

# The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

Office in HATFIELD'S Brick Building,  
Market-square.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1830.

Vol. II. No. 37.

## THE GARLAND.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

Mr. Editor.—Please insert the following in answer to the Response of "F." which appeared in the Observer of yesterday.

TO "F."

I said not that the soul should rest  
Beneath the mould'ring clay;  
But to the mansions of the blest  
The grave must lead the way.  
The "bleeding bosom" there shall rest  
Till nature meets her doom;  
But the pure spirit quits that breast  
In never fading bloom.  
When death the earthy fetters breaks,  
She swiftly springs above;  
And there her sweet strain awakes  
To sing a Saviour's Love.  
St. John, 17th March.

## THE ABSENT SHIP.

From *ACQUAINTANCE'S* "FORGET-ME-NOT."  
Fair ship! I saw thee bounding o'er the deep,  
Thy white wings glancing in the morning ray,  
And many a sparkling eye in vain did weep  
For the bold hearts that steer'd thee on thy way.  
Long days of grief have linger'd in thy train:  
Return! return! and charm away their tears.  
I listen'd till the music and the song  
Died on the waters as the sweet wind sang;  
I watched her stately beauty, till it grew  
A fading shadow on the distant blue.  
Loss and still loss—the waters are alone!  
Queen of the ocean! whither art thou gone?  
The wintry stern hath sigh'd itself to sleep,  
Yet still thou lingerest on the faithless deep:  
Have salmer seas and skies of deeper blue,  
Charm'd there to bid thee land from home adieu?  
Long has your dark-eyed maiden wept in vain:  
Return! return! and bid her smile again.  
Long may'st thou weep, but never shalt thou see  
Thy fair-haired partner return to thee.  
Clasp thy young beauty in a long embrace,  
And read his pardon in thy happy face!  
Thy gentle prayers, fair mourner, could not save,  
Thy sailor sleeps within the stormy wave.

## THE MISCELLANIST.

COBBETT'S ADVICE TO A HUSBAND.  
I am told that, in France, it is rare to meet with a husband who does not spend every evening of his life in what is called a *café*; that is to say, a place for no other purpose than that of gossiping, drinking and gaming. And this is with great sorrow that I acknowledge that many English husbands indulge too much in a similar habit. Drinking clubs, smoking clubs, singing clubs, clubs of odd-fellows, whist clubs, setting clubs; these are inexhaustible, and are censurable, they are at once foolish and wicked, even in single men; or what must they be, then, in husbands; and how are they to answer, not only to their wives, but to their children, for this profligate abandonment of their houses; this breach of their solemn vow made to the form, this evil example to the latter?

Innumerable are the miseries that spring from this cause. The expense is, in the first place, very considerable. I much question whether, amongst tradesmen, a shilling a night pays the average score; and that, too, for that which is really worth nothing at all, and cannot even be possibly, be attended with any one single advantage, however small. Fifteen pounds a year thus thrown away, would amount, in the course of a tradesman's life, to a decent fortune for a child. Then there is the injury to health from these night adventures; there are quarrels; there is the vicious habit of loose and filthy talk; there are the slanders and the backbitings; there are the admirations of contemptible wit, and there the scoffings of all that is sober and serious.

And does the husband who thus abandons his wife and children imagine that she will not in some degree at least, follow his example? If he do, he is very much deceived. If she imitate him even in drinking, he has no great reason to complain; and then the cost may be two shillings the night instead of one, equal in amount to the cost of all the bread wanted in the family, while the Baker's Bill is, perhaps, unpaid. Here are the slanders, too, going on at home; for, while the husbands are assembled, it would be hard if the wives were not to do the same; and the very least that is to be expected is, that the tea-pot should keep pace with the porter-pot or grog-glass. Hence crowds of female acquaintances and intruders, and all the consequent and inevitable squabbles which form no small part of the torment of the life of man.

If you have servants, they know to a moment the time of your absence; and they regulate their proceedings accordingly. "Like master, like man," is an old and true proverb, and it is natural, if not just, that it should be thus: for it would be unjust if the careless and neglected set were served as faithfully as the vigilant, attentive and sober man.—Late hours, cards and dice, are amongst the consequences of the master's absence; and why not, seeing that he is setting the example? Fire, candles, profligate visitants, expenses, losses, children ruined in habits and morals, and, in short, a train of evils hardly to be enumerated, arise from the most vicious habit of the master spending his leisure time from home. But beyond all the rest is the ill-treatment of the wife. When left to ourselves we all seek the company that we like best; the company in which we take the most delight; and therefore every husband, be his state what it may, who spends his leisure time, or who, at least, is in the habit of doing it, in company with other than his wife and family, tells her and them, as plainly as deeds as he could possibly do by words, that he takes more delight in other company than in theirs. Children repay this with disregard for their father; but to a wife of any sensibility, it is either a danger to the heart or an incitement to revenge, and revenge, too, of a species which a young woman will seldom be long in want of the means to gratify.

The way to avoid the sad consequences of which I have been speaking is to begin well;

many a man has become a sottish husband, and brought a family to ruin, without being sottishly inclined, and without liking the gossip of the ale or coffee-house. It is by slow degrees that the mischief is done. He is first inveigled, and, in time, he really likes the thing, and when arrived at that point, he is incurable. Let him resolve, from the very first, never to spend an hour from home, unless business, or, at least, some necessary and rational purpose demand it. Where ought he to be, but with the person whom he himself hath chosen to be his partner for life, and the mother of his children? What other company ought he to deem so good and so fitting as this? With whom else can he so pleasantly spend his hours of leisure and relaxation? Besides, if he quit her to seek company more agreeable, is not she set at large by that act of his? What justice is there in confining her at home without any company at all, while he rambles forth in search of company more gay than he finds at home?

Let the young married man try the thing; let him resolve not to be seduced from his home; let him never go, in one single instance, unnecessarily from his own fire-side. Habit is a powerful thing; and if he begin right, the pleasure that he will derive from it will induce him to continue right. This is not being "tied to the apron-strings," which means quite another matter, as I shall show by and by. It is being at the husband's place, whether he have children or not. And is there any want of matter for conversation between man and wife? Why not talk of the daily occurrences to her, as well as to any body else; and especially to a company of tippling and noisy men? If you excuse yourselves by saying that you go to read the newspaper, I answer, by the newspaper, if you must read it: the cost is not half of what you spend per day at the pot-house; and then you have it your own, and may read it at your leisure, and your wife can read it as well as yourself, if read it you must. And, in short, what must that man be made of, who does not prefer sitting by his own fire-side with his wife and children, reading to them, or hearing them read, to hearing the gabble and balderdash of a club or pot-house company!

[The *Edinburgh Review*, No. 98, contains an Essay on the genius of Martin the painter, which is a beautiful specimen of eloquence. The following description of one of his finest and best-known pictures is one of the finest passages.]—*Liverpool Times*.

MARTIN'S BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.—"We must illustrate our meaning by referring to one of Mr. Martin's works; and shall select that which, like a sudden sunshine, burst upon the unsuspecting public—his *Feast of Belshazzar*. The story here told is of a supernatural visitation—of an immediate act of the hand of God working visibly to the human eye. A wicked and arrogant king sits with his thousand lords, his wives and his concubines, at the feast, and impietously profanes the vessels which had been consecrated to the worship of the One God: but the gods of gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone, they praise and worship. The measure of his guilt is full; and the punishment must follow. But, in the face, of all has the crime been perpetrated, and before the eyes of all must his doom be announced. In the height of their sacrilegious banquet, a hand—an armless hand—writes upon the wall the irrevocable words; and, having written them, disappears. Then is the king's countenance changed, and his thoughts trouble him, so that the joints of his loins are unloosed, and his knees smite one against another. The astrologers and the soothsayers strive in vain to read the unknown characters; but the prophet of God appears, and interprets them to the king. This interpretation is almost immediately verified; for, 'in that night is Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain.' This is the subject of the picture,—a theme grand, awful, and difficult. It is not a subject for a *fine colourist* merely, or an *expert draughtsman*, but for a poet who can embody his conceptions in form and colour.

What, then, is the great sentiment impressed by such a subject? and what is it, consequently, that the painter has to accomplish? To answer this, we again ask,—what must have been the prevailing sentiment of the spectators in the actual scene? Various emotions might, at moments, mingle in various bosoms: the king might moan his downfall,—the queen might lament her son,—the thousand lords might tremble for their power and their riches; but these, and every other possible feeling, must be in subjection to the overwhelming awe arising from a belief in the immediate presence of an offended and threatening God. This, then, is the great sentiment; and this it is which the painter must attempt to infuse into his picture: every thing in it must have relation to this; all must be solemn, sublime, mysterious, and awful. He has to represent a scene in which the Dearly himself, not all invisibly working, is an immediate agent: but how is this to be effected? The fingers of a man's hand, writing upon the wall, were, to the actual spectators, sufficient to attest the supernatural presence; but, as so many preceding painters have shown, in a picture, the motionless hand is merely ridiculous. It looks too often like the fragment of a statue, or like an inflated glove, or like any thing rather than the living, but not human, hand, whose possessor, though viewless, was felt to be present. It was in the *actual motion* of this handless hand, leaving behind it the unknown characters, that the token of a supernatural agency was acknowledged. The motionless hand merely, or the written letters merely, would have been thought the trick of an impudent impostor; but the armless hand moving before their eyes, was indeed a terrible and unearthly spectacle. But the pictured hand cannot move; and the painter has therefore apparently nothing left but an unhappy choice between the dead unmoving fingers and the characters ready-writ-

ten out,—an alternative which seems to promise little success, as is shown in the labours of other artists. We do not mean to say that *The Feast of Belshazzar* has not been admirably painted by others, but that, before the present work, there has not been—as far as our knowledge extends—any thing that could pretend to be even the faintest shadowing forth of the supernatural denunciation from *God against the King of Babylon*. Mr. Martin was the first to perceive, that it was not in the bodiless hand merely, or in the unknown letters, that the mystery and the terror consisted,—but in the *sense of a present supernatural power*. To awaken this sentiment was, then, his first great object; and he perceived that, though he could not give to the hand a supernatural motion, he might yet impart to the already written letters a character of mystery and terror, which would equally excite the sense of a supernatural presence. This he has triumphantly accomplished, by giving them vastness of size, and a splendour as though the hand that had traced them had guided the lightning over the wall, and left its yet burning fires impinted there. Having accomplished this,—having raised emotion of a character so awful and sublime,—it was necessary that the accompaniments of the scene should likewise sustain a character of grandeur and awful magnificence. Letters written as with the lightning, would have been ill matched with a mean and familiar-looking chamber,—with commonplace decorations, or such objects as are every day beheld around us. To the spectators of the *actual event*, the effect might have been of equal force in a temple or in a closet; but not so to the spectators of the picture. By the former, nothing would have been seen but the bodiless hand, and the letters; but, by the latter, every thing will be deliberately examined; and every thing should therefore be made to sustain the mind, as much as possible, at its highest tone. The ruling sentiment of the present subject is a *sublime and supernatural awe*, and every part of the picture should, therefore, receive its character from that sentiment. Vastness and strength of architecture powerfully excite a sense of awe and grandeur: such an emotion, though differing in kind and in degree, is therefore in harmony with that ruling sentiment; and Mr. Martin has accordingly presented us with a hall of dimensions and gorgeous strength unparalleled. But when to the grand and gigantic we superadd some powerful moral association,—when we give to it the hoariness of antiquity,—when we deepen its solemnity by the obscurity of night,—when, by concealing its limits, we lead the imagination to draw out the vast almost into the infinite,—then, indeed, do we awake to a sense of awe and sublimity, beneath which the mind seems overpowered. How nobly has not the artist provided for this feeling by that tremendous tower, which, buried in clouds, and darkly visible under the flaring of the distant lightning, looks grimly over the roofless palace-hall, as if its impious builders had indeed made its top to reach unto the Heaven! Every thing, in a word, combines to excite and sustain that emotion of sublime and supernatural awe, which is the ruling sentiment, the very soul of the subject."

WINTER STORMS IN THE HEBRIDES.—After a continued gale of westerly wind, the Asiatic rolls in its enormous billows upon the western coasts, dashing them with inconceivable fury upon the headlands, and scouring the sounds and creeks, which, from the number of shoals and sunken rocks in them, often exhibit the magnificent spectacle of terrific ranges extending for miles. Let any one who wishes to have some conception of the sublime, station himself upon a headland of the west coast of Harris, during the violence of a winter tempest, and he will obtain it. The blast howls among the grim and desolate rocks around him. Black clouds are seen advancing from the west in fearful masses, pouring forth torrents of rain and hail. A sudden flash illuminates the gloom, and is followed by the deafening roar of the thunder, which gradually becomes fainter, until the roar of the waves upon the shore prevails over it.—Meantime, far as the eye can reach, the ocean billows and heaves, presenting one wide expanded field of foam, the spray from the summits of the billows sweeping along its surface like drifted snow. No sign of life is to be seen, save when the gull, labouring hard to bear itself up against the blast, hovers over head, or shoots against the gloom like a meteor. Long ranges of giant waves rush in succession towards the shore. The thunder of the shock echoes among the crevices and caves; the spray mounts along the face of the cliffs to an astonishing height; the rocks shake to their summits; and the baffled wave rolls back to meet its advancing successor. If one at this season ventures by some slippery path to peep into the haunts of the cormorant and rock-pigeon, he finds them sitting huddled together in melancholy silence. For whole days and nights they are doomed sometimes to feel the knowings of hunger, unable to make way against the storm; and often during the winter they can only make a short daily excursion in quest of a precarious morsel of food. In the meantime the natives are seated around their blazing peat fires, amusing themselves with the tales and songs of other years, and enjoying the domestic harmony which no people can enjoy with less interruption than the Hebrides Celts.—*Journal of Nat. and Geog. Science*.

FATAL RESULT OF FRIGHTENING A CHILD.—We have often remarked on the impropriety of exciting the fears of children, for the purpose of more easily managing them. But, never since we appeared before the public, have we heard of any thing so truly horrible as the following.—The subject being too delicate to allow of the mentioning of names, we shall avoid such an exposure, but, at the same time, we pledge ourselves for the correctness of the narrative. Some time ago, a lady in a certain town

in Yorkshire went out to a neighbour's house, to take tea, along with her husband, and left her little family to the care of her servants. In the course of the evening, she felt very uneasy, and being impressed with an idea that all was not right at home, she left her friend's house early. On arriving at home, she found that her servants, in the exercise of high life below stairs, had collected a social party. This she passed over, without observation, and proceeding up stairs to the nursery, she was surprised by a terrific figure at the bottom of the bed of the youngest child, which was but three years of age. The fact was, that the nurse, finding the child not very ready to go to rest, and being loath to be disturbed in her evening's enjoyments by its crying, had dressed up and placed the figure alluded to at the bottom of the infant's bed, with a view of frightening it to sleep. The contrary effect, however, had been produced—the child had been horror-struck, and appeared to its mother with its eyes fixed, in an idiotic stare, upon the image. Astonished and distressed, she rung the bell, and then proceeded to take up the infant—but lo! it was a lifeless corpse; the fright occasioned by the nurse's folly, had been too much for the poor little innocent. In the extreme of fear, the pulse had ceased to beat—the vital spark had fled, and the mother was left to mourn in unutterable anguish, the credulity which induced her to trust to such a servant, and the perfidy of the unprincipled nurse in whom she had confided. To add more is quite needless; and to describe the subsequent sorrows of the parents is impossible. It is a melancholy story, but it is not more strange than true; and we give it with no other view than to place parents upon their guard, with respect to those to whom they may entrust the care of their innocent and helpless offspring.—*York Herald*.

The *Sydney Gazette* of the 21st July, contains the following very interesting account from Tristan d'Acunha, communicated by the Commander of the *Pyramus*:—Glas, who is now the head man in their little community, was originally sent to Tristan d'Acunha about 14 years ago, with a company of artillery, in which he was corporal, under Capt. Grouse, who was ordered to take possession of the island during Napoleon's residence at St. Helena; and when, on the ex-Emperor's death, the party was withdrawn, Glas was permitted, in compliance with his own request, to remain behind, and to take charge of the cattle and stores. Being a man of great energy and perseverance, he has made surprising improvements. When the *Pyramus* touched there, in January last, the population consisted of seven men, six women, and fourteen children, of whom eight or nine were the offspring of Glas. They had 300 Acres capable of cultivation, the finest pasturage and most excellent water. Their stock consisted of 70 head of horned cattle, of the best breed, and some superior milkers; 120 sheep, the wool of which had sold at the Cape for 2s. 6d. a pound; pigs in abundance; and thousands of wild geese roaming on the hills. They had fields of wheat and barley growing in luxuriance, and a crop of potatoes, which, though several ships had been supplied with their produce, it was estimated at 12 tons for each man's share. The most remarkable proof of their industry is, that they have fenced in their cultivated land with a wall of solid stone three miles in circumference, on which Glas was employed nearly ten years. He has also built himself a very comfortable house. When the *Pyramus* approached the island she fired a gun, and was immediately visited by a fine white boat with four men, commanded by Glas, who had brought with him a keg of milk, butter, potatoes, and sundry other acceptable supplies. The potatoes, we are assured, were equal to any in the world. The island has lately been visited by His Majesty's ship *Jessara*, Captain Lyons; by the *Resource*, and by a brig, which had been supplied with poultry, water, &c. Glas requested that his circumstances might be induced to touch for provisions; and he stated that he should at all times be prepared to supply them with beef, mutton, poultry, fish, potatoes, vegetables, milk, butter, water, &c. He is a kind open-hearted man, and is proud to show civility to strangers; and the gentlemen who have visited his dominions speak of him and the island in the warmest terms of commendation.

THE VOYAGE OF LUTHER.—At this instant the swarthy Indian is braving the fury of the ravenous tiger, or nimble leopard, to win from its fierce possession a dappled hamper-cloth for my Lord Mayor of London. The patient driver is exploring the dim, inconstant depths of the ocean to wring from the maw of the phlegmatic and contemplative oyster, pale glistering pearls, to skimmer in the light of Almack's. The ducky Arab urges his headlong steed after the affrighted ostrich, to snatch the feathers that shall wave at St. James's; or the mountain-headed Papuan is tumbling the whole of paradise from his perfumed nest, under the invisible influence of Mrs. Alderman Frizzle; though the scoundrel would eat her, if he could only lay hands on her, with as little remorse as if she were a turtle. The wastes of Siberia cannot shelter the noble; the whole cannot flounder through the icebergs of the Arctic Ocean; there is no rest for the stately elephant in the forests of India; and the unwilling lobster must emerge from the sea-caves of Norway; and all, because a bulbous, broad-brimmed, zodiac-waisted, son of Mammon, who may be setting at this identical moment in the next box to me, for aught I know to the contrary, will not, as the Scottish song says, "let them be."—*Monthly Magazine*.

SLEIGHING IN ENGLAND!—*Leamington Spa*, Dec. 26.—The frosty state of the weather has again put a stop to hunting, and our numerous sporting characters have been thrown upon their resources to devise a substitute for the pleasures of the chase, and introduce some variation in their out-door amusements. They have at length hit upon an expedient curious as it is novel in this country, and our streets, covered as they are with snow and ice, have in consequence during the week, more resembled the capital of the Northern Autocrat, than a fashionable watering place of the British empire. A *Russian Droschky* or rather *Sledge*, drawn by two of Copp's fine spirited horses, started, for the first time, on Wednesday last, from Mash's Carriage Depot at Warwick, and was driven to Leamington in a very able and dexterous manner by Captain Hibbert, of the Royal Dragoons. The distance was accomplished in a very short time, the vehicle occasionally going at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. The Sledge stopped at Viscount Eastnor's, in Charlotte-street, and after setting down his Lordship at his own residence, it was driven through various parts of the town, and several Ladies were taken up during its progress, who appeared highly delighted with their very novel excursion. In the evening Colonel Wilde, Captain Hibbert, and Messrs. H. S. Cardwell, Gregory, and Leversage, met at the Royal Hotel stables, and

the necessary preparations being completed, they again mounted the Sledge, and drove through the town, the slippery state of the road being favorable to the velocity of the vehicle, which moved with extraordinary rapidity. The lighted torches carried by some of the party, the ringing of the bells in front of the carriage, the gay trappings of the horses, and the passengers all attired *a la Russe*, and smoking their cigars—presented a *coup d'oeil* of a most novel and singular description. The carriage part, which is about six feet in length by four wide, is lined with crimson cloth, with cushions *en suite*. The traces are reins formed of rope, are covered with scarlet cloth and red morocco leather; the bridles are executed in a similar way; the breast collars (a species of horse furniture now very rare) seen, composed of leather, present a uniform appearance; and over each horse is thrown a handsome scarlet pad cloth, faced with yellow, with tassels at each end, and a large gilt ferris ornamented with plumes, composed of red and white feathers. On Thursday and Friday the same party of gentlemen drove through the town and neighbourhood; and a number of Ladies were, in succession, gratified with an airing in the Sledge—an amusement which is now becoming very fashionable among the *haut-ton* here.—*Leamington Courier*.

THE CRICKET.—The house-crickit (*Acheta domestica*) is well known for its habit of picking out the mortar of ovens and kitchen fire-places, where it not only enjoys the warmth, but can procure abundance of food. It is usually supposed that it feeds on bread. M. Latreille says, it only eats insects, and it certainly thrives well in houses infested by the cockroach; but we have also known it eat and destroy lamb's-wool, stockings, and other woollen stuffs, hung near a fire to dry. It is evidently not fond of hard labour, but prefers those places where the mortar is already loosened, or at least is new, soft, and easily scooped out; and in this way it will dig covert ways from room to room. In summer, crickets often make excursions from the house to the neighbouring fields, and dwell in the crevices of rubbish, or the cracks made in the ground by dry weather, where they chirp as merrily as in the smuggest chimney-corner. Whether they ever dig retreats in such circumstances, we have not ascertained; though it is not improbable they may do so for the purpose of making nests. M. Bory St. Vincent tells us, that the Spaniards are so fond of crickets, that they keep them in cages like singing birds.

The field-crickit, another of this family, burrows in the ground, in which it lodges all day, and comes out chiefly about sunset to pipe its evening song. It is so very shy and cautious, however, that it is by no means easy to discover either the insect or its burrow. The children in France amuse themselves with hunting after the field-crickit; they put into its hole an ant, fastened by a long hair, and as they draw it out, the crickit does not fail to pursue it, and issue from its retreat. Pliny informs us it might be captured in a much more expeditious and easy manner.—If, for instance, a small and slender piece of stick were to be thrust into the burrow, the insect, he says, would immediately get upon it for the purpose of demanding the occasion of the intrusion; whence arose the proverb, *stultior grillo* ("more foolish than a crickit"), applied to one who, upon light grounds, provokes his enemy, and falls into the snare which might be laid to entrap him.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge*.

RUM IN 1727.—An act was passed by the Legislature of Connecticut in the year 1727, "to prevent distilling of molasses into rum." The preamble to the act was thus:—"Whereas sundry persons in this government, attempting to distil and draw off spirits from molasses, to the great damage of His Majesty's subjects; for that by said practice, molasses is made scarce and dear, and the spirits drawn off therefrom, is usually very unwholesome and of little value; which to prevent, be it enacted," &c. The penalty is three shillings per gallon, "for every gallon of rum or spirits that shall be drawn off as aforesaid." Whatever may be said of some other opinions of our forefathers, they judged pretty correctly of the character and value of New-England rum.—*Connecticut Observer*.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. OF DR. DODDRIDGE.—A work has been published by some unworthy collateral descendant of Dr. Doddridge, which is an insult to his memory. That venerated man kept a diary and copies of his letters; some of which, written in his younger years, were abundantly foolish; what was best worth extracting had been long ago given to the world; good taste and right feeling had kept back the remainder; but the short-hand manuscripts not being destroyed, cupidity or some worse motive has thrust the garbage upon the public market. We write thus much to warn our readers against purchasing this refuse. It must be distressing to every well-constituted mind, setting religion aside, to see the revered memory of the author of the invaluable "Rise and Progress of Religion," identified with a single line unworthy of his character.—*London Christian Observer*.

IMMERSION IN A CHURCH.—The ceremony of baptism by immersion was performed last week at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, upon a Miss Prosser who had left the Dissenting worship to join the establishment. She declared herself not satisfied with the usual ceremony of sprinkling, and the Bishop of London granting his permission, a tub was placed near the baptismal font in the church, and the lady was there gratified in her wish by the Rev. Dr. Richards. The only instance of baptism by immersion having taken place in one of our churches before, occurred at Leicester, and with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese.

THE JEWS.—It is calculated that there exist between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of this people, descended in a direct line from, and maintaining the same laws with, their forefathers, who, above 3,000 years ago, retreated from Egypt under the guidance of their inspired lawgiver.—*Milman's History of the Jews*.

England, &c.

SUMMARY.

Lord Redesdale died January 16, in the 82d year of his age. He was returned to Parliament in 1788; in 1790 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and a few years afterwards Attorney-General. In 1801, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and a few months afterwards was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Baron Redesdale.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The St. Andrew's festival of this excellent charity was celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern, on Monday. The persons who have been relieved in the course of last year, amount to nearly 200 a month; the number of permanent pensioners who receive £10 a year is 70, and the number of individuals sent to Scotland at the expense of the corporation is about 300.

The Duke of Wellington is said, within the last six months, to have visited two-thirds of the counties in England, and, in the course of his rapid journeys, to have seen more of the country than any of his predecessors.

A history of China, written by a Chinese, commencing with a period B. C. 3000, and reaching to A. D. 300, has been translated in England and is about to be published.

Twenty Arab boys have arrived at the central schools of the British and Foreign School Society. They were sent by the Pacha of Egypt, and are to be educated in the English language, and trained as schoolmasters for opening schools in Egypt.

Court of Kings Bench.—Important to Pilots.—Hammond vs. Blake.—This action was brought to recover the amount of certain penalties under the Pilot Act, for refusing to take a pilot on board, in the Margate roads, during a voyage from Rotterdam to London. An objection was taken on the part of the defendant by his counsel, Mr. Campbell, namely—that it was necessary, before the penalties sought for could be obtained, for the plaintiff to show that the pilot in offering himself to the captain, presented his license, for if he did not, the captain was not bound to take him on board.

The plaintiff was unable to prove that the pilot had presented his license; and Lord Tenterden held the objection raised by the learned counsel to be valid. It was not sufficient that the pilot had his license about him, if he did not produce it.—The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

Milton and his descendants received for the entire copyright of "Paradise Lost," the sum of £28. The author of "Satan," it is said received for his publisher, for the copyright of that poem, nearly £1000.

On the night of the 12th Jan. the *Siamense* youths paid their first visit to a theatre. They, together with a lady and two gentlemen, occupied the second proscenium box, on the prompter's side. On their entrance, they were loudly applauded, and made their obeisances to the audience with much good humour. They seemed greatly to enjoy the novel scene; and the splendid decorations of the theatre, the brilliant chandelier, and the densely crowded audience, attracted, as might be expected, their attention more than the business of the stage.

SCOTLAND.—THE LATE STORM.—In the vicinity of Auchtermuchty, especially from the Bridge of Kinkell to that of Dalreoch, we are informed that the foundation of the Earth caused great alarm, and was very destructive. The water stood two feet deep in some stack-yards, while it reached four feet in the adjoining houses. One farmer, it is said, had his whole stock of sheep swept away. They were enclosed by dikes, and could not possibly escape. A great quantity of hay, straw, wood, and other debris, was hurried along by the torrent; and the scene altogether had no parallel in that part of the country. In proof of this, one reverend gentleman had to leave his manse, and betake himself to a more elevated situation, till the waters began to abate. While he was there, contemplating the liquid expanse before him, he espied a hare, similarly situated as himself. He pitied poor mawk, and could render her no assistance, and saw her gradually remove to the highest peak of the island on which she stood, till the dry land wholly disappeared, and she was swept off by the relentless current. The wheat crops in this quarter, too, have been severely injured, the water having in several places covered above a mile of arable land. Though the Earth rose during the night with such fearful rapidity, it gives us pleasure to add, that we have heard of no human lives being lost. On the north side of the Forth the effects of the storm were severely felt, particularly at Kinross, where several boats, riding in the harbours, parted from their moorings, and were much damaged. Two or three sloops in the roads were also driven from their anchorage; but the most singular proof of the fury of the gale is to be found in the following circumstance, which happened to the Kinross ferry Steam-Boat. She is moored every night near the south side of the Forth, with a chain cable fifty fathoms long, to a very large buoy, which is attached to a stone at the bottom, about four tons weight. In despite of all this, the Steam-Boat was driven nearly half a mile to the northward, dragging after her this immense stone, along the bottom of the river, at the end of a fifty fathom chain. A man who watches on board all the night gave the alarm, when the Steam was set on, and the vessel brought up without sustaining any damage.—*Stirling Journal*, December 17.

IRELAND.—NEWBY NAVIGATION.—John Rennie, Esq. the civil engineer, approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, arrived in Newry from Belfast on Friday, and commenced a survey of the proposed improvement of the navigation.

CATHOLIC HOLIDAYS.—In a letter lately addressed to the Society for Improvement in Ireland by Lord Cloncurry, he made a strong appeal to the Catholic hierarchy for the diminution of those festival days, which he thought materially increased the besetting sin of drunkenness among the Irish peasantry. Dr. Doyle, in the course of a reply to his lordship's letter, says, "the sum total of our holidays, which in-

terferes in any way with public industry, are reduced to six or seven in each year. The truth is, that when holidays were more numerous than they now are, the peasantry were better fed and better clothed than they are at present; besides which, frequent holidays, or days of prayer for some end of rest and amusement for all, contributed not a little to produce and to preserve that gay, cheerful, friendly, strong and athletic race of men, which by-and-by will be so where to be found in Ireland. It is not the peasant who gains by his labor, or loses, if he might say, by his rest; it is the employer or the driver of the slave; and withered at 40 or 50 years of age? are they not every where badly fed and overworked? and we, who have made them not labor one would, when we have made them vicious and miserable, bind them down even in their few holidays, like a slave to the cart."

STATISTICS OF PARIS.—A number of statistical researches on the city of Paris has just been drawn up by the Prefect of the Seine.—Out of 29,970 births in the year 1826, for example, 19,468 only were legitimate; and out of 25,341 deaths in the same year, 15,647 took place in the public hospitals. Suicides and accidental deaths are interesting, the numbers being for the last three years in Paris, 679,715, and 810. In the year 1825 the ravages of the small-pox were extraordinary, 2,193 children having died of that distemper. In these tables the present population of Paris is estimated at 694,431 souls, much higher than the usual calculation.

On the 30th Dec. a great quantity of snow fell at Rome, which is a phenomenon in that country.

VARIETIES.

THE BOOK OF THE BOUDOIR.—It was certainly one of the happiest thoughts of Lady Morgan to write a Book of the Boudoir; and we observe that the royal and noble author of the "Exclusives" devotes an opening chapter to a description of that delightful temple of woman's fascination and unresisted supremacy. "The Boudoir of a woman of fashion," observes the author, "exhibits in its history, if faithfully recorded, a picture of the manners, modes, and morals of the times; and however little such things in themselves might deserve to be handed down, or registered as objects of imitation, yet to chronicle them for the day, would not be without its use. The sensible part of mankind would laugh at the follies, and wonder at the extravagance, which the page of such ephemeral history unfold; while the actor in the scene might possibly view in the mirror held up to them their own lives, and their own actions, in a new and truer light."—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.

A GOOD REASON.—In the early part of November, while the clergyman was publishing the bans of marriage in a village church near Cheltenham, a bluff-looking countryman exclaimed in a loud voice "I forbid the bans." "You will be required to state your reasons hereafter," said the minister. "I will, Sir," replied the party addressed; "that man has had three wives already, and I'm sure he don't want another."

THE ALMSSACK OF GENEALOGIES, for the year 1830, contains the following article:—"The son of Napoleon, born the 20th March, 1811. When, in 1815, the Congress of Vienna had decided that the son of Napoleon could never be the Sovereign of any country whatever, his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, conferred on him a donation of lands, and destined to that purpose a quantity of allodial, or free land, in Bohemia, producing an annual revenue of 400,000 florins."

FASTING.—Distinct from religious ordinances and anchorite zeal, fasting has been frequently recommended and practised, as a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthful sensations. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in the week. Franklin, for a period, did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his body unstrung, suspended his wonted repasts, and took exercises on horseback. The list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased—but why aduce authority in favour of a practice which the instinct of the brute creature leads them to adopt, whenever they are sick. Happily for them, they have no meddling prompters in the shape of well-meaning friends, to force a stomach, already enfeebled and loathing its customary food, to digest this or that delicacy—soup, jelly, custard, chocolate, and the like. It would be a singular fashion, and yet to the full as rational as the one just mentioned, if, on eyes weakened by long exercise in a common light, we were to direct a stream of blue, or violet, or red, or even green light through a prism, in place of keeping them carefully shaded, and at rest.—*Journal of Health*.

UNITED STATES.

STEAM-BOATS IN THE WEST.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette. To a native of the West, the rapid improvement which has taken place in steamery, is a thing that strikes the eye, is a subject of the most intense interest. In retrospect through the last thirty years, the changes have more the appearance of the extravagant shiftings of a dream, than the usual progress of reality. Strange as it may seem, having a powerful propensity for self-praise and boasting; no doubt we deserve much of this censure; the cause of it, however, is not to be traced in any peculiarity of national feeling, but may be traced to the circumstances of the period and region in which we live. A few years will be sufficient to correct this sentiment of pride; and the habit of looking at the existing state of improvement, will shortly involve in oblivion those days of toilsome suffering and inconvenience, which every middle-aged native of the valley of the Ohio remembers, and has felt.

It is little more than thirty years since the then frontier village of Fort-Pitt, (now Pittsburgh), was subject to frequent alarms from the appearance of the red man on the western shore of one of her rivers; it is little more than thirty years, since one of the first necessities of life was packed from the eastern side of the mountains by the individuals themselves who consumed it; it is little more than thirty years since the canoe of the savage gave place to the scarcely less inconvenient flat boat of the emigrant, which in its turn was to yield to the open keel of the trader, and the flat-roofed ark of the Mississippi. What is the revolution which has occurred? Pittsburgh has earned the name of the American Birmingham; Fort Washington, under the

name of Cincinnati, has become one of the most beautiful and attractive cities of the Union; and the Ohio river, which, within the memory of many of us, presented a navigation as dangerous as that of the Danube, is now visited for its picturesque charms, by travellers from the Rhine, the Rone, & the Danube. Of all the various subjects of interesting speculation which have combined to produce these almost incredible advancements in the West, the steam-boat is probably the one of the greatest moment. A review of the rise and progress of this mode of navigation, and the causes of our prosperity, may not be unimportant, and a statement of facts connected with it will be likely to surprise ourselves, not less than strangers.

The first boat built on the Western waters, of which the writer of this article has any record, was the *Home-land*, built at Pittsburgh in 1811, by the late James Smith, who was then seven or eight built previously to 1817; from that period they have been rapidly increasing in number, character, model, and style of workmanship. The first public steam-boat was the *Enterprise*, built at the N. York and Chesapeake boats-works, and was not more than seven or eight built previously to 1817; from that period they have been rapidly increasing in number, character, model, and style of workmanship.

Since the introduction of the steam-boat, the memorandum before me furnishes a list of 325, whose value may be estimated at about \$50,000 tons, employed during this period, on the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio. The largest size raised five hundred tons, but a large majority of them are under two hundred and fifty tons.

The average first cost of a steam-boat is estimated at \$100 per ton; the amount made during the eight months, from the first of 1826, to the first of 1827, is estimated at about \$5,000,000. The average duration of a boat has hitherto been about 4 years; of those built of late, the period will probably be two years longer. The amount of repairs in this branch of business on the Western waters, during the last ten years, will be some measure shown by the following calculation:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'Repairs at the end of the present season of boats, say three years hence', 'Total amount of money expended in building and repairing, in ten years', and 'Annual expenditure of the Western waters, in repairs, during the present year'.

The annual expenditure of the Western waters, in repairs, during the present year, is very different from that of the importance of this expenditure, however, to the towns on our rivers, and to the whole extent of country, running along their shores, may be estimated from the following calculation:—The item of fuel alone, for one year, on the present year, for the last ten years, will be some measure shown by the following calculation:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'The 35,000 tons then consumed per day', 'The price of wood varies from one dollar and a half, to two dollars and twenty-five cents per cord', and 'The amount of first cost of steam-boats since 1817'.

We cannot better illustrate the magnitude of the change in every thing connected with western commerce and navigation than by contrasting the foregoing statement with the situation of things at the time of the introduction of steam transportation, in 1817. About twenty barges, averaging one hundred tons each, completed the whole of the commercial facilities for transporting merchandise from New Orleans to the "upper country"; each of these performed one trip down and again to Louisville and Cincinnati, within the year. The number of keel boats employed in the Upper Ohio is not ascertained, but it is presumed that 150 is a sufficiently large calculation to embrace the whole number. These averaged 30 tons each, and employed one month to make the voyage from Louisville to Pittsburg, while the more noble and dignified barge of the day, which made the same voyage in the space of 100 days, if no extraordinary accident happened to check her progress, did not make the voyage in less than 100 days.

Now a dollar was expended for wood in a space of five miles, and the squaw on the banks of the Ohio gave the smallest trifles for the eggs and chickens, which formed almost the only saleable articles on a soil whose soil was so fertile. Such was the case one hundred years since. The Mississippi boats now make five trips within the year, and are enabled, if necessary in that period, to afford to that trade 35,000 tons.—Eight or nine days are sufficient on the Upper Ohio, to perform the trip from Louisville to Pittsburg and back, short of the steam-boat, and has not realized the hyperbole of the poet in "ambalating time and space," it has produced results scarcely surpassed by the introduction of the art of printing.

Trade of the City and the State.—We stated yesterday that only about one thousand tons of shipping were on the stocks in New-York. This is even so. Previous to the year 1825, the quantity of shipping on the stocks in our ship yards, ranged from 12,000 to 20,000 tons. On one occasion it was as high as 20,000.—These are undoubted facts. We assert them on the authority of some of the most eminent ship-builders this nation ever possessed. The depression in our other branches of commerce is equally great.

The evil and distress of this state of things are not confined to the city. It is felt, and sensibly felt throughout the state. Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, Albany, and every village on our canals or our rivers, where a shop is opened or a farmer can purchase his supplies, are affected by the revulsions—the depressions—or the fluctuations of commerce in this city.—*N. York Morning Courier*.

United States Navy.—The U. States Naval force, now at sea, amounts to 20 ships:—Of which there are in the Mediterranean, 1 ship of the line, 2 frigates, and 4 sloops of war.—In the Pacific, 1 frigate, and 3 sloops.—West India station, 5 sloops of war, & 2 schooners.—Coast of Brazil, 1 frigate and 1 sloop of war. Ships not in commission:—6 of the line, 6 frigates, 2 sloops. Building:—5 of the line, 8 frigates, 1 sloop. Total:—12 of the line, 18 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 2 schooners.

New-York Savings' Bank.—During the year 1829, there were connected with the New-York Savings' Bank, the sum of \$634,903, from 11,937 depositors.—In the same period, there was drawn out \$873,943, by 9376 depositors.

The Duties paid by the Auctioneers of the city of N. York into the State Treasury, during the year 1829, amounted to \$240,436. The highest sum paid by any one Auctioneer was \$56,199 92—the lowest \$1 90 cents!

In the State of New-York, there are 58 counties, 5 cities, 744 towns, 296 incorporated villages, and 1406 post offices. Population, 1,900,000.

Deaths in N. York.—During the year 1829, there were 5094 deaths in the city of N. York, of which 2917 were males, and 2177 females. The greatest mortality of any one month was in August, (597 deaths)—the least in June, (337)—880 died of consumption; of the various kinds of dropsy, 436; convulsions, 342; fevers, 393; inflammations, 550; intemperance, 60; small pox 16; suicide, 33, &c.

The increase of population in New-Hampshire from 1810 to 1820, was about 30,000—the increase of the last ten years is in all probability little less.

Sunday Schools in the State of Maryland.—There are connected with the Sunday School Union in this State, 198 schools, with 18,000 scholars—of which there were added last year, 78 schools and about 6000 scholars. The whole number of schools in the state is computed at 295, containing about 30,000 children.

SINKING FUND.—From the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, laid before the Senate on the 9th ult.—showing their operations in relation to the redemption of the public debt,—it appears that during the year 1829, there had been applied to the payment of interest on the public debt, \$2,542,776; to redemption of principle, \$9,841,024; total, \$12,383,800. Leaving on the 1st January, 1830, an unredeemed amount of \$48,565,395.

THE MINT.—The report from the Director of the United States Mint was transmitted to the Senate on the 9th February. The report states, that the coinage effected during the last year, amounts to \$2,306,875, comprising \$295,717 in gold coins—\$1,994,578 in silver, and \$16,580 in copper. The number of pieces of all kinds is stated to be 7,674,501.

Great Western Railway.—According to the calculation of De Witt Clinton, (son of the late De Witt Clinton, Governor of N. York), the expense of a Rail Road from the city of N. York to the Missouri, 1000 miles, would be about \$5,000,000, and notwithstanding its cost, it is supposed, would pay a liberal interest.

American Paper in England.—Proposals have been issued by John Robley, for publishing an American newspaper in Liverpool.

An extraordinary phenomenon is now to be seen in this city. This is a person so emaciated, that his bones and muscles and tendons are to be seen through the skin. Although so wasted, he has a good appetite, and retains the strength of an ordinary man. No satisfactory cause has been discovered for this extraordinary change. We understand he has been visited by Dr. Warren and other medical gentlemen, who have pronounced him the most remarkable specimen of a walking anatomy which has ever been witnessed in this country.—*Boston Adv.*

On the 14th ult. a petition from the ladies of Steubenville (Ohio), was presented to the United States House of Representatives, against the removal of the Indians; it was ordered to be printed.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, MARCH 15. TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The Joint Address of His Majesty's Council and House of Assembly of your Province of Nova-Scotia, now in Legislative Session assembled.

May it please your Majesty. The Council and House of Assembly of your Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, beg leave most humbly to approach your Majesty, to represent the great alarm which has been excited throughout British America, on learning that the Government of the United States are endeavouring to induce your Majesty to permit a direct Trade between the Ports of that Country and your Majesty's Possessions in the West-Indies.

The Council and Assembly of Nova-Scotia, desire most humbly to express their gratitude for the benefit which this Province has derived from the Acts passed by the Imperial Parliament, during your Majesty's Reign, for extending the Trade of your Majesty's Colonies.

Fully aware of your Majesty's paternal solicitude for the happiness and welfare of your subjects in every part of your extensive dominions, they are convinced that it will be gratifying to your Majesty to learn that the benefits expected to have been derived from those Acts, have been realized in British America; and they think they may add, in your Majesty's Trans-Atlantic dominions in general.

It has been long noticed by all who have paid attention to the principles which actuate the Government of the United States, that, in their domestic policy, they avail themselves of the vast variety of soil and climate, which their extensive territories embrace and strive to cement the Union of the Confederate States, by encouraging an interchange of their respective productions.

That, by the adoption of this wise policy, which is more deserving of imitation than of censure, the Inhabitants of the States, the most remote from each other, are made to feel how beneficial this interchange is, and how independent it may ultimately render them upon Foreign Countries.

Upon this principle they are now encouraging to the utmost of their power the manufacture of sugar, spirits, and molasses, and it may be confidently asserted, that those articles which compose the staple of the West India Trade, are already produced in the Florida and Louisiana, to an extent nearly equal to the supply of the United States.

The distance which separates the several portions of your Majesty's dominions from each other, enhance the benefits which the Empire would derive from their intercourse, as the interchange of their respective productions would be carried on in British Ships, navigated by British Seamen, and thus increase the resources of that Naval Power which has made Great-Britain the Mistress of the Seas, and to which she is indubitably indebted for the proud station she holds among the nations of the earth.

That your Majesty's loyal subjects in North America have no desire to advance their local interests at the expense of those of the Empire in general, but humbly conceiving that in the present case, the general interest is identified with theirs, they trust, that the citizens of the United States will not be allowed to participate in a trade which would render them dangerous rivals to your Majesty's subjects in these northern colonies, and prove most injurious to their interests, without producing corresponding benefits to the West India Islands.

The Islands now receive through these Colonies a regular supply of the articles which they require from the Continent of America, for the greater part of which they pay with their own produce. This not only creates a most beneficial Barrier Trade between the Colonies and the British West-Indies, but increases the intercourse between the southern colonies themselves. Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, in consequence of their situation on the Atlantic, become the carriers between the Canadian and the West India Islands, and the Coast of British America is enriched in the vessels of the Atlantic Colonies to the Islands, and there disposed of for Rum, Sugar, and Molasses, with which those vessels return to supply the wants not only of the Atlantic Colonies, but of the Canada and the West India Islands.

The West-India proprietor will not supply the Colonies with flour, pork, and other articles of agricultural produce which are required for the fishermen on the sea board, and all the Colonies are thus made to feel how beneficial they are to each other.

The West-India Produce, in British America, must increase with the rapid augmentation of the population in these healthy countries; and the wealth which the inhabitants derive from the trade, if it is preserved to them, will enable them to become better customers every year to the British Manufacturer.

That no barrier in the shape of protecting duties can ever be imposed upon British manufacturers of goods in the North American Colonies, and by fostering their trade and encouraging their prosperity, Great-Britain ensures to herself a valuable market for her domestic productions.

The Council and Assembly of Nova-Scotia, beg leave humbly to state to your Majesty, that, if the vessels of the United States are permitted to carry the produce of that country directly to your Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, it will destroy the beneficial Trade now carried on by your Majesty's subjects in the West Indies, and will deprive your Majesty of an ultimately derive any benefit from their admission, for although it will at times occasion a glut of those articles consumed in the Islands, the consequent reduction of prices, which that glut will produce, will drive away the Trade, and the occasional scarcity, which will follow, may more than counterbalance any advantage which the Islanders might have derived from the previous over-supply—thus, instead of cherishing a trade in which sound calculation and steady industry would generally meet its reward, the West Indies will present a market to which none but wild speculators will resort.

That the Duties which the American Congress has imposed upon West India Produce, in order to encourage their own Planters and Distillers, nearly amount to a total prohibition of the import of those articles into the United States, which, added to the decrease in the demand from abroad in consequence of the industry, would prevent the Americans from taking payment in produce, for any cargoes they might carry to the Islands.

Their admission, therefore, would drive the British Islands of specie—nor would the value be confined to this—it would probably proceed to the foreign Islands, and, with that specie, purchase the clayed sugar, which are in demand in Europe, and carry them thither; from whence they would return with such foreign European goods as are suited to the American market, and thus, by this impolitic measure, Great-Britain would give a country, which appears destined to become her rival, with the means of procuring full freights upon three several voyages, and thus add to their commercial wealth and their maritime power, at the expense of her own.

The Council and Assembly of Nova-Scotia, most humbly state to your Majesty, that, when the American Government, in adherence to the system of fostering their own trade, forbore to avail itself of the offers held out to the Foreign Powers, by the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and declined to place the commerce of Great-Britain upon the footing of the most favored Nations, your loyal subjects in British America were induced to believe that your Majesty's Government would then persevere in the measures if then thought proper to adopt, and would not renew any negotiation relative to the intercourse between the United States and your Majesty's Colonies.

That the declaration of your Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the American Minister then in London, confirmed them in this opinion, and encouraged them to invest a large capital in the Commercial and Agricultural pursuits, which an adherence to such a line of policy is calculated to foster, and increase in these Colonies.

That the alarm which the mere report of an intention of departing from this judicious system has occasioned, has, in some measure, paralyzed the efforts of those engaged in such pursuits, and, if that intention were adopted, it would involve all, who have thus embarked their capital, in inevitable ruin.

The Council and Assembly of Nova-Scotia, humbly venture to annex to this Memorial certain resolutions, by which it will appear that your Majesty's subjects in the West Indies have received their supplies since the exclusion of American vessels at average prices, not exceeding, but below, those which they had paid prior to that exclusion.

The Council and Assembly of Nova-Scotia humbly conceive that the admission of the vessels now pressed upon your Majesty's Government by the Minister of the United States, would prove injurious to British Ship-owners throughout your Majesty's dominions; would encourage dangerous rivals to British Merchants in the foreign ports of Europe; would increase the carrying trade of America at the expense of that of Great-Britain; would diminish, if not destroy, the intercourse between the several portions of your Majesty's dominions, which most ultimately prove so beneficial to the whole Empire; and would, in a more peculiar manner, prove ruinous to the North Am Colonies.

The Council and Assembly of Nova-Scotia, therefore, humbly trust that you Majesty will be graciously pleased to adhere to that wise and enlightened policy which has distinguished your Majesty's Reign, and preserve to your faithful and loyal subjects in North America a trade so essential to their prosperity—and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

QUEBEC, MARCH 8.—Kingston, (U. C.) papers of Thursday the 4th Instant were received this morning. The Assembly have prayed that the Legislature may not be prorogued before the 6th inst. Instead of the 2d. The Bill for the Charter of a new Bank at Kingston had passed the lower House. Sir John Colborne in answer to the address of the Assembly praying the communication of information respecting the settlement of a large number of blacks in the Gore district, had informed the House that their Agent had petitioned for the purchase of a tract of waste Land, and that His Excellency had answered that published conditions of sale by the Commissioners of Crown Lands were open indifferently to all purchasers.

The preparations for getting out timber in the Upper Province are likely to be interrupted by the want of snow to draw out the timber and water to float it down in the spring. These preparations we understand were very extensive, and the number of ships expected in the ensuing summer falls as great as last year.

HALIFAX, MARCH 17. We are happy to learn by the Bolla, that the health of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, continues to improve.

The following is copied from the Bermuda Gazette of the 23d February—we are glad to see that the difficulties which have for some time existed between the Parent Country and the Assembly of Jamaica, have at length been adjusted.

BERMUDA, February 23.—A Bill, providing salaries in lieu of fees for the Customs Officers—removing the double duty imposed, and re-establishing the supplies to the Army stationed there, received the assent of the Governor of Jamaica on the 23d inst.

BERMUDA, FEB. 23.—We feel an unusual degree of gratification in being enabled to announce the arrival from Turks' Island of H. M. S. Champion, Captain SCOTT, in 7 days.—The cause of this vessel being despatched to that island, is too intimately connected with the health and happiness of the people of this place to render a repetition of it here necessary; it she has fully succeeded we are happy to add.—The children taken from hence for the purpose of being vaccinated were landed at Saint George's, three of whom were brought to Hamilton last evening, by Sir W. Burnaby, Bart. in his gig; and we understand that several persons have been vaccinated from them, at the residence of that gentleman.—The Surgeon of the Champion, Mr. Johnston, came into Hamilton, with Mr. Hill in his carriage, a short time after Sir William. He is provided with as much lymph as could be procured.—We hope and trust that the opportune arrival of the Champion will put a stop to that general inoculation which, we were yesterday informed, was contemplated to take place to-day, in Paget's Parish, as sufficient virus can be obtained in a week or two to serve the whole of the inhabitants of these Islands.

Major-General Sir John Keane, K. C. B. Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of the Forces in Jamaica, arrived at that Island on the 2d instant.

JAMAICA.—The Slaves Bill (conferring on Slave the right of holding property and testifying in courts of Justice in certain criminal prosecutions,) received the signature of the Governor on the 25th December, and is to be in force from the 1st of August next to the close of 1833.

Legislature of New-Brunswick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—March 13. A Message from His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Billing, Member in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Bill for raising a Revenue in the Province.

A Message from His Honor the President, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requesting the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned Mr. Speaker reported that he had addressed His Honor as follows:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR. The House of Assembly, immediately on the opening of the present Session, proceeded with diligence and close attention to the means for raising a Revenue; and they had passed a Bill for that purpose, which I now tender to your Honor on behalf of His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of New-Brunswick, and pray your Honor's assent thereto."

And that His Honor having given his assent to the said Bill—

He was then pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: Having now the pleasure to relate you from further attendance at this time, I cannot but express to you my warmest acknowledgements for your liberal and judicious appropriations, as also for the very prompt attention bestowed on every matter recommended to the wisdom of your consideration.

"It will be my earnest desire, as it is my incumbent duty, while I may continue in my present highly responsible situation, to pay a watchful regard to the faithful and proper application of the means you have granted, to their intended purposes."

And His Honor the Chief Justice then said, Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council:

"It is His Honor the President's will and pleasure, that the General Assembly be prorogued until the 1st Tuesday in June; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the first Tuesday in June next, there to be holden."

An Act to regulate the Assize of Bread in the Parish of Portland.

Passed 8th March, 1830.

1. BE it enacted, by the President, Council and Assembly, That the Assize of Bread, in the Town or Parish of Portland, shall, at all times, be the same as in the City of Saint John, and shall be published in one of the Newspapers of the said City, in the same manner as the Assize of Bread is published, for the said City of Saint John; and the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, at any General Sessions, or at any Special Sessions, to be holden for that purpose, are hereby authorized and empowered to make such Rules and Regulations respecting the same, and the sale thereof, within the Town or Parish of Portland in the said County, as in them may be deemed just and expedient; and to enforce such Rules and Regulations, under such Fines and Forfeitures as they shall think fit. Provided always, that no fine or Penalty, for any offence, shall exceed the sum of Forty Shillings; which fine and penalty may be recovered by Information, before any Justice of the Peace for the said City and County, and taxed by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and if there shall be an surplus of such distress and Sale, after paying Costs, the same shall be returned to the offender; and the fine so recovered shall be applied, one moiety thereof, to the Person complaining, and the other moiety towards the support of the Poor, of the said Town or Parish.

THE OBSERVER. TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1830.

THE PACKET FROM FALMOUTH, bringing the January Mail, after a tedious passage of 63 days reached Halifax on the 13th instant, but has furnished us with European intelligence only to the 9th.—Through other channels we have London dates to the 21st January. There is no article of news of prime importance. It is too evident that the health of His Majesty has lately been seriously affected, but we are glad to learn that the means employed for his recovery have been attended with the desired effect. We have still fears, however, that the report of a cataract forming on at least one of his eyes is not without foundation. On these subjects we are generally kept much in the dark.

On Sunday evening last, the SABBATH SCHOOL in connection with Saint Andrew's Church, underwent an Examination in presence of the Clergyman and a number of parents and others interested in the religious and moral improvement of the rising generation. The Institution was found in a very flourishing state, the number of Children in regular attendance having

of late been greatly on the increase, whilst the Teachers continue unremitting and unwearied in their efforts to communicate the benefits of sound religious knowledge. Many of the youth of both sexes exhibited specimens of progress highly creditable both to themselves and their instructors, and the scene altogether was peculiarly interesting and pleasing to the pious and benevolent heart.—To this School a Juvenile Library has recently been attached, containing many little volumes fitted to impart information at once pleasing and useful to the young and opening mind, as well as to point out the ways of wisdom, holiness, and peace.—Communicated by an eye witness.

CHORON'S INQUEST.—This day, an Inquest was held on view of the body of ELLENOR CARRIE, Verdict.—The deceased came to her death in consequence of violence and ill treatment from her husband, Robert Carrie.

It appears that the deceased was interred on Friday last, without any suspicion having been entertained of her having come by a violent death. But in consequence of certain surmises having got afloat tending strongly to implicate the husband of the unfortunate woman, her body was disinterred yesterday, and the Inquest held as above stated. The husband is in custody, and must await his trial. These are all the particulars which, from the shortness of the time, we have been able to collect regarding this most melancholy case.

We learn that HENRY BOWYER SMITH, Esquire, was yesterday sworn in before His Honor the President and His Majesty's Council at Fredericton, as Collector of His Majesty's Customs at this Port; and that R. E. ARMSTRONG, Esquire, has been appointed Acting Comptroller.

LOUIS H. FERRIER, Esq. of Belleside, Linlithgowshire, one of the Commissioners of the late Board of Customs in Scotland, has been appointed Collector of His Majesty's Customs for Great-Britain to his destination in the course of this month.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Joint Address of the Council and House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia to His Majesty, on the subject of West-India Trade, which will be found in the preceding page.—The Memorial of the Judges of the Supreme Court in that Province for an increase of Salary, was rejected in the House of Assembly by a majority of 34 to 5.

A Bill has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature, to divide the County of Halifax into three Counties, viz:—Halifax, Colchester and Pictou.—Also, to divide the County of Annapolis into two Counties:—Annapolis and Digby. It is not intended to go into effect until the next General Election.—Population of the Province, according to the Census of 1829—142,548—Number of Representatives, 41.

One hundred and sixty-nine shares of the St. Lawrence Steam Boat Stock have been taken up in Halifax.—A meeting of the Shareholders took place on the 11th instant, for the purpose of appointing an Agent to manage the affairs of the Subscribers in Halifax, when SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Esquire, was chosen to fill that office.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS closed their sittings on Saturday.—The following is a list of the Criminals tried, with their respective sentences:—

Jane Ruth was indicted for stealing a pair of Caudle's, the property of Mr. John Knollin—found Guilty. Sentence, one month's imprisonment in the common Gaol, and to be kept at hard labour. She was also indicted for stealing a pair of Tongs, the property of John T. Murray, Esquire, from the hall of his house—found Guilty, and sentenced to one Month's further imprisonment, and hard labour as before.

Jane Roof alias Ross, was indicted for stealing one piece of Printed Cotton, the property of Mr. Robert McIntyre, from the counter of his store—found Guilty, & sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment, & hard labour.

Thomas Patchell was indicted for an aggravated assault and Battery on Ann M'Alister—found Guilty; but on account of having a large family, he was sentenced to only twenty days imprisonment.

TRADE OF BERMUDA.—Value of the Imports into Bermuda last year, £96,312 sterling; £44,512 of which were from British North America.—The Exports amounted to £35,602 sterling; of which, £4910 were of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Bermuda.—During the year, twelve vessels were built in the Islands, measuring 1265 tons.

"ERIN GO BRAGH"—The Anniversary of the Patron Saint of IRELAND, was celebrated as usual, by "Erin's Sons," in this City, on Wednesday last. "Earth, air, and ocean" having been "plundered of their secrets," a most sumptuous and substantial Dinner was provided at Masonic Hall, where about sixty Gentlemen sat down to enjoy an evening of conviviality and festivity. The good humour and hilarity so characteristic of the Country, prevailed, if possible, in a greater degree than usual; and seemed to be heartily enjoyed by the many respectable guests who were present. R. E. ARMSTRONG, Esquire, President of the St. Patrick's Society, presided on the occasion, and was ably supported by S. G. HAMILTON, Esquire, Vice-President, as Croupier.—In addition to the regular Toasts from the Chair, many Volunteers and a number of evening Songs, added much to the genuine Irish feeling that prevailed during the evening.

TOASTS.—1. The memory of Saint Patrick.—St. Patrick's Day. 2. The King—God bless him.—God save the King. 3. Lord Hill and the Army.—Go where Glory waits thee. 4. Lord Melville and the Navy.—Rule Britannia. 5. His Grace the Duke of Wellington and His Majesty's Militaries.—Wellington's name. 6. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Home, Sweet Home. 7. His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, our absent Lieutenant-Governor.—Sir Howard's March. 8. His Honor the President.—Bannocks' Barley Meal. 9. His Excellency Governor-General Sir James Kempt.—Sir James Kempt's March. 10. His Honor Michael Wallace, Esquire, and the Province of Nova-Scotia.—March. 11. The land we live in, its Commerce and Agriculture.—Speed the Plough. 12. His Honor Chief Justice Saunders, and His Majesty's Council.—Money in both Pockets. 13. The Speaker and House of Assembly.—Worth and Talent. 14. The Commander of His Majesty's forces in New-Brunswick.—No surrender, and March of the 52d. 15. The Port of St. John, may it increase in Wealth and Prosperity.—March.

16. Mrs. Black and the fair daughters of New-Brunswick.—Is there a heart that never loved? 17. Major Eeles and the gallant Rifle Brigade.—Rifle quick Step. 18. The Militia Forces of New-Brunswick.—Ficium Pluicum. 19. The Sons of Saint George.—Roast Beef of Old England. 20. The Sons of Saint Andrew.—Kail Brass. 21. Ireland, the land of our fathers.—Sauvourneen Detick. 22. The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock.—Maltiey. 23. The memory of the departed worthies of our Country.—Cinna—a Dirge. 24. The Saint Patrick Societies of Fredericton and Saint Andrew.—Cauldroncheer. 25. Thomas Moore and the Bards of Ireland.—The Minstrel Beg. 26. Sir Walter Scott and the Bards of Great-Britain.—Bard's Legacy. 27. Our Countrymen, who are celebrating this day in all countries.—Garryowen. 28. Charitable Institutions in all parts of the world.—The Beggars Girl. 29. Our absent Members.—The Coolan. 30. Our next merry meeting.—Ous bottle more.

Among the ornaments in the room where the St. Patrick's Festival was celebrated on Wednesday last, was a wooden full length figure of His Majesty KING GEORGE THE FOURTH, cut out and carved by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of this city, and admitted by all who examined it to do much credit to the ingenious and industrious artist. We hope it will meet with a ready sale, and bring such a price as will in some measure reward the maker and proprietor.

The following Gentlemen were sworn in as Magistrates for the City and County of Saint John, on Tuesday last, before His Worship the Mayor, viz:—HENRY GILBERT, JAMES JOHNSTON, HUGH HENDRICKS, ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, Esqrs. NOAH DISBROW, and ROBERT PAYNE.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Andrew Crookshank, Captain in the 2d Battalion Saint John City Militia, vice Sandall, who retires with his rank.

By Command, GEORGE SHORE, Adjutant-General. CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. William Boyd Kinnear, Esquire, Recorder of the City of Saint John. Henry Sweeney, Esquire, to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates, for the City and County of Saint John. Timothy R. Westmore, and Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Esquires, to be Trustees of the Queen's County Grammar School.

We are happy to learn that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Nova-Scotia intends to visit this part of his extensive Diocese during the present spring. His Lordship is about to sail for Bermuda early in the next month, and soon after his return from thence may be expected in New-Brunswick. The Clergy have not, we believe, yet received any official notification; but we presume that a regular Visitation and Confirmation throughout the Province are contemplated by his Lordship.

REMARKS OF THE REV. DR. BURNS.—(From the New-York Athlon).—Canada is beginning to present itself to us in a very interesting point of view—its wonderful capabilities, its rapid settlement and improvement, and the daily development of its immense resources, rivet our attention. To the tranquil state of its politics, and the harmony subsisting between the Governors and the Legislatures, these blessings are mainly attributable. The people are at last satisfied that the King's Government is sincerely disposed to promote the prosperity of the country, and that the local Governors are zealous in seconding the beneficent views of the parent state. The completion of the Welland Canal if coupled with the necessary improvements of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, would give to two Provinces an inland navigation of 1500 miles in extent. It is most essential that the impediments in the River below Lake Ontario be speedily removed, or a canal made parallel to the River where the Rapids intervene. These obstructions could be obviated at a comparatively moderate expense, which would enable sloops and schooners of 100 tons burthen, to pass up and down between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Lake Superior. The river St. Lawrence is the natural outlet for all the countries bordering on the great lakes, while the Erie Canal is only an artificial. In the execution of the latter stupendous work, art has completely gained the ascendancy over nature. How long will it remain so!

THE NEW-YORK IRISH SHIELD AND MONTHLY MILESTIM FOR February, is received. Contents:—History of Ireland, Chapters XVII. and XVIII.; Irish Topography, No. X.; Corydon & Carrianna, (a Pastoral High; Love & Progress of the Drama, No. II.; The Post's Garret; Public Edifices of Dublin, No. VII.; Oastianic Fragments No. X.; a Tale of Sorrow; What has Emancipation done for Ireland?; Daniel O'Connell & Thomas Jefferson; the New-York Stage; Original Pastework; Original Poetry—song of the Princess Moriat, Ode to Hops, Sonnet from the Italian, Indian Song, Lines by Adam Kidd, Esquire; Notice to Correspondents.

ERRATA.—In the editorial paragraph in our last head, "Provincial Legislature," for "causes" read cases.—And, in the paragraph, "Disease of Horses," for "Jlanders" read "glanders."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We could mention several reasons to account for the too many letters in the case which "An Observer Inquirer" refers, but as the parties immediately interested in the question have wisely agreed to bury all their differences and altercations on the subject, we think it would ill become us to appear in the character of resurrectionists.—We invite a continuation of L's favours.

MARRIED.—Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Peter King, to Miss Christy-Ann McCall, both from Perth-shire, Scotland.

At Springburn, near Glasgow, in December last, Mr. Robert Chambers, Bookseller, Edinburgh, author of "Traditions of Edinburgh" "Picture of Scotland," &c. to Anne, only child of the late John Kirkwood, of the Customs, Glasgow.

DIED.—At Sackville, N. B. on Monday evening, the 23d ult. after a short but very painful illness, Mrs. Susan Crane, consort of William Crane, Esq. and eldest daughter of Thomas Roesch, Esq. of Cumberland, in the 34th year of her age, deeply and sincerely lamented by a numerous circle of relations and friends, and by all who were acquainted with her.

At Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, on the 13th instant, Sarah Elizabeth, infant and only daughter of Edward B. Chandler, Esq. aged 11 months.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. TUESDAY, brig Kathleen, Coppin, Barbice, 21—W. McCann, rum, sugar, &c. WEDNESDAY, brig Alexis, Campbell, Barbice, 30—E. De W. Ratchford, rum, sugar and molasses. SATURDAY, brig Penelope, Drysdale, Trinidad, 30—R. Monday, brig Tweed, Hamm, Jamaica, 22—T. Millidge & Co. ballast.—On Sunday the 14th instant, in a thick fog, the Tued struck on the East Ledge, Point Lepreau, and received considerable injury, the extent of which is not yet known.—Much praise is due Capt. Hamm for his

successful exertions in getting the vessel off and proceeding with her to a place of safety, before any assistance from this port had arrived. We believe this is the first instance of a vessel being brought into port, after having got on shore in the Lepreau River.

CLEARED. Ship Carleton, Callender, Cork, timber, &c. Saint John, Nichol, Cork, do. Miramichi, Hutchison, Holyhead, do. Rankin, Wishart, Holyhead, do. Brig Bethiah, Harding, Boston, grindstones, &c. Ward Chipman, Taylor, Jamaica, assorted cargo. St. Catharines, Green, Liverpool, timber. Schr. Two Sons, Vaughan, Halifax, currants, paper, &c. Dispatch, Squires, Barbados, fish and lumber. Compter, M' Laren, New-York, plaster, &c. Margaret Ann, Marshall, do. do.

The Kathleen left at Barbice, brigantine Superior, Lawrence, and brig Sea-Horse, Faulke, of this port, from the Coast of Africa—the latter had just arrived.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received per Brig ALEXIS, and for Sale Cheap: 36 PUNS. High Proof RUM; 50 Puncheons MOLASSES; 6 Hhds. and 10 Bbls. SUGAR. 23d March. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

SUGAR & MOLASSES. Just received per schr. John & Mary, from Trinidad, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers: 15 HOGSHEADS and SUGAR, 30 Casks Superior MOLASSES. 23d March. LOWE & GROOOCK.

CAUTION. ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against cutting TIMBER, or otherwise trespassing on Lot No. 2, lying on the North side of the Road from Loch Lomond to Quaco, belonging to the Corporation of the Church of Scotland in this City, as in the event of any such trespassers being convicted, they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of Law. By order, J. M'ILLAN, S. Clerk. St. John, March 22d, 1830.

TO LET, THE Building belonging to the Subscriber, on the South Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Mr. JACOB NOYES, and others, consisting of two front Stores on the Lower Flat, and two large and commodious Lofts on the second and third Flats.—Possession given on the first May next. JOHN M. WILMOT. 23d March, 1830.

TO LET, From the first of May next: THE lower flat of the House of the Subscriber, in Duke-street, consisting of two Parlours, a Kitchen, and two or three Bed Rooms, with Pantry, Cellar Room, and an excellent Well of Water, with Yard Room, &c. The above are in all respects very convenient, and will be let on moderate terms, for one or more years, to a small family.—Inquire of March 23. JAMES HOLMAN.

HOUSE FOR SALE. THE South Half of the Three Story House in the street leading from the public landing in Portland, and nearly opposite the Church—the lower story built of Brick.—The said half contains seven Rooms, four of which have fire places, and are well finished—and there is a good Yard and Garden on the premises.—There are Sixteen Years of the Lease yet unexpired.—If not sold by Private Sale prior to the 26th April, it will on that day be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by the Subscriber.—Terms easy, and will be made known on application to E. DEW. RATCHFORD. March 23d, 1830.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter, THE Brig ALEXIS, 154 Tons Register—is now ready to commence loading, and may be had on very reasonable terms, if applied for immediately. March 23. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR, CORN, &c. By the Brig BETHIAU, the Subscribers have received the following Goods, which are offered for Sale at lowest prices in the Market: 76 BLS. Superfine Howard-street and 59 Ditto Richmond Fine ditto, 40 Ditto Middlings ditto, 10 Half Bbls. Superfine ditto, 103 BLS. NAVY BREAD, 197 DITTO CORN MEAL, 20 Kegs [16 hands] first quality Tobacco, 5 Ditto 4d. to 20d. CUT NAILS, 25 Tierces RICE, 25 Bbls. TAR, 15 Bbls. PRICH, 25 do. ONIONS, 2000 Bunches ONIONS, 5 Bbls. Baldwin's APPLES, 20 Do. Russet ditto, 25 Bags White CORN, 3 Single Horse WAGGONS, 1 Bot CIGARS. J. & H. KINNEAR. 16th March.

FLOUR & CORN. Just Received, per schr. Compeer from New-York, and for Sale by the Subscribers: 300 BLS. Superfine FLOUR; 50 Dito RYE FLOUR; 46 DITO PILOT and NAVY BREAD; 10 Tierces RICE; and 600 Bushels Northern Yellow CORN. 16th March. D. HATFIELD & SON.

M. DELAP HAS removed his STOCK of GOODS to the Store lately occupied by Thomas Millidge & Co. in the Market square. March 9.

REMOVAL. THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. have removed to their Store on PETERS' Wharf, facing Ward-street. 1st March, 1830.

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

AUCTION SALES. On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, by the Subscriber, at his Auction Room, (WITHOUT RESERVE) 3 H HDS. and 10 Barrels SUGAR, of Excellent quality. 3 Puncheons JAMAICA SPIRITS, 10 Do. Strong Demerara RUM, 30 Barrels COFFEE, 5 Bags PIMENTO, 6 Dozen American CHAIRS, 10 Do. CORN BROOMS,—first quality. 10 Kegs NAILS, 50 lbs. INDIGO, American Cross Cut and Pit SAWS, A few Boxes RAISINS, And Sandry other Articles. Terms:—Cash for all sums under £20, and Approved Endorsed Notes for all other amounts. E. DEW. RATCHFORD. March 23d, 1830.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mail for Halifax, &c. via Digby, will, on and after the 8th March next, be made up at 3 o'clock, p. m. on Mondays. St. John, Fe. 27.

TOBACCO, RICE, & CHAIRS. Just Received per Schr. COMPEER, from NEW-YORK: 20 K EGs TOBACCO, 16's—first quality. 15 do. do. 15's [city. 10 Boxes Ladies' Twist ditto, 5 Ditto Swedish ditto. A few Tierces and half do. RICE; a Lot of CHAIRS; and a quantity of CORN BROOMS, just received per Bethiah, and for Sale very low by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. 16th March.

RUM, COFFEE, &c. The Subscribers have on hand, and offer for Sale, at the lowest Market Prices: PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM; Tierces and Barrels of COFFEE; Boxes SOAP; 100 Bbls. Prime Fall MACKEREL; Casks of NAILS and SPIKES; IRON, &c. &c. A General Assortment of DRY GOODS. THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. St. John, 2d March, 1830.

SELLING OFF. GEORGE THOMSON, Begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he is SELLING OFF, at reduced prices, his very Extensive and valuable STOCK IN TRADE, COMPRISING A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT, WHICH if not all disposed of by the 23d day of March ensuing, will on that day be offered at Auction, and Sale to continue from day to day until the whole be disposed of. February 16.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 9th March, 1830. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Monday the 19th day of April next, at noon, from such persons as may be disposed to enter into a Contract to supply His Majesty's Troops in this Province, with 1200 BBLs. FLOUR. To be delivered into the King's Magazines at this place, at the following periods, viz: 500 Bbls. on or before the 1st June, 1830, 400 Ditto ditto 24th September, do. 300 Ditto ditto 24th October, do. The whole to be of the quality termed Scratched Superfine, free from grit or any bad taste whatsoever, and to be warranted to keep good and sweet for one year from the day of delivery. The Tenders must specify the price (per Barrel of 196 pounds) in British sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made at the respective periods of delivery, in British Silver Money, with a reservation on the part of the Commissary to pay in Bills, at the rate of a Bill for £100 for every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract. No Tender will be noticed, unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Senior Commissary Officer at Saint John, signed by two respectable persons, offering to be bound with the party Tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract. The Tenders to be written on the back "Tenders for Flour;" and persons tendering, or some persons on their behalf, are requested to attend at this Office on the 19th day of April next, at twelve o'clock, to receive their answers. Forms of the Contract and Bond of Warranty may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application at this Office.

TO BE LET, From the first of May next, THE Brick Dwelling HOUSE, the second from the corner of Prince William and Queen-streets, fronting on the former.—Apply to W. & F. KINNEAR. March 16.

TO LET, And possession given on the 1st May next: THAT pleasantly situated three story HOUSE, at the corner of Union and Nelson-streets, the Property of Mr. SAMUEL BAGSHAW, with a STORE on the Lower Floor, suitable for Dry Goods or Groceries. There are six Rooms with fire places, nine Bedrooms, a Kitchen; and a frost proof CELLAR, with an excellent WELL of WATER in the same. Further particulars will be made known on application to the Subscriber. March 2. GEORGE SEARS.

TO LET, And possession given first of May next: THAT pleasantly situated Cottage and present occupied by James Walker, Esquire, belonging to the Estate of the late John Allan, Apply to MARIA ALLAN, Adm'ra, February 2, 1830.

Poetry.

[From FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING, for 1830.]

BRITISH CHILDREN.

Oh, Children of the Islands
Of the glorious, and the free!
Your's is a noble heritage,

POVERTY.—On Monday the 30th ult. four men, labourers, were sold by auction at the Nag's Head and Plough, at Stapleford.

RUM,
EX SCHR. INDUSTRY, FROM HALIFAX.
By the above Vessel, the Subscriber has received,

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,

HOUSES & LANDS.

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next:
THE STORE in Hatfield's Brick Building, fronting the Market Square, at present in the occupation of Mr. James Kirk.

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next:
THE STORE in rear of the Premises of George D. Robinson, Esq., on the South Market Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. A. Sailey.—Inquire of

FOR SALE,

A STORE on Peter's Wharf, well fitted, and lately occupied by the Subscriber, very cheap for accommodating payments.

TO LET—From 1st May next:

THE STORE at present occupied by the Subscriber. W. P. SCOTT. St. John, 12th January, 1830.

TO LET—From 1st May next:

A large House at the corner of Brussels and Waterloo-streets, with Out-Houses, Garden, &c. attached; a small House next the Garden, and the two new Houses next the Row; three near the Eastern end of Duke-street; two near the Market at Lower Cove; one on the North side of Queen's-Square; one near the corner of the Square; two near the Catholic Chapel. Also, one Store in the second flat of the Subscriber's Room, fit for an Office. Also, a number of Building Lots.—Possession of great part of the above can be given immediately.—Enquire of

TO LET,

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

TO LET,

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

TO RENT—From 1st May,

THE HOUSE with Stone and Ware Rooms, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber.—Also, the Counting House and STORES, with YARD attached, in Nelson-street

LIME KILN, &c.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THOSE valuable Premises, at Musquito Cove, formerly occupied by the Subscriber as a Lime Kiln.—There is a good House, Barn and other Out House, Lime Kiln, &c., with several acres of Land: Being well adapted for a Tavern, Coopers, or the Manufacture of Lime.—Terms, and further particulars made known, on application to

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

And immediate possession given, if required:
THE HOUSE in German-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street.

FOR SALE,

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

FOR SALE,

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

STORE FOR SALE.

THE three-story BUILDING, on Peter's Wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. RICHARD B. D. KING, will be sold on very moderate terms, and a long credit given, on application to

FOR SALE,

400 ACRES of excellent LAND, situated in King's County, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation, with a House, &c. on the same. For particulars, apply to

BLANKS

of various kinds for sale at this Office.

BOARDING-HOUSE, PHENIX SQUARE, FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to the inhabitants of SAINT JOHN, and the community at large, for past favours, and takes this method to inform them that he has removed to the new and elegant House lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS C. EVERITT, corner of Phenix Square, and from its central situation together with the manner in which it is fitted up (being inferior to none in the Province), he trusts, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per the Woodman, THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Comprising the following Articles:
BLACK and Blue Cloths; Drab Whitney; Ladies' Coating; Blankets; Printed Cottons; Lining Do.; Bed Ticking; Neck Hdks.; Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Umbrellas; Ratineft and Bombazetts; Ladies' & Gent's. Gloves; Camlets & Plaids; Flannels; Ladies' & Misses' Beaver Bonnets; Sewing Silks; Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Sarsnets; Ribbons; Worsted Braids, &c.; and, A handsome assortment of HARDWARE; which they will sell at reduced prices for prompt payment.

GOODS, ON CONSIGNMENT.

The Subscriber has received per Ship WILLIAM PITT, from LIVERPOOL:
30 C RATES well assorted CROCKERY; 5 Hampers double Gloucester CHEESE; 5 do. do. Cheshire do; 100 Coils Cordage, (assorted sizes); 20 Do. Bolt Rope; 2 Pipes and 2 half Pipes Brandy; 2 Pieces best Hollands; 50 Bolts Canvas, from No. 1 to 6; 4 Chain Cables, 3/4, 4-8, 3/4; 6 Anchors; 6 Ebls. Coal Tar; 20 Ships Compasses, (assorted sizes); 50 Dozen Cod Lines; 10 do. Pollock do. 10 do. Log Lines; 10 do. Bed Cards; 6 do. Deep Sea Lead Lines; 6 do. Hand do.; 6 Casks Nails; 6 Casks Spikes; 50 do. Pump Tacks; 200 Lbs. Scupper Nails; 2 Sides Pamp Leather; 100 Lbs. Shoe Thread; 100 do. Sail Twine; 100 do. Salmon do.; 100 do. Herring do.; 100 Pairs Gentlemen's Strong Shoes; 60 do. Lady's do.; 50 do. Children's do.;

ALSO, ON HAND—

200 Kits Salmon; 100 do. Cadfish; 100 do. Srale do.; 200 Boxes Quoddy Herrings; 50 do. Digby do.; All of which will be sold at reduced prices. November 3. W. P. SCOTT.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz:

BALES bleached and unbleached COTTONS; do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Moleskin; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hds. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 1/2, 8 1/2, and 10 1/2 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Alloa Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Lined Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles; All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

DEMERARA RUM.

50 PUNCHEONS choice RUM.—Now Landing from the Brig THOMAS, at the North Market Wharf, will be sold very low if applied for immediately. Feb. 20. E. DE W. RATCHFORD.

RUM & LINEN.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscribers:
10 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM; —AND— One Case fine Irish LINEN. NICHOLSON & VERNON. St. John, Feb. 23. 3f

JAMAICA RUM, COFFEE & PIMENTO.

Now landing ex Schooner HANNAH. —ALSO— 2 Sets elegant Paper Maché TEA TRAYS. Jan. 19. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NOW LANDING,

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

SALT,

EXTRA PROOF SPIRITS. 2000 BUSHELS SALT, similar to the Liverpool SALT; 10 Puns. SPIRITS—Proof 21 here. Just received per Brigantine Hiram, lying at BLACK'S wharf, for sale very low by Feb. 16. E. DE W. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR, OAT MEAL, MACKEREL, &c.

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

JANUARY 5, 1830.

LOWE & GROOCKOCK,

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, —consisting of—

BALES of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fastians; Moleskins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

NEW GOODS—PER TWEED, FROM LONDON.

The Subscribers have received by late arrival from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS.

Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street

WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS;

Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Emboss'd do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazetts; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Children's do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Capes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Children's Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mous' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Moleskins, &c. R. & W. REID. May 26.

DECEMBER 22, 1829.

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

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing ex Schr. Mackerel, from Halifax: 51 CHESTS best CONGO TEA, 5 Chests best TWANKEY Ditto. And ex Schr. Hannah, from St. Andrews: 30 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

For Sale by Jan. 12. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. JANUARY 5, 1830.

The Subscribers offer for Sale—in Bond— 200 B BARRELS of different Brands Superfine FLOUR; 40 Do. Middlings Do.; 450 Bags best Northern Yellow CORN; 100 Kegs, Kegs and Baskets CRACKERS; 80 Bags BRAN.

IN STORE—20 Half barrels Superfine FLOUR; 100 Barrels Onions; 50 do. Apples; 10 Tierces Rice; 100 Barrels Pilot and Navy Bread; 15 Kegs first quality Tobacco; 5 boxes Wool Cards; 3 Bales American grey Cottons; 25 Pair American Boots; 100 lbs. Irish Mess Pork; 100 Boxes Mould and 50 do. Dipt Candles; (Ten) 6 Hhds. & 20 hbs. best Jamaica Sugar; 20 chests 5 Puncheons Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Demerara do.; 5 Pipes Cognac Brandy; Port & Sherry Wine; 1 Hogshead Leaf Sugar; 100 Boxes and half boxes Muscatel Raisins; 20 Barrels liquid and 3 barrels Paste Blacking; 100 Boxes English and Campo Bells Soap; Hardware; 6 dozen assorted Chairs; [Furniture]; 104 & 204. cut Nails; Counterpanes and Couches; 50 Pieces fine Manchester Prints; 50 Pieces Lining Cottons and Sarsnet; 50 Pieces white Fines; white steam loom Cottons; 25 Pieces Irish Prints; 12 bales Batting; 200 Boxes assorted Window Glass; Bombzenns and Bombazetts;—with numerous other Goods suited to this Market. J. & H. KINNEAR.

JOHN S. MILLER,

SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brunsell-street.

BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shrocks, Crapes, Worsted Cordis, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleansed, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleansed, and Blankets cleansed and raised.

Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

LIME.

THE Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he will continue to keep on hand, during the ensuing season, a supply of the best quality of LIME, which will be put up in superior order, and sold on moderate terms.—Every attention will be paid to the furnishing of Sloops, Boats, &c. He will likewise bring the LIME to the city, when requested.

THE Hogheads will still bear the mark "Samuel Chisholm."

ROBERT ROBERTSON, JR. 9th March. Lime Burner.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

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

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE is hereby given,

that the term of Co-partnership between the Subscribers, expired on the 14th inst. when the same was terminated, and dissolved by mutual consent.—All Debts due to and from the said concern, will be received and paid by GEORGE BRAGO, who continues the Business on his own account. GEORGE BRAGO, THOMAS S. WARNE. St. John, 16th February, 1830. 3f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CALER SPRAGG, late of the Parish of Springfield, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Six Months from this date: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to ANN SPRAGG, Executor, GEORGE SPRAGG, Executor, ROBERT SPRAGG, Executor. Springfield, (K. C.) March 1, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, Executor, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Executor. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

MAILS.

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

Table with columns for arrival and departure dates and times for various mail routes.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Published March 1, 1830. The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, to weigh - - - - - 2 5 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Hours of Business—from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on Tuesday.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

Table showing the days of the week and moon phases for March 1830.

SAINT JOHN:

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

PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on a modern plan.