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The Garland.

ALL ARE THINE.

Thou art, O God, the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see:
Its glow by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from Thee.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.
When day, with farewell beam, delays
Among the opening clouds of even,
And we can almost think we gaze
Through golden vistas into Heaven—
Those hues, that make the sun's decline
So soft, so radiant, Lord! are thine.
When night, with wings of starry gloom,
O'er shadows all the earth and skies,
Like some dark, beautiful bird, whose plumage
Is sparkling with unnumbered eyes,
That sacred glows, those suns divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord! are thine.
When youthful spring around us breathes,
Thy Spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And every flower the summer weaves,
In horn beneath thy kindling eye—
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

BY THE ETRICK SHEPHERD.
O God! I am a little child,
Who faint in that would pray,
But am so mazed in folly's wild,
I know not what to say.
O teach my light and erring tongue
To render thanks to thee;
And mould my simple heart while young,
To deep humility.
For thou hast made me what I am,
With brightest hopes before,
And put a reasoning soul within,
To live for ever more.
That thou wert kind, and great, and good,
I joyfully believe;
But, oh! thy boundless love to man,
My mind cannot conceive.
That thou shouldst send thine only Son
From regions of the sky,
For this whole sinful race of mine
A dreadful death to die,
I cannot grasp. But teach me, Lord,
With grateful heart to bow;
And be thy reverence and adored,
Which none conceals but Thou.

MISCELLANEA.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.—FOR THE YEAR 1830.

JULY.
21. Returns are published at Paris of the new Members of the Chamber of Deputies; from which it appears that 270 Opposition Members are returned, 145 Ministers, and 13 of the neutral party. The liberal party count on a triumph as certain.
22. The French Ministry present a report to the King, inveighing in the bitterest terms against the Press and the conduct of the electors, who again returned 221 of the Deputies who voted for the obnoxious Address. They at the same time recommended an alteration of the Charter.
23. The French King issues three ordinances, dated St. Cloud, July 25, by which he dissolves the Chamber, destroys the liberty of the Press, and alters the law of elections. These ordinances cause the utmost terror and astonishment at Paris, and depress the Fourth France.
—The French Papers invent in the strongest terms against the ordinances, and declare the "Holy Politic dissolved."
—The Editors of the National and the Temps rebuke the officers who come to break their Presses. Disturbances break out in the Palais Royal, and at the Hotel of Prince de Polignac. The mob break his windows.
27. Paris is in a complete state of insurrection, and the population evince their determination to resist the ordinances. All the shops of the Palais Royal, and most of those in the principal streets, are shut. Fighting commences between the gendarmes and people; numbers on both sides are killed. Prince Polignac and the other Ministers make their escape from Paris.
28. Paris still continues in a state of insurrection. The Royal arms are every where pulled down and burnt in the streets. Troops in several places are dispersed by the people. Marquis, at the head of the Royal Guard and other troops, attacks the city, and Paris is declared in a state of siege. The Exchange is shut. Cannon are directed against the Rue St. Denis, and the Royal troops in that quarter prevail.
—The Deputies in Paris protest against the ordinances, and declare their meeting permanent. The Duke of Orleans is invited to assume the function of Lieutenant General of the kingdom.
—The Hotel de Ville is attacked and carried by the people, with great loss of lives. The tricoloured flag waves on the Notre Dame & the Hotel de Ville.
—National Guard is reorganized, & join the people.
29. The fighting is general throughout Paris, and, at moderate intervals, 15,000 men are engaged in mortal combat. The slaughter is immense. The people in every quarter are victorious, and preparations are making for fortifying the city. Several Englishmen fight on the side of the people.
30. General Lafayette takes the command of the National Guard.
—The heat throughout England is excessive, the thermometer being frequently above 80.
31. The Duke of Orleans issues an Address to the inhabitants of Paris, and accepts the office of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. Provisional Ministers are appointed.
—The Municipal Commission of Paris also publishes an address, commencing with these words,—"Charles X. has ceased to reign over France."
—The Royal Family of France quit St. Cloud for Rambouillet, between two and three in the morning.

AUGUST.
1. The Duke of Orleans subscribes 100,000 francs (£4,000) for the relief of the wounded citizens of Paris. The nation resumes the tricoloured flag.
—Ex-Minister Peyronnet is arrested at Tours.
3. The French Chambers meet, and the Session is opened with a speech from the Duke of Orleans, as Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, in which he announces that Charles X. and his sons had renounced their rights to the throne of France. The ex-King quit Rambouillet for Cherbourg.
7. The French Chambers offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans, who accepts it, under the title of King of the French. Long and interesting debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the occasion.
—Nine y-three Peers are disqualified, by a vote of the Chamber, from taking their seats under the new Government.
M. de Chateaubriand, in the Chamber of Peers, moves that the Crown be given to the Duke of Bordeaux. The motion is rejected by a great majority.
—During this sitting, and others about the period, several most important changes are made in the French Charter. The Catholic religion abolished as the State religion.
9. The Duke of Orleans takes the oath as King of the French in the Chamber of Peers.
—Great fermentation begins to display itself in the Netherlands, relative to the French Revolution.
11. A dreadful fire breaks out in Bartholomew's Close which destroys houses and other property to the amount of £300,000.
13. Salverie, in the Chamber of Deputies, prefers a charge of high treason against the ex-ministers.

15. Prince Polignac is arrested at Granville, in the disguise of a domestic.
—Charles X. and suite arrive at Spithead.
—M. de Tracy moves in the Chamber of Deputies, that the punishment of death be abolished. The motion is favourably received.
21. An experiment is made on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, for the purpose of ascertaining the speed of the machine, some of which proceeded at the rate of 30 miles in the hour.
24. Chas. X. takes his residence at Lutwreth Castle.
25. A revolution breaks out at Brussels, when the population and the City-Guard overpower the military. Many houses are burnt down; among the rest, that of Van Maanen, and a number of persons, calculated at about 2,500, are killed.
26. The Magistrates of Brussels issue a proclamation abolishing certain municipal taxes and calling on the citizens to preserve tranquillity.
27. The Duke of Bourbon, father of the Duke D'Angouleme, dies, supported by his own hand, at the Castle of St. Leu, in the 75th year of his age.
—The ex-Ministers are committed to the Castle of Vincennes.
29. A grand review of 60,000 National Guards, in their new costume, takes place at the Champ de Mars.
30. The announcement in the French Papers of the recognition of Louis Philippe by the Court of St. James's causes great satisfaction at Paris.

SEIGE OF ZARAGOZA.—The streets were barricaded and entrenched; every strong building was fortified; the doors and windows of private houses were built up, and the whole front of them pierced with loop holes. The people gave themselves and all they possessed to the war. The population was one vast garrison, and the "city was all fortress," even the women were regularly enrolled in companies to serve the sick and to aid the combatants. The countess Burita, a lady most feminine in person and most heroic in heart, commanded these devoted females. Long after the walls of Zaragoza fell, the city resisted. The stern contest was continued from house to house. In vault and cellar, on balcony and in chamber the deadly war waged without any intermission. By the slow and sure process of the mine the assailants worked their terrific path and daily explosions told loudly of their onward way. Meaning the bombardment was fierce and constant and the fighting incessant. Every house was a post; the crash of falling buildings was continual. Three thousand pounds of powder were placed beneath the University, and, with a direful explosion the once peaceful building fell. While the struggle was yet fierce and alive, came pestilence into those vaults and cellars where the aged and the women and the children lay sheltered from the storm of shells, they sickened in vast numbers, and died where they lay. The survivors left them in their tomb; or, if charitable hands carried the corpses out to the door of some ruined church, there they lay unburied, in large and fearful companies of shapes that faded and dissolved. The bones of more than 40,000 persons of every age and sex, lay all about, above and below the earth, horrible to the hasty tread.—Some 12,000 sickly and feeble men survived to lay down those arms which they could scarcely support.—Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia. Memoirs of Wellington.

RACHEL'S TOMB.—"Whose is that simple monument afar off," asked the lady, "if it be a memorial of the dead, that stands alone in the plain at some distance?" "That simple tomb," said the Armenian, "for such it is, was not reared by christian hands, but by those of their Saracen foe. You look on it with deep interest," he continued, "while his own eye was fixed intensely on the sweet and melancholy features of the youthful woman; "it tells far more impressively than the proudest sepulchre, that in the wilderness sleeps the beautiful wife, the devoted mother, who had made exile, sorrow, and oppression dear to the banished man. The Saracen pauses in the wild, to kneel beside it; and the Arab forgets his fierceness there; and the memory and the love of Rachel are remembered, while the very fragments of cities have perished around."—Exiles of Palestine. From the New England Farmer.

SAND AND CLAY.—The principal ingredients of a good soil are sand, clay and lime or calcareous earth. Either of these when existing separately, is found to be incapable of supporting vegetation; it is only by a due and proper combination of them, that a productive soil is formed.

The loose and open texture of a sandy soil greatly facilitates evaporation. It therefore requires a retentive, tenacious substance, to bind the parts together, and thereby to retard the evaporation of moisture, and the volatile parts of such animal and vegetable substances as may be mixed with it. Clay has been found to be the best adapted to this purpose. It has been ascertained that eleven parts of sand and one of clay will form a soil capable of supporting vegetation, but the more nearly equal the parts of each, the better will be the soil. By a judicious blending of these opposite qualities of the earth, the Messrs. Wellington, two very enterprising farmers of the town of Medford, have converted their sandy barrens, and stiff, unyielding clays into rich, friable soils, of astonishing fertility. After making liberal applications of manure, with but little effect, they have resorted to their sand banks and their clay pits, and by an alternate application of each to the soil, they have found them to be mines of wealth.

FRUIT TREES.—Early the last spring, I caused the trunks of the trees in a young orchard to be brushed over with a composition of lime, clay, and manure from the cattle litter, mixed together and made of the consistency of a thin paste; and afterwards during the whole summer season, I pastured several calves in the enclosure without the slightest injury to a single tree. While the calves would freely gnaw the rails of the fence and the clean branches of the trees thrown into them, they would refrain from the standing trunks, upon the first touch of their tongues to the composition

SNEEZING.—The custom of saying, God bless you, when a person in company sneezes, is derived from superstition being considered as a crisis of the plague at Athens, and the hope that, when it was attained, the patient had a chance of recovery.—Sir Walter Scott.

POLITICAL.

REFORM MEETING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, WALES.—(CONCLUDED.)

The Rev. D. NUTT—It becomes every man with a spark of patriotism, to stand forward on the present occasion, and avow his sentiments. Generally, I admit, it is improper for a clergyman to mix himself up with politics; but it is his duty to guard the Morals and the moral feelings also, of his people; and sure I am (exclaimed the Rev. Genl. with much emphasis) that if any discussion involves more particularly the Morals of the people, it is that of Parliamentary Reform. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, it could not fail to strike you—I am sure it astonished me—to find that neither Mr. Owen nor I, nor any of the Reformers, were the galling mover of the Amendment, "Don't embarrass the Government, by your petitions and your opinions." Gentlemen, the object of the Resolutions is to strengthen, not to embarrass His Majesty's Ministers. If Government mean fairly to strengthen their hands; if not, we compel them to do so. (Cheers.) Why should we not tell them what we want? Why should we not candidly inform them of our sentiments with regard to their own, and express our intention manfully to support them? (Cheers.) If Col. Davies's amendment is adopted, it will destroy the object of this meeting; it will disappoint the expectations of the country;—I say it with grief, that it will bring distress and sorrow on every man I address. (Cheers.) The object of the Amendment is to screen the "Rotten Boroughs," Gentlemen, the object of the Original Resolutions is to bring the Rotten Borough System up to public abhorrence, and to cause the Government, (Great cheering.) If we wait till Government, unsupported by the voice of the people, brings forward its measure for Reform, we shall be too late. If Government fall short of our expectations, our publicly expressed opinion, and alter them to suit the expectations of the country; if they propose any measure short of disfranchising the Rotten Boroughs, they will be supported in Parliament by all the Representatives of those boroughs, by every placeholder and Pensioner,—by every man in Parliament who has no business there." (Cheers.) Must we not attempt to disengage them from this course? Or must we wait till they have adopted it, and then grumble at our own disappointment. (Great cheering.) If Reform is defeated at all, it will be in the House of Lords. Therefore we must show the Nobility, that for their sakes, we must oppose it. (Cheers.) We must take precautions that Reform is not defeated, and the Government who patronize it, defeated, by selfish Aristocracy, or we shall lose the chance of gaining it forever, and we call into its place, one of the worst evils that can befall a country.—Morality, Religion, and the rights of the Country, demand Parliamentary Reform; and we must demand, by closing the doors of Parliament to a tide of Public Opprobrium, which will be impossible to resist.—(Three rounds of cheers followed this speech.)

THE REV. D. NUTT.—On a subject involving a change in every institution in the kingdom, it becomes the duty of every freeman to express his opinion; and I feel it my duty to come prepared with a Resolution embodying my sentiments; and should that Resolution be carried, even with a seceder, still I shall have the satisfaction of doing my duty; and I am confident that if not at present, but hereafter, some of those who are in the heads of this meeting, they will agree with me in the necessity of some measure as that I am about to submit. I am not an enemy to Reform; on the contrary, I advocate a reform. (Cheers.) But I say that the present system, that requires support in the Houses of Parliament. That the interest which is condemned and attacked on all sides. Most of those I address must be aware that the most popular method of influencing voters in boroughs, is to promise to vote for the Agricultural Society, or to promise to vote for the rigid Economy to be enforced in every department of the State, and they humbly pray that the fulfilment of this declaration may be enforced by your honourable house, as far as it may be consistent with the dignity of His Majesty's Crown, and the safety of the United Kingdom.

THE REV. D. NUTT.—I read that it is the intention of His Majesty's advisers to submit to your honourable house a proposition for a Reform in the representation of the people. That you petitioners, confidently relying upon your own liberality afforded to every description of property, have interested their opinions in the cultivation and improvement of the soil; and whilst they cheerfully concur in the necessity of the proposed measure, they humbly pray your honourable house, that such a provision may be made for the adequate representation of the Agricultural Interest, of this Kingdom, as will be consistent with the dignity of His Majesty's Crown, and the safety of the United Kingdom.

R. PRICE, Esq. (GUILTY).—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have just received a question calculated to add to the excitement which so unfortunately existed. The agitation of the question of Reform, at this period, was a question, injurious, [Cheers and hisses.] Government have interested their opinions in the cultivation and improvement of the soil; and whilst they cheerfully concur in the necessity of the proposed measure, they humbly pray your honourable house, that such a provision may be made for the adequate representation of the Agricultural Interest, of this Kingdom, as will be consistent with the dignity of His Majesty's Crown, and the safety of the United Kingdom.

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(Continued in Lordship) I wish some little modification of each to be adopted, which would meet the views of all, and prevent the unpleasant necessity of a division, or the spectacle of divided and opposed opinions among those he had the honour to address. I am sure [exclaimed his Lordship] if I thought that voting for any of the three sets of resolutions now before the meeting, would relieve the distress, or cause the employment, of one of the least of our poor neighbours, I should vote for it with all my heart. [Cheers.] But I think, on the contrary, that it will rather have the effect of withdrawing our attention from these domestic ties, and squandering it in discussing the great question of Parliamentary Reform. His Lordship, in reference to a remark that none of the War Taxes had been reduced, instance, as proof of the contrary, the reduction of the Taxes on Hops, Candles, Salt, Beer, and above all the Property Tax, which last, it was his opinion, was not a judicious reduction, that tax affecting chiefly the upper ranks of society, whilst had a reduction to a similar extent been made in taxes affecting the middle and lower classes, the effects would have been readily and extensively felt. In short, it was his opinion that much of the present distress would have been avoided had a properly modified property tax been continued, and other taxes repealed. [Cheers.] In conclusion, his Lordship hoped that, whatever resolutions the meeting adopted, the same good feeling that had always prevailed in the county, would continue; and that his learned friend [Mr. Owen], and the other gentlemen would still feel the same pleasure they had hitherto done, in meeting to administer the laws; in attending to the other interests of the county; and in consulting on the best methods of employing and relieving their poor neighbours and dependents. Land and continued Cheering.

SIR W. W. WYNN.—To attempt alteration in the system of boroughs, at least so far as to do away with them altogether, is impossible; for the best members who ever sat in the House of Commons were sent from those boroughs. I only allude to this thing, without justifying it; but I don't see a way out of the difficulty. On the other hand, the Borough of Liverpool, which makes nearly one fourth of the county, has just cost the gentlemen who stood for it £20,000, and in Preston a contest promising a similar result is now going on. My opinion is, we should wait to see what Government does. I know not what alteration for the better can be made in the representation of counties, except perhaps admitting copyholders to vote; but that would not affect the county of Montgomery, in which there was not a single copyholder.

Wm. PUGH, Esq. (Brynllwarch).—The question now before the meeting has assumed an aspect which calls upon every freeman manfully to avow his opinion. The present system, which has degraded the representation of the county, has been imposed on by my revered friend (Mr. Nibell) that no one word shall I utter to injure the effect of his eloquent arguments. (Cheers.) It has been hinted that some personal feelings, not in the public eye, which degraded the representation of the county, has been imposed on by my revered friend (Mr. Nibell) that no one word shall I utter to injure the effect of his eloquent arguments. (Cheers.) It has been hinted that some personal feelings, not in the public eye, which degraded the representation of the county, has been imposed on by my revered friend (Mr. Nibell) that no one word shall I utter to injure the effect of his eloquent arguments. (Cheers.)

SIR W. W. WYNN.—I only started the difficulty.—The meeting may rest assured that the Rotten Borough System shall receive no advocacy from me. (Cheers.)
MR. HAYES LYON.—At any rate the Hon. Bart. had commenced the close borough system, by expressing his opinion of the difficulty of man of talent getting into Parliament without the aid of those avenues.—There are, however, other ways by which a man of ability could be returned to Parliament. For how did Mr. Brougham sit for Yorkshire, and Mr. Huske for Middlesex, if there were no medium but the rotten borough by which such men could be returned? It had been said that Parliament was to be reformed, and that the severity of public distress, though it might, because it would give a new security to those who felt an interest in the county's welfare. The Right Hon. Genl. had said that in cases of distress, he would transfer the representation to large towns, and that was the same as to give a majority against any useful Mr. Wynn. [It was the opinion all of the meeting, then, by all means, strike out those parts of the first set of resolutions that had been objected to. But if it was not the opinion of the meeting, they let them know in their resolutions. [Cheers.] The second set of resolutions, and the differences on this subject, and the frustration of the present moment, and that, therefore, this was not the time to agitate the question of Reform. He thought otherwise; he thought it would give the people more to be in the higher order. They had been told by the Nobility that it would have been better for them to have stood home, to examine into and relieve the wants of their poor neighbours. He trusted the day this pointed out had been performed by many here present; and their object in coming here was to recommend measures that would further tend to the same desirable result. [Cheers.] With respect to the omission of two of the first set of resolutions, he wished to know how ministers could carry Reform, if the close and rotten boroughs were not to be cracked; for while those boroughs remained, the would always be a majority against any useful Reform; and if Ministers were not supported by the people they could not carry their intentions of Reform into effect. The Ref. sanctioned by the Right Hon. Genl. would take place when venality was perpetuated; but he thought if the Representatives were to be given the opportunity of renouncing [Cheers.] He, therefore, would stand by the original Resolutions.

THE RIGHT HON. C. W. WYNN.—I wish to explain that nothing from his statements ought to be gathered respecting the intended measure of Ministers; he did not know them, and he had already stated, Does any man suppose that Lord Brougham's abilities would have been so conspicuous as to raise him to the representation of Yorkshire, if he had not first made known those talents as the member for Wiltshire? Or that the present action and conduct of Mr. Huske could have been known to the French-Deeds of Middlesex, if he had not first distinguished himself as the Member for a Scotch Borough? He stated these matters to show the impracticability of a uniform system; and that if those boroughs had increased, the country at large would probably have been deprived of many valuable Laws, and of great Reform. Indeed he (Mr. Wynn) knew of no other Reform that would make any material difference in the H. of Commons from what it is at present; for from his own experience he believed the majority were already coming to give the preference to the uniform system, and he had already stated, Does any man suppose that Lord Brougham's abilities would have been so conspicuous as to raise him to the representation of Yorkshire, if he had not first made known those talents as the member for Wiltshire? Or that the present action and conduct of Mr. Huske could have been known to the French-Deeds of Middlesex, if he had not first distinguished himself as the Member for a Scotch Borough? He stated these matters to show the impracticability of a uniform system; and that if those boroughs had increased, the country at large would probably have been deprived of many valuable Laws, and of great Reform. 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in the Legislative Council are reported and published, which is a novelty in Colonial usages.

Yesterday, pursuant to advertisement, the Public Grammar School of this City, underwent its Semi-annual Visitation and Examination, which proved highly satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

This morning, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of John Galagher, a resident at St. Martin's—Ferdic, the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling from the North Market Wharf, last evening.

Charter Officers.—The Election of Charter Officers took place this day. We learn that the following changes have occurred.—Dukes' Ward, Mr. Thos. T. Hanford, for Assistant, in room of Mr. Vaughan.—Sydney Ward, Thos. Sandall, Esq. for Alderman, in room of G. Van Horne, Esq.—Want of room prevents us from giving the regular returns.—We have no word from Carleton.

DINNER TO LIEUT.-COLONEL LOVE. (From the Courier of Saturday.) On Thursday grand Dinner was given at the Coffee House, by the Officers of the First Battalion City Militia, to Lieut.-Colonel Love, who is about to leave the Province; and although such a substantial evidence hardly could be necessary to assure him of the general and unqualified appreciation of the manner in which he has discharged the duty of Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, or of the regard which is felt for him as a member of our Society, yet the spirited and handsome style in which the entertainment was prepared and conducted, must have given him double assurance that he was parted with by the Corps, at least, with the most lively feelings of attachment and respect.

Lieut.-Colonel Dauxy and Lieut. Colonel Peters, presided at the Table, surrounded by a number of distinguished Military and other Guests. The admirable Bugle Band of the Rifles was in attendance, and gave animation and variety to the convivial and patriotic Toasts and Sentiments that were elicited, by occasionally playing those National and spirit-stirring airs, to which the heart of every subject of His Majesty is always ready most warmly to respond!

An Address which had been previously prepared, was presented to Lieut.-Colonel Love, to which he made a reply that showed he was not insensible to the motives which had dictated it.

Lieut.-Colonel Dauxy, in presenting the Address, spoke as follows:—Colonel Love—I hold in my hand an Address to you from the Officers of the 1st Battalion City Militia, or your departure from the Province. It is my pleasure to present to you this farewell dinner to you, to read it, and I assure you, a more pleasing duty could not have devolved upon me.

To Lieut.-Colonel Love, Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia, New Brunswick. Sir—We, the Officers of the First Battalion, St. John City Militia, while we congratulate you on your promotion, beg leave to add our sincere regret that in consequence of it, you cease to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in this Province.

On Saturday evening, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Cecilia Stevens, widow, aged 64 years, died at her late residence in Portland.

On Saturday last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. wife of Mr. Geo. Stevens, of Carleton, in the 77th year of her age, leaving a husband and four children to lament her loss. The funeral will proceed from the Ship Ferry to the City, at 3 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At St. John's Church, Market-field, on the 11th November last, by the Rev. T. Heath, Esq. J. Cameron, of Ship Cove, of Liverpool, to Miss Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. W. Phillips, of Newmarket, Cheshire.

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Majesty to appoint to the situation I am about to leave, will meet from you the same cordial support that I have had the gratification of receiving during my residence amongst you.

I shall quit you, Gentlemen, with the strongest feelings of esteem and regard, and with the sincere prayer, that every blessing, individually and collectively, may attend upon yourselves and families.

J. F. LOVE, Lieut.-Col. 11th Regt. Late Inspecting Field Officer.

Colonel Love, then, in answer to what was said to him by Colonel Dauxy, on presenting the Address, replied, My dear Colonel—If any thing can possibly add to the pleasure I have experienced this evening, it is having this Address, presented to me by an old Soldier, who has seen much of that active service in other Countries, for which many of those around me, are enthusiastically preparing, if necessary, in their own, and one for whom I have the highest esteem and respect.

We have also been favored with the subjoined Addresses, and the accompanying Replies thereto, which afford us much satisfaction to give publicly to you the sentiments of their very great respect.

Sir.—Understanding that in consequence of your late promotion, you are on the eve of leaving the Province.—The Officers of the Second Battalion City Militia, avail themselves of the occasion, to express to you the sentiments of their very great respect.

During the period which their duty has placed them under your command as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, it affords the Officers of this Battalion much pleasure to acknowledge the uniform and gentlemanly conduct which they have on all occasions observed from you; and however much your removal from the command is regretted, they have the satisfaction of knowing that you will thereby have a wider field for the display of those talents which have already been so eminently beneficial to your Country.

With the assurance, that your quarter of the Globe you may in your professional career be called, you will carry with you their best wishes. With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, Major Commanding, On behalf of himself and Officers of 2d Battalion City Militia.

To Major CROOKSHANK, and the Officers of the Second Battalion City Militia. Gentlemen—I cannot resist the address you have been pleased to present to me, without sentiments of additional gratification, such as I have not endeavored, but fondly trust, to express to other Corps, and am only beg you to accept my most sincere acknowledgments for the kind expressions of your feelings towards me.—Believe me, Gentlemen, that I have long sensibly felt the zealous and valuable support, I have uniformly received from the Officers of the Second Battalion City Militia, and their unwearied attention, in assisting me to improve that useful and constitutional force of the Country.

I leave you with reciprocal feelings of esteem and regard, and shall always retain the most pleasing recollections of the days I have passed amongst you. With the most sincere wishes for your happiness and prosperity, I remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant, J. F. LOVE, Lieut. Col. 11th Regt. Late Inspecting Field Officer. St. John, April 1, 1831.

PARLIAMENTARY DON MON. At a singing party, held at the residence of the Hon. Member for Carleton, on Thursday last, an Hon. Member gave the following toast:—"The Officers of His Majesty's Customs, St. Andrew's, 109 St. Peter's Street."

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POSTSCRIPT.

Three o'clock.—By the brig Mary Ann, 43 days from Falmouth, we have just received the London Times of the 4th, and Falmouth Packet of the 19th February.—The latter contains much interesting and important intelligence; but the lateness of the hour prevents us from making many extracts. Parliament met on the 3d, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget on the 10th, from which we have made some extracts.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4. On presenting some petitions in favour of reform to the House of Lords, Earl Grey took occasion to announce distinctly, that whatever difficulties might be presumed to attach themselves to the preparations of any general law upon that subject, His Majesty's Ministers had, with the unanimous assent and concurrence of the whole Government, framed a measure which he trusted, would give satisfaction to the country, without passing the bounds of "a well-adviced moderation," and which would be submitted to the other Houses of Parliament with the least possible delay. This formal declaration of the earnest and decided manner with which the Ministers have already acted on their original pledges to their Sovereign and to the people, was received by their Lordships with marked and deep attention.

The proceeding adopted by Lord Althorp in the House of Commons, expanded in that of Lord Grey; but his Lordship stated the intentions of Government with somewhat greater fullness. He said that his noble friend, Lord John Russell, Paymaster of the Forces, was authorized by the unanimous approbation of His Majesty's Ministers, to bring forward the measure of Reform on the 1st of March.—"The Government had selected the 1st of March for that task, in consequence of the ability and perseverance which he had displayed in the cause of reform in the days when it was unpopular. His noble friend had proposed various partial measures of reform when even partial measures were looked upon with disfavour. Now, therefore, when the cause was prosperous, the Government thought that, on account of his perseverance and ability, the noble Lord should be the person selected to bring forward a measure of full and efficient reform, instead of the partial measures which he had hitherto proposed."

These, we anticipate, will be glad tidings for the country—a measure of full and efficient reform!—and this from the lips of a plain-spoken, honest man, like Lord Althorp. It is, we say, a most satisfactory declaration.

FEBRUARY 15. ENTRY OF THE RUSSIANS INTO POLAND.—It appears by accounts from Berlin, dated the 10th inst., that the Russians entered Poland on the 2d and 3d instant in three places—namely, Merx, Alvozin, and Pienna. On the 5th instant a division of Russians was at Szakie, but no attempt at Resistance had been made.—The Warsaw papers of the 5th announce that the Cossack had passed the frontier, at a point much nearer Warsaw, in the neighbourhood of Byes-Sneaski, on the Bug, in Lithuania.

House of Commons, Feb. 10. The Budget.—Proposed Reduction and Modification of Taxes.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had taken a very early opportunity, of making a statement of the supplies and expenditures, knowing the anxiety of the country to be informed upon the subject. The estimates were not complete; but nevertheless, he should be able to state the rough totals.—"We have not been in office long enough," he observed, "to propose to the house—the reductions which we hope to have it in our power to make; but already we have ascertained that there are many reductions we should be able to effect immediately, but the greater part require legislative measures to enable us to carry into execution."

The Chancellor proposes the following reduction of Taxes:—On Tobacco, £800,000.—Newspapers and Advertisements, £100,000.—Coals and Stove, £800,000.—Candles, £200,000.—Cottons, (printed), £500,000.—Glass, £80,000.—Auctions, £50,000.—Miscellaneous, £80,000.—Making a total loss to the revenue of £3,200,000.

After enumerating several proposed modifications, the Chancellor added:—"The next tax which he proposed to modify was that on Timber. The duty on foreign European timber in the rough whole state was 5s. per load; that on Canada timber, 10s.; with the duty on the same timber, cut up in deals, for example, was on the European 45s. per load, and that on the Canada 5s. 2d. He proposed to raise the duty on European timber to 30s. per load, and that on Canada timber to 20s.—rates which would bring them nearer to an equality in the market than those now quoted with the timber trade could readily imagine, while the preference which he bestowed on the produce of our own colony would be maintained. (Hear.) He was warranted from existing data to calculate the increase of revenue from this change of duty at £600,000.—The next tax to which he invited notice, was that on the export of coals. At present, the duty amounted to an actual prohibition, it being 17s. 6d. on the large coals, and 1s. 6d. on the small. He proposed to have but one duty of 10s. on both; and by thus encouraging the trade, counted on an annual revenue of at least £1,000,000. The next tax was one which he meant to propose as a new source of revenue. He proposed to impose a tax per head on a steam-boat passengers, of 1s. per passenger, where the distance is not more than 20 miles; 2s. from 20 to 30 miles; and 2s. 6d. for all distances above 30 miles. (Hear.) He would round numbers take this tax at £1,000,000.

Report on the Budget.—It was stated that the Timber tax would be extremely oppressive on the shipping interest, particularly our trade with North America, and would put an end to the supply of timber from the Colonies.—Mr. P. Thomas, however, said he did not consider the interests of the shipowners should be considered independent of any other, and contended

that the repeal of the duty on coals would be an equivalent for any injury which they might sustain by the tax on timber.—Some of the objections taken were, that ministers, in their eagerness for reducing taxation, had completely lost sight of the interests of the Colonies, and that the tax on passengers by steam-boats was a measure for restricting the freedom of intercourse between England and Ireland."

February 14. Seizure of Arms in Limerick.—Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. Stanley, in reply to questions by the Marquis of Chandos, said that a vessel bound to America, in distress had entered the Shannon, and that she had on board 30 cases of arms, containing 20 stand each. These arms, however, were immediately seized and placed under proper charge, while the government had directed that the most strict inquiry should be made into the transaction. With respect to Mr. O'Connell and his co-travellers' plea of guilty, it had been made without any sort of compromise with the Irish government. The friends of Mr. O'Connell had attempted to enter into terms with the government in Ireland, but the only answer they received was that the conduct of Mr. O'Connell and his abettors had placed the country in such a situation as to render it quite impossible for His Majesty's government to recede a single inch. They were further told that Mr. O'Connell was the best judge of the line which he might think it expedient to pursue; but whatever that might be, still the law must take its course. (Loud cheers from both sides of the House.)

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The Chancellor proposes the following reduction of Taxes:—On Tobacco, £800,000.—Newspapers and Advertisements, £100,000.—Coals and Stove, £800,000.—Candles, £200,000.—Cottons, (printed), £500,000.—Glass, £80,000.—Auctions, £50,000.—Miscellaneous, £80,000.—Making a total loss to the revenue of £3,200,000.

After enumerating several proposed modifications, the Chancellor added:—"The next tax which he proposed to modify was that on Timber. The duty on foreign European timber in the rough whole state was 5s. per load; that on Canada timber, 10s.; with the duty on the same timber, cut up in deals, for example, was on the European 45s. per load, and that on the Canada 5s. 2d. He proposed to raise the duty on European timber to 30s. per load, and that on Canada timber to 20s.—rates which would bring them nearer to an equality in the market than those now quoted with the timber trade could readily imagine, while the preference which he bestowed on the produce of our own colony would be maintained. (Hear.) He was warranted from existing data to calculate the increase of revenue from this change of duty at £600,000.—The next tax to which he invited notice, was that on the export of coals. At present, the duty amounted to an actual prohibition, it being 17s. 6d. on the large coals, and 1s. 6d. on the small. He proposed to have but one duty of 10s. on both; and by thus encouraging the trade, counted on an annual revenue of at least £1,000,000. The next tax was one which he meant to propose as a new source of revenue. He proposed to impose a tax per head on a steam-boat passengers, of 1s. per passenger, where the distance is not more than 20 miles; 2s. from 20 to 30 miles; and 2s. 6d. for all distances above 30 miles. (Hear.) He would round numbers take this tax at £1,000,000.

Report on the Budget.—It was stated that the Timber tax would be extremely oppressive on the shipping interest, particularly our trade with North America, and would put an end to the supply of timber from the Colonies.—Mr. P. Thomas, however, said he did not consider the interests of the shipowners should be considered independent of any other, and contended

that the repeal of the duty on coals would be an equivalent for any injury which they might sustain by the tax on timber.—Some of the objections taken were, that ministers, in their eagerness for reducing taxation, had completely lost sight of the interests of the Colonies, and that the tax on passengers by steam-boats was a measure for restricting the freedom of intercourse between England and Ireland."

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AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) At 11 o'clock, Will be Sold by the Subscriber at his Auction Room: 50 K EGGS Manufactured Tomacco; 20 ditto STUFF; 5 Casks best Bottled Ale and Porter; 20 Boxes of CANDLES; 30 Crates Earthenware; 30 blis. Sugar; 13 Pans. RUM; 10 barrels FLOUR; 50 American CHAIRS; 20 blis. BEER; Cordage, Stops; 1 cask Glauber Salts; And sundry other Articles, to close several Accounts.

Approved Endorsed Notes for £15 & upwards, and cash on delivery for all smaller sums. April 5. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Will be Sold on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 15th and 16th April, instant, by the Subscribers, at their Auction Room—The following GOODS: 150 B REAMS WRITING PAPER; 150 Blank Books; 10 Pieces assorted Carpeting; 5 do. Plaid; 20 Assorted Hearth Rugs; 25 Pieces striped Cottons; 20 do. white and striped Jeans; 10 do. Fustians; 10 do. colored and white Muslins; 25 Dozen Striped Shirts; 4 Pieces Gros de Naples; 30 Pieces Calico and Printed Muslins; 20 do. Cassimeres; 60 do. assorted Linens and Diapers; 1 Chest Indigo; 15 blis. Black Pepper; 150 Dozen bottled Mustard; 25 Kegs best do.; 25 Blis. Peat Barley; 10 Kegs Ginger; 1 Barrel Nutmegs; 10 Buz. Caraway and Mustard Seed; 25 Jars LIN ED OIL; 100 Kegs London WHITE LEAD; 25 do. Red and Yellow PAINT; 25 do. and Jars Green do.; 25 do. and Jars PUTTY; 20 Bags Coals; 50 Kegs assorted ROSE NAILS; 25 do. do. Cat do.; 5 DINNER SETS; 7 CASKS GLASSWARE. The usual Credit will be given, and Catalogues ready by Monday the 11th.

April 5. J. & H. KINNEAR, GARDEN, GRASS, & FLOWER SEEDS. WALKER & MACARA. HAVE received from one of the best Scotch Houses in England, and also from the New-England Farmer Office, Boston, a General and Extensive Assortment of the different Varieties of GARDEN, GRASS, and FLOWER SEEDS, of the best quality. St. John, April 5.

TOBACCO, &

Poetry.

THE DUEL.—A SERIOUS BALLAD.

From Hood's Comic Annual. "Like the two Kings of Brentford smelling at one nose."

In Brentford town, of old renown, There lived a Mister Bray, Who fell in love with Lucy Bell, And so did Mr. Clay.

To see her ride from Hammersmith, By all it was allowed, Such fair outside as seldom seen, Such Angels on a Cloud.

Said Mr. Clay to Mr. Bray, You choose to rival me, And court Miss Bell, but there your court No thoroughfare shall be.

Unless you now give up your suit, You may repeat your love, who have shot a pigeon match, Can shoot a turtle dove.

So pray before you woo her more, Consider what you do, If you pop ought to Lucy Bell — I'll pop it into you.

Said Mr. Clay to Mr. Bray, Your threats I quite explode: One who has been a volunteer Knows how to prime and load.

And so I say to you unless Your passion quiet keeps, I who have shot and hit bulls' eyes May chance to hit a sheep's.

Now gold is off for silver changed, And that for copper red, But these two went away to give Each other change for lead.

But first they sought a friend a piece, This pleasant thought to give — When they were dead, they should have Two seconds still to live.

To measure out the ground not long The seconds then forbore, And having taken one rash step, They took a dozen more.

They next prepared each pistol pan Against the deadly strife, By putting in the prime of death Against the prime of life.

Now all was ready for the fire, But when they took their stands, Fear made them tremble, so they found They both were staking hands.

Said Mr. C. to Mr. B. Here one of us may fall, And like St. Paul's Cathedral now, Be doom'd to have a ball.

I do confess I did attach Misconduct to your name; If I withdraw the charge, will then Your ramrod do the same?

Said Mr. B. I do agree — But think of Honour's Courts! If we go off without a shot, There will be strange reports.

But look, the morning now is bright, Though cloudy it began; Why can't we sim above, as if We had call'd out the sun?

So up into the harmless air Their bullets they did send; And may all other duels have That upshot in the end.

VARIETIES.

There is a town in America, Lynn, in Massachusetts, of which all are shoemakers. — There are more than 5,000 inhabitants, who make annually 1,200,000 or 1,400,000 pairs of shoes, valued at 1,000,000 dollars. The women of Lynn earn sixty thousand dollars a-year by binding shoes. — French paper.

REFORM IN SCOTLAND.—IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—The fair sex are more deeply interested in the extension of the elective suffrage to all housekeepers than they at present imagine. Few bachelors, except they be old ones, keep household establishments, preferring to roost with some quiet domestic family or with their relations. But if the elective franchise were extended to all housekeepers, how much more numerous would they become! We should then not only have old bachelors taking upon themselves the cares of housekeeping, but we should see every young aspirant for a vote endeavouring to keep a house of his own. Now, the ladies know better than we can tell them, that "it is not good for man to be alone." The consequence would most certainly be, that the old bachelor would associate a female with him in the cares of housekeeping, whilst our young men would scarcely dream of passing their lives in a "state of single blessedness" within the four walls of a house. Innumerable marriages would therefore follow the extension of the right of voting to house-holders; the morose bachelor would become in his old age an uxorious husband, and the youth would make himself an agreeable companion for life to some lovely fair one. In short, the moment they become politically free, they would become matrimonially bondsmen! — Edinburgh paper.

Brigs vs. Schooners.—A writer in the Washington Telegraph, who says it has been his fortune, within the past 20 years, to serve in the National Navy, on board vessels of every class, rate, and rig, condemns the use of schooners as vessels of war, and recommends the introduction of brigs, as decidedly preferable. He thinks the schooner-rig a bad one for vessels above 120 tons. "A well fought gun brig would whip two schooners of her own weight, in less time than she could dismantle another brig of her own metal. In action, it requires all hands to work a schooner, if indeed she work at all, with her canvass necessarily reduced; whereas the sail trimmers, few in number and easily spradd from the guns, will bog a brig about like a top. The only possible advantage that a schooner can have over a square rigged vessel, — and this superiority is rather based on theory than found in practice. Six cases in seven, all other cases being equal, the difference of time is found in favor of the square rigged-vessel."

TURKIES.—The first of these fowls, called by the English turkeys, and by the French poules d'Indes, were said to have been brought from Mexico, and were, in the year 1570, served up as a great rarity at the nuptial feast of King Charles IX. of France.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

ROBERT WILSON, Nursery Man and Horticulturist.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has received by the Woodman, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c.—viz:

Ribston and Newton Pippin Apples, on Paradise Stocks; May Duke Cherries; Green Gage and Magnum Bonum Plums; large white Antwerp Raspberries; Red and White Hautboy Strawberries.

Gooseberries, in great variety, namely: Sir John Sinclair, Miss Pringle, Lady Ann, Manchester Red, Green Walnut, Ashton Seedling, Crown Bob, (fine.) White Smith, Sulphur, Gerard Archilles, Keron's Venerable, Lochiel Seedling, and Hay of Spot.

Roses: — Portland, Marshal Blucher, King, General Kutizoff, Matchless, Brabant, Hero, Red Damask, Perfecta, Double Cinnamon, Dwarf Burgundy, La Gran Depre, and fine large Moss.

Two year seedling White Hawthorns; two year seedling Scotch Firs; Transplanted Horse Chestnuts; large Cluster'd Filberts; Scotch Weeping Birches; English Limes; English and Scotch Elms; Yellow Scotch Brooms; Evergreen Privets; Mez-reons; Hardy Evergreen Hollies; Berberies.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please make an early application, and the Plants will be taken care of until the proper time of planting. Wright's Cottage, 15th March, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz:

BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR.

Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON.

St. John, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

TOBACCO.

A FURTHER Supply of Manufactured TOBACCO, assorted qualities—just received per brig Mary Ann, from New-York. On HAND.—Macabau, Rappes, and Scotch SNUFF—in kegs, jars, and bottles, for sale at reduced prices. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

LOAF SUGAR.

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

CHAIN CABLES—1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 13-16. 1, 1 1/2, and 1 1/4 inch; ANCHORS—from 1 cwt. to 9 cwt. 7 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR, of the best quality. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE.

THREE-FOURTHS the fine Sloop AMANDA, Register 75 Tons, built last year expressly for the River Trade, for which she is in every respect well adapted.—Her outfit is abundant, and of the best description, and she can run for a considerable time at a very trifling expense.—For satisfactory payment the terms will be liberal. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 8.

MOLASSES, RUM & SUGAR.

Received and for sale by the Subscriber: 30 PUNNS best retailing MOLASSES, Ditto W. I. RUM.

ON HAND.—A few Poncheons extra Proof and Common Jamaica SPIRITS. March 1. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

STOCK IN TRADE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now Selling off his STOCK IN TRADE, at very reduced prices for Cash, or approved Credit, until the 12th day of April, when the remainder will be Sold at Public Auction. W. P. SCOTT. 8th March.

MOULD CANDLES.

Just Received, and for Sale:—75 BOXES Campo-Bello MOULD CANDLES—at Ninapence per pound. J. & H. KINNEAR. Feb. 8.

SHANNADOAH FLOUR.

Just received from Alexandria, 50 BARRELS Superfine Shannadoah Mountain FLOUR, of superior quality.—For sale by the subscriber, at his store in St. John-street. H. P. WHITNEY.

JANUARY 11, 1831.

The Subscribers have in Store the following GOODS,

for sale at very low rates, and at liberal credit, viz: 50 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM, 60 Do. W. Island do.

15 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR, 30 Ditto MOLASSES, 2 Ditto & 8 Qr. Cases PORT WINE, 2 Pipes O. L. P. MADEIRA, 400 Bbls. Superf. FLOUR—part in bond, 1000 Bbls. ALEWIVES.

—ALSO—An extensive stock of British DRY GOODS, Hyson and Congo TEAS, &c. &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

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

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

St. John, N. B. March 8, 1831.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

SELL OFF, VERY LOW, FOR CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBERS intend closing their Co-partnership business on the 1st day of May next, therefore the public are respectfully informed that they will sell their remaining STOCK OF GOODS,

at very reduced prices, until Tuesday the 5th day of April, when all that remains will then be Sold at Public Auction.

All Persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call and settle their Accounts. KEATOR & SANDS.

N. B. They have a quantity of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER on hand, at 8d.

SELL OFF.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to dispose of the remainder of his STOCK IN TRADE, before the arrival of his Spring Goods, has made a great reduction in the prices.—He is now offering

Strong durable BLUE BROAD CLOTH, at 5s. 8d. per yard; [at 47s. 6d.] Second quality blue cloth SPANISH CLOAKS, Vesting 9d. per pattern; Braces 4d. per pair, Good quality cotton Umbrellas, 3s. 6d.

Men's woollen Socks, 7/4; Stockings, 10d.; women's do. 9d.; Silk Purses, 7/4. White cotton Velvet, for painting, 2s. 8d. PELISSE CLOTH, 4s.; good quality GROS DE NAPLES, 3s.; [tick, 10d.]

Flannels from 11d., upwards—Cotton Bed-BRUSSELS HEARTH RUGS, 8s. each, Ladies Book Muslin Collars, 7/4d. upwards; Men's black silk Stocks, 1s. 10d.

Men's full size common stripe Cotton Shirts, 2s. 10d.; Cotton Reels, 1s. doz. Cotton Balls, 2s. 3d. per lb.

A Large assortment best quality Ingrain'd Colours, worsted Braid, bath worsted Laces, Silk and Cotton dress Fringes, best American Combs, Silk Shawls, Gauze Handkerchiefs, a handsome selection of Gentlemen's silk and cotton Cravats, fine Diaper table Napkins, a few pieces very fine Blue, Black, and Olive Colours, Fancy Regatta Stripes, superior quality London Prints, Rug Canvass, Sampler Gauze, Black and Purple Cotton Velvets, &c. &c. all at greatly reduced prices for Cash Payments only; and no abatement can in any instance be made.

—ALSO—Just landed from the Woodman, fm. Liverpool. 4 Bales of CARPETING—consisting of very handsome 4-4 figured Veretian & Kidderminster.—New fancy patterns Tow-back and Wilton HEARTH RUGS—Scotch Carpeting, full a yard wide, at 2s. 6d.; 2-4 Veretian Sair Carpeting, at 2s. [March 15.] P. DUFF.

NEW GOODS.

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

A CARD.

MRS. WALLACE, most respectfully informs her former Patrons, and the Public generally, that she has recommenced her business of DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY, at her residence, Germain-street, next below the entrance to that of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esq. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Plain Sewing done on the most moderate terms.

N. B. A few Young Ladies from the Country can be accommodated as Boarders, to learn the different branches of the above business.—Terms known on application as above. St. John, October 19, 1830.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Frank-lins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style.

N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to.

FOR SALE.

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

N. B. BLACKSMITH Work and HOUSE SHOEING, executed with despatch at his Shop, Brittain-street, Lower Cove, Feb. 8.

RECEIVED.

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

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c.

The Subscriber has received per Ship Wm. PITT, Thomas Ogilvie, Master, from LIVERPOOL—his usual Supply of SHIP CHANDLERY.

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

In Store:—1500 bushels Turk's Island SALT; 40 barrels prime Fall MACKEREL; 20 barrels BEEF; 400 boxes Digby and Grandville Smoked HERRINGS; 50 cwt. best COD FISH; 2 tons Log Wood, &c. &c. W. P. SCOTT. 7th December.

NEW VESSEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a new VESSEL of about 140 Tons—now on the Stocks at Parrsboro'—of the following dimensions:—Length of Keel, - - - 64 feet, 6 ins. Length from stem to stern } 72 feet, post, inclusive, } Breadth of Beam, - - - 21 feet, 5 ins. Depth of Hold, - - - 12 feet. 11 inches dead rise; Floor, 14 feet. The Vessel is Copper Fastened, and will be sold low. Terms liberal,—please apply to E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit: 1 CHAIN CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Chain do. 1 1/4 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.; 1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened; 1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH; 1 CAMBOOSE; 2 Double JACK SCREWS; 5 Crates CROCKERY Ware—well assorted. Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, TAILOR.

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

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Licentiate at Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country Business attended to.

As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety; on the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jaffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Travers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. * * * Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

RIGGING.

For a Brig of 150 Tons. THE SUBSCRIBER has received per ship Wm. PITT, from Liverpool, a complete Set of Standing and Running Rigging, for a Vessel of about 150 Tons, which he will sell on liberal terms if applied for immediately.

—ALSO—For Sale, Freight, or Charter—The fine, fast sailing schooner DESPATCH, of 7 Tons burthen. Dec. 21. W. P. SCOTT.

SPRUCE OR PINE SAW LOGS, Wanted.

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

SPRUCE LOGS.

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

HOUSES and LANDS.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT Dwelling HOUSE fronting on Britain Street, nearly opposite the brick building of Robert Robertson, Esq. and the Lot on which it stands, together with two lots adjoining. —ALSO—TO LET.

From the first of May next—The lower flat of the Subscriber's HOUSE, at present occupied by Mr. Robert Barber,—Apply to P. SCHURMAN. February 22.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET.

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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

TO LET.

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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

NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

The Business will on the 1st of May, be assumed by P. HATFIELD, who also proposes transacting the Business of an AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and solicits the patronage of his Friends and the Public. St. John, November 30, 1830.

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

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Published April 1, 1831. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. or Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 2 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ALMANACH.

APRIL—1831. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. APRIL—6 WEDNESDAY - 5 31 6 26 2 3 5 42 7 THURSDAY - 5 33 6 27 2 45 7 0 8 FRIDAY - 5 31 6 29 3 23 8 11 9 SATURDAY - 5 30 6 30 3 58 9 12 10 SUNDAY - 5 28 6 32 4 30 10 2 11 MONDAY - 5 26 6 34 5 10 45 12 TUESDAY - 5 25 6 35 sets. 11 26

New Moon 12th, 11h. 36m. morning.

SAINT JOHN:

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

PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.