

**THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,**  
PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY  
**DONALD A. CAMERON.**

**OFFICE**—In Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.  
**TERMS**—City Subscribers ... 25 ... 15s. per annum;  
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;  
Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto;  
(half to be paid in advance.)

**PRINTING**, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, upon very moderate terms.

### Weekly Almanack.

SEPTEMBER—1831.	SUN Rises.	MOON Rises.	FULL MOON.
31 WEDNESDAY - - -	5 24 6 36	morn. 5 27	
1 THURSDAY - - -	5 26 6 34	0 3 6 28	
2 FRIDAY - - -	5 27 6 33	1 2 8 21	
3 SATURDAY - - -	5 29 6 31	2 6 9 24	
4 SUNDAY - - -	5 30 6 30	3 13 10 16	
5 MONDAY - - -	5 32 6 28	4 22 10 57	
6 TUESDAY - - -	5 33 6 27	sets. 11 34	

New Moon 6th, 4h. 9m. morning.

### THE GARLAND.

#### THE BETTER LAND.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"I hear thee speak of a Better Land,  
Thou callest it children a happy land;  
Mother! O where is that radiant shore?  
Shall we not seek it, and weep no more?  
Is it where the flower of the orange grows,  
And the fire-flies glance through the myrtle boughs?  
—'Not there, not there, my Child!'"

"Is it where the feathery palm trees rise,  
And the dates green ripe under sunny skies?  
Or midst the green islands of glittering seas,  
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze?  
And strange bright birds, on their starry wings,  
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?  
—'Not there, not there, my Child!'"

"Is it far away, in some region old,  
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold?  
And the burning rays of the ruby shine,  
And the diamond lights up the secret mine?  
And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand—  
Is it there, sweet Mother, that Better Land?  
—'Not there, not there, my Child!'"

"Eye hath not seen it, my gentle Boy!  
Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy;  
Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—  
Sorrow and Death may not enter there;  
Time does not breathe on its feeblest bloom,  
Far beyond the clouds, and beyond the tomb,  
—It is there, it is there, my Child!"

### MISCELLANEA.

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

#### From the Legal Observer.

**PLEASANTIES OF THE LAW REPORTS.**  
In Mr. Matthew's entertainment called "A Trip to America," he relates that a tall, grave, thin old person was constantly following him, and asking him with great solicitude, "Pray, Mr. Matthews, what do you think of American law?" I dare say that the readers of the Legal Observer will think that the connexion between law and the Law Reports is preposterous, as between this old gentleman and fun in America. I intend, however, to undeceive them on this point: I am a joker by birth, and look upon every thing in the world as capable of affording fun. Life is altogether a joke, and law one of its subdivisions; and the Law Reports, if rightly understood, are, in fact mere supplements to Joe Miller. I do not care what they are, ancient or modern, Coke or Vesey, Law or Equity, you may extract fun from them all. An apothecary writes mankind merely as so many empty medicine bottles, which are to be filled as full as they can hold. Every man's mind is thined by his occupation; and my occupation being to make jokes, it is of no consequence to me whether I take up Rabelais or the Term Reports. I shall, therefore, from time to time, produce a few samples of the fun from the Law Reports. The next, I dare say will be better than the present, which are, not, by any means, the best of the sort. However, I have set down a few of them.

The rules as to the legal measure of abuse which you may give a person may be first mentioned. It is actionable to call a counsellor "a daff-down dilly," 1 Rol. Ab. 55. If there be an averment that the words signify an ambuletter, or to say of an attorney, that he hath no more law than Mr. C's Ball, Sid. 327, S. C. 2. Feb. 202. even although Mr. C. actually have no bill; for, if that be the case, as Keeling C. J. observed, "the scandal is the greater." And it is quite clear that to say that a lawyer has "no more law than a goose" is actionable, Sid. 127; and the reporter adds a query, whether it be not actionable to say a lawyer "hath no more law than the man in the moon!"

So also to say to a man, "You enchanted my bull!" Sid. 324., or "Thou art a witch" or that "a person, bewitched my husband to death," Cro. Eliz. 312, it is clearly actionable. Quere, whether it be not actionable to say to or of a young lady, "You enchanted me;" or "She enchanted me," or, as the case may be, "She bewitched my brother, my dog, &c. or "She's a bewitching creature," or to put the exact point, "She's quite bewitched poor Tom."

On the other hand, you may say, if you please, of another, "That he's a great roarer," and deserves to be banged as well as G. who was banged at Newgate; because this is a mere expression of opinion; and perhaps you might think that G. did not deserve hanging. T. Jones, 157. So also you may say of any Mr. Smith, that you know, "Mr. Smith, struck his cock on the head with a cleaver, and cleaved his head; the one lay on the one side, and the other on the other; because it is only to be inferred that thereby the cock of Mr. Smith died and this in the reported case was not averred. Cro. Jac. 181. A further, you may say, "Mr. Smith threw his wife into the Thames, and she never came up again;" or "Mr. Smith cut off Tom's head, and walked with it to Worcester;" because this is all inference; and his cock, wife, or Tom, as the case may be, for all that the Court knows, may be still alive.

Wills and testaments are a great source of fun.—There is a case in 6 Vesey, p. 194, *Townley v. Bedwell*, in which the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) held that the trust of real and personal estate by will, for the purpose of establishing a Botanical Garden, was void, for a rather singular reason, as it appears in the report, viz. because the testator expressed that "he trusted it would be a public benefit." The Solicitor-General (Sir William Grant) and Mr. Romilly compared it to the case of a gift of a piece of land for the purpose of erecting monuments of the naval victories of this country. The Lord Chancellor said in that case the heir might pull them down, and in this he might destroy the garden; but his Lordship thought, upon the expression of the testator, that he trusted it would be a public benefit, he might venture to declare it void! The reason was of course, that it was within the statute. The Lord Chancellor said in *Mogridge v. Thachell*, Ves. 38., we are told of a maiden lady of the name of Ann Cam, who desired her trustee to dispose of the residue of her property "in recommending poor cler-

gymen who have large families and good characters, and a reference was made to the Master by Lord Thurlow, to approve of the scheme.

In the case of *Isaac v. Gompertz*, cited 7 Ves. 61, Lord Thurlow declared an annuity given for the support and maintenance of the Jewish synagogue in *Maggie Alley*, to be void—a highly proper decree. A similar fate was accorded to bequest for the dissemination of *Baxter's Call to the Unconverted*, Ves. 32. Swinburne, part 4, sect. 6. art 2. mentions a bequest of a legacy to a person, on condition of his drinking up all the water in the sea; and it was held, that, as this condition could not be performed, it was void. The condition to *go to Rome in a day*, which Blackstone mentions in his Commentaries as void, as impossible to be performed, may soon, perhaps cease to be so, and consequently become good, if rail roads are introduced upon the Continent.

In 1 Rol. Ab. 45. it appears that in the country, when men passed cattle, it is usual to say, "God bless them!" *adversum deum est pro eis*. The law, which punishes me of the salutation in Bohemia, where, if you meet a peasant, you pass for a heathen unless you say to him "Gesegnet sey der Herr!" or, in case he salutes you thus, unless you answer, "In wigkeit, Amen."

I shall soon be able to give a further specimen of this sort of pleasantry. JEXYL JUNIOR.

\* Blessed be the Lord!  
† In eternity, Amen!

### THE END OF "GREAT MEN."

—Happening to cast my eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occupied the most conspicuous places, were ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL, CESAR, and BONAPARTE. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

ALEXANDER, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer—set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

HANNIBAL, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of their slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hannibal, and died, at last, by poison administered by his own hands, unaccompanied and unwept in a foreign land.

CESAR, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyeing his garments in the blood of a million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth—was miserably assassinated by those he considered as his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

BONAPARTE, whose mandate Kings and Princes obeyed, after having filled the earth with terror of his name—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid!

Thus those four men who from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls great—those four who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severely died, not by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile! "How are the mighty fallen!"—*Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder.*

**THE LABORER.**—What would the lord or the squire, sitting in his carpeted room, and a half score of dishes before him, give for that appetite which the ploughman eats his bread and cheese, curled up under the shelter of a hedge, or with which, sitting on his brick floor, he eats the bit of bacon and pudding after his return, dividing the last mouthful with his children! And oh! what would either of them give, when getting into his bed of down, for that sleep which the labourer enjoys when he tumbles down upon his bed of straw, or upon a bench, too weary to pull off his clothes. We must set one thing against the other. The labourer knows nothing of ambition; he has nobody to grudge him his earnings, there is no hellish crew at work to calumniate him, no gall him down, or supplant him. His children, destined to tread the same path which he has trodden, he has always with him or near him. I have always remarked that the labouring people are the most affectionate parents and children; and if there were no more than this, this alone more than an over-balance for all the advantages that riches and high life can bestow. For my own part, though enjoying all the blessings that constant sobriety, resolute abstinence, and consequent uninterrupted health, can give, I have often, after very serious reflection upon the matter, come to the determination, that I should have been still happier than I have been, though I have been a very happy man, if I had remained (with a just and sufficient reward for my labour) a labouring man all the days of my life.—*Cobbett's Register.*

**MR. HUSKISSON.**—A tablet of white marble has been erected, in memory of the late Mr. Huskisson, at Parkside, near Newton, which bears the following inscription:—  
"This tablet, a tribute of personal respect and affection, has been placed here to mark the spot where, on the 15th of September, 1825, he fell, while crossing this railroad, the Right Honourable William Huskisson, M. P. (singled out by the decree of an inscrutable Providence, from the midst of the distinguished multitude that surrounded him) in the full pride of his talents, and the perfection of his usefulness, met with the accident that occasioned his death, which deprived England of an illustrious statesman, and Liverpool of its most honoured representative; which changed a moment of the noblest exultation and triumph that science and genius had ever achieved into one of desolation and mourning; and striking terror into the hearts of assembled thousands, brought home to every bosom the forgotten truth, that—'In the midst of life we are in death.'"

**FRENCH WOMEN vs. ENGLISH WOMEN.**—"There is," says a recent English writer, "a facility of amusement about the French quite unenjoyable by the English and inconceivable to them. Our ideas of good fellowship and society are substantial. We like to be excited and entertained highly when we come together; but to be dressed and to go out to chat, is enough for the Parisian dame. She looks neither for festivity nor wit, nor yet for any intellectual intercourse; she will dress in all her jewels to appear at her friend's soiree, when she and all the company will feel themselves sufficiently amused by a child set to dance or to prate with mauvette; this, with a sorbet or an ice, contents her; she is the most amuseable being in life. Not so with the English women; and one, I believe, cannot be found, disinterested and at the same time experienced on the point, that would not pronounce the choicest French society a bore."

**SARLON'S VERACITY.**—A son of Neptune said the other day to a brother tar, Jack, you never caught me in a lie in your life. Very true, replied Jack, but I have chased you from one lie to another all day.

**RAMMOHUN ROY.**—This distinguished stranger addressed the following letter, on Wednesday last, to the editor of the *Times*:—"Sir,—One of my objects in visiting this country has been to lay before the British public a statement, however brief, of my views regarding the past condition and future prospects of India. Indisposition and constant engagements since my arrival have hitherto prevented me from arranging my ideas on the subject. But perceiving that different parties—friends or strangers to me, I know not—have been making contradictory statements regarding my supposed opinions respecting the India question, &c., in your most valuable and ably conducted journal, I beg to say, that as soon as my health, now convalescent, permits, I shall hasten to publish, in a printed form, my opinions on the above subject, however humble and insignificant they may be. In the meantime, until the reform bill now pending is settled, any question respecting the improvement of India, or any other part of the British dominions, appears to my mind of comparatively no importance whatever. And as any further excitement at present would retard my recovery, I beg you will oblige me by refraining from indulging any correspondents who may feel disposed to give my name, either in support or in opposition to their particular sentiments."

**CIGAR-SMOKING.**—The Surgeon-General of the Forces has recently made public his belief, that never till within the last 20 years did he see so many young men with pale faces and emaciated figures, and he attributes the existence of the evil to the use of cigars. The unreflecting servility with which men adopt new and foreign practices is fully exemplified in the present case; for it is notorious that the practice of cigar-smoking, the modern popery from Regent-street to Grosvenor and Carlisle, has an importation of the Peninsula war; the fashion having been loaned by the Spaniards, whose models are what are usually called the savages of America. The dietetic mischief, and consequent paleness of complexion and emaciation of muscle, which are attributable to the use of cigars, no doubt, to an injury inflicted, perhaps in more ways than one, upon the aids and organs of digestion; nor is that hypothesis at all inconsistent with what we hear from so many cigar smokers, namely that the cigar is their dependence for digestion! That, after having impaired the organ or weakened its tone, or dried up the salivary menstrum, they should need a stimulant, even in the very form of the leaf which injures them, is only a piece of wit that has been said of drinking, and especially of dram-drinking, with which latter debauch the debauch of cigar-smoking has the closest possible alliance. We never pass one of those dazzling rendezvous in the metropolis—a cigar shop, open till the latest hours—without mentally classing it with the gin shops, its only competitor in the low habit of imitation, a dullness and feebleness of understanding, an absence of intellectual resources, a vacuity of thought is the great inducement to the use of this, as of all other drugs, whether from the cigar shop, or the wine shop, or the gin shop, or the wine cellar; a truth by no means the less certain because it happens that men of the highest powers of mind are drawn into the vice, and made to reduce themselves, by their adoption and dependence upon it, to the lowest level of the vulgar.—*United Service Journal.*

**THE WHITE-HEADED OR BALD EAGLE.**—The following picturesque and eloquent description of the magnificent bird is taken from *Wilson's America Ornithology*. "Elevated on the high dead limbs of some gigantic tree that commands a wide view of the neighbouring shore and ocean, he (the eagle) seems calmly to contemplate the motions of the various feathered tribes that pursue their busy avocations; or he surveys the vast liquid magazine of the sea, and the less certain hovers one whose action instantly arrests his whole attention. By his wide curvature of wing, and sudden suspension in air, he knows him to be the fish hawk, sitting over some devoted victim of the 'peep.' His eye kindles at the sight, and balancing himself with half-closed wings, on the branch, watches the result. Down, rapid as an arrow from heaven, descends the distant object of his attention, the roar of his wings reaching the ear as it disappears in the deep, making the surges foam around! At this moment, the eager looks of the eagle are all ardent; and levelled in these resolute and elegant, but so whirlwind aerial evolutions. The unnumbered eagle rapidly advances, and is just on the point of reaching his opponent, when, with a sudden scream, probably of despair and honest exertion, the latter drops his fish; the eagle, posing himself for a moment, as if to take a thousand years in the heart of a rock!—Were I, like Don Quixote, an other moral fanatic, to bequeath a legacy of counsel to my daughter, I would say, 'Never sleep upon a misdeed—standing with those you love—if you feel less kindly towards them than usual, the chances run that you are in the wrong.'"  
*Pitt Money.*

**COOLNESS.**—We have been admonished by the royal philosopher of the Jews, that the sun should not go down upon our wrath; but had Solomon penetrated half the mysteries of the female breast, he would additionally interdicted a sunset upon our coolness! Anger is of brief endurance, and soon rises itself to rest; but coolness is as long-lived as other cold-blooded animals—it is as the toad which lasts a thousand years in the heart of a rock!—Were I, like Don Quixote, an other moral fanatic, to bequeath a legacy of counsel to my daughter, I would say, 'Never sleep upon a misdeed—standing with those you love—if you feel less kindly towards them than usual, the chances run that you are in the wrong.'"  
*Pitt Money.*

**CURE OF INSANITY.**—It appears from the annual report of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, that there have been 73 patients at the Retreat during the past year, of whom 24 were recent cases, and 22 of these have been restored, one is convalescent and another is much improved. Of the 45 old cases, 23 only have been under curative treatment; of these 6 have been restored, and 16 improved. Of the remaining old cases, the patients were placed in the Retreat, not for the purpose of restoration, that being considered hopeless, but to preserve them from danger, and to afford them the comforts of which they are deprived elsewhere by their forlorn condition. This institution has been in operation 7 years, and during that time 228 patients have been received. Of the old cases 31 have been restored to reason; of 18 cases of recent insanity, 183 have been cured; a proportion exceeding nine-tenths of the recent cases.—Results like these cannot but be gratifying to the friends of humanity, and particularly so, to those who in the prosecution of this work, have encountered all the obstacles which prejudice and ignorance have been able to oppose to their benevolent intentions.

**NEWTON BARRY,** called in Irish "Bunelody," (or the hillock of the Turf,) the scene of the late massacre, is a neat and improved village pleasantly situated on the pastoral banks of the river Slaney, in the county Wexford, at the distance of 47 Irish miles S. W. from the city of Dublin. This place belongs to the liberal and intolant Mr. Farbank, whose ancestor, it was granted by the sanguinary Cromwell, as a reward for fighting against his king and country. The town is embosomed in wood, which with the delightful scenery of the Slaney, renders its suburbs beautiful and picturesque. Newton Barry was part of the patrimony of the O'Moors, princes of Leix.—*Philadelphia Irish Shield.*

### CHOLERA MORBUS.

#### To the Lord High Chancellor of England.

My Lord Brown has been reported that his Majesty's Ministers have thought it to take the advice of the College of Physicians, concerning the threatened spread of Cholera Morbus, and recollecting some unsatisfactory official medical opinions on former occasions, I have thought it possible that your Lordship's practical measures respecting this important subject, after a review of several statements.

My pretension to your Lordship's notice are those of a public man possessing extended experience, and whose professional cogitations are founded on a desire to unite scientific precision to the complicated circumstantial evidences from the common fluctuating theories of the healing art.

I consider the long continued venereal medical disputes about infection, contagion, epidemics and endemics, to be the unprofitable jargon of schools, unworthy the notice of men of science, and as mystified impediments to students, and as being of no use among sensible practitioners.

Abundant evidence to be found among the conflicting doctrines of medical writers, and the narratives of travellers, show that the very same disease may under different circumstances, assume the various characters of being contagious in one place or climate, and not so in another; similar differences and vicissitudes also occur in the technical distinctions about infection, epidemics, and endemics. The just and broad view of these apparently opposing evidences is, that they are reconcilable under a rational admission that the communicable diseases in question admit of variable degrees of intensity, so as to render them more or less apt to be propagated. Happily for mankind, the morbid materials of these diseases are required to be in a definite quantity to produce their respective maladies, and the composition of all these morbid poisons seems to be constant in duration. Hence, by continued dilution, or by a gradual abatement of their acrimony, these pestiferous ferments become inert, and eventually their corresponding diseases cease. This appears to be the best reasoning for the establishment of the laws and regulations of quarantine; and experience has sufficiently proved that a rigorous and continued purification of suspected persons and goods is the only means for preventing the progress of cholera morbus. Should, however, this diseased visitation afflict our country, it cannot be looked upon as equally fatal with the most kinds of pestilence; and its prevention as well as its curative treatment, promise to be more within medical control.

In addition to the strictest cautions of the quarantine, it may be well to ascertain the state of human health which render individuals more or less liable to have this disease, and whether any system of dietetic regimen tends to favor or to avert its attack, or to render the event more propitious. From personal interviews with many medical and other gentlemen who have undergone this dangerous ordeal, I am convinced that inordinate doses of calomel given on the presumption of disordered liver, are an equally violent and mischievous practice of excessive blood-letting, have added greatly to the number of deaths. Both these hypotheses appear to be conjectural, and the fatal effects of the practices justify a public prohibition.

The usual violence at the commencement, and the sudden prostration of the vital powers in cholera, seem to depend on two sensible causes—the first, a manifest abstraction of fluid from the volume of circulating blood through the excessive alimentary discharges; the second a notorious change in the qualities of the blood itself, whereby its natural colour and texture, which are essential to its health, are strikingly deteriorated; and since the ordinary stimulants of animal spirits of wine have either failed to uphold the sinking pulse, or have seemed to be hurtful, the employment of ammonia and opium have been adopted with better success. But a suggestion, communicated to me by Dr. Ainslie, the learned and laborious author of a valuable book entitled *Material Medica*, deserves immediate and serious attention; and as the Doctor has sent his proposal to the Russian Government some weeks ago, he has a right to precedence in this important matter, if happily his method should be adopted by the British Government. High over all these considerations, and the disorderly state of the blood, as the most urgent symptoms, advise the immediate trial of inhaling a super-oxygenated air, for the purpose of revivifying the blood until other remedies, such as ammonia, shall have time to act upon the morbid materials in the alimentary passages. I am now desirous to place reliance upon the immediate and often-repeated doses of ammonia, because of the attending spasm in the limbs, an occurrence which is generally connected with alimentary acidity. So that in addition to the cordial effects of ammonia, it may probably act as an antidote. Craving your Lordship's pardon for this hurried address, and the mode adopted for its publication, I have the honour to be your very obedient servant,

Loughan-Place, June 15. ANTHONY CARLISLE.

### POLITICAL.

**Agitated state of the Continent—The Government affected with the Dry Rot!**  
(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of July 3)

The Continent continues to be in the same condition in which it has been for the last three months, only that the seeds of disorder are proceeding more vigorously in their growth, and unless checked by some influence, which it is impossible at the present to perceive, threaten a harvest of general evil and confusion. In every government of Europe, our own perhaps excepted, there appears to be a dry rot in all the master beams of the building, and we fear it is so general, and so essentially pervades all parts, that it will infallibly, and after no long interval, bring the fabric to the ground.

It is a lamentable thing to be compelled to own that the ruinous effects of a long system of misgovernment are commencing with the spirit of Jacobinism to produce this general anarchy. In all the monarchies of Europe, a most enormous and unreasonable civil list is giving occasion to a general spirit of discontent.—Every one is beginning to agree that no Government can cost them so much as a King's Government, and that the benefits of monarchy are certainly not worth this devouring expense. In France, it is anticipated that the message of the King, upon the opening of the Chambers, will precede the known purpose of the patriotic leaders by a voluntary offer of reducing the French Civil List; and we trust it will be so.

We can see no reason whatever why a country should be beggared for the pomp and luxury of a Court, and why the expenses of one man, and of the establishment around him, should exceed one million sterling per year. We can see no possible reason why an annual income of one hundred thousand pounds per annum should not be sufficient for a king of France, a king of Prussia, or even an emperor of Austria, and it is certainly as much as their respective countries are enabled to afford them. It is our strong opinion that this extravagance of kings and courts will eventually become the ruin of them all.

In France, the abolition of the peerage is a very decided manifestation of the growing disposition of the people against monarchy and its institutions. The feeling against the peers and their privileges necessarily extend to an hereditary crown, and the prerogatives of a pre-appointed and pre-designated family. This feeling is, in brief, nothing more than "the mind of a man lasting to envy." Its first object is to overturn the peerage; its next will be to abolish the throne. The throne without the peerage will not be able to make head for a single year against the caprice of the people and the turbulence of the demagogues. The peerage is the outwork and breakwater of the monarchy; if it be once removed, it sustains the first shock of any popular incursion, and makes it fall harmless against the authority of the crown. Remove this barrier, and the monarchy will be left like a light-

house in the main sea—isolated amidst a world of waters, and though it may have sufficient strength to support itself against the flood, when merely excited by an autumnal equinox, or an ordinary storm, cannot hope to maintain its station when some convulsion more than common shall so raise the waves as to confound earth and sky, and shall sweep all artificial fabrics before the elemental strife of nature.

There is one thing more favourable in the intelligence of the week, and certainly not expected, which is, the spirited appeal of the Hungarians to the Emperor of Austria in favor of the Poles. This appeal must put the Emperor into a situation of great difficulty, as the cause of the Poles against Russia is, effectually, the cause of the Poles against Austria.

It is well known to all our readers, that, about thirty years since, the Empress Catherine, the late Emperor Joseph of Austria, and the father of the present king of Prussia—all three (as they termed themselves) philosophical princes, and one of them a professed reformer and improver of the human species, agreed to seize upon Poland, and to divide her whole territory into three portions among themselves. Russia, as the most powerful of the three confederates, obtained, we presume, the largest share of booty; Austria, by reason of her imperial dignity, had the next choice; whilst Prussia took the remaining lot. It is evident, therefore, that the Poles have the same cause against Austria and Prussia as against Russia, and that Austria and Prussia have thus a common cause with Russia to bring the Poles into their former subjugation.

**MR. C. GRANT'S OPINION OF REFORM.**—Mr. Charles Grant, in his address to the Invernesshire electors, thus speaks of the great measure of Parliamentary reform:—"If human means could have arrested the progress of public opinion on reform, it must have yielded to the gravity and judgement of Lord Liverpool. If experience and sagacity could have prevented it, it must have fled before the calm and dignified rebuke of Lord Castlereagh. If genius and eloquence could have availed, it must have withered at the glance and voice of Canning. If the inflexible firmness of military severity could have triumphed, it must have shrunk, never to revive, at the bidding of the Duke of Wellington!"

### GOVERNMENT AND ITS DUTIES.

Why does man need a Government? Because he cannot protect his own rights without the aid of others. Without government, every man would be at the mercy of his stronger neighbor, or of combinations of his neighbors. They would 'bust, wound and kill him with impunity. If he accumulated property, they would take it from him. If he built a house, or cleared a field, they would drive him from it. They would rob him, as last or ever predominated, of his wife and children. Without government, the world would be a desert, and every man a robber.

What does man establish government for? To protect his. This is his sole object. It is to obtain protection in the enjoyment of his own acquisitions. He wishes to live with the wife of his choice; he wishes to live unmolested in the house he has built; to possess the field he has cleared, to hold in safety the cattle he has reared, to wear the fleeces of the sheep he has nurtured, to eat and enjoy the fruits, the grains and the vegetables which his industry has extracted from the earth. If he choose other occupations, he equally needs the protection of government. If he make contracts, he derives means to enforce them. If he build a house for his neighbor, dig a well or labor in his field, he needs the protection and aid of the government in obtaining an equivalent. So of service rendered as a physician, a lawyer or a teacher. Each has his rights, and each needs a government to protect him in their enjoyment.

Every man under government has the right of protection. Government owes to him protection; for she creates and supports it for that purpose. It should protect him from foreign enemies and domestic enemies, from assault and murder, from trespasses on his property or his family, from violation of contracts, from every interference from whatever quarter, which interrupts or impedes him in following the honest occupation which he has chosen, and enjoying the fruits of his labor.

This is the legitimate object of government. Man wants it for nothing else. It is not for show; but for use. Its object is not to make a few men great, but all happy. It is not to clothe one man in purple, load him with gold and precious stones, and surround him with splendid orders of nobility and knighthood; but it is to protect every man, high and low, rich and poor, in doing every honest thing just as he pleases.

Government is a business. It should be managed by men of business. They should not be raised by distinctive marks or unusual incomes, above their fellow-citizens. No extraordinary dignity should be attached to their stations. They should receive the confidence of the community in exact proportion to their industry and fidelity in performing the duties which are assigned to them. They should not be shown the superiors of other citizens. Nothing of show or parade should be expected of them beyond what is customary among private citizens with moderate incomes. Their business should not be considered as conferring more consequence than any other honest calling.

Under governments restricted to protection only, and administered by plain, industrious men who would as soon follow any other honest business, how happy would man be! He would be as free as any good man desires to be; free to follow any honest business or do any honest thing; free as it is possible he should be in a state of society. There would be no additions, rebellions or revolutions.—Wars would cease; for government would be ambitious, and the invasion of one country will never be necessary for the protection of another, when protection shall be the only object of all. Industry would flow in its natural channels, and each branch would be carried by the labor and skill of individuals, to the highest degree of perfection. Commerce, without restrictions, would exchange the products and manufactures of different cities just so far as the interests, comfort and tastes of mankind required exchanges.—Heavy taxes would be unknown. A light contribution would be necessary to the individuals selected from society to make a few laws, plain and simple, for its government, and to pay the moderate salaries of a few public officers to enforce them. Armies and navies would gradually become unnecessary. The splendour of courts would disappear. In all that belongs to show and parade, the rich citizen would exceed the highest office of government. There would be no monopolies of exclusive privileges. For his standing and wealth, each man would rely on his own integrity and industry. Each would enjoy his own religion unmolested, content that his neighbor, whether Christian, Jew, Mahometan, or Pagan, should do the same. Every system of opinions would be left to its own weight, aided only by the learning, eloquence and zeal of its teachers.

Such, and inconceivably greater would be the blessings of being governed to a mere business, and confining its operations to the single duty of protection. Man needs no more; wants no more. Not in our age will government come to this; but to this it is tending. In all this speculations will end at last; in this, all opinions will centre. We can, at present by the power of fact and argument, incline the human mind to this mode of thinking, and simplify government according to its increasing light.











POETRY.

THE OUTWARD-BOUND SHIP.

As borne along with favouring gale,  
And streamers waving bright,  
How gaily sweeps the clinging sail  
O'er yonder sea of light!

VARIETIES.

The late Mrs. SIDGONS gave frequent evidence, in conversation, of those deficiencies of education which the force of genius enabled her to surmount on the stage.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—The parsimonious habits of a late distinguished Admiral have frequently afforded subject for merriment afloat.

ANTI-REFORM FEAST.—On Saturday last, the Merchant Tailors' Company gave a dinner to a knot of anti-reformers, among whom were the Duke of Wellington, Lord Eldon, Sir Charles Wetherell, and a score of the same school.

"THE BILL, THE WHOLE BILL, AND NOTHING BUT THE BILL."—A clerical anti-reformer, dining at the Royal Hotel, Chester, the other day, asked a waiter if he was to reform, or not; to which the intelligent domestic replied, "To be sure, Sir, Mistress and all our servants, are 'for the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill.'"

A lawyer, engaged in a cause before Judge Peters, tormented a poor German so much with questions, that the witness, an old man, declared that he was so exhausted that he must have a drink of water before he could say any thing more; upon this the Judge called out to the waiting waiter, "I think, Sir, you must have done with the witness now, for you have pumped him dry."

THE SULTAN.—Let us now speak of the haughty monarch of Turkey—of him who has had the daring to attempt reforms that had previously caused two revolutions, and the death of two sultans, his predecessors.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A labourer reading the newspaper to his wife, came to the following passage:—"His Grace was received with three Hussars;" which he read, "His Grace was received with three Hussars." "More shame for him," said the good woman.

PROVINCIAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—Central Station, St. John, N. B. DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his House, in Prince William-street, every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of Eleven and Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor—GRATIS.

MILK.—THE Subscriber will be glad to supply Families with good MILK, CREAM, and BUTTER, either at his residence, or sent to Town every morning, by leaving their address at Mr. A. Wilson's, Grocer, Duke Street.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale: 10 H HDS. and Pipes Superior Hollands Just received per ship Galatea, from L. Derry. August 2. JAMES T. HANFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBER

SUPERIOR old PORT WINE, from 1 to 4 years in bottle; O. L. P. and East and West India MADEIRA; Pale and Brown SHERRY; TENERIFE; BUCCELLAS; CHAMPAGNE; Rich and Dry LISBON; CLARET; CHAMPAGNE; SAUTERNE, &c. Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Cases Port, Madeira, Sherry, Tenerife, Brandy, Sicilian, and Cape Madeira; Cognac BRANDY; Old RUM—(See Simon Clark's brand); Malt WHISKEY; Fine Pale GENEVA, &c.; Hibbert's London PORTER; English CHEESE; Bags Wine and Beer COBBS; American Sperm CANDLES. W. H. STREET.

RUM, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES. Now landing ex Brig Eliza, from Montego Bay. 41 PUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 29 Hogsheads ditto SUGAR; Ex Brig James Leves, from Antigua: 25 Puns. superior MOLASSES.—For sale by August 23. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

IRON, CHAIN CABLES, & OAKUM. Peo brings Gambia and Aurora from Liverpool: 80 BUNDLES very superior New OAKUM; 15 Ton 3/4, 3/8, 3/4, and 1/2 round and square IRON; 16 Chain CABLES, from 7-16 inch to 2 1/2 inch; 24 Chain ANCHORS from 4 to 4 1/2 cwt.; 12 Kedge Anchors from 1 to 4 cwt. August 16. JOHN ROBERTSON.

P. DUFF Has received by the late Arrivals, an Extensive Supply of BRITISH GOODS, comprising:

FINE Stock Irish Linens, warranted of the best quality; Bleached and Brown Drills; Linen Bedtick; Fine Black and Brown Hollands; Fine Linen Cambrics and Lawns; Regatta Stripes; a few pieces fine Black, Blue, and Olive Cloths, and Flannels; Scotch Carpeting; Wilton and Tow-Back Hearth Rugs; a good stock of Muslins and Batistes; Foot's patent UMBRELLAS; an assortment of very handsome Silk and Tulle Vesting; Pearl and Metal Studs and Buttons, in great variety; Tooth, Hair, Cloth, Plate, and Hat Brushes; Gentlemen and Ladies' Japan'd Tin and Leather Dressing Cases; Imitation and fancy carved English Shell Combs; Finest Ivory and Boxwood do.; Plain and Ornamented Hooks and Eyes, and Tube Snaps; Gift Vest Rings; Fancy Silk Head and Ribbon Watch Chains; Velvet and Leather Reticules; Work Boxes—A small assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting of Fine Gold, Car'd Coral, Jet and Cornelian Ear Rings, Seal Lockets, Silver Vinaigrets, Emery Baskets and Shoe Boxes, Ladies' Gold Watch Hooks, Seals and Keys, Spectacles, Purse Snaps and Tassels, Bracelet Snaps, Silver mounted portable Ink Stands with Telescope Pens, silver Fruit and Butter Knives, Silver mounted Scissors, &c.

A few small casks best London Bottled ALE; a few casks well assorted Glass.—The whole at his usual low prices for Cash. June 14.

JULY 26, 1831.

The subscriber offers for sale the following Articles lately received—viz: 50 CHESTS Congo and Bohea TEAS, 4 Boxes best Souchong do.; 100 Barrels fresh Nova-Scotia Oatmeal do.; 20 Ditto Nova-Scotia Flour—in prime order; 50 Kegs Tobacco; 24 Case-stool Chairs; 25 Boxes English Mould Candles; 1 Chain Cable, 90 fathoms, 1 1/2 inch; 1 Chain Anchor, 9 cwt.; 40 Puncelions strong Jamaica RUM; 5 Ditto Ditto Detonara do.; Also on hand, of former importations:— 10 Hhds. old Jamaica RUM, of superior quality; 20 Hhds. Jamaica SUGAR; 30 Barrels of Nova-Scotia FLOUR; 140 M. White Oak Barrel STAVES; A few Hhds. Kell's Porter; Ditto Holland's Gin; Assorted pale Seal Oil; Assorted Paints; Paint Oil; Window Glass; Nails and Putty; Cordage; Canvas; Bolt Rope, &c.; An assortment of CLOTHS.

P. HATFIELD. BEGS leave to apprise the Public that he has opened an Auction and Commission WAREHOUSE in Ward-street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. JOHN WARD & SONS, South Market Wharf, where he will execute all orders with promptness, and on the most liberal terms.

He has on hand, at the present date: Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Shaws, Homespuns, Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, tortoise shell and horn Combs, black and drab Beaver Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas, Shoes and Boots, Silk and Taw, Spool Cotton, &c. &c.—A variety of SHEP CHANDLERY, Ironmongery and Cutlery, including Joiners' Tools, &c., Iron, Steel, Anchors, small Chains, Cambooses, Cast Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Stone and Earthenware, &c.—Also, GROCERIES, FLOUR, Corn, Bread, Naval Stores, and other American Produce.—Every Article of which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices for prompt payment; and at the greatest allowance will be made to Dealers and Retailers, the Assortment is well worth their attention. May 3.

SARAH ANN FROM LIVERPOOL. LOWE & GROCOCK Have received by the above Vessel, 10 H HDS. of well assorted HARDWARE, for Cash, or other approved payment.

2000 Tons White Pine TIMBER; 150 Tons Red Pine ditto; 100 Tons Birch ditto; 2 Tons of very superior Fresh Ground OAT MEAL. July 5.

NEW GOODS. Per Ship ISABELLA, from Greenock, the Subscriber has received: 200 PIECES White COTTONS; 200 Do. Grey ditto; 100 Pieces Checks and Stripes; 1 Bale No. 10 Threads; 2 Trunks Muslin; 6 Bales Carpeting; 1 Bale Tartans; 50 Boxes Soap; 6 casks Lined Oil; 100 Bags Linsed Oil; 150 kegs White Lead; 200 Kegs Yellow Paint; 2 casks Putty; 2 Hhds. double refined SUGAR; 2 Pipe BRANDY; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, & 10 x 12 Dumblarton GLASS, Tea Kettles, Iron Pots, Lake Pens, &c. &c. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. May 10.

PORPOISE OIL, RUM, &c. 10 PUNS. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS; 120 Dozen Threads—assorted; Barrels Porpoise OIL. JOHN ROBERTSON. August 2.

CROWN GLASS. By the SARAH ANN from Liverpool: 384 B BOXES Assorted Crown GLASS—For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR. July 5.—6f

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Have received by the late Arrivals from Liverpool: GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c.—They have also on hand—A few hundred bushels superior OATS; a quantity of smoked HAMS, CHEEKS, &c.; Oat Meal; 50 Hhds. fine FLOUR; Honey; dried Apples; fresh Timothy Seed, and a great variety of other Articles, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for satisfactory payment.

KEATOR & THORNE. St. John or Water-street, 3d Door from corner of South Market Wharf, 26th July. }

NEW GOODS.

Just Received by late arrivals from Great Britain:— 60 B BOXES GLASS, 100 Boxes Soap, 20 Tons flat, square, and round English Iron, from 3/4 inch to 1 1/2 inch and square, and from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch wide, 2 Tons double refined Axe Iron, 200 Pieces Cotton Linings, 100 Pieces Grey Cottons, 5 Tons Spikes, from 4 1/2 to 9 inches, 1 Ton Nails, assorted, 100 Kegs White Lead, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON. May 31.

WRAPPING PAPER. A SUPPLY of excellent TEA PAPER—Just received from the Chancery Mills, for sale by August 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

TOBACCO, &c. &c. 75 K EGGS TOBACCO; 10 Tierces RICE; 30 Boxes CHOCOLATE; 10 Pieces SATINETT; 10 Boxes Sperm CANDLES; 40 Dozen Corn BROOMS; 5 Casks Palm Oil, in 10 dozen cases, and some of them a superior quality; 12 Feather BEDS; 60 Iron Bound and Painted WATER PAILS; 36 Sets MEASURES; 10 Nests TUBS; 2 Casks SALERATUS, &c. J. & H. KINNEAR. July 26.—3f

WINE, WHISKEY, PORK, &c. The Subscribers have just Received, —ON CONSIGNMENT— 3 P KEYS Old PORT; and 4 Puns. WHISKEY which will sell in any quantity from five gallons and upwards.

20 Barrels Prime Irish PORK; 5 Bags Wine and Beer COBBS; 30 dozen best London Brown STOUT. The above articles are good, and will be sold low for Cash. SEELY & PATTEN. June 7th, 1831.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer for sale, on liberal terms: 10 PUNCHONS Old JAMAICA RUM; 5 Hhds. and barrels JAMAICA SUGAR; 30 Barrels Irish PORK; 30 Ditto Family Superior Wheat and Rye FLOUR; 50 kegs CRACKERS; 10 Kegs superior TOBACCO; 50 Do. Wrought and Cut NAILS; 11 Chests Souchong TEA; 25 Bags Yellow Corn; 30 casks CORPAGE; 75 Gross PIPES; 3 inch CHAIN, 45 fathom; 1 Case Gents. White Beaver HATS; Cotton Warp; Starch; Palm Hats; Chocolate; Refined Sugar; Pearl Barley; Black Pepper; Glassware; Limes, Pistons, Florentine, Bed Tick, Indigo, &c. &c.—And an elegant assortment of Jockey, Hoses, Whistle mounted, and Green-hook Bidding WHIRLS. MACKAY & MOORE. North Market Wharf, 5th July, 1831.

SADDLERY, &c. Just received per Ship Wolga, from Hull—on Consignment: A FURTHER SUPPLY of SADDLERY—at reduced prices.—ON HAND—Brown and Bleached CANVAS; Bolt Rope; Machine, Spunray, Shrouding, Hawser, and other CORDAGE; Fine E. I. INDIGO; crates Earthenware; A few Hhds. Howard-street Superior FLOUR; 100 Hbds. Middlings ditto.

For Sale low, by June 14. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

The Subscriber has just Received, 1 PUN. Superior Malt Scotch WHISKEY, 200 Pair Men's SHOES; 12 Cwt. OATMEAL, Boxes (Liverpool) Mould CANDLES—Corks, Hams, Cheese, &c. 4 Dozen Excellent SCYTHES, &c.

A General Assortment of Prime GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. Also—Made Ash and Spruce OARS. WILLIAM MRAE. St. John Street. June 21.

LANDING, Ex Brig Elizabeth, from St. Kitts:— 8 H HOGSHEADS SUGAR; 140 Barrels 102 Hogsheads MOLASSES; 13 PUNCHONS extra-proof RUM.

Ex Brig Ann, from Liverpool:— 200 Half-boxes fresh Assorted RAISINS; 80 Packages best Double Refined Leaf SUGAR—about 1 Cwt. each—For Sale by April 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. Just received, and on Sale at the above Establishment, a large assortment of LADIES' Broad-strap Morocco walking Suits; Do. Narrow-strap do. with and without heels; Do. do. Cordovan and Seal-skin do.; Do. Denmark Sattin and Stuff ditto; Do. do. do. Boots, with and without heels; Do. common Leather and Morocco do.—with and without ties, at uncommon low prices; Misses' Morocco Shoes—trimmed; Children's Boots and Shoes—all sizes; Do. red Roan Boots, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. pair.

With a general assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold for Cash as low as can be got in the City. St. John, May 31.

LINE. THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he received last year, and takes this method to inform them that he will have on hand during the ensuing season, a constant supply of the first quality LIME, which will be sold on the most moderate terms.—Every attention given to the supplying of Sloops, Boats, &c.—He will also bring the LIME to the city when required.

The Hogsheads will still bear the mark "Sancet Chisham." ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr. Green Head, April 26. Lime Burner.

ON CONSIGNMENT. H HDS. and Quarter Casks Madeira WINE; Hhds. Sicily PORT WINE. Also, Received— 33 Kegs TOBACCO; 200 Kegs Soused and Spiced SALMON; For Sale at very low rates for approved payments. July 19. MACKAY & MOORE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY,

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to return thanks for the very liberal patronage with which they have already been favored, and trust, from the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, still to merit public support. In addition to a large importation of Pig Iron, they have recently received a supply of London Sand, and all other necessaries for enabling them to carry on a more enlarged and extensive business than heretofore. They have at present on hand, and will continue to keep a large assortment of the following description of Castings, at the reduced prices annexed:— Franklins, from £2: 10 to £7: 10 Cooking Stoves, 4: 10 to 15: 0 Grates, 1: 5 and upwards. Mill Machinery and Ship Castings, 25s. per cwt. Mill Brasses and Composition work of all kinds, at equally reduced rates.—Also on hand, a general assortment of Ploughs and Plough Castings. Orders left at the Foundry in Portland, or at the Blacksmiths' Shop of HARRIS & ALLEN, Mill Bridge, will receive punctual attention. June 7.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the Public that they have entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on Business in this City, as ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS, under the Firm of FOULIS, ROSS, & HOGG, and hope that their endeavours to obtain public patronage will meet with such support from this community as their successful efforts may deserve.—They intend to Manufacture at their Establishment, for the Saint John Foundry, 7 feet of Inoke-street, STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of MACHINERY, to furnish CASTINGS in Iron or Brass, of all descriptions, to execute all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK, for Shipping, &c. with neatness and dispatch, to keep on Sale an Extensive Assortment of Cooking and Canadian STOVE'S, GRATES, and FRANKLINS, to put up Light House Lanterns, Improved Patent Windlasses, Gates and Railings of any pattern, and to furnish the Trade with a selection of the best BAR IRON and STEEL, on most rate terms. ROBERT FOULIS, WILLIAM ROSS, DAVID HOGG. St. John, July 19, 1831. N. B. Immediate employment will be given to a few good Journey-men Blacksmiths.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the Improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE; MILD Do.; PORTER and TABLE BEER; YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B., 26th January, 1830. JAMES KIRK Has just Received per Ship ISABELLA, from Greenock, part of his SPRING SUPPLY of BRITISH MERCHANDISE: WHICH will be Sold Cheap for approved payments. Also—Six Chain CABLES, assorted sizes; ANCHORS; Hhds. LOAF SUGAR; Hhds. Hollands Gin, &c. &c. May 10.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS. A SMALL Assortment of superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS, some of superior quality, just received per ship Joanna, from Liverpool. Being a Consignment direct from the Manufacturers, they will be sold low. E. DEW. RATCHFORD. May 31st, 1831.

SUGAR. 48 H HDS. SUGAR, received this day per ship Brig Robert Ray, from Trinidad—For sale, cheap, by May 10th, 1831. P. HATFIELD.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received per ship Mary Ann: 12 PUNS. high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 Tierces prime SUGAR; 15 Hhds. ditto MOLASSES—for sale low by July 12. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CORN & GIN. The Subscriber offers for Sale very low, if taken from the Vessel:— 150 BAGS Northern Yellow CORN, 3 Pipes and 2 Hhds. GIN.—Now on board the Schr. Latonia, at North Market Wharf. June 28. J. T. HANFORD.

BARBADOES SUGAR. Now landing ex sloop Shelburne: 17 H HDS. Superior Barbadoes SUGAR.—For sale by July 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, in the Parish of Springfield, and County of Kings, six miles from the Bellisle Bay, and forty-two from St. John. There is a good Log House, and 25 acres cleared. It may be divided into two Lots of 200 acres each, if more convenient for purchasers. Inquire of JAMES HOLMES, St. John.

N. B. BLACKSMITH WORK and HORSE SHOEING, executed with dispatch at his Shop, Britain-street, Lower Cove. February 8.

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

FRUIT, BRANDY, &c. Received per ship Frederick, from Liverpool: 10 S MALL Bales SLOPS, assorted; 100 Half Drums Figs; 80 Boxes Lemons; 10 Eggs Raisins; 1 Pipe BRANDY. For Sale by April 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

COTTON WARP, &c. Just received, and for sale by the subscribers: 250 BUNDLES Cotton WARP; Also—30 Sides SOLE LEATHER; CHEESE and RYE FLOUR. MACKAY & MOORE. July 12.

OLD ROPE & CANVAS. WANTED, for a Paper Manufactory, second hand ROPE and CANVAS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery.—Inquire at the Store of T. L. NICHOLSON, corner of Peters'-wharf and Ward-street. July 12.

FLOUR & BREAD. Now landing ex schr. Volant, from Baltimore: SUPERFINE and FINE FLOUR; Cross MIDDINGS; Navy and Pilot BREAD; Water Biscuit and Crackers. July 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NOTICES.

THE Subscriber being duly authorised to settle all concerns relative to the late Business of KEATOR & SANUS.—All persons therefore indebted either by Note of Hand or Book Account, are respectfully required to take notice that all Notes of Hand and Book Debts that remain unsettled on the 1st day of November next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. JAMES KEATOR. P. S. Call at the Store of KEATOR & THORNE, St. John or Water-street—three doors from the corner of the South Market Wharf. 26th July.

THE Subscriber having this day resigned his Business to Mr. EDWARD L. JARVIS, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts forthwith for payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by immediate payment or otherwise, at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber. Such accounts as may remain unsettled after Six Months from this date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. RALPH M. JARVIS. June 9, 1831.

EDWARD L. JARVIS having succeeded to the business formerly conducted by R. M. JARVIS, Esq. offers for sale his late Stock of British MERCHANDISE, at reduced prices. North Market Wharf, 9th June, 1831. N. B.—A further Supply of Goods is hourly expected.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of KEATOR & THORNE, have commenced business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. D. HATFIELD & SON.—They are in daily expectation of receiving a General Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARDWARE, which, together with their present STOCK, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers.

K. & T. also intend keeping a General Assortment of EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE, the whole of which will be sold at very low rates for prompt pay. JAMES KEATOR, EDWARD L. THORNE. Esq. All Persons indebted to E. L. THORNE, are respectfully requested to call and settle their Accounts. St. John Street, 2d door from the corner of the South Market Wharf, 10th May. }

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business as AGENTS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the Firm of MACKAY & MOORE, and respectfully solicit a share of patronage. W. MACKAY, D. MOORE. North Market Wharf, St. John. June 28th, 1831.

THE Subscribers having re-entered into Co-partnership, beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BURGESS, head of Peters' Wharf, and commenced business as Auctioneers & Commission Merchants; where the smallest favor will be thankfully received. RICHARD SEELY, WILLIAM PATTEN. St. John, N. B., 26th January, 1830.

N. B.—They have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of very cheap, as usual. April 12.

THE Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DANFORD, his Assignee, by which they are authorised to collect the Debts due to Mr. SMITH, requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit. W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys. 7th June, 1831.

THE Co-Partnership of DAVID HATFIELD & SON, will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of May next. All Persons having demands or unsettled accounts, are requested to present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted, will make immediate payment. DAVID HATFIELD, PETER HATFIELD.

The Business will on the 1st of May, be assumed by P. HATFIELD, who also proposes transacting the Business of an AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and solicits the patronage of his Friends and the Public. St. John, November 30, 1830.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of HENRY CUMMING, of Liverpool, England, Merchant, deceased, are requested to leave their names for arrangement and settlement, within Three Months, at the Office of W. & F. KINNEAR, And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. & F. KINNEAR. ROBERT RANKIN, Administrator. St. John, 26th April, 1831.

INSURANCE. 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.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts. JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney. St. John, March 8, 1831.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms; for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DEW. RATCHFORD. St. John, February 17, 1829.

BLANKS—For Sale at Observer Office. BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Boy's Indentures, Manifests, Entries, Master's Reports, Seamen's Articles, &c.