

# The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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## THE GARLAND.

From the Boston Courier.

"What a piece of work is Man."

Our hopes are a cheat and our joys are a dream,  
We are dew on the flowers, we are flies on the stream,  
And downward we float, without caution or fear,  
For the current is smooth, and the entreat near.

And sooner with evil, than good, we comply,  
For we love for a season, but hate till we die;  
We forgive in our foes any injury past,  
But those that we injure, we pardon the last.

What is Friendship?—a wish to make use of our friends,  
Ambition!—bad means to accomplish worse ends,  
What is Love?—to find in his bosom who delivers,  
'Tis that sweet affection we feel for ourselves.

Our Love is all selfish; our Honor is pride—  
For many a wretch like a hero has died,  
Our Wit is but Malice, and who tries to smother  
The laugh it excites at the cost of another?

Our reason, what is it? I am blushing for mine,  
It has led me in many a devious line,  
Or, if reason and Passion blow contrary ways,  
Which pray, is the impulse the vessel obeys?

Yet high are the hopes of a being so frail,  
When his eye beholds dim and his cheek wears pale,  
That his Spirit will rise when the struggle is o'er,  
Where love is eternal, and sin is no more.

## THE MARINER'S HYMN.

A wet sheet and a flying sea,  
A wind that follows fast,  
And fills the white and rustling sail,  
And bends the gallant mast;  
And bends the gallant mast, my boys!  
While like an eagle free,  
Among the good ship flies, and leaves  
The land upon her lee.

O for a soft and gentle wind!  
I heard a fair one cry:  
But give me the roaring breeze,  
And white waves heaving high;  
And white waves heaving high, my boys!  
The good ship flies, and leaves  
The world of waters in our home,  
And merry men are we.

There's tempest in yon horned moon,  
And lightning in yon cloud,  
And bark! the music, mariners,  
The wind is piping loud!  
The wind is piping loud, my boys!  
The lightning flashes free,  
While the hollow oak our palace is,  
Our heritage the sea.

## GOING TO LAW.

An Uppur and a Lower Mill,  
Fall out about their water;  
To war they went, that is, to law,  
Resolved to give no quarter.

A lawyer was by each engaged;  
And both they contended;  
When fees grew slack, the war they waged,  
They judged were better ended.

## THE MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE WIG.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)  
It is a lamentable feature in this age of intellect and  
innovation, that the wig—that venerable appendage of  
Beard and Bar—is looked on with an evil eye by many  
eminent members of the Bar itself, and by some of them  
more than by his Majesty's greatest Attorney General,  
who, on divers occasions lately, has manifested a feeling,  
towards the wig, which some people might denomi-  
nate "an ignorant impatience of the wig"—albeit he  
has himself the reputation of being strongly addicted  
to Wigging. Whether this impatience—this dislike  
of the wig, arises from the original cost of the wig—yet  
that's not much; or from the expense of keeping the  
wig in order—yet that's not much; or from the tendency  
of the wig to derange a natural and fashionably-arranged  
crop—which certainly is something; or whether  
they are anxious to do away with the prevailing notion,  
that the wig which is the wig instead of the wearer  
thereof; certain it is that the fall of the wig is con-  
sidered as a constitutional ailment, and is to be cured  
by a variety of means.

Now all this is extremely ungrateful and injurious  
—ungrateful in the elderly members of the profession,  
and injurious in the younger ones; for the wig has  
done, and is doing, and will continue to do, good service  
to all of them; provided they will but retain it. The  
wig gives dignity to countenance in which dignity  
does not naturally abide. The wig gives an appear-  
ance of wisdom and learning to heads in which  
never dwell and into which learning could never gain  
admittance. The wig gives to the aged youth the  
semblance of maturity; and moreover, the wig cover-  
eth a multitude of organic cranial malformation,  
which, if left uncovered, would inevitably keep their  
owners briefless—now that almost every attorney in the  
land is killed in cranial injury.—(This is a great point  
in favour of the wig, and ought to be noted, if all the  
others fall.)—The wig also prevents the undue evapora-  
tion of learning; which, but for the wig, might go off  
insensibly by a thousand nameless pores, instead of be-  
ing ready for delivery through the proper aperture  
when wanted. Moreover the wig, being always ready,  
it gives the young Barrister time for the study of the  
law; which time, if wigs were not, would be spent in  
the application of hairs, grease and cooling fluids to  
the hair, which matter, and given him—*in reference*  
to which application of hairs, grease, &c. it may be as-  
serted to quote a case in point, as we find it laid down in  
North's Translation of the Apollonopoliensis, Vol. I, folio  
875.

Plutarch, in his Apophthegms, saith that Philippe,  
King of Macedonia created for Judge of a province a  
friende of his; who, after he saw him self in such a  
fleece, occupied himself more in Kemynge his head,  
than in working or studying by books. Kyng  
Philippe being informed of the vanitye and inso-  
lencye of this Judge, revoked ye power which he had  
given him; and when the Judge complained to all of  
the wronge and greif which was done unto him, Kyng  
Philippe sayd unto him—"I gave thee that office,  
thinkinge that thou wert vertuous, sage, honest, and al-  
so a man well occupied; and me thought thou rather  
occupiest thyselfe in bealdyng thy persone, than in  
averayng we my commonwealthe, for the Judge  
ought to be so occupied in the administration of the  
commonwealthe that he should have no leisure, at  
any time to keeme his head."—These words the good  
Kyng Philippe spake unto ye Judge whom he had  
displaced of his office for being too fond and dyligent  
in Kemynge his head and trimmynge his persone.  
Thus we see, that in the days of good King Philip,  
more than two thousand years ago, a fine fat Judgeship  
was irrevocably lost for the want of that very thing  
which the incipient Judges of the present day are so  
anxious to be baldly anxious to get rid of—to wit, the  
Wig; for there can be no question that had wigs been  
worn in the Macedonian Courts, this particular Judge  
would have worn a wig likewise;—consequently he  
would have had no inducement to spend time in comb-  
ing his hair; consequently he would have had more  
time to attend to the duties of his Judgeship;—con-  
sequently he would have retained Judgeship;—instead  
of which he lost his Judgeship, and the emoluments  
thereupon accruing were lost to his heirs, administrators,  
and executors for ever—and all for the lack of a  
Wig!—We, therefore, in the expressive language of  
Thomson, conclude and say:—

Ye learned Lawyers, cease the wig!  
And o'er your heads, and long descending necks,  
Let horse hair spread its glory to our gaze,  
Luxuriant and well-powder'd!—and as a wife,  
Far through its stupid turbulent domain,  
Your empire oast, and by a thousand ways,  
Send all the cash of life into your chests;  
So with superior boom, may your great skill,  
Esuberant, the Law's dear blessing pour,  
O'er every land; your well-bred'd clients strip;  
And be the absorbing drossery of a world!

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**THE FALL OF JOTAPATA.**—The siege of  
Jotapata called forth the most extraordinary  
acts of valour on the parts of the combatants;  
but notwithstanding the prodigies of valour  
which were performed by the Jews during its  
investment, "the end of Jotapata drew near.  
For forty-seven days its gallant inhabitants had  
resisted all the discipline and courage of the  
Roman army, under their most skillful general;  
they had confronted bravery with bravery, and  
stratagem with stratagem. They were now  
worn out with watching and fatigue, and wounds,  
and thirst. Their ranks were dreadfully thin-  
ned; and the over-wearied survivors had to  
fight all day and watch all night. A deserter  
found his way to the camp of Vespasian, and  
gave intelligence of the enfeebled state of the  
garrison, urging him to make an assault at the  
early dawn of morning, when the centinels were  
apt to be found sleeping on their posts. Vespasian  
suspected the traitor, for nothing had  
been more striking during the siege than the fa-  
cility of the Jews to their cause. One man  
who had been taken had endured the most hor-  
rible torments, and though burnt in many parts  
of his body, steadily refused to betray the state  
of the town, till at length he was crucified.  
Still the story bore marks of probability; and  
Vespasian thinking that no stratagem could in-  
flict great injury on his powerful army, prepared  
for the assault. A thick morning mist en-  
veloped the whole city, as at the appointed hour  
the Romans, with silent step, approached the  
walls. Titus was the first to mount, with  
Domitius Sabinus, a tribune, and a few soldiers  
of the fifteenth legion. They killed the centinels  
and stole quietly down into the city. Sextus  
Cerealis and Placidus followed with their troops.  
The citadel was surprised; it was broad day,  
yet the besieged, in the heavy sleep of fatigue,  
had not discovered that the enemy was within  
the walls; and even now, those who awoke  
saw nothing but the dim and blinding mist.  
But by this time the whole army was within the  
gates, and they were awakened to a horrible  
sense of their situation, by the commencement  
of the slaughter. The Romans remembered  
what they had suffered during the siege, and it  
was not a time when mercy and compassion, for-  
eign to their usual character, could arrest the  
arm of vengeance. They charged, furiously  
down from the citadel, heaving their way through  
the multitude, who, unable to defend themselves,  
stumbled, and were crushed in the uneven ways,  
or were suffocated in the narrow lanes, or railed  
headlong down the precipices. Nothing was  
to be seen but slaughter; nothing heard  
but the shrieks of the dying, and the shouts of  
the conquerors. A few of the most hardy had  
gathered round Josephus, and mutually exhort-  
ed each other to self destruction. As they  
could not slay the enemy, they would not be  
famely slain by them. A great number fell by  
each other's hands. A few of the guard, who  
had been at first surprised, fled to a tower on  
the northern part of the wall, and made some  
resistance. At length they were surrounded,  
and gave themselves up to be quietly butchered.  
The Romans might have boasted that they had  
taken the city without the loss of a man, had  
not a centurion, named Antonius, been slain by  
a stratagem. There were a great number of  
deep caverns under the city, in which many  
took refuge; one of these being holy pursued,  
entered Antonius to reach his hand to him, as  
a pledge of accepting his surrender, as well as  
to help him to clamber out. The incautious  
Roman stretched out his hand, the Jew instan-  
tly pierced him in the groin with a lance, and  
killed him. That day only were put to the  
sword who appeared in the streets and houses;  
the next, the conquerors set themselves to search  
the caverns and underground passages, still  
slaughtering all the men, and sparing none but  
infants and women; 1200 captives were taken.  
During the siege and capture 40,000 men fell.  
Vespasian gave orders that the city should be  
razed to the ground, and all the defences burnt.  
Thus fell Jotapata, on the 1st day of Paucus  
(July.)—*History of the Jews, vol. 2.*

**PROTOTYPE OF DOMINIE SAMPSON.**—From  
the tale of Guy Maunier we extract the fol-  
lowing outline of the story of Dominie Sampson,  
by which it appears, that the character of the  
worthy Dominie is not altogether so fictitious  
as may have been imagined, and which, from  
the rectitude and simplicity of character  
evinced by the individual, will, to many read-  
ers, prove highly interesting:—"Such a pre-  
ceptor as Mr. Sampson is supposed to have  
been, was actually tutor in the family of a  
gentleman of considerable property. The young  
lads, his pupils, grew up and went out in the  
world, but the tutor continued to reside in  
the family, no uncommon circumstance in Scotland,  
(in former days) where food and shelter were  
readily afforded to humble friends and depend-  
ents. The laird's predecessors had been im-  
probable, he himself was passive and unfortu-  
nate. Death swept away his sons, whose suc-  
cess in life might have balanced his own bad  
luck and incapacity. Debts increased and  
funds diminished, until ruin came. The estate  
was sold; and the old man was about to re-  
move from the house of his fathers, to go he  
knew not whither, when, like an old piece of  
furniture, which, left alone in its wonted corner,  
may hold together for a long while, but breaks  
to pieces on an attempt to move it, he fell down  
on his old threshold under a paralytic affection.  
The tutor awoke as from a dream. He saw  
his patron dead, and that his patron's only re-  
maining child, an elderly woman, now neither  
graceful nor beautiful, if she had ever been  
either the one or the other, had by this calamity  
become a homeless and penniless orphan. He  
addressed her nearly in the words which Domi-  
nie Sampson uses to Miss Bertram, and profes-  
sed his determination not to leave her. Ac-  
cordingly, roused to the exercise of talents  
which had long slumbered, he opened a little  
school, and supported his patron's child for the  
rest of her life, treating her with the same hum-  
ble observance and devoted attention which he  
had used towards her in the days of her pros-  
perity.—*Liverpool Courier.*

**MARRIAGE.**—Look at the great mass of mar-  
riages which takes place over the whole world,  
what poor contemptible, common place affairs  
they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance,  
a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the ques-  
tion, a purchasing of a certain number of yards  
of fine satin, a ring, a clergyman, a stage or  
two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn,  
and the matter is over. For five or six weeks  
two sheepish looking persons are seen dangle  
about on each other's arm, looking at water-  
falls or inaking morning calls and guzzling wine  
and cake; then every thing falls into the most  
monotonous routine: The wife sits on one  
side of the hearth, the husband at the other, and  
little quarrels, little pleasure, little cares, and  
little children, gradually gather round them.  
This is what ninety nine out of a hundred find  
to be the delights of love and matrimony.—  
*Edinburgh Literary Gazette.*

**A LIBERAL PROPOSAL.**—A short time since,  
a prisoner in the Fleet sent to his creditor to  
inform him that he had a proposal to make.  
On his arrival the prisoner observed, "I have  
been thinking it a very foolish thing for me to  
lie here, and put you to the expense of 2s. 4d.  
a week. My being so chargeable to you has  
given me great uneasiness, and God knows what  
it may cost you in the end. Therefore, what I  
propose in this is you shall let me out of prison,  
and instead of 2s. 4d. you shall allow me 1s.  
6d. a week, and the other 10s. shall go to the  
discharge of the debt."

**DR. MACULOCK'S IDEAL HISTORY OF THE  
ORIGIN OF A TOWN.**—In the case of country  
towns, where a Highland laird or a speculating  
society has not interfered, it is a matter of an-  
alysis, for the fashionable science of political  
economy, to discover how one of them has  
grown, or by what cement it is united. There  
is a church; that is the ordinary foundation.  
Where there is a church there must be a par-  
son, a clerk, a sexton, and a midwife. Thus  
we account for four houses. An inn is required  
on the road. This produces a smith, a saddler,  
a butcher, and a brewer. The parson, the  
clerk, the sexton, the midwife, the butcher, the  
smith, the saddler, and the brewer, require a  
baker, a tailor, a shoemaker, and a carpenter.  
They soon learn to eat plumb-puddings, and  
a grocer follows. The grocer's wife and parson's  
wife contend for superiority in dress, whence  
flows a milliner, and mantua-maker. A barber  
is introduced to curl the parson's wig, and a sta-  
tioner to furnish the ladies with paper for their  
sentimental correspondence; an excrucian is  
sent to scour the easels, and a schoolmaster dis-  
covers that the ladies cannot spell. A hatter,  
a hosier, and a linen draper follow by degrees;  
and as children come into the world, they be-  
gin to cry out for rattles and gingerbread. The  
parson becomes idle and gouty and gets a cur-  
ate, and the curate gets a wife and 20 children;  
thus it becomes necessary to have more shoe-  
makers, and tailors, and grocers. Alas! too  
happy people! for in the meanwhile a neigh-  
bouring apothecary, hearing with indignation  
that there is a community living without phys-  
ic, places three blue bottles in a window, when  
on a sudden, the parson, the butcher, the inn-keep-  
er, the parson's wife, and the grocer's wife,  
become bilious, and find that they have got sur-  
rets, and their children get water in the head, teeth,  
and convulsions. They are filled and blistered  
fill a physician finds it convenient to settle: the  
inhabitants become worse and worse every day,  
and an undertaker is established. The butcher  
having called the tailor prickfoots over a pot of  
ale, Snip, to prove his manhood, knocks him  
down with the goose. Upon this plea an ac-  
tion of assault is brought at the next sessions.  
An attorney sends his clerk over to take depo-  
sitions and collect evidence: the clerk, finding  
a good opening, sets all the people by the ears,  
becomes a pettyfogging attorney, and peace  
flies the village for ever. But the village be-  
comes a manor, acquires a bank, a mechanic's  
institute, a circulating library, and a coterie of  
old maids;—and should it have existed in hap-  
pier days, might have gained a corporation,  
a mayor, a magice, a quarter sessions of its own,  
a county assembly, the assizes, and the gallows.

**A TREE OF LIFE.**—The Algarrova tree,  
the growth of the Pampas and other provinces  
in South America, seems to have been expres-  
sively provided for Providence for the sustenance  
of the rude inhabitants of these districts, and, if it  
were not so much to say that the population  
would follow it! It is the universal sustenance  
of the poor, the idle and the destitute; there is  
a drink made from its bean-like pod, which is  
really excellent;—its seeds are ground into palat-  
able and nutritious flour—its leaves are used  
as the general food for cattle—and its branches,  
which are studded with sharp-pointed thorns,  
are stuck into the earth and wattled together in-  
to a sort of palisade, which even a starving bull  
will not attempt to break through, though he  
see the tempting pasture on the other side.—  
The wood, too, is not only excellent for all  
agricultural and architectural purposes, but is,  
from its hard and solid texture, almost as dur-  
able as coals, for fuel. Finally, even dogs are  
fond of the pod, and pigs fatten on it better  
than on any other food. The former will of-  
ten leave their homes and live in the algarrova  
woods as long as the pod is in season; and the  
poor inhabitants will none of them work—nor  
need they—while that portion of the algarrova  
tree lasts.

A short time since there died at a village, a  
few miles from London, Mr. G. P.—, a na-  
tive of Yorkshire. His history is a warning to  
gamblers on the Stock Exchange. His parents  
had given him an education sufficient to qualify  
him for a situation in the office of a first-rate  
army agent, with whom, by his integrity and  
attention to business, he advanced himself to  
the station of principal clerk, at a salary of  
£1,500 per annum. During the war, his in-  
tercourse with military men and politicians af-  
forded him early information of movements in  
state affairs, and induced him to try his hand  
on the Stock Exchange, where he realized at  
one time from £400,000 to £300,000. He  
then built an elegant mansion at C—, kept  
horses, carriages, and a large establishment.  
His acquaintances (who then called themselves  
his friends) visited him regularly, and were at-  
tended with great hospitality. He pur-  
chased also a large estate in Hampshire, and  
another in Sussex; to the latter of which was at-  
tached a rotten borough, by means of which he  
proposed to become a legislator. In 1819,  
however, the scale turned against him, but still  
hoping for better luck he continued a stock-  
jobber, until at length his money being gone, there  
was no more time-bargains, but broken  
hearted by misfortune and neglect. The faith-  
ful servant applied to several gentlemen who  
had been in habits of intimacy with his master  
when he was in prosperity, to enable him to bu-  
ry the corpse in a decent manner but in vain.  
To prevent, however, the remains of one to  
whom he was devoted being carried to the grave  
as a pauper, the poor man literally pawned his  
industry, by contracting a debt of £10, to se-  
cure what he called a decent interment, for one  
whose adversity he had cheered by constant  
assiduity and attention.—*World.*

**ANECDOTE.**—A young lawyer, boasting of  
his readiness to undertake the defence of any  
person accused of crime, declared he would as  
soon undertake the cause of a man whom he  
knew to be guilty, as one whom he believed to  
be innocent. An aged Quaker being present,  
he appealed to him for the correctness of his  
views—"What say you to that, old Quaker-  
man?" "Why, I say," replied the Quaker,  
"that if the devil lived in my neighborhood, I should  
keep my stable locked—that's all."—*Berk-  
shire American.*

A gentleman, just recovering from the fit of  
the gout, received from an illiterate friend a let-  
ter, commencing—"this leaves me hopping."  
In his reply, he drily observed—"Your letter  
found me just as it left you—hopping."

**THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—  
That the tobacco plant may be produced to any ex-  
tent in the British Islands is beyond a question. It  
grows in all the temperate zones to a high latitude. It  
is cultivated extensively in Germany and the Low  
Countries, and even in Sweden. It required all the  
intemperance laws of King James and his successors to  
repress its progress in England. During the Ameri-  
can war, and previous to the application to Scotland  
of the prohibitory laws by the act of 1822, it was cul-  
tivated at the banks of the Tweed and Teitot with the  
most promising results. Thence overtook the planters  
in the midst of their labours, and compelled them to  
root up their plantations, and dispose of the produce  
to Government at a third part of its market price.  
But this is not all. The plant had, at length, taken  
root in Ireland, notwithstanding the absurd anomaly in  
the law, which allowed the cultivation of the plant,  
but not its manufacture afterwards. Suted, in a re-  
markable manner, to cottage culture, and the want of  
small possessions existing in that country, there cannot  
be a doubt that the cultivation required only a begin-  
ning, to extend itself over the whole of the island.  
By a series of laws more harsh and barbarous than any  
other upon the same subject in Europe, in shutting out  
the very last session of Parliament, by another of these to-  
bacco acts, as unjustifiable, we conceive, as any that  
had preceded it. The argument by which this measure  
has been sought to be defended is, that the law of Ire-  
land cannot be kept different, in this respect, from the  
law of England. This may be conceded, but not the  
conclusion that is attempted to be drawn. The law of  
Ireland ought not to be made worse, but the law of  
England better; and the argument can be held in no  
thing satisfactory, which would justify the extension of a  
law, not because it affords a good, but because it  
produces an uniformity of evil. The duty upon this  
commodity is plainly extended far beyond the limits  
which admit of a free consumption. Were the duty  
upon it reduced one-half or more, all anxiety would  
lead us to infer more than corresponding increase of  
wealth; and if, coupled with this, the power of cultiva-  
ting it were freely given, not only would an almost  
total relief be afforded to the people, but a speedy resti-  
tution of a new channel would be opened for the employ-  
ment of their industry. At a time when complaints  
are everywhere heard of want of employment, and an  
excess of labourers, it surely cannot be wise to persist  
in a series of laws more harsh and barbarous than any  
other upon the same subject in Europe, in shutting out  
thousands of our countrymen from the means of employ-  
ment in their own country. But the public attention,  
we believe, is now well awake to this question; and  
we are confident, with confidence, a speedy resti-  
tution of the whole system, which is plainly at variance  
with all the principles which have been so recently re-  
cognised and acted on with regard to the commerce of  
the country.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

**SPANISH POLITENESS.**—The Duke of Albu-  
querque, when he visited the city of Sir Rich-  
ard Fanshawe, the British Ambassador at Ma-  
drid, in the reign of Charles the Second, said,  
"Madam, I am Don Juan de la Cueva, Duke  
of Albuquerque, Viceroy of Milan, of his Ma-  
jesty's Privy Council, General of the Gallies,  
twice Grandee, the First Gentleman of his Ma-  
jesty's Bed-chamber, and a near kinsman to  
his Catholic Majesty, whom God long preserve;"  
and then rising up, and making a low reverence  
with his hat off, said, "These, with my family  
and life, I lay at your Excellency's feet."—  
*Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs.*

**THE MYSTIC NUMBER.**—At least half of all  
known plants have the parts of fructification in  
fives, or in a number which is the product of  
five. The divided division of animals, such as  
the sea-star, Medusa's head, and every species  
of coral rock, have their rays in fives, or in a  
number produced by some product of five.  
Throughout the whole vegetable division of Co-  
vier five is the leading number. We have five  
fingers to the hand, and five toes to the foot; in  
common with most animals which are provided  
with organs for suckling their young. We have  
five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting,  
and feeling; and Professor Eton further says,  
there are five principles constituting the highest  
vertebral animal, to wit, man. 1. Inert mat-  
ter. 2. The attractive principle. 3. The liv-  
ing principle. 4. The sentient principle. 5.  
The intellectual principle.—*Silliman's Journal  
of Science.*

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"One great and kindling thought from a retired and  
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**EXCERPTS.**  
"The world is a great book, of which they that never  
stir from home read only a page.—*Angeline.*"  
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"Too much diffidence, as well as too forward a dis-  
position, may impede a man's fortune."  
"He that saps when he is young, may spend when  
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shut your countenance."  
"Men, apt to promise, are apt to forget."  
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"Love is a sweet tyranny, because the lover endu-  
reth his torments willingly.—*Nephes.*"  
"If rich, be not elated; if poor, be not dejected."  
"Depend not on fortune, but conduct."—*Pub. Cynic.*

**SINGULAR MISANTHROPY.**—The Correctional  
Court of Versailles has recently been oc-  
cupied with the trial of a man named Broge-  
rot, who is afflicted with a very remarkable dis-  
ease. At three years of age, his form was con-  
tracted by a stroke of paralysis. His quick-  
ness obtained him employment under a notary  
for many years. At length, he was deprived of  
it; and his disposition at once changed. He  
abandoned himself to excesses and crimes, and  
his punishment for one offence was immedi-  
ately succeeded by the commission of another. This  
extraordinary criminal, in the course of his ad-  
dress to the court, thus explained the motives  
of his strange conduct:—"A burden to my  
parents, dangerous to society, held in horror by  
all mankind, though even by them less than by  
myself—what can I do in the world? I have  
no refuge but in prisons, where all is in har-  
mony with my sorrows, and with the species of  
melancholy, and sometimes delicious monoma-  
chism, to which I am a prey. . . . Liberty and  
life are equally a burden to me. The sight of  
happiness in another is a real torment to me.  
In prison, I am in a place congenial to the sad-  
ness of my thoughts; I prefer it to the mild  
tranquillity of my paternal home, where I might  
have been happy, if the sight of a felicity of  
which I could never partake, and the singular  
and miserable imagination with which nature  
has gifted me, did not transform in me into a  
frightful punishment that which would have  
constituted the happiness of all others. Singu-  
lar mania say you. Yes; I had the infamy to  
show it to my parents; I was more happy at  
Poissy during my year of imprisonment than I  
ever was all my life before, unless, perhaps, dur-  
ing the peaceful days of my infancy. If the  
judges at Etampes had inflicted on me the wau-  
imum of punishment for my crime, they would  
have saved me the pain of re-committing a dis-  
graceful action; for it cost me many terrible  
struggles to make up my mind to do it."

**THE ALGARROVA TREE.**—The growth of the Pampas  
and other provinces in South America, seems to  
have been expressly provided for Providence for  
the sustenance of the rude inhabitants of these  
districts, and, if it were not so much to say that  
the population would follow it! It is the univer-  
sal sustenance of the poor, the idle and the  
destitute; there is a drink made from its bean-  
like pod, which is really excellent;—its seeds  
are ground into palatable and nutritious flour—  
its leaves are used as the general food for cat-  
tle—and its branches, which are studded with  
sharp-pointed thorns, are stuck into the earth  
and wattled together into a sort of palisade,  
which even a starving bull will not attempt to  
break through, though he see the tempting pas-  
ture on the other side.—The wood, too, is not  
only excellent for all agricultural and architec-  
tural purposes, but is, from its hard and solid  
texture, almost as durable as coals, for fuel. Fi-  
nally, even dogs are fond of the pod, and pigs  
fatten on it better than on any other food. The  
former will often leave their homes and live in  
the algarrova woods as long as the pod is in sea-  
son; and the poor inhabitants will none of them  
work—nor need they—while that portion of the  
algarrova tree lasts.

**A SHORT TIME SINCE THERE DIED AT A VIL-  
LAGE, A FEW MILES FROM LONDON, MR. G. P.—,  
A NATIVE OF YORKSHIRE.** His history is a warn-  
ing to gamblers on the Stock Exchange. His  
parents had given him an education sufficient to  
qualify him for a situation in the office of a first-  
rate army agent, with whom, by his integrity and  
attention to business, he advanced himself to  
the station of principal clerk, at a salary of  
£1,500 per annum. During the war, his in-  
tercourse with military men and politicians af-  
forded him early information of movements in  
state affairs, and induced him to try his hand  
on the Stock Exchange, where he realized at  
one time from £400,000 to £300,000. He  
then built an elegant mansion at C—, kept  
horses, carriages, and a large establishment.  
His acquaintances (who then called themselves  
his friends) visited him regularly, and were at-  
tended with great hospitality. He purchased  
also a large estate in Hampshire, and another  
in Sussex; to the latter of which was attached  
a rotten borough, by means of which he pro-  
posed to become a legislator. In 1819, how-  
ever, the scale turned against him, but still  
hoping for better luck he continued a stock-  
jobber, until at length his money being gone,  
there was no more time-bargains, but broken  
hearted by misfortune and neglect. The faith-  
ful servant applied to several gentlemen who  
had been in habits of intimacy with his master  
when he was in prosperity, to enable him to bu-  
ry the corpse in a decent manner but in vain.  
To prevent, however, the remains of one to  
whom he was devoted being carried to the grave  
as a pauper, the poor man literally pawned his  
industry, by contracting a debt of £10, to se-  
cure what he called a decent interment, for one  
whose adversity he had cheered by constant  
assiduity and attention.—*World.*

**SPANISH POLITENESS.**—The Duke of Albu-  
querque, when he visited the city of Sir Rich-  
ard Fanshawe, the British Ambassador at Ma-  
drid, in the reign of Charles the Second, said,  
"Madam, I am Don Juan de la Cueva, Duke  
of Albuquerque, Viceroy of Milan, of his Ma-  
jesty's Privy Council, General of the Gallies,  
twice Grandee, the First Gentleman of his Ma-  
jesty's Bed-chamber, and a near kinsman to  
his Catholic Majesty, whom God long preserve;"  
and then rising up, and making a low reverence  
with his hat off, said, "These, with my family  
and life, I lay at your Excellency's feet."—  
*Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs.*

**THE MYSTIC NUMBER.**—At least half of all  
known plants have the parts of fructification in  
fives, or in a number which is the product of  
five. The divided division of animals, such as  
the sea-star, Medusa's head, and every species  
of coral rock, have their rays in fives, or in a  
number produced by some product of five.  
Throughout the whole vegetable division of Co-  
vier five is the leading number. We have five  
fingers to the hand, and five toes to the foot; in  
common with most animals which are provided  
with organs for suckling their young. We have  
five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting,  
and feeling; and Professor Eton further says,  
there are five principles constituting the highest  
vertebral animal, to wit, man. 1. Inert mat-  
ter. 2. The attractive principle. 3. The liv-  
ing principle. 4. The sentient principle. 5.  
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Mr. J. Parkman

1829



the guns are fired. These guns are of brass, twenty-two feet in length, and two feet four inches in diameter. They are mounted on a raised platform, and are pointed in the middle of the Strait stands a tower, where there are some small cannons planted. It is used by the Turks as a watch tower. In 1625 the Venetian fleet forced their way through the straits, and in 1770, the English Admiral Elphinstone passed the new castles in his ship, and cast anchor in the channel. The Turkish batteries had only ammunition sufficient for one general discharge, when Elphinstone engaged them. The Turkish ships were scattered, and the English frigates forced the passage, and made his way to Constantinople. His object was to intimidate the Turks, and thus effect certain negotiations then pending between the Porte and England. The Turks, however, preferred the negotiation, and occupied themselves in repairing the defences of the capital, and fortresses of the Dardanelles. After lying in anchor before the Seraglio for a fortnight, the Admiral forced his way back to the Archipelago, and in so doing, one of his ships was broken all to pieces by a granite ball from the castle of Sesia, and his fleet was very much damaged. The Admiral frankly admitted that had he delayed a week longer, he could not have forced his return through this formidable strait.

The new Castle of the Dardanelles was built in 1620, by Mahomet IV. The Castle on the south side is called Koon Kale, or Castle in the Sand. The Asiatic Dardanelles is the residence of the Parha of the Dardanelles, Governor of the Castles of the Archipelago. Here is the City of Chama Kales. Directly south of this place the river Rhodius, (one of the nine Homeric) mingles with the Hellespont.

The promontory directly north of the Koon Kale is the ancient Hellespont, the site of which is the tomb of Ajax. The Cape to the southwest of the Castle is the Sigeon promontory, on which are the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus.

Between these two promontories is a bay which was used as the naval station of the Greeks during the Trojan war. Into this bay the river Meander flows, which, shrinking from the rapid waters of the Hellespont, exhibits a circular line bounding its pale waters. To the tomb of Achilles, on the Sigeon Shore, Alexander the Great, during his victorious career. He mounted it with perfumes, and sat naked and in a female dress, who had every appearance of being a respectable lady, attended by a gentleman and another female. He answered all her questions, however, with gravity and politeness, and, I presume, to her entire satisfaction, and have no doubt she never saw her again she will be a quiver. The day was fine, and being resolved to make the most of it, I set off without much delay to Cambridge, the seat of Harvard College, having been favoured with a business letter to the President, the Rev. Dr. Kirkland. The distance from Brighton to these three miles, of beautiful road. Its appearance, as we approach, is that of a paradise of sweets, being embosomed among the trees of an extensive succession of orchards, and the most beautiful, who had got a holiday, or part of one, no doubt in consequence of the great Brighton fair—seemed to be from thence to seventeen years of age—most of them rather young for a University—understood the few of the *Alumni* of the University, and the President's house, which is old and by no means elegant, but beautifully sheltered and adorned with trees, and having an excellent garden adjoining, found, to my great mortification, that his Reverence was not at the place I had just left, and would not be ready to receive me until the Agricultural Society, so I was under the necessity of going round the College buildings, and of getting such information as I could by means of the various professors, and leading professors for Professors, Tutors, and Students, are plain brick edifices, pretty old, the edifices being situated in which are the classrooms, and a spacious hall for dining, reciting, and celebrating divine service, is a very beautiful stone fabric, with four massive pillars in front, five broad stone steps, with subaltern iron railings. The steps, I was told, were built by the hands of three hundred, and their terms comprehend nine months in the year. The salaries of the Professors are from 15 to 20 hundred dollars per annum. Tutors are those who superintend the private studies of the youth. The Professors, proper to be called, are in number 30, along with the Tutors they number about thirty Adams Grammar is used, and those Scottish philosophers, Stewart and Brown, are held in all that respect to which they are entitled—the works of these men are in fact their classics. Some disputes have recently taken place in the establishment, which were productive of very injurious influence, the Students had become molasses and disorderly to a very great degree, and some of the Professors were far from being efficiently maintained. New rules and plans have been adopted, from which good effects are expected to result. The President held Unitarian principles, as do most, if not all the Professors. The President preaches once a week, on various points respecting the faith—a theological department has been lately established, and is carried on in a building which was pointed out to me at a little distance from the other buildings belonging to the Seminary. Having in some measure satisfied my curiosity, on various points respecting this famous seat of learning, I returned to town by the direct Cambridge road, crossing Cambridge bridge, which is as extensive as the Mill dam.—The next objects of admiration were the noble wharves of this renowned City, which are situated in every respect, having beautiful ranges of stores upon them, quite uniform, mostly of brick, but some finished with granite, of which some the New Market House was erected, and has since been completed, on a most extensive and magnificent scale. After calling a little at the New Market, we walked through the Old Market, where all kinds of meats in profusion are spread on the numerous stalls or stands, and every butcher (or beef man) is clothed in a clean suit, which he wears over his apron. Franklin's monument, in Franklin-street, attracts the notice of the passenger, but it is quite plain, and without an inscription. It is enclosed in an oblong railing, surrounded with shrubbery. Here, however, the reader need be allowed another passage.—(To be continued.)

it, like most American horses, a perpetual canter, and went on at a great rate, but easy and pleasant walk. I rode across the Mill-dam, (so called) which was very extensive, and was of at least a mile long, the tall four cents going, which were sent down before getting to the bridge, I passed the State-House, which is indeed very stately, having an elevated dome resembling in some degree, though on a very small scale comparatively, the dome of St. Paul's, London. The way to Brighton is through a beautiful valley, and the road is spacious and level. All vehicles seemed to be in requisition—coaches, chaises, wagons, &c. &c. Here are some of those vehicles we call chaises, those which go under that name here are gigs, with a leather covering extending over the heads of those seated in them. The number of such on the streets and highways every day is truly astonishing, but more especially on that day which was fixed for the great annual exhibition of cattle, mechanical inventions, and agricultural purposes, &c. for which the Massachusetts Agricultural Society holds out high premiums. On approaching the beautiful village of Brighton, the first object that presented itself was a handsome place of worship with a spire, and in front of it a crowd of people, with booths or tables, in which were boards loaded with all kinds of eatables and drinkables. My ears were assailed with repeated cries of "Do you wish our horse put up, Sir?" To all of which I replied with the monosyllabic, "No"—looked at the various specimens of the same kind, together with pigs, sheep, &c. which were all inclosed in regular fenced compartments, having on the paling, cards containing names and designations and all necessary information regarding the live stock so exhibited—surprised to see several single specimens of the horse kind, and to learn that some of the fat oxen were sold as low as 15 dollars—advanced to a wooden building on a rising ground immediately above the exhibition, and gave the horse to a boy to hold, while I entered and found myself among a crowd of people examining the various specimens of mechanical inventions and vegetable productions, such as cheese, butter, honey, &c. which were inclosed within wooden gratings, and were all very neatly arranged and exhibited. Of many of the implements exhibited, I could not ascertain the use, but those which I understood were certainly very ingenious. The size of the apples, peaches, onions, &c. astonished me. The building consisted of two stories, the upper story being for the office bearers of the Society to write in, and various wooden inclosures in which were innumerable specimens of cloths, counterpanes, gloves, dresses, and such like articles, of which I am no judge. While going among the rows of such articles, I saw a female stranger, who had every appearance of being a respectable lady, attended by a gentleman and another female. He answered all her questions, however, with gravity and politeness, and, I presume, to her entire satisfaction, and have no doubt she never saw her again she will be a quiver. The day was fine, and being resolved to make the most of it, I set off without much delay to Cambridge, the seat of Harvard College, having been favoured with a business letter to the President, the Rev. Dr. Kirkland. The distance from Brighton to these three miles, of beautiful road. 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THE SIEGES OF CONSTANTINOPLE. This celebrated metropolis, the *Andalus*, or blooming meadow, of the Greeks, and the *Umedjinnah*, or meadow of the universe, as it is styled by the Turks, has been visited with the horrors of nine-and-twenty sieges. The subsequent enumeration of their successive occurrences cannot fail to possess something more than a transient interest in the eyes of our readers.

- B. C. 477. Besieged by the Aulians after the battle of Plataea.
410. By Albinus, in the beginning of the fifth century, anno 410 or 411.
347. By Leo Philip's general.
137. By the Emperor Septimius Severus.
313. By Maximian Caesar.
315. By Constantine the Great.
616. By Chararua Percia, under Heraclius, Emperor of the East.
626. By the Chachan of the Avari, an ally of Chararua.
666. By Moavia, the general of Ali, an Arab Soverign.
674. By Isid, a son of Moavia.
679. By Sofhan Ben-Auf, one of Moavia's generals.
719. By Ursus of Caliph Mevvan, when Anthenius was emperor.
744. By Soliman, a son of Khalid Abdalmelk.
764. By Pagaoos, the kral of the Bulgarian under Constantine V.
786. By Ibrahim-Rachid, under Leo IV.
793. By Abdomelek, a general of Ibrahim-Rachid.
811. By Kruma, the despot of the Slavonians.
829. By Thomas, the Slavonian, under Michael the Sarmatian.
856. By the Russians, under Asrod and Dir.
914. By Simeon, kral of the Bulgarians.
915. By Torosius, the rebel, under Michael Monomachus.
1021. By Alexis Comnenus, on Good Friday.
1204. By the Crusaders, on the 12th of April.
1261. By Michael Palaiologus, on the 25th July.
1301. By Bajazet, the lightning flash. The first Ottoman siege.
1402. By the same.
1414. By Musa, a son of Bajazet.
1422. By Amurath II, a son of Mahomet I.
1453. 29th May. By Mahomet II. "the conqueror" of Constantinople against whose fortifications the Emperor Constantine Diogofes Palaiologus, the last Greek Emperor, rushed forth, exclaiming, "I would rather die than live!" and shortly afterwards, perceiving himself deserted by his recent follower, and crying aloud, "Is there no Christian hand to smite off myaching head?" met a glorious death, though doomed to fall by the cymetar of an infidel.
A person would hardly conceive that the term *Siam* had its origin from Constantinople; but such is the fact. It is brought about in this way:—Constantinople is long a word for common use, therefore the Greeks use the latter part of it only. Thus, with the help of the article, and the verb *Elmi*, we *Elmi ton polin*, that is the city, pronounced quickly *Stempolin*, which the Turks convert into *Siam*. By a similar process, the modern name of *Siberia* is derived from the ancient *Athens*.

COMMUNICATION. HOME AMERICAN; OR, Desultory Sketches of a Tour from St. John, (N. B.) through a part of the United States. (Continued.)

Boston is not seen at a great distance on the Charlestown side, before entering it; but the tops of the vessels in the harbour, and the spires and towers and domes in the city, arrest the eye, and excite high expectation, which the appearance of the old dirty fabrics and narrow streets does not promise to realise. We could not find the lady in whose boarding-house we had been particularly recommended, who was said to have given up the business and removed to Cambridge; but the Stage Coach Agent recommended us to a Miss Vose, whose house we found highly respectable, though rather too well filled with boarders to suit ladies. However, we resolved to make the most of it for the short period of time we could allot for Boston. Having arrived late, we were not long out of bed, and rose early, after enjoying agreeable slumbers under what are called comforters, or quilts stuffed with cotton, who were covered with blankets. There is no house in Boston without such comforts. We understood that our landlady had made up fifty beds that night. The number of boarders and lodgers constantly coming and going is immense, but as the house pays annually 1500 dollars, in rent and taxes together, great business must be done in it in order to pay it all. Miss V. is a very active and animated little woman, and does all in her power to make her inmates comfortable. Her dinners are sumptuous, and every thing is well cooked. Boarding-houses of the same description are numerous in Boston. The Commercial Coffee-house is upon a large scale, and frequently accommodates between one and two hundred individuals. After breakfast, we went to make inquiry regarding some heavy luggage we had sent by water from Portland, but found that the Steam-boat, on board of which they were put, had not yet arrived. I then hired a horse to go to Brighton and Cambridge, found

deriction, has just been announced, and the notice to that effect is going the rounds of the different prints. Now the truth is, that the renowned financier ended his days in the quiet town of Aberdeen, in Scotland, of the *Marischal University* in which City he was for half a century one of the brightest ornaments.

The Transports, with the 51st Regiment, for Bermuda, (after being detained by the weather for upwards of a week), sailed on Sunday last, together with a number of other vessels, among which were—ship Hugh Johnston, for Liverpool; Lark, Lancaster; Minerva, Plymouth; brig Hyllus, Wexford; Hannah, Chance, Billow, and Hiram, Jamaica; Bethiah, Boston, &c.—The wind at the time was from the North West; but as it has blown fresh from the South West since yesterday morning, accompanied to-day with rain, we fear they have got no great distance yet.—We understand that the Pilots are to conduct the Transports clear of the Bay.

We understand that Charles Mealy, the person who assaulted Moore, the Constable, when in the discharge of his duty, (as noticed in our paper of the 3d inst.) was apprehended and brought to this city on Sunday last—and was this day fully committed by Messrs. Aldermen PETERS and ANSLEY, to take his trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

UPPER CANADA.—The population of Upper Canada, for 1829, amounts to 188,558—increase since 1827—13,115. The Province is divided into eleven Districts, and according to the Assessment Returns of 1828, there were in seven of the Districts (four not being heard from) 311,925 acres of land under cultivation; 1,047,950 uncultivated; 13,246 horses; 75,336 horned cattle, &c. There are 48 Members of Assembly, and about 100 Attorneys.—The Upper Canada Herald mentions that His Majesty had been pleased to call the Right Reverend ALEXANDER McDONALD, Bishop of Rhesina, (Roman Catholic), to the Legislative Council of that Province.

The Flower packet, with the October mail, sailed from Falmouth for Halifax, on the 10th of that month.

From the Charleston Courier, we learn that the small pox prevails to a great extent at Nassau, (New-Province).—His Majesty's ship *Monkey* has arrived at Charleston, for the purpose of procuring Vaccine Matter, for the authorities at Nassau.

We have much pleasure, at the request of the Commissioners for Light-Houses, in publishing the following Report from the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the North American Station. For the promptitude and zeal which has already been manifested by our most respected Admirals, in promoting our commercial interests, he is well deserving of the thanks of the spot, with a Section, fixed on a stand, by Dollond, and artificial horizon of quicksilver, and with the Admiralty Chronometer, No. 287, made by Parkinson and Troughton, well regulated by the fixed meridian of Halifax Naval Yard, to be Latitude 44. 35. 42. M. Longitude, 66. 4. 53. W.

I beg to make you acquainted therewith, observing in your Notice to Mariners, respecting the above Light-House, that you give the Latitude; 45. 4. 3.—Longitude, 66. 4. 53. W. I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, humble servant, CHARLES OGLE, Rear-Admiral and Commandeur-in-Chief. The Commissioners of Light-Houses, &c. for the Province of N. Brunswick.

From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette, November 10, BY AUTHORITY. ALL persons settled upon Crown Lands under Minutes of Council, are hereby notified that Grant Fees will be received until the 15th of January next; after which time all titles to land must be obtained by purchase.

All persons who are settled upon Crown Lands with out having taken out their Grants, or received Authority as Purchasers, are required to present previously to the 15th of January next, their respective claims therefor, at the Office of Crown Lands and Forests, in a writing post paid, particularly describing the situation, the improvements made thereon, the date of their settlement, and the tenure on which they hold the allotments.

Any command of His Honor the President—Published in the Gazette, that the said Lands of the Crown may now be obtained without difficulty or delay, no improvements made subsequent to this date will be in any way respected; but they will be sold with pleasure, to the first applicant—and all persons found trespassing will for the future be strictly dealt with according to Law.

Department of Crown Lands and Forests, Fredericton, 5th November, 1829.

STORM NAVIGATION TO HALIFAX.—We learn with pleasure that at the meeting, at which we have this day at the Quebec Exchange, a Subscription was opened for the purpose of building a Steam vessel to ply between this city and Halifax.—Quebec Mercury, Oct. 27.

SEVERE STORM.—This fall has been remarkable for the unfrequency of easterly winds. On Friday morning, however, it blew a strong breeze from that quarter, which increased at night, and overtook some fences about town. On Saturday afternoon the wind rose to a gale, and in the early part of the night blew with extraordinary violence, continuing unabated till morning. Throughout yesterday it moderated a little, but the high tides and the agitation of the sea completed the destruction of almost every thing that had been injured, and finished by doing probably as much damage as has ever been done in any winter, that the winter Lands of the Crown may now be obtained without difficulty or delay, no improvements made subsequent to this date will be in any way respected; but they will be sold with pleasure, to the first applicant—and all persons found trespassing will for the future be strictly dealt with according to Law.

CLIMATE OF MONTREAL.—From a series of tables, which were presented to the Natural History Society at its last meeting, we learn that there fell during the year ending 30th September last, 28.94 inches of rain during 93 days of rain; there were 36 days on which snow fell, but of the actual quantity no measurements had yet been made: the greatest degree of heat was 95 on the 6th June 3 P. M.; the greatest cold occurred on the 4th January, being—22; the greatest quantity of rain in one month was in June, when there fell 7.42 inches, and in one day on the 28th June, when there fell 1.70 inches; the mean of the thermometer in October was 49, Nov. 35, Jan. 13, Feb. 13, March 28, April 45, May 63, June 68, July 70, Aug. 68, Sept. 66, the mean for the year was therefore 44; the winds during 242 days were westerly, of which 84 were between North and West.—Montreal Gazette, October 29.

LONDON, SEP. 28.—Sir Howard Douglas, (the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick) transacted business yesterday at the Foreign Office.

New York, Oct. 31.—The Storm, which has been pending over us for several days, burst forth last evening with great violence. It was very dark, and the rain fell in torrents. The blow was very heavy during the night, and the wind howled loudly and the sea fell briskly at this hour—1 o'clock. The swell was so high this morning that the ferry boats were nearly unmanageable.

The wharves are now overflowed, and on the east side the water is nearly up to Water street. At 12 o'clock, in Front street and Barling slip, the water was up to the hub of the carmen's carts. The rollers are nearly all filled—boats are plying in Flymarket street. The stores in Flymarket are covered to the depth of twelve inches.

No communication from below this morning. The news boat rowed up to the curb stage in front of 61 White Hall-street.

West Passengers in the Hugh Johnston.—Miss Farley, Rev. Richard Wiggins, James T. Hanford, Esq., and Mr. R. Wilton.—In the *Lark*—William Merritt, Esq., and Mr. B. Milby.—In the *Bethiah*—Capt. Creighton, 1st Regt. on his way to England.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, David Avery, Esq., of Eastport, Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Drake, of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Reverend the Rector, William P. Lavery, Esquire, to HANNAH MARIA, only daughter of Mr. James Brown, of Manserville.

DIED.—At his residence in Queen's County, on the 9th inst. ROBERT SMYTH, Esq., in the 77th year of his age. Mr. S. was one of the American Loyalists who emigrated to this Country at the end of the Revolutionary War.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED, Wednesday, scho. Orator, Heath, New-York, 9 days—E. Rankin & Co. Iron, stove, &c. Sat. Pearce, New-York, 3—D. Hatfield & Son, at-arrived cargo. Thursday, brig Sir Charles Ogle, Clark, Demerara, via Halifax, 6—E. DeW. Ratchford, rom. Sch. Good Intent, Baker, Fredericksburg, 9—Crosk-shank & Walker, Bar and corn. Saturday, ship Acute, Duncan, Savannah, 32—Crosk-shank & Walker, ballast. Brig Tallman, Cook, Jamaica, 33—Croskshank & Walker, ballast. William Penn, Richards, Norfolk, 3—Croskshank & Walker, staves and shingles. Margaret, Dewar, Montego Bay, (Jam.) 23—Thomas Sandall, rum, &c. Monday, brig Robert Ray, Crook, Kingston, (Jam.) 30. D. Hatfield & Son, ballast. Sch. Eliza Jane, Bassett, New-York, 5—Merritt & Van Horne, flour, &c. Tuesday morning, sch. Frances Ann, Robbins, Halifax, 72 hours.—Parsons, Mr. Jas. Worter, & Mrs. Condit.

CLEARED. Ship Hugh Johnston, M'Kay, Kinsale—umber. Brig Billow, Squires, Kingston, (Jam.)—umber, &c. Hannah, M'Key, do. do. Hilda, Nixon, do. do. Daniel O'Connell, Breen, Annetto Bay—do. Chas. Stewart, Montego Bay—do. Bethiah, Halifax, Boston—grain, staves, &c. Volante, Hunt, Savannah—In-mar, lumber &c. Tessa, M'Connell, Demerary, do. New Riddiford, Matthews, Plymouth, do. Sch. John, Collins, St. John's, (N. F.)—flour, corn, &c. from the Warehouse. Sarah, Pierre, New York—gypsum.

The Margaret left at Montego Bay, Oct. 22—Brig Frederick, M'Intosh, for St. Andrews, in 4 days; brig Union V. Vaughan, for this port in 6 or 8 days—Brig Timandra, Robertson, hence, arrived at Falmouth about the 19th.—On the 12th inst. at 42, 20, N. long, 68, 18, W. spoke Am. brig Henry, from Trieste, bound to Salem. Kingston, (Jam.) Oct. 3.—The barque George Canby, Forsyth, in 32 days from St. Andrews, N. B. arrived at Montego Bay on Saturday.

PIANO FORTE.—A New or Second-hand PIANO FORTE, of good tone and approved workmanship. Any person having such to dispose of at a low rate, will hear of a purchaser on application at this Office. November 17.

SAINT JOHN SOCIETY LIBRARY. TWO SHARES in the above LIBRARY, for Sale. Apply to No. 17. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW. MEMBERS of the SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY, and Gentlemen of SCOTCH DESCENT, are hereby informed, that the ANNUARY DINNER of the SOCIETY will take place at Messine Hall, on MONDAY the 26th inst. Those Gentlemen who intend to be present, will please leave their names, on or before Thursday the 26th inst. with Mr. LAWSON, who will furnish them with Tickets. DINNER on the table at 5 o'clock. By order of the President. GEORGE MURRAY, Sec'y. St. John, November 17, 1829.

FOR SALE. A QUANTITY of BRON and PRIN TIMBER, of large size and excellent quality. Apply to Nov. 17. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c. The Subscriber has just received per Brig Margaret, from Jamaica, and for Sale at the lowest Market price:— 26 PUNCHONS RUM, 4 Hogheads SUGAR, 4 Tierces COFFEE, 10 Bags PIMENTO, 5 Tons LIGNUMVITE. Nos. 17. THOMAS SANDALL.

DEMERARA RUM, &c. 40 PUNS, high proof RUM, now landing from the Brig Sir Chas. Ogle, from Demerara. 100 Barrels Superfine FLOUR, 50 Boxes Mould and Bait CANDLES, 30 Barrels Cumberland BEETS, 10 Firkins do. BUTTER, 5 Barrels SALMON; Just received, and for sale cheap, by Nov. 17. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

TO LET, THE well known FARM, near this City, belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esq.—Apply to R. E. ARMSTRONG. St. John, Nov. 17, 1829. 4 1/2

WHITE and RED FLANNELS. 65 PUNCS WHITE and RED FLANNELS, assorted qualities.—For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR, November 10.

AUCTION SALES. THE SALE BY AUCTION, OF SUNDRY GOODS, Advertis'd for this Day, is Postponed until THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock. At same time, will be Sold—A quantity of Merchantable and Refuse DEAL. J. & H. KINNEAR. Nov. 17.

By E. DEW. RATCHFORD, To-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY) at 11 o'clock, At his Auction Room— 25 BBLs. SUGAR; 10 Do. BEEF; 10 Kegs TOBACCO; 20 Boxes SOAP; 30 Do. CANDLES; 1 Box ARROW ROOT; 5 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER; 2 Bags IMPERIAL BARLEY; 10 Bundles SHEET IRON; 5 Hogheads PORTER; BROOMS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, &c. Dry Goods, and various other articles. November 17.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE NEW FURNITURE, WITHOUT RESERVE. On TUESDAY the 24th inst. will be Sold at Mr. T. ADAMS' Furniture Ware Room, Prince William-street, at 11 o'clock:— MAHOGANY, Pembroke, Card, Dining, Sofa, & Loo TABLES; Ladies' Work TABLES; Mahogany Chests of Drawers and Secretaries; Do. Book Cases; Hair Cloth SOFAS, &c. &c. A Credit of Three and Six Months. November 17. J. & H. KINNEAR.

SHERIFF'S SALE. To be Sold on Saturday next, the 21st day of November instant, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee-House, in the Market-Square— ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of EDWARD DOUGHERTY, in and to the Brigantine or Vessel called the "DANIEL O'CONNELL," with all her Tackle and Apparel, as she now lies at Donaldson's wharf.

At the same time and place, the whole of the said Vessel's CARGO, consisting of, as follows:— 12,620 SHINGLES, 58,638 Feet Pine BOARDS and PLANK, 206 Barrels ALEWIVES, 23 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS, 17 Casks COEISH—136 Animals, 4 Kegs ESSENCE SPRUCE—20 Gallons, 4,440 Red Oak Hhd. STAVES—produce of the United States, 1 M. White Oak Hhd. STAVES—produce of the United States.

Also— ALL the PROVISIONS, STORES, &c. on board the said Vessel. Also— ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of the said EDWARD DOUGHERTY, in and to a certain Leasehold Property situate in the Market-Square, being the premises now occupied by the said Dougherty and others.

Conditions and further particulars, made known at time of sale.—Taken to satisfy a writ of *Test. Fi. Fa.* at the suit of THOMAS MULLENBAND and JOSEPH KINLO, against the said EDWARD DOUGHERTY, for the sum of £2008. 10. 0. J. WHITE, Sheriff. St. John, 17th Nov. 1829.

JAMES CRAWFORD, JR. INFORMS every body that he has purchased the Stock, and will continue the Store lately occupied by Mr. James Gallagher, on the North Market Wharf, next adjoining the Store of Mr. H. Blackie, where he will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of DRY GOODS, FLOUR, CORN, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.—which are offered to the Public at exceedingly low prices. Country Produce, Fish, &c. will be taken in exchange. Persons from the Country will be accommodated with Storage for their Sails, Oars, Produce, &c. without expense. North Market Wharf, November 10, 1829.

NOTICE. PERSONS desirous of Subscribing for the new published American Paper, entitled, THE OLD COUNTRYMAN, AND English, Scotch, Irish, and Colonial Mirror; will have an opportunity of so doing, by applying to CHARLES DAVIES, Princess-street; where the different numbers of said Paper may be had immediately, and every information given respecting it. St. John, (N. B.) November 10, 1829.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT We, the Trustees appointed in the matter of ROBERT GIBSON, an Absconding Debtor, in pursuance of the power and authority in us thereby vested, request all Creditors of the said ROBERT GIBSON, to attend at the residence of Mr. JOHN HARGREAVES, in Nelson-street, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, on Thursday the first day of December next, when We, the said Trustees, will also attend to examine and ascertain the amount of the Debt due to each Creditor, who shall choose to attend as aforesaid, and on such adjustment we will then and there proceed to make a distribution as pointed out by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

GEORGE A. NAGEL, JOHN HARGREAVES, JAMES BUSTIN. September 26th, 1829.

FOR SALE, 700 TONS WHITE PINE TIMBER, of good quality, deliverable either in Joists above, or in Shipping order below the Falls.—Apply to INDIAN TOWN, October 13, 1829.

Advertisements omitted this week, will be attended to in our next.

The Observer. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1829. PRO REGES, LEON, ET GRÆCO.

The arrival of the Halifax, at Halifax, has furnished us with London dates to the 13th of October, which enable us to state with confidence that Peace has been restored in the East of Europe. But as we have made our remarks on the circumstances of the war as they were progressively made known to us, and as our information regarding the terms, &c. on which the pacification has been effected, is vague and uncertain, we forbear making any comments for the present. The revolution of another week will in all probability bring along with it something on the subject, in a specific, authentic, and tangible form.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—In some of the Canada and Nova-Scotia papers, the death of ROBERT HAMILTON, L. L. D., Professor of Mathematics, &c. is stated as having taken place in this Province. Several mention it as having occurred in this City, and others at Fredericton, with this addition in at least one instance in reference to the latter place, "after having held a Chair in Marischal College for fifty years." And all this whilst the opening of our infant Seminary, namely, King's College, Fre-

dericton, has just been announced, and the notice to that effect is going the rounds of the different prints. Now the truth is, that the renowned financier ended his days in the quiet town of Aberdeen, in Scotland, of the *Marischal University* in which City he was for half a century one of the brightest ornaments.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the late arrivals, part of his Fall Supply of

GOODS,

Consisting of a handsome assortment of WHITE, Green, and Yellow FLANNELS; Superfine and Second CLOTHS, which he is selling at very reduced prices; Osnaburgh; Linen Dowls; a few pieces Scotch Carpeting—the lowest yet offered for sale in this City; Hearth Rugs, Fringes, Carpet Binding; Window Lining; Bell Cord; Sewing Cottons of every description; Linen and Silk Floss; Cotton and Linen Tapes, of all sizes; double and single coloured Wire Ribbons; Knitting, Darning, and Shining Cotton; assorted Cotton Cord; a general assortment of fine Fancy Braid and Bath Worsted Laces; black and grey Wadding; green Table Covers; Stuffs; Bombazines; a few very handsome Crimson and Mourning Silk Shawls; 100 dozen Worsted and Cotton Suspensives; Ink Powder; fine embossed Sealing Wax; Arnold's best Marking, Japan, and Red Ink; White and Grey Cottons; White and Black Bobbinets; Jaconet and Book Muslins; Filled Muslin and rich Lace Collars, &c. &c.

Ladies' best FELINE CLOTHS; and 60 Dozen COMBS, of every description. October 27. P. DUFF.

RUM, SUGAR, & PIMENTO. Just received, per CAESAR, from JAMAICA: A FEW PUNCHONS SPIRITS; A Ditto Bags PIMENTO.

Demerara & Windward Island RUM; Hhds. and Barrels SUGAR. For sale Cheap, by October 13. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Fortb, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—

BALES bleached and unbleached COTTONS; do. do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Molestins; do. Carpeting; do. Bel-Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhd. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 Window Glass; 40 Cases best Allen Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;—All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

NEW GOODS—Per TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. 77 Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street.

WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS;

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have received per Sarah-Ann, from St. Kitts: 60 HOGSHEADS MOLASSES, 18 PUNCHONS RUM.

Per Schr. Elizabeth, from Halifax: 4 Hogsheads choice old L. P. MADEIRA. 4 Qr. Casks. Per Ship Pacific, from Liverpool: 100 Pieces very superior bleached CANVASS, Nos. 1 to 8.

Per ship Augusta, from Liverpool: 250 Half Drums Picked Turkey FIGS. Which will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 29.

TOBACCO.

50 KEGS Manufactured TOBACCO, of good quality, just received per Brig Hanford, for Sale (in Bond or otherwise) by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

IN STORE—50 Bbls. Fresh Middlings FLOUR. 29th September.—6t

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c.

Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscriber: 10 PUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 5 Hhds. ditto SUGAR; 10 Lbds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 3 Tierces Prime COFFEE.

Also—Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Middlings Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise. August 25. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

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

GOODS, ON CONSIGNMENT.

The Subscriber has received per Ship WILLIAM PITT, from LIVERPOOL:

30 CASKS well assorted CROCKERY, 5 Hampers double Gloucester CHEESE; 5 do. do. Cheshire do; 100 Coils Cordage, (assorted sizes); 20 Do. Bolt Rope; 2 Pipes and 2 half Pipes Brandy; 2 Pieces best Hollands; 50 Bolts Canvass, from No. 1 to 6; 4 Chain-Cables, 4, 4-8, & 1; 6 Anchors; 0 Bbls. Coal Tar; 20 Ships Compasses, (assorted sizes); 50 Dozen Cod Lines; 10 do. Pollock do; 10 do. Log Lines; 10 do. Bed Cord; 6 do. Deep Sea Lead Lines; 6 do. Hand do.; 6 Casks Nails; 6 Casks Spikes; 50 do. Pump Tacks; 200 Lbs. Scupper Nails; 2 Sides Pump Leather; 100 Lbs. Shoe Thread; 100 do. Sail Twine; 100 do. Salmon do.; 100 do. Herring do.; 100 Pairs Gentlemen's Strong Shoes; 50 do. Lady's do.; 50 do. Children's do.; —ALSO, ON HAND—200 Kits Salmon; 100 do. Codfish; 100 do. Scale do.; 200 Boxes Quoddy Herrings; 50 do. Digby do.; All of which will be sold at reduced prices. November 3. W. P. SCOTT.

JUST RECEIVED, Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL:

10 BALEs White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS.—For Sale cheap, by October 13. G. D. ROBINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

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

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN:

PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS.

Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Linseed and Pale Seal Oil, Palats, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 10.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals:

20 M. W. O. Hhd. STAVES and W. O. HEADING; 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAIL, In Bond. 500 Do. Cora Meal; 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 3 Bales second superfine Cloth; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1-3-3 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FUNNACS, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FLOUR, TALLOW, &c. Just received by the Cyrus, SEARs, Master, from Philadelphia:

BARRELS new Superfine FLOUR, Barrels Middling Do. Barrels TALLOW; which will be sold cheap if taken from the vessel. Also—per the Bethiah: A lot of WINDSOR CHAIRS. Sept. 15. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

RUM, PIMENTO, &c. Landing, ex Brig WARD CHURMAN, from Jamaica, and for Sale by the Subscribers—

PUNCHONS and Hogsheads RUM; PIMENTO; GINGER; Arrow Root; Hines; CASTER OIL; Logwood, &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. September 1, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and brigues Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool,

CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, —viz—

COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvass, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rese NAILS, from 3d. to 29d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 26.

FALL GOODS.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have received per the Pyrenees, from London, A new and extensive assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDISE,

—consisting of—SUPERFINE Saxony Broad Cloths & Casimers; printed, white, and unbleached Cottons; Hosiery, of all descriptions; Muffs; Tippets & Flouncing; Ribbons; Laces; Netts; Black Bombazines; Plaids; Printed Bombazines; Moreens and Fringes; coloured & black Gros de Naples; Flannels; Cloakings; Gloves; Shawls; Worsted Comforters; Silk Handkerchiefs; Haberdashery; Gentlemen's Superfine Black, Brown, and Drab water-proof Hats; Ladies' Cloaks; Guns and Pistols; Writing and Wrapping Paper; with many other articles, well adapted for the present season, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

—ON HAND—Crates Earthenware; Molasses and Sugar; 2 Hogsheads of superior old Sherry; Kits of Salmon, Tongues, and Souds. October 27, 1829.

BANK STOCK—FOR SALE. 25 SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK of NEW-BRUNSWICK, or any part of the amount, may be purchased from Oct. 13. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Brig CAESAR, from Liverpool,

CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Cases COTTONS and MUSLINS, Bales WOOLLENS; Which, together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash, or other approved Payment. July 21. GEO. THOMSON.

MEDICINES, &c.

Just received per FAME, from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES; PATENT MEDICINES; CONFECTIONARY OLIVES; CAPERS, and ESSI SAUCES; Which he warrants of the best quality. JOHN COOK. LABORATORY, foot of King-street, August 4, 1829.

Received per Brig PERSEVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscriber:

BALLES Red and WHITE FLANNELS; Rose, Witney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Sops; Superfine and Second Cloths. Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland—50 Bales Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 Coils CORDAGE, assorted, HAWERS, from 3/4 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP. —IN STORE—Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigon MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 25, 1829.

6th OCTOBER, 1829. E. DeW. RATCHFORD, Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash or approved paper:

BEST COGNAC BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; Jamaica Spirits; Sugar, in hhd. and bbls.; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, & Bobea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Dipt Candles; English and Campo Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior, 16 hands to the lb.; ground and root Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Brimstone; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Blue; Imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; bags Pease; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; White, Yellow, and Green Paint; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spun yarn; Hawers; Canvass; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 12 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Composition Rudder Braces, suitable for a Vessel of 300 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Coal Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut-Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; ROWLAND'S Philadelphia Mill Saws; Smith's Bellows & Vices; 50 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds & Stab Iron; wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Lignum Vitae; Mahogany; Bixies; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; London Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Casimers; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Muslin Handkerchiefs; 200 reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of ORTER CAPS and FUR COLLARS.

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. Dobbs, (next door to Mr. W. Reynolds' Book-Store,) where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms.

J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap,—and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; the produce of the Country will be received in payment. A Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Isle. June 2.

BLANKS

of various kinds for sale at this Office.

HOUSES & LANDS.

STORE FOR SALE. THE three-story BUILDING, on Peters' Wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. RICHARD B. D. KING, will be sold on very moderate terms, and a long credit given, on application to Oct. 13. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET. THE Subscribers have received authority from Mr. JOHN DANFORD, of London, Merchant, to offer for Sale the undermentioned Property in this City and County—viz. The Leases of Two Corporation LOTS at the end of the South Market Wharf, with the STONES thereon.

Two Lots of LAND, (one with a good House thereon) containing 600 acres, at Loch Lomond. A Lot of MEADOW LAND, containing eight acres, at Little River.

Or the said Property, such parts as remain at present unlet, will be Let from year to year. —AND LIKEWISE—They offer to Let, a large Brick Dwelling House and Premises, situated in Prince William-street, near the Lower Cove, adjoining the property of HENRY WRIGHT, Esquire. W. & F. KINNEAR. Saint John, August 25, 1829.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM, in the Parish of Hampton, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River, containing 200 acres, 15 of which are cleared, the remainder well stocked with hard and soft Wood—is offered for Sale. Eight tons of Hay was cut this year.—There is on the premises, a well finished one and a-half story frame House, a log Barn, and other improvements.—The Farm adjoins the property of Mr. Jonathan Titus; and is but 24 miles from the city, with a good turnpike road all the way.—For terms and further particulars, please apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, or to JAMES ROBERTSON, on the premises. September 15.—3t

FOR SALE, 400 ACRES of excellent KING'S COUNTY, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation, with a House, &c. on the same. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK, Druggist. St. John, October 14, 1828.

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

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

Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, & Co. March 3.

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

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7 1/2 acres of MARSH in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. St. John, February 3. C. I. PETERS.

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

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

TO LET, Possession to be given on 1st May next—TWO Houses in Union-street, now occupied by Mr. James' Whitney, and Mr. James Gerow.

A House in Charlotte-street, occupied by J. C. Frith, Esquire. The above premises have extensive Out-houses, Gardens, &c. and are very desirable residences for private families.

—ALSO—To be entered on immediately—A FARM, on the Old Quaco Road, containing 200 acres, lately occupied by Benjamin Johnson, deceased. There is a Log House and Barn on it, and a considerable part of the Land is under good cultivation.—apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. February 3.

STORAGE TO LET, ON the South Market Wharf, and Donaldson's Wharf. Apply to W. P. SCOTT. June 9.

New Goods.

The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, WHICH will be sold Cheap for Cash.—(No PUFF.) Call and see. Prince William-street, JOHN SMYTH. October 13, 1829.

LONDON CORDAGE.

STATIONS superior London Staple CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 5 inch Shrouding, and a few HAWERS—just received, and for Sale cheap, by Sept. 1. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

JUST PUBLISHED, And now ready for delivery, In one neat volume, 12mo. fine demy paper, (price, in boards, to Subscribers, One Dollar)—

FORMS OF PRAYER.

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

BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City. Pray'r is the simplest form of speech. That infant lips can try; Pray'r the sublimest strains that reach The Majesty on high. [Montgomery.]

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—A supply is on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. McMillan's Book Store. August 18.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street.

BEES leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cords, Hosiery & Gloves, Flashes, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c.

ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised.

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

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Manifests of various forms, Entries for Dutiable articles, Seamen's Articles, Boy's Indentures, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. &c.

MAILS.

Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick.) MONDAY.

For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M. From Fredericton, &c. by Boat, — P. M.

TUESDAY. For St. Andrews, &c. by land, 10 noon. For Fredericton, &c. by Boat, 4 P. M. From Halifax, &c. by Boat, — P. M.

WEDNESDAY. From St. Andrews, &c. by Land, at 12 P. M. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M.

THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. M. From Fredericton, by the Boat, — P. M.

FRIDAY. For Fredericton and Canada, by Boat, 4 P. M. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by Boat, 3 P. M.

The Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-India, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for 4 double or triple Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Published November 3, 1829. THE Sixpenny Wharfedon Load of Superfine Flour, to weigh, — — — — 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye — — — — 2 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Hours of Business.—from 10 to 12. DISCOUNT DAY, — — — — THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on THURSDAY.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. Craven Casterley, R. W. Crookshank, George D. Robinson. Office Hours.—12 to 2.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

Table with columns: NOVEMBER—1829, SUN, MOON, FULL, Rises, Sets, Rises, S. A. Rows for 18 WEDNESDAY, 19 THURSDAY, 20 FRIDAY, 21 SATURDAY, 22 SUNDAY, 23 MONDAY, 24 TUESDAY.

Full Moon 26th, 7h. 48m. morning.

SAINT JOHN.

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