

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

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Office in HATFIELD'S Brick Building,
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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 than;

Tell 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 outstretch,

The milky rill arrest?

Or who with unexpress'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 bow'd 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 throb'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

'T 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. Simon Bolivar resigns the Presidency of the Colombian Republic.
7. 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.
8. Hinchinbrook Castle, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich, is destroyed by fire.
9. 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.
10. The Right Hon. George Tierney dies suddenly at his house in Saville-row, aged 74.
11. An immense 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.
12. Three men frozen to death on the road from Paris to St. Cloud.
13. Martin Arthur Shee, Esq. elected President of the Royal Academy.
14. A son of Earl Spencer (a Clergyman of the Church of England) announces the Catholic religion.
15. 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 1769, 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 use 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 so 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, therefore, 4,000 ounces of gold, wrought into various 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 Whitty, struck a whale on the margin of a floe. Supported by a second boat, they felt much at their 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 a majestic curve, disappeared beneath the water, 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.*

CURIOUS 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 celebration 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.*

UNCHANGABLE 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 tattered 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 *Israelia 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.—*Er Gen 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.*

Poetry.

COMPLIMENT TO A NEWLY MARRIED PAIR. I saw two clouds at morning...

VARIETIES.

Intelligence of Capt. Ross.—We copy the following paragraph from James's Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal...

On Monday, the 10th inst., a young lady who had been dancing at a ball...

The Queen rises between eight and nine o'clock—often as early as eight...

The Emperor Nicholas and the ex-King of France.—We are heard, (says the Court Journal)...

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RECEIVED, Per Brig DUNCAN, from Liverpool:— FEW CASKS CURRANTS, RAISINS, and FIGS—in fine order; 2 Pipes of RED WINE; 1 Hoghead of MADEIRA WINE; 2 Bales of Italian WRITING PAPER; 1 Box LEAD PENCILS. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. March 8, 1831.

TOBACCO. A FURTHER Supply of Manufactured TOBACCO, assorted qualities—just received per brig Mary Ann, from New-York. ON HAND.—Maccabau, Rappee, and Scotch SNUFFS—in kegs, jars, and bottles, for sale at reduced prices. E. D. W. RATCHFORD March 8.

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. JOHN ROBERTSON. March 1.

BALTIMORE CRACKERS. 98 KEGS CRACKERS—for sale by the Subscriber, very low, if applied for immediately. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. March 1.

FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. THOMAS NISBET, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand an elegant Assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, of all descriptions. Also—a large Assortment of DRESSING GLASSES, of various sizes. Hair and Moss MATTRASSES—The whole at very reduced prices.—Likewise—MAHOGANY in Logs, Planks, Boards, and Veners. Turning and Carving, in the best manner. St. John, Nov. 16.—St.

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c. The Subscriber has received per Ship Wm. Pitt, Thomas Ogilvie, Master, from Liverpool—his usual Supply of SHEEP CHANDLERY. ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT:— 20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons assorted IRON; 4 bales 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; 2030 bushels SALT.—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market. In Store—1500 bushels Turk's Island SALT; 40 barrels prime Fall MACKEREL; 20 barrels BEEF; 400 boxes Doby and Grandville Smoked HERRINGS; 30 cwt. best COD FISH; 2 tons Log Wood, &c. &c. 7th December. W. P. SCOTT.

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.—Her outfit is abundant, and of the best description, and she can be run for a considerable time at a very trifling expense.—For satisfactory payment the terms will be liberal. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 8.

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, for a Vessel of about 150 Tons, which he will sell on liberal terms if applied for immediately. ALSO— For Sale, Freight, or Charter— The fine, fast sailing schooner DESPATCH, 87 Tons burthen. Dec. 21. W. P. SCOTT.

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:— Length of Keel, - - - 64 feet, 6 ins. Length from stem to stern - - - 72 feet, post, inclusive, - - - 71 feet, Breadth of Beam, - - - 21 feet, 5 ins. Depth of Hold, - - - 12 feet. 14 inches dead rise; Floor, 14 feet. The Vessel is Copper Patented, and will be sold on liberal Terms.—please apply to E. D. W. RATCHFORD. December 21.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals A PART OF HIS FALL GOODS; WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices. The remainder hourly arrives. JOHN SMYTH. By the Cons Prince William-street, Nov. 16, 1830.

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

GREAT BARGAINS! SELLING OFF CHEAP.

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. The undermentioned prices will give to the public some idea of cheapness:— Superfine Blue Broad Cloth, - - - 3s. 3d. per yard Do. olive, green, and other colors, - - - 6s. 6d. Bombazets, - - - from 7s. 6d. upwards. Fine Irish Linen, - - - 1s. per yard. Men's Socks, - - - 2s. 6d. per pair. Ladies' fine white cotton Stockings, - - - 4d. per pair. Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, - - - 7d. to 1s. 3d. Stout Drab Jersey, - - - 5s. per yard. Women's Stays, - - - 1s. 3d. per pair. Check, - - - 6d. & 7d. per yard Bed Quilts, - - - 9d. each 1/2. With the above every other article equally low.— THEY HAVE ON HAND:— 23 Barrels of excellent BEEF; 20 Ditto superior PORK; 30 Firkins of first quality Cumberland Butter. St. John, March 1, 1831.

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; Boves 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, bleached & unbleached; Silk Handkerchiefs; Coloured and black Lining Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Bonnettes; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. BRANDY by the Hoghead; 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. JOHN M. WILMOT. 11th JANUARY, 1831.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:— 25 PANS, Windward Island and Jamaica RUM; 10 Pans. Mola-see and 20 bbls. 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. — ALSO— 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.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c. Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit:— 1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Chain do. 1 1/4 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Skiff or Pinnacle BOAT—British built, Copper fastened; 1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH; 1 CAMBOOSE; 2 Double JACK SCREWS; 3 Crates Crockery Ware—well assorted. Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

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. By order of the President and Directors. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, 19th July, 1830.

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD. JANUARY 11, 1831. The Subscribers have in Store the following GOODS, for sale at very low rates, and at liberal credit, viz: 50 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM, 60 Do. W. Island do. 15 Hogheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR, 30 Ditto MOLASSES, 2 Ditto & 8 Qr. Casks PORT WINE, 2 Pipes O. L. P. MADEIRA, 400 Bbls. Superf. FLOUR—part in bond, 1000 Bbls. ALEWIVES. — ALSO— An extensive stock of British DRY GOODS, Hyson and Congo TEAS, &c. &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. MOULD CANDLES. Just Received, and for Sale:— 75 BOXES Campo-Bello MOULD CANDLES—At Nuncupence per pound. [Feb. 8.] J. & H. KINNEAR. MOLASSES, RUM & SUGAR. Received and for sale by the Subscriber:— 30 PUNCHEONS best retailing MOLASSES, A few Casks do. SUGAR, Ditto W. I. RUM. — ON HAND— A few Puncheons extra Proof and Common Jamaica SPIRITS. March 1. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

A CARD. MRS. WALLACE, most respectfully informs her former Patrons, and the Public generally, that she has recommenced her business of DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY, at her residence, Germain-street, next below the entrance to that of the late Henry Wainor, Esq. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Sewing done on the most moderate terms. N. B. A few Young Ladies from the Country can be accommodated as Boarders, to learn the different branches of the above business.— Terms known on application as above. St. John, October 19, 1830.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession, and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country Business attended to. As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he has studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. * Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this City, and begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he will continue the above Business, in its several branches, at his shop, North West corner of the Market-square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store of Mr. W. O. SMITH, and hopes, by strict attention and a disposition to please, to merit a continuation of their patronage.—All favours will be gratefully received and executed in the best and most fashionable manner, on moderate terms. St. John, August 10.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY. THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Frankline; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style. N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to.

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.

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

N. B. BLACKSMITH Work and Horse Shoeing, executed with despatch at his Shop, Britain-street, Lower Cove, Feb. 8.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, And Possession given the 1st May next: THE HOUSE, fronting on Charlotte-street, adjoining the property of Mr. Benjamin Smith. The house can be viewed any day between the hours of 12 and 1, p. m. by applying to Mr. John T. Younghusband, on the Premises.—Further particulars known, by applying to NATHAN GODSOE. St. John, Feb. 1, 1831.

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A LOT in the Lower-Cove, fronting on Main-street.—Apply to Feb. 1. JOHN M. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE corner WAREHOUSE on Peter's Wharf, opposite the store of Mr. Stephen Howard, formerly occupied by Mr. R. B. D. King as a Grocery Store, now in perfect repair, having a Shop fitted up in a part of the lower flat, and will be let altogether or without the second and third flats. Any person disposed to purchase, will find the price low and the payments easy, on application to Jan. 11. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

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.

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

The Business will on the 1st of May, be assumed by P. HATFIELD, who also proposes transacting the Business of an AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and solicits the patronage of his Friends and the Public. St. John, November 20, 1830.

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HUGH JOHNSTON, Esq., deceased, will render the same for settlement, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSTON, Executor. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

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. NATHAN GODSOE. May 25.

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM WATERS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH WATERS, Sole Administratrix. St. John, November 23, 1830.

ASSISE OF BREAD. Published March 1, 1831. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 0 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY AMMANCE. MARCH—1831. Sun Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri Sat Full. 16 WEDNESDAY - 5 7 5 5 3 2 0 19 17 THURSDAY - 6 0 5 5 4 10 1 0 37 18 FRIDAY - 6 4 5 5 6 11 20 1 57 19 SATURDAY - 6 3 5 5 7 12 20 2 21 20 SUNDAY - 6 1 5 5 9 0 30 3 24 21 MONDAY - 5 5 6 1 1 36 4 29 22 TUESDAY - 5 5 6 2 2 41 5 46 First Quarter 20th, 5h. 53m. evening.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

LANDS.

SALE.

QUABLE Lot of LAND, in the Parish of Springfield, of Kings, six miles from forty-two from St. John's House, and twenty-five to be divided into two Lots more convenient for purchase.

HOLMES, St. John.

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

OR TO BE LET, on the 1st May next: HOUSE, fronting on Charter Street, adjoining the property of Benjamin Smith. The house is a very fine one, and is fitted up in every respect for a gentleman, or a family, by applying to HATHAN GODSOE, 831.

of May, the STORE, in the premises of G. HATHFIELD & SON.

OR TO LET, Lower-Cove, fronting on Upper-Cove.

OR TO LET, HOUSE on Peter's Street, near the Store, copied by Mr. R. B. D. in new in perfect repair, up in a part of the lower altogether or without the house.

Any person disposed to purchase or to let, apply to the proprietor, or to the agent, Mr. R. B. D. in the premises of G. HATHFIELD & SON.

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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.

(In 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 too well 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., unless 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 to correct the order 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 if possible 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, and he used 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 law 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 honorable 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 Member for Kent, in 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 subject 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 procrastinated harshness he had suffered, as 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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DOCTRY.

COMPLIMENT TO A NEWLY MARRIED PAIR. I saw two clouds at morning...

Flow smoothly to their meeting, And join their courses with all force...

VARIETIES.

Intelligence of Capt. Ross.—We copy the following paragraph from Jameson's Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal...

On Monday, the 10th inst., a young lady who had been dancing at a ball...

The Queen rises between eight and nine o'clock—often as early as eight...

The Emperor Nicholas and the ex-King of France.—We have heard, (says the Court Journal)...

On the meeting of the first Diet of the kingdom of Prussia...

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By comparing members of that Hon. House to their domestics...

Mr. Simonds asked, as an amendment...

Mr. Scott said that he had been a long time a member of this Hon. House...

Mr. Scott said that he was forced up during which time he had been endeavouring to save the public money...

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and of every session, when he got his bill, [and he always lived well, as well as any gentleman might wish]...

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the word "pay."—He recommended that the bill should either say at once 20s. per diem, or else, £40 for the whole session; but not 20s. per diem, and a restriction to the amount of £40.

Mr. Daw proposed this. He would be for the contrary. He would strike out the 20s. per diem, and leave the £40.—The question was put, and Mr. Scott's motion adopted.

Mr. Simonds and Mr. Cunard added a few words, expressive of their disapprobation of the motion as it stood after the amendment; and Mr. Simonds defended it with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert, the House went into Committee of the whole, on the bill for fixing permanently the boundary lines between the different grants in this Province.

This bill appeared to be a copy of a bill (31 Geo. 3, cap. 8), which had been formerly in force, but been repealed in 1812, by the 52d Geo. 3, cap. 4, on account of its inefficiency, by reason of the increasing variation of the magnetic needle.—The bill was not without considerable opposition, on several grounds, viz.—its inefficiency for the desired purpose; its tending to put too much power into the hands of a surveyor, who, by his survey and report, might determine very doubtful cases of title; and its tending to remove people from lands held in peaceable possession during very many years.

It was especially urged, that the law wisely applied a limited time, within which all actions for debt should be brought, or the same claim should be lost; and it also, with equal propriety, fixed 21 years as the limit within which a disputed title should be tried, as it might very fairly be presumed, that where peaceable possession had been kept for such a period, there could be no legal question.—It was acknowledged, that a mode of justly and permanently fixing boundary lines was needed; but it was contended that the provision of this bill would be inefficient.

Mr. Gilbert strenuously defended the bill.—He contended, that the bill went to cause land marks to be permanently fixed, and penalties to be inflicted for removing them; that it would tend to prevent litigation, and very great expense in prosecuting questions of title; and that it would define and settle the limits of property throughout the country.—He observed, that its principle had been mistaken with respect to lands in adverse possession for 21 years. The bill would not interfere with any lands which had already been in possession; but would merely go to prevent such possession being for the future a title in property.—The bill would cause every man's land to be defined, and would tend to prevent ignorant or doubtful trespasses.

The bill was postponed for three months; after which, on the motion of Mr. Gilbert, a committee was appointed, to take the subject into consideration, and to prepare a bill, by the next session, which should equally answer the desired purpose.—Committee—Messrs. Gilbert, Simonds, and Chandler.

DECISION OF THE BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE. Mr. Simonds informed the House, that he had received a letter from the Provincial Agent, communicating the settlement of the Boundary Line question, by the decision of the King of the Netherlands. The letter was accompanied by a map, on which the decision was marked; and by which it appeared, that out of the 10,000 square miles of disputed territory, about 8,000 had been awarded to the State of Maine, and about 2,000 to this Province, which unequal division was very unjustly and unfairly made.

Mr. B. Harbord thought the decision had not been rightly explained.—The letter and map were handed in by Mr. Simonds, and laid on the table.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS. Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to whom may be referred the Message of His Honor the President of the 17th February, on the subject of the contemplated Light House on St. Paul's Island and Gunnet Rocks.—Ordered, That Messrs. Simonds, Ward, Partlow, Cunard, Wyer, and Barlow, be a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Simonds, by leave, presented a Petition from the Farmers, and others, of the Parish of Portland, praying for a bounty and aid to enable them to purchase the Iron Foundry lately erected in that Parish; which he read.—Upon the question that the same be received and lie on the table, it was decided in the negative.

IRELAND. [From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 2.] Mr. O'Connell.—On Monday, the 24th ult. Mr. O'Connell and the other persons who had been held to bail on the same charge with the learned gentleman, of a meeting assembled and constituted a meeting prohibited by the Lord-Lieutenant's Proclamation, and also having conspired, by shift and device to evade his Proclamation, came before the Court of King's Bench in discharge of their recognizances. Mr. O'Connell appeared in his gown and wig, and was soon after visible in the passage ret part for the King's Counsel, when Mr. O'Connell roared out, "make way for the King's Counsel!" The announcement was received with hissing and hooting, which lasted for some minutes after the ex-tinglator had taken his seat.

City, and begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he will continue the above Business, in its several branches, at his shop, North West corner of the Market-square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store of Mr. W. O. Sarsen, and hopes, by strict attention and a disposition to please, to merit a continuation of their patronage.—All favours will be gratefully received and executed in the best and most fashionable manner, on moderate terms. St. John, August 10.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY. THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franks; Iron Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style. N.B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to.

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

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