

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:
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The Garland.

ATHLETISM.

(From Montgomery's "Omnipotence of the Deity.")

And dare men dream that dismal Chance has framed
All that the eye perceives, or tongue has named;
The agonious sweat, and all its wonders, torn
Designs, self created, and forlorn;
Like to the flashing bubbles on a stream,
Ere from the cloud, or phantom in a dream!
That no grand Builder piled his plastic force,
Gave to each object form—to motion course!
Thou, blood-stained Murder, bare thy hideous arm,
And thou, Rebellion, weller in thy storm:
Awake, ye spirits of avenging crime:
Burst from your bonds, and battle with the time!
Why should the orphans of the world, who roam
Or on the bleak waste, without a friend,—a home,
With resignation mark their fellow clay
Bask in the sunshine of a better day?
Why should the vagrant shiver at the door,
Nor spoil the miser of his treasured ore?
Save Faith's sweet music harmonized the mind,
Whisper'd of Heaven, and bade it be resign'd!

A FATHER'S DEATH-BED.

(From the same.)

Lo! on his certain couch, with pillow'd head,
And pallid limbs spread,
The dying parent, like a walling breeze,
Moans in the feverish grasp of pain Disease;
While sad and watching, with a sleepless eye,
His lovely daughter sits, and mutes by;
So Gabriel sat within the Saviour's tomb,
When his pure spirit walk'd the eternal gloom!
There, as the melancholy midnight bell
Toll'd o'er the slumbering, and the day's farrowell,
Frequent she glanced at his wrinkled brow,
And those dear eyes, so dim and wrinkled now,
Till all his love and all his care returns,
And memory through her brain and bosom burns.
Thou sleeping hand, so delicately weak,
How often had I smother'd in my infant cheek;
Or danc'd her, lightly tripping by his side,
And prattling sweetly with delighted pride;
Or pluck'd the painted flower that charm'd her eye,
Or gently open'd instruction's pictured page,
Or pointed to the rapid beauty star
That twinkled in the vesper sky afar.

And see! no more the arrow throbs of pain
Pierce his bound head, or force the plaintive strain;
Slumber hath hush'd them with its soothing balm,
And charm'd the senses in oblivion's calm;
Pleas'd at his quiet mind, with timid breath,
She stirs to see—alas! the sleep of Death;
Paleless and pale, beneath the taper's glow,
Lies her loved parent—but a lifeless show!

She shook not, shriek'd not, rais'd no manise cry,
Nor wrung her hand, nor bow'd her head-deep sigh,
But stood rigid, nor dream'd of relief,
Mute, stiff, and white,—a monument of grief!

UPON THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

By Lord Palmerston.

Who'er, like me, with trembling anguish brings
His dearest earthly treasure to these springs;
Who'er, like me, to soothe the distress and pain,
Shall count those salutary springs in vain;
Command'd, like me, to hear the faint reply,
To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye,
From the chill form to wipe the damps of death,
And watch, in slumber, the short-ling breath—
If hence should bring him to this humble line,
Let the sad mourner know his pangs were mine.

Ordin'd to lose the partner of my breast,
Whom virtue warm'd me and whose beauty bless'd,
Fram'd every tie that binds the heart to prove,
Her duty friendship, and her friendship love,
But yet, remembering that the prizing life,
Appoints the just to slumber, not to die,
The starting tear I check'd—I kiss'd the rod,
And not to earth resign'd her, but to God!

MISCELLANEA.

ON COMMERCIAL ASSURANCES.

(From the Companion to the Almanack.)

ASSURANCE, or INSURANCE, (which has the same meaning,) is a term in commerce, expressing the condition of being individually assured (made sure) against the pecuniary injuries which result from the chances of human events—such as the death of the insured, and the consequent loss of his industry to his family,—the perishing or damage of goods by the accidents of the sea, or in capture in time of war,—the destruction of property by fire.

The ancients made a deity of Chance, to express their notion of the influence upon the affairs of men of some unknown, incalculable, capricious cause, appearing to defy every exertion of foresight and prudence. They acquired this belief, which many unthinking people still entertain, from the observation of particular and detached events, instead of comparing and arranging a large number of events that are submitted to the same physical laws. Such an investigation, will, at once indicate that, with reference to any extensive series of facts of a similar nature the succession of any one particular fact is invariably the same. Thus, for instance, the probabilities of throwing any particular number with a die or dice, are mathematically certain; & if the experiment were made for a succession of throws to afford an average, the practical results would exactly correspond with the theoretical. These calculations, (which form the doctrine of chances,) as applied to commercial purposes, have produced the most beneficial results to individual property and public wealth; and they moreover afford that calmness and stability of mind which constitutes the most salutary difference between commercial adventure and gaming. The modes in which the system of assurances is principally applied may be briefly described.

The duration of human life, over which the most healthy and the most temperate man has no certain control, must necessarily appear a matter of chance when individually considered. If, however, we regard the human species in masses, we are enabled to ascertain, with considerable precision, the average of life; and thus to apply a system of insurance, not to life itself, for that is a course dependent upon a higher power than man, but against the injurious consequences which proceed from the death of those upon whom the support of others depends. In taking ten millions of people, for instance, and having ascertained the ages to which each of the ten millions has arrived previous to his death, by dividing the total of these ages by the number of individuals, we establish the average term of the duration of life. This term varies

in particular countries and under different states of society; but it is invariably found to increase with the increase of the means of comfort. The average term of life in Great Britain is thus longer, by almost one-third than it was during the last century. The rate of mortality in 1780, was one in forty; in 1821, it was one in fifty-eight. Vaccination, and the great improvement in medical science, have, doubtless contributed to this result. To establish data for determining this mean length of life has been an important object with statesmen, of late years, and forms a great branch of the science of statistics. The tables, which have been constructed upon the experience of most European nations, enable us not only to determine the average term of life, but the probabilities of the number of years a person of any particular age has to live. Upon these calculations are founded the system of life-assurances and annuities; and the various corporations which grant life-assurances are enabled to conduct their operations upon a just and solid foundation, in the degree that they form their estimates upon averages equally supported by science and experience. To all persons where income is not permanent, and who are unable to lay by a sufficiency to prevent the lamentable consequences to their children of an inadequate provision, the principle of life-assurance offers a safe and effectual remedy against the chances of mortality, which no prudent father should forego, if the annual sacrifice is at all within his ability.

The extensive application of the system of assurances on shipping, in this country, has produced the most salutary effects upon the prosperity of our commerce, and upon the mercantile character. Maritime assurances are founded upon the same principle as the assurances upon lives. Upon an average of years it is found that a certain number of vessels is wrecked in making a particular voyage. The extent of the property which an individual merchant commits to the various chances of the sea, renders it necessary that he should be protected against the ruin which would follow the loss of his cargo. By a convention between a number of merchants to contribute to pay the losses of shipwrecks mutually, as if they were a trading company, the individual ruin is avoided by the distribution of the loss.—Thus, if the average shows that one ship is lost in a hundred in a certain voyage, as from London to Madeira, the aggregate loss is one per cent; and by the payment of one per cent, (and a trifle more to cover the trouble and expense of effecting the insurance) by the individual who desires to be protected, the chances of a terrible ruin are averted by a small certain advance. This is the principle of *mutual assurances*. These who subscribe the policy of insurance are called *underwriters*; because they write their names, and their individual engagement for a portion of the insurance, under the bond (or policy) by which the vessel or cargo is insured.

Assurances against loss by fire are the most common in this country, as they are the most useful. The proportion of fires throughout the Kingdom is found to bear a constant relation to the number of houses. The amount of the property thus destroyed is paid to the insurers, by the quota of each person insured. Independently of the advantages which individuals derive from the system of assurances, the amount of public wealth is sensibly increased by its operation. In the certainty of property there is a very remarkable augmentation of value. In comparing two advantages, one of which should be permanent, the other uncertain, in its duration, the capability of undisturbed enjoyment, at once determines the measure of good. The possession of property which is placed beyond destruction or injury from the effects of accident, contributes to the happiness of life, and to the moral dignity of individual character. The Commercial proprietor by the system of assurances, gives to his property the same stability as that possessed by the landed or funded proprietor; and he is thus enabled to preserve that equanimity, which in all human affairs invariably results from building upon the reasonable certainties of just calculations, rather than trusting for an escape from possible evils, to the mere casualties of fortune. The man who risks the loss of his ship by tempests or of his stock by fire, because the chances are against such destruction, when he may put himself entirely above the chance by a very small contribution, has no claim to the character of a wise or prudent member of a community, in which judgment and prudence are more than ever necessary to provide for the wants of the passing day, and to guard against the accidents of evil fortune.

We subjoin a table, upon which the value of annuities has been ordinarily estimated. In a future "Companion," we shall give some calculations founded upon more accurate data of the average duration of human life.

A TABLE of the VALUE of an ANNUITY of £100, on a single life, from birth to 99 years old.

Age.	Value.	Age.	Value.	Age.	Value.
Birth	1032 14	23	1563 0	46	1208 18
1	1346 10	24	1556 0	47	1193 0
2	1563 0	25	1548 16	48	1178 0
3	1676 4	26	1531 4	49	1163 0
4	1761 0	27	1514 8	50	1148 0
5	1824 16	28	1498 0	51	1133 0
6	1876 4	29	1481 16	52	1118 0
7	1918 0	30	1465 0	53	1103 0
8	1950 0	31	1448 16	54	1088 0
9	1972 0	32	1432 0	55	1073 0
10	1985 0	33	1415 16	56	1058 0
11	1989 0	34	1399 0	57	1043 0
12	1984 0	35	1383 0	58	1028 0
13	1970 0	36	1367 0	59	1013 0
14	1948 0	37	1351 0	60	998 0
15	1919 0	38	1335 0	61	983 0
16	1884 0	39	1319 0	62	968 0
17	1844 0	40	1303 0	63	953 0
18	1800 0	41	1287 0	64	938 0
19	1753 0	42	1271 0	65	923 0
20	1704 0	43	1255 0	66	908 0
21	1653 0	44	1239 0	67	893 0
22	1601 0	45	1223 0	68	878 0
				69	863 0

THE SKULL AND FACE.

(From Spurzheim's Lectures.)

There is something to be mentioned to you respecting the general form of the skull. Drs. Hunter and Camper turned their minds to it about the same time, and, I believe, without either knowing the intention of the other.—Camper drew a line from the most projecting part of the forehead to the most projecting part of the upper jaw; this he called a *facial line*—there is Camper's facial line. Now, if you draw another line through that in a horizontal manner, so as to pass from the base of the nose along the opening of the ear, you will then have the angle—the two lines will have nearly all the brain between them; and the greater the angle, of course the larger the brain. Here is the skull of an African—the angle is very small, recedes more and more from the perpendicular towards the horizontal line. Here is a different sort of skull, where the lines intersect each other at nearly right angles. In this way Camper distinguished between varieties of mankind and animals. I have been sometimes talking to artists over those specimens of statues left us by the ancients; what is the reason that we see in them something that always fascinates us, at the same time that we see every thing exaggerated in them? The ancients did exaggerate in their statues; but then there was so much delicacy, so much grace in their exaggeration, that you did not see it, but you were fascinated; their foreheads, for instance. Look at them, and you see them coming forwards; they overhang the rest of the face. You see they do not shove away—they are broad and expanded.

Animals, the brutes, have scarcely foreheads; the monkey you see, recedes; and here is the dog's forehead—it falls back completely. The ancients, therefore, with reason, gave full projecting foreheads to their statues, to dignify them—to mark as it were the striking difference there was between man and other animals. Now the *eyebrow* is quite peculiar to man—no other animal has it; mark that. What did the ancients do? Why they labored that part of the human countenance with extraordinary care; for it is a part that is, in a particular manner, adapted to convey expression. The eyes, too, they managed in the same way. Some of the inferior animals have their eyes so brought forward on the surface of their face that they can see sideways; they can see around them, and even behind them.

This is the case with the base; the poor timid animal can see behind him; and so constantly does he keep looking backwards when pursued, that he will rush upon an obstacle right before, and, as sometimes happens in the chase, will absolutely catch his neck by the force with which he rushes against it. Now this looking sideways and about one is the sign of a suspicious disposition. The ancients knew this, and what did they do? They gave to the faces of their statues eyes that looked straightly and directly upon you—that looked steadily forwards; and they did this in order to convey to the beholder that the originals felt the very reverse of timidity, of apprehension and suspicion. Then the nose. Man has a peculiar one; it has a bridge in it; all other animals want the nose as it is in man. These animals, instead of a nose have a snout—it is a snout, not a nose. [A laugh.] Now the ancients, in their heads, attend greatly to their nose; you will find they placed it above the centre of the orbit of the eyes. The Greeks brought the nose straight down—the Romans gave it a bend upwards; they arched it, thinking that to be the handsomest form, but this is all a matter of taste. The nostrils they made as little like a snout as possible. In the statues of the ancients you see the mouth made in a peculiar way; it is, so to speak, as little as a devouring aperture as possible. It is, however, an aperture, and that they knew very well; but they also knew it was made for articulating, for expressing thoughts by language; and they made it as expressive as they could. The lips were made muscular and strong. But, we find, have no chin—that is a part of the face peculiar to men. The ancients were very particular about it, and formed it large and expressive. Now, if you put all these features on paper, as I have described them, you would have the countenance of Jupiter Olympus himself. The ancients however, did not give the same face to all their statues; oh no; it is quite true what Dr. Spurzheim said of that, that they knew much better than to place the head of a philosopher upon the shoulders of a gladiator.

Now this sort of inquiry is perhaps more curious than useful; it belongs to physiology, and should be left to be considered under its proper head. I will not, therefore, go farther with it, merely making one observation with respect to the supposed possibility of ascertaining men's dispositions and character from the shape of their heads and faces, and the observation is this—that I have seen various skulls, (here is one for instance) in which you see several considerable elevations on the outward surface, without there being any corresponding depression on the inside. I need not tell you that, where there is no hollow in the skull inside, there could have been no enlargement of the brain; and this was an argument used against the phrenologists by Dr. Harlow.—Now I don't use it, or any other arguments against them; I don't let my mind think of the subject at all. You may do as you like, but I don't care about it; for, as I said to Dr. Spurzheim at the very outset, 'Why, Doctor,' said I, 'it may be all very true what you say, but I will not enter into it; for I do think it a very unwise and unbecoming thing to judge of any man's motive and intentions by his outward appearance at all. Judge of a man by his actions—look to his conduct—see what it is, and you'll not go astray in your opinions. Ah, there's a wise

piece of advice, "Judge not lest you yourselves be judged;" and for you to take it upon you to infer the motives and dispositions of any man, upon any less authority than the tenor of his actions, is a thing that I am sure you have no right to do."

FRAGMENT.

I saw a fair and beautiful hand,
Place a garland of fresh and fragrant flowers upon her brow—she who received it, was fairer and lovelier still than they: her dark liquid blue eyes were beaming forth the expression of her happiness: her smile was radiant as the light of Heaven, and her whole figure expressed the gay and buoyant feelings of her soul.—she wore a single white rose in her hair, and I knew she was a bride!

Ho, the gallant and proud De Rance, stood gazing upon her with the high rapture of a happy lover—the past, the future, all seemed forgotten in that moment of exquisite happiness and of proud triumph.—she was his, all his; her beauty, her confiding tenderness, her genius, her virtues, all were his, and he felt it would be bliss enough for him to devote his whole life to her!

I do not know any thing more delightful than to witness the full and joyous expression of conscious happiness; that pure unclouded ray of light which seems to emanate from the soul, and which is beamed glowingly and tenderly upon the object of one's affection; like the rainbow on the clouds, it seems to seal the promise of future happiness; and, yet, it does not last.—and as I looked upon that brilliant creature, animated and inspired, as she appeared, with the enchanting sentiments which filled her young and happy heart, I said to myself, "that garland will fade, and so will that smile!" As she turned away, a flower dropped from the bridal wreath I placed in my bosom, and I thought that happiness shall last forever;—but it is not so; for the loveliest and the happiest weep, and tears are mingled even with their brightest joys;—the loveliest and the happiest die; and that which gives the bitterness of their tears, they are forgotten, and forgotten even by those, whose light, whose joy, whose Heaven they were!

Those who received the homage of society; who were objects of unbounded admiration; those whose kind words and smiles were the source of joy to many hearts; and those whose genius seemed the very inspiration of Heaven, pass away and are forgotten, as though they had never been.

I know not if the most splendid genius, the most elegant and powerful talents, the most divine beauty, neither the most impassioned and devoted affection, can ensure to us the recollection of those who survive us; and if there is a thought which is full of bitterness, and which has power to humble the pride of the loftiest mind, and which subdues and saddens the tender and smiling heart, it is that. It is true, that the most universal homage is paid to our memories; the most splendid monuments, and the most public demonstrations of sorrow and of regret, could not affect our feelings in the world of spirits; but it is a sweet and consoling thought, that our names, and our virtues, and our talents, and the efforts of our genius, and above all, that our devotion to the good of our fellow-creatures, will be held in grateful remembrance by those we have loved, with unceasing fidelity; but it is not always the heart that cherishes us the most kindly—which loved us with enthusiasm—and with religious devotion and passion, that preserves the recollection of us the most faithfully; time heals the deepest wounds, death ever makes new impressions, and new attachments fill up the void in the most delicate heart; love's brightest and fairest and brilliant image fades like evening tints away, when the veil of death shadows it, and there is enough of sadness and melancholy to prevent the thought, that love alone, can transmit to posterity the names of those it worshipped; but it is the echoes of fame, and not the soft and silver tones of love, that must perpetuate the name that would live immortal, even amidst the perishing and transitory things of this world!

I was just two years from that day I saw her in the dark and silent tomb!—De Rance was weeping over it; desolate and passionately he wept over the lovely flower his love had cherished, and all nature seemed to mourn with him; the dry and withered leaves of autumn lay scattered around him; the flowers were all faded, and every thing appeared to respond mournfully to the deep and melancholy feelings of his own heart.

The softness of his eye, of twilight rendered every object almost indistinct; but I saw him still kneeling and weeping over the tomb of his beloved and beautiful Cora!

I looked at him and said mentally, the bridal garland has faded, and that lovely smile too, and he is lifeless and desolate!

PERILLA.

ORIGIN OF THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.—Augustine, the Roman missionary, made his arrival known to Ethelbert, and requested an audience. The King of Kent, though not altogether ignorant of the nature of his queen's religion, nor unfavourably disposed towards it, was yet afraid of that miraculous power which the Roman clergy were then believed to possess, and which they were not backward at claiming for themselves. For this reason he would not receive them within the walls of his royal city of Canterbury, nor under a roof; but went into the island with his nobles, and took his seat to await them in the open air; imagining that thus he should be secure from the influence of their spells or incantations. They approached in procession, bearing a silver crucifix, and a portrait of our Saviour upon a banner adorned with gold, and chanting the Litany. The King welcomed them courteously, and ordered them to be seated; after which Augustine stood up, and, through an interpreter whom he had brought from France, delivered the purport of his mission in a brief, but well ordered and impressive discourse. "He was come to the King, and to that kingdom," he said, "for their eternal good—a messenger of good tidings; offering to their acceptance perpetual happiness here and hereafter, if they would accept his words. The Creator and Redeemer had opened the Kingdom of heaven to the human race; for God so loved the world that he had sent into it his only Son, as that son himself testified, to become a man among the children of men, and suffer death upon the cross in atonement for their sins." To this address, which was protracted to some length, the king returned a doubtful but gracious answer: his conversion shortly after followed. He gave up his palace to the missionaries; and Augustine

obtained a bull from the pope to found the see of Canterbury. From this period it was regarded with the highest veneration; but in the invasions of the Danes, both the church and city suffered the most grievous ruin, and no less than eight thousand persons are said to have perished at one time in the desolated town.—*Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

BEAUTIES OF HERVEY POETRY.—Where can another history be found like that contained in the Pentateuch of Moses—so sweetly unaffected, yet so full of dignity; so concise, and yet so comprehensive; so rich in poetry, yet so chaste and simple in its style; so affecting in its pathetic recitals, and so vivid and powerful in its solemn and terrific scenes; and presenting throughout, a picture so graphic of the life and manners of the ancient Oriental world? The Pentateuch closes with the book of Deuteronomy, the last testimony of the Jewish legislator to his countrymen, containing a brief but vivid recapitulation of their past history, and a second concise declaration of the law. The nation had now gained a lasting experience of God's dealings with his people, and the generation had passed away on whose souls and bodies the light of effluviary and slavery had descended during their residence in Egypt. Aaron had been gathered to his fathers, Moses was about to die, and the tribes were just upon the eve of a happy entrance into the long promised land of Canaan.—Under these circumstances the words of Moses must have carried a thrilling impression into the hearts of the Israelites. How powerfully does he appeal to their experience of the judgments and mercies of Jehovah—with what mingled encouragements and threatenings, what fearful curses on the disobedient, what tender admonitions, what eloquent entreaties! Nor is the voice of prophetic silence; it speaks plainly of the coming Messiah; it predicts their own defection and consequent wretchedness? It almost relates the destruction of Jerusalem. The eight closing chapters of the book of Deuteronomy are perhaps the most sublime portion of the Scriptures. They contain the tremendous curses denounced against transgressors, and the unequalled blessings pronounced upon the obedient; the glowing historical story, which Moses at the command of God, wrote for the people of Israel, to be forever in their memories, a witness against them when they should turn from the Lord their God; the animated and prophetic blessing upon the twelve tribes, and the short but striking history of the death of Moses, when he had viewed from the top of Pisgah, with an eye which old age had not dimmed, the land "flowing with milk and honey," stretched out before him in all its compass and luxuriance.

Through all this short, but perfect and comprehensive history—the storehouse of poetic imagery to the prophets and psalmists—where is the page that is not full of materials to arrest the eye, and excite the imagination of the poet? What books could be more crowded with energetic recollections, sublime and picturesque events, instructive and terrible warnings? From the first interposition of Jehovah, to the moment when His presence is revealed to Moses upon Nebo, His glorious agency is every where visible. It is He who accompanies the patriarchs in all their journeyings, and makes trial of their faith; it is He who gives wisdom to Joseph, and makes the children of Israel to increase in Egypt; it is He who brings them out with His mighty hand and His outstretched arm; who reveals His glories at the Red Sea, on Mount Sinai, and through the wilderness; who dwells between the cherubim and leads His people like a flock. Throughout, it is the purpose of the inspired historian to stamp upon the minds of his countrymen the most impressive sense of their peculiar dependence upon God; he closes with the declaration, so literally fulfilled, that they shall be invincible and glorious, if obedient to their divine Sovereign, but cursed, rejected, and miserable, whenever they forsake Him.—*N. Am. Review.*

SUNDAY.—The daily occurrence of a week of business absorb the mind so much that we do not for the regular return of the sabbath, a majority of human beings would nearly forget that any thing else was necessary in this world, but money when it was needed, provisions when hungry, clothing to cover, and luxuries to feed our pampered appetites.—But Christianity has consulted the wants of man and the weakness of his nature, by the institution of one day in seven. How happy the virtuous man must feel to escape from the trammels of a bad world, to one day of sober reflection, or pious indulgence, or of religious consolation! The manner, who after a week of storms and gloom, happens to spend one day on the sunny shore of some verdant island that rises out of the main, cannot feel more grateful for his fortune than he, who having weathered the misgivings of the week, sits down in his own pew, in his own church, and joins in the service and praise of his great Maker.

VULGAR ERRORS.—That leases are made for 999 years, because a lease for 1000 years would create a freehold. That deeds executed on a Sunday are void. That in order to disinherit an heir-at-law, it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will, for that otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property. That a funeral passing over any place makes it a public highway. That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death. That second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may.—*From No. 1 of the Legal Observer.*

Degrading Manhood with the Lash.—The York Herald says that petitions to Parliament are in preparation in that city, "against the brutal and degrading punishment of our soldiers and sailors by the whip." We hope the example will be followed.

another 480. More than 1000 were buried about this time in a large sand-pit, for want of graves, which could not be dug so fast as required, nor at a rate that the poor could afford; twenty-five roubles being demanded for each. Such a time was never before seen in Astrachan.

On the roads leading to the burial grounds, which are out of the city, scarcely any thing was to be seen from morning to night but funeral processions. During its progress more than sixty officers, from the Governor, the Admiral of the Fleet, the Rector of the University, and downwards, fell victims to it; and the number of the dead of all descriptions, in the city alone (the resident population being more than 40,000,) is calculated at 6,000, beside 10,000, or, as some say, 2,000 of those from the interior of Russia, who were passing the summer here, and who fled to the towns and villages up the Volga, in hopes of escaping it. Of these, forty were found on the road-side unburied, on the first three stages, until notice was given of the circumstance to the commanding officer of the district; but the greater part of the fugitives who fell victims to the disease, met their fate on the Volga. Nearly 10,000 left the city, it is said, in great confusion; and being ill provided with food and other necessaries, were reduced to indescribable hardships on their passage up the river, as the Calmucks on its banks would have no intercourse with them. It is said, that in one or more of these boats the people all perished from the cholera, and having none left to man them, were at last carried down the stream with the residue of the dead on board. In other cases the ravages on board these boats were dreadful.

With such scenes before their eyes, or reported on credible authority, it was almost impossible for the most thoughtless to be altogether unconcerned at the time; yet, alas! it is lamentable to see, that now the danger here is considered as past, many are returning to their vicious practices, like the dog in his vomit, and the swine that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.

From the above it appears that about a sixth or seventh of our whole population have been cut off. It is supposed that half of the adults have been affected by it. Some children have died, but comparatively few. Through the tender mercies of our God, I have been preserved without the least injury, and have been enabled to attend to the sick in the house, and also to render some assistance to our neighbours. Bless the Lord, oh, my soul!

UNITED STATES.

EXTENSIVE COAL FIELDS.—It is confidently believed in the United States, that beds of coal of various qualities, extend from the central parts of Pennsylvania westward for about four hundred miles, and to a great distance north and south. At present, the flourishing manufactures of glass, iron, &c., at Pittsburgh, are supplied from the mines in the neighbourhood, which appear exhausted. To this great repository of coal the United States must look forward for their future prosperity and comfort as a manufacturing nation; for the immense forests that once covered the eastern states have almost disappeared. The nearest suitable extent of woodland in Philadelphia is one hundred and twenty miles distant from that capital.

MAGAZINE OF NAT. HISTORY.

ILLINOIS.—Gov. Reynolds delivered his message to the Legislature of Illinois, on the 8th inst. The condition of the State is represented as eminently prosperous. The increase of the population has been very rapid. Twelve years ago there were about 40,000 inhabitants in Illinois; now there are more than 100,000.

Great Ox.—There is now exhibiting in the village of Brooklyn, an Ox, whose weight is estimated at 4000 pounds. He was raised by Judge Strong, of Staunton, and fattened by Lemuel B. Rogers, Esq. of Huntington, Long Island.—Am. paper.

Death of Bolivar.—The Mercurio, a Spanish paper published in this city, in its Saturday number, publishes an extract of a letter, dated Cartagena, Dec. 15, from a person of credibility, stating that an express had just arrived at that place from Santa Martha, with the intelligence that Bolivar was at the point of death. He had received the sacraments from the Bishop of the diocese. The express left Santa Martha at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 10th of December. The news is not improbable. Bolivar's health was said, in various accounts received by the last arrivals, to be very bad.—N. Y. Post.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, December 14. Encouragement for the Cultivation of Hemp.—We observe, by an advertisement in the Upper Canada Gazette, dated Government Office York, 15th November last, that His Majesty's Government having authorised a certain proportion of the annual consumption of Hemp throughout the King's dock yards in England, to be purchased in Canada, the respective officers of the dock yard at Kingston, are empowered to purchase hemp, bona fide the growth of Canada, of equal quality to St. Petersburg or Riga hemp, delivered at that yard; and that the value of Canadian hemp is to be regulated by the price paid in the King's dock yards, at home, for that from the two ports above mentioned. This year for clean Canadian hemp, according to its quality, from 49 to 43 pounds, Halifax currency, per ton will be paid, and the average quantity which can be taken is stated to be from six to seven hundred tons annually.—Mercury.

ST. CATHERINES. From the Welland Canal Intelligence. We think it may be said without boasting that the inhabitants of this little village, considering the very limited means possessed by most of them, have heretofore evinced a spirit of enterprise in public and private undertakings, not behind that of any other part of the Province; and within the last few months their exertions for the accommodation and improvement of this place and the adjacent country

generally, seems to have received a fresh impulse. In fact, since the opening of navigation through the Welland Canal, and the establishment, in some degree, of public confidence, as to its permanence and utility, business of every description appears to be improving in the most decided manner.

Some time since, we noticed an attempt to penetrate the earth in search of strong salt water, by boring to the depth of 300 feet; the expense of which was to be defrayed by the individuals paying £25 each. This enterprise is in a forward state, with a fair prospect of success.

The timber is now getting out for one of the largest class of schooners, to be erected in this village, and intended for the navigation of the Welland Canal as well as the Lakes. She is to be built by 20 individuals subscribing each £50.

The foundation is laid for a dry dock, at the second lock below this, which is to be ready for the reception of vessels by the last of this month. This is also the property of individuals of this place.

And we are happy to be able to announce the commencement of the long expected mill-race, which is to run parallel with the Canal from Centreville to St. Catharines, affording an extent of water power, at and near this village, scarcely exceeded in any part of British America.

This alone will give an impetus to the improvement of the place greater than any other work that has yet been accomplished. It is true, we labour under serious disadvantages for want of the main lever—capital; but by the combined efforts of individual exertion, much can and will be done. So long as harmonious feelings continue to exist among our inhabitants, with a disposition to avail ourselves of every favourable opportunity for enterprise and improvement to the extent of our limited means, prosperity will attend us.

The Observer. TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1831.

We have no later news from any quarter this week, and are under the necessity of making the most of such resources, scanty as they are, as are within our reach.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A General Meeting of that Institution was held last evening in the Masonic Hall, which was attended by a large and respectable concourse of both sexes. The business of the Meeting was opened by the Rev. Dr. GRAY, President of the Society, after which the Rev. Mr. GRAY, Rev. Mr. STRONG, Wesleyan Missionary, His Worship the Mayor, and ALEXANDER McLEOD, Esq. Secretary, severally delivered their sentiments on the vast importance of such Institutions generally, and in the visible and marked improvement already produced on the community, by the one recently formed in this city, limited as it comparatively is. The current of feeling throughout the Assembly ran strong in favour of the benevolent objects which the Society has in view, and a very considerable accession was made to the list of its Members, as well as to the ranks of its friends. During the Evening, 23 individuals signed their names to the Rules—making a total of 167 Members.

MODES OF CHARITY.—Among the various plans for alleviating the distresses of the poor at this inclement season of the year, those which provide the able bodied of them with the means of useful labour or profitable employment, undoubtedly hold the first place, and should most earnestly be recommended. We observe, therefore, with pleasure, that the good people of Halifax, in addition to the proceeds of their Bazaar, which proved of essential benefit to many poor families, have now got a shed erected where the industrious poor are employed in breaking stones at a certain rate per bushel, and which are thus prepared and kept in readiness for the improvement of the streets and highways the ensuing season. We wish much that the liberally disposed would set a similar scheme on foot in this place, or that a regular Work House were established, which, though it would in the first instance make a call upon the pockets of the lieges, would eventually not only pay its own way, but even yield a good return. Such are not Utopian theories or empty speculations. Their reality and utility have been brought to the test of actual experiment, not only in some of the Colonies, but in the Parent Country and in the United States. We wonder much that a preference should be given in our good city to such modes of charity as only tend to increase the evil of pauperism, and in too many cases to nourish idleness and prodigality, when useful industry might be countenanced and encouraged. We hope that these hints will be duly appreciated and seriously pondered by our fellow citizens, and that, at all events, before another winter comes round, some plan will not only be proposed and digested, but actually carried into effect, on these sound principles of political economy, and having such humane and patriotic ends in view.

The following proceedings took place at the Meeting called for taking steps towards the formation of a Fire Insurance Company, as noticed in our last.

At a Meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of this City, held at the C. Bee House on Monday the 24th Jan. 1831, for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a Fire Insurance Company—JAMES HICKOCKS, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair, and GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Esq. appointed to act as Secretary—when it was Resolved, that a Company be formed in this City, with a Capital of £50,000, for the purpose of insuring Houses and other Property against Fire. Resolved, that the Capital Stock be divided into Five Thousand Shares, of Ten Pounds each. Resolved, that no person be allowed to subscribe more than Fifty Shares, previous to the obtaining an Act of Incorporation. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to draw up a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, praying for an Act of Incorporation; and further Resolved, that Messrs. R. F. HAZEN, BENJ. SMITH, JOHN KINNEAR, and I. L. BULLOCK, be a Committee for that purpose, and that they also get a Bill prepared to send with the Petition. Resolved, that Books be opened for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions to the Stock; and further Resolved, that Messrs. A. M. LEAD, J. KERR, J. HAMMOND, H.

Blaklee, and G. D. ROBINSON, be a Committee for that purpose. Resolved, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his attention while in the Chair. Adjourned. We have been requested to state, that Subscription Books are now open at the Stores, &c. of the respective Gentlemen composing the Committee.

NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL.—The prospectus of a new Weekly Paper to be published at St. Andrews, in this Province, under the auspices of COLIN CAMPBELL, Esq. and with the title of the St. Andrews Courier, was handed us for publication in our columns to-day, but unfortunately at so late an hour, that we must deny ourselves the pleasure of presenting it to our readers till next week. Personal experience does not warrant us to hold out many flattering prospects to the respected editor from such an enterprise, but if our good wishes could avail in securing him a liberal share of patronage, his success might be safely guaranteed. T. L. NICHOLSON, Esq. is his Agent in this City, to whom in the meantime, we would refer all who are favourably disposed to the undertaking.

The new barque Joanna, burdened 557 tons, cleared at this Port, last week, for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 1077 tons White Pine Timber, 6833 superficial feet of Deal, 138 do. Deal Ends, 9660 ash do. staves, 12 spruce Spars, 21 iron rollers and 1 cord Lath-wood. She took no deck load, and instead of Birch Timber, has on board a considerable quantity of balsam, for Mr. JAMES WISHART, of this City, and is the largest vessel ever launched on the Main River. Her model and workman ship are pronounced by good judges to be inferior to no vessel ever built in the Province.—Courier.

AFRICANING CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Wednesday morning last, WILLIAM R. son of Mr. R. HARRIS, of this City, a promising child, aged 4 years, came to a sudden and painful death by burning. He was, it is thought, in the act of reaching across the fire place, when his clothes (although of woollen) caught the flame, and in a moment, he was enveloped in a blaze. There was in the room at the time, besides the unfortunate sufferer, only a younger child, and before the parents were alarmed, the whole of his clothing was entirely consumed, and it was then too late to render his assistance that could preserve life. After lingering about five hours in great bodily pain, death relieved him from further suffering.

Another equally melancholy casualty occurred to a child named BETSY COMBES, aged 4 years and 2 months, whose parents reside in Church street. On Saturday last, being left alone in the room, her clothes caught fire, and he was, in consequence, so dreadfully burnt, that she died on Tuesday morning.—Id.

INQUEST.—On Friday, a Coroner's Inquest was held at view of the body of JAMES KILLICK, Private, in the 1st Brigade.—Verdict, perished by the severity of the cold.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—On Sunday evening next, at 6 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. EVANS will give a Lecture on—The movement of the Spirit on the face of the waters at the birth of Creation. January 25.

State of the Thermometer in the shade, Northern exposure, from the 18th to the 24th January, 1831.—

Table with 3 columns: Date, Temperature in the morning, Temperature at 10 in the evening. Rows for Jan 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

MARRIED. At Hopedale, on the 13th instant, by John Smith, Esq. Captain Samuel Clark, to Susannah, third daughter of Mr. John Rogers.

At Georgetown on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Samuel R. Clarke, Mr. WILLIAM THORN, to Miss M. BLIZARD, both of that place.

DIED. At Hamiton, on the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with patience and resignation, JANE, wife of Mr. W. TAYLOR, late schoolmaster, aged 49 years. She has left a husband and five children to lament her loss.

At Parsonburgh, (N. S.) on the 17th inst. after a lingering illness of more than two years, which he bore with patience, and resignation to the Divine will, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM RICHMOND, in the 23d year of his age, (loved and regretted by an extensive circle of relations and friends.)

At Parsonburgh, (County) on Saturday last, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with patience and pious resignation, Mr. GEORGE MAHER, in the 22d year of his age, a very promising young man, and much esteemed by all his acquaintances.

At Chatham, (Maine) on the 9th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. WILLIAM IREY, Apothecary, aged 35 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Thursday, schr. Eliza, Kirtidge, Portland, 2— Isaac Kecheman, assorted cargo.

Friday, schr. Ploughboy, Ferris, Eastport, 1—Master, assorted cargo.

Ship William Pitt, Ogilvie, Liverpool—timber. May, Armstrong, Liverpool, do. J. Anna Kerr, Liverpool, do.

Brig Eliza, Everett, Cork, timber. Francis Keating, Stevedore, Liverpool, do. Elizabeth, W. I. Can. St. Jills, assorted cargo. Aray, Moran, Cork, timber. Robert Ray, Cronk, Burlington, lumber.

Brig William Brown, of this port, arrived at N. York, from Kingston, on the 7th inst. Brig Peggy, Ferris, from, at Baltimore, 5d inst.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS. THE Anniversary Meeting of the Saint John Wesleyan Missionary Branch Society, will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Germain-street, on Monday Evening the 31st inst. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. On the Sunday preceding, preparatory Sermons will be preached in the Chapels both in the City and Portland. The Services to commence at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

Collections will be taken up at the close of each Service in aid of the Funds of the above Institution. January 25, 1831.

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

SELLING OFF, VERY LOW, FOR CASH. THE Subscribers intend closing their Co-partnership business on the 1st day of May next, therefore the public are respectfully informed that they will sell their remaining STOCK OF GOODS, at very reduced prices, until Tuesday the 5th day of April, when all that remains will then be Sold at Public Auction.

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

N. B. They have a quantity of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER on hand, at 8d. St. John, Jan. 25, 1831.

TOBACCO. 80 KEGS assorted Qualities—just received from New-York, via Eastport, for sale by J. W. RATCHFORD.

GANNETT ROCK LIGHT HOUSE. TENDERS will be received until Saturday the 29th inst. from persons desirous to Contract to make a LANTERN for the Light House to be built on Gannett Rock, near Grand Manan, and to put up, and Glaze the same, and fit the Lamp in every respect for use, the whole to be completed on or before the 1st day of September next.

Separate Tenders will be received for a Fountain LAMP, to contain Three Gallons of Oil, with Twelve Lights and Burners, to be completed on or before the 10th day of August next.

Persons wishing to contract for the Lantern, or Lamp, will receive a particular description of either, or both of them, from THOMAS BARLOW, or JOHN WARD, Jun. Esquires, who will receive Tenders therefor.

THOMAS BARLOW, JOHN WARD, Jun. ROBT. W. CROOKSHANK, ALLEN OTTY, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commissioners for Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAGAZINE, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

THE Subscribers to the above work, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, are respectfully informed that it cannot appear this month, as was originally contemplated, in consequence of the unexpected delay which has occurred in procuring men and materials, that have been detained at New York since the first of December; but having been no opportunity from that port, by which freight could be shipped. Arrangements have, however, been made, to meet the difficulty as far as practicable, and the Magazine will be published on the third Wednesday of February, and be continued on the third Wednesday of every succeeding month.

The work will consist of 56 pages, printed on English paper of an excellent quality; and will contain selections from the best English periodicals, with such original productions of interest in these Colonies, as may be received.—The terms are Thirty Shillings per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Persons desirous of obtaining the Work, will have the goodness to make application directed to the subscriber, at his Printing Office, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Head, Granville Street. EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, Jan. 17, 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE Subjects and Mode of BAPTISM, Scripturally and impartially considered, by GEORGE BURNS, D. D., of this City. Subscribers will receive their copies at the Stores where they left their names; and there is a supply for purchasers at Mr. McMillan's Book Store, Prince William-street.

Subscribers for the FORMS OF PRAYER, lately published by the same Author, are particularly requested to call for their copies at said Store. January 4.

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

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

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

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

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! 150 BOXES best English SOAP, for sale low by M'RAE & M'KENZIE. Dec. 21.

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

For Sale, Freight, or Charter—The fine, fast sailing schooner DESPATCH, 87 Tons burthen. D. C. 21. W. P. SCOTT.

FOR SALE. A VERY neat London built CARRIAGE, in excellent order, with or without a double set of new Brass Mounted HARNESS; a Light Double SLEIGH, with SKINS, &c. complete, adapted for one or two Horses, with or without HARNESS—and a very good WAGON, with both SHAFTS and POLE, so as to be used for one or two Horses. Also, a thorough bred English STALLION, in fine condition, seven years old.—The Property of a Gentleman about to leave the Province. For further particulars inquire at this office. January 18.

A PERSON who has for some years past served in the Wholesale and Retail business in this City, is desirous of obtaining a situation on 1st May next.—Further particulars can be had by applying at this office. January 11.

11th JANUARY, 1831. ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:—

25 PUNS. Windward Island and Jamaica RUM; 10 Tuns. Mola-ses and 20 bbls. Sugar; 250 Bbls. Superfl. FLOUR; 50 do. RYE do.; 100 do. Indian Meal; 50 do. Navy Bread; 15 Tierces RICE; 20 dozen Brooms; 100 Barrels Irish Mess PORK; 50 do. and 15 Tierces BEEF; 14 Cwt. Irish BACON; 50 do. New-Brasswick OATMEAL; 30 Bags do. common & pearl BARLEY; 50 Firkins Butter; 100 kits spiced Salmon; 50 Bags and Bbls. East India and Jamaica COFFEE; 50 boxes Soap and Candles; 50 Crates assorted Earthenware; 50 Casks ditto Glassware; 100 Boxes ditto Crown Glass; 250 Bolts bleached and unbleached Canvas; 50 Coils assorted Cordage; 200 Casks fine wrought Nails; 100 do. Cut 5-0 Kgs London White Lead; 100 do. Green and assorted do.; 3 Casks and 40 Jars Boiled Linseed Oil; 25 Bbls. Corks; 100 dozen Woolen Socks; 10 Chests Tea; 1 chest Indigo; Assorted Bar Iron and Copper; 3 Bbls. assorted Strops; 200 Reams assorted Writing Paper; 100 Assorted BLANK BOOKS; 50 Kegs and 25 bladders Putty; 50 Barrels Day & Martin's Blacking; 25 Pieces Carpeting and 50 Hearth Rugs.

ALSO— Lamp Black, in bbls.; Ivory, in bbls.; Whiting in do.; Red Ochre in do.; b. s. Yellow Ochre; Casks of Glue; Powder of Litharge; Red Lead; Orange Red; English Umber; Ground Paint; Brushes, and Sash Tools; Patent Floor Cloth and Painted Baize; Table Mats and Doilies; Kegs of Mustard; Ginger; Bags Pepper; Cinnamon; Rose and Point Blackets; 300 pair of Flannel Drawers— with a further assortment of British DRY GOODS, to numerous to detail.—All of which are offered at reasonable rates and terms of payment as possible. J. & H. KINNEAR.

JANUARY 11, 1831. The Subscribers have in Store the following GOODS, for sale at very low rates, and at liberal credit, viz: 50 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM, 60 do. W. I. Land do. 15 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR, 3 do. DRO MOLASSES, 2 Dito & 8 Qr. CASKS PORT WINE, 2 Pipes O. L. P. MADEIRA, 400 Bbls. Superfl. FLOUR—part in bond, 1000 Bbls. ALEWIVES.

ALSO— An extensive stock of British DRY GOODS, Hyson and Congo TEAS, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. COMMERCIAL, St. John, N. B. November 12, 1830.

Notice to Lady Pay Officers, to Widows of Officers, and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. WHEREAS His Majesty's Government in future should coincide with the Calendar year, it is hereby notified to those Persons in this Province, who have heretofore attested their Affidavits, half yearly, are now required to attest them on or after the 1st day of January, and on or after the 1st day of July, in each year; and those Persons who have attested their Affidavits Quarterly, are now required to attest them on or after the 1st day of January, and the 1st day of April, the 1st day of July, and the 1st day of October, in each year—as neither Half Pay, Widows' Pensions, Compassionate Allowance, nor Chelsea Pensions, will be issued from this Office unless these directions are complied with.

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

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

NOTICE. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will in future be conducted by RICHARD SEELY, on his own account. RICHARD SEELY. WILLIAM FATTEN. St. John, January 11, 1831.

The subscriber having purchased the Stock of TRADE of the late firm of SEELY & FATTEN, offers to the public a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES—North side of the Market Square, 11th January. RICHARD SEELY.

Poetry.

THE REJECTED. BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY. Not have me! Not love me! Oh what have I said?

Remember—remember how often I've knelt, Explicitly telling you all that I felt;

Remember—remember—ay, madam, you must, I once was exceedingly stout and robust;

Remember you've worn them, and just can it be To take all my trinkets and not to take me?

Remember—remember I might call him out, But, madam, you are not worth fighting about;

Remember—remember I might call him out, But, madam, you are not worth fighting about;

Remember—remember I might call him out, But, madam, you are not worth fighting about;

Remember—remember I might call him out, But, madam, you are not worth fighting about;

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Remember—remember I might call him out, But, madam, you are not worth fighting about;

Remember—remember I might call him out, But, madam, you are not worth fighting about;

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c. The Subscriber has received per Ship Wm. Pitt, Thomas Ogilvie, Master, from Liverpool—his usual Supply of

SHIP CHANDLERY. ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT: 20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons assorted IRON; 4 bales CANVAS;

20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons assorted IRON; 4 bales CANVAS; 2 bales Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES;

10 dozen 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 10 crates well assorted CROCKERY;

75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS; 1 ton SHEATHING PAPER; 2000 bushels SALT—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market.

IN STORE—1500 bushels Turk's Island SALT; 40 barrels prime Fall MACKEREL; 20 barrels BEEF; 400 boxes Digby and Grenville Smoked HERRINGS; 30 cwt. best COD FISH; 2 tons Log Wood, &c. &c.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals, A PART OF HIS FALL GOODS; WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, Has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the Season.

GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Gloves, ass'd. Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots, Ditto Ditto Cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose.

A variety of Mecklin and Gimp Lace; Lace Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow CLOTHS, of all descriptions;

Paints and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap;

Brown and Bleached Canvas; Flannels; Bombazets; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted;

An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain COTTONS, bleached & unbleached; Silk Handkerchiefs;

Coloured and black Lining Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Ironmongery; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron;

Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. BRANDY by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin; Port and Madeira WINE.

Prime Mess Pork; Kags Pearl Barley; Bag Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments.

ANTIGUA MOLASSES. 18 PUNNS choice Antigua MOLASSES for sale low for Cash. Dec. 14. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

CLOTHING & FLOUR STORE. H. P. WHITNEY, TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Business in the Store of the late SAMUEL WHITNEY, Esq. in the CLOTHING and FLOUR LINE; where he intends to keep a regular Supply of every description of Fashionable CLOTHES, which will be sold on the most liberal terms.

RUM and SUGAR. 10 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS. 5 Times Prime SUGAR—Just Received and for Sale by 15th Nov. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Now Landing ex Brit. Alexis, from Montego Bay: PUNNS and Hds. Extra Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS, SUGAR in Barrels; COFFEE; Boxes ARROW ROOT, Do. Superior Spanish SEGARS, A few HIDES: AND—78 Logs MAHOGANY.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received by the Forth, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of—HIDS of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Hds. Brown and Bleached COTTONS; Ditto—Shirting Stripes and Honespous; Gingham and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled Oil; Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Glass, &c. &c.

ALE and PORTER. Just Received, from Halifax: A FEW Casks Bottled ALE; Ditto Draught PORTER, which will be sold at cost, if applied for immediately. Dec. 21. D. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Printing, Wrapping, and Sheathing PAPER. Just received, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 144 REAMS Super Royal Writing PAPER; 15 do. Log do.; 15 Reams large Wrapping Paper; 50 do. small do. do.; 15 do. large Tea do. do.; 25 do. small do. do.; 1000 Lbs. Sheathing PAPER. Dec. 7.—T. L. NICHOLSON.

BLAYNE'S of various kinds for sale at this Office

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

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

JAMES KIRK, Has imported ex Brigs SALUS from Greenock, and COURIER from Liverpool—Part of his FALL SUPPLY of DRY GOODS.

FRISH Mess Pork, Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Canvas, Crates Earthenware, Coal Tar, &c. &c.—Which he offers for sale upon low terms. St. John, Nov. 16.—G

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c. Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit: 1 Chain CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.; 1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened;

1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH; 1 CAMBOOSE; 2 Double JACK SCREWS; 5 Crates Crockery Ware—well assorted. Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, Per Fair from Liverpool: A FEW Bales Point BLANKETS; Red FLANNELS; CLOTHS; CAMBLETS; and DAMASKS.

Per La Plata, from Jamaica: Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Arrow Root, Segars, Hides, and Horns.

Per Lord of the Isles: 200 Quarter Drums fresh packed Turkey FIGS Per Joseph Anderson: 3 Bales superior Black and Blue CLOTHS For sale cheap for Cash. Nov. 16. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

NEW VESSEL. THE subscriber offers for sale a new VESSEL of about 110 Tons—now on the Stocks at Parrsboro'—of the following dimensions, and of the best materials:—Length of Keel, - - - 61 feet, 6 ins. Length from stem to stern, post, inclusive, - - - 72 feet. Breadth of Beam, - - - 21 feet, 5 ins. Depth of Hold, - - - 12 feet. 11 inches dead rise; Floor, 14 feet. The Vessel is Copper Fastened, and will be sold low. Terms liberal.—please apply to December 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Brig Joseph Anderson, from Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—200 P. COFFON; 200 Ditto 9-8 wide White COFFON; 200 Ditto 9-8 wide Grey ditto; 1 Bule Canvas; 40 lbs. Coal Tar; 1 Pipe each boiled and raw OIL; 110 Boxes SOAP. Nov. 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

PROSPECTUS. A GREABLY to the wishes of several most respectable Gentlemen, I propose publishing early in July next, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, a comprehensive History of the Northern part of the Province of New Brunswick. It shall comprise an Historical—Statistical—and Descriptive account of the large and commercial counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, and Kent. No exertion will be spared to obtain the most correct information relative to the commerce—Internal Resources—present condition—and future capabilities of these counties.

The soundings, currents, anchorages, and other maritime features of the Ports of Resouche, Bathurst, Caraquet, Little Sippigan, Grand Shipigan, Richibucto, Baie du Goyave, and Shediac, shall be fully and faithfully delineated; and, to enlarge the utility of the work, it will be embellished by illustrative charts of the Miramichi, the Baie de Chateaufort, and the Richibucto.

Notwithstanding the extensive intercourse, which for many years, has existed between the Mother Country and the Colony, the British Public have but a very imperfect knowledge of the resources, and other local attributes of its Northern Coast.

To supply this deficiency, by forming a local, as well as commercial intimacy, is the primary consideration of the Author.

With an humble hope that mutual advantage may be the result of the intended essay, this proposition is respectfully submitted to such Merchants, Ship Owners, and other Gentlemen as may approve of it. By their Very obedient Servant. Price—Ten Shillings. ROBERT COONEY. Miramichi, November, 1830.

MAIL STAGE, Between Saint John and Fredericton. THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he intends to run a Stage on the New-rop Road until the River freezes, after which time he will run on the Ice during the Winter months, between Saint John and Fredericton, leaving St. John on Friday at 11 o'clock, and Fredericton at 11 o'clock on Monday.—Persons wishing to go by the Stage, will please leave their Names at the Post-Office. December 21. JAMES WILLIAMS.

STAGE. A GREABLY to our former Notice,—the STAGE has commenced running between St. John and St. Andrews, twice a week, leaving St. John on Monday and Thursday, and St. Andrews on Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, a. m.—The Stage to run from one to the other of the above places in a day.

For further information or passage, apply to Mr. D. Ross, lower end of the South Market Wharf, St. John; Mr. GIDON KNIGHT, Post-Office, St. George; or the Subscribers, at St. Andrews. PATRICK KELLEHER, MOSES S. JOHNSON. Oct. 26.

TOBACCO. EGS Prime 12's—just received per Sarah, from New-York, and for sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS. Per Margaret from London, and Miramichi from Liverpool.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, have received by the above Vessels, the undermentioned Articles—having been purchased by Mr. Goo- cock, they will be found suitable for the Season, and are for sale Cheap:—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, of various descriptions;

Black & color'd silk, gauze & other Handks Silk, crape, and worsted Shawls; French & English gauze and silk Scarfs; Bobbinets and Laces; worsted Cravats; Flannels and Blankets;

Ribbons; Gentlemen's half Hose; Gentle's lamb's wool & worsted Stockings; Ditto and Boys' Fur Caps; Colored & black Norwich Grapes & Bombazets; Camblets; Mens' Hats;

BELLERINOS, 1 & 6-4—a new article for Ladies' Dresses; Haberdashery, of all sorts; Muffs, and Tippets, of the following Furs—Squirrel, Sable, Fitch, Ermine, Lynx, and Russia Fitch;

Swansdown Stocks; Gloves; White Guernsey Sheets; Ladies' colored Stays; Umbrellas; Woollens; Cloths; Cassimeres; Knives & Forks; Tin Covers; Saucepans; Nails; Guns; Candlesticks; London White Lead, &c. &c.

Hourly expected by the Lord of the Isles—An unusual large and choice Supply of Fancy and Plain Goods. November 9.

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

As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the malaises attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he has studied under, viz. Dr. James Jolley, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Mr. L. might call attended to by ringing the Door Bell.

Advice to the poor GRATIS. MAY 18.

J. HARDING, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, announces, that it being his intention to practice the different branches of his profession in Saint John, he proposes publishing some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of certain diseases of the Heart and Lungs, which have recently been so very frequent both in Dublin and Edinburgh, where so many opportunities have occurred to him, during his assistance in different Hospitals of forming Clinical remarks, with a strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with the view of obtaining Subscribers, and as soon as a sufficient number have come forward, he will immediately proceed in publishing the work.—Any persons residing in this or the neighbouring Provinces, wishing to become Subscribers, will be received by forwarding their names to Dr. HARDING, at his residence in Prince William-street, (in Mr. PELTINGELL'S house).

Advice to the Poor, between the hours of 9 & 11 a. m.—GRATIS. August 10.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmanthorpe-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS:—BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 20th January, 1830.

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

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

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

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THAT Valuable and well known Leasehold Property in Indian Town, at present occupied by Mr. George Clarke, as a Tavern and Boarding House. It is elegantly situated for extensive business in the above line, having a shop, sitting room, frost proof cellar, a large pantry, and a never failing well of good water on the first floor; two rooms and bed-rooms, with a kitchen and other conveniences on the second floor; two large rooms and three bed-rooms on the third floor; and well finished bed-rooms on the garret floor. The ground rent is only six pounds per annum. If the above property is not sold before the first day of March next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction.—For further particulars enquire of JOHN ROBERTSON, North Market Wharf, Dec. 14, 1830.

FOR SALE. THE Two Story framed House, lately erected by Mr. Nelson Hardenbrook, at Portland,—it is yet unfinished, and will be sold low, and on easy terms of payment.—Ground rent, £4 per annum. Apply to Jan 11. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, And possession given immediately: THAT Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, in St. James's-street, Lower Cove, containing a Dwelling House and excellent TANNING establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. James Moffat. Terms extremely low.

Also for Sale—A strong hard-working young HORSE, fit for Saddle or Harness, and well adapted for the Lumbering Business. Six months credit would be given to any purchaser with a good indorser.—Apply at this office.

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

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, From the 1st day of May, 1831. THE HOUSE and PREMISES in Wel- lington-street, at present occupied by the Subscriber, also, a TIMBER POND, adjoining the Public Slip at Portland Point. Also, a PASTURE FIELD, containing rather more than three acres, opposite the late Collector Wright's farm, near the city.—Apply to Dec. 21. CHARLES DRURY.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

ASSISE OF BREAD. Published Jan. 1, 1831. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, viz. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 5 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Sixpenny Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLIN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WHEATEN ALE-BREAD. JANUARY—1831. SUN. MOON. FULL. Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. 26 WEDNESDAY - 7 20 4 40 5 46 9 10 27 THURSDAY - 7 19 4 41 5 45 10 39 28 FRIDAY - 7 18 4 42 5 40 11 22 29 SATURDAY - 7 17 4 43 6 47 12 0 30 SUNDAY - 7 15 4 45 7 52 0 37 31 MONDAY - 7 11 4 46 8 55 1 10 1 TUESDAY - 7 13 4 47 9 58 1 43 Full Moon 21th, 10h. 9m. evening.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD W. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. WATSON'S BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—1s. per an. or 10s. exclusive of postage, half advance.

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