

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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THE GARLAND.

THE LIGHT HOUSE.

The scene was more beautiful far to my eye
Than if day in its pride had array'd it;
The land breeze blew mild, and the azure arch'd sky
Look'd pure as the spirit that made it.
The murmur rose soft as I silently gazed
On the shadowy waves' playful motion, [buz'd,
From the dim distant isle, till the Light-House fire
Like a star in the midst of the ocean.
No longer the joy of the sailor boy's breast
Was heard in the wildly breath'd numbers;
The sea bird had flown to its wave-girded nest,
The fisherman sunk to his slumbers.
One moment I look'd from the hill's gentle slope,
[All hush'd was the hillow's commotion] [Hope,
And thought that the Light-House look'd lovely as
That star of life's tremulous ocean.
The time is long past, and the scene is afar,
But when my head rests on its pillow,
Will memory sometimes rekindle the star
That blaz'd on the breast of the billow.
In life's closing hour, when the trembling soul flies,
And death stills the heart's last emotion,
Oh! then may the Seraph of Mercy arise,
Like a star on Eternity's ocean!

TO A LADY—WITH FLOWERS.

Flowers to the beautiful! To them belong
The lyre, the garland, and the noise of song—
All that like them are lovely—all the earth
Brought forth to glad them when she gave them birth.
Flowers to the beautiful! For thee I save
The evening blossoms from an early grave;
Snatched from the dark cold earth, to thee they come
And in thy bosom find their happy home.
All wildly sweet and fresh they fly to thee,
Types of thyself—the innocent, the free;
Beneath thy sunny smile, oh bid them bloom,
And yield their kindred tribute of perfume.
Short are their lives, but lovely. Time who brings
Sickness to us and sorrow, o'er them flings
Sunshine and joy; and dying, they bequeath
Their breath to Beauty—to the Muse a wreath!

WEBB MISCELLANEA.

EXPOSURE OF HEADS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
(From the Appendix to Mr. Farlan's Constantinople.)
A mistake which prevails as to the manner in which the heads of those who have received the reward of their crime, or (cases of more frequent occurrence) have fallen under the hate or suspicion of the Porte, are disposed of in the Seraglio. It has generally been supposed that those heads were stuck on pikes on the summit of the gates, or on the edges of the Seraglio walls, and there exposed in horrid rows, to the gaze of the public. This popular error has sanctioned the flights of fancy, the Sultan's palace has been converted into a Golgotha, and to speak only of recent pictures drawn of the palace, a French poet describes the walls as "decorated with six thousand heads," while an English writer represents its gate as "hung with ranges of immense bones, looking ghastly in the illumination." Now, the truth is, there is nothing of all this; the heads of delinquents or victims, if of common condition, are thrown on the ground by the side of the Seraglio outer gate; if of rank as pachas, &c. they are placed in a dish," as Doctor Walsh correctly describes in the case of Ali Pasha, of Yanina, "on a low marble pillar, between the first and second gates of the Seraglio." On common occasions the heads are exposed only a few hours, but on more important ones, when government wishes to impress the people, they are left for three days, but seldom longer. After the exposure, they are thrown away, or purchased and buried by relations or friends, but are never kept to fringe walls and decorate gates. During the horrid exhibition at the gate, or within the court-yard of the Seraglio, yaffas or paper scrolls, setting forth (truly or falsely) the offences for which those heads are there, are suspended over them, "like the accusations placed over malefactors on the cross," by the Jews and other eastern nations. Headless trunks, and strangled men, are often seen floating down the Bosphorus, and round the Seraglio point, but I never could learn, even from the oldest people at Stambul, that skeletons, heads, and bones, were ever used to decorate the summits of the Seraglio walls. My friend Mr. Starbuck's journal registers a barbarous and multitudinous exposure of "human ears" at the Babamun-Kapoussi, or great gate, in the month of June, 1825: these were cut by the ferocious Ibrahim Pacha, in Greece, and were said to amount to more than seven hundred pair. The inscription over them imported that these trophies were cast there in contempt! A Yirmibesh-like, or present of a twenty-five piastre piece, was at that time given for every pair of ears. When a Turk is seized and beheaded on the spot, his body is laid flat on its back, and his head is placed under his arm; in the same circumstances, is ignominiously thrust between his legs, and the body is laid on its belly. On common occasions, decapitation is, however, resorted to much less frequently than strangling, and for the Osmanlis, the formula ought to be gone through of firing a cannon for every head that falls.

A MODERN BRUTUS.

In the year 1526, James Lynch Fitzstephen, a merchant, who was at that time Mayor of Galway, in Ireland, sent his only son as commander of one of his ships to Bilbao, in Spain, for a cargo of wine. The credit of which he possessed was taken advantage of by his son, who secreted the money which he was entrusted for the purchase of the cargo; and the Spaniard who supplied him on this occasion, sent his nephew with him to Ireland, to receive the debt, and establish a farther correspondence. The young man, who were nearly of the same age, sailed together with that apparent confidence and satisfaction which congenial pursuits generally create among mankind. The ship proceeded on her voyage, and as every day brought them nearer the place of destination, and the discovery of the fraud of young Fitzstephen, he conceived the diabolical resolution of murdering his friend, a project in which, by promises of reward and fear, he brought the greatest part of the ship's crew to join. On the night of the fifth day, the unfortunate Spaniard was violently seized in his bed and thrown overboard. A few days more brought the ship to port. The father and friends of young Fitzstephen received him with

joy, and in a short time bestowed a sufficient capital to enable him to commence business. Security had now lulled every sense of danger, and he sought the hand of a beautiful girl, the daughter of one of his neighbors. His proposals were accepted, and the day appointed which was to crown his yet successful villany, when one of the sailors who had been on the voyage to Spain was taken ill, and finding himself on the point of death, sent for the father and commended a full account of the horrid deed his son had committed. The father though struck speechless with astonishment and horror, at length shook off the feelings of the parent, and exclaimed, "Justice shall take its course."—He immediately caused his son to be seized with the rest of the crew, and thrown into prison. They all confessed their crime—a criminal presentation was commenced, and in a few days, a small town in the west of Ireland beheld a sight scarcely parallelled in the history of mankind; a father, like another Brutus, sitting in judgment on his son; and like him too, condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice! A father consigning his only son to an ignominious death, and tearing away all the bands of parental affection, where the laws of nature were violated, and the fortunes with which he was endowed, and like him too, condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice! A father consigning his only son to an ignominious death, and tearing away all the bands of parental affection, where the laws of nature were violated, and the fortunes with which he was endowed, and like him too, condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice! A father consigning his only son to an ignominious death, and tearing away all the bands of parental affection, where the laws of nature were violated, and the fortunes with which he was endowed, and like him too, condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice!

The relatives of the unhappy culprit surrounded the father; they conjured him by the ties of affection, of nature, and of compassion, to spare his son. His wretched mother flew in distraction to the head of her own family, and conjured him for the honor of her house, to rescue her from the ignominy of the death of her son must bring upon their name. The citizens felt compassion for the father's affliction for the man; every noble feeling was roused, and they privately determined to rescue the young man from prison during the night, under the conviction that Fitzstephen having already paid the tribute due to justice, and to honor, would secretly rejoice at the preservation of the life of his son. But they little knew the heart of this noble magistrate. By some accident their determination reached his ear; he instantly removed his son from the prison to his own house, which he surrounded with the officers of justice.

The morning he paraded with his son in the office of the holy communion: after giving and receiving a mutual forgiveness, the father said, "you have little time to live, my son, let the care of your soul employ the few moments. Take the last embrace of your unhappy father." The sun was then hung at the door of his father; and an instance of the exercise of justice, that leaves every thing of the kind in modern times at an immeasurable distance. The father immediately resigned his office; and after his death which speedily followed that of his son, the citizens fixed over the door of the house, a death's head and cross bones, carved in black marble, to perpetuate his signal act of justice.

THE IDIOT.—A poor widow in a small town in the north of England, kept a booth or stall of apples and sweetmeats. She had an idiot child, so utterly helpless and dependent, that he did not appear to be ever alive to anger or self-defence.—He sat all day at her feet, and seemed to be possessed of no other sentiment of the human kind than confidence in his mother's love, and a dread of the schoolboys, by whom he was often annoyed. His whole occupation, as he sat on the ground, was in swinging backwards and forwards, singing "pal pal" in a low pathetic voice, only interrupted at intervals on the appearance of any of his tormentors, when he clung to his mother in alarm.—From morning to evening he sung his plaintive and aimless ditty; at night, when his poor mother gathered up her little wares to return home, so deplorable did his defects appear, that while she carried the table on her head, her stock of little merchandise in her lap, and her stool in one hand, she was obliged to lead him by the other. Ever and anon as any of the schoolboys appeared in view, the harmless thing clung close to her, and hid his face in her bosom for protection.—A human creature so far below the standard of humanity was no where ever seen; he had not even the shallow cunning which is often found among these unfinished beings, and his simplicity could not even be measured by the standard we would apply to the capacity of a lamb. Yet it had a feeling rarely manifested even in the affectionate dog, and a knowledge never shown by any mere animal.—He was sensible of his mother's kindness, and how much he owed to her care. One night, when she spread his humble pallet, though he knew not prayer, nor could comprehend the solemnities of worship, he prostrated himself at her feet, and as he kissed them mumbled a kind of mental orison, as if in fond and holy devotion. In the morning, before she went abroad to resume her station in the market place, he peeped anxiously out to reconnoitre the street, and as often as he saw any of the schoolboys in the way, he held her firmly back and sang his sorrowful "pal pal."—One day the poor woman and her idiot boy were missed from the market-place, and the charity of some of the neighbours induced them to visit her hovel. They found her dead on her sorry couch, and the boy sitting beside her, holding her hand, swinging and singing his lay more sorrowfully than he had ever done before. He could not speak but only utter a brutish gabble; sometimes, however, he looked as if he comprehended something of what was said. On this occasion, when the neighbours spoke to him, he looked up with the tear in his eye, and clasping the cold hand more tenderly, sung the strain of his sorrowful "pal pal" in a softer and sadder key.—The spectators, deeply affected, raised him from the body, and he surrendered his hold of the earthy hand without resistance, retiring in silence to an obscure corner of the room. One of them, looking towards the others, said to them, "Poor wretch! what shall we do with him?" At that moment he resumed his chant, and lifting two handfuls of dust from the floor, sprinkled it on his head, and sang with a wild and heart piercing pathos, "pal pal pal pal."—Blackwood's Magazine.

SALMONIA.—Some weeks ago we copied from a Liverpool paper a beautiful and striking paragraph on the Excellence of Religion, which purported to be taken from Sir Humphrey Davy's Salmonia, and remarked that we had not before heard of such a work. Turning over, yesterday, the leaves of the London Quarterly Review for October, 1828, we noticed a review of "Salmonia, or Days of Fly-Fishing, by an Angler,"—the work from which the extract alluded to above was made. The work, it appears from the preface, was written as an occupation of several months of severe illness, when the author was incapable of attending to more useful studies or more serious pursuits.—It is composed in the form of a dialogue, like its archetype, The Complete Angler of Isaac Walton, and like that admirable production, is enriched with passages of great moral beauty and sublimity. There are some excellent admonitions respecting indulgence at the table, and the physical evils of the fashionable luxurious mode of living are set forth with simplicity but in eloquent language.

In the first dialogue the following sweet verses are introduced, said to be the production of a lady of high rank, and originally written in a copy of Walton's Angler belonging to the author of Salmonia.

Albeit, gentle Angler, I
Delight not in thy trade,
Yet in thy pages these diths
So much of quaint simplicity,
Of such good kind,
That none need be afraid,
Caught by thy cunning bait, this book,
To be ensnared on thy hook.
Gladly from thee, I'm lured to bear
With things that seemed most vile before,
For thou didst on poor subjects rear
Matter the wisest sage might hear.
And with a grace,
That doth efface
More labored works, thy simple loss
Can teach us that thy skillful lines,
More than the scaly brood confine.

Our hearts and senses too, we see,
Rise quickly at thy master hand,
And ready to be caught by thee
Are lured to virtue willingly.
Content and peace,
With health and ease,
Walk by thy side. At thy command
We bid adieu to worldly care,
And join in gifts that all may share.
Gladly, with thee, I pace along;
And of sweet fancies dream;
Waiting till some inspired song,
Within my memory cherished long,
Comes fairer forth,
With more of worth;
Because that time upon its stream
Feather and chaff will bear away,
But give to gems a brighter ray.

In another dialogue a debate takes place whether the party should continue their amusements upon Sunday. The proposal is relinquished; and it is in reference to the keeping of the Sabbath that one of the party utters the beautiful sentiment to which we allude above, and which is here republished: "I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others; not genius, power, wit, or fancy; but, if I could choose what would be most delightful, and, I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness—creates new hopes, when all earthly hopes vanish; and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity: makes an instrument of torture and of shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and, far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation, and despair!"

The following passage is said to contain a train of remarks upon the superstitious belief in omens: "In my opinion, profound minds are the most likely to think lightly of the resources of human reason; and it is the superficial thinker who is generally strongest in every kind of unbelief. The deep philosopher sees chains of causes and effects so wonderfully and strangely linked together, that he is usually the last person to decide upon the impossibility of any two series of events being independent of each other; and, in science, so many natural miracles, as it were, have been brought to light,—such as the fall of stones from meteors in the atmosphere, the disarming a thunder cloud by a metallic point, the production of fire from ice by a metal white as silver, and referring certain laws of motion of the sea to the moon,—that the physical inquirer is seldom disposed to assert, confidently, on any abstruse subjects belonging to the order of natural things, and still less so on those relating to the more mysterious relation of moral events and intellectual nature."—Boston Courier.

INSECT PAPER-MAKER.—The wasp is a paper-maker, and a most perfect and intelligent one. While mankind were arriving, by slow degrees, at the art of fabricating this invaluable substance, the wasp was making it before their eyes, by very much the same process as that by which human hands now manufacture it with the best aid of chemistry and machinery. While some nations carved their records on wood, and stone, and brass and leaden tablets—others more advanced, wrote with a style on wax—others employed the inner bark of trees, and others the skins of animals rudely prepared—the wasp was manufacturing a firm and durable paper. Even when the papyrus was rendered more fit, by a process of art, for the transmission of ideas in writing, the wasp was a better artisan than the Egyptians; for the early attempts at paper-making were so rude, that the substance produced was almost useless, from being extremely friable. The paper of the pa-

pyrus was formed of the leaves of the plant, dried, pressed, and polished; the wasp alone knew how to reduce vegetable fibres to a pulp, and then unite them by a size or glue, spreading the substance out into a smooth and delicate leaf. This is exactly the process of paper-making, as modern paper-makers now know, that the fibres of rags, whether linen or cotton, are not the only materials that can be used in the formation of paper; she employs other vegetable matters converting them into a proper consistency by her assiduous exertions. In some respects she is more skilful even than our paper-makers for she takes care to retain her fibres sufficiently long by which she renders her paper as strong as she requires. Many manufacturers of the present day cut their materials into small bits, and thus produce a rotten article. One great distinction between good and bad paper is its toughness; and this difference is invariably produced by the fibre of which it is composed being long, and therefore tough; or short, and therefore friable.—Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

CHANGES THAT TAKE PLACE IN NATURE.—Surrounded as we are by wonders of every kind, and existing only by a miraculous concurrence of events, admiration seems the natural avocation of our being; nor is it easy to pronounce amidst such a creation what is most wonderful. But few things appear more incomprehensible than the constant production and re-absorption of matter, impressed upon us even by the very beetle. An animal falls to the ground and dies; myriads of creatures are now summoned by a call, by an impulse of which we have no perception, to remove it, and prepare it for a new combination; chemical agencies, fermentation, and solution immediately commence their action to separate the parts, and in a short time, of all this great body, nothing remains but the framework or bones, perhaps a little hair or some wool, and all the rest is departed we know not whither! Worms and insects have done their parts; the earth has received a portion, and the rest, converted into gases, and exhalable matters, has dispersed all over the region, which, received into vegetable circulation, is again separated and changed, becomes modified anew, and nourishes that which is to continue the future generations of life. The petal of the rose; the pulp of the peach; the azure and the gold on the wing of the insect; all the various productions of the animal and vegetable world; the very salts and compounds of the soil, are but the changes some other matters have undergone, which have circulated through innumerable channels since the first production of all things, and no particle been lost; bearing in mind this assured truth, that all these combinations have not been effected by chance or peculiarity of circumstances, but by the pre-termination of an Almighty Intelligence, who sees the station, progress, and final destination of an atom, what an infinity of power and intellectual spirit does this point out! An omnipotence, which the bodied minds of our poor creatures cannot conceive. Truly may we say, "who can find out the Almighty to perfection?"—Journal of a Naturalist.

GARRICK'S PRECEPTS TO PREACHERS.—The celebrated Garrick having been requested by Dr. Stonehouse to favour him with his opinions as to the manner in which a sermon ought to be delivered, the English Roscius sent him the following judicious answer: "My dear Pupil, you know how you would feel and speak in a parlour concerning a friend who was in imminent danger of his life, and with what energetic pathos of fiction and countenance you would enforce the observance of that which you really thought would be for his preservation. You could not think of playing the orator; of studying your emphasis, cadences, and gestures; you would be yourself, and the interesting nature of your subject impressing your heart, would furnish you with the most natural tone of voice, the most proper language, the most engaging features, and the most suitable and graceful gestures. What you would thus be in the parlour be in the pulpit; and you will not fail to please, to effect, and to profit.—Adieu my friend."

Mr. Burke's "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" raised him in the world, and introduced him to the acquaintance of several persons distinguished by rank or talents. That his conversation was eminently interesting, entertaining and instructive, is universally admitted. It was very discursive; if the persons with whom he conversed, had full leisure to listen, and only wished for general information, nothing can be conceived more delightful: it abounded with eloquence, elegance, learning, novelty and pleasantry; it was the basket of Pomona, full of every choice and every common fruit. But if a person wished for information upon any particular point, and his time for listening was limited, Mr. Burke's eloquent rambles were sometimes very provoking. Sir Philip Francis once waited upon him, by appointment, to read over to him some papers respecting Mr. Hastings's delinquencies. He called on Mr. Burke, in his way to the house of a friend, with whom he was engaged to dine. He found him in his garden, holding a grasshopper: "What a beautiful animal is this!" said Mr. Burke: "observe its structure; its legs, its wings, its eyes." "How can you," said Sir Philip, "lose your time in admiring such an animal, when you have so many objects of moment to attend to?" "Yet Socrates," said Burke, "according to the exhibition of him in Aristophanes, attended to a much less animal; he actually measured the proportion which its size bore to the space it passed over in its skip. I think the ship of a grasshopper does not exceed its length: let us see." "My dear friend," said Sir Philip, "I am in a great hurry; let

us walk in, and let me read my papers to you." Into the house they walked; Sir Philip began to read, and Mr. Burke appeared to listen.—At length Sir Philip having misplaced a paper, a pause ensued—"I think," said Mr. Burke, "that naturalists are now agreed, that *locusta*, not *cicada*, is the Latin word for grasshopper. What is your opinion, Sir Philip?" "My opinion," answered Sir Philip, packing up his papers, and preparing to move off, "is, that till the grasshopper is out of your head, it will be idle to talk to you of the affairs of India." It may be added, that when Mr. Burke was in conversation, he frequently appeared rather to speak from the reflections which were working in his own mind, upon what his friend had said, than to give a direct answer to it, or to make a direct observation upon it.—Butler.

GALEN'S EXPERIENCE.—We often hear the members of the medical profession tauntingly reminded that they are more eager in laying down rules of regimen than solicitous themselves in following them, and that their own personal experience by no means corresponds with their theories. To charge to a certain extent is not without validity; but the modifying circumstances which tend so much to impair the health and assail even the life of a physician, are not sufficiently considered. Still there are many notable examples of longevity and happy exemption from disease among medical men. For the present we shall content ourselves with adducing the experience of Galen.

This distinguished individual, who wrote so much on the different branches of medicine, received from the Roman Emperor a medal with an honorable inscription, the meaning of which was, the chief of the Romans to the chief of Physicians. Conscious from the strength of his own passions of their ample sway over the body and its healthful movements, he prescribed to himself a life to which he adhered during a long life time, viz., never to get irritated, nor even to raise his hand to a slave. He was born with an infirm constitution, and afflicted in his youth with many and severe illnesses; but having arrived at the age of twenty-eight, and finding that there were sure rules for preserving health, he observed them so carefully, that he never labored under any distemper from that time, except occasionally a slight feverish complaint for a single day owing to the fatigue which attending the sick necessarily brought on him. By this means he passed his hundredth year. His advice is clear and direct. "I beseech all persons," says he, "who shall read this work, not to degrade themselves to a level with the brutes, or the rabble, by eating and drinking whatever pleases their palates, or by indulging their appetites of every kind. But whether they understand physic, or not, let them consult their reason, and observe what agrees and what does not agree with them, that, like wise men, they may adhere to the use of such things as conduce to their health, and forbear every thing which by their own experience they find to do them hurt; and let them be assured, that by a diligent observation and practice of this rule, they may enjoy a good share of health, and seldom stand in need of physic or physicians."—Journal of Health.

LAUGHABLE ANECDOTE.—Cambaceres was a gourmand, and his table would have been daily crowded with guests, had not his disposition been somewhat penurious. Of this last feible there is an anecdote too characteristic to be omitted. He had directed a furniture broker to bring him a table capacious enough for sixty covers. Accordingly it was brought, and ordered to be laid out in the dining room. When this was done, he insisted that it was not of the requisite dimensions. His object was to procure by this means some abatement in the price; but the poor tradesman demurred. To settle the question, Cambaceres despatched one of his valets to bring in sixty masons, who were at that moment demolishing some buildings in the place de Carouai. The men were surprised at so unexpected a summons; they naturally supposed, however, that the great man wished some improvement to be immediately made in his palace, hastily cleaned themselves and flew to the spot. When introduced into the dining room, they were not a little surprised to find the table laid out with sixty covers. "No doubt," thought they, "his highness has received some good news from the army, and in the joy of his heart wishes to give us a treat!" This impression was confirmed when they were ordered to take their seats. But what was their amazement when, instead of the table being covered with dainties, Cambaceres, who was standing near them, called out, "Act as if you were pouring out to drink! Siez your knives and forks! Seem as if you were cutting something on your plates!" The poor masons went through these evolutions with such regularity, as to remind us of the barber's brother in the Arabian Nights; but in one respect the parallel is imperfect—the imaginary feast was not succeeded by a substantial one: so sooner was his highness forced to acknowledge that the table was of the requisite capacity, than the tantalized guests were unceremoniously dismissed, without the slightest compensation for the time they had lost.—Court and Camp of Bonaparte.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—About three weeks ago, a labouring man was received into St. Thomas's Hospital with a fractured leg. The leg was amputated, and a violent hemorrhage ensuing, it was feared that the man would have died, when Mr. Green took eight ounces of blood from two students, and they were transfused into the veins of the dying man. He recovered in a short time, and was left for the night very comfortable. On Sunday night it was necessary to transfuse eight ounces more of blood into him, and on Tuesday he gradually sank under exhaustion, and died in the afternoon.

Mr. J. W. M. M. M.

England, &c.

SUMMARY OF LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica, left town yesterday, accompanied by Colonel Macleod and Major Macdonald, for Portsmouth, to embark for that station.

The will of Sir H. Davy was proved on the 3d of November by Lady Davy, the residuary and sole executrix. The effects are sworn under £30,000. His chemist books and MSS. apparatus, sporting tackle, medals, &c. are bequeathed to his brother. Legacies amount to £10,050, and rings are left to several professional friends.

It gives great satisfaction to state that the King has determined to set the fashion of making tradespeople furnish their chief necessaries of life at a reasonable charge. His Majesty has signified his intention that the royal establishment shall be furnished with meat and bread at the current London prices. The consequence will be that every one else will insist on the same, and the enormous bill which has long been subjected to, will be remedied at once.

On Wednesday morning the whole of the interior furniture and decorations of Saint Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, London, consisting of cushions, stoves, benches, &c. were sold by public auction, in a quarter of an hour, during which time his bed-room is put in order. This last operation would not seem to be one of particular difficulty, as the furniture of that room is entirely simple—the bedstead is of iron, without canopy, and covered with a blue cloth, by a single blanket and a silk coverlet. On his Grace's return from his short excursion, he finds his letters and newspapers arranged, generally to the amount of forty or fifty of the former, and eight of the latter; all these he opens and notes answers to such as he does not mean to answer by an autograph reply. It is his invariable custom to make a note of the intended answer to each separate letter before he proceeds to open the next in succession; this method is rather trifling, but is adapted to prevent confusion. As a hint, his Grace's manuscripts are represented as being, to the last degree, unfastened and disengaged, and his house is considered as one of the most agreeable.

The Victoria.—It is reported that His Majesty's ship Victoria, the flag-ship at Portsmouth, is to be cut down to a two-decker. We should be extremely sorry to believe this report, for although the Victoria, in her present state, may be unfit for service, yet we should regret exceedingly losing this striking monument of the bravery of the most gallant heroes that ever existed. We have a degree of respect for the old Victoria, from the associations she brings to our mind, which we wish not to be diminished, and we believe this vessel is not only a national relic, but a national treasure. We would sooner see the venerable old ship in which Nelson died rot to the water's edge, and perish from the hand of time, than that her consequence should be lessened by its being cut down into a two-decker.

FEET ON BOARD THE BLONDE FRIGATE.—Sir Robert Gordon, our ambassador at Constantinople, gave a splendid ball on board the Blonde frigate, previous to her going up to Odessa, at which were present 400 officers, comprising the principal Turkish, French, and Russian, with a number of Turkish and French ladies. The whole of the upper deck of the ship was cleared, and the water planked over. An awning, thirty feet up the mast, was spread fore and aft, and the poop deck, and the whole moment, including the pedestal, and the cross on the pillar, 154 feet high, as that will surpass every similar monument, ancient or modern. The pedestal to be covered with bronze, adorned with ancient Russian arms and Greek and Roman trophies, made out of the cannon taken from the enemy. The pedestal will bear the simple inscription "To Alexander I. the grateful Russian." The work is begun, and may be finished in two years.—St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.

EMIGRATION.—The brig James, E. Goldsmith, commander, sailed on Thursday for the Cape of Good Hope and Swa River, with a considerable number of respectable passengers, together with the owners, all of which appeared highly delighted with the prospect before them.

We understand that it is decided to construct a bridge across the Avon at Bristol, of stone, in a semicircular arch, whose span shall be 300 feet, which is twice that of the central arch of the new London Bridge. The banks of the river on both sides are so high as to form natural and secure abutments for it; and it is said that the height of the carriage-way from the surface of the water will be 200 feet. The plans have been submitted to Mr. Telford, the engineer, for his opinion of its practicability. Designs for a chain bridge had been previously submitted.

Since Mr. Buckingham's return from his late tour through the country, in every part of which his lectures have been attended with the most crowded and enthusiastic audiences, including ladies of rank and families of the first distinction, he has been invited by several of the Metropolitan Institutions to deliver in their respective Theatres, his extempore descriptions of the beauties and wonders of the Oriental World; and as he remains in town for a few weeks, to bring out the first number of the New Quarterly Review, he has consented to deliver one series of his lectures at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, among the directors of which are some of the first merchants and bankers in the city; a second at the London Literary Institution, in Aldersgate-street, of which Mr. Deuman is President; and a third at the Mechanics Institution, Chancery-lane, at the head of which the Duke of Sussex, Dr. Birkbeth, and Mr. Brougham may be numbered.—Morning Post.

New Canals.—Notwithstanding the present "March of Railroads," we perceive that new lines of canal are also projected. It is in contemplation to form a canal to connect the Oxford canal with that of Worcester and Stratford, and to name the new branch the London

and Birmingham Junction Canal. The expense is estimated by Mr. Telford at less than £500,000. Mr. David Smith (says the Scotsman) has published a proposal for the formation of a canal, from the Broomielaw to the cut of junction between the Great and Monkland canals. The size of the proposed canal to be 12 feet 6 inches deep of water, 50 wide at the surface, and to have 13 locks of 6 inches each in depth, and a dock of 20 feet in depth of water.

A correspondent of the Times of Thursday narrates a singular adventure that lately occurred in Portland Island, near Weymouth. Governor Penn, the old and infirm Governor of Portland Castle, is said to have received a letter, purporting to be from four reduced tradesmen, and demanding £50 to carry them to New South Wales. They declared themselves desperate, and assured the General, that his immediate death would follow his failure to comply with their requisition, or his making the requisition known to any one. The General was advised by his friends to deposit a check at the appointed spot, and watch the person who should remove it. A lady well known at the Castle was observed to approach the spot and examine the check. A second note reached the General, that unless money were left, his blood must be shed. A meeting of the inhabitants of the place was called in consequence, and the assistance of a bow-street officer applied for. He succeeded in tracing the whole affair to the lady. She had written the letters in question, and poverty had driven her to these very strange expedients.

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.—An inquest was taken on Monday afternoon, the 14th instant, at Hick's Coffee-house, Fritch-street, Soho, to inquire into the death of Mr. William Smith, aged sixty-four, formerly a solicitor of extensive practice, who retired from business about twenty-five years ago, having amassed a fortune of £40,000. He settled near Liverpool, and purchased a handsome estate in the neighbourhood. Being united to an inactive life, he soon entered into mercantile speculations, and also built several manufactories near Liverpool, for making starch, which cost him upwards of £10,000; and in a short time his speculations all failed, and he was completely ruined. After many vicissitudes, the deceased became principal clerk to Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, whose service he left about two or three years ago, having saved during the period he had been in that gentleman's employ about £600; with this money he purchased shares in one of the mining associations, and lost his all. Lately he has lived in a garret, in King-street, Soho, nearly secluded from the world. On Sunday evening the 13th instant he was taken ill after he had gone to bed, and in a few minutes he expired in a fit of apoplexy. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

A few days since a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bury, hearing that one of his tenants had the bailiffs in his house, anxious to learn the truth, hastened thither, and to his great joy found there was no foundation for the report, but, after questioning his tenant as to the state of this circumstance, found that he did not owe in all a sum exceeding seven pounds (and part of that sum was due for the last overcast) excepting two years rent which was then due to him, his landlord, and which he was very uneasy at not being able to pay. The landlord requested that he would not make himself uneasy on that account, as he should not think of taking any rent at present, at least until times went better for the agricultural interests, and begged that he would not hurry himself in threshing out his corn in the present depressed state of the markets but that if he should be short of cash that he would apply to him: he at the same time presented him with £10 requesting he would pay off the small sums he stood indebted. The tenant, feeling the kindness of his landlord, refused to accept the amount offered, saying that five would be sufficient. This act of kindness and good feeling on the part of the landlord ought to be imprinted in letters of gold. Our correspondent informs us the above is a matter of fact, as he had it from the person's own lips; and, as men are seldom at the trouble to invent a falsehood in commendation of others, we insert the statement, though anonymous.—Bury Post.

Cheerfulness a great source of health.—While the indulgence of the passions injures the health, both of the body and the mind, in various ways, a calm, contented, cheerful disposition cannot fail of being a great source of health. Looking at the favorable side of things, causeth, as Father Paul saith "our little to prosper," and independent of the other advantages afforded by equanimity of temper, "a cheerful tone of mind," as Lord Bacon says, "helps digestion more than is imagined." It was the saying of Dr. Sydenham, that the arrival of a Merry Andrew in a town was of more benefit to the health of the inhabitants, than that of twenty asses loaded with medicines. "A merry heart," said Solomon, "doeth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones."

Assurance Company for Female Beauty.—A foreign journal states (seriously) that a new Assurance Company has just been established at Sania Fe, in America, the object of which is to assure female beauty! The plan is stated as follows; any woman may estimate her personal beauty as she thinks proper, and assure it at that value, paying a proportionate sum according to the period assured for, &c. The Company assures female beauty from the age of fifteen to that of thirty, paying to the assured a specific sum if her beauty goes off, or is by accident injured, during a given period.

The statue in Windsor Great Park, &c. Dec. 19. When the King laid the first stone of the Pedestal, intended to support the colossal statue of his Royal Father, on the summit of the hill which terminates the long avenue in Windsor Great Park, we were told that His Majesty, addressing the artist, said—"Now, Westminster, I know you to be a man of your word, and I rely upon your promise of having this work completed before this day twelve months." Since that time, many of the lieges who have visited the spot—judging from the small dimensions of the "first stone," and the unaltered state in which it remained for many months after—have concluded that the work would not be completed within the time specified by His Majesty; and that, when completed, it would not be of sufficient magnitude for such a command-

ing situation. In both these conclusions, however, it now appears, the worthy lieges were wrong; for, within the last few weeks, a deep foundation, forming a square of 14 yards, or thereabouts, every way, has been dug around the comparatively diminutive first stone, and numbers of workmen are now busily fitting it up with solid masonry. Around this foundation, they are also building a massive wall, to be surmounted by an iron palisade, enclosing a square area of at least 50 yards way;—so that, if we may judge by the magnitude of the forthcoming statue by the admeasurement of its projected base and enclosure, it will be a gigantic one indeed. Nor is this all; for the roads in its neighbourhood are undergoing very extensive alterations. As the roads are now, the enclosure for the statue is situated some 30 or 40 yards from the point at which the direct road from the Castle, through the Long Avenue, is terminated by the cross-road, has been formed, at a great expense, half way lower down the hill; and when completed, which it will be in two or three weeks, the whole cross-road will be broken up—or, perhaps retained as a private road for His Majesty; and the direct road of the Long Avenue will be carried up to the summit of the hill and round the outside of the enclosure of the statue. This alteration in the direct road will give visitors in carriages an opportunity of viewing the statue on all sides without alighting; and by the removal of the cross-road to a lower level, the Royal Lodge and its gardens will be less exposed to the public gaze than they have been hitherto; for this road is the great thoroughfare for all persons travelling by way of Staines and Egham to Ascot, and many other places; but the removal of it will not preclude them from driving round the statue, if they choose so to do.

COMMERCIAL.—In accounts mentioning the quantities of British Manufactures exported to our Indian possessions in ten years, there are observable some curious fluctuations. Thus in 1819, there were exported, 12,000 pieces of Woollen Goods, value £200,000; while in 1828, there were exported 8,536 pieces of the value being £63,918, or little more than a quarter of the amount for two-thirds as many articles.

Of Long Ells, there were in 1819, exported 25,897 pieces, value £71,378; in 1827, the number was 373, value £654; and in 1828, 794 pieces, value £1,352, showing an extraordinary diminution, in number in particular.

Of Cloths, Stuffs, &c. 1,593 pieces were exported in 1819, value £5,866; in 1827, 131 pieces, value £313; in 1828, 160 pieces, value £2,037.

Of Cottons, in 1823, there were exported 21,587 pieces, value £12,731; in 1827 there were 300 pieces, value £260; and in 1828, 14 packages, value £306; showing that such articles of trade had dwindled almost to nothing.

Brazier, Ironmongery, &c. in 1819, amount £12,535; in 1827, amount £57,684; and in 1828, amount £23,338; showing considerable increase.

Charts, Barrows, Ploughs, &c. were exported in 1819, to the value of £3,725; in 1827 to the amount of £39,441; and in 1828 to the value of £2,627; also displaying considerable increase, and in articles materially affecting the advancement of society and the improvement of the country.

Of Saddlery and Harness 65 cases, value £2,757, were sent in 1819; and 402 cases, value £12,544; and 144 cases, value £3,877, in 1828.

A Message from His Honor the President. Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, laid before the House the several returns from the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs for the Ports of St. John and St. Andrews, of duties collected during the past year. Also, Reports and Plans of Survey of site for a Bridge to be erected over Hammond River, and of the Survey of the line of Road from Craighead's near St. John, to the Fort near Hampton Church.

And Mr. Shore also delivered the following Message from His Honor. "The President acquaints the House of Assembly, that a Petition has been presented to him by the President and Directors of the Bank of New-Brumwick, referring to a claim of interest on money advanced by them for the benefit of the Public Service, as stated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in His Majesty's Council, on the 11th inst. which interest they allege was but in part allowed by the Legislature, owing to some misapprehension, or want of explanation, which they now pray permission to furnish. The President therefore recommends the House of Assembly to resolve, that the interest on the said money be allowed in full, and that the necessary directions be given to the Collectors and Comptrollers, to pay the same accordingly." W. B.

Mr. Ward, by leave, presented a Petition from Lanchlan Donaldson, Esquire, and others, Members of the Chamber of Commerce at the city of St. John, praying an amendment to the several Acts now in force relating to the duties on the Importation of Goods, and that the said Petition be received and lie on the Table. Ordered, that Mr. Chaudler, Mr. Cunard, and Mr. Ketchum, be a Committee to revise the several Acts relating to confined Debtors, and to prepare a Bill consolidating the same.

On motion of Mr. Campbell.—The House in Committee of the whole, went into consideration of a Bill to grant John Aymar the privilege of supplying the Town of St. Andrews with water by Pipes. Mr. Parlelow, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Honor the President with an Address, pursuant to a Resolution of the House, praying His Honor would be pleased to direct the Attorney General to furnish a further account of Bonds placed in his hands for collection. Reported; that His Honor was pleased to say he would give the necessary directions to have the accounts requested, laid before the House at an early day.

Monday, February 1. Mr. Parlelow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal "An Act to define and describe the crime of Petit Larceny, and to make another enactment in lieu thereof." Leave granted. Mr. Lambert, by leave, presented a Petition from Hugh M'Donald, praying the Provincial Allowance may be granted him for teaching School at Hampton, in King's County, for one year. Which he read, and upon the question that it be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, the House divided—Yeas 7. Nays 14.

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corpse. Mrs. Orr is a widow, and these were her only sons. The late Mr. Orr, their father, was a gentleman of landed property, near Killbarclan.—Glasgow Herald.

IRELAND. NEWRY NAVIGATION.—John Rennie, Esq. the civil engineer, approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, arrived at Newry from London yesterday, and commenced a survey, of the proposed improvement of the navigation.

Legislature of New-Brumwick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—January 29. Read a second time, a Bill to authorize Ministers of dissenting congregations to Solemnize Marriage. And a third time as engrossed, a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties, in their General Sessions to make regulations for Carman, Waggoners and Truckmen, and to establish the rates and fares to be taken for the Carriage and Truckage of Goods in the several Towns throughout the Province, and to regulate the measurement of Coals and Salt. Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Mr. Parlelow, Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine and report upon Public and Private accounts, having had under their consideration the accounts of His Majesty's Attorney General, laid before the House by His Honor the President, pursuant to an Address of this House, requesting the same, submitted a report which he read, and is as follows. The investigation of the said accounts in consequence of their being no list of the Bonds, placed into the Attorney General's hands by the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers, previous to the 23rd November, 1828, and because the said Bonds had not been placed into the hands of the Attorney General, since his accession to office, and from whom the said Bonds were received. Also the several sums of money recovered on account of the same, the particular dates at which they were paid by the Attorney General, and to whom, whether Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer.

The Committee further think it advisable that the account should also specify the respective amounts recovered by the present Attorney General, on the several dates at which they were received, and from whom his predecessor in Office, and which were handed over to him, after the death of his said predecessor.

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Mr. Chaudler, moved the following Resolution—Whereas the 23d rule established at the first Session of this House, (among the Rules and Regulations thereof), requiring Bills of a private or local nature to be read at the General Sessions of the Peace, has been rescinded; and whereas it is highly expedient and necessary that some regulations or order should be adopted, in order to give such Bills publicity and the persons or County interested therein an opportunity of Petitioning the General Sessions of the Peace, and of presenting a Petition to the House of Assembly, in relation to the said Bills, be it resolved, that in future it be a standing order of this House, that no Bill of a private or local nature, shall be introduced unless the same shall have been previously read at the last General Session of the Peace, and that the same be introduced therewith, and a copy thereof at the same time be laid before the Grand Inquest of the County, at such Sessions assembled, and a certificate to that effect be endorsed on the said Bill by the Clerk of the Peace for such County.—And upon the question for adopting the same, the House divided, Yeas, 11—Nays, 13.

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The Chairman reported, that the Committee in taking the Bill referred to them into their consideration, Counsel were admitted and heard, and that the merits of the said Bill, and were then ordered to withdraw; and that he was directed further to report that the Committee had made progress in the Bill referred to them, and to ask leave to sit again. Ordered that the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

A Message from His Majesty's Council. Mr. Blin, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills: A Bill to continue the execution of an Act of Parliament passed in the County of Westmoreland, and a Bill to enlarge the Laws now in force for appointing Fire Wards, and for the better extinguishing of Fires in the Town or Parish of Fredrikston.

Tuesday, February 2. Read a third time, as engrossed, a Bill to repeal the Act now in force, relating to the Light House upon Partridge Island, and to make provision for the future support thereof, and of other Light Houses at the entrance of the Harbour of St. John. Resolved that the Bill do pass. Ordered, that Mr. Ward take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Chaudler.—The House in Committee of the whole went into further consideration of a Bill to authorize Ministers of dissenting Congregations to solemnize Marriages in this Province. The Chairman of the Committee—The Chairman reported, that they had gone into further consideration of the Bill referred to them, and had agreed to the same with amendments, under the title of a Bill to Authorize the Ministers of certain dissenting Congregations to Solemnize Marriages. Ordered, that the report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under its amended title.

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The Joint Address of the Council and Assembly to His Majesty, upon the subject of re-admitting the U. States of America to a participation in the Trade with the West India Colonies, was read as engrossed, and is as follows: TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The Humble Petition of Your Majesty's Council, and House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brumwick, in General Session assembled.

On motion of Mr. Dow—The House, according to the order of the day, went into Committee of the whole, on the Message from His Honor the President, of the 29th January, recommending the reconsideration of the claim by the President and Directors of the Bank of New-Brunswick, for interest on money advanced by them in payment of Treasury Warrants.

Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House, that the Council had passed the following Resolution. Council Chamber, 3d February, 1830. Resolved, that the Council do agree to the Joint Petition of the Council and Assembly, on the subject of the Trade to the West India Colonies, and that Mr. Baillie be a Committee, with such Committee as the House of Assembly shall appoint, to wait upon His Honor the President, and request that he will be pleased to transmit the same to be laid before His Majesty.

Ordered, that Mr. Hayward and Mr. Ward, be a Committee to join the Committee of Council, to wait upon His Honor the President, and to report thereon by Bill or otherwise, at the next Session of the Legislature. Ordered, that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Parkearaud Mr. Weldon, be a Committee for that purpose. Mr. Hayward from the Joint Committee of the Council and House of Assembly, appointed to wait upon His Honor the President, to request that His Honor would be pleased to transmit the Joint Petition of the Council and Assembly to be laid before His Majesty, praying that the vessels of the United States may not be again admitted into the West India Colonies, reported, that they had waited upon His Honor, and His Honor was pleased to say he would with much pleasure transmit the Joint Petition of the Council and Assembly, accordingly to their request.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1830.

We have no later European dates since last week. We have been favored with the Journals of our House of Assembly down to the 3d instant, which enable us this day to lay before our readers the joint Address of the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY to HIS MAJESTY, upon the subject of re-admitting the United States of America to a participation in the Trade to the West India Colonies. This document will be found very satisfactory. It contains the pith of the argument, and while it sets forth in respectful language the unreasonableness, not to say injustice, which would characterize such a change of policy as that with which we are threatened, especially so soon after an opposite system was introduced, on the prospect of whose permanency "large and expensive establishments were formed for a vigorous prosecution of the Trade," it predicts on the most rational principles the disastrous consequences which would result from the adoption of the measures so justly deprecated by all well-wishers to the North American Colonies. It is peculiarly fortunate that the Statements contained in the Address regarding the advantageous terms on which the trade has been carried on since the Order in Council of 1826, are not of an ex parte description, but are fully corroborated by the attestations of the West India Colonists themselves, who have found by Experience (the best of teachers) that they have been supplied from the British Colonies with Lumber and other North American productions as cheaply and as well as they ever were by the Americans, and in consequence have been induced to forward to His Majesty's Government representations to that effect, which we have had the pleasure of witnessing in late English papers. Though we cannot but contemplate with feelings of high approbation, the vigilance manifested by our Legislators on this occasion, we are sanguine in our expectations that their Representation will not be required. The case is of so clamant a nature, the sentiments uttered from abroad are so fully and energetically echoed at home, and the powerful engine of the press is kept in such constant play on both sides of the Atlantic, all in utter repugnance of a change, that there scarcely remains a doubt on our mind that things as they are will be preferred even by His Majesty's Government to things as they may be, and that the gloom which has hung over us for a time will soon be dispelled.

Hitherto our Provincial Legislature has gone on harmoniously, and we have no reason to apprehend a change. Such, however, is not the case with some other Legislative Bodies. In Upper Canada, we descry the germ of discord in the appointment of a Chaplain by His Excellency Sir JOHN, and in some matters hinted at in his opening Speech. In Jamaica there is every prospect of a stormy Session. The high-toned, uncompromising, and we must say, injudicious Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly on the subject of Sir GEORGE MURRAY's communications regarding Custom House Officers Salaries, &c. cannot fail to widen differences, already too great and long continued. And when the Legislature of Nova Scotia convenes, one of the nicest and most early queries will be, "What is to be done with Mr. BARRY now?"

Private letters received in town yesterday, mention that HERBERT CORNEWALL, Esquire, of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec, is appointed Comptroller at this Port, vice HENRY BOWYER SMITH, Esquire, promoted to the Collectorship.

WEST INDIES.—A bill, granting the elective franchise and every other privilege to the Jews, has passed the House of Assembly of Jamaica. A bill for relieving Roman Catholic subjects, resident in Jamaica, from the disabilities under which they labour, has also passed the House.

The House of Assembly of Dominica has also passed a Bill for the removal of all the disabilities to which his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in that Colony were liable.

Abstract of the Revenue of New-Brunswick for the past year, viz: Ordinary Duties: £22,166 19 5; Ad-valorem do: 1,008 11 0; Auction do: 1,858 14 0; Acts of Parliament do: 10,062 15 4; Licenced Pedlar's do: 192 10 0; Horse, &c. do: 192 14 4; Nett Light House do: 347 19 3; Total amount: £37,055 15 0; From which deduct probable amount on Drawbacks: 2,350 0 0; £34,705 15 0; Balance on the 31st Dec. 1829: 12,533 13 0; Of which there is due on Bonds now in the Treasury: 9,371 4 8; In Warrants part paid and sums advanced to Tide Waiters: 970 8 0; Balance in Cash: 2,192 0 4; £12,533 13 0.

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's Accounts, pronounced them to be "correct and highly satisfactory."

From the Key-Gazette. As one additional proof among many, of the constant regard of His Excellency Sir HOWARD DONALD, to every thing which concerns the interests of this Province, we have the honour of presenting our readers with an analysis of the water of the Springs in Sussex Vale by an eminent Chemist, which his Excellency has most obligingly communicated to his Honor the President, for insertion in the Gazette.

ENGLAND, 25th August, 1829. Upon taking the average of a considerable number of trials made with a bottle of the Water sent me from the Salt Springs in Sussex Vale, in the Province of New-Brunswick, I have ascertained the following facts with regard to it. It contains all the ingredients which are found in the water of the Ocean, and likewise a considerable quantity of Salt having lime for its base; I compared it with water brought from the Firth of Forth, and find it heavier than that from Leith. The specific gravity of this water compared to distilled at 60° as 1000, and those of the Sea water from Leith, and the City water, are as follows (as indicated by a delicate specific gravity bottle). That from New-Brunswick, 1.031 1-10; Salt Water from Leith, 1.023 2-10; City of Edinburgh Water, 1.000 2-10. The water from Sussex Vale appears therefore to be more saturated with Salts than the Sea water of the coast here. A thousand grains of the New-Brunswick water afforded 966 10 grains of pure Water, and 33 8-10 grains of Salts.

Thus the water from New-Brunswick contains nearly one thirtieth part of its weight of Salts. With regard to the application of the water to Medical purposes, I may add, that in such cases as are benefited by Sea Water, the Spring in Sussex Vale must be of greater advantage, as it is much stronger, and therefore the patient does not require to swallow so much water, and from the Salts which it contains it might be of service to those who have any debility in their bones, but in all its applications to medicine, it would be advisable to boil the water down to one half or even to less. From the experiments I have performed with it, I am satisfied that the water from Sussex Vale, contains no deleterious ingredient.

JOHN DEUCHEAR, Lecturer on Chemistry. To Sir HOWARD DONALD, &c. &c. &c.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Mr. HENRY SMITH, a Student educated in the Collegiate School of Fredericton, has been appointed Librarian and Bible Clerk of the College.—16.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 3. Steam Navigation between Quebec and Halifax.—A book containing the Resolutions of a Meeting held in December last, in the City of Quebec, on the subject of establishing a STEAM NAVIGATION between that City and Halifax, is this day opened at the Exchange Reading Room, and will there remain during thirty days, for the signature of all persons desirous of becoming Shareholders.—By order of the Chamber of Commerce.—JOHN A. BARNY, Secretary.

St. CATHERINE, (U.C.) Dec. 10th.—We rejoice to learn in verification of our former predictions, by the following paragraph from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, that no sooner is the opening of the Welland Canal, the unintermitted passage of vessels around the falls of Niagara, from lake to lake, generally known than preparations are forthwith made, by the inhabitants on both sides of the upper lakes, to avail themselves of this new and highly advantageous mode of conveying their produce to market. An account of the passage of the first vessel, the Editor observes: "We are certainly pleased with the above information. If any position in the United States is to be benefited by the Welland Canal, it is to be in the Ohio. We will give an example.—The slaughtering of Pork has been resumed at the yard of Messrs. Meade, Giddings, & Co. where about 130 hogs are killed daily. It is contemplated that more than 5,000 hogs will be butchered in their yard this winter. Now, a large portion of this Pork is designed for the Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland fisheries; consequently, it can be shipped at the door of the building in which it is packed, and need not be laden on board the Niagara Falls. We are assured that the experiment will be tried next spring.—Cleveland Herald.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. To the EDITOR of the OBSERVER. Sir—Every one must no doubt agree in lamenting the fatal effects which the immoderate use of Ardent Spirits has produced on the health and morals of a great body of the people. Intemperance is unquestionably an inlet to every other crime; undermining alike the bodily frame and moral energies of the consumer, it disqualifies him from gaining his living by industry, and thus casts upon his certain misery. If he does not labour for his subsistence, and does not starve, it is clear that he must either beg or steal. He falls in the manner, into dissolute habits, and becomes ripe for the commission of crimes which render him amenable to justice. There can be no doubt, therefore, that if any plan could be devised for arresting the progress of a vice equally degrading and ruinous, it would be a most essential benefit, and he who made the discovery would be entitled to be ranked among the greatest benefactors of his species. I have not been an indifferent spectator of the rise and progress of these Institutions called Temperance Societies, having that great moral improvement for their professed subject. I rejoice to hear of their successful operation in the United States, where a mode of arresting the progress of an prevailing evil was so loudly called for, and were I fully convinced that such Societies were the most likely means of producing a radical and permanent reform among ourselves, I would say at once let us have them established. My intellect may be very obtuse or my morals very lax, but I confess I can see no necessary or rigidly enjoining total abstinence from the use of Spirits (which forms a leading principle in the Institutions referred to) since even the Sacred Writers themselves only denounced the grosser excesses of them. The greatest blessing when abused is often converted into the greatest curse, the best of medicines when not taken with caution may prove the very deadliest poisons, and it is

surely no good reason for the total abandonment of certain precious liquors that they have in them that which insubstantiates when taken to excess. Besides, those who are really temperate, do not require to have such restrictions imposed upon them, and all that the most rigid moralist should desire in the case of the intemperate is that they should become exemplary for moderation. It was well said by the celebrated Judge Coke, that "It is an error to his source to refuse it." Let us apply this maxim to the case before us. What is the real source of the evil complained of? Leaving moral causes for the present out of the estimate, I would say that the cheapness of Ardent Spirits in this country is the origin of it. This is clear from many observations I have made long before Temperance Societies had any existence. Persons distinguished for sobriety in conversation where the price of the intoxicating draught was comparatively high, have, on coming to this place, become martyrs to a seduction which their principles of virtue proved too feeble to resist; and in several paragraphs in late papers, it appears that the vast increase of drunkenness and crime in Scotland, hitherto so much celebrated for its morality, is traced by the highest authorities almost exclusively to the late reduction of the duties upon whiskey, all tending to prove to a demonstration that the ease with which Spirits can be procured is the great, if not the sole cause thereof. I would not say that a People to use their best endeavours to operate on the moral principles of those who see the unhappy victims of the degrading propensity to intemperance, and to exhibit in their own bright patterns of a "sober, righteous, and godly" deportment, it would say which their principles might be usefully employed in regulating the times and seasons when Spirituous Liquors are admissible, in determining the quantity that may be indulged in on all transgressors of the Laws of Levity, I would recommend also that application be made to the Provincial Legislature to impose such duties on Ardent Spirits imported into the Colony, as would amount to such a partial relief to their general use. This may be felt as a partial evil, but a true philosopher will regret any personal sacrifice in order to accomplish such a general good. Perhaps the mode now adopted in Glasgow for punishing all delinquents of the class in question, might almost exist in this Colony, to show the heads of all offenders against the Law of Temperance, and, every one, in short, who is found in a state of intoxication.

SOBRIUS. The above communication has been in our repositories for a considerable time past. The postponement of its appearance, however, has had this good effect, that it enables us to subjoin the following extract from a London paper, as it appears in the Pictou Colonial Patriot of the 23d ultimo, and which goes far to corroborate the statements of SOBRIUS.—Ed. The London Record, a paper chiefly devoted to religious and moral purposes, has the following sensible notice on the low price of ardent spirits in Britain. "We have been led into this train of thought, merely from the opinion which we lately expressed of the general incompetency of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to the duties of the important office which he holds, but more especially, from our being unable to discover that any measure is in the contemplation of the Executive, for the removal of the dreadful evil consequent upon the late errors in Legislation, by which the price of spirits is reduced so much under that of malt liquor. The consequences are departing from the use of the latter wholesome and generous beverage, and substituting in its place the poisonous and demoralizing 'blue ruin'—in the ruin of their morals, and the destruction of the peace, respectability, and property of themselves and their families. We say, without hesitation, that the welfare of the country is infinitely more dependent upon a speedy application of a remedy to this momentous evil, than upon the reduction of the four per cent. twenty times over; and, that as yet, any inquiries so far do not lead us to believe, that as yet, any preparations are being made for its removal."

What would the Record say, if good Rum could be had in London as in Nova Scotia, at 10d. a quart, or One Penny per gallon? We search our editorial friends in Britain not to copy this fact, or to give us a general migration of all the drunkards in the three kingdoms, to this glorious country, where a man ran get as drunk as "David's Sow," for THREE PENNY CURRENCY.

Went passengers in the Rosemount.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen. In the Woodman.—Lt. Col. Graydon, R. E., Lady and Family.

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. BARRA, Mr. Thomas Spence, to Miss Anna Osborne, both of the Parish of Portland. On the same evening, by the same, Mr. William Corriere, to Miss Catharine Green, both of this City. At Burton, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. R. Miller, George E. Clements, Esq. of Douglas, County of York, to Eliza Saunders, fourth daughter of William Hubbard, Esq. of the former place. At Chamcook, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Samuel R. Clark, Mr. William Nevers, to Miss Sarah Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. David Babbet. At Long Island, 29th ult. by the same, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Miles. At Chamcook, on the 13th ult. by Rev. A. M. Lean, Mr. Alex. Sims, to Miss Jane Costis, both of St. Andrews.

DIED. At Kingston, (King's County) on the 19th ult. Miss Ann Appleby, in the 21st year of her age.—At the same place, on the 3d ult. Mrs. Hannah Appleby, in the 61st year of her age. Suddenly, at Burton, (Sunbury County), on the 28th ult. Mr. John C. Stennicks, aged 59 years. At St. Stephen, 23d ult. Mr. Josiah Hitchings, aged 66 years. At Halifax, on the 28th ult. after a short illness, Mr. Charles Stephen Tropic, in the 62d year of his age, most resigned to the Divine will.—Also, Mr. Matthias Holland, a native of Germany, for many years an inhabitant of this place, and aged 74 years. At the head of Elliot River, Prince Edward Island, on the 24th ult. at the patriarchal age of 107 years, Mrs. Mary Gibbons. At Clements, N. S. on the 28th ult. after a short but severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and pious resignation, Mrs. Jane Vroom, consort of Mr. John Vroom, aged 75 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Tuesday, brig Jane, Baird, Liverpool, via Eastport.—G. Thompson, pilot. Thursday, brig Prince Leboe, Platt, Cork, 45—Lowe & Grocock, ballast. Friday, brig Billow, Squires, Kingston, (Jam.) 27—Burns & Jordan, ram and sugar.

Brig Louisa, Pickens, Kinsale—deals. Woodman Woodfords, Liverpool—timber. Brig Valant, Hunt, hence, at Jamaica. Brigantine Hiram, Nixon, sailed from Kingston, Jam on the 21st of December, for this port, via Rum Key. On the 21st of January, for N. York. On the night of 26th January, about 5 leagues S. E. Mount Desert Rock, vessel then under double reefed lower sails, carried away the bowsprit, that going carried away the bowsprit, the foremost about 20 feet above deck, and the mainmast by the except the foremast. Stern boat stove by the wreck.—Much credit is due Capt. P. for his perseverance in bringing the vessel in, as the weather was very severe. Waterford, Dec. 14.—A large ship was driven on shore in Turf Cove, between Newton Head and the shore of St. John, to the westward of T. Moore Bay, on Saturday night, and went to pieces. The cargo consisted of timber, deals, and staves, a quantity of which

has been driven on shore. Her masts were cut away. From pieces of the wreck thrown on shore, it is supposed she was a ship of about 500 tons, copper-bottomed and copper-fastened. The patent pauls of the windlass are marked 'South Shields', with the makers name.

BOARDERS WANTED. TWO or Three GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD in a private family.—Inquire of February 9. JOHN S. MILLER.

DEMERARY RUM. 10 PUNNS. Demerary RUM, just received from St. Andrews, will be sold at lowest price in the Market. ALSO ON HAND, of former importations: Puncheons Jamaica SPIRITS, Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels SUGAR, Tierces and Barrels COFFEE, Bags PIMENTO, &c. For sale low by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, 9th February, 1830.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers, as publishers of the WEEKLY OBSERVER, Newspaper, under the Firm of CAMERON & SEEDS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.—DONALD A. CAMERON is fully authorised to settle the Accounts of the said late Firm. DONALD A. CAMERON, SAMUEL SEEDS, St. John, February 4th, 1830.

The business will be continued by the Subscriber, who respectfully returns thanks for the liberal encouragement received, and solicits a continuance of the same. DONALD A. CAMERON.

TO LET, And possession given first of May next: THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and Ground, near Mrs. Jaffrey's Garden, at present occupied by James Walker, Esquire, belonging to the Estate of the late John Allan. Apply to MARIA ALLAN, Adm'rx. February 2, 1830.

TO LET, TWO front Shops and sundry Apartments in that House next to TRINITY CHURCH, Germain-street. Also, a Bake House & Oven, a large School Room, with Stores, Benches, &c.—Apply to S. HUMBERT, St. John, Feb. 2, on the premises.

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FLOUR, OAT MEAL, MACKEREL, &c. BARRELS and Half-barrels Superfine FLOUR; Ditto RYE Gritte; ditto CORN MEAL; One Ton FRESH OAT MEAL. ALSO—Prime FALL MACKEREL; Ditto HERRINGS, &c. &c. &c. For Sale very low by JAMES CRAWFORD, Jan. 26. North Market Wharf.

NOW LANDING, The Cargo of Schooner SARAH-ANN, from St. Kitts, viz: RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SHRUB, and ARROW ROOT—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, January 26.

NEW GOODS. The Subscribers have received the Woodman, THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Comprising the following Articles: BLACK and Blue Cloths; Drab Whiteny; Ladies' Coating; Blankets; Printed Cottons; Lining Do.; Bed Ticking; Neck Hdkts.; Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Umbrellas; Rattifett and Bombazetts; Ladies' & Gent's. Gloves; Camlets & Plaids; Flannels; Ladies' & Misses' Beaver Bonnets; Sewing Silks; Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Sarisnets; Ribbons; Worsted Braids, &c.; and, A handsome assortment of HARDWARE; which they will sell at reduced prices for prompt payment. KEATOR & SANDS, St. John, 5th January, 1830.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. ALSO—YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON, St. John, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

MANIFESTS for sale at this Office.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY), At 11 o'clock, Will be sold by the Subscriber, in front of his Auction Room:—

THE fast sailing Schooner rigged PLEASURE BOAT "UNDINE," of the following dimensions, 23 1/2 feet keel, 6 feet beam, 4 1/2 feet deep,—together with her Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Chain Cable, &c. complete. Immediately after the above: Puncheons of Jamaica and Windward Island Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Printed Cottons and Cottons, Shirting and Sheetting Cottons, Diaper Table Cloths, Striped and Check Sheetting, and two PLEASURE SLEIGHS. Also.—PEWS No. 12, 31, and 46 in the Gallery of Trinity Church. JOHN KERR, St. John, 9th February, 1830.

FURNITURE, PLATE, &c. BY AUCTION. On FRIDAY, 12th February next, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, At the Long Room in the Exchange Coffee-House, Market-Square.—WITHOUT RESERVE: A valuable Stock of Household Furniture, &c. The property of a Gentleman who has given up House-keeping—and comprising:—

MAHOGANY and other Chairs, Sofas, and Tables; Breakfast, Dining, Pembroke, and Card Tables; Ladies' Work Tables; Mahogany Sideboard, Bureau, Secretaries, & Book Cases; Mahogany & Birch Bedsteads; Feather Beds and Mattresses; Table and Bed Linen; Blankets; elegant Carpets and Hearth Rugs; scarlet and drab Mooreen Bed and Window Curtains; Window Poles; elegant Pier, Chimney, and Dressing Glasses; SILVER Forks, Spoons, Ladles, &c.; Ivory handled Knives & Forks; Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Sets of China, &c.; elegant cut glass Fruit Dishes, Deccanters, Wines, Tumblers, Goblets; Liquor Stands; Castors; brass and steel Fire Sets and Fenders; a collection of BOOKS; a variety of Kitchen Utensils, and most other articles required for comfort or elegance. Also—A REGIMENTAL SUIT for 2d Battalion Militia. TERMS—Cash for all sums under £20; and good endorsed Notes at Three Months, for all other sums. January 26, 1830.

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TO LET, And possession given 1st May next: THE whole or part of the HOUSE in St. James's-street, at present occupied by the Subscriber. The House contains eight Rooms, four of which have fire places, together with a Grocery Shop. There is also attached to the same a good Garden. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES M'CARDELL, 2d February, 1830.

TO LET, And possession given 1st May next: THE whole or part of those extensive Premises, in the Parish of Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber. There are Six Rooms with fire-places, and a great variety of Bed-Rooms, suitable for one or two families, together with a good Yard. Apply to JACOB TOWNSEND, 2d February, 1830.

FLOUR, OAT MEAL, MACKEREL, &c. BARRELS and Half-barrels Superfine FLOUR; Ditto RYE Gritte; ditto CORN MEAL; One Ton FRESH OAT MEAL. ALSO—Prime FALL MACKEREL; Ditto HERRINGS, &c. &c. &c. For Sale very low by JAMES CRAWFORD, Jan. 26. North Market Wharf.

NOW LANDING, The Cargo of Schooner SARAH-ANN, from St. Kitts, viz: RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SHRUB, and ARROW ROOT—For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, January 26.

NEW GOODS. The Subscribers have received the Woodman, THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Comprising the following Articles: BLACK and Blue Cloths; Drab Whiteny; Ladies' Coating; Blankets; Printed Cottons; Lining Do.; Bed Ticking; Neck Hdkts.; Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Umbrellas; Rattifett and Bombazetts; Ladies' & Gent's. Gloves; Camlets & Plaids; Flannels; Ladies' & Misses' Beaver Bonnets; Sewing Silks; Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Sarisnets; Ribbons; Worsted Braids, &c.; and, A handsome assortment of HARDWARE; which they will sell at reduced prices for prompt payment. KEATOR & SANDS, St. John, 5th January, 1830.

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Poetry.

POETICAL STATEMENT OF THE FASHIONS.

The gowns for this month are made full, like a bag, the sleeves not as tight, but a la Sontag; And that they may gather up plenty of dirt, They take twice the fulness there is in the skirt; The trimmings are flat, and don't make much dash, Although they do reach nearly up to the waist; The dress is worn short, and the waist is worn long. To be in proportion is utterly wrong; The hats are so large, and so monstrously wide, That a coach can take but one of a side; And then they're so loaded with ribbons and bows, To say nothing of blond and satin ruffles; The bonnets, which last year were stuck up behind, Now stick up in front, more becoming, we find. While the summits are crowned with Midas's ears, The whole very striking and novel appears; The hair is arranged in rich clustering curls, The necklaces and earrings are chiefly of pearls; Silk hose of all shades are much worn by the fair, And blue stockings now are by no means rare; The favourite colours we lately have seen Are vapour and buff, pink, sky-blue, and sea-green.

To save off the beard is accounted a sin, For it now meets the 'fav'rites' under the chin, But just leaving room to exhibit the lips: The coat is well padded, and full on the hips; The new style of waistcoat resembles a shawl, And was vastly admired at Lady C's ball; The trousers are long, made for sweeping the streets, And are thought unbecoming when put into plaits. Why ruffles are sported the world understands, It is just to conceal a bad pair of hands. A black silk cravat is become quite the thing, Since at Ascot we saw one worn by the King, The tie is unique, and wondrously neat. The frill of the shirt has a very small plait, And is closed by three brooches placed in a row; Boots and shoes for this month are square in the top, A new kind of pump is just fresh from the last, Which for beauty of shape was never surpassed; The hose are transparent, the hats without brim, And boxes these equip'd will appear in full trim. [London paper.]

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—Formerly the ladies used to be the most devoted subjects of the fickle goddess Fashion. Now, however, such are the strides which innovation is making on long-established customs, the gentlemen have also become her willing slaves, and obey her ever-varying behests with an obsequiousness which equals, if it do not exceed, that of the fair themselves. Formerly, too, the ladies used to be the only persons for whom a code of fashionable instructions was published, and for whose use the priestesses of fashion gave periodical descriptions of the prevailing modes; but now, thanks to "the march of elegance," the gentlemen are periodically favoured with a code of similar instructions, and for them too, descriptions of the most prevalent modes of fashionable dress are issued on the first of every month. Thus the two sexes are placed on equality in the empire of fashion; thus the dandies and the dandizets both own the sway of the same capricious, the same arbitrary sovereign.

Box Tom.—When Mr. Davies first introduced Boswell to Johnson, he was much agitated; and, recollecting his prejudice against the Scotch, of which he had heard much, said to Davies, "Don't tell where I come from." "From Scotland," cried Davies, roughly. "Mr. Johnson," said Boswell, "I do indeed come from Scotland, but I can't help it." To which Johnson replied, "That, Sir, I find, is what a great many of your countrymen cannot help."

CURIOUS ANCIENT CUSTOM.—Formerly, the wax [of title deeds] was bitten by the grantee, instead of sealing. In a rhyming grant of William the Conqueror, are these two lines: "In witness that this thing is sooth, I bite the wax with my wang tooth."

NOTICE. THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform their Customers who have unsettled Accounts with them, especially those residing in the Country, that their Co-Partnership, under the Firm of M'KENZIE & TISDALE, will expire on the 1st day of April next, at which time their Mr. M'KENZIE intends leaving this County, and which makes it necessary for them to request immediate payment of Balances due to them. These persons who have demands against them will not fail to bring forward their Accounts for payment. Their present extensive STOCK OF GOODS on hand, they will continue to sell off at reduced prices until April, together with 250 Barrels best FALL MACKAREL, just received, and warranted put up in good order. ANGUS M'KENZIE, CHAS. W. TISDALE. St. John, 1st December, 1829.

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

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

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

FLOUR. 100 BLS. Superfine FLOUR, 150 Do. Scratched do. 50 Barrels RYE FLOUR, 30 Ditto CORN MEAL, All of best quality, just received, and for sale very low, by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. In Store—FRESH OATMEAL.

RUM & COFFEE. By the Harriet, from Port Maria, (Jamaica,) the Subscriber has received— 90 PUNCHEONS of RUM, of superior strength and flavour; 6 Tierces and 16 Barrels COFFEE. —IN STORE— THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS, —among which are— Gentlemen's Superfine & Second CLOTHS; An assortment of Ladies' PELUSSE CLOTHS; FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SLOPS, &c. &c. THOS. MILLIDGE & Co. St. John, December 1, 1829.

GREAT BARGAINS. THE Subscriber has been Commissioned to dispose of the GOODS of Mr. Edward Dougherty, taken by Execution.—He therefore requests the attention of his Friends and the Public, to the Sale of them in the Store in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. Galle, where all the valuable STOCK, comprising FLANNELS, WOOLLENS, LINENS, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, and HABERDASHERY, must be sold immediately, Wholesale and Retail, at such Prices as they will bring, to pay Debts and Expenses incurred here, and to close the Accounts. ALSO—IN THE SAME STORE: 11 Packages MERCHANDIZE, Just received by Mr. M. MULLHOLLAND, per the Brig Symmetry, calculated for the Season, will be sold at Low Prices. MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, Dec. 8.

FRESH TEAS. Now landing ex Schr. Mackerel, from Halifax: 51 C CHESTS best CONGO TEA, 5 Chests best TWANKAY Ditto. And ex Schr. Hannah, from St. Andrews: 30 Sides SOLE LEATHER. For Sale by Jan. 12. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CLAPBOARDS. Just Received:— A FEW Thousand 4 ft. SAWN CLAPBOARDS, 50 Barrels TAR; 10 DO. FITCH. —ALSO, ON HAND— 10 M. FT. CLEAR PINE LUMBER, 15 M. FT. REFUSE DO. For Sale cheap by 22d Dec. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

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

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

JUST RECEIVED, Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL: 10 B BALES White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS.—For Sale cheap, by G. D. ROBINSON.

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

Received per Brig PERSPERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers: BALES Red and White FLANNELS; .. Rose, Witney & Point Blankets; .. Flushing and other Slops; .. Superfine and Second Cloths; Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland— 50 Bolls Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted, HAWSERs, from 3/4 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

RUM, Ex Schr. INDUSTRY, from HALIFAX. By the above Vessel, the Subscriber has received, — 40 PUNCHEONS of strong DEMERARA RUM, which he will dispose of low for prompt payment. —IN STORE— A few Pans, high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 19th January, 1830.

JAMAICA RUM, COFFEE & PIMENTO, Now landing ex Schooner HANNAH. —ALSO— 50 Sets elegant Paper Maché TEA TRAYS. For Sale by Jan. 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

LOWE & GROOCCO, Have received per Woodman, from Liverpool, AN ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and Coloured BOMBAZETTS; Red, White, and Salisbury Flannel; Ribbons; Gloves; Black Crapes; Plaids; Broadcloths, &c. &c. Which, with their STOCK on hand, they offer cheap for Cash, at their well known Store, North side of the Market-Square.

New Goods. The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, WHICH will be Sold Cheap for CASH.—(No Puff.) Call and see. Prince William-street, } JOHN SMYTH. October 13, 1829. }

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Brig CERES, from Liverpool, CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Cases COTTONS and MUSLINS, Sales WOOLLENS; Which, together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash, or other Approved Payment. GEO. THOMSON. DECEMBER 22, 1829.

For Sale by the Subscribers: 25 BARRELS Demerara SUGAR, 12 Hhds. ditto MOLASSES, 50 Barrels Inspected HERRINGS, Crates of EARTHENWARE; With an extensive and newly selected assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS; ALL OF WHICH THEY OFFER CHEAP FOR CASH. LOWE & GROOCCO, North side of the Market-Square.

NEW GOODS.—Per TWEED, from LONDON. The subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street. WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Emboss'd do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazettes; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Children's do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Sun Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinetts; Edgings, of all sorts; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Children's Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes]; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Moleskins, &c. R. & W. REID. May 26.

FLOUR. Received per Schooner GOOD INTENT, from BALTIMORE: 100 B BARRELS Howard-Street Superfine FLOUR, 100 Barrels SHIP STUFF, For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. December 1, 1829.

MOLASSES & SUGAR. 22 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES; 5 Tierces and 5 SUGAR; 6 Cases CLARET WINE; Just arrived from St. Andrews, and will be so cheap—by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. December 8.

MAIL STAGE, Between Saint John and Saint Andrews. THE Subscribers beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they intend running a STAGE between St. John and St. Andrews, during the Winter season, for the accommodation of Passengers; leaving each place every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 A. M.—go half way, exchange passengers, and return. Application to be made to JAMES WILLIAMS, Carleton; or PATRICK KELEHER, St. Andrews. N. B.—All orders left at the FERRY HOUSE, South Market Wharf, St. John, will be punctually attended to. December 29.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

JANUARY 5, 1830. 89 PUNS. DEMERARA RUM, 40 Hhds. DO. MOLASSES, Landing from the Brig CHARLES—for sale by JOHN WARD & SONS.

JANUARY 5, 1830. The Subscribers offer for Sale—(in Bond)— 200 B FLOUR; 40 Do. Middling Do.; 100 Bolls best Northern Yellow CORN; 100 Bags, Kegs and Baskets CRACKERS; 80 Bags BRAN. IN STORE—20 Half barrels Superfine FLOUR; 100 Barrels Onions; 50 do. Apples; 10 Tierces Rice; 100 Barrels Pilot and Navy Bread; 15 Kegs first quality Tobacco; 5 boxes Wool Cards; 8 Bales American grey Cottons; 50 Crates (of different importations) Earthenware; 50 Pairs American Boots; 100 Irish Mess Park; 100 Boxes Mustard and 50 do. Dipt Candles; 1 Tin; 6 Hhds. & 20 bbls. best Jamaica Sugar; 20 chest; 5 Puncheons Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Demerara do.; 5 Pipes Cognac Brandy; Port & Sherry Wine; 1 Hoghead Leaf Sugar; 100 Boxes and half boxes Muscatel Raisins; 50 Barrels Liquid and 3 Barrels Paste Blacking; 100 Boxes English and Campo Bella Soap; 50 Cans 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine Rose Nails; 50 Kits bowed Salmon; 130 coils different quality 100 Bolls bleached & unbleached Canvas; (Cordage); 50 Pieces Hessians; 25 do. Dowls; 25 do. Duck; 50 Do. Homespuns; 25 pieces Superfine Cloths; 50 Crates (of different importations) Earthenware; 50 Pieces low priced Red and White Flannels; 40 Doz. Spades and Shovels; 20 doz. Flying Pans; An assortment of Salmon, Herring, sewing & wrapping Twines; God Lines and Bed Cord; Hardware; 6 dozen assorted Chairs; [Furniture]; 104 & 204, ed. Nails; Counterpanes and Com- 50 Pieces fine Manchester Prints; 50 Pieces Lining Cottons and Sarsnetts; 50 Pieces White Fusties; white stem Iron Cottons; 25 Pieces Irish Printing; 12 Bolls Bunting; 300 Boxes assorted Window Glass; Bombazines and Bombazettes;—with numerous other Goods suited to this Market. J. & H. KINNEAR.

GOODS, ON CONSIGNMENT. The Subscriber has received per Ship WILLIAM PITT, from LIVERPOOL: 30 C CRATES well assorted CROCKERY, 5 Hampers Double Gloucester Cheese; 5 do. do. Cheshire do; 100 Coils Cordage, (assorted sizes); 20 Do. Bolt Rope; 2 Pipes and 2 half Pipes Brandy; 2 Pieces best Hollands; 50 Bolls Canvas, from No. 1 to 6; 4 Chain Cables, 3/4, 4-8, 3/4; 5 Anchors; 6 Bolls. Coal Tar; 20 Ships Compasses, (assorted sizes); 50 Dozen Cod Lines; 10 do. Pollock do. 10 do. Log Lines; 10 do. Bed Cord; 6 do. Deep Sea Lead Lines; 6 do. Hand do.; 6 Casks Nails; 6 Casks Spikes; 50 do. Pump Tacks; 200 Lbs. Scupper Nails; 2 Sides Pump Leather; 100 Lbs. Shoe Thread; 100 do. Sail Twine; 100 do. Salmon do.; 100 do. Herring do.; 100 Pairs Gentlemen's Strong Shoes; 50 do. Lady's do.; 50 do. Children's do.; —ALSO, ON HAND— 200 Kits Salmon; 100 do. Codfish; 100 do. Scale do.; 200 Boxes Quoddy Herrings; 50 do. Dighty do.; All of which will be sold at reduced prices. November 3. W. F. SCOTT.

PYRAMID & DOUBLE STOVES. LARGE DOUBLE STOVE, 1 Ditto Brass mounted Ball Stove, adapted to wood or coals.—For sale cheap, by Dec. 8. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

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

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

Pray'r is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Pray'r is the blindest strains that reach The Majesty on high. [Montgomery.] THE Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—A supply is on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. McMILLAN'S Book Store. August 18.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE YOUNG HUSBAND, late of this City, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JOHN T. YOUNG HUSBAND, St. John, November 7, 1829. Att'r.

HOUSES & LANDS.

TO LET—From 1st May next: THAT large House at the corner of Brussels and Waterloo-streets, with Out-Houses, Garden, &c. attached; a small House next the Garden, and the two new Houses next that, with Barns and Field. Also, two Houses on Elliot Row; three near the Eastern end of Duke-street; two near the Market at Lower Cove; one on the North side of Queen's-Square; one near the corner of the Square; two near the Catholic Chapel. Also, one Room in the second flat of the Subscriber's Store, fit for an Office. Also, a number of Building Lots.—Possession of great part of the above can be given immediately.—Enquire of Jan. 5. THOMAS G. HATHWAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. 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, } Executors. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors. March 3.

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

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

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

FOR SALE. THE three-story BUILDING, on Peters' Wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. RICHARD B. D. KING, will be sold on very moderate terms, and a long credit given, on application to Oct. 13. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

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

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

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of His Majesty's MAILS, at and from St. John, (N. B.) MONDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. TUESDAY. From Fredericton, by the River. For St. Andrews & United States, by land, 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY. From Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. per packet. From St. Andrews and United States, by land, at 12. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. FRIDAY. For St. Andrews and United States, at 10 A. M. For Fredericton and Canada, by River, 11 A. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by packet, 3 P. M. From St. Andrews & U. States, by land, 12. M.

THE Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-India, 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 BLEAD. Published February 1, 1830. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. of Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. FEBRUARY—1830. SUN Rises. Sets. MOON Rises. Sets. FULL SEA. 10 WEDNESDAY - 7 0 4 0 8 8 0 29 11 THURSDAY - 6 59 1 9 7 1 1 12 FRIDAY - 6 57 5 3 10 5 1 31 13 SATURDAY - 6 56 5 4 11 3 2 3 14 SUNDAY - 6 54 5 6 12 0 2 39 15 MONDAY - 6 53 5 7 0 1 3 20 16 TUESDAY - 6 51 5 9 1 0 4 10 Last Quarter 15th, 8h. 4m. evening.

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