...

A detachment of Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieut. LESTER, arrived here on Thursday last, from Halifax via Annapolis, in the steam boat St. John. And this morning the Detachments stationed in this Province for several years past, left for Halifax, in the St. John, via Annapolis, under command of Lieut. CAMPBELL.

We would beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. GILLESPIE, in our columns to-day. He is no ordinary Miniature Painter. Of his celebrity in the art which he professes we have frequently heard from persons competent to judge...

Convinced as we are of the utility of Baths, particularly those of the cold salt water description, we would invite for Mr. TILNE'S establishment a liberal share of encouragement. We mention one class of baths, in particular, because we can speak feelingly and experimentally on the subject. We would not be understood, however, as depreciating the other firms in which the same element may be applied to the human system...

Lost in the Woods! - About six weeks ago, Mr. PATRICK CHARLES FERGUSON, left his home at Quaco to go to the Hibernian Settlement, at some distance on the Loch Lomond Road, and although the neighbourhood was not so extensive as that of the city, at different times, made diligent search, they have not yet been able to gain any intelligence of him...

ARRIVED. Thursday, ship Jane, Westcott, Liverpool, 48 days - S. Wiggins, merchant. Hugh Johnston, M'Leay, Liverpool, 31 - John M. Wilnot, merchant. Augustus Russel, Liverpool, 49 - J. M. Wilnot, goods. Sch. Nancy, M'Farlane, New-York, 7 - J. V. Thurgar, flour, sugar, &c. Friday, brig Douglas, Minto, Bordeaux, 52 - R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Saturday, brig Bethink, Harding, Boston, 3 - J. & H. Kinnear, flour, &c. Douglas, Mitchell, Greenock, 49 - R. Rankin & Co., goods. Sch. Wm. Penn, Wing, Philadelphia, 8 - B. Tilton, flour, sugar, &c. Sunday, ship Shannon, Ward, Hull, 52 - Crookshank & Walker, ballast.

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS for this City and County, commenced its Sittings this morning. We regret that our time will not permit us to-day to remark on the very able, instructive, and feeling Charge of His Honor the Recorder, to the Grand Jury.

by facts to believe. It is not confined to the low tipping bowls, and those receptacles of vice which shrink from the public gaze. Accommodations for the dram drinker, are not wanting even on that day which has been consecrated to religious observances, and that too in the houses of persons generally called respectable, and whose occupation is not by any means limited to the vending of the intoxicating draught. We understand that the matter has been taken cognizance of in the proper quarter, and that a number of delinquents have been summoned to answer for their conduct before His Worship the MAYOR, whose vigilance in bringing all such offenders to discipline, we trust, will be unremitting.

It is scarcely necessary at this time of day for an Editor to state that he does not always adopt the views of his Correspondents. It is his duty to leave his pages open to free discussion, so long as the bounds of propriety are not over-stepped either in sentiment or language, leaving the public to judge between the contending parties. On these principles, we have given insertion to-day to "31," in answer to P. of the Colonist. We highly esteem many of our teachers, without regard to the country which gave them birth, but as we do not conceive that there is any necessity for the introduction of foreigners in that department, so we are clearly of opinion that the less we are indebted to our western neighbours for the benefits of tuition (as well as for our bread) so much the better.

THE STEEPEN Wheaten Loaf of Superiority, in Flour, to wit, - - - - - 2 8 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLIN DONALDSON, Mayor.

FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY! LIKENESSES WITH THE FEATURES PAINTED IN COLOURS. ONLY TWO DOLLARS EACH! J. H. GILLESPIE, PROFILE MINIATURE PAINTER. (Late of London, Edinburgh, and Liverpool.)

THE Subscribers have just received per ship AUGUSTA, from Liverpool, their SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of, a general assortment of Superior, Beaver, and Plated Waterproof HATS, which they will sell cheap for Cash, at their Store, north side of the Market-square, next to Messrs. LOWE & GROOCCOCK.

COALS. 100 CHALDRONS very Superior HOUSE COALS - on board the ship Lark, Captain CANNON, at Black's wharf - For sale by June 1. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR BOSTON. THE PACKET BRIG BETHIAH, J. HARDING, Master; Will sail for the above Port on THURSDAY next. - For Freight, or Passage (having the best accommodations), apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of J. & H. KINNEAR. June 1.

FOR NEW-YORK. [One of the Line of Packets.] The fine fast sailing Brig JULIA, R. CROWELL, Master; Will sail on THURSDAY next. - For Freight, or Passage (having superior accommodations), apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of W. & T. LEAVITT. 1st June.

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COALS. 100 CHALDRONS very Superior HOUSE COALS - on board the ship Lark, Captain CANNON, at Black's wharf - For sale by June 1. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR BOSTON. THE PACKET BRIG BETHIAH, J. HARDING, Master; Will sail for the above Port on THURSDAY next. - For Freight, or Passage (having the best accommodations), apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of J. & H. KINNEAR. June 1.

FOR NEW-YORK. [One of the Line of Packets.] The fine fast sailing Brig JULIA, R. CROWELL, Master; Will sail on THURSDAY next. - For Freight, or Passage (having superior accommodations), apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of W. & T. LEAVITT. 1st June.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his former Customers, and the Public, that he intends to carry on his Business in the MASON LINE, and solicits a share of their patronage. WILLIAM CROSS. St. John, March 30th, 1830.

EARTHENWARE, GLASS, NAILS, &c.

Per JANU. from LIVERPOOL, the Subscribers have received the following GOODS, on Commission: - 45 CRATES EARTHENWARE, of all descriptions; 50 Bags (1 cwt. each) common BARLEY; 1 Cask NUTMEGS; 14 casks beautifully COT and Common GLASSWARE. Landing from Ship HOUS JOHNSTON, from LIVERPOOL: 36 Bags Coals; 26 crates Earthenware; 80 Casks from 4d to 20d Wrought Nails; 100 Boxes of Soap; 100 Boxes 7 x 9 to 12 x 18 Window Glass; 101 Packages of Glass Bottles; 14 Boxes best Poland Starch; 3 Bales containing 100 pieces Manchester PRINTS; 25 pieces 9-8 Printed Muslins; 10 pieces 9-8 Cambrics; 6 ends Woolleens; 30 dozen assorted Stockings; 4 dozen assorted knit Socks, and 10 dozen Caps. - ALSO - Just landed from Schrs. WILLIAM, MORRELL, and SON, from Saint Andrew's: 10 Puncheons very superior Molasses; 15 Barrels Sugar; 22 cases Claret Wine; 7 Tons round, flat and square English Iron; 1 Ton Cordage. June 1. J. & H. KINNEAR.

NEW GOODS

Received per late Arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscribers: 6 PIPES COGNAC BRANDY; 2 hds. do; 2 tons Shot, from BB to No. 9; 4 rolls Sheet Lead, from 4 to 10 lbs.; 1 ton Pig Lead; 4 casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil; 150 boxes-brown Soap, 27 to 120 lb. boxes; 100 bags Nails, from 4d to 20d; 100 bags SUTEGS, from 3d to 9 inches; 60 casks Nails, assorted; 5 casks very superior sheathing Nails; 10 tons Iron, assorted-flat, square & round; 2 tons Axe Iron, double refuted; 2 tons blistered Steel; 2 blis. Putty, in bladders; 1 case Paint Brushes; 1 case brass Cans; 80 casks Gunpowder; 6 Bales Lines and Twines, assorted; 15 bags Almonds, soft shell; Tea Kettles and Saucepans; 125 pieces Onalburghs; 20 blis. Coal Tar; 5 do. bright Varnish. - IN STORE - 15 Crates Earthenware; 20 barrels Superior Flour; 100 barrels Rye do; 40 ditto Meal; 5 tons Cordage, assorted; 80 bolts Caswax; 2 Hump Cables - 12 and 13 inches; A quantity of Stone Jars; 15 puns, Jam. Spirits; 5 bales Cloths, ass'd; A quantity of Staps, &c. &c. June 1. JOHN ROBERTSON.

LANDING. Ex ships Hugh Johnston and Augusta, from Liverpool: A Few Packages Superior and Second Cloth, Flannels, Bombazetts, Lace, Bobbinets, &c. - For Sale at a very moderate advance. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 1.

SLOPS, BRANDY, NAILS, &c. Per Ship AUGUSTA: 8 BALS well assorted SLOPS; 4 Pipes of BRANDY, 3 years old; 60 Bags and Casks of NAILS, &c. June 1. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FLOUR, CORN, TAR, RUM, &c. Just Received, per Schooner SARAH, from NEW-YORK: 100 BLS. Superior FLOUR; 50 do. Genesee Family do. 50 Dito Scratched and Fine do.; 100 Dito Rye do.; Half barrels Superior do.; Barrels CORN MEAL; 300 bags CORN; Barrels TAR; Keas Manufactured TOBACCO; MILL SAWS - (Rowland's); Freeborn's Patent PLOUGHS. - IN BOND - 100 Barrels Richmond Superior FLOUR; 10 Treties Rice. - ALSO - For Brig ROBERT RAY, from JAMAICA: 34 Puncheons high proof and well flavoured RUM, &c. All which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash, or other prompt pay. May 25. D. HATFIELD & SON.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. 50 PUNNS. High Proof SPIRITS - just landed ex brig Chance, from Montego Bay, and entitled to 1s. per gallon drawback - for Sale by May 25. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demand 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.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of ROBERT WAISTCOAT, late of this City, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested, within Three Months, from this date; and persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARY WAISTCOAT, Adm'r. St. John, May 25, 1830. - 31

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING closed his Business in the DRUG LINE, requests all those to whom he is indebted to hand in their Accounts; and all those indebted to make immediate payment to H. COOK, who is authorised to settle the same. JOHN COOK. The Subscriber having purchased his brother's interest in the DRUG TRADE, will continue it on his own account, at the old stand, foot of King-street. - Advice at the Laboratory from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. HENRY COOK. 11th May, 1830. 4f

WILLIAM 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 o. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m. - Town and Country Business attended to. As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Occultists and Artists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the Human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Fresh treated with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan, Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. - Advice to the poor gratis. May 18.

THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced Baking CHEAP FAMILY BREAD, viz: Wheat & Indian, and Wheat & Rye as usual: The Wheat & Indian shilling loaf to be 10 oz. heavier than the Wheat shilling loaf, and the sixpenny and threepenny loaves in proportion - which, with a constant supply of GREAT BREAD & BUTTER BISCUIT, all of the best quality - for sale for cash only, at his well known stand in German-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. 11th May.

For Sale, or to Let, PEW No. 27, in the South Side of St. Andrew's Church, well Lined and Cushioned. - Possession given immediately. Apply to May 25. J. McILLAN.

P. DUFF, Has just opened a handsome Assortment of SHAWLS, plain and figured; BOBBINETTS; GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS; BATHING DRESSES, &c. &c. Prince Wm. Street, April 20.

BUTTER, PORK AND BEEF. 30 F. WIRKINS Cumberland BUTTER, 30 Barrels Nova-Scotia PORK, 50 Barrels ditto BEEF. Put up in excellent order - and for sale by May 11. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

REMOVAL. LOWE & GROOCCOCK. HAVE removed their present STOCK of GOODS from their former Stand to the well known Store recently occupied by Messrs. EVERETT & STRICKLAND, where they continue to do Business on their usual low terms. May 11th, 1830.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber has removed to the Store on the South Market Wharf, (lately occupied by Mr. JAMES WORSTER.) W. P. SCOTT. April 13th, 1830. 4f RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES, JUST received, and for sale by the Subscribers - Cheap for Cash. May 4 - 3f W. & T. LEAVITT. BRASS FOUNDRY, COPPER & LEAD MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for their support since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he will manufacture articles in his line on the most moderate terms and at the shortest notice; viz. COMPOSITION BRACES, warranted as good as any that can be imported; Hawse, Scupper, Deep Sea, and Hand LEADS; Brass Cocks; Chandeliers; Candlesticks; Andirons; Force Pumps, and other Hydraulic Engines, &c. &c. N. B. - Mill and Machine Brasses of the hardest composition. 11th May. JOHN BARRY.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1830.

Our European intelligence received by the Julia, from New-York, which arrived on Sunday after a passage of 3 days, is of the same tenor and date with that brought by the Bethiah from Boston, on Saturday. The alarming advices regarding the state of His Majesty's health, cannot fail to awaken emotions of deep interest in every British heart. We wait with intense anxiety for additional particulars. The malady which now threatens to deprive us of his valuable life, has been, we fear, of much longer standing, and far more deeply seated than we have been taught to believe. From latest accounts, however, we have the satisfaction to state, that His Majesty is in a state of convalescence.

We observe that some measures are in the contemplation of His Majesty's Ministers for reducing the expence of conducting our Colonial Governments. One effect of the economising system is immediately to take place in these Provinces, where the General Staff is to be reduced, and from the first of July next there will be only a Major-General on the station, with one Aid-de-Camp. We are apprehensive that this measure will occasion to us the loss of our respected Lieut. Governor, Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, who, it is generally thought, will be appointed to Nova Scotia, on the retirement of Sir PERCIVAL MAITLAND.

The Court of Quarter Sessions for this City and County, commenced its Sittings this morning. We regret that our time will not permit us to-day to remark on the very able, instructive, and feeling Charge of His Honor the Recorder, to the Grand Jury.

It is truly lamentable to think that the practice of selling spirituous liquors on Sunday is so prevalent in our City, as we are compelled

Poetry.

LIEUTENANT LUFF.

All you that are fond of wine,
Or any other stuff,
Take warning by the dismal fate
Of one Lieutenant Luff.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have now received the Invoices which should
have accompanied their shipment of OIL CLOTHS, &c.

NEW GOODS.

D. HATFIELD & SON,
Have received by the BRITON, from LIVER-
POOL, and other recent Arrivals, part of

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per SPRAY, from
GLASGOW, a part of his Supply of
SPRING GOODS:

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

MRS. ANDERSON would beg leave most respect-
fully, to return her sincere thanks to her friends

BOARDING HOUSE,

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks
to the inhabitants of SAINT JOHN, and

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY
of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to In-
sure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descrip-

LINE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of re-
turning thanks to his friends and custom-
ers for the very liberal encouragement he has

NOTICES.

ON the 1st day of November next, the Co-
partnership existing between the Sub-
scribers will terminate—after which period

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he
has lately entered into Co-partnership in Busi-

FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Tract of LAND
belonging to the Subscriber,
known and distinguished as Lot No.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE belonging to
the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING,
situate in Queen-street, now in the occupation

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated and
handsome Free-Stone DWEL-
LING-HOUSE, lately erected by

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and
PREMISES, on the North West side of
the Marsh, and about one mile distant from

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HOUSE in Germain-street,
hitherto the residence of the late
Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

Table with columns: JUNE-1830, SUN, MOON, FULL, Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets.

ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHNSON.

ON the day of my introduction, he was asked to dinner at my father's
house, in Sobers-square, and the erudite savage came

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the
Public in general, that he has purchased
the improvements belonging to the BREWERY

BURTON ALE,

MILD Do.
PORTER and TABLE BEER.

YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR.

Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flat-
ters himself, that he will be able to give satisfac-
tion to Customers, and respectfully solicits a

ST. JOHN, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

CARD.

R. M'KENZIE, TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentleman
of Saint John, that he has removed to

FLOUR, CORN, &C.

M'RAE & M'KENZIE,
Have just received per BRIG JULIA, from New York:

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received per Ship FORTIN, from GREE-
NOCK—ON CONSIGNMENT:

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Just Received by the Schooner SARAB, from
New-York:

RICE, &C.

10 TONNAGES } Fresh RICE.
10 half ditto }
Ex BRIG JULIA, from New-York:

BALTIMORE FLOUR.

Just received per Schooner DESTAR:—
BLS. Susquehanna Superfine

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by late arrivals
from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool,

SPRING GOODS.

Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash.

DANIEL O'BRIEN,

HAIR DRESSER, AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR
MANUFACTURER,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and

ALE & PORTER.

Just received, from Halifax:—
A FEW Hogheads PORTER, and barrels

JAMES KIRK,

Has received per BRIG SPRAY, Capt. HUME,
from Greenock, part of his Spring Supply of

GEORGE D. ROBINSON,

Has received by the FORTIN, from Glasgow, a
Part of his

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NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the late Arri-
vals, his usual SPRING SUPPLY of

FRESH TEAS.

Just received per Schooner Two Sons, from
Halifax:—
A LOT of very superior quality TEAS—

HOUSES & LANDS.

TO LET,
THE Building belonging to the Subscriber,
on the South Market Wharf, now in the

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next:
THE STORE in Hatfield's Brick Building,
fronting the Market Square, at present in

TO LET,

From first May next:—
THE DWELLING-HOUSE belonging to
the Estate of the late HENRY CUMMING,

FOR SALE.

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