

The Weekly Observer

BEING

A NEW SERIES OF THE STAR.

Vol. I.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1829.

No. 34.

THE GARLAND.

From the FORGET-ME-NOT, for 1829.

LANGSYNE.

LANGSYNE!—How doth the word come back
With magic meaning to the heart,
As Memory rans the sunny track,
From which Hope's dreams were loath to part!
No joy like by-past joy appears;
For what is gone we peck and pine.
Were life spun out a thousand years,
It could not match Langsyne!

Langsyne!—The days of Childhood warm,
When tottering by a Mother's knee,
Each sight and sound had power to charm,
And hope was high, and thought was free.
Langsyne!—the merry school-boy days—
How sweetly then life's cup did shine!
Oh! for the glorious pranks and plays,
The raptures of Langsyne!

Langsyne!—yes in the sound, I hear
The rustling of the summer grove;
And view those angel features near
Which first awoke the heart to love.
How sweet it is in passive mood,
At midnight to recline,
And fill the mental solitude,
With spectres from Langsyne!

Langsyne!—ah where are they who shared
With us its pleasures bright and blithe?
Riely with some hath fortune shared;
And some hath how'd beneath the scythe
Of death; while others scatter'd far
O'er foreign lands at fate repine,
Of wandering forth, 'neath twilight's star,
To muse on dear Langsyne!

Langsyne!—the heart can never be
Again as full of guileless truth;
Langsyne! the eye no more shall see
Ah no! the rainbow bows of youth.
Langsyne! with thee resides a spell
To raise the spirit and refine.
Farewell!—there can be no farewell
To thee, loved, lost Langsyne!

From the (Boston) LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A THOUGHT.

There's a glorious light at the gates of the west,
When the summer sun passeth through to his rest—
'Tis bright on the lake where the moonbeam slept,
And the tear is pure which the dew has wept;
But there shines no light beneath the sky
Like that which beams from a mother's eye.

The harp is sweet at its dying close,
And the hum of the bee from the breast of the rose—
And the song of the bird when she rises high
From her chirping nest, through the vernal sky—
But earth hath no sound so sweet to hear
As the voice of a babe to its mother's ear.

"What is't? a Spirit?"

The Tempest.

In the dance of the Fairies,
In the monastic case,
O'er the grass of the prairie,
On foam crested wave;

In meadow and vale,
In fountain and stream,
In the breath of the gale,
And the flash of the beam;

In the playful Aurora
Of Boreal night;
In the garland of Flora,
Of lands the most bright;

With the bark of the sailor
Mid ocean and foam;
With the love-lorn wailer
That waits him at home.

Mid the cataract's roar,
And the dash of its waters;
Where vapours rise and scatter;
From the spray which it scatters;

Mid the stars of the wain,
In their glittering rank;
With Mab and her train,
Upon Meadow and bank;

There, there, you may count me;
Tho' sometimes alone,
I love to dispute
Complained by none.

No winter or spring,
No summer can shew me,
To autumn I cling;
Now, say, do you know me.

THE MISCELLANIST.

FLOWERS ON GRAVES.—Nothing can be more gratifying to some of the best feelings of human nature, than that amiable, yet almost obsolete custom of adorning with flowers the graves of those we loved. The practice once prevailed among many of the most celebrated nations of the ancient world. The Medes bequeathed it to the Persians, from whom the Greeks adopted it, and Pythagoras introduced it into Italy. Many of those immortal worthies whose names have descended to us through classic channels, have had their memory dignified by the record, that their surviving friends deemed them worthy this token of their love. The urn containing the ashes of Philippena was covered with chaplets of flowers. We learn also, that the grave of Sophocles was embellished with roses and ivy, if the epitaph, written by Simonides, deserves that construction—a mythical translation by some one unknown, we infer.

"Wind gentle evergreen, to form a shade
Around the tomb where Sophocles is laid.
Sweet ivy, wind thy hoags, and intertwine
With blushing roses and the clustering vine.
Thus with thy lasting leaves, with beauty hung,
Prove grateful emblems of the joys he sung."

Ivy and flowers were also planted at the grave of Anacreon. The tombs of Habiz and Sadi, the great poets of Persia, are honored by their survivors with every token of gratitude. The former stands under the cypress which he planted with his own hand. Sadi is buried in a building, erected in the heart of a mountainous amphitheatre, surrounded with perpetual verdure and fertility. Ninus of Babylon was buried under a white mulberry tree. Klopstock, one of the first German poets, has a monument, over which shadows a lime tree. Flowers were formerly spread over his grave.

Thus we have the authority of example worthy of imitation; but we have more. Poets who have descended from the darkest ages, as patterns of taste, have embellished their descriptions of funeral rites with this amiable custom. Æneas is beautifully represented as sprinkling his father's grave with flowers. Andromache is described raising green alters to the memory of Hector. Gracielus is the tribute of affection seems to be, there are but few, even among those modern nations which by the strongest claim to refinement, who have not let his pathetic rite go to oblivion with many other of those customs which are too innocent and full of tenderness for modern taste. In China, in Java, in the Crimea; in the country of the Moors, and among many of those nations which by our standard are ranked with the half-civilized portions of

the globe, this monument of refinement still stands, a living rebuke to enlightened pride. After the celebrated defeat of the French and Bavarians, among the Tyrolese mountains, one circumstance is worthy of the same immortality which must be the portions of those hardy people. In all the records of bloody strife, we have no instance of the kind. Contrary to the usual mode of interring their dead on the field of battle, the Tyrolese who fell on that day were carefully carried to their homes and buried, each in the church yard of his native village. There the heads of the survivors have planted their graves with living flowers, and the traveller, to this day, can number the little mounds under which repose the sacrifices, offered in that strife, on the altar of their country's liberty. Evidable monument for the martyr! Who would not die for a country that will thus cherish the ashes of its defenders.

This is the theme for the licentious to deride; it has a real divinity in its lessons, which will find a response in every soul, that is not sunk beneath the sphere it was created for. Many are the eulogies on the life and labours of the departed great; but when we visit their tombs, no flowers are there; no emblems of that state of eternal bloom to which they have passed. We find the dust where their ashes rest shaded with the meagre weeds, trampled by the most degraded animals; and if any memorial of affection is to be found, it is an only the cold stone; fitter for any thing else than the type of what was once warm with friendship, and beautiful with smiles.—London Magazine.

ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE.—The country-seats of England form, indeed, one of the most remarkable features, not only in English landscape, but yet more in what may be termed the genius and economy of English manners. Their great number throughout the country, the varied grandeur and beauty of their parks and gardens, the extent, magnificence, and various architecture of the houses, the luxurious comfort and completeness of their internal arrangements, and their relation generally to the character of the peasantry surrounding them, justify fully the expression we have used. No where has this mode of life attained so high a degree of perfection and refinement. We will allude to two circumstances, amongst many others, in illustration. The first of these is, the very great number of valuable libraries belonging to our family-seats. It has been sometimes remarked as singular, that England should possess so few great public libraries, while a poorer country, like Germany, can boast of its numerous, and vast collections at Vienna, Prague, Munich, Stuttgart, Goettingen, Wolfenbuttel, &c. The fact is partly explained by the many political divisions and capitals, and by the number of universities in Germany. But a farther explanation may be found in the innumerable private libraries dispersed throughout England—many of them equal to public ones in extent and value, and most of them well furnished in classics, and in English and French literature.

The other peculiarity we would name about our English country-houses is, that they do not insulate their residents from the society and business of active life; which insulation is probably a cause, why so many proprietors in other countries pass their whole time in the metropolis or larger towns. The facility and speed of communication in England link together all places, however remote, and all interests, political and social, of the community. The country gentleman, sitting at his breakfast table a hundred miles from London, receives the newspapers printed there the night before; his books come to him still damp from the press; and he debates in parliament travel to every country-house in England within fifty or sixty hours of the time when they have taken place. The like facility exists as to provincial interests of every kind. The nobleman or country gentleman is a public functionary within his district, and no man residing on his estates is, or need feel himself, unimportant to the community.—Quarterly Review.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.—M. de Bausset, the author of the *Memoirs of Napoleon*, at one time doubted whether Bonaparte ever seriously entertained the design of invading this country, but he has since had strong reasons to change his opinion, and he is now inclined to think, that it had not been for the fault of the admiral who commanded the French fleet, the invasion would certainly have been attempted. This admiral had instructions to make a feint upon the West Indies, so as to induce the English fleets to follow him in that direction. He was to take his measures in such a way as to throw the English into the greatest perplexity and uncertainty as to his real intentions. He was then to return suddenly, always veiling his movements in the most impenetrable mystery; he was to join the Spanish fleet and other ships which awaited him at Coruna and Rochefort, set sail with a squadron of seventy vessels, annihilate the English flotilla, sweep the Channel, and thus facilitate the landing of the French armies. In consequence of the neglect of these instructions, and the activity of Nelson, who threw an obstacle in the way of their execution, by compelling the admiral to seek shelter in the port of Cadiz, an enterprise, says M. de Bausset, failed, of which the consequences might have been incalculable, had its success been equal to the grandeur of the design. He repeats the story of Fulton the American having proposed to Bonaparte to make a trial of steam-boats in the invasion of England. The proposition is said to have been rejected, partly on account of the supposed impracticability of the project, and partly because the preparations at Boulogne were too far advanced to admit of any alteration in the plan of operations. It is certainly possible that such an offer might have been made, Fulton having demonstrated, in his native country, the practicability of impelling vessels by steam. He made the first voyage in a steam-boat from New York to Albany, in the year 1807.—Foreign Quarterly Review.

HUMOROUS DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAM-ENGINE.—The steam-engine may be justly regarded as the fourth estate of the realm, and fairly worth the other three. It is the vivifying principle of taxation, which is the great end of all civilized governments. It is a more powerful conservator of the peace than a regiment of constables, or than a whole vice suppressing association; for the instant it stops working, the people immediately become turbulent and discontented. What is the grand counterpoise to the Duke of Wellington and his Tory colleagues?—the steam engine. What balances the national debt?—the steam engine. What feeds the noble army of place-men and sinecurists?—again I say, the steam engine. Even the people themselves, for whom alone wrong-headed radicals presume government exclusively to exist, may become too numerous, but there is nothing exigent in the character of the steam engine. If it cannot work, it does not jacobinically insist upon eating; and, like a good Christian machine as it is, it takes no thought wherewith it shall be clothed. If pressed too hard, it may sometimes make a "blow-up," but so will those living steam-engines—the mob. There is, however, this essential difference between the two, that, the burst once over, the machine becomes as tame and harmless as a child, or a rattling Whig lawyer with a place under government; whereas the people, when duly roused, go on thundering at the door of the legislature with an increasing force; so that if you once indulge their impetuosity, by reforming the most invertebrate abuse, you must go on till "social order" is cut up into ribbons, and nothing remains for a tax-eater to subsist upon. But if steam-engines be better subjects than the people, they have likewise many advantages over the aristocracy. They never combine, for example, to make corn dear; they never tax the public to the amount of thousands, to make places by which they gain only hundreds; nor waste whole provinces by their arbitrary caprice and ignorance of all sound principles of administration. A steam-engine is never a Jesuit, like a Charles; it never sets itself against learning, like a Francis; nor is absurdly tyrannical, like a Ferdinand. It may be as coldly indifferent to human suffering as a Nero or a Henry VIII; and it will certainly chop of the best head that ventures to thrust its nose across its movements;—but then, on the other hand, it never goes out of its way to do mischief, but is contented to leave those alone who let it alone; and as kings in general go, that is no trifling advantage.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—It was the gigantic vigour with which the Duke of Wellington, while resisting the fierceness of France, sustained the weakness of three inefficient Cabinets, that delivered the Peninsula. Faults he committed; and who in war has not? but his reputation stands upon a sure foundation, a simple majestic structure, that envy cannot undermine, nor the meretricious ornaments of party panegyric deform. The exploits of his army were great in themselves, and great in their consequences; abounding with signal examples of heroic courage and devoted zeal, they should neither be forgotten nor forgotten, being worthy of more fame than the world has yet accorded them—worthy also of a better historian.—Napier's History of the Peninsular War.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR.—Colonel Napier, in his account of the passage of the Somosierra, in Spain, mentions the following interesting incident as that which effected the object. "At day-break," says he, "three French battalions attacked St. Juan's right, three more assailed his left, and as many marched along the causeway in the centre, six guns supporting the last column. The French wings soon spread over the mountain side, and commenced a warm skirmishing fire. At this moment Napoleon arrived. He rode into the mouth of the pass, and attentively examined the scene before him. The infantry were making no progress; a thick fog mixed with smoke hung upon the ascent; suddenly, as if by inspiration, he ordered the Polish lancers of his guard to charge up the causeway, and seize the Spanish battery. The first squadron was thrown into confusion, by a fire which levelled the foremost ranks. General Krazinski rallied them in a moment, and, under cover of the smoke, and the thick vapours of the morning, the regiment, with a fresh impetus, proceeded briskly up the mountain, sword in hand. As those gallant horsemen passed, all the Spanish infantry fired, and fled from the entrenchments on each side, towards the summit of the causeway; so that, when the Poles fell in among the gunners, and took the battery, the whole Spanish army was in flight, abandoning arms, ammunition, baggage, and a number of prisoners. This surprising exploit, in the glory it conferred on one party, and the disgrace it heaped upon the other, can hardly be paralleled in the annals of war. It is, indeed, almost incredible, even to those who are acquainted with Spanish armies, that a position, in itself nearly impregnable, and defended by twelve thousand men, should, without any panic, but merely from a deliberate sense of danger, be abandoned at the wild charge of a few squadrons, which two companies of good infantry would have effectually stopped. Yet some of the Spanish regiments so shamefully beaten here, had been victorious at Baylen a few months before; and General St. Juan's dispositions at Somosierra were far better than Reding's at the former battle; but thus absolutely does Fortune govern in war! The charge of the Poles, viewed as a simple military operation, was extravagantly foolish,

but taken as the result of Napoleon's sagacious estimate of the real value of Spanish troops, and his promptitude in seizing the advantage offered by the smoke and fog that clung to the side of the mountain, it was a felicitous example of intuitive genius."

HABITS OF THE BEAVER.—Beavers, as if to enable them to live and move either on land or water, have two web-feet like those of ducks or water dogs, and two like those of land animals.—When they wish to construct a dwelling-place, or rather city, for it serves the whole body, they choose a level ground with a stream running through it; they then dam up the stream so as to make a pond, and perform the operation as skilfully as we could ourselves. Next they drive into the ground stakes of five or six feet long in rows, waiting each row with twigs, and padding or filling the interstices with clay, which they ram close in, so as to make the whole solid and water-tight. This dam is likewise shaped on the truest principles; for the upper side next the water slopes, and the side below is perpendicular; the base of the dam is ten or twelve feet thick; the top or narrow part two or three, and it is sometimes as long as one hundred feet. The pond being thus formed and secured, they make their houses round the edge of it; they are cells, with vaulted roofs, and upon piles; they are made of stones, earth and sticks; the walls are two feet thick, and plastered as neatly as if the trowel had been used. Sometimes they have two or three stories for retreating to in case of floods; and they always have two doors, one towards the water, and one towards the land. They keep their winter provisions in stores, and bring them out to use; they make their beds of moss; they live on the bark of trees, gums, and crawfish. Each house holds from twenty to thirty, and may be from ten to twenty-five houses in all. Some of their communities are larger than others, but there are seldom fewer than two or three hundred inhabitants. In working they all bear their shares; some gnaw the trees and branches with their teeth to form stakes and beams; others roll the pieces to the water; others, diving, make holes with their teeth to place the piles in; others collect and carry stones and clay; others beat and mix the mortar; and others carry it on their broad tails, and with these bear it and plaster it. Some superintend the rest, and make signals by sharp strokes with the tail, which are carefully attended to; the beavers hastening to the place where they are wanted to work, or to repair any hole made by the water, or to defend themselves or make their escape, when attacked by an enemy.

The species of fly named "Ichneumon insersera" lays its eggs in the very body of the yellow maggot, while it is feeding busily. It has a long hollow rod, projected at pleasure from its tail, which it thrusts into the body of the worm, and down which it then sends one egg from its body, which egg is hatched within the body of the maggot, and consumes it, thus curiously occupying its place in creation. If the maggot had nerves like us, it would have much pain in submitting to such a fate; but this is not the fact. Animals low in the scale of creation seem to have some strong appetites, and, we should infer, strong pleasure in gratifying them; but they seem scarcely to suffer pain from the mutilation of their bodies. When a horse-fly is sucking the blood on the back of the hand, one may cut or even twist off its wings, and when it has filled its stomach, it will be astonished that it cannot fly away. Other insects will be found which are nowise despitful, or in want of a good appetite, though they have recently lost their legs. Nay, even a crab, which is a large animal, with good eyes and nerves, and moderate habits generally, if by any chance it would get a wound in one of its legs, so that it can no longer use it, even though its motion be backwards, it finds the want of a leg so inconvenient, that it will not scruple to give a curious jerk to the wounded leg, whereupon it will be found that it has thrown it off from the body at the joint, and given Nature an opportunity of producing a new one, which she does as she gives new teeth to children.—Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

CANDIAN WIDOWS.—Fitz-Simeon, in his *Itinerary*, written in the year 1322, thus alludes to the conduct of the widows of Candia:—"Where the women of the Roman church, like those of Genoa, are commonly adorned with gold, pearls, and brilliant jewels; and, after having lost their husbands, they seldom or never are again married, but wear a black veil as widows, nor do they ever walk with a man, or sit upon the same seat, either in the church or elsewhere. Perpetually heaving sighs, and in a mourning habit, the widow seeks solitary places, and constantly flies from the society of men as she would from that of serpents."

CALAMITIES INCIDENT TO CORPULENCY.—It is upon record, that the fat of a French lady caught fire. The Margravine of Bareuth also notices a fat French princess who melted after she was embalmed. I have since discovered, in the chronicles of Cromwell's time, that these combustible materials in man were turned to good account in those days, and that a woman, who kept a tallow-chandler's shop in Dublin, made all her best candles from the fat of Englishmen, and, when one of her customers complained of their not being so good as usual, she apologized by saying, "Why, ma'am, I am sorry to inform you, that, for this month past I have been short of Englishmen."—Wadd on Corpulency.

In 1776, twenty seven coaches, with not more than two hundred and seventy passengers, left Paris daily for the provinces. The number of public conveyances is now nearly three hundred. The Messageries were first formed, previously to 1792, at 600,000 francs; the annual tax is now 4,000,000. About the middle of the last century, the journey from Paris to Lyons occupied ten days; it is now performed in less than three.

The following remarkable instance of the almost total want of fat, and obliteration of the lymphatic system, is mentioned by Lary:—"A person advanced in years, and affected with melancholy, became without any evident cause, in such a dry state, as to be unable to move without producing a horrid cracking noise in all his bones, even the spine, to such a degree, that (being a priest) he was obliged to give up saying mass, as the noise was so great as to astonish the vulgar, and make children laugh."

A PERSIAN'S OPINION OF WINE-DRINKING.—Hajji Baba, after describing an English dinner at which he was present, alludes to the custom of the ladies leaving the table when dinner is over. "At length (says he) there was a general move, but, to my astonishment, the women only took their departure. This was the nearest approach to our own customs I had yet seen, and I asked my neighbour why this was made? why the women alone went? He seemed puzzled for an explanation. 'Is it thus ordained in your scriptures?' said I, 'or is it ordered by your king?' Still he was at a loss for an answer; and I concluded that this might be a custom borrowed from Islam. My neighbour hinted that the absence of the women left the men at greater liberty to talk and drink wine. 'Ah, then,' said I, 'you must have adopted that maxim of the East, which saith, 'first dinner, then conversation; but if drinking be your object, this is not the way to set about it. Do as we do in Persia; get up bedtimes in the morning; go into a garden; seat yourself near a running stream; put flowers on your head; have songsters and nightingales; drink till your senses are gone; wait till they return; then drink again, and take no thought of time; let day and night be the same, until at length you have so completely soaked yourself with wine, that it is time to cry out, 'Enough! enough!'"

A few days ago the mistress ordered a sweep to attend on the following morning, for the purpose of cleaning a chimney. The maid was present when Sooty was engaged, and the thoughts of the necessary preparations had probably operated on her mind; for during the night she arose, and proceeding to the foul chimney, actually contrived to introduce herself into it, and with a hand-brush, which she had seized, succeeded in sweeping the lower part most effectually. Satisfied with the result of her operations, she at length returned to bed, but neglected to perform those ablutions which her dirty occupation had rendered peculiarly necessary. When the man of soot arrived, she awoke, and unconscious of what had taken place, let him in. He no sooner perceived her than he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and said he supposed "as how she had finished the job herself." Not understanding his meaning, the girl had recourse to a glass—and then the mystery was explained. We need scarcely add that the linen of the bed bore ample testimony to the truth of the sweep's supposition.—Hull Packet.

INDIAN CORN.—Amidst all the uses which Cobbett discovers for the stalks, leaves, beard, grain, &c. of his Indian Corn, we doubt if it entered into his head that it would be applied, as it is now in Scotland, to the purpose of distillation. We understand that the enterprising distiller at Underwood, in Strathgairn, is or was recently extracting whiskey from it, and that he finds it yields spirits of good quality. We believe, however, that he uses it mixed with barley.—Scotsman.

It is recommended to filter lamp oil through charcoal, it then burns pure and clear as gas. The brilliancy of the lights in the Saloons of Paris is said to be the effect of such filtration.

The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipped them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues.—Shakspeare.

Most men take least notice of what is plain, as if that were of no use; but puzzle their thoughts, and lose themselves in those vast depths and abysses which no human understanding can fathom.—Sherlock.

Servants live the best lives; for their care is single, how to please their lord; but all the burthen of a troublesome providence and misadministration makes the outside pompous and more fall of ceremony; but intricates the condition and disturbs the quiet of the great possessor.—Jer. Taylor.

PRIDE.—If a proud man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is he keeps his at the same time.—Dr. Swift.

DRUNKENNESS.—It is an honour to their (the Spaniards) laws, that a man loses his testimony who can be proved once to have been drunk.—William Temple's Works.

NETS.—The reason why so few marriages are happy, is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages.—Swift.

ACTIONS.—The actions of men are like the index of a book; they point out what is most remarkable in them.—Wit's Magazine.

Ms. A. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

ENGLAND.

We are enabled to assure our readers that the Duke of Wellington is carrying systematic retrenchment with a vigorous and unsparring hand through every department of the state.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The committee for raising money by donations and debentures for completing the Thames tunnel, have given notice, that in consequence of the sum of £100,000 not having been subscribed within the period limited, the undertaking is, for the present, wholly suspended.

TRADE AT Huddersfield.—Some anxiety has prevailed in Huddersfield and the neighbourhood, from the circumstance of Mr. William Norton, of Clayton, near that place, having suspended payment.

When we last week noticed the singular circumstance of orders having been received for the reception of a Turk in this Dock-yard, for instruction in naval architecture, we were not aware of the fact that the Pacha of Egypt had sent also to this country three other egyptians, to perfect themselves in various departments of science.

The Morning Herald of the 22d Dec. announces the death of Major General Sir Geo. Allan Macken, K. C. B. and K. T. S. He was a distinguished Cavalry Officer, and signalled himself in the Peninsular War, particularly in an attack and defence of the division of the French army under Marshal Mortier, with the Brigade of Portuguese Cavalry under his command, 15th Sept. 1810, near Fuentes de Cantos, in Estremadura, for which he received the public thanks of the Portuguese Government, and the particular approbation of the British Commander-in-Chief.

SCOTLAND.

By the Laurel, which sailed on Friday for Calcutta, there were shipped 848,000 yards plain cottons, 35,000 yards printed, 25,000 yards coloured (chiefly, we hear, Turkey red), and 3,000 yards figured cottons, being upwards of nine hundred thousand yards of cotton goods, the manufacture of this city and neighbourhood.

Some details are given in a Glasgow paper, of a late pestilential mortality at Sierra Leone, another of those catastrophes, which absolutely render the pertinacious retention of such a place a species of Ministerial delinquency.

EDINBURGH in 1828.—Population (including Leith), 170,000; 1 royal palace; 1 college—31 professors; 1 riding school; 1 military academy; 700 teachers, of all branches of education; 1 royal exchange; 70 churches; 2 theatres; 18 courts of justice; 400 advocates; 800 writers to the signet and solicitors, &c.; 86 accountants; 40 physicians; 70 surgeons; 100 apothecaries; 7 libraries; 11 newspapers; 42 insurance companies and agencies (34 of these are English); 11 public hospitals; 60 charitable institutions; 25 literary societies; 80 royal mail and stage coaches; 85 hackney; 4,000 carriers; 80 public offices; 830 streets, lanes, &c.; 5 bridges. Our correspondent does not give the above as literally correct, but as an approximation that may be relied on for general purposes.—Edinburgh Paper.

IRELAND.

Catholic Association, Dec. 2.—Mr. O'Connell announced that he had American news to communicate. (Cheers.) He then read a letter from Daniel Tracy, Esq., dated Montreal, stating that a society of the friends of Ireland had been formed in that part of British America, from which a remittance would shortly be transmitted to the Association.

The contest for the election of a Representative Peer of Ireland, which has just terminated, may be taken as a good test of the feeling of the temporal barons of that country as to Catholic Emancipation. Lord Dunally, a friend

of Emancipation, was returned, having 57 votes; Lord Castlemaine, a Branswicker, had 31.

A very valuable lead-mine has been lately discovered on one of the estates of the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, in the King's County, within five miles of Shannon Harbour and two of Parsonstown, and quite adjacent to Lord Ross's new intended line of canal from Gillen to that town. The ore is of great abundance, and within two or three feet of the surface.—Dublin paper.

UNITED STATES.

From the New-York Evening Post. PROTEST OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—No man of reflection, who feels as every American ought to feel, can look at this document, and can read the solemn language of one of the Georgia Senators, who introduced it to the consideration of the National Legislature, without feeling, deeply feeling impressed with the feeling, that the public mind is approaching in one quarter of the Union. This Government has successfully put down more than one State Insurrection, and it has been adduced as an indication of its strength, that it has done so; but we must remember these were only the ebullitions of intemperance and disorganized bodies of individuals. We have never yet been called upon to witness the awful spectacle of a State in its corporate capacity, arrayed against the United States.—I believe that 'spears shall present itself, wide indeed shall be the difference in the two cases.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Monday, January 12. The Chair communicated a letter from the Governor of the State of Georgia, transmitting the following Protest of the Legislature of that State.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Executive Department, Milledgeville, Dec. 30, 1828. Sir.—The enclosed protest is transmitted to you, to be laid before the Senate of the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. JOHN FORSYTH, Vice-President of the U. States.

From a painful conviction that a manifestation of the public sentiment, in the most imposing and impressive form, is called for by the present agitated state of the Southern section of the Union, the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, have deemed it their duty to adopt the novel expedient of addressing, in the name of the State, the Senate of the Congress of the United States.

In her sovereign power, the State of Georgia protests against the act of the last session of Congress, entitled "An Act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," as deceptive in its title, fraudulent in its pretensions, and in its operation, partial and unjust in its operations, unconstitutional in its well known objects, ruinous to commerce and agriculture, to secure a hateful monopoly to a combination of importunate manufacturers.

Demanding the repeal of an act which has already disturbed the Union and endangered the public tranquillity, weakened the confidence of whole States in the Federal Government, and diminished the affection of large masses of the people to the Union, in the abandonment of the degraded system which considers the people incapable of wisely directing their own enterprise; which sets up the servants of the people in Congress as the executive judges of what pursuits are most advantageous and suitable for those by whom they were elected, the State of Georgia expects that, in perpetual testimony thereof, the deliberate and solemn expression of her opinion will be carefully preserved among the archives of the Senate, and in justification of her character to the present generation, and to posterity, if unfortunately Congress disregard the protest, and continuing to pervert power granted for clearly defined and well understood purposes, to effectuate objects never intended by the great parties by whom the constitution was framed, to be entrusted to the controlling guardianship of the Federal Government, should render necessary measures of a decisive character, for the protection of the people of the States, and the vindication of the Constitution of the U. States.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, THOMAS STOCKS, President of the Senate.

JOHN FORSYTH, Governor.

Mr. BRANIFF said that the memorial, which he presented to the Chair, imposed a duty on his colleague and himself, which, with his assent, he would perform, by giving a direction, with the sanction of the Senate to the document which had been just announced. I am not willing, Sir, (said Mr. B.) to see an act so grave as to enter into its character, pass away with those mere every day events which are forgotten almost in the instant of their occurrence. In order therefore, that it may be distinctly presented to the notice of the Senate, before I submit the motion which it calls for, I will state in brief, and avail myself of the occasion to make a very brief remark.

That document, sir, of which an official copy has been transmitted to my colleague and myself, is the protest of the State of Georgia made through her constitutional organs, to this Assembly of the Representatives of the States, against the "act, in alteration of the several acts laying duties on imports," passed at the late session of the Congress of the United States. In her sovereign character, one of the original members of this confederacy, by whom this government was called into existence, that State protests against this act, on several grounds, which are specifically set forth, in that instrument, which is attested by the signatures of her Legislative and Executive functionaries, and authenticated under her public seal.

It is now delivered to this Department of the Federal Government, to be deposited in the archives, in perpetuum rei memoriam to serve whenever the occasion may require it, as an authentic testimony of the solemn dissent of one of the Sovereign States of the Union from the act therein protested against, as an infraction of the constitutional compact by which she is united to the other members of this Confederacy.

It is difficult, sir, in representing perhaps, still more difficult appropriately to express the feelings which belong to such an occasion as the present. I have been educated in sentiments of reverence for our federal Union, and thro' life, I have habitually cherished these sentiments. As an individual citizen, therefore, it is painful to recite to that disastrous policy which has imposed on the State in which I live, the stern necessity of assuming this relation to the Government of this Confederacy.

As one of the Representatives on this floor of that State, whose citizens have always been forward to manifest a profound and devoted attachment to this Union—a patriotic and gallant people, who would freely yield their treasure and unsparingly shed their blood in its defence; the occasion is one of deep and unmingled humiliation, which demands the deposit, in the Registry of the Senate, of this Record of their wrongs. There may be those, sir, who will look at this act with indifference—perhaps with levity; who will consider it as the result of momentary excitement—and see, or think they see in it, merely, the effusion of impetuosity, but evanescent feeling. I implore those gentlemen not to deceive themselves, on a subject, in relation to which error may be alike dangerous to all.

Forty years of successful experience have proved the efficiency of this Government to sustain us in an honourable intercourse with the other nations of the world. Externally in peace and in war, amid the fluctuations of commerce, and the strife of arms, it has protected our interests, and defended our rights. One trial, one fearful trial, yet remains to be made. It is one under the apprehension of which the bravest may tremble—which the wise and the good will anxiously endeavour to avoid. It is that experiment which shall test the competency of this Government to preserve our internal peace, whenever a question vitally affecting the bond, which unites us as one people, shall come to be solemnly agitated between the solemn members of this confederacy. In proportion to its dangers, should be our solicitude to avoid it, by abstaining on the one hand from acts of doubtful legislation, as well as by the manner of resistance on the other, to those which are deemed unconstitutional. Between the independent members of this Confederacy, sir, there can be no common arbiter. They are necessarily remitted to their own sovereign will, deliberately expressed, in the exercise of those reserved rights of sovereignty, the dele-

gation of which would have been an act of political suicide. The designation of such an arbiter, sir, was, among the provisions of a constitution conferring limited powers, the interpretation of which was to be confided to the subordinate agents, created by those who were entrusted to administer it.

I earnestly hope that the wise and conciliatory spirit of this Government, and of those of the several States, will postpone, to a period far distant, the day which will summon us to so fearful a trial. If we are indeed doomed to encounter it, it is earnestly hoped that it may be entered upon in the spirit of peace, and with cherished recollections of former amity. But the occasion which shall impel the sovereign People even of one of the members of this Confederacy, to resolve, that they are not bound by its acts, is one to which no patriot can look with levity, or yet with indifference. Whatever men and freemen may do to avert it, the People of Georgia will do. Deeply as they feel the wrongs which they suffer, they will yet bear and forbear. Though their complaints have been hitherto disregarded, and their remonstrances have been heretofore set at naught, they will still look with confidence to the returning justice of this Government.

I fulfil my duty, sir, on this occasion, with a cheerful reliance on that justice—with a deep and abiding conviction of the patriotism and forbearance of the People by whom it is demanded—with a humble, but unwavering trust in the mercy of Heaven.

On motion by Mr. BRANIFF, the letter and protest were then ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The bill for the occupation of the Oregon, now before Congress, has occasioned a good deal of debate within the walls of Congress, and a good deal of interest and speculation without them. It proposes to include in a territorial government the whole country claimed by the United States between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The project involves a difficulty in its commencement. Great Britain has set up a title to a great part of the territory claimed by the United States, including that most important portion of the territory, the mouth of the great River of the West, the Oregon, sometimes also called the Columbia.

They found their pretensions on the early discoveries of English navigators, who they alleged visited the coast and traded with the natives. They set up also a kind of title by occupation—the N. West and Hudson Bay Companies having trapped and hunted in the northern parts of the country for many years, and of late on the waters of the Oregon, along which they have several establishments. The expedition of Mackenzie is also referred to as strengthening their claim. This traveller, in 1793, fell in with the main branch of this noble river, and followed it nearly as far south as the fifty-second degree of latitude, when he left it and pursued his journey westward to the Pacific Ocean. The British Government, however, rests its principal claim on the treaty in relation to Nootka Sound, made between Spain and England in 1790. By this treaty they contend that the territory in dispute was ceded to the British crown, and that a subsequent cession to the United States could not be valid.—On the other hand, it is contended by the advocates for the claim of the United States, that the treaty between Spain and England contained no such cession of sovereignty as could authorise the British to claim the disputed territory. They set up the cession of Louisiana, by France in 1803, and the Florida Treaty of 1819, confirming our title.

They also urge the right of prior discovery. Captain Robert Gray, in the ship Columbia, who entered the mouth of this river. He visited it in 1791 and navigated it to some distance. In 1804, Lewis and Clarke set out upon their exploring expedition under the authority of the government, followed the river from its sources to the Pacific, and in the year 1806 wintered at its mouth. In 1811 a trading establishment was formed by a citizen of Astoria, it was captured by a British force during the late war, and after the peace delivered up to an American Agent duly authorized by our government.

—In the late negotiations with respect to our north-eastern boundaries, it has been proposed on behalf of our government that the 49th degree of north latitude should divide the territories of the two nations, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; the United States to possess the country south of that line. This was not agreed to by the British Cabinet, who proposed that the 49th degree of latitude should be the boundary line from the Rocky Mountains westward until it intersects the north easternmost branch of the Oregon, after which the boundary should follow the thread of that river to the ocean, leaving its navigation free to both nations.—There is one difficulty in the way of legislating at present concerning the occupation of the Oregon. The United States and Great-Britain entered into a convention in 1818, by which it was stipulated that the country about the Oregon, with all its ports and waters, should be "free and open" to the vessels and citizens of both powers. This convention expired in October last, but it has been continued in force by another convention, allowing either of the contracting parties to put an end to it by giving twelve months previous notice. The question, therefore, arises, whether the proposed occupation of the territory would not be a violation of the terms of the convention, the previous notice not having been given? That it would be so we believe there can be no doubt. But it is said, on the other hand, that Great-Britain having violated the convention we are not bound to observe it. That power has erected forts it is said within the territory, and an act of Parliament was passed in 1821, which, in fact, extends her civil jurisdiction over the whole face of it. By that act an American citizen can be arrested in the territory and taken to Upper Canada for trial. The bill certainly involves very important considerations. The disputed territory is an exceedingly valuable one, of great extent, fertile in soil, possessing a soft, genial and equable climate such as is unknown on the eastern shore of this continent, and offering the prospect of incalculable commercial advantages. The mouth of the Oregon is within two months sail of China and the East India seas, and within thirty days sail of Peru and Chili, and the Sandwich Islands. It is to be hoped that the controversy between this Government and Britain may be settled speedily, before the possession of it becomes more important than it now is to either power. If the bill before Congress should have that effect we shall by no means regret its passage.—N. Y. E. Post.

SLAVERY.—The Courier, a New Orleans paper, says, under date of Jan. 13th, that two thousand six hundred and seventy slaves have been brought to that place since the first of October last by way of the Balize, a period of a little more than three months.

POTATOES.—The quantity of this article imported from the British dominions into the United States, during the year 1828, is stated at 30,863 bushels—exports of American potatoes, only 20 bushels!

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Mr. N. P. Willis, very favourably known as a Poet, is about to publish in Boston a Monthly Magazine upon the plan of Blackwood and the New Monthly.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Nova-Scotian, February 25. QUITS TAKEN.—Several petitions were removed out of doors that an answer to the address respecting the quit rents, had been received. Of this he was not officially informed, but he begged to give notice that he should in the early part of the ensuing week, move the question generally. This measure was opposed by the House, and ascertain if he had heard any thing from England on this subject. He also said that he should take an early opportunity of bringing under the consideration of the House, the present system of disposal of Crown Lands; a plan which effectively prevented the settlement and improvement of the Province, without producing any benefit to His Majesty's Government. In the adjoining Colony of New Brunswick, upon the motion of a friend of his, a series of resolutions had been adopted by the Assembly of that province, which he highly approved, the object of which was to obtain from His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas a suspension of the operation of the new system, and the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province had, on compliance with the request of that Assembly directed the Commissioner of Crown Lands to discontinue his Sale of Crown Lands under the new instructions.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—A motion relative to the Custom House Duties came under the consideration of the Assembly on Tuesday last; when the subject was very properly referred to a Committee, which is authorised to send for persons and papers, and to report upon the question generally. This measure was opposed by those gentlemen, who have been hitherto averse to any interference on the part of the Legislature; but the motion was carried by a large majority—there being for the committee twenty-six, and against it twelve. The House have not yet ostensibly made much progress in the business of the session; although we believe it has been actively engaged by Committees. Yesterday the investigation of Ways and Means occupied the attention of the Assembly; and we were sorry to perceive a disposition to increase the taxes imposed on the people of this Province; rather than to meet the exigencies of the moment by prudent and economical arrangement.

Votes passed for increasing the duties at present levied on Home-manufactured Wood-ware, and on Tea. The additional duty proposed to be levied on the latter article, is 2d per pound. It was introduced by Mr. HALIBURTON, for the purpose as he stated, of creating a fund for the support of Schools, as if not butted and wealthy persons drink tea. This suggestion was followed up by Mr. UNTERK, who proposed that one penny of the duty should be appropriated to the service of schools, and the other for the benefit of the Shubenacadie Canal.

It were scarcely necessary at the present day, to advance arguments against the imposition of high duties. If a fair protecting duty, is not a sufficient encouragement for the manufacturer or the agriculturalist, the country in which he resides is not fitted for the exercise of his calling. We respect the imposition of a higher duty on tea, we believe it is beyond the reach of Colonial Legislation; consequently the people of this Province, will remain exempt from a tax, which would deeply invade the comfort of those in humbler life.—Free Press.

QUEBEC, January 31.—Public Accounts for 1828.—The net revenue of Lower Canada, paid into the hands of the Receiver General, within the year, is stated at £113,149 : 18 : 11. The estimate in Sterling of the expenses of the Government for the year 1829, to be provided for, £88,128 : 10 : 9. The additional estimate, mentioned, of £2930, has already been provided for.

The amount at the disposal of the Legislature, is said to be £122,181 : 10 : 8. The amount at the disposal of the Crown is stated at £38,100.

UPPER-CANADA.

From the York Loyalist, January 24. The following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, have been delivered to the House of Assembly, during the past week:

Despatch, on subject of Loan, for payment of Provincial Debt.

Treasury Chamber, 13th September, 1828. Sir.—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had under consideration your letter of the 4th inst. transmitting a copy of a despatch which has been received from Sir Peregrine Maitland, enclosing an Act which had been passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the purpose of obtaining a Loan from His Majesty's Government, and to make provision for the payment of the same; and I am commanded to acquaint you by the information of Secretary Sir Geo. Murray, that your Lords observe in reference to the letter of Lord Balmoral enclosed in Sir Peregrine Maitland's despatch of the 19th May, that the Loan which His Lordship announced the readiness of the Government to make the Legislature of Upper Canada, was for the purpose of erecting two lines of water communication, one from the Rideau River to Lake Ontario, and the other from the latter Lake to Lake Erie.

Since the date of that despatch, His Majesty's Government have determined to take upon themselves the entire expense of completing the former work, and have advanced towards the latter a sum of not less than £50,000, to be employed in the completion of the Welland Canal.

Under these circumstances my Lords do not consider that in declining now to make the Loan proposed to the Province of Upper Canada, it can be supposed that they view with indifference the improvement of that Province, or are indisposed to contribute most liberally to its progress.

My Lords, on the contrary, feel that with reference to the just claims of other parts of the Empire, they should not be justified in making a further loan of £100,000 to the Province, on which so large a sum is about to be expended, and another loan for the execution of the public works. I am, &c.

(Signed) J. STEWART.

R. W. HART, Esq.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY TO SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

Downing-street, London, 30th September, 1828. Sir.—Having referred for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your predecessor's despatch of the 19th May last, together with the Act therein enclosed, which had been passed by the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada during their last Session, entitled "An Act to borrow a sum of money from His Majesty's Government, and to make provision for the payment of the same," I have received in reply a letter from that department, of which I enclose you a copy, and upon which it is only necessary that I should remark, that it is not considered expedient that any measure should be taken for giving effect to the provisions of the above Act, as your Lordship's consider that His Majesty's Government have, in its most extended sense, redeemed the pledge which was held out to the Legislature in East Balmoral's despatch on the 6th October, 1824, that every reasonable assistance should be afforded for the improvement of the internal navigation of the Province. I have the Honor &c.

(Signed) G. MURRAY. Major General Sir John Colborne, &c. &c.

INSULT TO THE GOVERNOR.

(From the Gore Gazette.) We never look up our pen under the influence of stronger feelings of indignation and disgust than we now do, for the purpose of recording one of the most flagrant enormities that ever disgraced a civilized community.

During the night of Thursday last, some monstrous—the very dregs of society, they must have been—suspended an effigy from a tree, we believe, in the Town of Hamilton, to which effigy a label was attached, having upon it, in well written characters, the following words:—

RETRIBUTION.

FRANCIS COLLINS AVENGED! Executed at Hamilton, on Thursday the 29th January, 1829. Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. His body is left for dissection, by the negroes of the place.

SO PERISH ALL UPHOLDERS OF "BRITISH FEELING." N. B.—Sir Peregrine Maitland having absconded, poor Sir John had to suffer.

Now, independent of the unreasonable spirit which must have dictated such an act as this—there is a coarse savageness of expression in the language employed, which could have emanated from no mind, but one of the most diabolical cast. In every country—in every individual of every country—whatever political feuds may exist therein—which has the least pretensions to civilization, there is a respect for the person of the sovereign, or of the supreme executive authority, which protects him from insults of this kind. But to the violation of this principle in the present instance, a breach of the common rights of hospitality, which generous minds extend to strangers of every degree, is superadded. Sir John Colborne is comparatively a stranger in the Province. He has taken no part in the political bickerings which agitate the Province—and so far as he has yet gone, his every act evinces a sincere desire to act impartially and correctly.

It is gratifying to perceive, however, that the flagrant outrage has excited universal horror and indignation—an effect of One Hundred Retaliators, a breach of the common rights of hospitality, which generous minds extend to strangers of every degree, is superadded. Sir John Colborne is comparatively a stranger in the Province. He has taken no part in the political bickerings which agitate the Province—and so far as he has yet gone, his every act evinces a sincere desire to act impartially and correctly.

It is gratifying to perceive, however, that the flagrant outrage has excited universal horror and indignation—an effect of One Hundred Retaliators, a breach of the common rights of hospitality, which generous minds extend to strangers of every degree, is superadded. Sir John Colborne is comparatively a stranger in the Province. He has taken no part in the political bickerings which agitate the Province—and so far as he has yet gone, his every act evinces a sincere desire to act impartially and correctly.

Let those who doubt our assertion after what we have already described, listen to the following facts, every word of which we are prepared to prove.

A gang is now organizing for the purpose of liberating Francis Collins from York jail, by force; if the Governor does not liberate him, upon the expected second application of the House for that purpose. The head of the gang is to take down "fifty resolute fellows" from this district, who are to make a similar number from other districts. The plot has been discovered by a highly respectable person, who is ready to testify to the fact—and we repeat that we are prepared to prove them, and to communicate the names of the parties; and we believe that information has already been given in the proper quarter.—In the interim, however, we may inform the public that the leader of the gang was an active agent for certain "independent" members during the recent election. We have not time now, but in our next we will demonstrate to what circumstances this daring spirit is attributable, and by whom it has been fostered.

From the Niagara Gleamer.

The improvement of the Province since the end of last war, in every respect, must be obvious to the cool and unprejudiced spectator, who knows any thing respecting his country. Look at the new settlements in the rear of the front Townships of the Gore, Home, and Newcastle districts; the population of those districts, we believe, are nearly doubled within the last twelve years. Besides the addition to the population in all the other districts, the district of Bathurst has started into existence during that period, and now contains by the last census 12,207 souls. The Ottawa district has also been peopled during that period, and contains 3000. Our towns and villages have also increased in numbers and population. Kingston, York and Brockville, we have, believe, more than doubled their populations;—Perth and its vicinity was all in a state of nature about twelve years ago;—now containing nearly 1000 inhabitants;—Niagara has emerged out of its ashes in that period, and now has a population of upwards of 1300. Many villages and towns, we have no doubt, have increased in an equal degree during that period. Our shipping on the lake has increased in an equal ratio. There are more sail vessels on this lake, carrying more tonnage than ever was before the late war, besides three large steamers, and fitted up equal to almost any in the world: there are also a number of smaller size equally well fitted up—one that plies between this and York, and three, we believe, from Prescott to Kingston and the head of the Bay of Quinte, and one from Cornwall to the Coteau du Lac. Before the war there was never more than three weekly papers published—now there are fifteen, including one that is commenced at Hallowell, Midland District. We might mention the improvements in travelling by land as well as by water; the many post routes established, numerous post houses, &c. The Canal at Burlington, and the splendid harbour at the 12 mile creek, with all the wooden works to St. Catharines, which stood long enough to float a vessel drawing seven feet water to that village and down again. The vast sums collected from different quarters of the globe, expended, and to be expended in this district, to complete the navigation to Lake Erie, must be a benefit—this last was truly a ministerial concern. It was their hobby horse. Great pains were taken to hinder any other persons having any hand in the business, that the credit might belong to them. We have said enough to establish our point.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.

Monday, 9th February.

Mr. Cunard, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address relative to a Light House to be erected on St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would, with much satisfaction, announce to the Governments of Canada and Prince Edward's Island, that the House will contribute its fair proportion towards the erection of a Light House on St. Paul's Island; and that he would likewise apply to the proper authorities of the Mother Country for aid towards the erecting and maintaining an establishment so essential to the Shipping Interests of the Empire.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Treasurer's Accounts, submitted the following, to correct an error in their second Report, relative to the account of expenses incurred for protection of the Revenue for 1827:

"By their said Report, they observe, that in the abstract of Warrants paid previous to the 20th October last, the sum of £1000, granted in 1827, has been paid for the protection of the Revenue, but no account has been furnished shewing the expenditure of the same. Upon reference to the Journals of the last Session, your Committee find that that account had been before the House and reported upon by the Committee of that Session, by being mislaid, your Committee was induced to believe that no account had been furnished.

Your Committee also be leave to report, that they

have had under consideration an account submitted to them by the Executors of the late Treasurer, showing a balance of £448:6:7, in favor of the late Treasurer.

It is stated that this balance arises from an excess having been collected at the Out Bays, over and above the amounts paid at the same places, and the whole amount collected and paid throughout the Province having been included in one general account by the Treasurer, without such excess having been remitted to him.

The following is a list of the balances so stated to be due by the different Deputy Treasurers:

Table with columns for Name, Position, and Amount. Includes entries for St. Andrews, Richmond, West Isles, St. Peter's, and various counties like Westmorland, Queen's, Charlotte, Saint John, and Sunbury.

And likewise a statement of the Warrants drawn on the Province Treasury, for Bounties on Fish from 1817 to 1827, inclusive, amounting to £15,847:9:4.

On motion of Mr. Crane—It appearing to this House that the mode in which the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers accounts have been usually made up stating the balance in their hands respectively as consisting of Cash and Bonds, without specifying the particulars of each, is not satisfactory as it might be, and it appearing also advisable that the accounts should be stated in a more correct manner, and that an Affidavit should be made before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the correctness of the accounts rendered by the Treasurer and his Deputies, in the following or to that effect:

Ordered, that the Clerk be requested to furnish the Treasurer with a copy of this Resolution, and also that of the 30th January last, relative to Deputy Treasurers retaining the Public moneys in their hands.

An Act for the better regulation of Sales by Auction. Passed 10th February, 1829. WHEREAS Sales by Public Auction, or Outcry, have of late much increased, and tend to the injury of the regular Trade of the Province: And whereas doubts have arisen, whether under the Act now in force, the Auction Duty can be exacted on the Sales of large quantities of Goods, which are sold by Auctioneers, or at shortly after the times of holding their public Sales, and which ought to be subject thereto: And whereas other provisions are deemed necessary to enforce the more punctual Collection of the Duty, and for the better regulation of such Sales.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, That from and after the time hereinafter limited and appointed for this Act going into operation, the Act passed in the twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act to regulate the sale of Goods sold at Public Auction or Outcry,' be, and the same is hereby declared to be repealed, saving nevertheless the right of recovery of all the Duties and penalties which are now due, or hereafter may become due or incurred, under and by virtue of the said Act.

II. And be it further enacted, That there be granted to His Majesty's Most Excellent Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the use of the Province, and for the support of the Government thereof, the rate and duty hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—On all Goods, Chattels, Wares, Merchandise, and effects whatsoever, sold by Public Vendue, Auction, or Outcry, within this Province, the sum of Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every Hundred Pounds of the value or price at which the same shall be sold, and after the same rate for every greater or lesser sum; and that all Auctioneers or Vendue Masters, or Vendue Masters, Auctioneers or Auctioneers, (not being really and bonafide, either wholly or in part, his or their property,) at or near the place and during the time, or within twenty-four hours after the time of any Auction; also, all such Goods bargained or treated for, during that period, the sale of which may be afterwards effected, shall be deemed and taken to be Goods sold by Auction, and subject to the aforesaid Duty.

III. Provided always and be it further enacted, That all Goods belonging to the Crown, or seized by any Public Officer or Officers, for or on account of any forfeiture or forfeitures, penalty or penalties, Houses, Cattle, Lands, Ships, Vessels, and Salt, Goods and effects of deceased Persons, or Goods distrained for Rent, or taken in Execution, Effects of insolvent Debtors, Goods damaged at Sea, and sold on account of the Owners or Insurers, within twenty-one days after the same shall be landed, shall in no wise be subject to, but are hereby altogether exempted and declared free from the Duty before mentioned.

IV. And in order more effectually to secure the Duty hereby imposed as aforesaid: Be it further enacted, That no Vendue Master or Vendue Masters, Auctioneer or Auctioneers, already appointed or hereafter to be appointed, shall presume to sell or dispose of any Goods, Chattels, Wares, or Merchandise, or Effects by Public Vendue, Auction, or Outcry, until he or they shall have first given Bond to our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, with two good and sufficient Sureties, to be approved by the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, as the case may be, conditioned for the payment of the duties herebefore mentioned, to the Treasurer of the Province for the time being, or his Deputy; and for his or their good behaviour, and due observance of this Act; such Bond, if within the City of St. John, to be taken in the penal sum of Five Hundred Pounds; and if within any other part of the Province, to be taken in the penal sum of Two Hundred Pounds.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if at any time hereafter, it should happen that any person or persons, so becoming surety for any Vendue Master or Auctioneer, should die, remove from the Province, or become insolvent, or in the opinion of the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, as the case may be, insufficient; it shall and may be lawful for such Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, to require such Vendue Master or Auctioneer, to enter into a new Bond, with other good and sufficient Sureties, conditioned as aforesaid; and if such Vendue Master or Auctioneer shall refuse or neglect to give such Security, within one Month after being required so to do, he shall be deemed and taken to have forfeited his Appointment or Licence.

VI. And be it further enacted, That every Auctioneer or Vendue Master shall, at or within ten days after the expiration of every three Months, to be computed from the time at which this Act goes into operation, render a just, exact, and true Account in writing, upon oath, to the Treasurer of the Province for the time being, or to the Deputy Treasurer of the District within

which the sales shall take place, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Wares, and Merchandise, with the amount thereof, which he or they may have sold within the period for which such Account is rendered, and which are made subject and liable to duty by this Act, and shall forthwith pay to the said Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, as the case may be, the full amount of Duties on such sales; the oath required by this Section to be according to the form set forth in the Schedule to this Act, or to that effect: And if any Vendue Master or Auctioneer shall neglect or refuse to deliver such account on oath, and pay the duties as herein directed, he shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Fifty Pounds.

VII. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons presuming to sell or dispose of any Lands, Tenements, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, by Public Vendue, Auction, or Outcry, without being thereto duly Licensed and Appointed, and without having given Bond as directed by this Act, shall for every offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred Pounds: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to affect sales made under the process, order, or decree of any Court of Justice, or by any public officer or officers, or by any Executor or Administrator of the Lands or effects of the testator or intestate of any property, real or personal, belonging to the Crown.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That the Penalties imposed by the sixth and seventh Sections of this Act, shall not be recovered by information to be made and filed by His Majesty's Attorney-General, in the Supreme Court of Judicature; and the said Penalties, after deducting the costs and charges of prosecution, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Province for the use of the same.

IX. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Province, and the Deputy Treasurers within their respective Districts, to require the returns and accounts to be regularly made as directed by this Act; and to cause proceedings to be instituted against such Vendue Masters or Auctioneers, as neglect or refuse to render the same; and shall and may be lawful for such Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers respectively, to examine, upon oath, any Vendue Master or Auctioneer, as to any sales made by him, or touching the sale of any Goods by Auction, which may be considered by the said Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, subject to duty under this Act.

X. And be it further enacted, That every Vendue Master or Auctioneer, who may be Licensed or Appointed within any of the Counties of this Province (the City of St. John excepted), shall pay to the Treasurer of the County, within ten days after the beginning of every Year, such Yearly sum as the Justice of the Peace of the County, at any General Session of the Peace, may direct and appoint, not exceeding Ten Pounds per annum, the same to be applied in like manner as other County Rates; and every Vendue Master or Auctioneer, neglecting or refusing to pay the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be sued for and recovered by the County Treasurer, to be used for and recovered by the County Treasurer, in any Court of competent Jurisdiction, together with Costs of Suit; and the same, when recovered, to be applied as above mentioned, in which Action, any inhabitant of the County shall be considered a competent Witness.

XI. And whereas, by the Charter of the City of Saint John, the Mayor of the said City for the time being, is authorized and empowered to license and appoint Vendue Masters and Auctioneers within the said City: Be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to interfere with the right so granted as aforesaid: Provided always, that no Vendue Master or Auctioneer, so Licensed or Appointed, shall presume to sell without having given Bond as herein before described: And Provided also, that every Vendue Master or Auctioneer, so Licensed or Appointed, within the said City, shall pay to the Chamberlain of the said City, for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the said City, such Yearly sum as they may direct and appoint, not exceeding Thirty Pounds in any one Year.

XII. And be it further enacted, That the said Province Treasurer and the Deputy Treasurers, shall keep exact and distinct Accounts of the Moneys arising from time to time by virtue of this Act, which may be by them respectively received.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That no Auctioneer or Vendue Master shall knowingly sell or dispose of any Contraband or Smuggled Goods, under the penalty of One Hundred Pounds, to be recovered and applied in the manner and to the uses directed in and by the eighth Section of this Act.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall be guilty of false swearing in any affidavit, or upon any examination taken under and by virtue of this Act, such person or persons, so offending, shall, on due conviction thereof, be liable to suffer the pains and Penalties by Law imposed for wilful and corrupt perjury.

XV. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall commence and go into operation on the first day of May next.

SCHEDULE CONTAINING THE FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

I, A. B. (or we A. B. and C. D.) do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that the Account now exhibited by me, (or us,) and to which I, (or we,) have subscribed my name, (or our names,) contains a just and true Account of all the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Effects, sold by me, (or us,) or any person or persons under me, (or us,) within the time in the said Account mentioned, which are liable to the Duty imposed by an Act of the General Assembly, intituled 'An Act for the better regulation of Sales by Auction,' and that to the best of my, (or our,) knowledge and belief, none of the Goods mentioned in the said Account, or sold by me, (or us,) within the period aforesaid, were Contraband or Smuggled.

So help me God.

Sworn at the day of before

Treasurer, (or Deputy Treasurer.)

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1829.

SINCE our last, we have had no arrivals which have made the least addition to our previous stock of European intelligence.

The January Mail from England has not reached us, and when we went to press, the Western Mail (due this morning) had not arrived.

FIRE!—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, the Poor-House of this City, a new and substantial brick edifice, was discovered to be on fire, and in a very short time the alarm bells accompanied by the astounding cry of Fire! set the whole City in commotion, and the scene of the conflagration speedily became the scene of much active exertion, but alas! the devouring element had made such rapid progress that the most strenuous efforts were unsuccessful in arresting its course, and the spacious building soon exhibited the sad spectacle of a heap of burning ruins.

The dreadful calamity was occasioned by the flame of a candle coming in contact with the bed curtains in the sleeping apartment of Mr. Betts, the Keeper, whither the girl had gone for the child's night clothes. Mr. and Mrs. Betts were both from home at the time, and their sensations on being summoned to witness the threatened desolation of their dwelling and all it contained, may be more easily conceived than described.

They may be said to have lost their all; the very papers and books, secured in an iron chest, were totally consumed. There were in the House in all about fifty inmates, (paupers,) full one third of which number were children, and though fortunately there was not much sickness among them, yet it was truly affecting to see the feeble, the aged, and the helpless, driven from their comfortable asylum in the coldness of the night, and looking around for a place of secure retreat. Some found shelter in a private house

in the immediate neighbourhood, but most of them have for the present been lodged in the Gaol, which is close at hand.

The principal part of the Furniture and Bedding of the Poor Department has been saved, with part of the Provisions, and the whole of the Fire Wood. Providentially the wind was moderate, and blowing from the North-West, the sparks and fire brands were carried away from the more dense parts of the town; and the Poor-House itself being an isolated building, there was little danger of the fire going beyond its precincts.

Great praise is due to Major SCOTT, and the Officers, &c. of the 81st Regiment, as also to the Fire-men and citizens generally, for their very prompt, judicious, and indefatigable endeavours to subdue the conflagration, and to protect the property which was rescued from the flames.—From the statement we have given, it is clear that no blame can be attached to Mr. Betts, who is a most careful and exemplary man, and who has our sympathy with that of the public at large, on the present melancholy occasion. No lives were lost.

The last Alma-House in this City was burnt to ashes in the month of January, 1819. The Sessions met this morning, for the purpose, as we understand, of taking measures for providing temporary accommodation for the inmates of the Poor-House, who were dislodged by the fire last evening.

UPPER CANADA.—The shameful outrage lately committed in that Colony, as detailed in a preceding paragraph, cannot but call forth one simultaneous burst of indignation throughout His Majesty's North American territories. Nay, we cannot allow ourselves to think so unworthily of our neighbours under another Government, as to suppose that even they will not sympathize with all well constituted British minds, in their feelings of detestation and abhorrence of the treasonable Act. We wish we could view it as the deed of some low and drivelling fellow unconnected with any holding even a decent status in society, and unaided by any power or influence beyond that of the dark assassin and lurking traitor. But it is needless to conjecture on the subject. We hope soon to see the malignant conspirators dragged from their concealment, and we are gratified to find that in the means resorted to for bringing about "a consummation so devoutly to be wished," a favourable opportunity is afforded the truly loyal to manifest their detestation of the infamous transaction.

UNITED STATES.—To-morrow being the 4th day of March, General JACKSON takes his seat in the Presidential Chair of the Great Western Republic. Since his election was certain, we have heard nothing of him but what is highly creditable to him. He met his recent domestic affliction in a becoming spirit, and in his public conduct he has shown a humility and moderation hefitting the genius of the Constitution over which he is called to preside. We are, therefore, not without hopes that he may yet live down those injurious representations of him which have been so widely circulated, and which led us, in common with many of our contemporaries, to express openly what we felt secretly, very unpromising anticipations both of the principles and results of his administration.—In a preceding column will be found a protest of the Legislature of Georgia against the obnoxious Tariff Law of the last Session of Congress, together with some spirited remarks by a Georgia Delegate.

We learn, with much pleasure, by accounts from Frederick, that a meeting of such of its inhabitants as are attached from principle to the creed of the Established Church of Scotland, took place a few days ago, for the purpose of entering into arrangements for the establishment of a Church of that persuasion.—Mr. Smith filled the Chair.

A Committee was appointed to carry the Resolutions of the meeting into effect.—Mr. Thomas R. Robertson, was chosen Treasurer, and Mr. James Taylor, Jun. Secretary.—Courier.

WEATHER.—February 24 & 25, Fair. 26, Snow, hail, and rain. 27 & 28, Fair and clear. March 1, Clear and sunshine. 2, Changeable.

THERMOMETER, IN THE SHADE.

Feb. 24—At eight, morning, 19 At noon, 29

25—At eight, morning, 24 At noon, 32

26—At eight, morning, 23 At noon, 24

27—At eight, morning, 34 At noon, 58

28—At eight, morning, 48 At noon, 48

Mar. 1—At eight, morning, 45 At noon, 52

2—At eight, morning, 51 At noon, 54

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Barre, Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, to Mrs. ELIZABETH GIBB, both of this City.

At Digby, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. R. Viets, Mr. DANIEL DAVIS, Jun. to Miss ELIZA BRAGO, both of that place.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEIGHTON, widow of the late Mr. John Leighton.

On Friday morning, JANE, daughter of Mr. William Austen, aged 3 years.

On Saturday morning, in the 22d year of her age, Miss ELIZABETH JAMES, lately from Jamaica.

At Dorchester, (N. B.) on the 14th inst. in the 68d year of her age, SARAH, wife of JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

No foreign arrivals since our last.

CLEARED.

Brig Alexis, Leckie, Jamaica, assorted cargo. Rosseau, Baker, Dominica, do. William Penn, Hamor, New-York, plaster.

Plymouth, December 17.—We regret to state that intelligence has been received announcing the loss of the Caladonia, 180 tons, the property of Messrs. Ralph and George Ord, of this town, the latter of whom being master of her at the time, has, with the whole crew, perished. This melancholy event occurred on the 19th ult. at Brier Island, in the Bay of Fundy. It is deeply regretted by the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, to most of whom Mr. G. Ord was personally known, and by whom he was universally respected. Neither ship nor cargo was insured.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-house, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street.

Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to

W. H. ROBINSON, } Execu- BEVERLY ROBINSON, } tors. March 3.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Friends in general of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, are respectfully requested to take notice, that a Meeting of the Society will take place at the Masonic Hall, on the evening of MONDAY the 9th instant, at half past 6 o'clock.

THE Members of the FEMALE ASSOCIATION are respectfully requested to attend. March 3d.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. 10 PUNS. DEMERARY RUM, 5 Do. do. best retailing MOLASSES. A few Barrels very superior SUGAR, [SES, Just received and for sale at lowest rates in the Market—by KERR & RATCHFORD.

—ALSO, ON HAND— 3 PUNCHONS PALE SEAL OIL. March 2, 1829.

RUM, SUGAR, &c. JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE: FINEST quality Demerary RUM, SUGAR and MOLASSES. Now landing from on board the Two Sons, from West Isles.

—ALSO, FOR SALE:— A few Trusses of MANCHESTER PRINTS, J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, March 3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Creditors of THOMAS BATES, will be held at STRICKLAND'S Coffee-House, on TUESDAY the twenty-fourth day of March instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to examine and ascertain the Debts due to each person.—The Creditors are expected to be prepared at the time above mentioned to substantiate their claims by proof, attestation or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

H. N. H. LUGRIN, Attorney for the Trustee. 3d March, 1829.

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 2d March, 1829.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until THURSDAY the 23d day of APRIL next, at noon, from such Persons as may be disposed to enter into a Contract to supply His Majesty's Troops in this Province, with 100 BARRELS OF FLOUR, to be delivered into the KING'S Magazines at this place, at the following periods—viz.

200 Barrels on or before the 24th of May, 1829.

200 Ditto Ditto 24th of June, "

200 Ditto Ditto 24th of August, "

200 Ditto Ditto 24th of September, "

200 Ditto Ditto 24th of October, "

The whole to be of the quality termed Scratched Superfine, free from grit or any bad taste whatever, and to be warranted to keep good and sweet for One Year from the day of delivery.

The Tenders must specify the price (per Barrel of 196 Pounds) in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made at the respective periods of delivery, in British Silver Money, with a reservation on the part of the Commissary, to pay in Bills, at the rate of a Bill for £100 for every £101:10s. due upon the Contract.

No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at St. John, signed by two respectable persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract.

The Tenders to be written on the back, "Tenders for Flour" and persons tendering, or any person on their behalf, are requested to attend at this Office on the 23d day of April, at twelve o'clock, to receive their answers.

Forms of the Contract and Bond of Warranty may be seen, and any further information obtained on application at this Office.

MUSIC. THE Subscriber most respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of Saint John, and its vicinity, for their very liberal patronage since his arrival in this City. He would intimate to them, that he continues to attend BALLS, DINNER PARTIES, &c. &c. as usual; and flatters himself that from his perfect knowledge of the UNION BAGPIPES, he will give general satisfaction. Any commands left at his residence, next door to Mr. Garrison's, Princess-street, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

February 24th. WILLIAM CLEARY.

PASSENGERS FROM IRELAND. The superior fast sailing copper fastened ship ANN, J. W. SMITH, Commander, WILL leave LONDONNERRY, about the 10th May, for this Port. Passengers will be engaged for the said Ship until the 15th March. Apply to JEREDIAH SLASON, Esquire, Frederick-street; or to WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Market-Square, St. John. 27th January, 1829.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. THE SUBSCRIBER having arrived from SCOTLAND, where he has regularly learnt, and for the last nine years followed the Business of a MILL WRIGHT; begs respectfully to tender his services to the public in the line of his Profession. He will engage to erect OAT MEAL MILLS, CRIST MILLS, THRASHING and FANNING MACHINES, and LINT MILLS, or any similar Machinery, on the latest and most improved principles. It is his intention to remove from this Province on or before the first day of April next, should no encouragement be offered him. Persons therefore needing his services are requested to make an early application to the House of Mr. R. WALLACE, (Painter), Germain-street, or at the office of this Paper. February 7. JOHN BELL.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE & EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS, BY AUCTION.

In consequence of the untoward event which took place last Evening, the Subscriber will recommence selling the Books advertised for yesterday.

THIS EVENING, and TO-MORROW EVENING, will be sold at Public Auction, Precisely at half-past Six o'clock: ABOUT 6000 VOLUMES of BOOKS.

Amongst which will be found the Works of Burus, Bunyan, (5 Editions of the Bible, including Bagster's,) Butler, Burke, Busby, Brown, Buchan, Burkit, Cooper, Cruden, Fielding, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Home & Smollett, Hooker, Hazlitt, Johnson, Josephus, Jones, Locke, Lavater, Newton, O'Meara, Ossian, Pope, Paley, Plancher, Robertson, Shakespeare, Stackhouse, Sterne, Stennett, Thomson, Ure, Voltaire, Walton & Cotton, Watt, Walker, White & Young, &c. &c. &c.—The Sale will be without any reserve whatever—and no purchase, however small or large, will be delivered until paid for. Tuesday, March 3. SAML. STEPHEN.

On THURSDAY, 2d April next, at 12 o'clock, the Subscribers will Sell at their Auction Room, THAT valuable two-story HOUSE and Premises, situate on the North side of Duke-street, at present occupied by Mr. J. KINGSLO, and others. There is a good Shop in the lower flat, and other conveniences, that make it a very eligible situation for a Grocer or Tavern-keeper.—Possession will be given on the first of May next.—Terms made known at Sale. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. March 3.

If the above Property is not Sold, it will be Let for one year from first of May.

W. P. SCOTT, HAS FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS: 4000 B USHELS Liverpool SALT: 6 Crates well assorted CROCKERY; 130 Cwt. SCALE FISH; 40 Do. COD; 20 Barrels MACKEREL; 20 Ditto best Net English HERRINGS; 20 Ditto Pickled COD; 80 Kits SPOILED SALMON; 100 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS; Barrels Whale and Porpoise OIL; 6 Kegs MUSTARD; 20 Chaldrons best Camberland COALS. December 30.

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

TO BE LET, THE second flat of the Subscriber's House, situated on the corner of Main and Carmarthen-streets, Lower Cove, consisting of two Rooms with fire places, two Bed Rooms, Pantries, &c.—Also, a Bed Room in the garret, and the use of Kitchen and Cellar, if required.—Possession given the first of May next. 24th Feb. EWEN CAMERON.

TO BE LET, And possession given the first of May next, or immediately if required.—THE first and second Flats of that well known and commodious House, in Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber. The former consists of a Store, two Rooms, and a Kitchen; the latter, two Rooms with fire-places, and four Bed Rooms.—Also, Yard Room and other conveniences.—For further particulars, apply to JACOB TOWNSEND, February 17. on the premises.

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

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

TO LET, THE whole or any part of the subscriber's STORE in Nelson-street, together with the YARD in rear of the same.—Application may be made to BURNS & JORDAN, or to February 3. JAMES JORDAN.

TO LET, And possession given the first day of May ensuing—THAT well known stand for a Grocery Store, opposite the Market Inn, now in the occupation of Mr. James Smith. Enquire of the Subscriber, on the premises. Feb. 10. JAMES ROBERTSON.

Agricultural & Domestic Economy. WIRE RIDDLES, SIEVES, &c. FOR cleaning WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and BUCK-WHEAT, of superior workmanship, and 25 per cent. less than any imported to this Province, can be had at Mr. S. J. DE FOREST's, or at Mr. M. J. LOWREY's, King-street—where orders left for any kind of WIRE WORK, will be punctually attended to. The superiority of Wire over those commonly used, made of Splits, both for cleaning and durability, is well known.—ALSO—COAL RIDDLES, the economy of using which in Families burning Coal, can only be known by a trial. Those who have used them, agree in saying that they effect a saving of one third. St. John, February 10.

GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Choice Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received by the late ARRIVALS, his FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS.

CHEAP CORNER. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Business from the South Market Wharf, to Cheap Corner, in Princess-street, lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE BRAGO.

RECEIVED, THIS DAY, Per Sch'r William Henry, from Philadelphia: SUPERFINE and MIDDLING WHEAT FLOUR; RYE DO.; CORN MEAL; PITCH and TAR.

JUST RECEIVED—FEW Hogsheads LONDON PORTER; Boxes SOAP and CANDLES.

VERY General Assortment, suitable for the Season. A few Crates well assorted Earthenware, Iron assorted, Boxes Tin, Soap, and Candles, Brandy, &c.—Which will be disposed of on moderate terms for Cash, or other prompt payment.

BEEF, PORK, & SUGAR. Have just received, and offer at lowest prices: SUPERIOR JAMAICA SUGAR, Barrel'd for Family use;

HAIR SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, &c. THE Subscriber has just received from New York, an assortment of FUR CAPS, GLOVES, COLLARS, &c. which will be sold very low for CASH.

FEW Puncheons high proof and good flavoured RUM; 4 Tierces superior COFFEE; and, 80 Cow HIDES;

BARBADOS SUGAR. SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap.

PINE BOARDS. THE Subscriber offers for Sale one to five hundred thousand feet of White Pine Boards, to be delivered in the Harbour of St. John.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE! THE Aetna 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 authorized to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c.

STAGE SLEIGH. Between Saint Andrews and Saint John. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends running a STAGE SLEIGH between this City and St. Andrews, once a week, as soon as there is a sufficiency of snow.

STAGE SLEIGH. Between Saint Andrews and Saint John. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends running a STAGE SLEIGH between this City and St. Andrews, once a week, as soon as there is a sufficiency of snow.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have This Day received per SPRAY, from LIVERPOOL, the undermentioned Articles, which they offer for CASH, on the lowest terms, at their well known CHEAP SHOP.

25 CASES HABERDASHERY; Mens' and Boys' Seal Skin Caps; Gentlemen's Sable and Fox ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's black Kid, Beaver, SILK, Woodstock and other Gloves;

WOOLLENS, &c. THE Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received;—amongst which are—

YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—with a few Pieces of Elegant Superfine BLUES & BLACKS.

J. McWILLAN, Has received per the late arrivals from Britain: AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SLATES, single and double; cases Drawing Instruments; Parallel Rulers; plain and sliding Scales; Dividers; Dressing Cases; one best Wheel Barometer; Thermometers; Pen Knives; Scissors; silver plated and brass Pencil Cases; Backgammon Boxes; sets bone Chess-Men; ivory and bone Folders; Pocket Books; School Books; school Bibles, at 3s. 6d. each; Foolscap and Letter Papers; Drawing ditto; Parchment; Message and Playing Cards; Wax, Wafers, Quills, Blank Books, &c. &c.

RED FLANNELS. 50 PIECES RED FLANNELS, assorted qualities, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NEW LANDING, Ex ship Forth, from Greenock, and for sale: 8 PIPES superior COGNAC BRANDY, 8 Hogsheads ditto ditto;

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Major Ward's, and nearly opposite Mrs. Scullar's brick Building; where he will continue to do work in his line in a superior manner, and hopes for strict attention to Business, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor, &c. MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his Shop to that House in Charlotte-street, three doors South of Masonic Hall, and directly opposite the residence of Dr. Paddock; where he hopes the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, will still be extended towards him, as nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give general satisfaction.

REMOVAL. J. G. L. keeps constantly on hand, a small assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, which he will make up in the neatest manner, the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.

HATS & SLOPS. Just received, on Consignment: FEW Bales Winter SLOPS; and One Case Mens' HATS.

BLANK LAND PETITIONS, For sale at this Office.

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO. Have received per late Arrivals:— 50 BLS. Very Superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use;

3000 B USHELS fine Turks Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Puncheons fine flavoured St. Vincent RUM; Sugar; Coffee; Rice, by the barrel; Smoked Salmon, by the box; Smoked and Pickled Herrings, of superior quality; Pitch and Tar.—With a general assortment of Clothing, Groceries & Liquors.

TEAS & FRUIT. Now landing, ex Sch'r. Doris, from HALIFAX, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers: CHESTS and Boxes common & best CONGO TEAS;

NEW BREWERY, Curwen-street—Lower Cove. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Curwen-street, Lower Cove, second house south of the brick building of ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esq.—at which place, or at his Store on the North Market Wharf, he will constantly keep on hand, PORTER, ALE, BURTON ALE, and TABLE BEER, of as good quality as produced at any other establishment in the City.

NEW GOODS. Per CAMILLA from CLYDE, and WILLIAM from LIVERPOOL, the Subscriber has received the following ARTICLES, viz: 3 BALES red, white & yellow FLANNELS; 1 do. green Balze; 15 do. brown and white Shirtings & Sheetings; trunks well assorted Prints and Furniture COTTONS; bales Homespun, Checks, Gingham, and Stripes; 2 trunks Britannia Handkerchiefs—Boxes GLASS; Hbds. LOAF SUGAR; Boxes SOAP, &c.—All of which will be sold very low for approved payment.

OCTOBER 8th, 1828. THE Subscribers have in Store at this date, — FOR SALE: JAMAICA and Demerara RUM, Molasses, Malaga, Sicily, Claret, Champagne and other Wines; Brandy, in pipes and hds.; Flour; Corn Meal; Beans; Pease; Tobacco; Snuff; Cigars; Mats of Bottles; Casks Glassware; Loaf Sugar; Almonds; Paints; Putty; Chocolate; Canvass; Ravens Duck; Soap; Cordage; &c. &c. &c.—With their usual extensive assortment of British DRY GOODS, amongst which are several Bales of WOOLLENS, suitable for the season.

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor. MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, while under the firm of Scott & Lowry; and begs leave to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in that House on the south side of King-street, adjoining the residence of James Hendricks, Esq., where, by punctual attendance, and a disposition to please, hopes to merit the favors of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Major Ward's, and nearly opposite Mrs. Scullar's brick Building; where he will continue to do work in his line in a superior manner, and hopes for strict attention to Business, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor, &c. MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his Shop to that House in Charlotte-street, three doors South of Masonic Hall, and directly opposite the residence of Dr. Paddock; where he hopes the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, will still be extended towards him, as nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give general satisfaction.

REMOVAL. J. G. L. keeps constantly on hand, a small assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, which he will make up in the neatest manner, the newest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.

HATS & SLOPS. Just received, on Consignment: FEW Bales Winter SLOPS; and One Case Mens' HATS.

BLANK LAND PETITIONS, For sale at this Office.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brunsell-street, BEGS to remind his friends that he continues to dye and finish in the best manner—

ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised.

VESEL WANTED. FOR A PORT IN IRELAND: VESSEL of 120 to 200 Tons: for which a fair Charter will be given. Apply to KERR & RATCHFORD.

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

FOR SALE, And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, } Execu- BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors. December 16.

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

TO LET, THAT neat SHOP, at present occupied by W. J. Stevens, & Co. in St. John-street, well adapted for the Grocery Business. Also, the STORE and SHOP, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Beamish, on the Wharf of C. J. Peters, Esq. February 7. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

TO BE LET, And immediate possession given, if required: PART of that commodious DWELLING HOUSE, at present occupied by the Subscriber. Also, from 1st May next—The HOUSE at present occupied by J. T. HANFORD, Esq. adjoining the above. February 3. WILLIAM DURANT.

TO LET, For one or more Years, and possession given on the 1st May next— THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE, in St. James-street, Lower Cove, now in the occupation of Mr. Eaton.—For particulars, apply to THOMAS M. SMITH. February 3.

TO LET, THAT well known Property of John Ferguson, Esq. in St. John-street, corner of Horsefield's Alley, consisting of two convenient Stores and a Dwelling above.—For terms, &c. please apply to Feb. 3. KERR & RATCHFORD.

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next— TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Frith, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families.

TO BE ENTERED IMMEDIATELY— A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 3.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, THAT large, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite Trinity Church, owned by the Subscriber.—The premises are well adapted for a Boarding House, for which the pleasant situation and other conveniences render it very desirable. The premises may be viewed, and terms and further particulars made known on application to Feb. 12. GEORGE A. NAGEL.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Seamen's Articles, Manifests of various forms, Entries for Dutiable articles, Boy's Indentures, Powers of Attorney, Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

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

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DAVID OGILVIE, of this City, Masson, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to GEORGE BURNS, Sole Administrator. St. John, Nov. 4th, 1828.

NOTICE.—All Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months from this date, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to GEORGE WOODS, Adm'r. Saint John, April 1, 1828.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of SCOTT & LOWREY, are hereby requested to make payment before the 1st of January, 1829; otherwise they will be under the necessity of taking legal measures for the recovery of the same. D. SCOTT. M. J. LOWREY. St. John, 25th November, 1828.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired; all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to render them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of SNEDEN & HENKELL, expired on the 1st of May last. All Persons having any demands against the said concern, will please present the same for adjustment, and all Persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to JACOB R. SNEDEN, } EDWARD HENKELL, } Surviving Partners. June 3, 1828.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from THOMAS SMITH, of this City, Merchant, hereby requests all persons who have claims against him, to present them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment. JOHN KIRBY. Saint John, February 5, 1828.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JOHN STEVENS, late of the Parish of Lancaster, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive the same. WILLIAM STEVENS. St. John, Sept. 23.

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick). MONDAY—For Saint Andrews and the United States, by Land, at half-past 9 a. m. For Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, at half-past 10 a. m. WEDNESDAY—For Halifax, Miramichi, Sussex, &c. by Land, at 1 p. m. THURSDAY—From Saint Andrews and United States by Land, at 4 p. m. From Canada, Fredericton, and Burton, by the Nerepis, at 4 p. m. FRIDAY—For Saint Andrews and the United States, by Land, at half past 9 a. m. From Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. by the Packet, A. M. SATURDAY—From Halifax, Miramichi, Sussex, &c. by Land, at 10 a. m. From Fredericton and Gagetown, by the River, at 12 m. For Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. by the Packet, at 3 p. m. For Fredericton and Gagetown, by the River, at 3 p. m. [The above being the latest time for closing the Mails, it is necessary that all Letters should be posted before the above mentioned hours. All Way Letters to be delivered between Post-Offices, must be paid. The inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-Indies, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or treble Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.]

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published November 26, 1828. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. os. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 1 1/2 The Sixpenny Rye, - - - - - 3 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. WILLIAM BLACK, Mayor. Mayor's Office, St. John, Nov. 26, 1828.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, - - - - - Wm. Scott, Esq. Hours of Business, - - - - - from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY, - - - - - THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. R. W. Crookshank, Craven Calverley, Thomas Merritt. Office Hours, - - - - - 12 to 3.

Table with columns: WEEKLY ALMANACK, MARCH—1829, SUN, MOON FULL, Rises, Sets, Rises, SEA. Rows include dates from Wednesday to Tuesday with corresponding times and sea conditions.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CHURCH-STREETS. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage; half in advance.