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BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:
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The Garland.

THE POLLY OF ATHEISM.

BY DR. DARWIN.

"I am fearfully and wonderfully made."

Dull Atheist! could a giddy dance
Of atoms lawless be left,
Construct so wonderful, so wise,
So harmonised a world?

Why do not Arab's driving sands,
The sport of every storm,
Fair freighted fleets, the child of chance,
Or gorgeous temples form?

Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey,
Thou lesser fabric scan;
Till me from whence th' immortal dust,
The god, the reptile man?

Where wast thou, when this pop'ulous earth
From chaos burst its way,
When stars exulting sang the morn,
And hail'd the new born day?

What, when the embryo speak of life,
The miniature of man,
Nurs'd in the womb, its slender form
To stretch and swell began?

Say, didst thou wrap the fibre woof?
Or mould the sentient brain?
Thy fingers stretch the living nerve?
Or fill the purple vein?

Didst thou then bid the bounding heart
In ecstasies begin?
Or clothe the flesh the hard'ning bones,
Or weave the silken skin?

Who bids the babe, to catch the breeze,
Expand his panting breast,
And with impatient hands outstret,
The milky rill arrest?

Or who with unexingish'd love
The mother's bosom warms,
Along the rugged path of life
To bear it in her arms?

A God! the wide earth shouts,
A God! the heavens reply;
He moulded in his palm the world,
And hung it to the sky.

Lest we make man!—With beauty clad,
And health in every vein,
And reason thron'd upon his brow,
Stepp'd forth majestic man.

Around he turns his wand'ring eyes,
All nature's works surveys;
Admires the earth; the skies; himself,
And tries his tongue in praise.

Ye hills and vales! ye meads and woods!
Bright sun and glittering seas!
Fair creatures, tell me, if you can
From whence, and what I am?

What parent power, all great and good,
Do these around me own?
Tell me, creation, tell me how
Th' adore the vast Unknown!

MISCELLANEA.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE YEAR 1830.

[From the New-York Almanac.]

JANUARY.

1. The weather is intensely cold, and the ground in the neighbourhood of London covered with snow several feet deep. The port of Havre, in France, frozen up, and the neighbouring sea covered with floating ice.
2. A dense fog in London, which compels many of the inhabitants to burn candles during the day. Great distress among the poor from the severity of the season.
3. The King of the Netherlands dismisses several officers of State for voting against the Budget. Great opposition to the Government in that country, and growing discontent.
4. The cold still intense, the thermometer being frequently at 20.
5. Lord Redesdale, after a short illness, dies at his seat in Gloucestershire, in the 89th year of his age. His Lordship had been successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
6. George IV. confined to his room from indisposition.
7. Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy, dies at his house in Russell-square, after a short illness.
8. Fifty houses destroyed by fire at Sheerness.
9. The King seriously indisposed, and had lost about 50 ounces of blood in the course of the week.
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13. Simon Bolivar resigns the Presidency of the Colombian Republic.
14. Sir Thomas Lawrence is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. The funeral was on a grand scale, and attended by a great many of the Nobility and gentry in London.
15. Hinchinbrook Castle, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich, is destroyed by fire.
16. The twelve Mayors of Paris, with the Prefect of the Seine at their head, present an Address to Charles X. in the name of the inhabitants, for the gift of 50,000 francs for the relief of the indigent. His Majesty goes to the opera in the evening, where he is received with the most enthusiastic greeting.
17. The Right Hon. George Tierney dies suddenly at his house in Saville-row, aged 74.
18. A numerous Meeting is held at Birmingham for the purpose of taking into consideration the distress of the country, and forming a Political Union. More than 10,000 persons present.
19. Three men frozen to death on the road from Paris to St. Cloud.
20. Martin Arthur Shee, Esq. elected President of the Royal Academy.
21. A son of Earl Spencer (a Clergyman of the Church of England) announces the Catholic religion.
22. Both in this country and throughout Europe more snow has fallen during this month than in any preceding month for many years. The frost, particularly in the south of Europe, has been most intense. At Saragossa the shops and theatres were shut in consequence. The snow in the mountains in Savoy not less than 40 feet deep. Even at Naples there had been a considerable fall of snow, an event which had not occurred for a great number of years. Owing to the severity of the weather, there has been great distress among the poorer classes in England, which has been partially alleviated by voluntary subscription.

FEBRUARY.

1. Mr. Barrie is appointed President of the Board of Trade, in room of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald.
2. Rendlesham House destroyed by fire—the damage computed at £100,000.
3. Lord H. Seymour, uncle of the Marquis of Hertford, dies at the Isle of Wight, aged 85.
4. The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, offer the Government of Greece to Prince Leopold.
5. Parliament is opened by Commission. In the Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor his Majesty recommends to the consideration of both Houses improvements in the Law Courts—laments that distress prevails among the agricultural and manufacturing classes, though the reports of British produce had ex-

ceeded that of any preceding year and trusts that no pressure or temporary difficulty would deter them from maintaining public credit inviolate.

— The Address in the Lords is moved by the Duke of Buccleuch and seconded by the Earl of Darlington, and seconded by Mr. Ward. Amendments are moved in both Houses, which are negatived—in the House of Lords by 71 to 9, and in the Commons by 158 to 105.

— The Argyll Rooms burnt down.

— In Brittany the cold so severe that sentinels are frozen to death, and many dogs from want of water have gone mad. In the course of the night 165 poisoned by order of the Police.

7. Great sensation caused by the death of Lord Graves, who destroyed himself at his residence in Hanover-street.

8. De Potter, Editor of the *Courier Des Pays Bas*, committed to prison for a supposed libel.

10. It is announced that the French Government have determined to send an expedition against Algiers.

— The road between Dover and London impassable, in consequence of the snow and ice.

11. A discussion takes place in the House of Commons on the borough of East Retford, and a motion is made to transfer the franchise to Birmingham—negatived by a majority of 154 to 55.

16. The English Opera House burnt down.

18. A motion for Parliamentary Reform is made in the House of Commons, by the Marquis of Blandford, and negatived by a majority of 160 to 57.

23. Lord John Russell moves in the House of Commons for an extension of the elective franchise to Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham. The motion is negatived by a majority of 188 to 140.

24. The Helen McGregor steam-hoat is blown up on the Mississippi, and causes the death of between 30 and 80 passengers.

DEFENCE OF DINNERS.

— England is a dining nation, and her people a dining people, as, indeed, Voltaire said long ago. What is there in way of show, of ceremony, of association, of charity, of pleasure, of conviviality, of business, in England, which is unaccompanied with a dinner? The coronation itself concludes with a dinner. Is not the King's speech first promulgated after dinner? With high and low, with great and small, eating is the soul and spirit of English society. Who that had not dined, and swallowed wine enough to digest his dinner, could make the speeches which we see reported as having been delivered at tavern meetings? Why did Sir George Saville himself, after attending Crown and Anchor banquets for years, in furtherance of his great passion for freedom, at length grow so disgusted with the undivided application of his colleagues and followers to those periodical feasting, as at last to declare it his opinion, that since they eat so much and did so little in the cause, they ought, instead of supporters of the bill of rights, to be called supporters of the bill of fare? It would be my Lord Mayor's show, if it were not for the dinner? The dinner is the sugar after the physic; nay, the propensity is not confined to human beings in the metropolis, nor to the mere pleasure of eating; the delight of seeing others eat is characteristic of a true Briton, and accordingly we find the galleries of tavern rooms crammed with the spectators of dinners, and find that at Piddcock's menagerie, an extra sixpence is charged for leave to look at the lions while they are feeding; in short, *Life in London* would be a dull work unless illustrated with plates. If this be the case, how shall a man attempt to describe London life, or life any where in England as it is, without talking of dinners? Follow the banker or the merchant into his smoky shop, or accompanying-house, in some narrow lane in the city, there he is, in his dimly lighted den, hovering about with a pen behind his ear, pale and wan, like the wax work in Westminster Abbey, dead and dressed; at half-past seven see him dining, the bright lights reflected from the shining dishes, his pallid countenance is absolutely illuminated, and joke and jest flow from his lips while he sits and enjoys his *entree*, and sips his silvery. Look at the wholesale trader, gloomy in his warehouses, cursing tallow for being dull, praying that saltpetre may look up, or that madder may be quoted as per last; what is he at dinner time? he flings tallow and care behind him; saltpetre and madder never enter his head; he is all smiles and good nature, and looks, by ten o'clock at night, as if he would lend his friend a hundred pounds to save him from hanging; next morning the tallow and the madder prevail again, and he is as dull and disagreeable as ever. The lover who is making the amiable, flies to dinner, and sits either near or opposite to her in whom all his hopes and wishes centre; the look unseen, the remark unheard by any but themselves, are all given and taken so well at dinner; a smile or a good wish comes conveyed in a glass of wine; and, an offer itself sometimes explodes with a detonating motto. See the farmer strike his bargains over fat bacon and cabbage. Mark the tradesman coming into his shop from his parlour, smelling of onions, and chewing, as he comes, the tough mutton which he as yet has scarcely had time to swallow. Go to the assizes, watch the care with which the judges' dinners are served, so as not to interfere with the condemnation of culprits or the convenience of jurors! In short, for where could we stop! eating is the universal employment of our countrymen, and as has been before observed, so much time is devoted to the operation, and occupied by it, and it is, in fact, so vitally interwoven with English society, that to give any thing like a faithful sketch of passing events, dinners must be served up on paper as well as in parlours.—*Maxwell, by Mr. T. Hook.*

ADVANTAGES OF MACHINERY.

— In 1760, Richard Arkwright, a barber of Preston, invented the principal part of the machinery for spinning cotton, and by so doing, he gave bread to about two millions of people, instead of fifty thousand; and, assisted by subsequent inventions, raised the importation of cotton wool from India from less than two millions of pounds per annum, to two hundred millions; set in motion six millions of spindles, instead of fifty thousand; and increased the annual produce of the manufacture from two hundred thousand pounds sterling to thirty-six million pounds. We make it cheaper, and we make it better. The trade in cotton, as it exists in the present day, is the great triumph of human ingenuity. We bring the raw material from the country of the people who grow it, on the other side of our globe we manufacture it by our machines into articles which we used to buy from them ready made; and taking back those articles to their own markets, encumbered with the cost of transport for 14,000 miles, and encumbered also with the taxes which the state has laid upon it in various ways, we sell it to these very people cheaper than they can produce it themselves, and they buy it therefore with eagerness. Mark, therefore if the cotton-spinners of Lancashire had triumphed sixty years ago over Arkwright's machinery, there would not have been a single man, woman, or child of those spinners employed at all, within twenty years after that most fatal triumph.— The manufacture of cotton would have gone to other countries; cotton spinning in England would have been at an end. The same thing would have happened if the power-loom twenty years ago, had been put down by combination; that is, if the hand-loom weavers had not been as well informed and as reasonable as we see they are. Mr. Fielden says, "The introduction of the power-loom, I conceive, will be the cause of saving the manufactures of this kingdom; without the power-loom, the Americans are making use of the power-loom."—*Results of Machinery.*

INIGENIA OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

— In the two little words Economy and Reform the whole definition and eulogium of the system of government is comprised. These are the two stars which must illumine the stormy and perilous course on which the government is now embarking—these are dazzling gems which they have placed aloft on their forehead—the anulets which they have bound on their invincible arms—the spells and phylacteries, in the potency and virtue of which they go forth against tumult and corruption conquering and to conquer—these are the true supporters of their proud emblazonry—the lion and the unicorn—which uphold the red-cross shield of Britain—the buckler and banner of the free. Economy and Reform are the two pillars on which the new system is founded, the cardinal principles on which the government rests its claims, and puts itself on its country for trial—demanding a patient and fair trial. These are the two great arteries through which the life blood of the land finds its regular and salutary way to the heart, which sustains, and which by its own vital energy throws it back again to the extremities of the body.—*The Lord Advocate's Speech at Dundee.*

FIRST INFORMATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

— The eldest son of the cacique Comagre was of a lofty and generous spirit, and distinguished above the rest by his superior intelligence and sagacity. Perceiving, says old Peter Martyr, that the Spaniards were a "wandering kind of men, living only for shifts and spoil" he sought to gain favour for himself and family by gratifying their avarice. He gave Vasco Nunez and Colmenares, two famous ornaments, together with sixty slaves, being captives that he had taken in the wars. Vasco Nunez ordered one fifth of the gold to be weighed out and set apart for the crown, and the rest to be shared among his followers. The division of the gold took place in the porch of the dwelling of Comagre, in the presence of the youthful cacique who had made the gift. As the Spaniards were weighing it out a violent quarrel arose among them as to the size and value of the pieces which fell to their respective shares. The high-minded savage was disgusted at this discordant brawl among beings whom he had regarded with such reverence. In the first impulse of his disdain he struck the scales with his fist, and scattered the glittering gold about the porch. Before the strangers could recover from their astonishment at this sudden act, he thus addressed them: "Why should you quarrel for such a trifle? If this gold is, indeed, so precious in your eyes, that for it alone you abandon your homes, invade the peaceful lands of others, and expose yourselves to such sufferings and perils, I will tell you of a region where you may gratify your wishes to the utmost. Behold those lofty mountains," continued he, pointing to the south; "beyond these lies a mighty sea, which may be discerned from their summit. It is navigated by people who have vessels almost as large as ours. All the streams which flow down the southern side of those mountains into that sea its borders eat and drink out of golden vessels. Gold, in fact, is as plentiful and common among those people of the south as iron is among you Spaniards."—*Family Library, XVIII.*

THE WHALE.

— The whale, in attempting to escape, sometimes exerts prodigious strength, but inflicts upon its pursuers not only danger but the loss of their property. In 1812, a Whoby, struck a whale on the margin of a floe. Supported by a second boat, they felt much at ease, there being scarcely an instance in which the assistance of a third was required in such circumstances. Soon however, a signal was given for more line, and as Mr. Scoresby was pushing with his utmost speed, four oars were raised in signal of the

most distress. The boat was now seen with its bow on a level with the water, while the harpooner, from the friction of the line, was enveloped in smoke. At length, when the relief was within a hundred yards, the crew were seen to throw their jackets upon the nearest ice, and then leap into the sea; after which the boat rose into the air, and making a majestic curve, disappeared beneath the waves, with all the line attached to it. The medially commenced, and the whale being traced through narrow and intricate channels when three harpoons were darted at him.— The line of two other boats was then run out, when, by an accidental entanglement, it broke, and enabled the whale to carry off in all about four miles of rope, which, with the boat, were valued at £150. The daring fishers again gave chase, the whale was seen but missed; a third time it appeared, and it was reeled; two more harpoons were struck, and the animal being plied with lances, became entirely exhausted, and yielded to its fate. It had by that time drawn out 10,440 yards, or about six miles of line. Unluckily, through the disengagement of a harpoon, a boat and thirteen lines, nearly two miles in length, were detached and never recovered.—*Edinburgh Cab. Library.*

BEER.

— That the ancients were acquainted with wine is universally known. The knowledge must have been nearly coeval with the origin of society; for we are informed in Genesis that Noah, after the flood, planted a vineyard, and made wine, and got intoxicated by drinking the liquid which he had manufactured. Beer also is a very old manufacture.— It was in common use among the Egyptians, in the time of Herodotus, who informs us that they made use of a kind of wine made from Barley, because no vines grew in their country. Tacitus informs us, that in his time it was the drink of the Germans. Pliny informs us that it was made by the Gauls, and by other nations. He gives the name of *cerevisia* or *cerevisia*; the name obviously alluding to the grain from which it was made. But though the ancients seem acquainted with both wine and beer, there is no evidence of their having ever subjected these liquids to distillation, and of having collected the products. This would have furnished them with ardent spirits, or alcohol, of which there is every reason to believe they were entirely ignorant.—*National Library.*

INDUSTRIALITY OF MASTER.

— The destruction by fire is most striking: in many cases, as in the burning of a piece of charcoal or a taper, there is no smoke, nothing visibly dissipated and carried away; the burning body wastes and disappears, while nothing seems to be produced but warmth and light, which we are not in the habit of considering as substances; and when all has disappeared, except perhaps some trifling ashes, we naturally enough suppose it is gone, lost, destroyed. But when the question is examined more exactly, we detect, in the invisible stream of heated air which ascends from the glowing coal of flaming wax, the whole ponderable matter, only united in a new combination with the air, and dissolved in it. Yet, so far from being thereby destroyed, it is only become again what it was before it existed in the form of charcoal or wax, an active agent in the business of the world, and a main support of vegetable and animal life, and is still susceptible of running again and again the same round, as circumstances may determine; so some identical atom may be concealed for thousands of centuries in a limestone rock; may at length be quarried, set free in the it by plants, and, in succession, become a part some concurrence of events consign it once way infits it from again resuming its former activity.—*Herschel's Discourse on Natural Philosophy, in Dr. Lardner's Cyclopaedia, Vol. XIV.*

CURIOS METHOD OF SPLITTING ROCKS.

— In the granite quarries near Seringapatam the most enormous blocks are separated from the solid rock by the following neat and simple process.—The workman having found a portion of the rock sufficiently extensive, and situated near the edge of the part already quarried, lays bare the upper surface, and marks on it a line in the direction of the intended separation, along which a groove is cut with a chisel about a couple of inches in depth.— Above this groove a narrow line of fire is then kindled, and maintained till the rock below is thoroughly heated, immediately on which a line of men and women, each provided with a pot full of cold water, suddenly sweep off the ashes, and pour the water into the heated groove, when the rock at once splits with a clean fracture. Square blocks of six feet in the side, and upwards of eighty feet in length, are sometimes detached by this method. Such a block would weigh nearly 500,000 pounds.—*Idem.*

STARCH.

— The manufacture of starch was known to the ancients. Pliny informs us that it was made from wheat and from *siligo*, which was probably a variety or sub-species of wheat. The invention of starch is ascribed by Pliny to the inhabitants of the island of Chio, where in his time the best starch was still made.— Pliny's description of the method employed by the ancients of making starch is tolerably exact. Next to the China starch that of Crete was most celebrated; and next to it was the Egyptian. The qualities of starch were judged by the weight; the lightest being always reckoned the best.—*National Library.*

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

— So mutable are human affairs, so short is the comparative duration of the mightiest dynasties and empires, that the Olympic games, by the mere fact of their having continued in unbroken quinquennial period for a thousand years from the verities of their revival, command a sort of reverence, and excite a feeling of involuntary pleasure and oblivion. Loyalty and ennobling, and awaken, are all the associations connected with them. Kings and powerful states were often competitors of these illustrious sports, the periodical recurrence of which the whole civilized world looked forward with an intensity of expectation that absorbed every other thought and pursuit. Public and private business was forgotten, the fiercest wars were suspended, a universal truce was proclaimed by sea and land, that all mankind might travel in safety to Olympia, and regard nothing but the paramount, the supreme object of attention—the festival. And all this has passed away like a dream, which, however glorious and magnificent while it lasted, leaves not a shadow behind!—*National Library, vol. 6.*

UNCHANGEABLE COSTUME.

— The Asiatic people never change the fashion of their dress. From one generation to another the same forms, folds, decorations, and colours descend unvaried. They never laugh at their grandmothers, and are totally inapprehensive of the humour of quizzing an old square-toe. They have a notion of a by-gone age, and they partake of the universal feeling of veneration for the wisdom and virtue of the good old times, but it is altogether a moral and not a formal notion. They have no peculiarly quaint form in which they dress out ancient virtue. They have no picturesque recollection of high-crowned hats, or flowing periwigs, or tambered waistcoats, or high-heeled shoes, or head-dresses grazing the moon. The Father of the Faithful were precisely the same kind of turban and vest as are now worn by the gayest dandy of a Mussulman.—*Asiatic Jour.*

LIBERALITY OF THE POLISH JEWS.

— Among the many signs of public enthusiasm for liberty in Warsaw, we notice one which is of a very gratifying character. The Jews have not only contributed with great liberality to the fund raised by the patriots, but they have started a newspaper in the Jewish language, in which the cause of freedom is warmly advocated. The second number of this paper, which is called the *Israelita Polki*, dated December 30, is now before us. It states that the utmost confidence is placed in the Dictator, and that all classes are enthusiastic in the cause of freedom. Amongst its new paragraphs it announces that a new corps of 2,400 infantry and cavalry, to be called the "Children of Warsaw," has been raised, and that the Adjutant of the Dictator has left Warsaw with despatches for St. Petersburg.— The co-operation of the Jews with the Polish Patriots of a different creed, is not confined to contributions of money, and attempts to excite a general feeling in their favour—there are in the Polish army about 2,000 Jewish cavalry, who are said to be equal in appearance to any troops in Europe.—*London Courier.*

GREEK ANTIQUITIES IN INDIA.

— The Chevalier Ventura, formerly in the French army, and now a general in the service of Rungt Singh, was encamped, in April last, near Manekala, or Maneyala, where there are the ruins of a large city. The place is seventy-two miles east of the Indus, and thirty or forty west of the Jylum or Hydaspes, in lat. 33° 23' north, and long 73° 15' east. In *Elphinstone's Cabul*, the very remarkable stone cupola, on the top of a solid mound, which is believed by the natives to have been built by the gods, is described as bearing a much greater resemblance to Greek than to Hindoo architecture. General Ventura made an opening into the cupola, and on digging three feet, he found six medals; and at intervals the workmen came to a chamber of hewn stone, twelve feet square. The excavation was continued to the depth of the six feet, and another opening was afterwards made in the north side of the cupola, and more than eighty medals were found. Most of them were copper, but some were gold and silver. There were also other curiosities, rings, and boxes containing liquids. We understand that the Chevalier intends to transmit an account of his praiseworthy labours and discoveries to the Asiatic Society. Perhaps this may be the site of some of the cities that were founded by Alexander or Felencus in the dominions of Taxiles.—*Ersgol Harkara.*

MUSIC.

— "Whoever despises music," said Martin Luther, "I am displeased with him. Next to Theology, I give a place to music; for thereby all anger is forgotten, the devil is driven away, and melancholy, and many tribulations, and evil thoughts, are expelled. It is the best solace for a desponding mind."

A family near Somerton is now consuming a Cheddar-cheese, thirty years old, and which is quite sound and good. The circumstances which occasioned its being kept so long, is the following: About thirty years ago, a farmer went up stairs and found his wife examining her stock of cheese, and, on asking what she was about, received for reply that she was looking out for a cheese to be eaten at her funeral. Well, says the husband, if this be the case, I might as well look out one for mine also. The wife died a few years ago, and the husband a few weeks since. All who have tasted this aged cheese speak of its excellence.—*Each Journal.*

Mr. J. M. H. H. H.

object of this bill. That... of great extent... members would be... thought to be... sought in York... on the minds of... together... this in-... had avowed in dis-... the other day, pray-... the hon. member had... He was sorry to... of any increase on... Perhaps, when the pub-... it might sometimes hap-... forget that they were le-... and might legis-... He would by no means... it might; and as long... he should feel rather... (Mr. E.) looking at the... the bill alone, but those... the public revenue was... a non-bounty counties would... Least of all, could... Should it be said, re-... more than merely those... the poor man his rights &... He hoped such an... that man in the country had... the bill alone, but those... the house take as the prin-... 1824 there had been... that the population... increased since that time... of increasing the re-... county so situated, and not... proceeded to argue... rational standard of re-... a vote against any increas-... money comprised in the re-... was also taken into... of the arguments of Mr... In fact, there could... that county by dividing its... be proved, that a part... would be made in York... county. Its members did... not, but to the whole; but... equal to the present... be given.

York to retain its four members. The names were in- ken on this division, and are as follows:—YEAS: Messrs. Allen, Brown, Clinch, Dow, Harrison, Hayward, Gilbert, Simonds, Sloan, Smith, Taylor, Weyer: 12—NAYS: Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Boston, Chandler, Conard, East, S. Hon. Mr. Parlow, Scott, Fall, Ward, Weston: 11.—The bill was then agreed to by a majority of the House, and the Committee had made its report, and the question for accepting it was put. Mr. Weston opposed the reception of the report, and demanded the bill to be read. Mr. Taylor contended for a call of the House, previous to the question. Mr. Simonds, however, mentioned, that the Chairman of the Committee had left the House from indisposi- tion; and Mr. S. Humbert suggested, that Mr. Weston might offer his objections at the third reading of the bill. The opposition was consequently withdrawn, the report accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. Thursday, March 10. Mr. Conard, Chairman of the select Committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of Saml. Freese, Esq. and others, praying for a remission into the votes given for J. C. Vale, Esq. a member for King's county, reported. That the said J. C. Vale, Esq. was duly elected, and that the said petition was not frivolous or vexatious. (In Committee.—Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.) From about 11 o'clock a. m. till about 4 p. m. the House was occupied in consideration of the bill; and the question, as to the duty on foreign cattle. An immense platoon of assertion and counter-assertion, of reasoning and refuting, was brought forward on both sides of the question; and out of this mass, we have endeavored to select the most important matter; impossible as it is, within any limited time, to transcribe verbatim every observation. O. The reading of the second section of the bill. Mr. Simonds stated, that the object of this section was, to do away with the discriminatory duties, which had been levied on various articles imported by the Committee of Ways and Means. It also contained a provision for the consideration of the Committee. In his (Mr. S.'s) opinion, there could be no doubt as to the propriety of the bill, had it been made in St. John, for the purpose of establishing a vinegar man- ufacture there; but it was found that there was not enough vinegar of such quality to make good vinegar. It was, therefore, obtained with a small quantity, without importing it. It was well known, that a great quantity of the vinegar imported was used for curing salmon; and it was therefore important to have a cheap supply. As to foreign hogshead cattle, the present duty of 70s. per head had been thought too high, but this also would be a question for the consideration of the Com- mittee. Mr. Sloan suggested the establishment of a duty on vinegar. If there was not an enough in St. John to make vinegar, there was plenty up at Fredericton and in other parts of the province. He thought by taking off the duty, many things would be introduced into the province under the name of vinegar, and the revenue thus defrauded. The province could manufacture vinegar for its own consumption. Mr. Parlow hoped the Committee would sustain the proposition for abolishing the duty. Vinegar, fit for curing salmon, could not be got in the province; and the present duty was a direct tax on the exporter and consumer of salmon. Mr. S. Humbert was of the same opinion. Mr. Allen was for abolishing the duty. Vinegar was a very wholesome thing, and very little good vinegar was to be had. Mr. Simonds said, that if the Committee should think the duty on foreign cattle not too high, the section would stand as it now does. But if it should be thought that 60s. would be high enough, that would be exactly the amount of the pig-butt. He wished the question as to 70s. to be put. Mr. Weyer argued that the duty on cattle was very oppressive. The number could not be carried off without cattle; and it could not be carried on with the cattle of this country. The duty would be a direct tax on the country of Charlotte especially, and on the hon- orable men in general. Mr. Scott was very much surprised at the statement made by Mr. Weyer. A duty of only 20s. would be reasons for the duty on cattle. As to the idea that there was no necessity for keeping up the duty on an article, he (Mr. S.) thought it was not high enough for the good of the country. Mr. Parlow proposed to reduce it to 50s. and if that was not too low, he would be for any other sum between that and 70s. Mr. Conard said he had last year voted for 70s. and he was now for 60s. He felt convinced that it was better for the mercantile interest of the province to pay a little more for the cattle of the province, and thus to keep the money in the country, than to send the cash out of it for American cattle. This plan might, perhaps, bear rather bad upon commercial men, but he was sure it would eventually be better for them and the whole country. A tax of 60s. was necessary as a protection to the farmers. He was not a farmer, but he thought members of that House should legislate, not for themselves alone, but for the whole country. Mr. Vail hoped the Committee would never go lower than 60s. per head, in fixing the duty. If people who wanted cattle, would only take money in their pockets, and journey towards Westmoreland, they might fetch away from different places on the road as many cattle as their money could purchase. As to the matter of raising cattle; the fact was, it was almost impos- sible for farmers to sell their cattle at a fair price. Mr. Allen thought, under all the circumstances of the case, that 50s. a head, would be a fair duty. Mr. Harrison was for continuing the duty at 70s. Mr. Clinch was much surprised at Mr. Conard's argu- ment, as to keeping money in the country. He thought that was too old and exploded a maxim to be brought in these enlightened days. Who had ever heard of such a thing as keeping money in the coun- try? One might as well try to enclose the waters of the river St. John. Money does not grow in the coun- try. It comes in by trade, and it goes out by trade; it is continually fluctuating, according to the price of any particular commodity. Any such scheme, therefore, must be but visionary. [The hon. member then pro- ceeded to contend for 20s. duty, and to argue the ques- tion at great length. He urged the increase of the re- venue by a moderate tax, and the encouragement to be smuggling by a high one. He contended, that an ex- traordinary protection to the agriculturists, in this respect, was only a great imposition; that it operated as a tax on all the other industry of the Province, and enabled farmers to take advantage of the lumberers, by charging extravagant prices for their cattle.] Mr. Conard briefly replied to Mr. Clinch. Mr. Hill said, it was difficult sometimes to discover the identity of mind in the consistency of the reasoning of hon. members, on subjects involving the same prin- ciple but different interests. To quote an instance, might be unparliamentary. The House was told, that the Province can supply the home market with cattle. His (Mr. H.'s) answer was, that a market as naturally draws to itself disposable or surplus produce, as bodies tend downwards by the force of gravitation. To expect that the buyer would seek the seller, and not the seller the buyer, would be to invert the natural course of human affairs, and was repugnant to all experience. Thus, in the county of Charlotte, where the annual demand for cattle and horses is very considerable, and the prices a high, he (Mr. H.) had never heard of any cattle or horses in that market from any other part of the Province. What, then, was the legitimate and necessary inference? It was, that the province cannot supply the demand, at least for that description of cattle required by the lumberer.—[The hon. gentleman here made some remarks, as to the buyers going into the county of the province, 100 or 120 miles, to purchase cattle, tening to prove the impracticability of such a measure.]—There was, in the body politic, as well as in the body natural, a circulation of mutual in- terests, and mutual benefit, running thro' every part of the system. If one part of the system were interrupted, the foundation would be laid for disease and decay, in every other part. To levy heavy exactions on one branch of industry for the benefit of another, would destroy that balance of interest and protection, which ought to be the basis of legislation, and would ultimately injure that interest intended to be protected. The equitable proposition made (on a former day) by an hon. member from Westmoreland, to make a distinction between the duties on Charlotte County and other parts

of the Province, and which appeared to excite so much alarm, as opening a door to smuggling, he (Mr. Hill) again ventured to advert to. Was it not as easy to detect smuggled cattle or horses coming from beyond the line of Charlotte county, as if they came from beyond the St. Croix? Certainly it was. The only objection he (Mr. H.) could discover was that the native cattle of the county might be sent into other parts of the province to exercise the higher duty, and foreign cattle substitute in their place. To obviate this difficulty, all cattle and horses coming from beyond the line of Charlotte county, might be deemed foreign, and subject to the higher duty. This, (it appeared to Mr. H.) would go to the root of the objection. The hon. gentleman thought it would be time enough for the farmer to complain of foreign competition in the Char- lotte county market, when he brings his stock there for sale. The inhabitants of that county would not only wil- lingly give him a preference, but even a moderate bounty, in the shape of duty. The hon. gentleman observed, that he might advert to the intimate connexion between the farming and lumbering (or manufacturing) interest, and there, that the farmer chiefly depends directly or indirectly, on the lumberer for a market; and that, by depressing the one, we, in the event, injure the other; but he thought the subject had already undergone a quantum sufficit of dis- cussion. He concluded, by adopting the language of Ja- mes 2.—"When a man is determined to believe a thing, he very absurdly gives his doctrine confirm in his faith." Mr. Speaker replied at considerable length to Mr. Clinch.—The hon. Speaker denied any intention to give the agricultural interest any undue preference; but at the same time observed, that from the informa- tion he had obtained from books, and from intercourse with intelligent men, he had adopted the maxim, that where there were various important interests in a country, it is the duty of legislators always to give the agricul- tural interest a preference. He would never consent to give a decided preference to any interest; but, if any one felt inclined to give a preference to any, it must be to this—Agricultural operations always tend to make that kind of permanent improvement in a coun- try, which cannot be removed. Wherever we go, we see the effects of this improvement. This could not be said of lumbering, or of commercial pursuits. The nature of the occupations of the husbandman and the farmer have a tendency, also, to improve their habits. The habits of such men are generally decidedly better than those of other classes of people. These were two very important reasons for giving a preference to agricul- ture, not to the injury of other interests, but to which it was well entitled.—The hon. Speaker then proceed- ed, at some length, to go over some of the arguments adduced in favor of the low duty, and to contend for the protection to the farming interest.—Mr. Speaker then observed, that if unfortunately happened, that it was a present matter of proposal, that this province is living on its cattle. When the cattle are exhausted, and the land all cleared, the country would not be worth living in. Its inhabitants, then, should certainly turn their attention to making improvements in their coun- try, which will be available and valuable, when the timber resource is gone. He was aware that he could not promote his own interest more, than by siding the farmers. As to the produce of farms, it frequently happened that the grain crops were cut off altogether; but cattle could always be successfully raised. The revenues of the farmers were principally derived from the sale of their stock; while grain and other products of the earth were often unproductive. This was a general case, an actual fact. Perhaps the principle might particularly apply to Westmoreland, which was such a peculiarly good grazing country; but he was quite convinced it would also apply to others. The hon. Speaker could not admit that the tax on cattle bore hard only in one part of the country; nor could he see any reason why Charlotte county should have any exemption. He thought that the people of that county wanted to take money out of the country, to purchase cattle from foreigners, our natural enemies. He thought that county ought to pay the same price for their cattle as others. On different motions, the question was suc- cessively put, for 20s., 40s., and 50s., all of which were negatived; and finally, 60s. per head was the duty resolved on. Several other sections were passed, while others were reserved for further consideration. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The additional duty on brandy was fixed at 6d. per gallon, after a very few observations. Mr. Scott recommended, that an act should be passed, to appoint officers as friers of brandy; who should taste all brandy offered for sale, and whenever they found any to be pernicious stuff, they should condemn it and cause it to be burnt!

essential party, determined to stand by the officers of the crown in the discharge of their arduous duties. The Marquis after all, is not destitute of tact, and the reply which he is reported to have made to O'CONNELL, on a late occasion, evinces at once, good humour and firm determination. The interested Sir Lordship, that though he might be led to speak of him, in his public character, in terms of severity, still he meant nothing personal towards him. To which the Marquis replied, by requesting Mr. O'CONNELL, in future, to be a little more moderate and cool in his political expressions; "As," said he, "you may one day go too far; and if, after this warning, you continue as violent, should you come to be hanged, you must not consider it meant as any thing personal towards you!"—Scotland seems to be the only section of the Parent State where order and tranquillity appear to reign. Indeed the manufacturing districts are represented as in an improving condition.—Having, last week, published the Russian Manifesto against Poland, we, this week, give place to the spirited Manifesto of the two Polish Chambers. The affairs of Poland, Belgium, &c. remain in a gloomy state of uncertainty, which must continue until peaceful negotiations or the sword, shall restore harmony or bring desolation once more to many fields in Europe.—Of the settlement of the Boundary Line, we refrain from saying any thing in addition to what fell from us last week, because, until parties are officially in possession of all particulars, contradictory statements will go forth. AFFECTING CASUALTY.—On the 13th Jan. last, GEORGE IRVING, formerly of Musquash, now of Hillsborough, Westmoreland, went into the woods in quest of cariboo, and was fortunate enough to shoot two out of six, whose different tracks he followed. But, melancholy to relate, he lost his way in attempting to return home, and wandered from dusk till nine o'clock next morning, when, on reaching a house, he discovered that his feet had been so severely frozen, that the half of the right one had to be cut off, and also one of the toes of the left. There are two medical gentlemen attending him, who are apprehensive that the amputation of one of the legs will yet be necessary, as the heel is much frost-bitten. He has thus been rendered completely unfit to provide for his children; and his wife being in bad health, it may be easily conceived what a helpless family they are. Their circumstances having been made known to some of their friends and acquaintances in this city, a liberal contribution was last week made in their behalf. SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, a Mr. McDERMOTT, Blacksmith, after fixing the Weather Hand on the chimney of the house owned by Mr. PARKS, near the south end of Prince Wm. Street, attempted to slide off the top of the chimney, but in doing so he found himself before he was aware sliding down the roof of the house towards the cornice, which he hoped to lay hold of with his heels. This he failed in accomplishing, and as a last resort made a strong effort to seize it with his hands, but unfortunately being unable to retain his hold, he was precipitated to the street, a distance of 39 or 40 feet. Two Surgeons were immediately in attendance, who on examination found his right thigh broke and his chin much cut, but we are happy to say, he is in other respects so well that there is every prospect of his ultimate recovery. The Pacific, Captain Cartwright, sailed yesterday forenoon, for the Pacific, on a Whaling Voyage. Since her return in August, she has undergone a thorough repair, and has gone to sea in fine order. Several of the young men who sailed in her on her first voyage, have gone on the second trip, filling some of the inferior offices—as third mates, boat steersmen, &c. We need scarcely say, that we wish her a full fare, and a speedy return.—Novascotian. The Evening Lecture in St. Andrew's Church, is postponed till Sunday se'ennight, the 27th instant. March 15. State of the Thermometer for the past week. At 8 in the morn. At 10 in the even. Mar. 8..... 24..... 15 9..... 24..... 15 10..... 24..... 15 11..... 24..... 15 12..... 24..... 15 13..... 24..... 15 14..... 24..... 15 On the evening of the 9th inst. ROBERT, son of Mr. ANGUS McKEE, in the 4th year of his age.—His remains were interred on Sunday, numerously attended. On Sunday morning last, in the 30th year of her age, JEAN, wife of CAL. S. JOHNSON, of this port, passed to another world, (Wednesday,) at half past 4 o'clock, from her late residence, at the house of Mr. Andrew, Lower Cove, where friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. In New Orleans, Mr. SAMUEL JACKSON, late of this City, a native of Yorkshire. At Liverpool, (Kent county,) on the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN GARDNER, lumber merchant, aged 38 years.—He was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland; and a man highly and justly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. LIEUT. at Annapolis, at very advanced age. ENNEVER UTLEER, Esq. Prothonotary for the county of Annapolis—A worthy, honest man. PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. TUESDAY, Brig Woodman Woodfords, Liverpool, 31—E. Barlow & Sons, merchants. CLARED. Brig St. Catherine, Spices, New-York, plaster, &c. Mary Ann Deledernier, do. do. Schrs. Finances, Ann, Kinney, do. do. Ship George Canning, Crank, of this port, arrived at N York, on the 21st ult., in 37 days from Jamaica. EASTPORT, March 9.—Arr. Br. Ship Heroine, Tully, Liverpool, 31 days—Spoke 4th of Feb. Brig Hercules, Owners, of and for Liverpool, from Pictou, N. S. was left with the Ship Catherine, Green, of and for London, from Quebec, in lat. 42, 55, from which he took all the crew right in number, and one passenger, named Pinney. ORREL COAL. PER JANE. 30 CHALDRONS ORREL COAL—first quality, for sale,—apply to GEORGE THOMSON. March 1, 1831.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MISS CROSS proposes to commence the second year of her School in this City, on the first Monday in June, in the Masonic Hall, where she will teach the following branches:—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Penmanship, English Grammar, Punctuation, Composition, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, and Astronomy.—These branches will constitute a course of study for three terms of twelve weeks each, without vacations; and by the aid of Charts, Diagrams, Globes, and Orery, and other apparatus, they are all made easy and interesting. As this course of study is progressive, no pupils will be received after the commencement of the first term. Those who wish to become members of this Institution, are requested to make application before the 20th of April, as Miss Cross will be absent a few weeks. Instruction will be given to Private Classes in the English and French Languages. The Grammar of these languages will be made very easy and entertaining by a course of familiar lectures—30 will constitute a course for English, and 35 for French.—Terms made known on application. March 15, 1831. NOTICE. THE Subscriber takes this method of in- forming his former Customers, and the Public in general, that he intends carrying on his Business in the MASON LINE, in this City, in all its various branches, Viz.—Brick and Stone Laying, Plastering, Stucco Work, and Stenciling, all of which will be done with neatness and dispatch. WILLIAM CROSS. N. B. Whitening and Colouring will be done on the shortest notice and at a most reasonable terms. St. John, March 15. FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c. ROBERT WILSON, Nursery Man and Horticulturist, RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has received by the Woodman, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c.—viz:—Ritton and Newton Pippin Apples, on Paradise Stocks; May Duke Cherries; Green Gage and Magnum Bonum Plums; large white Antwerp Raspberries; Red and White Hothey Strawberries. Gooseberries, in great variety, namely: St. John Sinclair, Miss Pringle, Lady Ann, Manchester Red, Green Walnut, Asheton Seedling, Crown Bob, (fine,) White Salt, Solphur, Gerard Ardelles, Ketons Venerable, Lochiel Seedling, and Hay of Spot. Roses:—Portland, Mar-hal Blucher, King, General Kutsoff, Matchless, B. abant, Hero, Red Damask, Perfecta, Double Cinnamon, Dwarf Burgundy, La Gran Depe, and fine large Moss. Two year seedling White Hawthorns; two year seedling Scotch Firs; Transplanted Horse Chestnuts; large Cluster'd Filberts; Scotch Weeping Birches; English Limes; English and Scotch Elms; Yellow Scotch Broom; Evergreen Privets; M. zeoons; Hardy Evergreen Hollies; &c. MUSHROOM SPAWS. The above are all in good order.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please make an early application, and the Plants will be taken care of until the proper time of planting. Wright's Cottage, 15th March, 1831. OFFICE OF ORDINANCE. ST. JOHN, N. B. 12th March, 1831. TENDERS will be received by the respective Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance, on or before Thursday the 31st instant, from Persons disposed to repair Wood, Iron, and Tin Ware, Cooperage, Articles of Leather, &c. The price to be expressed in sterling.—Any information required may be obtained on application to the Barrack Master.—Viz:—WOOD WARE. Tables, Chairs, Forms, Coal Boxes, Wood Horses, Wheel Barrows, &c. &c. IRON WORK. Bed Wrenches, Fire Irons, Fenders, Padlocks, Flesh Forks, Prying Pans, Shovels, Pick Axes, Felling ditto, Crosscut Saws, Spades, Creepers (iron only), Coal Scuttles, Tea Kettles. COOPERAGE. Well Buckets, Urine Tubs, Salting Tubs, Water Pails. TIN WARE. Beer Cans, Sauce Pans, Meat Dishes, Ladles, Slipper Baths, Lanthorns, Glass Lamps (tin). LEATHER. Bellows, Creepers (straps only), Fire Buckets, Engine Hose (feet). A PERSON who feels himself capable of taking charge of any Business, wishes to obtain a Situation.—For particulars enquire at the Observer Office. March 1. STOCK IN TRADE FOR SALE. THE subscriber is now Selling of his Stock in Trade, at very reduced prices for Cash, or approved Credit, until the 12th day of April, when the remainder will be Sold at Public Auction. W. P. SCOTT. 5th March. SELLING OFF, VERY LOW, FOR CASH. THE Subscribers intend closing their Co- partnership business on the 1st day of May next, therefore the public are respectfully informed that they will sell their remaining STOCK OF GOODS, at very reduced prices, until Tuesday the 5th day of April, when all that remains will then be Sold at Public Auction. All Persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call and settle their Accounts. KEATOR & SANDS. N. B. They have a quantity of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER on hand, at 8d.

AUCTION SALES. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber at the residence of Lt.-Colonel Lor e—a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of:—SETS of Moreen Window Curtains; Dining, Card, Sofa, and Secretary TABLES; Sofa, Chairs, Carpets, French Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, &c. Glasses and other bed-room Furniture. Dinner and Breakfast sets of China Ware, and a select number of BOOKS, by English and Foreign authors. —ALSO— A Grand Horizontal PIANO FORTE, by Broadwood—Music Stand, &c.; Spanish Guitars; a double-barrelled Fowling Piece; Pair of Holster Pistols, and some Swords, Harness, and various other articles. March 8. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. POSTPONEMENT. The above Sale is Postponed until Monday next, the 21st instant, at the same hour. 15th March. E. DeW. R. SALE CONTINUED. THE Sale of the STOCK IN TRADE of D. HATFIELD & SON, comprising a General Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. will be continued To-morrow (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock. March 15. P. HATFIELD, Auctioneer. On FRIDAY the 25th instant, Will be Sold (without any Reserve, to close Consignments,) at the Auction Room of the Subscribers— THE FOLLOWING GOODS:— 175 B BOXES assorted Crown Glass, 10 Crates EARTHEN WARE, 2 Hds. assorted BRASS WARE, 3 Do. do. IRON WARE, An assortment of PLATED WARE, Ditto of SADDLERY, 100 Kegs London WHITE LEAD, 50 Do. assorted PAINTS, 50 Do. PUTTY, 50 Casks fine Wrought NAILS, 25 Do. Cat ditto, 50,000 White Chapel Needles, 14 Doz. Frying Pans; 7 Iron Bedsteads. A liberal credit will be given.—Catalogues will be prepared a few days previous to the Sale. J. & H. KINNEAR. 15th March. EXTENSIVE SALE. On TUESDAY the 20th March, instant, JOHN KERR, Will offer for Sale the whole of the lately purchased and well assorted Stock of LOWE & GROCOCK. 45 P Sup. fine CLOTHS; [metres; 13 Ditto claret, black, & olive Flushings; 10 Ditto blue, black, & olive Flushings; 40 Ditto black, color'd & printed Bushazets; 23 Ditto Scotch and Manchester Plaids; 55 Dizen Men's and Women's Hose; 38 Ditto do. Gloves and Socks; 10 Pieces Blankets; 69 pieces Flannels; 30 Dizen Comforters; 55 Pieces assorted colors Moreens, &c. Terms of Sale.—Under £20, Cash; £20 to £50, three months; £50 to £100, six months; all over £100, nine months.—Approved Endorsed Notes. March 8.

SUMMARY.

Some of the London papers will have it that the coronation is fixed for the beginning of May. We are quite certain that no prior has been "fixed" for that august ceremony, and do not hear that the subject has been alluded to of late.—Windsor Express. SCOTLAND.—On Thursday week, the Lord Advocate was returned for the Forfar district of burghs, he having the votes of Dundee, Perth, and St. Andrew's. The Honourable Captain Ogilvy had those of Forfar and Cupar. On Friday the Lord Advocate returned from his election, and a cavalcade of 2,000 men walked out to meet and congratulate his lordship; and he was escorted through the town, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers, mingled with the shouts of "J.-Bey for ever!" HENRY MACKENZIE, Esq.—We regret to announce the death of this eminent literary character and venerable citizen, so well known as the author of "The Man of Feeling," and many other productions. Mr. Mackenzie was in his 86th year, having been born in 1745.—His eldest son is Lord Mackenzie, at present an eminent Judge in the Courts of Session and Judiciary.—Edinburgh Courier.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1831.

We have London dates this week to the 1st, and Liverpool to the 2d Feb. There is little in the representations they give of the state of the Mother Country, on which the eye of the philanthropist or patriot can rest with satisfaction.—In England, the spirit of insubordination and mischief is still in full operation in various parts of the country, and multitudes of discontented manufacturers and incendiaries are pervading various districts, threatening and perpetrating every sort of outrage—bidding defiance to the law, and assuming arms in some places, with an avowed determination to use force in the attainment of their lawless objects.—Ireland, as might be expected, since true bills have been found by a jury against O'CONNELL, is in a state of the highest excitement, and evidently approaches a fearful crisis. By this time it has, probably, been determined whether the agitator or the government is to reign supreme. The only pleasing circumstance we can descry in the late details of Irish affairs, is the very numerous and respectable assemblage at the Marquis of ANGLESEA'S levee, which proves his popularity even in the midst of the obloquy which his recent Proclamations have drawn upon him from certain quarters, and also that there is still an enlightened and indlu-

Poetry.

COMPLIMENT TO A NEWLY MARRIED PAIR.

I saw two clouds at morning, Ting'd with the rising sun; And in the dawn they floated on, And mingled into one;

VARIETIES.

Intelligence of Capt. Ross.—We copy the following paragraph from James's Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal:—"Two accounts of the progress of Capt. Ross's exploratory voyage have reached us."

On Monday, the 10th inst., a young lady who had been dancing at a ball, at Monkwearmouth, Durham, sat down to rest herself, and expired immediately.

The Queen rises between eight and nine o'clock—often as early as eight, and never later than nine.

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RECEIVED.

Per Brig DUNCAN, from Liverpool:— FEW CASKS CURRANTS, RAISINS, and FIGS—in fine order;

TOBACCO.

A FURTHER Supply of Manufactured TOBACCO, assorted qualities—just received per brig Mary Ann, from New-York.

LOAF SUGAR.

CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS. Just received per Brig Duncan, and Ship Edward Reid, from Liverpool:

CHAIN CABLES—1/2, 3/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BALTIMORE CRACKERS. 98 KEYS CRACKERS—for sale by the Subscriber, very low, if applied for immediately.

FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. THOMAS NISBET, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c. The Subscriber has received per Ship Wm. Pitt, from Liverpool, a complete set of Standing and Running Rigging.

SHIP CHANDLERY. ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT: 20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons assorted IRON; 4 boxes CANVAS; 2 bales Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES; 40 dozen 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 10 crates well assorted CROCKERY; 75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS; 1 ton SHEATHING PAPER; 2000 bushels SALT—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market.

FOR SALE, THREE-FOURTHS the fine Sloop AMANDA, Register 75 Tons, built last year expressly for the River Trade, for which she is in every respect well adapted.

FOR SALE, RIGGING, For a Brig of 150 Tons. The Subscriber has received per ship Wm. Pitt, from Liverpool, a complete set of Standing and Running Rigging.

NEW VESSEL. THE subscriber offers for sale a new VESSEL of about 140 Tons—now on the stocks at Parrsboro'—of the following dimensions, and of the best materials:—

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals A PART OF HIS FALL GOODS; WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices.

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

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c. Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit:

BOY'S INDENTURES—For Sale at the Observer office.

GREAT BARGAINS!

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, ARE now offering their extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, for sale, at prices not to be equalled—they having made a deduction of Twenty per Cent. upon every article.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Election of Directors of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting to the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation;—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms.

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.

SPRUCE LOGS. PERSONS wishing to Contract for supplying SPRUCE LOGS, to be delivered the ensuing Spring, will please apply to Jan. 4. GEORGE THOMSON.

SPRUCE OR PINE SAW LOGS, Wanted. PERSONS desirous of entering into contract for the delivery of a quantity of SPRUCE OR PINE SAW LOGS, early in the Spring, may do so on advantageous terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTSON.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the Season—consisting of—

GENTLEMEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES, ass'd. Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots, Ditto Ditto cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose, A variety of Mecklin and Gimp Lace; Lace Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow Cloths, of all descriptions; Paints and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Brown yellow and Windsor Soap; Boxes and Bleached Canvas; Flannels; Bombazets; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted; An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain COTTONS, bleach'd & unbleach'd; Silk Handkerchiefs; Coloured and black Lining Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Trimmings; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. Brandy by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin; Port and Madeira WINE. Prime Mess Pork; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments.

11th JANUARY, 1831. ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:— 25 POUNDS, Windward Island and Jamaica RUM; 10 Pans. Mola-see and 20 lbs. Sugar; 250 Bbls. Superf. Flour; 50 do. Rye do.; 100 Do. Indian Meal; 50 do. Navy Bread; 15 Tierces Rice; 20 dozen Brooms; 100 Barrels Irish Mess PORK; 50 Do. and 15 Tierces BEEF; 14 Cwt. Irish BACON; 50 Do. New-Brunswick OATMEAL; 30 Bags do. common & pearl BARLEY; 50 Firkins Butter; 100 kegs spiced Salmon; 50 Bags and Bbls. East India and Jamaica COFFEE; 50 boxes Soap and Candles; 50 Crates assorted Earthenware; 50 Casks ditto Glassware; 400 Boxes ditto Crown Glass; 250 Bolts bleached and unbleached Canvas; 50 Coils assorted Cordage; 200 Casks fine wrought Nails; 100 do. Cut 500 Kegs London White Lead; [do.] 100 Do. Green and assorted do.; 3 Casks and 40 jars Baled Linseed Oil; 25 Bags Corks; 100 dozen Wooden Socks; 10 Chests Tea; 1 chest Indigo; Assorted Bar Iron and Copper; Best Madeira and Sherry WINES; 3 Bales assorted Silks; 200 Reams assorted Writing Paper; 100 Assorted BLANK BOOKS; 50 Kegs and 25 bidders Petty; 50 Barrels Day & Martin's Blacking; 25 Pieces Carpeting and 50 Hearth Rugs.

Lamp Black, in bbls.; Ivory, in bbls.; Whiting in do.; Red Ochre in do.; Bils. Yellow Ochre; Casks of Glor; Powder of Litharge; Red Lead; Orange Red; English Umber; Grand Paint; Brushes, and Sash Tools; Patent Floor Cloth and Painted Baize; Table Mats and Doilies; Kegs of Mustard; Ginger; Bags Pepper; Cinnamon; Rose and Point Blankets; 300 pair of Flannel Drawers—with a further assortment of British DRY GOODS, to numerous to detail.—All of which are offered at as reasonable rates and terms of payment as possible.

J. & H. KINNEAR.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Entries for Dutiable articles, Seamen's Articles, Bonds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Bay's Indentures, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

HOUSES and LANDS.

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TO LET, from 1st of May, the STORE, in Ward-street, adjoining the premises of G. D. Robinson, Esq. Nov. 30. D. HATFIELD & SON.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET, And possession given immediately: THAT valuable Freehold PROPERTY, in St. James's-street, Lower Cove, containing a Dwelling House and excellent Tavern establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. James Moffat. Terms extremely low. Also for Sale—A strong hard-working young HORSE, fit for Saddle or Harness, and well adapted for the Lumbering Business. Six months' credit would be given to any purchaser with a good indorser.—Apply at this office.

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All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GODSOE, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to NATHAN GODSOE, Adm'r. St. John, May 25, 1830.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on Lots No. 8 & 9, Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the Stock, Farming Utensils &c. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. May 25. NATHAN GODSOE.

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LANDS.

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HOLMES, St. John.

WITH Work and House with despatch at his Shop, Cove, Feb. 8.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE OBSERVER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1831.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTOWN, Friday, March 4.

BILL TO EXTEND THE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

(A Committee.)—Mr. Hill stated the nature of the bill, which is that mentioned in our report of Wednesday last.

Mr. Cunard thought some provisions of the bill very good. But there were objections before the House, which he (Mr. C.) hoped and believed would be settled in the next Session of the House measures would be brought forward for the purpose of regulating the fees, and defining the limits, of all the Courts in the Province. He thought therefore, the object of this bill might and would be included in those enactments.—As to Magistrates in general, he (Mr. C.) was aware that there existed a crying evil against them. Too often, instead of being what they ought to be, peace-makers, they were promoters of litigation, by issuing warrants, summonses, &c. on every trifling application, for the sake of the fees. This fact he (Mr. C.) had observed in this Province, in the Canada, and in the U. States. He knew to wit more generally declaimed against. He thought therefore, the House should be very cautious how it extended the jurisdiction of Magistrates. He was at a loss to point out what would be the best step to remedy the evil, but it was one which called for very great attention.—Justices' Courts already possessed very great power, and this bill would give a great increase of power to Justices of the Peace. The hon. Member thought it very probable that this bill would tend to encourage litigation, and he described a case in point of a very litigious nature, which might arise under the bill.—There was a great propensity to litigate in many men, and people were often induced, where too great facilities presented themselves, and threw away more money than was justifiable, in prosecuting petty causes. The honorable Member was convinced, from practical observation, that it was greatly in the power of Magistrates, where they chose to prevent the effects of the litigious spirit; and he detailed a method which, as a Justice of the Peace himself, he had frequently pursued with the best effects. The honorable Member's plan consisted in not immediately granting warrants, summonses, &c. whomever applied for, but advising the applicant to wait a little while, then giving notice to the parties complained against, of the nature of the complaint, calling both parties together, and endeavoring to persuade them to make up their differences in a friendly manner, without incurring the expense and unpleasantness of legal proceedings.—This plan the honorable member thought the duty of every Justice of the Peace; and he also thought that at this particular time the proposed bill was not advisable.

Mr. Clinch thought that if Mr. Cunard were correct in all his views, it would be better at once to abolish the office of Magistrates, and establish a new order of some other kind. As to the charge of litigation, he (Mr. C.) did not think it was the fault of Magistrates that people worried each other so much by litigation. He had been a Magistrate himself, and had, perhaps, on an average, examined into about five hundred or six hundred cases, but he had certainly never promoted litigation. If a party came before a Magistrate, and demanded a summons, or capias, or other legal authority, it was the bounden duty of such Magistrate, according to the Law, to grant it.—If a man owes another a small debt, and the creditor cannot get payment, he goes to a Magistrate to obtain legal aid. What was the Magistrate appointed for, but to attend to such cases, and to keep people, by his attention, from going into the higher courts? Such attention to small matters in fact prevented litigation. If a Magistrate should investigate the nature of a case before granting a summons, he would cause himself very great trouble, he would be going out of his proper track, and would perhaps obtain an improper view of the case. He (Mr. C.) used sometimes to give himself much trouble in that way. He used to hear the statements of complainants, and would sometimes even write letters to parties, informing them of the complaints against them, and urging them to settle the matter between themselves. But he found the inconvenience of such a course. Parties on both sides would come and tell him long stories, and low was it possible for him to form an opinion? He had therefore at last found it better to proceed strictly according to the law, and to grant summonses, &c. whenever they were demanded. If a summons were improperly taken out, the aggrieved party would have his action against the aggressor, who would be punished by having to pay the costs. [We had some remarks of the hon. Member.]—He (Mr. C.) thought some very good amendments might be made to the present act for the recovery of small debts; but perhaps not quite to the extent contemplated by his honorable colleague. (Mr. Hill.) [The hon. member's tone again departed us of the advantage of several observations.]—He agreed with the honorable member for Kent, that it would be very dangerous to allow Magistrates to investigate accounts without limitation.—As to the proposed jurisdiction of Magistrates in certain cases of trover, he (Mr. C.) believed that legal gentlemen at present insisted, that Magistrates must strictly confine their jurisdiction to cases of debt;

that is to say, in the strict sense of the term, questions arising from buying and selling. But the proposed bill under the term "trover," would include certain kinds of trespasses such, for instance, as taking away a horse or a boat for a time, and using it, and then restoring it to the owner. Such acts could not be called "trover"; but they were certainly very proper cases for the jurisdiction of Magistrates. It would be much better that such cases should be decided, than carried into higher courts. Such a provision would be a great benefit to the community, and would do away with great inconveniences.

Mr. Speaker considered this a subject of very general interest.—He (Mr. Speaker) had also had a little to do as a Magistrate, and he had had seen and felt the difficulties alluded to. He had no doubt that the motives and intention of the honorable member of this bill were truly laudable; but he was rather fearful, that in attempting to remedy the evil, the bill had gone rather too far. As to matters of account, unless the jurisdiction of Magistrates in this respect were limited, dealings of a very considerable extent might be involved in a question of debt on a petty balance before a Magistrate, and also, as the honorable member for Kent had observed, great principles of law. He (Mr. Speaker) had no expectation that the bill in its present shape would pass in another quarter. But certainly a remedy was very requisite, as respects petty trespasses. [The hon. Speaker here detailed a case in point, to prove the inconvenience and hardship of the present law.]—Another serious inconvenience was, that the act for the recovery of small debts was completed with an act to prevent the recovery of debts in inferior courts. Where a man held a note of hand for £10, on which £5 had been paid and endorsed, it had been held, by some Magistrates, that he could not sue in inferior courts, because the document on which he founded his claim was for a greater amount than £5.—The same case extended to notes originally given for £5, on which £2 had been paid. Credit for that amount was obtained by the plaintiff; but if the defendant did not choose to avail himself of this credit, but should say he owed £6, the plaintiff would be cheated. This he might go into the higher court, and risk all the expense and uncertainty, or put up with the loss. [The honorable Speaker also detailed other cases, proving the "monstrous hardship" of the present laws in this respect.]—There were really serious evils, which, in this young country, were increasing every day. Some remedy was surely necessary. He was, however, disposed to agree with Mr. Cunard, that it would be best that a few more bills should be proposed by the next Session, to obviate all these difficulties. Such bills would be prepared with the greatest care and attention by legal gentlemen appointed for the purpose; and they would, he so proposed, as to be adapted to pass in another quarter.—In his (Mr. Speaker's) opinion, proper care should be enabled to settle the cases of petty trespass before a Magistrate.—The hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Cunard) had alluded to an assertion, lately made in debate, that there were, in the Province, many of what had been called "trading Magistrates"; persons who were inclined to encourage litigation for the sake of the fees. He (Mr. Speaker) could assure the honorable gentleman, that in the country of Westmorland there was no man of that character, and he hoped there were not now many such in the Province. He very much approved of what that honorable gentleman had said, respecting the course which he (Mr. Cunard) had himself adopted in cases which had come before him.—[The honorable Speaker concluded with some general observations as to the duties and office of Magistrates, and also made some allusions to certain foreign petty courts, mentioned by the present Lord Chancellor, in his late speech on the state of the law; which observations we did not hear.]

Mr. Brown observed, that the present Committee was composed almost wholly of Magistrates and Lawyers, who must be well acquainted with the subject. Any observations from him, therefore, might appear presumptuous and superfluous. But, from the experience of those around him, it seemed that something ought to be done in this case. The Committee had evidence to show that there were great irregularities, great ambiguities, and great difficulties in the present law for the recovery of small debts. He believed this bill was partly intended to remedy these evils. The hon. Speaker had shown the difficulties in which he and others had been involved, in the construction of the act; and this proved that it ought to be clear of its ambiguity, so that all might clearly understand it. The honorable Member for Saint John, (Mr. S. Humbert) had also detailed the protractedness of the law, and had alluded to matters which might and would have been settled by that bill, if it had been in existence. That honorable Member, however, had been involved in litigation many years, for want of such a provision.—These were crying evils; and they were intended to be remedied by this bill.—He (Mr. B.) therefore did not think it necessary to wait for the contemplated general reform of the law; but he thought the Legislature should do all it can now. He should be happy to see this bill go into speedy operation.—He was no Magistrate, and no Lawyer. He was but a plain man, looking on to see what was passing in the world around him.—He hoped, however, the committee would seriously consider this matter.—It had been stated by the honorable Member for Kent, that this bill would give too much power to Magistrates; that matters of account even to the amount of 100l. might come before a Magistrate, and that such power of adjudication would be dangerous; but

he (Mr. Weldon) seemed to admit that if the respective items were under £5, they might safely be entrusted to a Magistrate, but not beyond that amount.—The idea had also been advocated by others, that it would be dangerous for a Magistrate to enter into accounts beyond £5 in amount. But look at the second section of the present law. By that section parties are now allowed to plead a set-off to any account, and may therefore bring any sum before a Magistrate as a set-off. Thus, if a person happened to be plaintiff in an action for the recovery of £4 10s., the defendant might bring a charge of £10 as a set-off, and thus bring the former plaintiff £5 10s. into debt. Well; the Magistrate certainly could not decide the case now; because the debt thus claimed, was above £5.—By this section, the defendant might bring a set-off to any account, and may therefore bring any sum before a Magistrate as a set-off. 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