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BY DONALD A. CAMERON.
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Weekly Almanack.

JULY—1831.	SUN Rises.	SETS.	MOON Rises.	FULL SEA.
17 WEDNESDAY	5 4	6 56	11 17	8 4
18 THURSDAY	5 5	6 55	10 31	6 53
19 FRIDAY	5 6	6 53	9 47	5 42
20 SATURDAY	5 7	6 52	8 59	4 31
21 SUNDAY	5 8	6 51	8 9	3 20
22 MONDAY	5 9	6 50	7 13	2 9
23 TUESDAY	5 11	6 49	6 30	1 12

Full Moon 23d, 5h. 41m. morning.

THE GARDEN.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]
THE BAPTISM.

The following lines were written many months since, on a visit to the residence of a friend, and were published in the Freeman's Journal.

The glorious Orb of Day now sinks to rest,
A tranquil stillness all the air pervades;
Eve spreads her blushing cheeks o'er the West,
And hails the Vesper Star in rosy shades.
What bellows sounds float through the echoing air
In solemn cadence from the crystal flood?
Hark! 'tis the voice of deep and fervent prayer!
A sinner joins the strict-labour of his God.
Through list'ning groves no zephyr breathes,
Withheld in holy awe;
While angels weave celestial wreaths
To crown a mortal's brow.
Through the bright palace of the skies
Resounds the Archangel's voice;
Soft strains from golden harps arise,
And list'ning cherubs rejoice.
Buried with Christ beneath the closing wave,
Behold a consecrated temple rise!
No more to Satan's bands a willing slave;
Man nobly seeks a mansion in the skies.
With grateful rapture how the heart expands
To view the great design of heavenly love;
No flaming Cherub at the portal stands,
But all who come may join the host above.
Saint John, August 11th, 1831.

CHURCH MUSIC.

AGASS! oh, send those anthem-notes again
Thro' the arch'd roof in triumph to the sky!
But the old tones give echoes to the strain,
The banners tremble as with victory!
Sing them once more—they wait my soul away,
High where no shadow of the past is thrown;
No earthly passion, thro' the exulting lay,
Breathes mournfully one haunting undertone.
All is of Heaven—yet wherefore to mine eye
Gush the quick tears unbidden from their source,
E'en while the waves of that strong harmony
Sweep with my spirit on their sounding course?
Wherefore must rapture's full tide reveal,
Thus by the sign-betokening sorrow's power?
Oh! is it not that lambs to the altar feel
Our nation's guilt in its pruned hour?

MISCELLANEA.

My endeavour, by variety, to adapt some things to one reader, some to another, and a few perhaps to every taste.

ENGLAND IN THE 17th CENTURY.—England is undeniably the Queen of Islands, the empire and arsenal of Neptune; with this, she is the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Babelus, the school of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the land of Mars, the residence of Minerva, the stay of Holiand, the source of France, the nursery of oppositionists, and the paradise of freedom. Her women are fair, but their beauty is arid; her sons are brave, but their bravery often degenerates into savagery; wit and wisdom prevail to an extent which is probably unknown in other countries, but insupportable pride abstracts from their merit; it may well be said, that fortune has here distributed her largesses in profusion, but that her bounty is hid; her knowledge is not the proper use of them where the stranger is in question; their language is an admixture of almost every tongue in Europe, but they combine it with the drawback—that they set it above every other. In short, the English are a people who want for nothing that can conduce to happiness, excepting wisdom in the art of enjoying it.—By Count Ockenstein, of Sweden.

THE DANDY PARSONS.—Among the numerous instances of good sense and good feeling exhibited by her present Majesty, is her determination not to extend the invitation to court balls to clergymen. It is probable that this exclusion will give offence to many reverend and honourable butterflies, who ground their pretensions to a bishopric, on frequenting Almack's and the best society; but we are persuaded that every other member of the fashionable community must have felt the indecorum of introducing the clerical element among the levities of fancy and full-blown balls. It is impossible to associate a feeling of reverence or esteem with such a degradation of the spiritual vocation; nor would it have been tolerated in any other country in Europe. Meanwhile, the principle thus enforced by her Majesty, by no means tends to exclude the clergy from the presence of their sovereign. Leves and drawing-rooms are still open to their approach; and dinner invitations frequently assemble in the Royal presence, those who have just claims to the notice of the King and Queen. The blow is consequently felt by those Protestant Abbots, monks, and reverend dandies, who have moved the spleen of all good men, from St. Augustine to Copernicus.—Court Journal.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The yearly epistle of the Quakers from their meetings in London, has been published. It is a usual mild and persuasive to a godly and moral course of conduct. One only allusion to temporal struggles is admitted, which is as follows:—“The amount of distresses made upon the members of our society for these claims, during the last year, as reported to this meeting, is upwards of fourteen thousand two hundred pounds. May we ever bear in mind the ground of our testimony against the anti-Christian imposition of tithes, and be steadfast and consistent in upholding our views of the spirituality and freedom of the ministry of the gospel. Our testimony on this subject is purely Christian; and hence it becomes highly important, that, in all our proceedings for its maintenance, we should act as becomes our high profession; and by the meekness and consistency of our conduct, exhibit it to the sight of those with whom we associate. We are much impressed with the belief that in this and other respects, there is more than a common call on the Christian for watchfulness. It is a time of unusual excitement, as relates both to religion and politics.”

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Two of the greatest naval captains that ever lived, Lords Nelson and Collingwood, were warmly opposed to the infliction of corporal punishment in the navy, except in extreme cases of criminality.—Speaking on this subject in one of his letters, Lord Collingwood observes, “it is always not my decided reprobation, as being lig with the most dangerous consequences, and subversive of all real discipline.” His biographer relates of him, that when an offence was committed of such a nature that the necessity under existing usages, of corporal punishment was manifest, he would always be present at the infliction, “but suffered from his wounded feelings greater pain than the culprit himself, and on these occasions, for many hours afterwards, he was melancholy and silent, sometimes not speaking a word again for the remainder of that day.” He instituted on board the vessels he commanded numerous milder punishments, as substitutes for the dreadful and degrading one to which officers are too apt to resort on slight occasions. Causing the grog of offenders to be additionally diluted, suspending it altogether for short periods, separating them from their messmates, and directing that they should be called upon for extra duties, or to render the manner kinds of service, were among the modes of discipline which he exercised. So rarely were stripes inflicted on board the vessels he commanded, that many times a whole year elapsed without the occurrence of a single instance of corporal chastisement. Yet so excellent a disciplinarian was Lord Collingwood considered to be, that it was usual for the Admiralty to send the most unmanageable and refractory spirits on board his ships; and these he seldom failed by mild and steady treatment to reduce to order and obedience. This, too, was at the time when the English Navy was in a most mutinous and disorderly state—when the mutiny at the Nile had broken out, and insubordination and rebellion were spreading through every vessel in the service. While corporal punishments were very frequently taking place on other ships, not only not an instance of it occurred on board of his, but hardly any of the men being flogged. But though his treatment was uniformly mild, no officer ever had better crews. In Lord Nelson's ship, chastisement at the gangway was almost equally rare, and the effects of gentler usage on his men were equally happy and conspicuous. Indeed, from some personal observation, we feel assured that an examination of this subject would show that the best governed vessels are those in which mild and steady system is pursued, while we believe it would be seen that the cruelties in those in which much severity is practised are ever stubborn and mutinous.

TAXATION.—The following is a picture of the taxes brought on us by the Boroughmongers, said to be painted by the Lord Chancellor, and is upon every article which enters into the month, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; Taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, and taste; Taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; Taxes upon every thing on earth; and the waters under the earth on every thing that comes from abroad or is grown at home; Taxes on the material; Taxes on every value that is added to it by the industry of man; Taxes on the sense which rumpers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health;—on the ermine which decorates the Judge, and the royal hang, the criminal's—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride,—at bed or at board, conclave or levee, we must pay. The School-boy whips his taxed top; the headless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road, and the dying Englishman, pouring his expiring breath into the cent, into a spoon which has paid 15 per cent., throws his back on his chintz bed which has paid 22 per cent., makes his will on an £8 stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid an £100 for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the prolate, large fees are demanded for burying in the church; his virtues are handed down to posterity on a taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers, to be taxed no more.

FRANCE IN 1790: Or Liberty without Religion.—If you had wished to figure to yourself a country which had reached the utmost pinnacle of prosperity, you would undoubtedly have turned your eyes to France, as she appeared a few months before the revolution; the nation in learning and genius, the favorite abode of the arts, the mirror of fashion, who wore the flower of the nobility from all countries resorted to, to acquire the last polish of which the human character is susceptible. Lulled in voluptuous repose, and dreaming of a philosophical millennium, without deprecating upon God, like the generation before the flood, they were enjoying the fruits of their industry in marriage. In that exuberant soil every seed seemed to flourish; but religion and virtue. The season, however, had at length arrived, when God was resolved to punish their impiety, as well as to avenge the blood of his servants, whose souls for a century had been necessarily crying to him from under the altar. And what method did he employ for this purpose? When He to whom vengeance belongs, when He whose ways are unsearchable, and whose wisdom is inexhaustible, proceeded to the execution of this strange work, He drew from his treasure a weapon He had never employed before. Resolving to make His punishment as signal as His mercy, He sent down a inundation of barbarous nations, nor the desolating powers of the universe. He neither overwhelmed them with earthquakes, nor visited them with pestilence. He summoned from themselves a ferocity most terrible, even to him, a ferocity which mingling in the struggle for liberty, and borrowing aid from that very refinement to which it seemed to be opposed, turned every man's hand against his neighbor, and sparing no age, nor sex, nor rank, till satiated with the fruit of greatness, the distresses of innocents, and the tears of humanity, they were driven to the most unrelenting desolation. Then, O Lord, which art, which was, and which shall be, because thou hast judged thus; for they have shed the blood of saints and prophets, and thou hast given them blood to drink, for they are worthy.—Robert Hall.

VIEW OF THE HUMAN MIND, AN ALLEGORY.—That which annoyed and interested him the most, was to see the different passions of the human mind, each personified and enlarged to his distempered eye, until it assumed the human size and form. Love sat at the entrance of the grotto, painting every thing that he gazed upon in the brightest and most flattering colours, although when Jealousy, who occupied the next recess, turned his green eyes towards him, they cast such a hideous hue upon his drawing, that he shook his wings, and more than once threatened to fly to the opposite cell, whence Hatred looked out from a scowling and malignant visage.—Lace stood at the door of his dwelling, raving like a maniac, and striking at random with his weapon, which fortunately did little injury, since by his hasty and injudicious management of it, he had blinded himself at the outset. Revenge looked among the gloomy caverns, gnawing his own heart, and looking wistfully at Despair, who was lifting a bowl of poison to her lips, although Pity, with tears and supplications, implored her to desist, and Hope, pointing to the finger of happiness in a distant cell, endeavouring to dazzle the eyes of the sufferer by continually turning towards

her the bright side of a reflecting glass. Fear ran and hid himself at the appalling sight; Joy threw down his goblet, and ceased jocund roundelay; and all seemed to be affected by the spectacle except Religion, who, on her knees apart, with eyes fixed on heaven, and thoughts outpoured in prayer, appeared in her communion with the skies to find a source for every touch of woe.—Horace Smith.

Sorrier says that the six plagues of a small town are—a lawyer with great knowledge, great sophistry and no sense of justice, an eminent physician with little skill or manners; a preacher without any conscience; a quarrelsome soldier, a politician without principles; and a man of letters who eternally dogmatizes.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON.—Dear Friends.—There are three things I very much wonder at.—The first thing is that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick bats and clubs into fruit trees to knock down the fruit; if they would let it alone it would fall itself. The second is, that men should be so foolish and even so wicked as to go to war and kill one another, if they would let one another alone they would die themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at most of all, is that young men should be so unwise as to go after the young women; if they would only stay at home the young women would go after them.

MORNING AIR.—The most wholesome and invigorating air of the day is usually at day-break. The man who rises at the dawn of day, may enjoy a pleasure that is denied to a slumberer. It is the best time for exercise. The birds gaily carol, to welcome the rising sun, and to awaken man to industry. The glorious orb of day is in itself an object of more magnificence than the Falls of Niagara, or Montmorency, the Peak of Tenerife, or Etna. Yet how many traverse sea and land to behold these terrestrial objects, while, perhaps, they never saw the rising sun in its utmost splendor, the sublime spectacle in creation.

STIPENDS AND TITHES.—In Scotland there are no tithes, and peace between the clergy and the flocks is said to be the natural consequence of their abolition. A find, however, that the removal of a burden does not strengthen the back. On the subject of stipends the Scotsman says—“The authorities seem to be resolved to enforce the payment of this obnoxious tax. This forenoon, a part of the property of Mr. Archibald, merchant, High-street, was taken out of his shop, carried to the cross, and there publicly sold, and the proceeds detained to defray his assumed proportion of the Minister's stipend.”

EMIGRATION TO ALGERIA.—We learn from Havre that 300 emigrants have agreed to take their passage to Algiers from that port, at the rate of 70fr. each person, and that the agent of a company in Paris is enquiring for the means of conveying over a thousand families. The German families who had arrived with the intention of emigrating to the United States have resolved to proceed to the new settlements in Africa.

CURIOUS COWS.—Cows should be carried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hair. Independent of other consequences, it tends to prevent them from licking themselves, by which they too often swallow their hair, and receive injury.

POLAND.

PROCLAMATION OF THE POLISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE LITHUANIANS.

“Countrymen, The Polish army enters your territory. Children of the same country, Poles, unite yourselves to us, to cast aside the odious yoke of slavery. Abandon your houses, your fortunes; abandon every thing that has been dear to you, and crowd together to secure the first of blessings—the independence of our country. For the future, we will rely on ourselves. For the future, we will labour and sanguinary contests await us; we have to contend with a powerful enemy; his forces are prodigious—the extent of his dominions great.”

“The contest will be terrible and arduous; but recollecting that Providence grants strength to the brave, let us be inviolable to courage and perseverance, let his name be invoked as the sign of our help, and let us seek aid from him, and consolation in religion. Guided by these truths, we shall attain the greatest of earthly benefits—the freedom of our country. Liberty and independence is our universal cry; it is to them that our efforts tend; without them there can be little merit in the sight of God. Would to God that I could inspire you with this truth, that a nation struggling for all that is most sacred on earth will find in religious reflection the best aid in obtaining the object of its desires: nation and throne will crumble into dust when they shall have abandoned these eternal principles.”

“The duty of Kings is to render men better, and it is only on that principle that the sacredness and legitimacy of their thrones can rest.”

“But when a Sovereign himself turns assunder those sacred bonds which unite him to his people, when he violates his arbitrary will leads to disobedience to God, then an appeal to arms is as just as it is inexorably necessary.”

“Poles! cast but one look upon the situation of our country. The prosperity of the country has disappeared; the progress has been obstructed, the traces even of domestic virtues are gone; our souls have been degraded by slavery, and our wealth has served to foster debauchery. Governed by impotent individuals, the national character everywhere sinks into insignificance; the sole object of those who have been degraded has been to possess us of every thing which is valuable in the eyes of Heaven or earth.”

“To arms, my brethren! to arms! It is to you, address myself, inhabitants of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine. Now or never is the moment for casting off the afflictive yoke. Ourselves hitherto shows that it is the DEITY himself who guides us; let arms in our hands, and hope in our hearts. He who first try you with disasters, but that ought not to discourage you; the habit of combat, courage, and perseverance, will conduct to victory.”

“It is not against the Russian nation that we take up arms; that generous nation has the same origin with ourselves; its energies and its strength, guided by our implacable enemies in the spirit of a deplorable policy, are worthy of higher destinies. Its laws, its religion, will be respected by us, in proportion to the respect we cherish for the laws and the faith of our fathers; it is not against these that we wage war, but against that spirit of despotism which has crushed and oppressed us.”

“Our enemies calumniate us to the world by accusing us of being influenced by Jacobinical principles. We protest before God and the whole world that the religion of our fathers, a constitutional monarchy, the constitution of the law, the tranquillity of social order, have been, and ever will be, our only principles of action.”

“Again repeat victory will not be easy; prodigious efforts, sacrifices of life and of property, await us, and even, perhaps, repeated reverses. During a protracted war, perhaps a wandering life, or perhaps the death of many, may await us; but, trusting in God, let us not retreat; and, combating in the name of religion and of liberty, let us acquire some merit before that God who recompenses union, courage, and perseverance, with victory.”

“Success to Poland, under the protection of God! “SKRZYNECAL”

LONDON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JUNE 21.

Perhaps never was there more excitement—more anxiety—or greater crowds collected, than was the case this morning. From 10 o'clock the avenues of the two Houses of Parliament were completely thronged—open, and other carriages, putting down, or remaining in the streets, filled with the beauty and fashion of the metropolis; indeed, as early as 12 o'clock, the line already reached the Admiralty. The tops of houses—every window—nay, from whatever point a glimpse could be caught, the place was filled up. The enthusiasm was universal, we may say unprecedented—for the people know and feel that the battle to be fought is their King's—their Ministers—their own;—and who would not be the King of such a people—the Sovereign of such a nation?

The House of Lords was opened for strangers at twelve o'clock, and the Commons at one. The demand for tickets to the newly opened chamber of the House of Lords was unprecedented, and as early as eleven o'clock, carriages filled with elegantly dressed females, arrived at the House, and before twelve o'clock, the entrance appropriated to the Peers, was so blocked up, that many of them were compelled to return to their carriages, and wait until the pressure was diminished. Within the House the sight was strikingly elegant. At an early hour there was a full attendance of Peers and Peereses, and the space below the Bar was completely filled.

His Majesty passed through the Park in the usual state-lit by the newly opened chamber of the House of Lords, and in a firm and manly tone addressed the House of Lords and Members of the House of Commons, who in great numbers, headed by their Speaker, appeared in front of the bar, in the following words:—

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The usual forms having been gone through, His Majesty ascended the throne; and shortly afterwards, in a firm and manly tone addressed the House of Lords and Members of the House of Commons, who in great numbers, headed by their Speaker, appeared in front of the bar, in the following words:—

“I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance, after the dissolution of the late Parliament. “Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may propose for its adjustment you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogative of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.”

“The assurances of a friendly disposition, which I continue to receive from all foreign powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained. To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.”

“The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which these conferences have been conducted, has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practices of nations, and enforced on the principles of public law, that, in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of neighboring states should not be endangered.”

“A serious injury and insult, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures; and I have not yet been enabled to reestablish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese government.”

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sum granted by the last Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.”

“My Lords and Gentlemen, It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the poor, and to the improvement of the public income, I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions, may be found without any material abridgement of the comforts of my people.”

“To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.”

“It is to be deplored that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention has been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to parts in the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country.”

“Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the application of such means as were immediately available to that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you.”

“The most grave and cautious consideration, Lord distresses, unaccompanied with political views, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a state of violence and outrage had been for some time carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been rigorously and successfully exerted. By these means the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the executive government with further powers will, I trust, be prevented. To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their most effectual protection.”

At the conclusion of the speech His Majesty retired, and the House adjourned until five o'clock, when it resumed.

The Duke of Norfolk rose to propose the address. He was anxious to avail himself of the privilege as a member of the house, which he had attained by the favour of his lordships, and by an act of justice to the country, to express his high opinion of the excellent speech His Majesty had that day made from the throne, and which was in accordance with all the sen-

timents of attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and to the best interests of the country, which he had entertained from the earliest period of his political life. He was happy to have the opportunity of expressing his cordial approbation of the views of His Majesty's present Ministers, and of giving to them his best support, as he was assured they were determined to uphold the true interests of the Crown and of the country. It was not his intention at present to go into any discussion on that vital and important subject—reform; and he would content himself with saying, that, in his mind, there was more danger in an obstinate and pertinacious opposition to the correction of the errors made by time into the constitution, than there would be in a salutary and judicious amendment of them. To assert that the people of England, in their support of the Principle of Parliamentary reform, sought for a revolution, his opinions were ago, had no such end in view, and that it was not revolution, but the restoration of their rights. After a few more remarks, his grace concluded by moving the address.

Earl Melgrave was about to second it, when interrupted on a point of order by the speaker, mentioning that the address ought to be read first. The point of order having been given over, Earl Melgrave seconded the address.

The Earl of Winchelsea spoke from the opposition benches. He took that opportunity to explain why he could no longer support his Majesty's ministers. On the great question which now engrossed all minds, he had declared his opinions years ago. He had announced himself a reformer, and he was now consistent. It was not the question of reform which separated him from his Majesty's Government, but the mode of carrying it into effect which they had proposed; and, on the very morning after that bill was introduced into the other House of Parliament, he had stated on paper—he had declared in a letter to a noble friend opposite—his objections to the measure, and his determination to oppose certain parts of it; and, in support of his consistency, he would oppose them. He deprecated the attacks on the church and on that House; and though he was a friend to reform, he was an enemy to the licentiousness of the press. There was one point upon which he doubted whether His Majesty's Government would have the firmness to uphold the laws of the country, and whether they would show that the established authorities were not to be set at defiance with impunity. He knew, he said, that the act of Parliament had expired. In fact, the individual had by a legal quibble procrastinated the judgment until the expiration of the act; but to allow one of the most unprincipled agitators who ever disgraced a country, (Lord and member of the House,) to be set at defiance, and might that would be waited for beyond those walls. (Cheers.) He said that the man who had instigated the unfortunate people in another part of the empire to set the law at defiance, had brought them to a state of actual rebellion; for, although it was said in the speech, that the throne (and would to God that he could think it well-founded) that the disturbances in that part of the country had no political character—(hear, hear)—yet it was well-known that the southern parts of Ireland were in a state of organization, and it could not be doubted that the design was entertained to overturn the Protestant institutions of the country.

Earl Grey regretted that the noble lord had not stated more distinctly the reasons for withdrawing his confidence from Ministers. It was not in the conduct of the Government on the reform bill, because, upon the general principle upon which the measure was proposed, the noble Earl agreed, and urged them to hope for his support; that his reason for withdrawing was because certain persons under the mask of reform, were aiming at a subversion of the constitution.—(Cheers from the Duke of Cumberland and other noble lords.) The illustrious Duke opposite delivered that sentiment, and as Earl Grey's speech had been so long, he would support it. The illustrious Duke did not agree with the noble earl in thinking any reform at all necessary, and by his consistent and unvarying opposition at any time, or under any circumstances, to extend the liberties, or confirm the rights of the people.

The Marquis of Londonderry rose to order. It was not consistent with the usages of that House to announce the sentiments of a member of their lordships' House, who had never within his (Lord Londonderry's) knowledge, expressed his sentiments on the subject.

Earl Grey said that it was quite consistent with the duty of any earl, or any duke, or any marquis, or any viscount, or any member of that House, to express his opinion upon the proceedings of any other noble lord, when he confined himself to the public conduct of that noble lord. He might certainly have been led into rather more heat than was necessary, when the illustrious duke by his cheer seemed to imply that the charge made by the noble earl opposite was well founded. He regretted to hear such a charge made against him, or those who acted with him; and he had treated the noble earl's remarks with such civility, that he never expected it might come. (Cheers.) But the noble earl himself was a friend of reform. He had so declared himself. He (Lord Grey) had heard him state that the conduct of that House, and of the other House of Parliament had made him a convert, and that he had returned to the House to induce a reform. He (Earl Grey) believed that the measure was necessary to the safety of the country; and he was glad to find, on his return to town, that those who had opposed it heretofore, were now convinced of its necessity. He had undertaken the government on the principle of proposing reform, not for the purpose of subverting, but of preserving the constitution. He (Earl Grey) was a member of the Church of England. He was a sincere adherent to the Protestant faith, believing the Protestant Church to be the best Church which had ever existed in the world. But when the noble earl stated that it was necessary to have an intimate union between the Church and the State, he (Earl Grey) must make some distinction. If the noble earl meant by union that sort of protection to the Church necessary and proper to enable it to exercise its duties, he meant that mutual support which ought to exist in the Church and the State, and which, teaching the people to be more contented with their condition, more obedient and better members of society, to that species of union, he (Earl Grey) was a friend, as well as the noble earl. But if he meant to make the Church a party to the political management of the State, he (Earl Grey) thought that when the Church interfered in politics, it seldom did so with advantage to itself, seldom to the cause which it advocated, and often to the detriment of the public. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the ascendancy of the Church, he certainly wished to see the religion of the Church of England secured, and maintained by the purity of its doctrines, and by the excellence of its own exemplary conduct. For this purpose he deprecated all religious distinctions, and here, he feared, all the difference between him and the noble earl existed. The noble earl had not yet got over his objection to the great and healing measure by which the Roman Catholics were relieved, and the effects of which had been so feelingly described by the noble duke (Northfolk) who beheld him in his own person. If to support ascendancy the noble earl meant to perpetuate the lines of distinction which had formerly separated his Majesty's subjects, and to keep alive animosity and discord which had been so fatal to Ireland, if he meant to support Protestant ascendancy by the means by which many had sought to support it, but by which, old short-sighted men, they had done much to subvert it; he (Earl Grey) would be glad to see the noble earl's views on the subject, and to keep alive the government, according to the noble Earl, favoring the designs of those who, under the mask of reform, intend to subvert the Church, but it was also wholly destroying the influence which the House possessed and ought to possess in the constitution. The effect of the reform would be, that individuals would no longer be able to go to Ministers and say—“We are seen.” They could no longer hold out threats, if their exor-

POETRY.

THE REAPER'S SONG.

The harvest is mowing on valley and plain. To the scythe and the sickle its treasures must yield. Through sunshine and shadow we've reaped the grain. Its ripe to our hand - to the field - to the field.

POLITICAL.

WHAT WILL FRANCE AND ENGLAND DO FOR POLAND?

Besides the value—the true steel of the Polish troops—and it is remarkable that, under all the disadvantages of their hasty formation, no considerable body of them has been, in any instance, dispersed or has surrendered) the advance which they seem to possess over the Russians is in rapidity. It is by this quality that a body of men, under the guidance of an able general, gains efficiency equal to that of double the number of slower troops.

moderation of the Emperor Nicholas, should he be permitted to crush the Poles. Since the late settlement of Europe by the Congress in 1815, whilst all the other Powers have been fixed and stationary, Russia alone has been advancing—a multitude of people, unknown to us, have, within the last 10 years been added to the dominions of the Czar—those, for example, who inhabit the immense surface among the polar seas, which separate the north of America from Russia. Again; if we draw a line from the mouth of the Volga across the Barysthenes to the mouth of the Vistula, we shall merely draw a faint boundary of the former and more recent acquisitions of the successors of Catharine. Besides an extent of country equal to the surface of France, and situated to the westward of these rivers, another and still more unknown district on the borders of the Caspian Sea, has served to augment the mass of Russian usurpation.

Now all this multitude of people are the immediate vassals of a Government which acknowledges no law but its will; and which is at liberty to raise armies, to wage war, or to conclude peace, at its own option, without any restraint from popular assemblies, senates, or other institutions. This immense monarchy can keep armies on foot almost without the knowledge of the rest of Europe—armies nearly equal to the united forces of all the other powers, because the intercourse with Russia merely exists on a single point, whilst the relations of Russia with other States branch out into numberless ramifications.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the Public that they have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on Business in this City, as ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS, under the Firm of FOLLISS, ROSS, & HOGG.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY, PORTLAND.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to return thanks for the very liberal patronage with which they have already been favored, and trust, from the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, still to merit public patronage. In addition to a large importation of Pig Iron, they have recently received a supply of London Sand, and all other necessaries for enabling them to carry on a more enlarged and extensive business than heretofore.

LINE.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he received last year, and takes this method to inform them that he will have on hand during the ensuing season, a constant supply of the first quality LINEN, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Every attention given to the plying of Sloops, Boats, &c.—He will also bring the LINEN to the city when required.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

A SMALL Assortment of superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS, some of superior quality, just received per ship Joanna, from Liverpool. Being a Consignment direct from the Manufacturers, they will be sold low. E. DEW. RATCHFORD. May 31st, 1831.

MILK.

THE Subscriber will be glad to supply Families with good MILK, CHEESE, and BUTTER, either at his residence, or sent to Town every morning, by leaving their address at Mr. A. Wilson's, Grocer, Duke Street. H. WILSON. Wright's Cottage Garden, June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing 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 Straddling; all of which will be done with neatness and dispatch. St. John, March 15. WILLIAM CROSS.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

HIDS, and Quarter Casks Madeira WINE; Hids, Sicily. Also, PORT WINE. 33 Kegs TOBACCO; 200 Kits Soused and Spiced SALMON; For Sale at very low rates for approved payments. July 19. MACKAY & MOORE.

BARBADOES SUGAR. Now landing ex ship St. Lawrence. 17 HIDS. Superior Barbadoes Sugar. For sale by July 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

The Subscriber has just received, 1 PUN Superior Malt Scotch WHISKY, 200 Pair Men's SHOES; 12 Cwt. OATMEAL, Boxes (Liverpool) Mould CANDLES—Corks, Hams, Cheese, &c. 4 Dozen Excellent SCYTHES, &c. —ON HAND—A General Assortment of Prime GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. Also—Made Ash and Spruce OARS. WILLIAM WRAE. St. John Street. June 21.

COIN & GIN. The Subscriber offers for Sale very low, if taken from the vessel— 150 BAGS Northern Yellow CORN, 3 Pipes and 2 Hds. GIN.—Now on board the Schr. Lavinia, at North Market Wharf. June 28. J. T. HANFORD.

JULY 26, 1831. The subscriber offers for sale the following Articles, lately received—viz: 50 CHESTS Congo and Bohea TEAS, 6 Boxes best Souchong do., 100 Barrels fresh Nova-Scotia Oatmeal, &c., 20 Dto Nova-Scotia Pork—in prime order; 50 Kegs Tobacco; 24 Casseolat Chairs; 25 Boxes English Mould Candles; 1 Chain Cable, 90 fathoms, 1 1/2 inch; 1 Chain Anchor, 9 cwt.; 40 Puncheons strong Jamaica Rum; 5 Dto Demerara do. —Also on hand, of former importations: 10 Hds. old Jamaica Rum, of superior quality; 20 Hds. Jamaica SUGAR; 30 Barrels Canada and Nova-Scotia BEEF; 140 M. White Oak Barrel STAVES; A few Hds. Krath's Porter; Ditto Holland's Gin; Barrels pale Seal Oil; Assorted Paints; Paint Oil; Window Glass; Nails and Putty; Corlidge; Canvas; Bolt Rope, &c.; An assortment of CLOTHS; All which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market for approved payment. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

P. HATFIELD. Has received by the late Arrivals, an Extensive Supply of BRITISH GOODS, comprising: A FINE Stock Irish Linens, warranted of the best quality; Bleached and Brown Drills; Linen Bedtick; Fine Black and Brown Hollands; Fine Linen Cambrics and Lawns; Regatta Stripes; a few pieces fine Black, Blue, and Olive Cloth, and Flannels; Scotch Carpeting; Wilton and Tow-Back Hearth Rugs; a good stock of Muslins and Barestes; Foot's patent UMBRELLAS; an assortment of very handsome Silk and Tulle Vesting; Pearl and Metal Studs and Buttons, in great variety; Tooth Hair, Cloth, Plate, and Hat Brushes; Gentlemen and Ladies' Japanese Tin and Leather Dressing Cases; 1-mitation and fancy carved English Shell Combs; Finest Ivory and Boxwood do.; Plain and Ornamented Hooks and Eyes, and Tube Snaps; Gilt Vest Rings; Fancy Silk Braid and Ribbon Watch Chains; Velvet and Leather Reticles; Work Boxes.—A small assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting of Fine Gold, Cur'd Coral, Jet and Cornelian Ear Rings, Seent Lockets, Silver Vinegarers, Emery Baskets and Snuff Boxes, Ladies' Gold Watch Hooks, Seals and Keys, Spectacles, Purse Snaps and Tassels, Braided Snaps, Silver mounted portable Ink Stands with Telescope Pens, silver Fruit and Butter Knives, Silver mounted Scissors, &c. —ALSO—A few small casks best London Bottled ALE; a few casks well assorted Glass.—The whole at his usual low prices for Cash. June 14.

P. HATFIELD. BEGS leave to apprise the Public that he has opened an Auction and Commission WAREHOUSE in Ward-street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. JOHN WARD & SONS, South Market Wharf, where he will execute all orders with promptness, and on the most liberal terms. He has on hand, at the present date: Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Homespun, Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, tortoise shell and horn Combs, Buck and drab Beaver Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas, Shoes and Boots, Silk and Twist, Spool Cotton, &c. &c. —A variety of SHIP CHANDLERY, Ironmongery and Cutlery, including Joiners' Tools, &c. Iron, Steel, Anchors, small Chains, Cambooses, Cast Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Stone and Earthenware, &c.—Also, GROCERIES, FLOUR, Corn, Bread, Naval Stores, and other American Produce.—All of which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices for prompt payment; and as the greatest allowance will be made to Dealers and Retailers, the Assortment is well worth their attention. May 3.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Offer for sale, on liberal terms: 10 PUNCHEONS OLD JAMAICA RUM; 20 Hogheads MOLASSES; 5 Hds. and barrels Jamaica SUGAR; 30 Barrels Irish PORT; 30 Dto Family Superfine Wheat and Rye FLOUR; 50 Kegs CROCKERS; 10 Kegs superior TOBACCO; 10 Do. Wrought and Cut NAILS; 11 Chests Souchong TEA; 25 Bags Yellow Corn; 30 coils CODRAGE; 75 Gross PIPES; 3 inch CHAINS, 45 fathom; 1 Case Gents. White Beaver HATS; Cotton Warp; Starch; Palm Hats; Chocolate; Refined Sugar; Pearl Barley; Black Pepper; Glass-ware; Linens, Fustians, Florantine, Bed Tick, Indigo, &c. &c.—And an elegant assortment of Jockey, Hussar, Whistle mounted, and Green-hood Hiding WHIPS. MACKAY & MOORE. North Market Wharf, 5th July, 1831.

FOR SALE. A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, in the Parish of Springfield, and County of Kings, six miles from the Bellis Bay, and forty-two from St. John. There is a good Log House, and 25 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 dispatch at his Shop, Brittain-street, Lower Cove. February 8.

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

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Just received, and on Sale at the above Establishment, a large assortment of LADIES' Broad-strap Morocco walking Stots; Do. Narrow-strap do. with and without heels; Do. do. Corvelian and Seal-skin do.; Do. Denmark Sattin and Staff ditto; Do. do. do. Boots, with and without heels; Do. common Leather and Morocco do.—with and without ties, at uncommon low prices; Misses' Morocco Shoes—trimmed; Children's Boots and Shoes—all sizes; Do. red Room Boots of Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots and SHOES—all of which will be sold for Cash as low as can be got in the City. St. John, May 31.

SARAH ANN from LIVERPOOL. LOWE & GROOOCK. Have received by the above Vessel, 10 HIDS, of well assorted HARDWARE, which they offer at a small advance for Cash, or other approved payment. Also—On Hand: 2000 Tons White Pine TIMBER; 1500 Tons Red Pine ditto; 160 Tons Birch ditto; —AND— 2 Tons of very superior Fresh Ground OAT MEAL. July 5.

FRUIT, BRANDY, &c. Received per ship Frederick, from Liverpool: 10 S MALL Bales SLOPS, assorted; 100 Half Drums Figs; 30 Boxes Lemons; 10 Kegs Raisins; 1 Pipe BRANDY. For Sale by April 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

LANDING, Ex Brig Elizabeth, from St. Kitts:— 8 HOGHEADS SUGAR; 140 Barrels 102 Hogheads MOLASSES; 13 Puncheons extra-proof RUM. Ex Brig Ann, from Liverpool:— 200 Half-boxes fresh Muscat RAISINS; 30 Packages best Double Refined Loaf SUGAR—about 1 Cwt. each;—for Sale by April 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

COTTON WARP, &c. Just received, and for sale by the subscribers: 250 BUNDLES Cotton WARP; 20 Boxes best Double Refined Loaf SUGAR—about 1 Cwt. each;—for Sale by April 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SADDLERY, &c. Just received per Ship Wagon, from Hull—on Consignment: A FURTHER Supply of SADDLERY—at reduced prices. —ON HAND— Brown and Bleached CANVAS; Bolt Rope; Marine Snyggun, Shrugging, Hawasers, and other CORDAGE; Fine E. I. INDIGO; crates Earthenware; A few bbls. Howard-street Superfine FLOUR; 100 bbls. Middlings ditto. For Sale low, by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. June 14.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received per ship Mary Ann: 12 PUNS, high proof Jamaica RUM; 20 Tierces prime SUGAR; 15 Hds. ditto MOLASSES—for sale low by July 12. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NEW GOODS. Just Received by late arrivals from Great Britain:— 60 BOXES GLASS, 100 Boxes Soap, 20 Tons flat, square, and round English Iron, from 4 inch to 1 1/2 round and square, and from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch wide, 2 Tons double refined Axe Iron, 300 Pieces Cotton Linings, 100 Pieces Grey Cottons, 5 Tons Spikes, from 1/2 to 9 inches, 1 Ton Nails, assorted, 100 Kegs White Lead, &c. &c. May 31. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WINE, WHISKEY, PORK, &c. The Subscribers have just received, —ON CONSIGNMENT— 3 PIPES Old PORT; and 3 Pans. WHISKEY; which they will sell in any quantity from five gallons and upwards. —ALSO— 20 Barrels Prime Moss Irish PORK; 5 bags Wine and Beer CORKS; 30 dozen best London Brown STOUT. The above articles are good, and will be sold low for Cash. SELBY & PATTEN. June 7th, 1831.

NEW GOODS. Per Ship ISABELLA, from Greenock, the Subscriber has received: 200 PIECES White COTTONS; 200 Do. Grey ditto; 100 Pieces Checks and Stripes; 1 Bale No. 10 Threads; 2 trunks Muslins; 2 Trunks Cotton Handkerchiefs; 6 Bales Carpeting; 1 bale Tartans; 20 Boxes Soap; 6 casks Linseed Oil; 100 Kegs Linseed Oil; 150 kegs White Lead; 20 Kegs Yellow Paint; 2 casks Putty; 2 Hds. double refined SUGAR; 2 Pipes BRANDY; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, & 10 x 12 Dumbarton Glass, Tea Kettles, Iron Pots, Bake Pans, &c. &c. May 10. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

FLOUR & BREAD. Now landing ex schr. Volant, from Baltimore: SUPERFINE and Fine FLOUR; Cross MIDDLINGS; Navy and Pilot BREAD; Water Biscuit and Crackers. July 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SUGAR. 48 HIDS SUGAR, received this day per for sale, cheap, by P. HATFIELD. May 10th, 1831.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carnarthen-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. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B., 20th January, 1830.

NOTICES.

THE Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DANFORD, his Assignee, by which they are authorised to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit. W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys. 7th June, 1831.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late ALLEN WAGON, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement within Three Months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to SAMUEL FREEZE, Adm'r. Daniel SHECK, Adm'r. Sussex, King's County, June 30, 1831.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of HENRY GAMING, of Liverpool, England, Merchant, deceased, are requested to leave them for arrangement and settlement, within Three Months, at the Office of W. & F. KINNEAR. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. & F. KINNEAR. ROBERT RANKIN, Administrator. St. John, 20th April, 1831.

THE Subscriber having this day resigned his Business to Mr. EDWARD L. JARVIS, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts forthwith for payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by immediate payment or otherwise, at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber. Such accounts as may remain unsettled after Six Months from this date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. June 9, 1831. RALPH M. JARVIS.

EDWARD L. JARVIS having succeeded to the Business formerly conducted by R. M. JARVIS, Esq. offers for sale his late Stock of British M.L.R. CHANDISE, at reduced prices. North Market Wharf, 9th June, 1831. N. B.—A further Supply of Goods is hourly expected.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, under the Firm of KEATOR & THORNE, have commenced business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. D. HATFIELD & SON.—They are in daily expectation of receiving a General Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARDWARE, which, together with their present Stock, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. K. T. also intend keeping a General Assortment of EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE, the whole of which will be sold at very low rates for prompt pay. JAMES KEATOR, EDWARD L. THORNE.

All Persons indebted to E. L. THORNE, are respectfully requested to call and settle their Accounts. St. John Street, 3d door from the corner of the South Market Wharf, 10th May, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connection in business as AGENTS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the Firm of MACKAY & MOORE, and respectfully solicit a share of patronage. W. MACKAY, D. MOORE. North Market Wharf, St. John, June 28th, 1831.

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 30, 1830.

THE Subscribers having re-entered into Co-partnership, beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM HENRY, head of Peters' Wharf, and commenced business as Auctioneers & Commission Merchants; where the smallest favor will be thankfully received. RICHARD SELBY, WILLIAM PATTEN. N. B.—They have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of very cheap, as usual. April 12.

INSURANCE.

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 of 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.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts. JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney. St. John, March 9, 1831.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c., within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms; for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DEW. RATCHFORD. St. John, February 17, 1830.

BLANKS—For Sale at Observer Office. BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Buy's Indentures, Manifests, Entries, Master's Reports, Seamen's Articles, &c.