



England, &c.

Extracts from the Supplement to the Non-Section.

PAROIS IN LONDON, Nov. 3.—Coffee, Dominica, 35s to 37s, Jamaica 40s to 77s; Mocha 21s to 23s; ...

THE KING.—His Majesty continues to enjoy the same excellent health and spirits with which he has been blessed for many months, takes his rides almost daily in the vicinity of the Royal Lodge, and generally drives his parties himself.

Yesterday was the birth-day of the Princess Sophia, when her Royal Highness completed her 22d year.

The Bank of England intend to reduce the rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Violent storms have been experienced all over the continent as well as in the British Isles.

The King of Spain, dated at the landing of his troops in Mexico, had granted an amnesty for sundry political offences; it is to be hoped that when he hears the fate of the expedition he will not break his Royal word.

According to a calculation, recently made, there are 108 Canals in Great Britain, extending 2,682 miles, and made at an expense of £30,000,000.

The blockade of the Dardanelles by the Russian fleet is now raised, and the ships of all nations pass and repass without interruption.

The Directors of the East India Company have sent off Expresses, to countermand the orders formerly given for depriving the Bengal Army of their extra allowances, and the commutation of which had given such general dissatisfaction.

The contention between the masters and journeymen linen weavers of Barnsey, which has so dreadfully agitated that town during the last nine or ten weeks, is now considered at an end. The masters and workmen equally disavow vindictive feelings in the late affair of reducing wages.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—One of the Engineers whose locomotive engine was tried on the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road, has staked his credit, that in a very short time, he will convey 150 individuals, at one trip, from the one place to the other (the distance being upwards of thirty miles), in an hour and a quarter, at an expense not exceeding one half-penny each.

It is said that government have purchased 21 acres of land near Blackburn, for the purpose of erecting spacious barracks for the accommodation of infantry, artillery, and dragoons. The estimate, it is added, for building the barracks, amounted to £30,000.

It is said to be the intention of Government to superannuate all lieutenants and commanders in the navy, whose commissions are dated in the last century, the lieutenants retiring on a pension with the rank of commander, and the commanders with that of captain.

By letters from Vienna of the 7th inst. we learn that Prince Metternich, and all the other diplomatists, have very frequent conferences, and it is very generally inferred that, notwithstanding the arrival of the Treaty of Peace, as it is called, the affairs of the East are far from being finally settled.

There have been some reports of serious differences having occurred between Lord Cowley, our Minister at Vienna, and Prince Metternich, but they do not appear to be entitled to the least credit.

IRELAND.—The Special Commission at Cork, for the trial of the men charged with a conspiracy to murder three magistrates, terminated, after sitting eight days, by postponing any further trials until the next assizes, and the prisoners were set at liberty on their own recognizances. After the conviction of the four men charged with this horrible crime, Mr. O'Connell was retained for the defence, who succeeded in raising such doubts of the verity of the evidence as to induce the jury in one case to acquit a prisoner, and to remain sixteen hours in consultation as to the guilt or innocence of the others, when the court discharged them. In another case two prisoners were acquitted, upon which the Solicitor-General declared proceeding any further at present.

In the next session of Parliament a Bill is to be introduced for the purpose of regulating the details of the contemplated consolidation of the English and Irish Post-office establishments. It is understood that the Bill is preparing under the superintendence of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. The salary of the English Secretary is to be reduced to £1000 per annum, and that of the Secretary residing in Dublin to £800. All orders relative to the details of management, and all appointments to offices, clerks, &c. are to issue from the London office. Of course a discretionary power over the Irish provincial offices will be vested in the Secretary at Dublin. The clerks are not, as heretofore, to be stationed permanently, but those in London are to be removed occasionally to Dublin, and vice versa.—Dublin Paper.

EAST INDIES.—Calcutta Papers to the 11th of June have been received. The disturbances on the North East frontier had subsided; detachments of the army had taken Nunclun, the stockaded villages of Myng and Lungbore. Secret Sing had escaped, and all the principal places on the frontier had been in their submission.—The East India Company were about establishing an iron foundry near Calcutta. It is stated that the army in India expect not only that all their former allowances will be given them, but that the India Directors will see the propriety of dividing a large portion of the money received from Assam, as the soldiers claim it for the conquest of that country.

GREECE.—The Greek National Congress are seriously occupied with the improvement of the people.

The President of Greece, Count Capo d'Istria, has just given a substantial proof of the love he bears the country over whose councils he presides by declining to accept, at present, any remuneration for his services, notwithstanding, he has, laid upon the altar of the country, his private property, amounting to above a million of Turkish piastres. The sum assigned the President by the National Congress, for his household expenses, was 80,000 Spanish piastres per annum, but in his reply, he says—"so long as our private property shall suffice, we

shall abstain from touching the public money for our wants. We have hitherto practised the strictest economy, and shall continue to do so, for we could not prevail on ourselves to procure even those comforts of life which support a state of prosperity while we stand amidst ruin, and are surrounded with whole classes of population languishing in the profoundest misery." While the head of the government of Modern Greece shall act on such noble and disinterested principles as he here avows, we think there can be no doubt, of the complete regeneration of that country, whose ancient history is so pregnant with instances of all that is ennobling in human nature, or sublime in art and science.

In Colburn's United Service Journal for the present month there is an extremely interesting statement by Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, extracted from the second edition of his work on Naval Gunnery, claiming for his late father, Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, the merit of the original suggestion of the maneuvre, now so well known as "breaking the line," and which was practised with such decided success by the immortal Nelson.

It is of course, impossible for us, in the confined space of a weekly paper, to give any satisfactory portion of the statement of Sir Howard Douglas, which is extremely clear and perspicuous, and, to our judgment, fully satisfactory as to the justice of his claim; but we must be permitted to extract the opening of the 'claim,' because it exhibits the gallant officer in the amiable light of a son, anxious to establish the claim of a departed parent on a point of service, calculated to add new lustre to his character in the page of history:

"I have now to bring before my readers a subject which, I have no doubt, will be felt, by naval officers, to be of some professional interest; and which the public will, perhaps, be disposed to be of some historical and literary importance.

It was originally my intention to introduce this subject in the first edition of the Naval Gunnery; but I was afterwards induced, for reasons which I shall hereafter explain, to reserve it either for insertion in a fresh edition of this work, or to become the subject of a special memoir.

Chains having been laid before the public, which tend to deprive my father's memory of great part of an honour to which he was justly entitled, I have always felt it to be the duty of the sons of the late Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, to prove that he was the original suggester of the decisive maneuvre of breaking the line, practised in the battle of the 12th of April, 1797; and the gallant operation then for the first time adopted, was carried into effect entirely from a suggestion made by him to Sir George Rodney, at the time the unexpected and unlooked for opportunity, which gave rise to the idea, presented itself.

The obligation to discharge this filial duty attached first to my elder brothers, who, being both in the naval service, were better qualified than I to execute such an undertaking, and who always intended to attempt it. But they have long since been removed from this world; and I am warned by time and the uncertainties of life, particularly to persons of my profession, that I ought no longer to delay the sacred duty—the filial obligation, which has now devolved upon me. There is, besides, a peculiar degree of fitness in my bringing the subject forward at this time. Though not belonging to the naval profession, I again venture to address its members on a professional subject. I assert and I trust in a fair, liberal, and becoming manner a parent's right to a high professional honour, which, though claimed in part by others, has been awarded exclusively to him, by professional writers of the first distinction, upon the evidence of living witnesses; and I shall establish this by proof, such as no son, properly tenacious of his father's fame, could feel justified in withholding from the public in such a case as this.—John Ball.

His Majesty has directed the sum of £500 to be placed at the disposal of the committee for the relief of the distressed manufacturers of Dublin.

It is understood that the benevolent regulation which originated with the late Duke of York, is now about to be acted upon, which is to allow the widows of pensioners above sixty years of age, a moderate pension on the death of their husbands.

The Mint is actively engaged at present in the coinage of gold. A sum of £80,000 in bullion and foreign coin was conveyed thither last week for that purpose.

The practice of searching persons by the Customs-House Officers has been suppressed on the recommendation of Mr. Secretary Peel: by law, no officer has a right to touch any one, except under a warrant founded on an affidavit of a just cause of suspicion.

Peace.—The tonnage duty of 2s. per ton, hitherto charged on all vessels arriving at Dublin from foreign voyagers, has been discontinued by direction of the Lords of the Treasury.

At a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Belfast, some curious information respecting the rapidly increasing trade and commerce of Belfast, was laid before the gentlemen present, showing, that between the year 1766 to 1828, the tonnage of vessels entering that port, had increased from 38,421 tons, to 241,390 tons.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Quarterly Meeting of the Hon. The Iron trade still continues even more depressed than any other branch of national industry, and seems destined to suffer still further depression. The supply has increased, while the demand has decreased, and the necessary consequence is a reduction of price, viz. 5s. per ton on pigs, and 10s. per ton on bar iron. The ruinous and absurd investment of an immense capital by the British Iron Company, seems the chief cause of the present state of the trade. The internal consumption of iron in England has decreased in the last year by at least one-half in agricultural districts.—Birmingham Journal.

The Allgemeine Zeitung announces, on the authority of letters from Bucharest to the 1st inst. that the treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte received the formal ratification of the Sultan on the 20th ult. and that the Russian troops would commence their retreat on the 28th, on which day they were to evacuate Adrianople, the Porte having signified that the payment of the first commercial instalment would be ready in that time. Another proof of the readiness of the Sultan to execute his part of the treaty is mentioned, Turkish Commissioners having arrived in Servia, to concert measures with Prince Milosch for the immediate re-annexation of the five districts torn from that province, as well as to carry into effect other stipulations in its favor. It is further stated that the Turks had begun to evacuate Giurgovo, that fortress lying on the left or north-

ern bank of the Danube, and being, consequently, comprised in the number of those strong places in which the Porte, with a nominal right of ownership, is to keep no troops. In the two principalities, Russia is to maintain 20,000 men, of whom 12,000, under the command of Count Pahlen, are to be stationed in Wallachia, and the remainder in Moldavia.—(Morning Herald.) Oct. 23.

INDIAN CORN.—The cultivation of Indian Corn has been carried on in this neighbourhood, by way of experiment, to a considerable extent. The finest we have had an opportunity of noticing is grown in the garden of Mr. Charles Hale Jessop; it ripens quicker than the corn introduced by Cobbett, and the plant is larger and more productive; and being planted by the side of a patch of Cobbett's corn, the difference is observable to the disadvantage of the latter. Mr. Jessop may lay claim to the merit of having cultivated the Indian corn before Cobbett, and notwithstanding the wetness of the season, there is every prospect of the grain which he recommends coming to perfection.—Cheltenham (Eng.) Chronicle.

TAXATION ON ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.—Of the whole net produce of the excise duties in England (about twenty millions), eighteen millions are produced by duties on malt, hops, beer, spirits, licenses, tea, leather, soap and candles, bricks and tiles, cottons and glass; and of the seventeen millions raised by the customs, twelve and a half at least are also extracted from articles falling directly within the consumption of the middle and lower classes. The remainder of the taxes, about thirteen millions, is made up of assessed taxes, stamp duties, and the post-office revenue (all which, though they do not fall on the very poorest, are borne at least in proportion to their revenue by the middle classes), and the remaining fragment of about £1,200,000 in the shape of land-tax.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The King has been pleased to become the patron of the philological school, Gloucester-place, and to present it with a donation of £60, and an annual subscription of £30. This school is destined for the education of the sons of half-pay officers of the army and navy, of retired clerks of public offices, and of merchants and tradesmen. It maintains seventy boys on the foundation, besides fifty-five others, who contribute a small sum towards the funds.

CATHOLIC PRIEST.—It is a curious fact, though not generally known, that the greater portion of the Scotch Catholic priesthood is of Aberdeenshire extraction. This has probably arisen from the adherence of the Gordon family to the Catholic religion till lately. That, however, which was formerly an effect, now we treat as a cause in fostering a Catholic ministry, as we understand the present bishops have erected a very handsome college at Blair, in the vicinity of Aberdeen. The majority of the students are Aberdeenshire. We understand too, that a few Irish are in holy orders in Scotland, but it is intended, if possible, to limit the ministry to natives; and that, in point of fact, one Irish priest has been removed from the establishment.—Scotsman.

SEALIN.—A Cotton manufactory, it is said, is about to be established in Spain, M. Henri Dolphus, manufacturer of Malhausen. He had obtained permission to introduce into that kingdom 30,000 pieces of cotton goods, each of 35 Spanish ells, on paying a dollar and a half a piece; and will establish a manufactory of cotton, and printed goods, &c. at San Fernando, the king's country house, two miles distant from Madrid, under a privilege to last twenty years, which permits to other establishments of the kind within sixty miles of Madrid. He is allowed to import, duty free, his machinery, &c. and the raw material is to pay about ten per cent.

WILKIE THE PAINTER.

From the Oxford Literary Gazette.

The genius of Wilkie is at once original and national. The tranquil, and searching, and sarcastic spirit of the North is visible in all his compositions. He deals in no Academic and Act-of-Parliament graces; he grapples with action and with sentiment, rather than with form; and exhibits mental energies and human passions at work. He is less eminent for imagination than for stamping off graphic images of the daily and visible world. He seldom rises into the region of poetry; and has no vision of angelic ascending and descending. His heart and hand are with domestic life; and in scenes of household happiness or sorrow he is unrivalled. He has a deep sense of the touching and the pathetic, and displays a knowledge of all the sources of quiet humour and graceful gloom. To him all the varied aspects of homely society have been presented; and his mind seems a storehouse of pictures, ready to be called into existence. He has the excellence of the Dutch school, without its occasional grossness; and he has added a tenderness and pathos of his own, which lift his works into the region of perfect purity and elegance. His delicacy is, indeed, remarkable; not the delicacy alone which eludes what is offensive to modesty, but that nice perception of character, which avoids whatever is broad, staring, and outre. His genius seems akin to that of Allan Ramsay; and he has the same graphic taste, and the same skill in delineating ordinary life, which distinguished the author of the Gentle Shepherd; while the freedom of his touches, and the fascination of his grouping, remind us of Burns. On all his early compositions his native land is impressed very legibly; and we love him for it. Since Wilkie painted his first pictures, he has travelled in France and Italy, in Germany and Spain; and the character of his later works bears evidence of foreign lands. He has painted Pilgrims at Rome, and Patriots in Spain; and had not done such wonders before, we would have welcomed his new productions and his change of style, as we wish to welcome all the works of our benefactors. But we think on the Blind Fiddler, on the Village Politician, on the Rent Day, or on the Reading the Waterloo Gazette; and the Washing the Feet of Male or Female Pilgrims, the Hymn to our Lady, the Siege of Sagrasso, and the Patriots' Council of War, fade away before them. Yet there is great beauty of grouping, and nice sense of character, and the most exquisite simplicity,

and rich depth of colour, in these compositions, and we are not sure that they are not the best of his works. But our heart is so intensely national, that we cannot feel their beauty as we ought. We lament that such a spirit should squander its strength on Italians and Spaniards, and leave so many scenes of home-bred joy and humour, and seriousness unembodied. Why should he seek abroad for what he can find in abundance at home? Every village abounds with character; every glen has its little coterie of peasants and politicians; the rustic at the plough, the shepherd on the hill, the weaver at his loom, and the blacksmith in his forge, are all characters, after their kind, modified by circumstances and education. To one acquainted with the fireside enjoyments, the amusing absurdities, and harmless follies, of the agricultural population of the island, a thousand pictures present themselves, emblazoned with the original spirit and feeling of Old England. Our national poetry, too, is full of images of grace and beauty; and the songs of Scotland alone contain more scenes of a domestic and chivalrous nature than the whole Royal Academy could embody in a century.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Abridged from the Belfast Northern Whig.

Death of Mr. Hervey.—On Tuesday, the 9th of June last, Mr. Hervey received a slight wound in the cheek from a horse dog, which he kept chained in the yard. The wound was not serious, and he was well at the time. The following morning Mr. Hervey went forward to the dog to carry and handle him, as frequently was his custom to do, when the animal suddenly seized him by the fleshy part of the arm, inflicting a deep and painful wound; and it was with the greatest difficulty and exertion that Mr. Hervey could extricate himself from the dog, as the animal continued to hold fast by the first girth he had taken. Being now apprehensive that all was not right, Mr. Hervey lost no time in repairing to his friend, and waiting on Dr. Purdon, who cut the wounded part out of the arm; but nothing was done with the cheek, until the next day, when it was cut out. For some time he followed the advice and prescriptions of Dr. Purdon, and till his arm healed, and he apparently began to think that the danger was not so great as he at first apprehended. The dog had been killed immediately after biting him, so that it was not actually ascertained whether the animal was in a rabid state or not. Mr. Hervey at length began to relate in the regularity with which he had been wont to take the medicine prescribed.

Nothing particular occurred till the 1st of September, when he was taken from the day he received his wound. On that day feeling ill, he sent for Dr. O'Neill of Colmer, who communicated to his friend Mr. Miller his decided opinion that Mr. Hervey had all the symptoms of confirmed hydrophobia. Mr. Miller then sat down by his bedside, and he apparently began to think that he could not bear the operation, and he said, "No, Miller, I am no child; I know my fate decreed; but the will of God be done!" He could talk of water with the smallest concern; but he seemed totally at a loss to utter a syllable of the regularity with which he had been wont to take the medicine prescribed.

Having put his hand to his chin and found his beard long, he asked Mr. Miller if he thought he could shave himself. Mr. Miller, fearing that his hand would not be done by any other person, the operation should be done by the patient himself. The application of the soap to the face of the patient made him shudder with involuntary dread; but after preparing himself, and shaving his eyes, he was at last able to allow the operation to proceed. Whenever the razor touched his face a slight shudder succeeded. Mr. McCullough and Mr. Miller remained with him during the night, and he took a slight shock on touching it. He was at length able to take two or three sips; when suddenly raising himself up to bed, and speaking very rapidly, he said he was choking, and cried out for a door to be opened; but no sooner was this done than he exclaimed, "Oh! shut—shut—shut—the air, the cold air! I cannot bear it!" He shortly afterwards took some morphia dropped on sugar. In a few minutes more he called for one of his friends, and requested him to hold his head that he might try to sleep. Mr. Miller complied, but in about three minutes afterwards he was seized with a spasm, accompanied with horrid and terrific distortion of countenance. Mr. Miller rushed from the bed in a agony of horror, and had only strength sufficient to tell Mr. McCullough to take his place. Mr. Miller jumped up, in bed, crying out to his brother-in-law, "I am paralysed, I am paralysed!" He then lay on his back, and he said, "I see you, boys—I see you, boys!" and then, as if were mastering his execrable agony by a powerful effort, he continued, in a calm but scarcely less terrific tone, "I see you, boys—I see you, boys!" His friends being now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend on it I will not harm you." "No my dear Hervey," replied the other, "I will not leave you; I am promised to stay with you to the last; and, east what I may, I will keep my then advised his friend to get now somewhat recovered from their fright, asked where the men slept. He immediately answered, "above stairs," and desired Mr. Miller to call them in. Mr. Miller then called them in, and Mr. McCullough, who he had called out of the bed, immediately replied, "You are right; but for God's sake do not leave me; I am perfectly in my senses; and I am again quite collected; do not be frightened—depend

freight of which amounts to 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 francs; that the foreign trade, which consists chiefly of commissions for foreigners, and very little of transactions on Russian account, occasions an annual interchange of imports and exports to the extent of more than 24,000,000 of rubles. This maritime traffic operates as a direct cause, to give increased occupation to the inland trade between the south of Russia and Germany; finally, in consequence of the migrations which are constantly taking place to and from all points of the west, multiplied commercial communications, relations of friendship, and reciprocal wants are created, which cannot fail hereafter to unite the northern coast of the Black Sea by insubmersible bonds with western Europe." We subjoin a few other paragraphs.

All the ports and coasts of the Mediterranean have been considerably injured since the commencement of this war, and are placed by it in a strikingly disadvantageous situation. About 300 sail of Austrian ships are laid up, untried in the harbour of Trieste, in consequence of want of employment. Fortunate must those consider themselves which, having remained in the Black Sea, are freighted by the Russian Government for transports. More than four hundred Genoese are also thrown idle, upwards of one hundred English ships are excluded from a trade which they must have expected to turn to their advantage, since they proceeded to it with great industry.

During the whole of last winter the greater part of Europe was in a state of anxiety respecting the first necessary of life; but that anxiety would have been completely removed if supplies could have been obtained from the immense masses of produce collected on the coast of the Black Sea. England, Holland, and the North of France, purchased the Russian corn in the Baltic for thirty rubles the chetyrt, which might have been had for twelve on the Black Sea.—Tallow, for which they paid at the rate of ten or eleven rubles, might have been bought in Odessa for seven or eight. In short, all the trade of Europe is injured, merely on account of the circumstance that there are two straits, not a mile broad, and that the Porte assumes the right of closing them, solely because it possesses at any moment the power of aggression.

"The vengeance of Russia is the vengeance of the world." Russia requires the fulfilment of concluded Treaties, and the free passage of both straits for the ships of all nations. These demands are, in respect to national rights, perfectly consistent with the strictest justice; nay, they even tend more to favor other European nations than Russia, as the shipping of the latter is considerable. Essentially, all that is aimed at is, to secure the 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 of francs, which western Europe obtains in the Black Sea, and to prevent it from being diverted to other quarters, and to connect all the other advantages which the common use of that sea has already afforded and promises for the future.

Under the Government, or rather under the paternal protection of the Czar, the Black Sea will henceforth be the goal to which the Mediterranean trade will flow; that trade will be directed to this quarter with great success, and to the great advantage of all parties; the south of Europe will be forever secured against scarcity, for the exchange of its productions for our corn and other articles will take place with increasing facility. It is already the mart whence the colonial produce necessary for our consumption is derived; and these reciprocities, these beginnings of mercantile exchanges, and of all kinds of relations, must increase and become more solid and extensive, as the population of our immense territory is so yet far from having reached one-ninth part of its natural proportion; and a foreign trade will, as it hitherto always has, in future experience a friendly reception, foster, and protection, in the Russian ports of the Black Sea. On the other hand, Russian Georgia already presents a wide field for commercial enterprise, and a new market for the most valuable productions of Europe.

For a considerable number of years past, Georgia merchants have travelled through Germany to the Baltic fair, where they are in the habit of laying out several millions for manufactured goods. Their purchases are transported over land to Odessa, where they are shipped for Redoubt Kale; they are then conveyed up the Phasis, and arrive at last at this, whence they are distributed to the different points of the interior of Asia. Considerable parcels of Champagne, bought in France, or at second hand in Odessa, have already taken this course; but the Georgia merchants are now making arrangements for establishing a direct intercourse with London and Marseilles, where they will purchase the English and French articles suited to the Asiatic markets, and ship them direct for the mouth of the Phasis. Two cargoes worth from 30,000 to 40,000 francs, purchased personally by Georgian merchants in Marseilles, are now at Constantinople, on their way to Redoubt Kale. Russia, ever disposed to protect foreign trade, permits the free transit of land goods for Georgia, and, on their way, levies only an ad valorem duty of five per cent. To give a ready welcome, encouragement, and protection to trade, industry, and foreignness, is the system observed by Russia in the government of her Asiatic dominions.

Erivan, Nakhichevan, and Mount Ararat, anciently the political and religious territory of the Armenians, who are united with Russia, will hence become the central point of the resources and the enterprise of that wealthy and eminently industrious people, who, delivered from Asiatic tyranny, and placed under the protection of Russia, will at length be able to spread themselves in security over the whole of Asia, and to find a suitable field of operation for the employment of their capital and their activity.

The mail last evening brings the news of the death of the Hon. Boshrod Washington, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died at Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon last, in the 71st year of his age.—He was elevated to the Bench by President John Adams, in 1797.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1829.

THE NOVEMBER MAIL has taken us quite by surprise, though we are generally premature in our calculations. No Mail is considered due at Halifax until the 10th of each month, and here we seldom see it before the 20th. On this occasion, however, His Majesty's Packet Calypso, which brought the Mail, had a fine run of 24 days from Falmouth, and we find ourselves already in possession of London dates to the 4th, and Falmouth to the 7th ult. We are indebted chiefly to the Nova-Scotian, for the compend of news which we have furnished to-day. The Courier having been detained a day at Halifax, the Mail from thence did not arrive till yesterday afternoon, which necessarily has abridged our time, and prevented us from extending our extracts as we would otherwise have done. It affords us much pleasure to state that, in as far as regards our home concerns, we have nothing but what is encouraging to record. The statements we formerly published on the authority of respectable English Journalists, respecting the sight and general health of His Majesty, are pointedly contradicted in the Government papers, and we fondly hope, that if the alarming reports were not wholly without foundation, they have, at least, been greatly exaggerated.—From the Quarterly Accounts of the Revenue, recently published, it appears that there is an increase of 263,942 over the amount for the same period of last year, owing to an improvement in the Customs, which counterbalances a deficiency in the Excise, and an increase in the departments of the Stamps, Taxes, &c., which, though not large, it is nevertheless gratifying to notice.—There is a decided improvement in the state of the Manu-

facturing districts, both in South and North Britain, which is most cheering in its effects upon a large and important part of the population.—Ireland is represented as at present tranquil.—The march of improvement goes on unimpeded. In this wonder-working age, Steam is a most surprising agent. Not only have we heavy laden carriages driven on at the rate of upwards of thirty miles per hour, and at the expense of only 3d. per mile, but we are informed by the London Courier, that a very ingenious process of manufacturing biscuits for the Navy, by the mechanical power of steam, has been tried with complete success.

The flour, in the first instance, is intimately mixed and kneaded by a machine; it is then rolled out by another to the requisite thickness, and each biscuit is cut and marked at once with the King's Arms by a stamp, in the same manner as sovereigns are struck at the Mint. Biscuits thus prepared, we are told by the same paper, have been carefully tasted by the first Naval authorities. But why not refer the whole matter to the decision of Parliament after due—(we were going to say deliberation, but we should rather say) mastication?

It is curious to witness the different views and feelings with which the Treaty of Peace between the Eastern Belligerents is contemplated by the various Journalists at home and abroad. Some applaud the Emperor for justice, moderation, and magnanimity; while others condemn him in no measured terms. And while one class regard the Treaty as a kind of Pandora's box, from which every species of mischief is to come forth, another class as comprising every thing that is salutary to the nations at large. We are not disposed to vacillate amid such conflicting sentiments, nor has the highest authority sufficient influence to make us change or modify the opinions we formerly expressed. Three things are to us quite clear, namely, that the Porte is humbled to the very dust, and until he discharges a debt utterly beyond his ability, he must remain at the mercy and under the influence of his great and powerful creditor.—But we must keep in with Russia, otherwise our intercourse with her Ports on the Black Sea, must be obstructed;—and that as the Porte acquiesces in the proposals made by Russia, France, and Great-Britain, regarding the settlement of Greece, and Plenipotentiaries are immediately to be appointed for an adjustment upon the basis of the Treaty of London, the progress of these negotiations is what will occupy public attention in place of the war just ended.

An idle rumour of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, seems to have got afloat in certain quarters, which has been contradicted by Ministerial papers. We know not whether some little electioneering in the North may be traced altogether to the above report, but certain it is, that in at least three instances a canvass for the representation of Burghs has commenced. Sir JAMES CARRICK has actually made his bow to the constituents of JOSEPH HUME, and it seems not improbable that should a dissolution take place, the young Baronet may outstrip the old Squire. The friends of the latter, however, have come forward, and have stoutly denied that he has any intention of retiring from public life. The other cases to which we refer, are not of general interest.

There is one of our extracts from late papers which cannot fail to be perused with much interest in this Province. It is that which relates to our worthy Lieutenant-Governor's claim for his respected father, Admiral Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS, the honor of having been the first to originate, but to execute the manoeuvre generally termed "the breaking of the line." There is at least one individual in this place, who was present on the occasion referred to, and can attest it as a matter of no uncertainty, that to Sir CHARLES belonged the undivided honour of having suggested the measure, and taken a prominent part in carrying it into practical effect. It was well known then, and we believe it has not been disputed, that he was also the inventor of the Quill Tube, now universally used in the Artillery department of the Army. We cannot but admire the amiable feeling in which Sir HOWARD's zealous efforts to maintain his parent's well earned reputation, have originated.

THE first volume of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S History of Scotland, which is to commence Dr. LARDNER'S Pocket Cyclopaedia, was to make its appearance in November last, and may therefore soon be expected on this side the Atlantic.

From the following ORDER IN COUNCIL, which has been politely handed us by the Officers of His Majesty's Customs, for publication, it will be seen that a commercial privilege has been granted to Africa, which that part of His Majesty's dominions has not heretofore enjoyed:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, the 12th October, 1829. Present.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," the several sorts of Goods enumerated as described in a certain Table therein contained, denominated "A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions," are either prohibited to be imported or brought either by Sea, or by Land Carriage, or Navigation, into the British Possessions in America, or into the Island of Mauritius, or are permitted to be imported, or brought into those Possessions, under the restrictions made in such Table, and in and by the said Act, provision is made respecting the manner in which Vessels and Goods shall be entered and cleared, inward and outward, in the British Possessions in America, and in the said Island of Mauritius, and for the prevention of Smuggling in the said British Possessions in America, and in the said Island of Mauritius. And, Whereas, by an Act passed in the Seventh year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs," and by an Act passed in the Eighth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," and by an Act passed in the Ninth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," and by an Act passed in the Tenth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," the before-mentioned provisions of the Acts so passed, in the Sixth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, have been altered and amended. And Whereas, by the said Act so passed

in the Sixth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty's Council, by Order or Orders in Council, to be issued from time to time, to give such directions, and make such regulations touching the Trade and Commerce, and from any British Possessions on or near the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, or in Africa, or within the limits of the East India Company's Charter (excepting the Possessions of the said Company) as to His Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary; and that if any Goods shall be imported or exported in any manner contrary to any such Order of His Majesty in Council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the ship importing or exporting the same. His Majesty doth therefore, by the said Order or Orders in Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the Powers so vested as aforesaid in Him, in and by the said Act so passed as aforesaid, in the Sixth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, doth hereby extend and make applicable to the said British Possessions in America, and to the Island of Mauritius, and as relate to the entry of Vessels and Goods inward and outward in those Possessions, and the Island aforesaid, and the same are hereby extended and made applicable to His Majesty's Settlements at Sierra Leone, and all other His Majesty's Settlements on the Western Coast of Africa.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the said Order or Orders herein according.

J. BULLER.

[From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette, December 1.]

IN HONOR of the President having thought proper in consequence of a representation from the Trustees of the Schools for the Parish of Kent, in the County of York, to revoke and cancel a License granted on the 1st day of August last past, to Thomas Cockburn, to keep a School in this Province, the Trustees of the said Schools in hereby given, that the Trustees of Schools in the different Parishes may be apprised thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

The Trial of the Seaman for Piracy, having only terminated as our paper was going to press; we cannot redeem the pledge we gave in last week's Gazette, by giving our readers the proceedings of the trial. We are happy to state, however, that the whole have been honorably acquitted, without the Jury having occasion to sit for an hour.

The Rev. George Cowell, A. M., of the University of Cambridge, has been appointed Head-Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, on the appointment of the Rev. Geo. McCawley to a Professorship in the College.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW-BRUNSWICK. The College which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to establish with the privileges of an University for this Province, is now regularly organized and in operation.

On Sunday last, being the regular Advent and the Ecclesiastical year, the Collegiate Body assembled at the Parish Church at Fredericton, in their proper costume, a part of the church having been allotted for their exercise. The service was delivered by the Rev. the Vice-President, explanatory of the principles and objects of the Institution, and exhibiting a view of the great and good effects, for which, by the blessing of Almighty God, it may be productive in the present and future ages. The exercises consisted of a recitation of the Rules of Discipline to be observed, as fixed up in the Chapel and Lecture Rooms of the College; and notifications of the course of Lectures for the Term, and the Rules of Discipline to be observed, as fixed up in the Chapel.

It is intended to adopt, as nearly as circumstances will admit, the most approved parts of the system pursued in the Universities of England; but the College being constantly open, the bounty of His Majesty's Patron and the Legislature of the Province, the expenses necessary to be incurred by the Students will be comparatively very moderate.

[From the Halifax Press, November 24.]

ORDINATIONS.—The Parish Church of Aylesford, in this Province, was the scene of several Ordinations during the Episcopate of the first Bishop who was ever consecrated in British Colonies.—In this Church our present Diocesan, the Rev. the Dean, Dr. Deane, was ordained thirty and forty years since. Here also he was afterwards admitted to the order of Priesthood, and on Sunday last, the Reverend Richard Thomas Tucker, Bache, of the same Parish, Cambridge, was ordained Priest at his Lordship's hands in the Chapel of the Rectory.

It must have given satisfaction to His Lordship, as well as to the other Clergy present, to reflect upon the material improvements which forty years have wrought, and the happy opportunities which the inhabitants of these Colonies now enjoy.—A Church, pointing, with its modest spire, to the heaven to which its ordinances lead, is not, at this time, so isolated a building amid our woods, as it was when this sacred spot was marked at Aylesford; and a body of commerce, such as knelt around the Altar at the ordination on Sunday last, is not now so rare a spectacle as when the ministry of the church first began in this Colony, to divide the word and to dispense the sacraments.

LENDING LIBRARIES.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Dartmouth, which was held in the Vestibule of the Church on the evening of the 16th inst., a District Committee of the Society for Promoting the Lending Libraries, which had been for some months projected, was finally organized; a collection of religious and miscellaneous bound books and tracts, which was resolved to place immediately in some depository for their distribution, was exhibited; and a spirited subscription was entered into for defraying the expense of a Parochial Lending Library.

These Lending Libraries, which may be formed at a moderate rate, under the auspices of the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, are likely to be highly beneficial to our Colonies, wherever, indeed, they have been established, in our Colonies, and at Home, they have been highly valued, and have fully answered the expectations of those who have promoted them.

RETIRED OFFICERS.—When it was first rumored that this command is to be merged in the Bermuda Islands, Jamaica, we felt disposed to be somewhat sceptical of the subject.—We regret to state, however, that such is the fact. Admiral Colpoys has been appointed to the united command of the West-India and North American Stations. The Winchester, flagship, was commissioned early in October, by Capt. C. Austin; and it is probable that she would leave England about the middle or end of January. It is expected that the Admiral will proceed in the first instance to Jamaica, to relieve Admiral Fleming; afterwards to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to the Westward, particularly to the adjoining Provinces of New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; and many more are used for the supply of different parts of the Province, particularly in the westward, that are never entered for inspection.—Halifax News-Scotian.

Extract of a Letter, dated Liverpool, October 27.—"We have not much demand at this season in our Timber markets. Prime Marseilles, sold to 3d. per foot more than in former; our stock is not considerable, and if the fall import which we expect, should be short, we may look for better prices in the spring. To-day, best Marseilles, would fetch 22d. to 22½d. common to inferior, 15d. to 20d.; Deals, by the cargo, 3d. to 3½d."

The ship William, from New York, employed to carry His Excellency Sir HENRY THOMAS, Lady THOMAS, and Family, to Bermuda, struck upon rocks near that Island, on the 31st October. The Passenger,

and Crew were saved, and, in a few hours after the disaster, arrived at Bermuda.—Halifax Royal Gazette. William T. Young, Esq. has been appointed Agent for Lloyd's for the Port of Halifax.—Ibid.

The Hussar had a passage of 16 days to Barbadoes, but, much sickness prevailing at that Island, she only remained there a short time, and proceeded with His Excellency Sir Pennington and Lady Sarah Mangles, and their Family, to Bermuda. She left that place on the 25th ult. We are happy to learn that His Excellency's health was then improving.—Ibid.

The Fire which occurred at the Acadia Subaltern House on Saturday evening last, was soon happily extinguished. It originated from a stove in the apartment of the Reverend Teacher. The injury sustained was not great.—The Institution, we are happy to state, was never in a more flourishing condition than it is at present. It is daily furnishing instruction, in all the useful branches of education, to upwards of three hundred children.—Ibid.

Quebec, Nov. 14.—The navigation has, for this season, drawn nearly to a close. There remains in port only a few ships.—The weather is fine, the river perfectly open, and no doubt is at present entertained, if ordinary dispatch is employed, that all these vessels will get clear off to sea.—Star.

Nov. 16.—The principal Chief of the South St. Louis Indians, of St. Regis, a few miles above Montreal, arrived here on Thursday, accompanied by his nephew, (another Chief), and his wife, on their way to London, to claim the other half of their Secretary of St. Regis, which they have been refused. They have taken their passage in the ship Montreal, which will sail to-morrow or next day for Liverpool.

It is understood that Kowka, one of the Chiefs of the Huron village at Lorette, near this city, will also take his passage for England, and that the depotition is supported by the tribes in both Provinces, to meet completely the distribution of the government supplies of guns and ammunition, clothing, &c. and to claim lands.—Newspaper Gazette.

Deaths.—On Saturday morning, the Lady of the Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, of a Daughter of the late Sir John Boscawen, died at her residence, both of this Parish.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Berns, Mr. WILLIAM GRABAR, to Miss MARGARET QUINN, both of this Parish. On Wednesday evening last, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, Captain WILLIAM ARNOLD, of the High Street, of this Port, to Miss ANN RUSSELL GRANT, of this Parish.

On Friday morning, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, JOHN SUTTON, Esq. resident at ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of HUGH FLEMING, Esq. of Vinegar-Hill, Parish of St. George, County of Charlotte.

DIED.—Suddenly, at Newport, (N. S.) on the 25th ultimo, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. JOHN SWAIN, Senior, leaving a family of 10 children, 73 grand children, and 33 great grand children, to lament their loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, brig Ward Chipmunk, Pickance, Barbados, Schooner Rambler, Moore, New York, 15.—Crosk-shank & Walker, flour and sugar. Thursday, ship George Canning, Forsyth, Jamaica, 46. E. De W. Hatchford, rum, coffee, &c. Saturday, brig Edw. Harding, Boston, 4.—J. & H. Kinneer, assorted cargo.

CLEARED. Ship Spencer, Murray, Liverpool—Lumber. Barbados, Lee, Cork. Clero, Robertson, London—Lumber. Thomas, Hillier, do. do. Walls End, Ware, do. do. Big Robert, Raw, Cork, Trinidad—Lumber, &c. Margaret, Down, Demerara, do. Sch. Eliza-Jane, Crowell, Baltimore—plaster, &c.

We are informed, that a brig, said to be the Wm. Penn, hence for New York, was seen on shore on Ingon Island, on Thursday last; she is said to have dragged her anchor and drifted on at high water, and when the tide fell, was left on the rocks. It is thought she will be lost.

The sloop Nancy, Irving, from Westmorland, for this port, went ashore at Cape Braze, on the night of the 7th November, and was totally wrecked. The Captain, Brig Mary-Ann, Masters, hence, at P. Royal (Jam.) the Brig Leopold, and from Yarmouth, (N. S.) for Bermuda, was fallen in with in lat. 41, 35—she was wrecked, damaged, and abandoned.—The passengers and crew have arrived at New York.

The brig Victoria, of London, lumber laden, drifted on shore at Cape Forchu Bar, (N. S.)—It is supposed she had previously been on one of the Seal Islands. The sloop Cora, 27 days from Liverpool, at Halifax, left the Wadswan, for this port, to sail in 4 days.

Ship Independence, and brig John & Mary, hence, at Cork; and Sir Wm. Wallace, from do., at Belfast. Liverpool, Oct. 6.—Arrived, Venus, from St. John and Bristol; Th. Wm. Wallace, St. John; Vth. Lora, and Woodman, from do.; 19th, Atlantic, at Parishes, do.

SAINT JOHN SOCIETY LIBRARY. ONE SHARE FOR SALE.—Apply at the Office of M. H. PERLEY, Esquire.

TWO SHARES in the ELECTRIC LIBRARY.—Apply as above. 8th Dec. 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 the Public, to the Sale of them in the Store in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. Gallie, where all the valuable STOCKS, 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 Account.

ALSO IN THE SAME STORE:

11 Packages MERCHANDIZE, just received by Mr. M. MURPHY, per the Brig Symmetry, calculated for the Season, will be sold at Low Prices. MATTHEW DELAP, St. John, Dec. 8.

JAMAICA RUM, COFFEE, &c.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Has received per Barque George Canning, from Jamaica—

50 PUNCHEONS Strong RUM, 50 Bags PIMENTO, Part in 13 Tierces COFFEE, 3 Pans LIME JUICE, 2 Tons LOGWOOD.

In Store—Fresh Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia Beef and Pork; Canada Do.; Pilot & Navy Bread; Pease and Beans; bbls. Salmon and Cod Oil.—All of which will be sold at lowest market prices for satisfactory payment. Dec. 8.

RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES.

Received per Ship George Canning, from Montego-Bay—50 HIDES. And per Schooner Hannah—

10 Puncheons high proof JAMAICA RUM, 10 Tierces SUGAR.—For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. December 8.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.

22 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES; 5 Tierces and 1 SUGAR; 5 Barrels CLARET WINE.

Just arrived from St. Andrews, and will be sold cheap—by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. December 8.

AUCTION SALES.

To-Morrow, (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, Will be Sold by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, At his Auction Room—

PUNS, Jamaica SPIRITS, (without reserve to close a Consignment);

10 Barrels fine Jamaica SUGAR, 5 Do. COFFEE, 5 Bags PIMENTO, 2 Bags GINGER, 2 Do. PEPPER, 20 Kegs Tobacco, 5 Barrels Oatmeal, 4 Hhds. Porter, 1 Ton Logwood, 20 Boxes Soap, 20 Do. Mould Candles, 1 Dozen handsome Otter Caps, A Canada Store and Pipe, A Sleigh, Horse Sled, 2 Office Desks, Lamp Black, Glue, Mustard, 5 Crates Earthenware, Jars Lamp Oil, Baizes, White Cottons, Muslins, Threads, Laces, & various other articles. Terms:—22s and upwards, Approved Endorsed Notes at Three Months; all under £25—Cash. December 8.

EXTENSIVE & VALUABLE SALE OF DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION—WITHOUT RESERVE!

On MONDAY next, at 10 o'clock, the Subscriber will commence Selling at his Auction Room, an extensive and valuable STOCK of GOODS

—among which are—

PIECES Black, Blue, and Olive Broad CLOTHS;

Ditto SILKS and SATINS;

12 Ditto assorted BOWAZENS;

A variety of Silk Shawls and Hdks.;

Crape and Rock Spun Do.;

120 Pieces Bobinet, of the best quality;

120 Do. Book Muslin—assorted;

Checks and Homespuns;

Brussel Quilts and Counterpanes;

50 Pieces Superfine Flannels, 2 yds. wide;

20 Pieces Printed Calicoes;

200 Pieces of assorted Laces;

Sewing Silks of every colour, &c. &c.

Further particulars will be given in Bills.

The Sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be disposed of. Of BARRATS may be expected. December 8. JOHN KERR.

For BOSTON (REGULAR PACKER) THE last sailing Brig BETH-

TER—will sail on THURSDAY next (weather permitting).—For Freight, or Passage, having superior furnished accommodations, apply to Captain HARRING on-board, or to J. & H. KINNEAR.

December 8.

RUM & COFFEE.

By the Harriet, from Port Maria, (Jamaica), the Subscribers have received—

90 PUNCHEONS of RUM, of superior strength and flavour;

6 Tierces and 16 Barrels COFFEE.

IN STORE: THEIR FULL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS, —among which are—

Gentlemen's Superfine & Second CLOTHS;

An assortment of Ladies' PELISSER CLOTHS;

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SLOPS, &c. &c.

THOS. MILLIDGE & Co. St. John, December 1, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, respectively 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. Those 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 MACKARREL, just received, and warranted put up in good order.

ANGUS M'KENZIE, CHAS. W. TISDALE. St. John, 1st December, 1829.

PORK & CANDLES.

Just received, per the SYMMETRY, from LONDONBERRY, and for Sale—

100 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK,

48 Boxes DIRT CANDLES,

55 " MOULD DIRT.

J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, 24th Nov. 1829.

TO LET,

THE well known FARM, near this City, belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY WILSON, Esq.—Apply to

R. E. ARMSTRONG. St. John, Nov. 17, 1829. 41

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per the Springhill from Liverpool...

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of...

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received by the late arrivals, part of his Full Supply of...

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Fort...

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex Brig Tweed from London...

E. DEW. RATCHFORD. Offers for Sale at his Auction Room...

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on Consignment, per late Arrivals...

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscriber...

RUM, PIMENTO, &c. Landing, ex Brig WARD CHAPMAN, from Jamaica...

JUST RECEIVED. Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL: 10 Bales cheap, by...

JAMES CRAWFORD, JR. INFORMS every body that he has purchased the Stock...

FALL GOODS. LOWE & GROCOCK. Have received per the Pyrenees, from London...

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscriber has received by late arrivals...

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex Brig Tweed from London...

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on Consignment, per late Arrivals...

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on Consignment, per late Arrivals...

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscriber...

RUM, PIMENTO, &c. Landing, ex Brig WARD CHAPMAN, from Jamaica...

GOODS, ON CONSIGNMENT. The Subscriber has received per Ship WILLIAM PITT...

GEORGE THOMSON. Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL...

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool...

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per Sarah Ann, from St. Kitts...

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on Consignment, per late Arrivals...

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY...

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends...

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Brig CHARLES, from Liverpool...

HOUSES & LANDS. STORE FOR SALE. THE three-story BUILDING, on Peters Wharf...

FOR SALE, OR TO LET. THE Subscriber has received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD...

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE...

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE HOUSE in German-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON...

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh...

TO RENT—From 1st May. THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Duck-street...

TO LET. THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr STRICKLAND...

TO LET. Possession to be given on 1st May next—TWO Houses in Union-street...

TO be entered on immediately—A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres...

FOR SALE. 400 ACRES of excellent LAND, situated in King's County...

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM, in the Parish of HAMPTON, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River...

ALMANACKS. FOR THE YEAR 1830. THE Public are respectfully informed that the NEW-BRUNSWICK FARMERS' ALMANACK...

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH...

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON...

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE YOUNG...

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby warns all persons from cutting Saw Logs or otherwise Trespassing on Lands...

JUST PUBLISHED. And now ready for delivery. In one neat volume...

ARRIVAL and Departure of His Majesty's MAILS, at and from St. John, (N. B.)...

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published December 1, 1829. THE Stipendiary Wheaten Loaf of Superior Flour...

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. David Hatfield, William Bowman, Thomas Merritt...

WEEKLY ALMANACK. DECEMBER—1829. SUN, MOON, FULL RISES, SETS, RISES, SETS...

SAINT JOHN. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS...

PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms...