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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1832.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON,
Office—In Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side
of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.
TERMS—City Subscribers 15s. per annum;
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;
Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto
(half to be paid in advance.)
Printing, in his various branches, executed with neat-
ness and dispatch, on every moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

FEBRUARY—1832.			
	SUN	MOON	FUL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
15 WEDNESDAY	6 53	4 7	10 41
16 THURSDAY	6 52	4 8	10 11 23
17 FRIDAY	6 50	4 10	10 18 40
18 SATURDAY	6 49	5 11	8 22 0 40
19 SUNDAY	6 47	5 13	9 30 1 15
20 MONDAY	6 46	5 14	10 35 1 50
21 TUESDAY	6 45	5 16	11 38 2 28

Full Moon 15th, 10h. 55m. afternoon.

Assize of Bread.

Published February 1, 1832.
THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Super-fine oz.
fine Flour, to weigh..... 2 2
The Sixpenny Rye..... 3 2
And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny
Loaves in the same proportion.
LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Master.

THE GARLAND.

THE GIRLS' EVENING PRAYER.
From the Juvenile Forget-me-not, for 1832.

Alone, alone!—no other face
Wears kindred smile, or kindred line;
And yet they say my mother's eyes—
They say my father's brow is mine;
And either had rejected to see
The other's likeness in my face;
But now it is a stranger's eye
That finds some long forgotten trace.

I heard them name my father's death,
His home and tomb alike the wave;
And I was early taught to weep
Beside my youthful mother's grave.
I wish I could recall one look—
But only one familiar tone;
If I had aught of memory,
I should not feel so all alone.

My heart is gone beyond the grave,
In search of love I cannot find;
Till I could fancy soothing words
Are whispered by the soothing wind.
I gaze upon the watchful stars,
So clear, so beautiful above,
Till I could dream they look on me
With something of an answering love.

My mother, does thy gentle eye
Look from those distant stars on me?
Or does the wind at evening bear
A message to thy child from thee?
Dost thou pine for me, as I pine
Again a parent's love to share?
I often kneel beside thy grave,
And pray to be a sleeper there.

The vesper bell!—tis ev'ntide;
I will not weep, but I will pray—
God of the fatherless, tis Thine
Alone must be the orphan's stay!
Earth's meekest flower, Heaven's mightiest star,
Are equal in their Maker's love,
And I can say, Thy will be done,
With eyes that fix their hope above.

MISCELLANEA.

THE COMET.—The European papers speak of a Comet that will appear within 60,000 miles of the Earth's orbit, some time in the year 1852. If the earth should happen to be in that portion of its orbit nearest the path of the comet, in its approach to the sun, they say its motion will be much disturbed, and serious consequences may reasonably be apprehended. Dr. Lalonde has computed that comets may pass within 30,000 leagues without sensibly changing the motion of the earth. The comet of 1470 approached so near the earth as to increase its periodical time upwards of two days; and had its mass been equal to that of the earth it is computed by La Place, the earth's motion in her orbit would have been equally retarded, and consequently have increased the length of the year nearly 40 hours. As no such effect was produced the disturbing force of the comet was considered insignificant. The mass of the comet was 15-360th part less than that of the earth. In 1454 the moon was eclipsed by a comet, which must have passed within 200,000 miles of the earth—and it is known that no effect was produced by its attractive force, either on the earth or moon. The immense velocity of comets may be a principal reason why they do not sensibly affect the motion of the planets.—That of 1680 was calculated by Newton to move at the rate of 500,000 miles an hour, and Boyle observed one at Palermo in 1670 whose velocity he computed to be equal to 2,500,000 miles an hour.—The comet of 1450 is best known by astronomers. Its period is computed to be about 75 years, though from its motion being disturbed by the planets it is sometimes longer. It appeared in 1682 very bright;—and was looked after with very great anxiety in 1759;—but Chesebrough determined from calculation that it would not appear till April, 1759.

The increased length of its period he attributed to the influence of Jupiter and Saturn, near which it would pass. It accordingly approached nearest the sun on the 12th of March, 1759. If this is the comet to which the European papers refer it will not appear until 1824 or '5. The distance of this comet from the sun, when in the extreme end of its orbit, is 82,000,000 miles; yet it returns regularly, and its period has been calculated by the mathematicians within 30 days.

THE PLEASURES OF NEWS.—"Had I all the money," says Paley, in his Political Philosophy, "which I pay in taxes to Government, at liberty to lay out upon amusement and diversion, I know not whether I could make choice of any in which I could find greater pleasure than what I receive from hearing, expecting, and relating public news; reading Parliamentary debates and proceedings; canvassing the political arguments, projects, predictions and intelligence, which are conveyed by various channels to every corner of the kingdom."

Politics and the pulpit, are terms that have little agreement. No sound ought to be heard in a church but the voice of healing charity. The cause of civil liberty and civil government, gains as little as that of religion by this confusion of duties. Those who quit their proper character to assume what does not belong to them, are for the greater part both ignorant of the character they leave and of the character they assume. Wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced with all its affairs, on which they pronounce with so much confidence, they know nothing of politics but the passions they excite. Surely the church is a place where one day's truth ought to be allowed to the discussions and subtleties of mankind.—E. Burke.

RURAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.
The taste of the English in the cultivation of the land, and what is termed landscape gardening, is universal. Nothing can be more imposing than their park scenery. But what most delights me is the creative talent with which the English decorate the most stately abodes of middle life. The rustic habitation, the most unpromising and scanty portion of land, in the hands of an Englishman of taste, becomes a little paradise. The residence of peace of fortune and refinement in the country has diffused a degree of taste and elegance in rural economy, that descends to the lowest class. The very laborer, with his thatched cottage and narrow slip of ground, attends to his embellishment. The trim hedge, the grass plot before the door, the little flower bed bordered with wigg boxes, the woodland trained up against the wall, and hanging its blossoms about the lattice; the pot of flowers in the window; the holly providentially planted about the house to cheat winter of its dreariness, and thro' a gleam of green summer to cheer the fireside— all these bespeak the influence of taste, flowing down from high sources, and pervading the lowest levels of the public mind. If ever lover, as poets sing, delights to visit a cottage, it must be the cottage of an English peasant.

The propensity to rural life among the higher classes has had a solitary effect upon the national character. I do not know a finer race of men than the English gentlemen. Instead of the softness and effeminacy which characterize the men of rank in some countries, they exhibit a union of elegance and strength, a robustness of frame, and firmness of complexion, which I was inclined to attribute to their living so much in the open air, and pursuing so eagerly the invigorating recreations of the country.

The effect of this devotion of elegant minds to rural occupations has been wonderful on the face of the country. A great part of the island is level, and would be monotonous, were it not for the charms of culture; but it is studiously and skilfully, as it were, with castles and palaces, and embowered with parks and gardens. It does not abound in grand and sublime prospects, but rather in little home scenes of rural repose and sheltered quiet. Every antique farmhouse and moss-grown cottage is a picture; and as the roads are continually winding, and the view shut in by groves and hedges, the eye is delighted by a continual succession of small landscapes of captivating loveliness.

The great charm, however, of English scenery is the moral feeling that seems to pervade it. It is an education in the mind with ideas of order, of quiet, of solid and settled principles, of homely usage, and reverent custom.

On a Sunday morning, when the bell is sounding its solemn melody across the quiet fields, and the poultry in their best finery, with ruddy faces, and modest cheerfulness, thronging tranquilly along the green lanes to church; and it is also pleasing to see them in the evenings, gathering about their cottages doors, and appearing to exult in the humble comforts and embellishments which their own hands have spread around them. It is this sweet home feeling, this settled repose of affection in the domestic scene, that is, after all, the parent of the staid virtues and purest enjoyments.

*Oh felicity to the best parents of man,
Peacefully to thought, to virtue, and to peace,
Domestic life in rural pleasures pass!*

A CALM AT SEA.—A calm is sometimes more terrible than a storm. This I had an opportunity of proving on a voyage to the West Indies. We had been out but three days, when there came on a tremendous flow from the north west. We scudded before it for ten days, and at last it left us in a flat calm in that dreadful part of the ocean called the "Azores" called "The Rhine." The wind stopped as if struck dead. The sun rose from a sea of fire, and wheeling through the seeming endless day over a hard dazzling sky set without a twilight; for there was hardly sufficient moisture in the atmosphere to reflect his beams. And this had continued for the space of three days. Every morning presented to our sailing vision the same level blazing sea, a liquid Sahara, and our ship chained in the midst of it. An ocean motionless as if frozen to the bottom; prospect vast, monotonous, and terrible. The sailors were all these days in a state of morbid gloom, and at last they were all affected with the same morbid fever, which work upon the superstitious fears of the sailors, at the same time that the terrible heat of the sun spoiled our water and provisions, and affected many of us with dreadful pains in the head, and even with delirium. Pale, and struck with terror, we asked of leave to return to England, and the heaven, turned to brass, like the ocean, refused us nothing but the same frightful scene.—Sun, moon and stars, presented alike a death-like spectacle; and all in nature which are harbingers of peace and gladness, conveyed to our minds nothing but terror and presage of death.

At length, to swell the horrors of the scene, came a famine. It had been approaching gradually, but when it was announced that it had become necessary to deal out our scanty provisions by allowance, it fell like a thunderbolt upon us. It is a calamity which can hardly be conceived on land, but on that unresponsive sea, with nothing on his desert bosom more substantial than his own air, and his food in his hands, it is desperate. There was a wailing on our decks; there were shouts of madness, and frenzied prayers for the tempest, the waves, and the lightning. The sun was dropping for the fifth time towards sea, as to his grave. It set, and shot its piercing rays on a dark fog that at that eventful night, spread over the ocean, in the center of the horizon. On the morning of the 14th, which we called that day! On it came, blazing as if all the fires of the elements were concentrated in its bosom. On it came, and with it came the wind.—All the demons of the storm appeared to have leaped out of their infernal abodes, and were ready to meet the light of the sun; the mingled howl of the elements was music to our ears, and we hailed that tempest, as if swept over us in its power, with tears of joy. In four hours it left us storm of every spar, and filled with water, in the regular trades. Our deck had been swept of every thing but our bodies, but we heeded it not. We felt only that once more it blew that once more we moved.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE AND THE PYRAMID OF HEMISSA.—One day an officer of the latter guard was going through his exercise in the Grand Duke. He had performed all the usual evolutions in the most satisfactory way, until, when at full gallop he was suddenly ordered to turn, his horse proved restive and refused to obey either bribe or spur. The rage of the Grand Duke had vented itself in furious imprecations, and all present trembled for the consequences. "Halt!" he exclaimed, and ordered a pyramid of twelve muskets with fixed bayonets to be erected. The officer, who had by this time subsided the restiveness of his horse, was ordered to leap the pyramid—and the spirited horse, tore his rider safely over it. Without an interval of sleep, the officer was commanded to repeat the fearful leap, and to the amusement of all present the noble horse and his brave rider stood ussily on the other side of the pyramid. The Grand Duke, exasperated at finding himself thwarted in his barbarous purpose, retreated in order for the third time. A General, who happened to be present, now stepped forward, and interceded for the pardon of the officer; observing that the horse was wounded, and that the enforcement of the order would be to doom both horse and rider to a horrible death. This humane remonstrance was not only regarded, but was punished by the immediate arrest of the general who had thus presumed to rebel.

The word of command was given, and horse and

rider, for the third time, cleared the glittering bayonets. Rendered furious by these repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed, the fourth time, "To the left about!"—"Forward!"—The command was obeyed and for the fourth time the horse capt the pyramid, and then with his rider, dropped down exhausted. The officer extricated himself from the saddle, and rose unharmed, but the horse had both his fore legs broken. The countenance of the officer was deadly pale, his eyes stared wildly, and his knees shook under him. A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke, and laying his sword at his horse's feet, he thanked him in a faltering voice, for the honour he had enjoyed in the Emperor's service. "I take back your sword," said the Grand Duke, gloomily; "and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this unskillful conduct towards me?"—The officer was sent to the court-house. He subsequently disappeared, and no trace of him could be discovered.—Harris's Poland.

COLONIAL.

EMIGRATION.—The returns of the census for last year contain the number of emigrants from all parts of the world, which have settled in the Province since the census of the year 1825: that number is 25,032, which, divided by six, gives an average of 4,172 a year, who have become permanent residents in Lower Canada.—Quebec Gazette.

Letters from London by the last American packet state that the port of Montreal has finally been declared a separate port of entry, and that the decision of the board at home has been in favour of admitting flour of American manufacture into the English Market as Colonial.—Quebec Gazette.

Mr. Latourrière read last night in the Assembly a petition from Mr. Gaspé, the Member returned for Gaspé and expelled the House. The petition was not received; 43 to 12. I asked we believe to rescind the resolutions adopted by the house, Mr. Christie maintaining that he had been wrongly condemned: that is, an apology was asked from the House to Mr. Christie.—15.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—It is understood that orders have been received, by the last Halifax Mail, for the dismantling of the four following military posts, viz: Three Rivers, William Henry, Chamblay, Goulet-du-Lac.—Herald.

MONTREAL, JAN. 25.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on Sunday night last between eleven and twelve o'clock. The motion resembled the shaking of a steamboat whose machinery agitates her masts; it continued for about four seconds, and was accompanied with an indistinct noise.

At the late sale at the Dock Yard, Kingston, U. C., the hall of the St. Lawrence, 120 gun ship, was sold for \$25 currency. This vessel is said to have cost half a million of money. She never performed any service. Thus we see how John Bull's money goes.—Courier.

BARBADOS, Dec. 7.—The sensation produced in Jamaica by the afflicting intelligence from this island was overpowering. It was keenly felt by all classes of persons, and the effort commenced in the city of Kingston with that promptitude and decision, which pity for our suffering countrymen dictated to their benevolent hearts, was vigorously seconded by every patriot, we believe, in the island. The result has been a liberal and magnificent subscription of 25,000 dollars, equal to \$5833 the St. James, or £2812 10s. Barbados currency, which important relief has been granted by H. M. S. Pallas, Capt. Manly Dixon—Capt. Gabriel the worthy senior officer on the station, having most readily met the wishes of the inhabitants in furnishing the conveyance. Barbadians, to the latest posterity, must reflect with grateful feelings on this truly charitable act of Jamaica—a people suffering, as we well know, under accumulated and trying privations arising from the depression of their produce, and the pressure of apprehended evil from the mischievous designs of the Antislavery faction. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica preached a sermon in aid of the subscription, of which we feel honourable mention made by the Common Council of Kingston.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—FREDERICTON,
—Saturday, February 4.
CASUAL REVENUE.

Mr. SIMONDS, on moving the resolutions of which he gave notice on Tuesday last, commenced his observations by a reference to the history of the Act in relation to this subject, last session, and of the consequent answer of Lord Viscount Goderich, which showed that the House had acted under a misapprehension.—It appeared, therefore, that there was a good reason why the Act should be repealed, and that by so doing, a tacit acknowledgment would have been made of the correctness of the assumption on which the House had acted. The object of these resolutions now would be to ask for information, on the assumption that the casual revenue had been taken up, and a bill, to be presented by the Legislature, for the purpose of increasing the same, in order that it might be prepared to make an offer to pay its own civil list. The object of the other resolution was, to ascertain the amount of the salaries of all the officers of the civil department of the Province, derived either from salaries, fees, commissions, or any other source whatever, in order that the House might judge how far it ought to vote other sums to those officers; which it now annually did vote. It was highly proper that the House should know the amount of those incomes, as it would not be proper to make grants to them, without knowing their exact situation. It should appear, that many of them were not receiving a sufficient income, then it would be proper to vote them an adequate sum; if otherwise, if they were receiving more than their services entitled them to, then no further grants should be made, and some proper steps should be taken to reduce their emoluments; and the surplus might be beneficially applied to other provincial services. This last information, the hon. member then it would be cheerfully rendered. As to the first, he could hardly doubt that it was highly important that the House should have it in its power to do so. The hon. member then read the two resolutions, and observed, that even should the desired information not be given, the resolutions could do no harm. The House could then address His Majesty on the subject; but he (Mr. S.) did not contemplate a refusal. The resolutions could create no collision between the branches of the Legislature.

Mr. ALLEN thought the first resolution could not be complied with at present, because, from the tenor of His Excellency's message of the 24th January, it appeared that there was no information yet received from the Colonial Minister would have couched his despatch

Spoken, on the 8th Jan. lat. 33 long. 49, whr. Ed-ward. 62 days from St. John, N. B. for St. John's N. N. F., with damage and loss of boats.—had neither meat nor water on board, and only six biscuits; received supplies, and bore away for Antigua.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—Ar. Carrillo, London, from Buenos Ayres. On the 13th inst. took off the deck of the Bella, of Neery, which vessel had been water-logged 17 days: she was bound to Kinsale from the Bay of Fundy.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—The Pacific, Johnson, hence for St. John, N. B. put into Cove of Cork 23th inst. on 23 days; experienced dreadful weather, was struck by a sea, and the cargo shifted, and was also struck by lightning: she must discharge to repair.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Ship Hugh Johnston, M. To hence for St. John, N. B. put into Milford 20th Dec. sailed 23d Nov. In a gale of wind, about 150 miles the eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland, she was struck by a heavy sea, which forced the deck through, and broke the beams from the mainmast forward; a great deal of salt, with other goods, were thrown overboard. She afterwards sprang, and all perished.—This vessel has since proved to be the Aid of Wexford, from Miramichi for Ross.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—The Cyclops, from Quebec to this port, was abandoned 21st Dec. being full of water: the master had been washed overboard, and the carpenter was dead; the remains of the crew were saved by the Coast Guard. It is probable that the vessel will be shore in Mol Bay to-night.

Agnes, M. Donoghue, hence at Galway, Dec. 6; J. Ashbridge, from Miramichi, at Abergwyth; Sarah, Zetta, Smith, from St. Andrews, at Liverpool; St. Pitt, from Richibucto, at Wexford; Don. And. from Pugwash, at Waterford; Cambridge, V. from Miramichi, at Bristol; Fenwick, Hoggins, Bathurst, N. B. at London; Aleyone, Muir, from Miramichi, at Liverpool; Indus, Curr, from Miramichi.

ESTROUPE, Feb. 8.—The Eng. Brig Eliza, the master had been ashore on Baker's Island bar on 1 st ult. and was abandoned by her crew, who were as having been brought to this place by the Cuttle ris, Capt. H. D. Hunter. By the exertions of Howard of the Cutter Swiftsure, the Brig has been without damage, and her cargo re-shipped. She lies safely moored at St. Despit.

New-York, Jan. 28.—Br. schr. Mary, B. Halifax, eighty one days, bound to St. John's, N. B. cargo raw and sugar—put in leaking badly, with bolts, bulwarks, stanchions, catheads, most of her rigging, and short of provisions.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Brig Robert Ray, from New York
250 B BLS. and 30 half barrels
of Southern and New-York
FLOUR, 100 Bbls. Rye
40 Barrels CORN MEAL;
400 Bags CORN;
Rice, Broad, Peas, Beans,
For Sale at low prices by P. H.
Feb. 14th 1832.

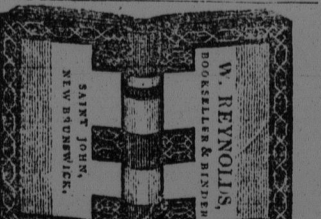
FOR SALE.
A NEW Copper-fastened, G.I.
three feet keel—Apply at
Feb. 14.

NOTICE
THE Co-partnership here-
tofore existing between
the Subscribers, under the
name of EVERITT & Co. the
of this day dissolved by mutual
consent, who are indebted to said firm,
and settle the same with CHARLES
D. EVERITT, or DAVID STRICKLAND,
said those who have demands will please
for adjustment to either of the Subscribers,
CHARLES D. EVERITT,
DAVID STRICKLAND.
January 25, 1832.

HATS! HATS!
THE Subscriber informs his friends and the
public that he keeps constantly on hand, in the
Store formerly occupied by Everett & Strickland,
a large number of warranted WATER-PROOF HATS
various shapes and qualities, of his own manufacture,
together with an extensive stock of Eng-
lish, and American CAPS; which he offers
for sale cheap for cash, wholesale or retail.
CHARLES D. EVERITT,
Cash and the highest prices given for Furs
An Apprentice wanted.
Ground Plaster Paris for sale.
Market-Square, St. John, 14th February, 1832.

TO LET.
From the 1st May next:
CONVENIENT Apartments in the House of the
Subscriber, in Duke-street, consisting of two
Parlours, three small Bed-rooms, with a Kitchen and
good well of Water, Cellar room for Wood and Coals,
Vegetable Cellar, &c. &c. The rent will be moderate
to a small family.—Enquire on the premises.
Feb. 14.—JAMES HOLMAN.

CHAIN CABLES,
CHAIN TOPSAIL SHEETS & ANCHORS.
Received per Brig Emerald, from Liverpool:
2 CHAINS— $\frac{3}{4}$ inch short linked chains;
2 do. " " " "
2 do. 7-16 " " "
2 do. 3-16 with studs, " "
2 do. 12-19 " " "
2 do. 1 " " "
1 do. 1 " " "
1 do. 1-16 " " "
18 Topsail Sheets, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 7-16 inch;
18 Anchors for wood stocks, from 2 cwt. to
10 cwt.
JOHN ROBERTSON, to
Feb. 14.



HAS just received by the Ann, (rather late, it's true) the remains of his FALL SUPPLY—among which are, The Landmark Annual, Amulet, Friendship's Offering, Winter's Wealth, Forget-me-not, Humeurist, Juvenile Forget-me-not, and Ackerman's do., all for 1832; Literary Souvenir and Keepsake, for 1831; Cobbett's Guide, or—Peripny, Rhodographe, Silver Steel, Hecly's, and common Steel Pens; Ladies' Netting Needles; eight key'd and common concert Flutes; Dissected Maps of Europe, America, and England; Clarinet, Flute, and English Instruments; Bourcier's Life of Napoleon; Musician's Views; Violin Fittings; Fancy articles for New-Year's Presents; with a general assortment, as usual, of all kinds of School Books; Ironing-plate Stands; Paper Stands; plain and coloured VALENTINES, &c.

Thus fine flavoured BUTTER, @ 5d.
5 cwt. Anceps CHEESE, @ 5d. 2. 6d.

the following—
Keel, 19 feet breast
approved model both for sailing and carrying, and will be ready to launch about March—Apply
JAMES H. F. RANDOLPH, Digby.

NOTICE
THE Partridge Island LIGHT HOUSE, at the entrance of this Harbour, having been burnt down this morning, we have caused a large LANTHORN to be hung from the Western Yard Arm of the Signal Post, near to where the Light House stood; which Lanthorn will be lighted every night until a new Light House may be erected.
JOHN WARD, Commissioner.
L. DONALDSON, City of St. John, 4th January, 1832.

TO THE LADIES.
MRS. J. MILLAR, lately arrived in Saint John, begs to acquaint the LADIES thereof, that she has commenced the MILLINERY Business in Saint James's-street, near the residence of Robert Robertson, Esq., and from her long experience in the above line, flatters herself that any orders she may be favoured with, shall be executed in the most fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.

Mrs. M. has on hand a variety of New and Fashionable GOODS connected with the above business, which she will be happy to dispose of cheap.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM MURAE, of this City, Clerk of a Day, conveyed by a Deed of Assignment, dated this day, conveyed all his Property, Goods, Stock, Debts, Bonds, and all other effects whatsoever, unto the Subscribers, as Assignees, in Trust to pay and satisfy the Debts due to and among his Creditors, on or before the 1st March next, and agree to accept the same in full of their said respective debts, and give a receipt in full for the same accordingly, ratably, in all respect to the respective amounts thereof.—All Persons indebted to the said WILLIAM MURAE, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers forthwith; and all persons who have any claims against the said WILLIAM MURAE, are requested to present the same without delay.

JOHN WISEBART,
JOHN MOYSE,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
WILLIAM MACKAY,
St. John, 5th January 1832.

The quarter's revenue will be made up this evening. We believe the excess, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, will exhibit a reduction equaling as nearly as possible the amount of the re-pealed duties.—Globe.

By a return recently made by the House of Commons, it would seem that the sum contributed by Great Britain for the erection of the fortifications in the Netherlands, in fulfillment of the articles of convention in 1814, is £4,808,845 16s 3d, which with several smaller sums, amounts to upwards of five millions.

We understand that the Court Martial on Colonel Breerton will be opened pro forma on Saturday, the 7th of January, at Merchants-hall, and the proceedings commence on the following Monday. General Dalziel is the prosecutor. The commission will include General Sir H. Fane, (president,) General Lord Burgherah, six Majors General, and other officers.—Col. Breerton has been furnished with a copy of the evidence taken on the preliminary commission of inquiry, to enable him to prepare his defence.—Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.

Ministers, it is said, begin to calculate, with considerable confidence, on many converts in favor of reform on the rev. bench. The votes of the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of London, Norwich, Bath and Wells, and Gloucester, are looked upon as certain; and others are named, who, though not willing to appear as absolute converts, have given good reason to suppose they will, at least, be neutral.—Morning Post.

The Globe says that Lord Lyndhurst is to be leader of the opposition in the House of Lords.

The King of Naples published a decree, on the 17th ult., prohibiting all intercourse with England on account of the progress of the cholera morbus. The ships in quarantine were to be sent off.

A London paper a day or two ago, inserted "Cholera Morbus" under the head of "Fashionable Arrivals."

There are at present in Edinburgh, an extraordinary number of unemployed mechanics and labourers.

The ghols and workhouses of the metropolis are full to overflowing; there are upwards of 1,500 prisoners in Collyer's-fields bridewell alone.

Bancroft.—Brighton, being the favourite retreat of our popular Sovereign and his amiable consort, and the scene of their hospitality and condescension, is become more than ever the centre of attraction to the nobility and gentry of the three kingdoms. This elegant town was never before, at one time, visited by so many catholies of distinction, as since the late prorogation of Parliament. Besides Mrs. Fitzherbert, the widow of his late Majesty, an habitual resident, the Marchioness of Wellesley and Lady Benningfield, who are frequently there in attendance on the court, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Newburgh, Lord Petre, the Hon. E. Petre, the Hon. S. Jeringham, Lord South, the Countess of Newburgh, the Ladies Eyre, Mr. Butler, Colonel Stonor, and many other catholies of rank have been seen among the recent visitants. The inconvenience and smallness of the catholc chapel, which is scarcely adequate to the accommodation of the congregation habitually resident at Brighton, have, during the great influx of strangers, been severely felt and complained of.—Catholic Magazine.

Military Plegging.—Yesterday week, a man named Holman, a private of the Coldstream Guards, received three hundred lashes, by sentence of a court martial. The man did not whine or complain throughout the long and terrible infliction; and when the Sergeant-Major told three hundred, he turned round with the utmost coolness and exclaimed, "Domino," as if he had won the game. His offence was using insulting and threatening language to his sergeant.—On Saturday morning a private in the first regiment of Grenadier Guards, named Griffiths, was brought out at Knightbridge barracks to undergo the punishment of 500 lashes, in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial for the crime of desertion. After receiving 250 lashes it was evident the miserable man could bear no more, and he was therefore taken down and removed to the hospital. Each would inevitably have retained from the infliction of the whole sentence.

On Friday morning, the Montreal trader *Sophia*, Capt. Neill, arrived at Greenock from Montreal. This is the third voyage of the *Sophia*, to and from Montreal, within nine months, a thing unparalleled in the annals of navigation. A gold medal was presented to Capt. Neill, when last in Montreal, in honour of his crossing the Atlantic five times in one season.

The Aberdeen Journal gives the particulars of the destruction by the mob, of an anatomical theatre in St. Andrew's street, in that city, in consequence of its being supposed to be a receptacle for dead bodies, intended for dissection. The number of the mob amounted to nearly 20,000.

The burial in Loudon, last year, amounted to 25,227;—and the christenings to 28,263.

Exploration of Africa.—We have heard of a most spirited expedition about to be immediately undertaken, at their own expense, by two highly educated and talented young men, of the names of Colthurst and Lywhit, to explore the interior of Africa, a country which of late years has excited such strong and deep interest. May these adventurous gentlemen return in safety to their country crowned with successful discoveries.

It appears that the volcanic Island recently thrown up in the Mediterranean is fast disappearing again.—from nearly two miles in circumference it is reduced to little more than a quarter of a mile.

A Family Party.—Lord Brougham and his two brothers were expected to dine with their venerable mother, at Brougham Hall, on Christmas-day.—*Carlisle Journal*.

Novel Exportation.—The Ann Jameson, Alexander, sailed from Leith Roads on Tuesday morning for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, with a full cargo, and between 20 and 30 passengers, consisting mostly of young ladies.—*Glasgow Herald*.

Taking Trade in Kind.—A clergyman of Chichester, some time since, was asked by a parishioner if he might be a sponsor at the baptism of his child. Thus refused, it being contrary to the rubric. The father stated that the child was his tenth, and requested to be minister to be godfather himself, as the tithe belonged to him. The rev. gentleman readily acceded to the request, and continues to call the child his own.—*Magazine Advertiser*.

ANTI-CHOLERA.—A writer in a Scotch paper states, in an experience, that the smoke arising from burnt ones, and hobs, or any kind of horn, operates effectually in preventing the spread of contagious disease, and also mitigates its virulence.

CASE OF CHOLERA CURED.—An honest cartman, named Snowball, belonging to this town, was last week seized with violent symptoms of cholera, as he was following his vocation near to Durham-lane. Immediate assistance being at hand, the poor man was conveyed in his own cart to his home, where, fortunately, his wife was busily engaged in heating water to scald pig. With great presence of mind she immersed her limited husband in the warm fluid, gave him a large dose of salt and water, which caused a copious vomiting, and then a liberal allowance of brandy copiously affected his restoration to health, and the man was enabled to resume his customary labour on the following day.—*Sunderland Herald*.

STATE OF TRADE.—We are happy to say, that the languishing demand for yarns continues to be extremely brisk, and that better prices have been again obtained this week.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Trade.—The state of Trade in Nottingham, at the present moment, is depressed beyond all parallel. We could name more instances than one where most respectable shopkeepers did not take a farthing, for three days together, last week. The lace, the staple commodity, is almost at a stand still, and the sufferings of thousands in the middle classes, arising from present embarrasments, and the apprehensions of the future, are such as to excite the utmost commiseration.—*Nottingham paper*.

IRON TRADE.—This long depressed trade is reviving in Staffordshire; orders have been refused by some masters at the old prices; iron is quoted there at an advance of 20s. per ton, and it is considered certain that an advance will be realised on all future orders. Orders for upwards of 15,000 tons of iron-rails are now executing by the iron-masters in Monmouthshire, to be exported to America, where railroads are making rapid progress.—*The Cambrian*.

Reduction in Weaving Prices.—In the year 1819 the price paid for weaving a 60 fancy per cent cotton net was 4s 1d per ell of 45 inches. Now, the same fabric, with the patterns greatly improved, can be manufactured, and, as times go, give pretty fair wages to the weaver, at from one penny to two-pence per yard.—The trade, however, is dull at present, and the weavers are limited to half-time.—*Penny Advertiser*.

The stagnation of trade, of which the great towns of France and England are complaining, seems to be felt in all parts of Europe. A German paper informs us, that the Saxon manufacturers, who have been hitherto but half employed, and that, to prevent such excessions as happened at Bristol and Lyons, benevolent societies are raising funds by lotteries, and other means to carry some thousands of the starving workmen to Florida.

INCENDIARISM.—On the very day that Robert Dixon, an agricultural labourer, convicted of arson, was executed at Maidstone, a large barn, containing 170 quarters of agricultural produce, was burnt in the immediate neighbourhood; and even while the Judges were holding the assizes at Lewes, property to the amount of £3000 was consumed at only a few miles distance. These facts show what little dread the labourers have of capital punishment.

INCENDIARISM.—The atrocious act of incendiary, which has been carried to such a frightful extent in the south, has made its appearance in the county of Durham. Early on Friday morning week, the stables of Jacob Maude, Esq. of Selaby Hall, near Staflundrop, close to his mansion house, on the borders of the counties of Durham and York, were set on fire, and four fine horses, two of them hunters, and two coach horses, worth from four to five hundred pounds, were entirely destroyed. No doubt is entertained that this is the diabolical work of an incendiary.—This is the second attack. The stables were partly on fire on the Sunday previous, but it was got under.

Destructive Fires.—The Steam corn-mills of William Taylor & Co. of Charleston, near Newark, were destroyed by fire about the 23d Dec. Flames were first discovered in two or three places at once. Loss estimated at upwards of 50,000 dol.

On the night of the 27th, a most destructive fire broke out in the extensive Print Works of Messrs. Horrox & Sons, near Kildale Bridge, which, in a few hours, reduced the roof and the whole interior of the edifice, together with the contents, to a heap of ruins. The building was 129 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 5 stories high.

The most extensive and destructive fire that has occurred in Liverpool for many years past, took place in Fenwick-street on Thursday night, Dec. 22d. The fire began between 9 and ten o'clock, in a paper warehouse, in Fenwick-street, and soon afterwards communicated to the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. Bateman & Co., general brokers, who were filled with a large and valuable assortment of goods of every description. At 12 o'clock the three warehouses next to Water-street, were in a complete blaze from top to bottom, and ultimately, 5 or 6 large warehouses extending more than half way to Brunswick-street, were reduced to ashes. It is impossible to state the amount of damage done by this dreadful calamity. The lowest estimate made, is from 15 to £20,000.

[The following article is from the *Globe*, a Ministerial paper:—]

The Whigs.—The Whigs have their faults: they have governed in their turn in a party spirit, and have left a corresponding relic for the fresh pots of Egypt. It may also be admitted that a small portion of the *judice* of the sea-saw of party belongs to them; and partly on that account, and partly from past connections, that do not attack their enemies or support their friends with all the confidence befitting their undeniable good intentions. All this we must admit, as Mr. Haughe, in the *Critic*, says, "although they are our friends." But, this allowed, and recorded, it should never be forgotten that the Whig party, before it received the appellation, and even afterwards, has been connected with every great political amelioration by which British society has been benefited.—with the revolution of 1688.—with the act of settlement; an undoubted benefit in its day.—with an effective rejection of the incurable House of Stuart in the subsequent rebellions.—with opposition to the American war.—with attempts to moderate ascendancy oppression in Ireland.—with Catholic emancipation.—with the repeal of the Test act.—and finally (we write hastily, and know that our catalogue is not complete)—with the introduction, under the sanction of an open-hearted, honest, and spirited monarch, of a most important improvement of Parliamentary representation. The unsophisticated truth is, that the Whigs, from position, have conducted the initiative of the alterations which society demands; the Tories, from the same cause, that of defending every thing existing, right or wrong. There may be a border land between them, but, readers, look to the history of your country in its grand movements, and do justice to the Whigs.

IRELAND. Reconciling between the Police and Peasantry.—Master of Nineteen Police Officers. Waterford, Dec. 15.—The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a clergyman of high Tory principles, intimated some short time since, to the farmers of his parish, that he would, in consequence of their neglect in paying up the tithes, issue summonses against them, and enforce the immediate payment of his dues in a Court of Law. The farmers, determined to resist, caused notice of Mr. Hamilton's intentions to be communicated thro' the several adjoining parishes, and requested that the people of those places would assist the Ballyhale men in preventing Mr. Hamilton from carrying his threats into execution. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, a most formidable body of the peasantry (between 6, and 7,000) repaired to the appointed place. On Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the bells of the different chapels in that district were rung, for what purpose it is unnecessary to mention. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning chief constables Gibbons and Brown, with 33 of the police accompanied by that obnoxious character to the peasantry of Ireland, a process server, marched into Ballyhale. The ditches along the road and the adjacent fields, were completely covered with the country people, armed with bludgeons, scythes, pitchforks, and other deadly instruments. None of the people, however, had fire-arms. All was quiet till the police were passing through a lane on the verge of the residence of one of the tithe defaulters, when several hundreds of the country people jumped from the ditches, and imperatively called on the police to deliver up the person of the process-server. This was, of course, refused by Capt. Gibbons, who requested the people to be quiet, and not to put themselves in danger of punishment by violating the laws of the country. They then insisted on getting the processes, which was also refused. Several words in Irish were then passed from one to another through the great body of the people, when an increased number of the country people came in front of the police, completely blocked up the passage, and were closing on the police, when Capt. G. seeing the determination and ferocious threats of the people, ordered them to fire, which they immediately did in a volley, and killed two and wounded dozens of them. A simultaneous rush was then made by the peasantry before the police had time to re-load, and, infuriated at seeing their companions shot, they attacked them with pitchforks, &c. struck them to the ground, disarmed and murdered nineteen of them, including Capt. Gibbons.

I regret to add that Capt. Gibbons's son, a lad about ten years old, who accompanied his father, riding on a pony, was inhumanly butchered by these monsters. The pony which the child rode was stabbed to death. Five of the police, who showed some symptoms of life after being barbarously beaten with bludgeons, had as they lay insensible on the ground, their brains knocked out by a peasant's son not more than 12 or 14 years old, who was armed with a scythe! The country people, after satiating their vengeance on the bleeding bodies of the murdered police, by kicking and stabbing them, retired to their homes and usual occupations with as much indifference, I have been told, as if they had just performed some meritorious deed. The afflicting account of this tragic occurrence reached this city last night, Major Jones, Lieut. Lewis, and thirty men of the 77th regiment marched off for Ballyhale. Two troops of dragoons also arrived there last night from Kilkenny.

The sensation excited among all classes by this bloody tragedy is indescribable. Fear and alarm pervade the mind of every man in this part of the country.

Tithe Auction.—A letter from Dublin contains the following remarkable statement:—"An auction of distress for tithe took place on Tuesday in Tipperary; an immense multitude was present—five magistrates, sixty constables, and thirty of the military attended. No kind of disturbance—no purchasers; and three cows, with seven sheep, each branded with the word 'Tithe,' were all sold to the tithe proctor for one pound three shillings!"

Tithes.—On Monday last, an immense number of country people congregated, between Mullinshone and Freshford. Several inflammatory speeches were delivered, and resolutions entered into, by which they pledged themselves, that in case the Military were sent amongst them, to act in the collection of tithes, they should shew the fate of the Police at Knockparish. Upwards of two thousand persons assembled at Castlehill, near Carlow, a few days since, on the same subject, where they also expressed a fixed determination to resist tithes in every possible way.—*Kilkenny Advertiser*.

RENTS AND TITHES.—The *Kilkenny Journal* says:—"It is a remarkable fact, and well worthy of notice at a time when the nation is exclaiming that the tithe opposition will extend to the landlord's demands, &c., that the rents of the county of Kilkenny, county Tipperary, &c. were never more easily collected than at the present moment. The agents of Lords Ormonde and Normantown have returned from the estates of those noblemen in the above-named counties, and express the highest satisfaction at the manner in which the tithe opposition has met their call."

Burnings of a Clergyman's Property.—On the evening of Thursday last, the stables, coach house, and out-houses of the Rev. James Lyner, rector of Serril-Kyrans, in the King's county, and decan of Ossory, were utterly consumed by fire—the work of a lawless incendiary. The Rev. Mr. Lyner and his lady were, for one evening, from home, when the villains completed their machinations; and, were it not for the merciful interposition of Providence, his children and servants and entire property would have been sacrificed.—*Dublin Warder*.

Brutal Outrage.—On Thursday evening, as Sub-Constable J. Fennessey was on his return home from Rathcormuck, within four miles of Carrick-on-Suir, he was beset by a gang of assassins. Six desperate wounds were inflicted on his head, and his intestines were actually broken in pieces. Concealing life extinct, the savages decamped, taking with them the poor constable's bayonet. In this state he was soon discovered, and though alive yesterday, not the least hope can be entertained of his recovery. We have heard no reason assigned for this attempt at assassination.—*Cloconnel Advertiser*.

Charitable Bequests.—The late Thomas Rochford, Esq. of Garretstown, county Cork, has left sums to the amount of no less than £11,000 to various public charities.

O'Connell and Lawless are at open war. The former charges on Jack an itching pain, an inclination to lay his fingers upon cash, when he can catch it, a trick of which the "Liberator" was never at any time guilty.

The annexed paragraph appears in all the Liverpool papers, without comment. What can it mean? A Parliament in Dublin.—Mr. O'Connell has cut the Gordian knot, and has supererogated the functions of King, Lords, and Commons. He has issued his " writ," and has actually convoked an assembly of the Peers and Commons of Parliament, to meet in Dublin on the 9th of January inst., to take into their consideration the high and mighty affairs which appertain to the Kingdom of Ireland, and this upon pain of his mighty displeasure.—*Dublin Times*.

Earl Grey was last night an important declaration with respect to Mr. O'Connell. The Earl of Wicklow had charged Ministers with having endeavored to conciliate a certain individual (Mr. O'Connell) in Ireland, who was most active in his hostility to them, by the offer of a situation of considerable importance.—Earl Grey said:—

"Knowing the extent of that individual's ability and influence, he (Earl Grey) should have been glad, if he could have been detached from the cause to which he had been engaged, to have been attached to the support of his Majesty's Government. If he had pursued a proper course, if he had shown himself a well disposed and peaceable subject, his abilities and his professional reputation would undoubtedly have entitled him to certain considerable expectations. But if any other person, in any such manner, might enable him to say that he had such a situation in his power, and that he (Earl Grey) was ignorant of it, no such offer had been made by him; no such offer had been sanctioned by him, nor could he be supposed to have taken any step even approaching to such an offer. He (Earl Grey) certainly cannot say the situation in which he stands, in relation to the subject of Government, is one which would have been productive of great benefit to the Government, to the country, and above all to the individual himself.—(Hear.)"

LONDON, Jan. 1.—We have just received the following, by express, from the Hague:—"The States General have voted, by an immense majority (viz. 62 against 8), the extraordinary funds required by the Government, in order to meet the probable war expenditure of 1832."—*Courier*.

IMPORTANT DELIBERATIONS.—The deliberation which was held yesterday (Friday) at the Foreign Office, with reference to the decision of the Conference was, we understand, one of the most important that has taken place since the Representatives of the Five Powers first met. Shortly after its breaking up, Couriers were despatched by Lord Palmerston to Berlin and Vienna, with instructions to travel with the greatest possible rapidity, for the purpose, we understand, of having the answer here before the 15th of this month. Our readers will remember, that the 15th of January is the day fixed upon, for the Protocol, for the exchange of the ratification of the proposed treaty of peace between Holland and Belgium.—*Courier*.

News of the Week.—The insurrection in Luxembourg has been speedily put down, and the prospect of Belgian politics brighten. The *Globe* says:—"Our information on important topics relating to foreign countries differs, if not in substance, very materially in degree, from that of some of our contemporaries. Nicholas has not, we apprehend, peremptorily refused his ratification of the treaty between Belgium and Holland; still less has he announced any attempt by third parties to oppose Holland if the perverse obstinacy of the King of the Netherlands should induce him to recede to hostilities. On the contrary, we are assured that Russia calls her removal, such as it is, merely a postponement of her ratification, and at the same time advises and urges Holland to consent to, and thus enable her to ratify, the treaty. We believe the delay on the part of Russia to a formal ratification amounts to little more than an indisposition to manifest indifference to the relationship, and a wish to allow his Dutch Majesty a breathing time for direct remonstrance on reasonable points of objection. As respects the general settlement, we have the strongest reason for believing that Russia is only anxious to act in the prevalent spirit of the conference. Some differences of opinion, and it is feared, too, of a serious nature, are said to have arisen between the members of the conference with respect to the demolition of the fortresses on the French and Belgian frontier, but it was hoped that they would be accommodated. The conference had already admitted that a certain number of these strong places ought to be dismantled but as they have not pointed them out by name, the prejudices and fears of the French and Dutch agents have raised difficulties, which are said to cause considerable embarrasment now to the representatives of the great powers. France objects to the demolition of Philippeville and Marienburg, which formerly belonged to France, whilst others, which were raised in hostility to that country are to be suffered to remain. The Dutch are obstinately insist upon the removal of these obnoxious forts, and yet no disposition to concede has been expressed upon either side."

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In France, the recent decision on the postage question... The ordinary expenses of the country are estimated at about £38,000,000 sterling; but that for the year just expired, the extraordinary votes, amount to 140,000,000 of francs, raising the expenditure of the year 1831 to upwards of 41 millions sterling.

isting government, was driven on shore by some Spanish Guards... PORTUGAL.—Preparations of Don Pedro for invading Portugal.—It appears certain, that the expedition of Don Pedro, against Don Miguel, is assembled, and is preparing at Belle-Isle-Mer.

THE REVEREND COMMISSIONERS (named in our paper of 6th Sept. last) to whom were entrusted the office of selecting and appointing a Clergyman to succeed the Rev. Dr. BURNS in the Pastoral charge of Saint Andrew's Church in this City, have appointed that situation the Rev. ROBERT WILSON, A. M., of the Presbytery of Glasgow and Ayr.—Mr. W. was to be ordained on the first Wednesday of the present month, and would leave Glasgow for the scene of his labours the latter part of February or early in April.—He may therefore be expected to arrive here in April.

Some of the English Ministerial papers, confident (as they say) of the success of the Reform Question, already begin to speak of other reforming measures to be advocated as soon as that question shall be permanently settled at rest. The subject of the reform of the National Education, is the adoption of a system of National Education, is the plan in operation in the United States is held up as a model worthy of being imitated.

Spoken, on the 8th Jan. lat. 33, long. 49, schr. Edward, 62 days from St. John, N. B. for St. John's N. S. with damage and loss of boats.—had neither water nor water on board, and only six biscuits; received supplies, and bore away for Antigua.

Friday evening, as Subj... the Earl of Wickburgh having endeavored to force (Mr. O'Connell) in from his hostility to them, by considerable impotence.

A loan for Belgium to the amount of two millions sterling has, it is said, been taken by the Rothschilds. Every paper we receive from Holland and Germany reports the determination of the Emperor of Russia in favour of the King of the Netherlands, to whom we understand, an extension of time to consider what he is to do respecting the treaty is granted.—Jan. 7.

PARLIAMENT.—The bill for the abolition of hereditary Peerage, has passed the French Chamber of Peers by a vote of 103 to 70, so that but for the new Peers it would have been lost, the effect of which would have been fatal, it is supposed, to the Peier Ministry.

THE OBSERVER. ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1832. The arrival of the ship Frederick at this port on Sunday from Liverpool, has put us in possession of English papers to the 7th of January, seven days later than those furnished by the Western Mail on Saturday, and 25 days subsequent to the intelligence contained in our last.

THE PATRIOTIC LIGHT HOUSE, at the entrance of this Harbour, having been burnt down this morning, we have caused a large LANTHORN to be hung from the Western Yard Arm of the Signal Post, near to where the Light House stood; which Lanthorn will be lighted every night until a new Light House may be erected.

Table with 2 columns: Date/Day and Weather/Notes. Includes entries for 'THE OBSERVER' and 'PORT OF SAINT JOHN'.

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. SANFORD THOMSON, to Miss CAROLINE JANE WALLACE, both of this City. At Westfield, King's County, on Thursday the 22nd Dec. last, in the 15th year of his age, JOSEPH GROOMAN, third eldest son of 30, to Miss MARY ANN, a native of Ireland, leaving a wife and three children.

HATS! HATS! THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, (in the Store formerly occupied by EVERITT & CO.) a large number of warranted Water-proof HATS various shapes and qualities, of his own manufacture; together with an extensive stock of English and American CAPS; which he offers for sale cheap for cash, wholesale or retail.

Advertisement for '250 BLS' flour and other goods, including 'FOR SALE' and 'MARRIED' notices.

Advertisements for various services and goods, including 'MARRIED', 'DIED', 'CHAIN CABLES', and 'THE PATRIOTIC LIGHT HOUSE'.

JOHN... COMPANY... THE OBSERVER...

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1882.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

(Continued from second page of Paper.)

Mr. KINNEAR observed that the luminous statement of Mr. Clinch must tend to confirm the views of hon. members respecting the propriety of these resolutions...

Mr. WELDON thought it improper to send any such address to His Excellency as now proposed. He had heard a long detail of grievances from the hon. member for Charlotte County...

Mr. S. HAYWARD contended his observations by referring to some former collision between the House and the Lieutenant-Governor of that province...

Mr. TAYLOR said that according to his view, these two resolutions were so connected, that they might both be put together. But it appeared, hon. members were to resolve in their own minds...

Mr. PARTELOW had been engaged in the Committee Room, and had only entered the House while Mr. Clinch was speaking. The arguments of that hon. member had been altogether founded on the abuses which he had enumerated...

Mr. PARTELOW was now perfectly ready to go with the resolution, in its amended form. After some few words from Messrs. Clinch, End, and Weldon, the first resolution and amendment were carried, by a majority of 40.

The names were taken, and are as follow: Yea, Messrs. Simonds, Dow, Hill, Clinch, Brown, Weyer, Rankin, Gilbert, Hayward, Miles, Taylor, Partelow, Kinnear, S. Humbert, Barlow, Ward, Partelow, and J. Humbert—18.

Mr. STANSON thought it best to withdraw and amended. He thought there should be some proviso in it; and agreed generally with the views of Messrs. Taylor and Brown. The hon. member made some civil observations, which we could not hear.

Mr. SCOTT opposed the resolution, as extremely improper, and considered the House had nothing to do with the matters contained therein, and no right to ask information respecting them. If the House thought proper that these revenues should come under their control, they should petition His Majesty...

Mr. CHANDLER thought this a matter of such vast importance that he was a loss what to say. As to constitutional right; the resolution being introduced without any preamble, he thought that if it were to stand on the ground of right, the House would get no answer. If it were for the purpose of paying the civil list, he was not disposed at present to vote for it, on that account.

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might return an answer to it. The hon. member then alluded to the erroneous assumption on which the address of last year had been founded, and observed, that he always was of opinion that the revenues in question belonged to the crown, and that the House had no right to control them.

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Monday, February 6. PRIVILEGE. Mr. Speaker this morning informed the House, that having, according to a resolution of the House of the 26th January last, issued his warrant for the apprehension of James M. Spearman and Thomas Jones, Esquires, charged with a breach of the privileges of that House, the parties were now in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and ready to be brought to the bar of the House; and that the witnesses summoned were in attendance to give evidence.

Mr. Speaker called on the prisoners for their answer to the charge. Mr. JONES, before entering at length into his defence, wished to explain the circumstances under which he then stood. He stated that he had been already called on to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for the share he had had in this transaction.

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Mr. CHANDLER noted that the prisoners he brought to the bar, and the witnesses called. The accused were accordingly placed at the bar. Mr. KINNEAR contended that they should be allowed time, and have liberty to employ counsel, if they wished it.

Mr. SPEARMAN suggested to the prisoners, that if they had any suggestions to make, either relative to extension of time, or any other matter, the House would now hear them.

Mr. SPEARMAN did not desire further time for answer to the resolution necessary, and hoped the hon. Member would amend it so as to meet the views of the House.

Mr. CHANDLER was against the resolution, because it would answer no end. No information should be derived from the step. He thought the House would be asking information which His Excellency could not grant.

Mr. KINNEAR seconded the amendment, and replied at some length to the arguments of the opposers of the resolutions, supporting his former views and statements.

Mr. PARTELOW was now perfectly ready to go with the resolution, in its amended form. After some few words from Messrs. Clinch, End, and Weldon, the first resolution and amendment were carried, by a majority of 40.

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ident and Directors. THOMAS HEAVSIDE, 30.

NSWICK... COMPANY. Agency, is open for Business (excepted), from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Applications for Insurances on the day following that on by Mail must be post paid.

SCOTLAND... OFFICE. Leave to inform the Public, received instructions to take hereafter; and also, to insure rates for all Insurances of the Present Perils.

INSURANCE. AGENT for the Agency, of Hartford, Conn. policies, and renewal rates, Bams, Stores, Mills, in port, or on the stocks, of Stock and Utensils, and every other description of damage by Fire, on a liberal rate, that the subject of insurance which its importance may be neglected to avail of, providing against such a calamity, \$200,000, has been the best securities; independent fund of more than ten to meet the occasional loss bears a high premium, we attend personally to the insurance is desired within in writing (post paid) Province, describing the situation to be insured, will receive

demands against the Estate of GIBB, of this City, Teaching at the same to the Subscribers in this date; and those requested to make immediate payment; and those who are indebted to call and settle immediate payment on the same, supplied by the Subscribers, remain unsettled after six months, will be put into the hands of RALPH M. JARVIS, who is indebted to the late GIBB & Co. of this title with the Subscribers, JOHN M'NAN, Assignee of JOHN LAMBERT, as well M'NAN; and such persons indebted to any other person

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4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. Spearman and Saunders called at his office, and intimated that they wished to have something inserted in his paper, the St. Andrew's Herald, of the following day. Mr. Spearman then commenced reading a paper, (the letter referred to yesterday,) which appeared to be addressed by himself to his friend Capt. Jones, and which requested Capt. J. to call on Col. Wyer, to show him a speech which had appeared in the Herald, to ask him if that was his speech, and if Col. W. should admit it to be so, to request him to apologise to Mr. Spearman, or to give him such satisfaction as was due from one gentleman to another. Mr. Spearman also then read another letter, purporting to be from Capt. Jones to Mr. S., relating to the success of his mission in his behalf. Mr. S. then read a paper, stating Col. W. to be a liar, a scoundrel and a coward. He [the witness] informed the gentleman, that the papers in question could not be published in the Herald, as it was too late to insert them. They then proposed printing them in a separate sheet; to which he answered in an evasive manner, as he wished to gain time to consider on such an extraordinary proposition. Mr. S. then took away the papers, and said that time he [the witness] had neither seen nor heard any thing more from them. This was the substance of the affidavit, and the evidence was prepared to state to the House. Mr. Speaker informed the prisoners, that having heard the statement made by the witnesses, they were at liberty to cross-examine them, through him, (Mr. Speaker.) We would here remark, that all questions to the witnesses were put through Mr. Speaker, although originally suggested or proposed by different hon. members or the prisoners.

By Mr. Spearman.—Never saw the letter in any other hands. Had no distinct recollection of how he was employed at the time. He was agitated at all, it must have been by the nature of this application. Mr. S. here wished to produce in evidence an article in the Herald, which he alleged to have been written by the witness, and which he was actually writing at the time when Messrs. Spearman and Saunders called on him. This article Mr. S. stated to consist very strongly of reflections and reproaches on the Ministry. Mr. S. here contended that Mr. S. had transferred some of his own strong epithets to his account of the matter in question, and had actually falsely imputed them to Mr. Spearman. To prove this, he offered to elicit the facts by cross-examination; which was allowed. The witness, being questioned, did not recollect any expressions used by him in conversation, which afterwards appeared in his newspaper.

Question by Mr. Spearman.—Did the witness recollect using the term "miserable dolls," and inserting those words in the article respecting the Ministers? The witness replied, that he recollects seeing a copy of the Herald, in which the words were inserted. He did not know the date of the Herald in which the words were inserted. He did not know the name of the printer of the Herald, or whether he was employed at the time the printer was called on by Mr. W. or whether he was writing a leading article for his paper. Would know if the article in question was written by him, if he saw it; and if so, would acknowledge it. Made affidavit however to Mr. J. W. Chandler, that he did not know whether he was writing a leading article for his paper. Would know if the article in question was written by him, if he saw it; and if so, would acknowledge it.

By Mr. W. W.—Did you ever see a copy of the Herald, in which the words were inserted? The witness replied, that he did not know the date of the Herald in which the words were inserted. He did not know the name of the printer of the Herald, or whether he was employed at the time the printer was called on by Mr. W. or whether he was writing a leading article for his paper. Would know if the article in question was written by him, if he saw it; and if so, would acknowledge it.

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Examined by Members and Defendants.—Did not recollect any conversation with Col. Wyer as to whether the speech in the Herald was printed from a written speech, or whether it was that of the speaker in the House. Had not the least recollection of the speech having been prepared by Col. Wyer or by any other person. Was not much conversant with matters of the kind but in his own mind judged the letter to be a direct challenge. Part of the letter, as near as could recollect, was, that in case Col. Wyer admitted the speech to be his, either apology or satisfaction would be required by Capt. S. His impression was, that Col. W. alluded to the speech published in the Herald; to the speech he had delivered in that House. Thought there was some allusion to the "House of Assembly" in the letter. Had strong impression that such words were made use of in the letter. [Mr. Allen thought this answer could not be received by the House; as the witness could not speak positively.] The Herald was mentioned in the letter; he thought the letter alluded to the speech published in the Herald, as spoken in the House. Was one of the objects of the petition to the House which gave rise to the speech. Did not recollect who wrote the petition; but was interested in getting it up. Did not actively exert himself in the matter. Was not in the Chair of the Chamber of Commerce when the petition was voted frivolous and vexatious. Was in the Chair when a petition to the Lords of the Treasury in England was discussed; when it was determined to form a committee to confer with the Custom House officers on the subject, in order to endeavour to settle all differences without forwarding such petition. Never in the Chair when the petition to the House of Assembly was resolved on. A petition was forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, but it was not founded on the petition to the House. It was not a copy or duplicate of it. Was confident the questions did not arise out of the same circumstances.—From best recollection, Col. Wyer said, on first coming to him on this business, that he had received a challenge from Capt. Spearman. [This was a question from Mr. W. W. W.] Spearman, who observed that there was a palpable contradiction between the evidence of this witness, and the statement made by Col. Wyer yesterday, who said that he had given the challenge to the witness. Mr. W. W. W. immediately explained, "Why, this is a challenge?"—Col. Wyer certainly conceived the letter to be a challenge, because the first words he uttered were already stated; and after reading the letter, witness said it was a challenge. Had no recollection of any affidavit being made before him as a magistrate, respecting a criminal information against Mr. Spearman. Was positive it was not made before him. Did not take a copy of the letter, when it was shown to him. Did not know that anybody did so. Did not think any copy was taken.—Did not know the date of the Herald in which the speech appeared. Never understood that Col. Wyer prepared the speech for the press, or corrected or altered it. Never had the least knowledge of the intended publication of the speech, before it actually was published.—Did not know whether any criminal information had been presented against the prisoners for this alleged challenge. Had heard it mentioned that there was such an information. Did not know of any legal proceedings against him by Col. Wyer. Had heard Col. W. say that he had commenced proceedings against them. Did not know who were the counsel employed, but had understood that Mr. J. W. Chandler was one. Did not know whether the Attorney or Solicitor General were employed.—Col. Wyer said he intended to bring a writ as a second in a del. Did not understand the etiquette of affairs in calling on him. His own impression was, that it was a momentary impulse in Col. W. when he called to ask a friendly opinion. Was not a militia officer.—Col. Wyer called on him on magisterial business also at the same time. Is a commissioner for taking affidavits in the supreme court.—Was not present at the time the affidavit was made in this business.—Did not ask Col. Wyer whether he had taken a copy of the letter; but whether he would let him have the letter. Col. W. said he was pledged to return it.—The witness was allowed to retire.

C. R. HATHWAY, Esquire, called. The noisy bustle in the gallery was so great, that he could scarcely hear five words together of any witness's statement of fact. It therefore was impossible possibly give a connected account of it, must of necessity proceed to the categorical examination, by the Members and prisoners.

Witness stated that Mr. Jones had said to him that Mr. Spearman's object was to make an example of Col. W. to convince the House that they had nothing to do with the Custom-house affairs. Never spoke himself to Mr. Spearman on the subject. Witness withdrew from the House last winter. Considered the grievance complained of were true. Did not recollect whether the petition was laid before the House. Recollected reading it, and deliberating on the information in a variety of circumstances. Had had the belief that the facts stated were correct. Had no personal feeling of enmity towards the parties complained of in it. Had no other transactions with the Custom-house, except paying the duty on a barrel of flour occasionally. Knew of a number of acts of the Custom-house officers, which he believed to be oppressive and improper; but could not say whether they had been committed with the knowledge of the Collector. Had believed that the inferior officers acted under his directions. Came to the knowledge of such facts, from the numerous applications made to him as a Magistrate, by parties wishing to make affidavits of denials against the officers of the Custom-house; and by many other little circumstances that came to his knowledge. Did not know of any meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of preferring charges against the Custom-house officers; but found himself, he believed there had

been one. Did not understand that any specific charge was brought before the Chamber of Commerce. Did not know whether Chamber of Commerce, as a body, took any proceedings against the officers. Had nothing to do with the Chamber of Commerce.—Probably might have seen Col. Wyer on the same day that saw Captain Jones, and previously to seeing Capt. J.; could not recollect; but did not speak to Col. W. on subject of challenge, because knew nothing of it before seeing Capt. J.—Col. Wyer did not read witness to put the question to Capt. J.—Capt. J. never alluded to him any private circumstances of his life before. Never said to Col. Wyer that was willing to come before the House to give evidence in this matter. Always said would be very sorry to be brought into such a situation, and hoped the thing would be got over without his being called on. Had great reluctance in coming forward as a witness.

Mr. Spearman here stated his desire to put a question to the witness tending to impeach his veracity; but, after some discussion on the subject by the House, Mr. Speaker informed the prisoners they could not be allowed to put such questions to the witness, if unless they were connected with the facts of the case; but they might ask other witnesses to establish their position.—The witness was desired to withdraw.

The evidence against the prisoners having now been given, and they were informed that the House was ready to hear their defence. They thereupon requested leave to call George Frederick Street, Esquire, as a witness on their side; which was granted, and the witness called, he being in attendance in the Committee Room, he refused, however, to attend unless a warrant were issued for that purpose.

Mr. Chandler suggested that the accused should have been called on to give evidence, and to call, in order that a general warrant might issue to command their attendance. The accused stated their inability to know immediately all the witnesses they might require. They were ready however to meet all they could produce, and craved the indulgence of the remainder of the day, to enable them to name the rest. This was granted; and the prisoners then named George F. Street, Alfred Street, John Robertson, and James W. Chandler, Esquires, and Mr. George Blanch, Reporter, as the witnesses they were then prepared to call. A warrant was then issued for the attendance of those witnesses, and served upon them respectively; all of whom were duly produced, and the proceedings continued. In the mean time the accused were allowed to retire for a short time to procure documents necessary for their defence, and to obtain refreshment.—Upon their return,

G. F. STREET, Esquire, was called. The evidence of this witness tending solely to impeach the veracity of an individual, the Reporter does not consider it his duty to publish it.

J. W. CHANDLER, Esquire, was called. The witness submitted that whether the speech published in the Herald was the same speech, or whether it affected the character of Mr. Spearman, was not for him (Chandler) to decide; but admitted that on the occasion of a debate respecting the St. Andrew's Custom House, in that House last session, a speech was given to witness in writing by Col. Wyer.

Witness replied that he had it not there, as he had not contemplated the probability of his being called upon on this occasion. It was among his papers at his house in St. John.

Witness was acquainted with the hand-writing of Col. Wyer; and if so, was that document in Col. W's hand-writing?

Witness was not acquainted with the hand-writing of Col. Wyer.

Here the prisoner, Capt. Spearman, became suddenly indisposed. The House, therefore, allowed the accused parties to retire; and adjourned till near 5 o'clock, P. M., the House adjourning till tomorrow morning, 10 o'clock.

(From the Royal Gazette.)
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
31st January, 1852.

HAVING come under the notice of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the progress of Settlement and Cultivation has been more retarded in the Province, and his best interests thereby deeply injured, in consequence of numerous Grants of land having been obtained by individuals who have not fulfilled the conditions of settlement prescribed in three Grants, and for the neglect of which their Grants are liable to forfeiture; His Excellency therefore hereby notifies his intention to order a minute investigation to be made throughout the province, in the course of the ensuing season, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the obligations entered into in receiving Grants may have been fulfilled, with the view of enforcing the penalty, or an early performance of the conditions, in all cases wherein it may appear that they have been broken or neglected.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS.—George Ryan, to expend £10, granted in 1850, to improve the road from Roache's to the Mill Stream, by the way of

George Ryan's—James Hoyt, to expend £10, granted in 1850, for the road from Elias Smeier's to the head of the settlement on Salmon River, in Sussex, in the room of George Dunfield.

Department of Crown Lands and Forests,
Frederickton, 1st February, 1852.

Public Notice is hereby given, that after the 31st day of March next, all applications for Grants of Land, in the Province of New-Brunswick, must be made direct to this Office; excepting applications for Land in the Emigrant Tracts in the vicinity of Saint John, defined in the Public Notice of the 21st November, 1851.

J. A. BECKWITH,
Acting Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests.

The late of the late EDMOND D. SHARLAND, who requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and those indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to
HANNAT F. SHARLAND, Adm'r,
THOMAS BARLOW, Administrator.
Hamilton, 23rd Sept. 1851.

Public Notice, at the request of the Heirs, has been taken out Letters of Admiration, in the Estate of MARGARET BALLEE, (decedt of HAZELIA BALLEE), late of this City, deceased. Those who have claims against the said Estate will render them within Three Months from this date; and those who are indebted to said Estate, will please pay the same to Moses H. PERLEY, Esq., Attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same.
THOMAS BARLOW, Adm'r.
St. John, 1st Nov. 1851.—31

Public Notice being duly authorised to settle all concerns relative to the late Business of KEATOR & SANDS.—All persons therefore indebted either by Note of Hand or Book Account, are respectfully required to take notice that all Notes of Hand and Book Debts that remain unsettled on the 1st day of November next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
JAMES KEATOR.
P. S.—Call at the Store of KEATOR & THOMAS, St. John or Water Street—three doors from the corner of the South Market Wharf. 28th July.

The Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DUNFORD, his Assessor, by which they are authorised to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit.
W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys.
7th June, 1851.
All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER DUFFUS, late of this City, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES GURNAY,
GEORGE MATTHEW, Jr., Administrators.
St. John, August 29, 1851.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,
under the Firm of FOUILL, ROSS, & FOGG,
and hope that their endeavours to obtain public patronage will meet with success from this source. Their facility as their successful efforts may deserve.—They intend to Manufacture at their Establishment, ("The Saint John Foundry,") foot of Duke-street, STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of MACHINERY, to furnish CASTINGS in Iron or Brass, of all descriptions. They also have BURNING IRON WORK, including Shiping, Keels with notness and dispatch, to keep on Sale an Extensive Assortment of Cooking and Canadian STOVES, GRATES, and FRANKLINS, to put up Light House Lanterns, Improved Patent Windlasses, Gates and Railings of any pattern, and to make the Trade with a selection of the best BARR IRON and STEEL, on moderate terms.
ROBERT FOULL,
WILLIAM ROSS,
DAVID HOGG.
St. John, July 19, 1851.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY, PORTLAND.
The Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to return thanks for the very liberal patronage with which they have already been favored, and trust, from the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, still to meet public favour. In addition to a large importation of Pig Iron, they have recently received a supply of London Sand, and all other necessaries for enabling them to carry on a more enlarged and extensive business than heretofore. They have at present on hand, and will continue to keep a large stock of the following description of Castings, at the reduced prices annexed:—
Franklins, from £2: 10 to £7: 10
Cooking Stoves, 4: 10 to 15: 0
Grates, 1: 5 and upwards.
Mill Machinery and Ship Castings, 25s. per cwt. Mill Brasses and Composition works of all kinds, at equally reduced rates.—Also on hand a general assortment of Planes and Plough Castings.
Orders left at the Foundry in Portland, or at Messrs. The Sigs of BLAIR & ALLEN, Mill Bridge, will receive punctual attention. June 7.

THE L'ETANG MILLS FARM, so called, containing 1200 acres of which are under the most improved cultivation—and a large tract of good pasture—with a House and Out-buildings, of which is 80 by 30 feet, and the other 50 by 30 feet.—All the STOCK and Hogs. Also—an excellent set of Farming Utensils.—And for the term of one year.—Two excellent SAW MILLS, on the L'Etang River, to which entrance can be given immediately. Persons wishing to see the Premises, and know the terms, will please apply to WILLIAM CARLISLE, on the Premises, or to
GEORGE THOMSON.
St. John, Dec. 20, 1851.

THOMAS H. WENTWORTH,
HAS returned to the City of Saint John.—His Natural Talent as an Artist, induces him to offer his services to the public in that character.—He will take LIKENESSES, at prices from two shillings to as much larger sum as may be required. His manner will be from PROFILE to PORTRAIT, in which is included Miniature on Paper or Ivory, and in all cases engages his work to please. He is at the late residence of Mrs. B. B. in that character.—He desires in proportion to his exertions, and his anxious desire to exercise them. Anything to be done that is within the compass of his abilities he will be happy for directions to execute. He has Views from fifty positions in which the FALLS OF NIAGARA may be seen, and will readily receive orders for Printing from any one of them of a size that may be desired.
A View of the City of ST. JOHN, Painted by him, may be seen at his room, where a subscription will be opened, and if encouraged sufficiently, he will cause Engraving of it of a size to make it a desirable Picture.
Mr. W. Waterhill has in the care of James Hendrick, Esquire, three COOKING STOVES, of any size or kind, and possesses qualities which no other Store in Market has. Persons wishing to purchase may have the privilege of trying them to ascertain whether they are a desirable article or not. January 3, 1852.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
CHARLES & ANCHORS.
LAIN CABLE—1 1/2 inch; 1 do. 1 1/2 do.; 1 do. 1 1/2 do.; 1 do. 1 1/2 do.—Assorted 13: 1 do. 13: 1 do. 13: 2: 6—with a variety of smaller sizes.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
January 24th, 1852.
LNS, Jamaica RUM,
13 Molasses, very superior;
1 Cognac Brandy; 8 do. Geneva;
1 Port Wine; 50 boxes Liverpool Soap;
1 1/2 do. White Flannels; Cotton Warp;
1 1/2 do. Blue Ribbed Hosiery; Cases Hats;
1 1/2 do. Broad Brim Stomach; Bales Slips;
1 1/2 do. Capotes; Choclates; Corn Meal; Paints,
and all other articles in Mackay & Moore's.
BARRADOS MOLASSES,
ASKS very fine MOLASSES—Just received per brig Willona, for sale by
E. D. W. RATCHFORD
SHANNABOH FLOUR,
SUGARS, SPIRITS, &c. &c.
Just received from Alexandria, via New York,
50 P. S. SUPERIOR SHANNABOH MOUNTAIN FLOUR (once milled);
25 P. S. FINE FLOUR, superior quality, from Southern Market.
Agent—For the Jamaica, Barb, from Jamaica:
P. S. P. S. P. S. P. S. P. S. P. S. P. S. P. S. P. S.
All which will be sold low for punctual payments.
Snoother, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th CLOTHS, of all colors and patterns, which will all times be made up to order, and at the most reasonable terms.
P. S. Constantly on hand a large and general assortment of description of Ready Made Clothing, which will be kept ready, on accommodative terms.
P. S. The latest London Fashions of the season, which the public can be gratified in viewing, at the Clothing Store. H. P. WHITNEY.

Received 15
Per se's Temperature, from Cumberland;
30 Pounds BUTTER; 6 Casks OATMEAL;
15 Kegs BARLEY; 9 Barrels BEER.
Per ship Edward Lud, from Liverpool;
2 Bales Cloth REMAINING;
Bills, & Lb. LOAF SUGAR.—For sale by
CROOKSHANK & WALKER,
26th Nov.
LOAF SUGAR.
13 Hbds, Double and Single Refined
LOAF SUGAR,—Just received and
for sale by
JOHN WALKER,
—ALSO—
St. John Street,
8 Hbds, Brown SUGAR,
October 25.
WHISKY, MOLASSES, RAISINS, &c.
The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale:
3 PUNCHBONS SCOTCH WHISKY, of a
superior quality;
12 Ditto MOLASSES;
240 Quarter Boxes Bunch Muscat RAISINS, for
family use;
12 Boxes Mould CANDLES, (short tapers.)
JOHN WALKER,
October 18, St. John Street.
RUM AND MOLASSES.
PUNS, Barbed RUM—now landing ex
sell'r George from Campbell's.
30 Pans, Jamaica RUM,
A few do. W. Island do. In Store.
10 Pans, choice Retailing MOLASSES,
For sale at lowest rates, by
E. D. W. RATCHFORD,
3d January.
MARINE INSURANCE STOCK.
SHARES OF STOCK in the Marine In-
surance Company—for sale by
JAMES T. HANFORD,
Dec. 6.
BLANKS—For Sale at Overseer Office.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Bills of Lading,
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
&c. &c. Judicial acts.