

The Weekly Observer

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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

THE GARLAND.

WRITTEN AT ROUEN.

The city of Rouen (formerly the capital of Normandy, the land of chivalry) is one of the most extraordinary-looking towns in Europe. The extreme narrowness of its streets, and great elevation of its houses, with their overhanging upper-stories, give an appearance of heaviness and gloom to the town, that contrasts finely with the beauty of its situation. It is surrounded, on all sides, by high, laid out in *Boulevards*; receiving fire, and retaining last, the rays of the rising and setting sun; and affording magnificent panoramic views of the windings of the Seine. Its squares and streets are ornamented with fountains.

The Seine is like a bolt of gold,
Beneath an autumn sky,
That floats, in many a crimson fold,
Like a banner hung on high!
The town sleeps, darkly, on the stream,
Where lights and shadows play,
While waves on wave—like dream on dream—
Smile, as they glide away!
And here I stand—as here I stood,
How many years ago!
When I danced onward, like the flood,
With music in its flow!
But now, my friends, like yonder dome,
Where sleeps the Lion-heart,
Is half a temple—half a tomb,
But has no earthly part!
My spirit keeps the trace—like thee—
Of many a lost parade,
Of dreams of the soul's young Chivalry,
Of many a wild crusade!
—Like thee, dark town—like thee, in all
But thy many gushing fountains,
Yet, brightened, still, by lights that fall
From heaven,—like thy blue mountains!

The heart of Richard, of England, is deposited in the Cathedral, at Rouen. [Friendship's Offering.]

KINDRED SPIRITS.—By MARY ANN BROWN.

Drops from the Ocean of Eternity,
Rays from the centre of unfeeling light;
Things that the human eye can never see,
Are spirits,—yet they dwell near human sight!
But as the shattered mosaic's fragments still,
Though far apart, will to each other turn,
So, in the breast imprisoned, spirits will
To meet their fellow spirits vainly burn:
And yet not vainly. If the drop shall pass
Through streams of human sorrow undefiled;
If the eternal ray that heavenly was,
To no false earthly fire be reconciled;
The drop shall mingle with its native main,
The rays shall meet in kindred rays again!

THE EAGLE AND THE WORM.

The giant Eagle soared on high,
Into the regions of the sky;
Dashed through the clouds in glorious state,
And on the highest mountain sat,
And said,—
"Here then I stand,
Head of my kingdom—who shall fly
To this sublime, untrodden land?
Who can approach me?"
"I," said a small voice; he looked around,
And saw an Earth-worm on the ground.
"We rivals?—So—
How camest thou here?" the Eagle called;
"And how then here?" the worm replied.
"Ye Ministers and Generals,
Ye Chancellors and Cardinals,
Lawyers and Laureats all,
That occupy the throne on high,
Come, and tell us—did you fly,
Or did you crawl?
"Ye really doth owe oft traces
Your crawlers to the loftiest places."

THE MISCELLANIST.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD.
(From a Letter in an American Paper.)
Some few years since, I travelled through several countries in Europe, and particularly remarked the diet, not only of the peasantry, but that of those in affluence; and the difference between them and us, not only in quantity, but in the quality of food, was very remarkable. With the Irish, we find potatoes, milk, buttermilk and coarse bread, constitute almost the only nutriment of the labouring classes, with the exception of fish, eaten by those located on the sea shore and lakes. In Scotland, a very considerable portion of the food of the population is oatmeal, vegetables, some farinaceous eatables, with but little flesh. In France, soup, with black bread, vegetables, pulse, grapes, apples, &c. with little animal food, constitute the principal part of their support. In England, the mechanics and labourers, partake of the latter, eat but little meat; their diet is generally bread, (rolled brown bread) cheese, potatoes, and other vegetables, with beer, (called small beer), and cider as a beverage. Under these modes of living we are almost antipathetic to the bulk of the population in those countries should be able to perform their daily toil, and continue in good health; but there are no men who enjoy that blessing in a greater degree than the labouring population of the countries I have mentioned, with the exception of those employed in certain noxious manufactures. It is true that low wages are the principal cause of the abstinence from animal food; but still, giving this manner of living some reflection, I was induced to believe that the general custom with us (owing to the abundance and consequently the cheapness of provisions) of eating animal food three times a day, thus heaping meals of flesh upon flesh, may possibly have a tendency to deteriorate our health.—A few years ago a society was formed at Manchester, in England, who were obliged, by one of their religious tenets, to obtain wholly from animal food, and to live entirely upon vegetables, &c. They rigidly followed the practice for a considerable time, interpreting literally the command, "thou shalt do no murder;" yet the medical effects confirmed by one fact, long disputed in physiology, viz: that man can be sustained in robust health as well, or better, on farinaceous diet, than on flesh; and if the English, Scotch, and Irish peasantry, who frequently eat no meat from Sunday to Sunday, and a great part of the population for a much longer time, enjoy the best health and strength, it may not be improper to consider whether a much greater quantity of animal food is not consumed by us than is necessary; and, in fact, whether our eating flesh three times a day does not conduce to some complaints we suffer here, which are not so prevalent in the labouring population of Europe.—From the little we can discover from history, we find the ancients more abstemious. When Plato returned to Athens from his travels, he was asked if he saw any notable thing in Trinacria (now called Sicily). He answered, "I saw a monster in nature, *hominem bis saturatum*, i.e. a man who ate twice a day." Pulse formed a considerable part of the food of the ancient Romans, those hardy veterans who conquered the greatest part of the then known world; and we find, in the sacred writings, that David was commended by his father to take pulse, leaves and cheese to the Israelitish army, then at war with the Philistines, and it is probable that this kind of food constituted the main support of the troops.—By consuming so much animal food, are we not, in great part by habit, indulging ourselves in the expense of our health? Is so much meat necessary, or especially at the present season of the year? And are we not incautiously laying the seeds of disease, especially in our children, who generally eat more animal food in one day than the most robust of the English, Scotch or Irish children do in a month?—The secretary I would most strongly caution,

being satisfied, from experience, that, with respect to them, animal food once a day would preserve them in better health than most of them can now boast of; and I believe that thousands of our children have been consigned to an early tomb, by cramming them with animal food three times a day for years in succession.

ASCENT OF THE GREAT PYRAMID.

BY A LADY.

Mrs. Lushington, who recently has published a narrative of a journey from Calcutta to Europe by way of Egypt, thus relates her exploit in reaching the summit of the Great Pyramid:
"On my arrival I saw some persons nearly at the top, and some just commencing the ascent. They were all at the very edge; and certainly their apparently perilous situation justified me in the conviction that I should never be able to mount above them, were I determined to make the attempt. I commenced outside from where the entrance has been formed, and walked along the whole length of one side of the square, about forty feet from the ground, to the opposite corner; the ledge being narrow, and in one place quite broken, requiring a long step to gain the next stone. As the pyramid itself formed a wall to the right hand, and consequently an apparent descent, I felt no want of courage till I reached the corner where the ascent is in many places absolutely impossible. However, after reflection on either side, About this time I began to be heartily frightened; and when I heard one gentleman from above call to me to desist, and another tell me not to think of proceeding, right glad was I to return, and to attribute my want of success to their advice rather than to my own deficiency of spirit. Each of the gentlemen as they descended told me the difficulty and fatigue were great, and they evidently were heated and tired; but, at length, in answer to my question a hundred times repeated, of Do you think I could go? they proposed to me to try at least, and kindly offered to accompany me. Away I went; and by the assistance of a footstool in some places, and the aid of the guides, and the gentlemen to encourage me, I succeeded in arriving half way, all the time exclaiming, 'I never get down again; and, indeed, my head was so giddy, that it was some minutes after I was seated at the resting-stone half way, before I could recover myself. Being a little refreshed, I resumed the ascent; but the guides were so clamorous that I turned back, fearing their noise, and pushing, and crowding, as dangerous as the height. The gentlemen at length brought them to some degree of order, partly by remonstrance, and partly by carrying the majority to the top, and leaving only two with me. This quiet in some degree revived my head; and the footing was at length becoming more easy, I reached the summit amidst the huzzas of the whole party. It was a considerable time, however, before I gained confidence to look around, notwithstanding I was on a surface of level ground. I looked prospect, though from so great an elevation, disappointed me. I saw, indeed, an immense extent of cultivated country, divided into fields of yellow flax and green wheat, like so many squares in a chess-board, with the Nile, and its various canals, which cross their luxuriance, and a vast tract of desert on the other side. I most, however, acknowledge that this scenery I enjoyed on recollection—for I was too anxious how I was to get down, to think much of the picturesque. A railing even of straw might have afforded me a sense of security, but here there was absolutely nothing; and I had to cross and recross the angle, as the broken ledges rendered it necessary—for it is a mistake to suppose there are steps: the passage is performed over blocks of stone and of a surface, some of which are crumbling away, and others which, having dropped out altogether, have left an angle in the masonry; but all these are very irregular. Occasionally the width and height of the stones are equal, but generally the height greatly exceeds the width; in many parts the blocks are four feet high. Once the stone was so high, that as I slipped off I feared that my feet would shoot beyond the ledge on which they were next to rest, and which certainly was but a few inches wide. Another time I was in great peril; I had stretched one foot down with much exertion as far as it could reach, and as the other followed, the heel of the shoe caught in a crevice of the rock, and I had nearly lost my balance in the effort to extricate myself. In a few places the width of the stones is so small, that a man's foot, which considerably diminished the fatigue; but the greater number were far too narrow for my three feet to rest upon, and I thought it too insecure to allow an Arab to support it with his hands while I stepped upon it. At length, however, I reached the summit, and I had accomplished the undertaking, for, to tell the truth, the greatest pleasure I felt in ascending the pyramid was to be enabled to say at some future time that I had been at its summit."

TRIAL OF A BACHELOR.—The Providence (R. I.) Patriot, contains a pleasant report of the trial of a Bachelor by the club of which he was a member, for making, as it was alleged, overtures of a matrimonial aspect, and showing signs of abandoning his old associates in celibacy. The club having resolved itself into a judicial tribunal, according to ancient usage from time immemorial, the culprit was brought in by the marshal. It appeared, in evidence, that the prisoner had lately been very negligent in attendance upon the periodical meetings of the club; had been downright attentive to night convalescents; and, furthermore, had been heard to utter signs as long as a bedpost when a certain fair damsel had brushed by him of a certain afternoon. One witness went so far as to state, that he had even taken to writing poetry; and that he himself had seen a "pair of verses," written in the proper hand of the accused, containing a flaming declaration of love to the damsel aforementioned. In reply to these and other grievous charges, the counsel for the prisoner made an eloquent and learned plea, answering directly and in detail each specification and charge. When he came to that part relating to the declaration of passion to the fair damsel, he said, his client acknowledged, with "tears of contrition," that he could not honestly deny the allegation. "He confesses that he wrote the verses alluded to, and, at the same time, supplicates you to remember, in your clemency, that he was instigated and impelled by the severity of the season, and encouraged by the deceitful smiles of a coquette, with honey in her eye and mustard in her soul. He discovered the double dealing of this Syren, and adjured her. And he has authorized me to present to the consideration of the fraternity the following lines, which he has addressed and sent to the unhappy object of his attention." The verses alluded to, as having been presented in his defence, we have not room for; but they clearly evince a disposition for any thing rather than to commit matrimony. The title prefixed is, "The Bachelor's Adoration of a Coquette." After hearing the production recited, the Court decreed, that the prisoner shall be forthwith set at liberty; and that the "adjudication" should be adapted to music, and sung at every quarterly meeting, for the especial edification of the fraternity.

DEATH OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

Shepherd—Pity me! how they moan, and groan,
and greet, and wring their limbs, and tear their hair,
even and folk their tiny grey hair, when death comes to the bed-room, or the vera drawing-room, and carries off in his clutches some wee bit spoiled bairn, summer or winter, among its playthings, or keepin' its mither awake at night by its perpetual cries!
North—Touch tenderly, James—on—
Shepherd—Ane wad think that nae parents had ever lost a child afore—yet how many a sma' fannet do ye see like day puca! along the streets unheeded on among the carts and hackney coaches!
North—Unheeded as a party of upholsterer's men carrying furniture to a new house.
Shepherd—There is little or naething o' this thoughtless, this senseless clamour in kintra houses, when the cloud o' God's judgement passes over them and order are gien for a grave to be dug in the kirkyard. A' the house is hushed and quiet—just the same as if the patient were still sick, and no gane awa'—the father, and perhaps, the mither, the brothers, and the sisters, are a' gamin' about their ordinar' business, w' grave faces, no doubt, and some o' them now and then diltchin the draps frae their een; but after the first black day, little audible greetin', and use inadequate and impious outcries.
North—The angler, calling in at the cottage, would never know that a corpse was the cause of the calm.
Shepherd—Rich folk, if they saw sic dooce, composed ongoings, wad doubtless wonder to think how callous, how insensible were the poor! That natur had kindly denied them those fine feelings that belong to cultivated life! But if they heard their puca' o' the auld man at night, when the survivin' family were in their lanes, around the wa', and his puir wife neist him in the holy circle, they wad ken better, and confessed that there is something as sublime, as it is sincere and simple, in the resignation and piety of these humble Christians, whose doom is to live by the sweat of their brow, and who are taught, almost frae the cradle to the grave, to feel every hour they breathe, that all they enjoy, and all they suffer is dropt down from the hand o' God, almost as wisely as the dew or the hail;—and hence their faith in things unseen and eternal is firm as their belief in things seen and temporal—and that they feel, Sir, when letting down the colla into the grave!—
Blackwood's Magazine.

A BIT OF RAW.—A gentleman travelling in the North of England, and having an itching for driving, gave the coachman a shilling to permit him to take the reins in hand, but finding it to be more labour than pleasure, from the wretched state of the horses, he applied the whip to a galloped part of one of the animals; upon seeing which, Jehu cried out, "Gently there, Sir, if you please, I keeps that 'are bit of raw to myself, to cut a bit of a splash when I go through the town."

SAUCES.—Ude, in his *System of Pastinables and Economical Cookery*, has the following piece of eloquence on the inspiring subject of sauces:—"We may date the art of making sauces from the age of Louis XIV. Under Louis XIII. meat was either roasted or boiled; every baker had a stove, where the dainties as well as the great roasts, sent his meat to be dressed; but by degrees, they began to feel the necessity of sauce. A sauce, made according to the principles of the art, excites and restores the appetite, flatters the palate, is pleasing to the smell, and exhilarates all the senses with delight. We have often heard a noble patron, whose taste on the subject is indubitable, assert, that sauces are to food what action is to oratory. We would have to a sauce-maker, as we would have done to Lord Byron or Sir Walter Scott; and amongst the proofs of the immateriality of the soul, at the very first line, we place 'the prodigy of a perfectly well-made sauce.' He was in the right: perhaps the wisdom and fertility of nature are not displayed with more splendour in the works of the creation, than in the genius of the cook in the composition of a sauce. *Omnia pibitaviturina sunt unilas est*, said St. Augustine; therefore, there must be unity in every good sauce, there is harmony of taste as well as of colours and sounds. If it were not so, why should the organ of taste be wounded by one composition, and so agreeably flattered by another? Hence it follows, that more sagacity and taste are requisite than we are generally willing to allow. To appreciate a sauce, a delicate palate is as necessary to those kinds of cooks, as a refined ear to a musician. Father Castel wanted only nine scientific eyes to feel the harmony of his colours; and a skillful sauce-maker requires only an experienced palate to taste the harmony of the flavours of his ragouts."

REANIMATION OF FROZEN FISH.—In winter, the Canadian fishermen erect huts on the ice of the lakes and rivers, and cutting a hole in the ice, enclose it with a screen of straw, &c. to shelter themselves from the cold wind. Sitting inside the screen, they sink their hooks through the hole made in the ice. Amongst the other fish so caught are perch in abundance. After hauling them up, if thrown aside on the ice, they speedily become frozen quite hard. They then take them home and place them in water near a fire; in a short time they begin to exhibit symptoms of re-animation—the fins first quiver, the gills open, the fish gradually turns itself on its belly, moves at last slowly about the basin, and at last completely revives and swims briskly about.—*Edinburgh Journal.*

A TREMENDOUS BODIE.—There is a sportsman in Paisley who has repeatedly laid down his double-barrelled gun loaded at his feet, thrown two penny-pieces over his head, lifted his gun and struck the penny-pieces successively, right and left before they reached the ground. The same gentleman, for a wager that he would not, with a single barrelled gun loaded with a ball, hit two oranges out of twenty, thrown up one by one, at the distance of twenty yards, actually struck two of the first seven that were thrown up, and thus decided the bet.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

As a proof of the desperate state of things in the play-world, a correspondent informs the Standard, that one of the once flourishing hells in St. James's street, is reduced to so low an ebb as to purchase its coals by the bushel. This is a most melancholy state of privation. A hell without the means of keeping its fires burning!—*Windsor Express.*

The following account of the loss which meat undergoes in the process of cooking is given in a French magazine. *Journal des Connoissances Usuelles*—4lb. of beef lost by boiling 1lb.; 4lb. ditto by roasting 1lb. 5 oz.; 4lb. ditto by baking 1lb. 3oz.; 4lb. of mutton lost by boiling 14oz.; 4lb. ditto by roasting 1lb. 6oz.; 4lb. ditto by baking 1lb. 4oz.

EXCERPTS.

3d. Fisherman. Master I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.

1st. Fisherman. Why as men do a-land; the great eens eat the little ones. I can compare our rich misers to nothing so fitly as to a whale; 'a plays and tumbles, driving the poor fry before him, and at last devours them all at a mouthful. Such whales have I heard on 'a' the land, who never leave gaping till they've swallowed the whole parish, church, steeple, bells and all.—*Pericles, Prince of Tyre.*

"I shall never quarrel with any man whose temper is the reverse of mine. 'Tis as ridiculous for one to be disobligeed at another's different way of thinking, as it is to challenge him for having a nose not of a shape with his.—*Alan Ramsay.*

The hours we pass with happy prospects in view, are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition. In the first case, we cook the dish to our own appetite; in the latter, nature cooks it for us.—*Goldsmith.*

The hackneyed voluptuary is like the jaded epicure; the more listlessness of whose appetite becomes at length a sufficient penalty for having made it the principal object of his engagement and cultivation.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

RECREATION.—Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time, but choose those which are heartfelt, short, recreative, and apt to refresh you, but at no hand dwell upon them or make them your great employment; for that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. And therefore avoid such games which require much time or long attendance, or which are apt to steal thy affections from more severe employments. For to whatsoever thou hast given thy affections, thou wilt not grudge to give thy time.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Soon after the elevation of Buonaparte, to the Consulship, he sent for Madame de Montesson, the reputed widow of the Duke of Orleans, and desired to know if there was anything in which he could be of service to her. "General," said she, "I have no claim upon your generosity." "Do you not know," said Buonaparte, "that I received from you my first crown? You came to Brienne, with the Duke of Orleans, to distribute the prizes, and placing upon my head the laurel wreath, which was the precursor of others, you said—May it be lucky to you! It is said that I am a fatalist; thus it is very natural that I should remember this circumstance, which you have forgotten. It will afford me great pleasure to be of service to you."—*Memoires sur Josephine.*

WANTS.

The poor want—the comforts, and many of them the necessities of life.

The rich in many cases want—sympathy for the indigent.

The lawyer wants—a rich client.

The physician wants—patients to use his pills and to pay off his bills.

The mechanic wants—plenty of work, and good spirits to do it, and prompt pay when 'tis done.

The merchant wants—cash customers, and extension of credit.

Printers and Editors want—every man to do what is right, and to give them their dues.

It is whispered that some young ladies want—husbands; we think this may be a mistake; if it is, we will be happy to correct it.

In conclusion, we believe it will be admitted by all, that every description of people want fortitude to bear with the ills of life—and that many, very many, want sufficient skill to float peacefully along the current of prosperity.

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From the LONDON RECORD, May 14.

NEWFOUNDLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

(Continued from our last.)

The Rev. JOHN WEST rose to second the Resolution, and spoke as follows:—"In being called upon to speak of the appointment as Secretary, which has been mentioned in the Report, I can with the utmost sincerity say, that in meeting the wishes of the Society to become their Secretary, it is simply with the view to aid the cause of a free, and more diffusive Scriptural Education in British North America. I have felt a peculiar interest for this quarter of the globe for nearly the past ten years of my life, from having seen the wandering wretchedness and moral degradation of the Indians, to a considerable extent, and also of the destitute state of numerous colonies in School establishments, and religious instruction in various parts of the British Provinces, and in advocating the cause of a more diffusive Education in British North America, the impression is on my mind that that kind protecting Providence, which preserved my life through the perils of the wilderness, the perils of the Indian, and the perils of the deep, has brought me here on this day in connexion with the Society, to speak of what I have seen in the wilds of North America.—(Applause.)

How shall I do this?—I cannot convey to your minds the impression which the suffering state of the Indians made upon my mind. It cannot be done through the medium of words—I might as well attempt to convey the impression, which a sight of the Falls of Niagara make upon the beholder, to the mind of a person who never saw that sublime cascade. It is enough to say that thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-men are there to be found wandering in ignorance, and to use the language of Scripture, 'desolate, afflicted, tormented.' They are to be found wandering in the midst of privation and suffering, without the cheering light of Christianity, with all their prospects of a future world shrouded in darkness. In this country, where domestic affliction assails us, we have the consolation which flows from the perusal of the sacred volume; the widow can turn to the promise contained, and will find consolation, in the words, 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee'; and she will also find it said, 'I will preserve thy fatherless children, and let thy widows trust in me.' By means of this book we now propose to train up the young men, who are most anxious for the success of the Institution, to a mortal, for earth—for heaven. (Applause.) There is a cry from the desert, and a voice from the wilderness, for Christian charity, sympathy, and exertion. In that part of the world to which the operations of this Society are particularly directed, there are now more than 30,000 Indians, claiming our sympathy, and within the reach of Christian instruction, imploring white man's knowledge. I would now ask, shall not their voice be heard? Shall not their cry be listened to? Much should I rejoice if we were enabled, by our increased funds, to place some pious school-masters in those desolate wilds, who would teach the doctrines of that pure religion which actuated him in life, and indeed taught himself to such duties. Perhaps I am dwelling too long on this subject, but if ever a truly Christian sympathy was awakened in my heart, it was when I was travelling through the wilds of North America, and observed the deplorable ignorance of the natives, without having the means of meeting their spiritual necessities. As to the labours of this Institution in Newfoundland, I believe but one uniform testimony has been borne as to the success of the endeavour. Whenever I have heard the schoolmasters or schoolmistresses of this Society referred to in the British Provinces, it has been with the greatest respect, which is little to be wondered at, as the Society which sent them has been directed by enlightened principles in all its operations, and has judiciously confined its exertions to gathering together and instructing those who are found on the highway of ignorance, in order that it might bring them to Christ. (Applause.) In advancing from Newfoundland to the neighbouring Colony of Nova-Scotia, the Society will meet with a population of 130,000 souls, among whom will be found a great want of school establishments, and of Christian instruction. In those Colonies many of our countrymen are now looking anxiously for our charitable assistance. In the Colony of New-Brunswick, there are about 100,000 souls; and, though sooth to be congratulated is given to education by the Provincial Legislative Assembly of that Colony, yet much remains to be done; for the aid hitherto afforded has been by no means adequate to the necessities of the population. Passing on to the Colony of New-Brunswick, there are about a million. Here, then, is a sufficient field for enlarged exertions and increased labour. And in carrying on the operations of this Society, I feel persuaded that I express the sentiments and wishes of those who are most anxious for the success of the Institution, that all affairs should be conducted in a spirit of love, goodwill, and forbearance. The Society carries with it no unfriendly feeling, no hostile intention towards any other Christian Institution whatever. And in giving ourselves to the arduous labour of the Society, there is something peculiarly animating and encouraging in the idea, that God has been pleased to involve the salvation of our fellow-creatures in those means of Grace which we are called upon to use—be it the means of a Bible Society—a Missionary Society—a Tract Society, or an Education Society; so that in our labours we become, in the language of Scripture, 'fellow-labourers with God.' Of these Societies it was beautifully said, the other side of the Atlantic, by an American minister, 'That the Bible is a divine revelation of mercy to a fallen afflicted world. It was a Tree of Life, and the Tract Society would send its leaves upon every wind of Heaven to the utmost parts of the earth. It is a fountain of living waters, and the School Society, the Sabbath School, the Infant School, &c. we may add, the Newfoundland and British North American School Society, would teach the whole rising generation to draw from this fountain, and drink, and live for ever.' Mr. LANCHESTER rose to move the next Resolution, and spoke as follows:—"I perfectly concur in all that has been said as to the imperative duty imposed upon us to afford religious instruction to our colonies. In my opinion the colonies are as talents entrusted to our care, and concerning the application of which we must render an account. The temporal blessings which we ourselves enjoy, should encourage us to come forward more readily, in order to confer spiritual blessings on those with whom we are connected as fellow-subjects. There are none of our colonies, it appears to me, which have a stronger claim on our consideration than Newfoundland, which is one of the oldest of the colonies of this country; and from the peculiar condition of its inhabitants, greatly requires our assistance. The churches in the Island are distant, and the inhabitants so circumstanced, that in general they are unable themselves to provide the means of education for their children. Let us not turn an inattentive ear to their supplications therefore, but rather let us pray to the Almighty for his blessing on our endeavours. As to the particular Resolution which I am called upon to propose, it does not require any commendatory observations. It refers to individuals who, in those exertions, I am sure, did not look for human approbation. The Hon. Genl. then read the Resolution, which contained a vote of thanks to the Hon. and Rev. G. Noel, for a sermon preached by him in aid of the Society, and to the Government officers at Newfoundland, and others who had contributed by their support to the success of the Society's exertions within the past year. He then congratulated the Society on the appointment of the Rev. Mr. West as one of the Secretaries of the Institution, remarking that as one of the Committee of the Bible Society, he had some opportunities of appreciating the extent of Mr. West's exertions, and the value of his communication from North America, and that he was convinced the Society could not have a more active and zealous friend. He concluded by moving—"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, A. M., for his appropriate sermon; and that he be requested to allow the same to be printed; and that the thanks of this Meeting be presented to such Clergymen and other Gentlemen, as have kindly lent their aid to the Society—and

thumberland, where there had been only nine Catholic chapels and six priests in 1824, there were now twenty chapels and sixteen priests.

ELECTION RUMOURS.—It is supposed that Lord Killen will stand for the representation of the county of Meath the first vacancy.

THE ORGAN CONTROVERSY.—Some time since, the congregation of a relief chapel at Edinburgh thought proper, with the sanction of their parson, to have an organ built; and hence arose a violent schism in the relief church, respecting the propriety of employing instrumental music in psalmody, and the leading members of the synod of that respectable and extensive association, have very recently devoted all their energies to determine whether it is according to their ecclesiastical constitution to countenance the introduction of a "box of whistles" into their churches.

From a Parliamentary statement it would appear that the imports of Great Britain, last year, amounted to about £43,000,000, and the exports to £61,600,000 leaving an excess of exports of 18,000,000.

ASIA.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce, August 1. LATEST FROM CHINA.—By the ship Pacific, Captain Wooten, arrived at Philadelphia, we have received the Canton Register, to the 16th March.

King Etsin, who is now 84 years of age, he has granted the privilege of appearing before the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, without kneeling.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE AT MALACCA. Patron.—Sir GEORGE F. STANTON, Bart. The foundation stone of this Institution was laid on the 11th of November, A. D. 1818.

General Coffin arrived in town on Thursday last, from England, by the way of Saint Andrews.

The Observer.

SAINTE JOHN: TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1829.

We are now in possession of European intelligence to the 20th June. It was expected that on the 23d, Parliament would be prorogued.

There is still no improvement in the state of Portugal. If the most recent accounts are to be credited, matters are becoming worse and worse.

This morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the wooden Pier, just erected at the Breakwater, as a pedestal for the Light-House about to be raised at the Beacon, at the entrance of our Harbour, was towed by the Steam-boat St. George.

abishment will be any burthen to the country, as the additional tax on the Coasters (for whose benefit chiefly it is to be erected) will repay the amount.

On Saturday last, we had a violent thunder storm, preceded and accompanied with a gloomy and foggy atmosphere.

It is confidently stated, that His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS will return to the Government of this Province early next spring.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT arrived in town last evening from Fredericton, in the Steam-boat St. George.

General Coffin arrived in town on Thursday last, from England, by the way of Saint Andrews.

LAST Tuesday evening, two men were found raffling Dry Goods, &c. at the house of Mr. BOWMAN, (tavern keeper) Duke-street.

The following documents under the hand of Rear Admiral Sir CHARLES OGLE, addressed to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, we have much pleasure in publishing, as we doubt not they will be read with interest:—

Insari, in Halifax Harbour, } 23th July, 1829. Sir,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you, herewith, for the information of the Mercantile community of the Province of New-Branswick, the position and other particulars of the Virgin Rocks, off the coast of Newfoundland.

Report of Observations made on the Virgin Rocks, in order to ascertain their Geographical position. Observed with a Circle, (by Worthington & Allan.) Admiralty Chronometer, (by Graybarth & Harvey.) No. 89, and Chronometer, by Barard, No. 502.

VIRGIN ROCKS.

The above are the mean of a series of observations made during 48 hours: the Inspector lay at anchor 200 yards N. E. of the shoal part of the Virgin Rocks, the horizon perfectly defined, and the weather every way favorable for determining their position.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Blyson, commanding H. M. Gun-Brig Manly, dated 9th July, 1829.

Melancholly occurrence.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday the 25th ult. a boat, having on board Peter Loughran and John Phillips, Pedlars, belonging to this town, and John Gafney and Luke Rauey, both fishermen from near Harbor, left Grand Manan for this place.

The Children of St. George's Parish School, about two hundred and twenty, were entertained by their worthy Minister, the Rev. Mr. Unisako, on Thursday last, at Mr. Leppert's Farm, near the head of the North-West Arm.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP HUSSAR sailed for Quebec on Saturday, taking with her Sir Charles and Lady Ogle, who intend passing a short time with His Excellency Sir James Kemp; and will then visit the Falls of Niagara, and such other objects of interest as may be presented in the course of their excursion.—Nova-Scotian.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Register has the following paragraph: "In a peaceful community like this, happily untroubled by such deeds of outrageous violence, a considerable sensation was excited on Sunday by the arrival of two men in custody, from the neighbourhood of St. Eleanor's, charged with a desperate assault on the person of Patrick Lamb, a farmer at that place.

deceased was held on Sunday, by Solomon Desbriay Esq. J. P. and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned against both the prisoners.

We have been favored with a Boston paper of Saturday last, brought by the John & Mary, arrived this morning.

INVASION OF MEXICO.—The Dromo, arrived at New-York, reports, that on the 25th ult. at Havana, another expedition, consisting of one 74, two frigates, several gun brigs, and a number of transports, with 4000 troops, was fitting out, to be joined by other vessels from Trinidad and Porto Rico, to reinforce the expedition which sailed on the 6th for Mexico.

BOLIVAR.—Letters from Bogota state confidently that Bolivar has consented to be crowned, and that negotiations are going on with the French Government for settling the succession on a Bourbon Prince.

BAHAMAS.—The Nassau Royal Gazette of the 2d July, contains an official order of the Lords of the Treasury to the Commissioners of the Customs in the Bahamas, directing that American vessels arriving at those Islands, for the purpose of loading with Fruit and Salt, which shall have on board goods not intended to be landed there, may be considered as having arrived in ballast.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. STEVEN SMITH CHASE, to Miss JANE PORTER, both of this City.

On Sunday, by the same, Mr. THOMAS MOORE, to Miss CATHERINE MORRIS, both of this City.

On Sunday, by the same, Mr. THOMAS LEVING, to Miss MARY OSBORNE, both of the Parish of Portland.

ARRIVED.—On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. STEVEN SMITH CHASE, to Miss JANE PORTER, both of this City.

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AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY.) At 11 o'clock, Will be Sold by E. DEW RATCHFORD, At his Auction Room—Without Reserve: 2 HIDS. SUGAR; Kegs TOBACCO, 1 Cask Lined Oil, 10 Casks fine & common Rose Nails, assorted; 5 Barrels fresh Nova-Scotia Oatmeal, 30 Boxes Candles, 20 ditto Soap, A few Chests and Boxes Tea, 10 Barrels Nova-Scotia Beef, 1 Set large Mahogany Dining Tables, 1 Set elegant bird's-eye Maple Chairs, Bedsteads, and other Furniture, A quantity of White, Green, and Yellow Paints, About 10 Cwt. assorted Bolt Copper, 2 Casks Liquid Blacking, A few bags Quebec Pease; Birkin's Butter. Also—About 5 M. BRICKS, now lying at Donaldson's Wharf; DRY GOODS and HARDWARE, in variety. August 11.

CLOTHS—At Auction.

On FRIDAY the 14th instant, will be Sold at the Store of the Subscribers:—WITHOUT RESERVE—A N extensive and valuable assortment of SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS, lately imported. A Liberal Credit will be given. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 4, 1829.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And will be ready for delivery on Thursday morning next.

FORMS OF PRAYER.

Adapted for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death—To which are added, Prayers for the Use of Young Persons, and Graces before and after Meals—with a Conclusion, recommendatory of Prayer as a Christian Duty.

By GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Prayer the sublimest strains that reach The Majesty on high. [Montgomery.]

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—A supply will be on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. MILLAN'S Book Store. August 11.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber is authorised, under Power of Attorney, to transact Business for Mr. BAGSHAW, during his absence from the Province. G. SEARS. St. John, August 4, 1829.

MEDICINES, &c.

Just received per FAME, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber: A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; CONFECTIONARY; OLIVES; CAPERS, and FISII SAUCES; Which he warrants of the best quality. JOHN COOK. LABORATORY, foot of King-street, August 4, 1829.

NEW MUSIC.

MR. WARREN has just received per ship Fame, an assortment of FASHIONABLE MUSIC, among which are—New Quadrilles, New Piano Forte Music and Tutors, Flute Duets and Solos, &c. &c. King's Square, July 28, 1829.

W. & G. HUTCHINSON.

Have just received from LIVERPOOL, a New Supply of JEWELLERY, PLATED WARE, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE:—FINE Gold Watch Seals and Keys; fine gold Brooches and Breast Pins, set with Amethyst, Topaz, Pearl, and Garnet; set fine gold Top and Drop Ear Rings, and Finger Rings; Cornelian, Coral, and Jet Ear Rings; black and gilt Bracelet Snaps; Gilt Wreath for Bracelets; Gilt Buckles; Silver mounted Cuet and Liquor Stands; do. Candlesticks, Snufflers, and Trays; Plated Chamber Candlesticks; Brass Candlesticks, Snufflers, and Trays; Plated Tea, Table, Mustard, and Salt Spoons; do. Sugar Tongs; Thermometers; Surveyors' and Pocket Compasses; Ships' Compasses; Telescopes and Quadrants; Silver and Steel Spectacles, &c. &c. St. John, July 28, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per BRIG CERES, from Liverpool, CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Cases COTTONS and MULLINS, Bales WOOLLENS; Which, together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash, or other Approved Payment. GEO. THOMSON. July 21.

JAMAICA RUM & SUGAR.

Now landing, ex Brig Chance, from Jamaica—RUM & SUGAR: For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 21, 1829.

HATS! HATS!

The Subscribers have just received per JOHN & MARY, from Liverpool: A GENERAL assortment of Gentlemen's Superfine Beaver and Plated Black and Drab HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, &c. &c. which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at their Store, North side of the Market-Square, next to J. M. WILMOT, Esq. LIKEWISE—They keep on hand of their own manufacturing, a constant supply of warranted Water-Proof HATS, of every description, which they will sell at their usual low prices. EVERITT & STRICKLAND. July 14, 1829.

OATMEAL.

20 BARRELS fresh OATMEAL, just received and for sale cheap by E. DEW RATCHFORD. July 25.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

CHAP LONDON WAREHOUSE, (North side of the Market-Square.)

LOWE & GROOOCK, Have received per the FAME, from London, an extensive and elegant assortment of

GOODS, Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash: 500 PIECES London PRINTED COTTONS; 50 Do. Navy Blue Do.; 35 Ditto Azure Blue Do.; 45 Ditto Black twilled and plain Bombazines; 40 Ditto Black Bombazines; 20 Dozen Check Shirts; Elegant fancy silk gauze Oriental Handkerchiefs; Do. shaded Lustring, bonnet, and cap Ribbons; Black Gros de Naples Silk and Lustring; 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbin Nets; Tatting, Urting's Lace, and Quilling Nets; Black Lace Veils; White do. do.; Black and coloured Barefaced Handkerchiefs; Cashmere and Damask Silk Shawls; Gentlemen's black Kerseywaite Waistcoats; Do. Oil Skin Caps; Cards Knives and Scissors; Cedar Pencils, &c. &c.

2 Hds. superior well flavoured old SHERRY WINE. -ON HAND- Superior Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Mixed, and Claret Broad Cloths; Black, Blue, and Drab Cassimeres; Irish Linens, of the best bleached and fabric; White and Red Baizes and Flannels; Check, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins; Mens', Womens', Girls', and Boys' White Cotton Stockings and Half Hose; Womens' black and slate Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's black & colored Silk, Worsted, Lamb Wool, and unbleached Cotton Half Hose; 4-4 and 16 inch Black Crapes; Mills' white Jean Stays; Scotch Homespun and Check; White Shirting Calico; Norwich Crapes; Coloured Britannia Cotton Handkerchiefs; Cotton Umbrellas; Worsted Braids; Ladies' Morocco and lasting Shoes; Tea Pots; Knives and Forks; Cotton Balls; Tapes; Twist; Thread, &c.; Percussion and Flint Double and Single Guns; Do. Do. Pistols; With a great variety of other Fancy Articles.

STATIONARY: A large assortment of News, Letter, Post, Pot, Foolcap, Copy, Wrapping and Writing PAPER; Fenning's Spelling Books; Testaments; Ledgers; Quills; Day and Memorandum Books; Message and Printing Cards, &c. -LIKEWISE- 12 Tierces Jamaica SUGAR, 25 Casks Demerara MOLASSES, 20 Kegs ROSE NAILS, 8 Crates EARTHENWARE. St. John, July 28, 1829.

CLOTHS, &c. Received per late arrivals- 3 PACKAGES SUPERFINE and SECOND CLOTHS, 5 Bales FLANNELS, 3 Ditto Point and Whitney BLANKETS, Chests and Boxes CONGO TEA, 1 Case RUSSIA LINEN, 20 Boxes CHOCOLATE, &c. -For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 14, 1829.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles:- BALEs bleached and unbleached COTTONS; do. Stripes, Homespun and Checks; do. Fustians and Molestins; 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; hids. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 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.

FOR SALE. CHESTS and 30 BOXES TEA- comprising all the varieties of SOUCHONG, CONGO, and BOHEA; -Just received per Schooner Hannah Smith, from Halifax, and for sale at lowest rates, for Cash- by July 7. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

JAMAICA RUM, &c. Just received, per Brig ALEXIS, from Montego Bay - PUNS. RUM - some of extra proof; Puncheons MOLASSES; Hds. & Tierces SUGAR; LIGNUMVITÆ; For Sale cheap, by June 16. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

SUGAR & RUM. Landing, ex Brig ALEXIS, from Jamaica: 50 B ARRELS SUGAR; 7 Puncheons RUM; Entitled to long Drawback - for Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 16.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. Just received, per HARRIER, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 28 P UNCHONS JAMAICA RUM, 30 Hogheads do. SUGAR, 10 Hogheads do. MOLASSES. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. March 17.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner - Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Goods, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO - Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned 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

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received by the late arrivals, A PART of HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE, Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold very cheap for CASH. Store removed to that formerly Mr. KNUTTON'S. JOHN SMYTH. St. John, June 2. 3*

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; Fustians; Molestias; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinetts; 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. -AFLOAT- 5000 BUSHELS BEST LIVERPOOL SALT; Cheap, if applied for immediately. JOHN M. WILMOT. May 12.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN: -PART of HIS SPRING SUPPLY of DRY GOODS. -ALSO- Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Lined and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 19.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals: W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 20 M. HEADING; 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAN, } IN BOND. 500 Do. Corn Meal, } 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 3 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3/4 inch - 105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FURNACES, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. St. John, June 2.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and barques Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES. -VIZ- COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose Nails, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

BEEF. 40 B ARRELS PRIME BEEF, for sale by G. D. ROBINSON. March 17.

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS, just received: -amongst which are- YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS and CASSIMERES - with a few Pieces of Elegant Superfine BLUEs & BLACKS. These GOODS will be sold on moderate terms for CASH, or approved Notes at 4 and 6 months. SAMUEL STEPHEN. 4th November.

RICE & TOBACCO. Just received, per Brig EDWIN, from New-York, and for Sale very low - RICE, in Tierces and Half Tierces; TOBACCO, of various qualities. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. July 14.

JUST RECEIVED. Per Brig MARY, from Liverpool: - 460 G ROSS COLOURED and BLACK WORSTED BRAID; and 9 Crates EARTHENWARE. For Sale by LOWE & GROOOCK. June 9.

Cut Nails, Chairs, Brooms, &c. Received per Brig Bethiah, from Boston, and for Sale by the Subscriber: MASKS Cut NAILS, 3d. to 20d.; 50 Boxes superior Mould Candles; 40 Barrels TAR, Pitch & Turpentine; 3 Do. Spirits Turpentine; 12 Dozen best CORN BROOMS; 8 Do. handsome CHAIRS. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. June 23.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from Great-Britain and Ireland - PART of HIS SPRING SUPPLY, WHICH have been selected by himself, at the best Markets, and will be found the newest styles and latest fashions. -They are now opening, and will be sold on the most moderate terms, at his Store, No. 1, North side of the Market-Square. May 12. MATTHEW DELAP.

Per Ceres, and John & Mary, from Liverpool. The Subscriber is now receiving on Consignment: BALEs Bleached and Brown COTTONS, Do. BAIZES and FLANNELS, Casks assorted NAILS and SPIKES, Crates of Earthenware, (eight varieties,) Real Griffin's New-England patent Scythes, Do. Crawley's Do. Do. Blistered STEEL, Sheet Iron, and Slabs for Ploughshares, &c. All of which will be sold very low. -IN STORE- An excellent assortment of bar & bolt Iron, &c. July 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS - Per TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscribers have received by late arrivals 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. WOMENS' and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embossed 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; Childrens' 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 Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Childrens' Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespun; Molestins, &c. R. & W. REID. May 26.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Ship Forth, from Greenock - 50 C ASKS well assorted EARTHENWARE, 6 Hds. Loaf SUGAR; 100 Gross WINE BOTTLES; 150 Boxes Yellow SOAP. April 21. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NEW BREWERY. Carrmarthen-street - Lower Cove. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Carrmarthen-street, Lower Cove, second house South of the brick building of ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esq. - at which place, or at his Store on the North Market Wharf, he will constantly keep on hand, PORTER, ALE, BURTON ALE, and TABLE BEER, of as good quality as produced at any other establishment in the City. He hopes, by an unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of the public support. YEAST and GRAINS, constantly on hand. - Highest prices given for BARLEY. JOHN MONAHAN. St. John, 26th August, 1828.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands against the Subscriber, are requested to present their accounts to him previous to the 1st August next; and those indebted will please make early payment. JAMES GIBB, Blacksmith. July 7.

Agricultural and Domestic Economy. WIRE RIDDLES, SIEVES, &c. FOR cleaning WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and BUCK-WHEAT, of superior workmanship, and 25 per cent. less than any imported to this Province, can be had at Mr. S. J. DE FOREST'S, or at Mr. M. J. LOWREY'S, King-street - where orders left for any kind of WIRE WORK, will be punctually attended to. The superiority of Wire over those commonly used, made of Splints, both for cleaning and durability, is well known. -ALSO- COAL RIDDLES, the economy of using which in Families burning Coal, can only be known by a trial. Those who have used them, agree in saying that they effect a saving of one third. St. John, February 10.

FOR SALE. THE Ketch FREDERICTON, burthen 106 84-93ths Tons - not yet one year old - Copper fastened, well found, and in every respect a good Vessel. Apply to May 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be Sold on Thursday the 23d October next, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee-House, in the Market-Square: - ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES A. MOFFAT, in and to Two certain LOTS of LAND, situated lying and being in St. James' street, in the Lower Cove, in the City of Saint John, and known on the plan of the said City as Lots No. 1077 and 1081; together with a Tan House, and all other Buildings and Improvements thereon, or in any wise appertaining; - Taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of GEORGE BURNS, against the said JAMES MOFFAT. J. WHITE, Sheriff. St. John, 21st April, 1829.

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. DORIE, (next door to Mr. W. REYNOLDS' Book-Store,) where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms. J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap, - and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; - the produce of the Country will be received in payment. A Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Lan. June 2.

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE, OR TO LET. THE Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County - viz. The Leases of Two Corporation LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the STORES thereon. Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 500 acres, at Loch Lomond. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River. Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Lot from year to year. - AND LIKEWISE - They offer from the 1st August next, a large Brick Dwelling HOUSE and Premises, situated near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, June 23, 1829.

TO LET, THE HOUSE and PREMISES, in Union-street, at present occupied by Mr. John Coss. - Possession given first of May. - Enquire of February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

TO RENT - From 1st May, THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the Subscriber. - Also, the COUNTING HOUSE and STORES, with YARD attached, in Nelson-street February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

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.

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. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

TO LET, For one or more years, from 1st May next - THE EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. STRICKLAND. For terms, &c. please apply to Mr. WILLIAM O. COBY, St. John. March 3d.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. And immediate possession given, if required: - THE HOUSE in Germain-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. - Also - Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street. - For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, } Executors. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } March 3.

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next - TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow. A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Frith, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families. - ALSO - To be entered on immediately - A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation. - apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 3.

TO LET, For one or more Years, and possession given on the 1st May next - THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE, in St. James' street, Lower Cove, now in the occupation of Mr. Eaton. - For particulars, apply to THOMAS M. SMITH. February 3.

FOR SALE, 400 A CRES of excellent 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 JOHN COOK, Druggist. St. John, October 13, 1828.

JOHN MOONEY, TAILOR,

(Late Foreman to Mr. JOHN MURPHY.) RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement, and informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed to Mr. HUMBERT'S Building, next North of Trinity Church, Germain-street; where, from strict attention, and graceful style of workmanship, he is confident of giving general satisfaction. May 5.

GENUINE BOOT & SHOE STORE. REMOVAL. W. W. EMSLIE begs respectfully to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has removed his ESTABLISHMENT, one door north of his old stand, and next adjoining Miss FARLEY'S, where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth's Boots and Shoes, manufactured under his immediate direction, and which he warrants of the best materials and workmanship. - He has just received by the ROSEMOUNT an extensive assortment of English Leathers of the first quality, and which he will make up on reasonable terms for prompt payment only. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same from the public, and which by strict attention to business he will endeavour to deserve. June 2.

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 authorized to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

NOTICES. ALL Persons having demands against, or unsettled Accounts with, the Estate of the late WILLIAM FORTUNE, of this City, Master Mariner, deceased, are requested to leave the same, for adjustment, at the Store of DAVID HATFIELD & SON, on or before the first day of August next. NANCY FORTUNE, Administratrix. St. John, N. B. 9th June, 1829.

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 required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, } Executors. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

NOTICE - The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired; all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to tender them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828.

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick.) SUNDAY. For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. From Fredericton, &c. by Boat, - P. M. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by land, 10 noon. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. From Halifax, &c. by Boat, - P. M. WEDNESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M. For St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. THURSDAY. For Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. From Fredericton, by the Boat, - P. M. FRIDAY. For Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M. SATURDAY. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M. From St. Andrews, &c. by Boat, - P. M. The Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-India, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or triple Packet, &c. - or they cannot be forwarded.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published August 1, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. oz. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 3 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 2 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week, - - - - - W. BOWMAN, Esq. 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.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Stephen Wiggins, Thomas T. Hanford, Charles Hazen. Office Hours. - 12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. AUGUST - 1829. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. SEA. 12 WEDNESDAY - 5 3 5 57 2 20 9 21 13 THURSDAY - 5 5 6 55 3 26 10 19 14 FRIDAY - 5 6 6 54 rises. 11 17 15 SATURDAY - 5 7 6 53 7 20 Morn. 16 SUNDAY - 5 8 6 52 7 58 0 14 17 MONDAY - 5 10 6 50 8 35 7 23 18 TUESDAY - 5 11 6 49 9 13 7 10 Full Moon 14th, 5h. 42m. evening.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, IN MR. BATHFIELD'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 moderate terms.