

# The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:  
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## The Garland.

"I have here only made a nosegay of called flowers, and have brought nothing of my own but the thread that ties them."

### THE MIRROR IN THE DESERTED HALL.

(From "Songs of the Affections," by Felicia Hemans.)

"O, dim, forsaken mirror!  
How many a starting hour  
Hath o'er thee gleam'd, in vanish'd hours  
Of the wine-cup and the song!  
The song hath left no echo;  
The bright wine hath been quaff'd;  
And hush'd is every silvery voice  
That lightly here hath laugh'd.  
Oh! mirror, lovely mirror,  
Thou of the silent hall!  
Thou hast been flush'd with beauty's bloom—  
Is this, too, vanish'd all?  
"It is, with the scatter'd garlands  
Of triumph long ago;  
With the melodies of buried lutes,  
With the faded rainbow's glow.  
"And for all the gorgeous pageants,  
For the glance of gem and plume,  
For lamp, and harp, and rosy wreath,  
And vase of rich perfume.  
"Now, dim, forsaken mirror,  
Thou giv'st but faintly back  
The quiet stars, and the sailing moon,  
On her solitary track.  
"And thus with man's proud spirit  
Thou tellest me 'twill be,  
When the ferns and hags of this world fade  
From his memory, as from thee:  
"And his heart's long-troubled waters  
At last in stillness lie,  
Reflecting but the images  
Of the solemn world on high."

### THE MARINER'S HYMN.

"Launch thy bark, Mariner! Be watchful—be vigilant—  
Christian! God speed thee—  
Let loose the rudder-band—  
God angels lead thee—  
Set thy sails warily,  
Tempest will come—  
Steer thy course steadily,  
Christian! steer home!  
Look to the weather-bow,  
Breakers are round thee—  
Let fall the plummet now,  
Shallows may ground thee.  
Reef in the foresail, there!  
Hold the helm fast!  
So—let the vessel wear—  
There sweep the blast.  
"What of the night, watchman?  
"What of the night?"  
"Cuddly—all quiet—  
No land yet—all's right!"

### THE BURIAL OF LOVE.

His eyes in eclipse,  
Pale cold his lips,  
The light of his hopes unaid,  
Mute his tongue,  
His bow unstring,  
With the tears he has shed,  
Backward drooping his graceful head,  
Love is dead;  
His last arrow is sped;  
He hath not another dart;  
Go—carry him in his dark death-bed;  
Bury him in the cold, cold heart—  
Love is dead.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE FATE OF GENIUS.**—Among the memoranda on men and things none are more marked than the destiny of precocious talent and the fate of literary genius. We, whose life is but a span, find memoranda, in our long kept school books, of our passionate admiration of the then living CHATTERTON: we have remarks on his imitation of *Ossian*, and a letter to TOM WATSON from our rain and boyish selves, to justify our idol. A memorandum, surrounded with a broad black frame, relates the time and manner of his death two days before the date of our aforesaid letter. The finest pastoral poet among the moderns, was our fishing companion on the Aine; and, with his dog Rover, our fellow wanderer among the Cheviots when we first began to taste of nature in the land of mountains: we met him again on the smoky banks of the Tyne, suffering under a confirmed asthma, and we followed him to the grave, when the charity of a friend supplied the means of burying poor CUNNINGHAM! We remember young ORMEROD in the height of his triumph, and we remember him on his death bed. We have exchanged hits with BURNS, DICK SPARKS, and LEE LEWIS, in the Dumfries Green Room, when he complimented Miss FONTENELLE on her delivery of the address he had written for her: and again, when the tear stood in his eye as Mrs. STEPHEN KEMBLE warbled his simple and beautiful words to the air of "Peggy Bawn." It was not many months afterwards that we stood beside his grave. HENRY KIRK WHITE used playfully to call us "beauty," for our ugly grin at his wild effusions; and with him, poor fellow, under the name of "Youth," we have rehearsed one of the most beautiful of his poems. *Sedula philomathes!* close application dried up thy life stream, and nervous weakness "shook thy buds from growing." On Thursday last the body of WILLIAM HAZLITT was borne beneath our windows; till that moment we were not aware that a man of genius, a popular writer—the author of no less able a work than the *Life of Napoleon*, which, alas! closed his literary labours—and an amiable man, had been our next-door neighbour for months, enduring sickness, and at length dying in indigence. We boast of our national generosity, glory in the flourishing state of our literature, and thunder forth the power of the press, the palladium of our liberties; to the meanwhile "the spirit which is life" is allowed to burn itself out in penury and privation. Publishers sport their carriages, or sail for a hundred thousand pounds; and those by whom they become publishers die for want of a dinner.—*London Atlas.*

**SEIGE OF LEYDEN.**—This siege formed another of those numerous instances which became so memorable from the mixture of heroism and horror. Jean Vanderdoer, known in literature

by the name of Dousa, and celebrated for his Latin poems, commanded the place. Valdez, who conducted the siege, urged Dousa to surrender; when the latter replied, in the name of the inhabitants, "that when provisions failed them they would devour their left hands, serving the right to defend their liberty." A party of the inhabitants, driven to disobedience and revolt by the excess of misery to which they were shortly reduced, attempted to force the burgomaster, Vanderwerf, to supply them with bread or yield up the place. But he sternly made the celebrated answer, which cannot be remembered without shuddering—"Bread I have none; but if my death can afford you relief, tear my body in pieces, and let those who are most hungry devour it!"—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia Vol. X; being the History of the Netherlands.*

### MR. HUSKISSON.

We are continually reminded of the futility of anticipation—never more sternly or with a graver voice than in the late melancholy and fearful accident at Liverpool. The immediate friends of Mr. Huskisson had looked forward to this period with anxious expectation. On that day, the respected statesman was to enjoy a new triumph. The steadiness of his principles and the liberality of his views were about to be rewarded by another call to office: through the instrumentality of one, from whom, of all others, an open approval of his political conduct was most desirable. On that day, the populous and important commercial town he had so long represented, would begin a new era of prosperity, by means, and according to principles, which he had cordially approved. He was to meet his constituents, and the head of the cabinet beneath the same roof, and looked forward with confidence to the most marked distinction from both sides. He had but lately arisen from the bed of sickness; his family, long afflicted by his suffering, looked forward, with anxious hope, from his convalescence to confirmed health. He was in the act of expressing the gratification of his feelings at his situation and the scene, when an event occurred which deprived his family of his hope, his constituents of their pride, and the country of a distinguished ornament. The day which had been long expected in Liverpool, as one of unmitigated sorrow, will be remembered as a period of unmitigated sorrow. It is true that his dying moments were soothed by the affectionate care of wife and friends. Happily, too, his agony of suffering did not deprive the mind of its consciousness. Coolly and with Christian resignation he awaited the moment of death—the moment of release from insupportable anguish. Even to the most minute points, he could attend to the last claims of society and his family, and he died with the fortitude of a man supported by the consolations of religion. The effect of his death upon his immediate friends was heightened by the dreadful and unexpected manner in which it occurred. In the town of Liverpool the tidings were followed by the deepest gloom, and every token of respect and mourning was spontaneously and generally exhibited. But the loss of Mr. Huskisson is not confined in its effects to his family, the immediate circle of his friends, or his constituents—"a country suffers when a patriot bleeds;" and this is not a moment when enlarged views on our commercial interests, an intimate knowledge of the mechanism of state cabinets, and the rare virtue of enlightened and liberal political principles can be well spared from amongst us. If it be true that the Duke of Wellington intended to strengthen his cabinet by the aid of Mr. Huskisson and his friends, his death may produce unexpected effects on the councils of the nation. Mr. Pitt derived from Mr. Huskisson, then a youth, the most valuable information on the state of France, and the effects of the first revolution, which that gentleman had gained from personal participation in the thrilling events of that period. The first enthusiasm of that crisis was felt by the late statesman in all the ardour of devotion to liberty. Chilling experience of the horrible results of anarchical misrule repressed the glow of his first feelings, and he returned to his native country to warn instead of to incite, and to join in the energetic measures of the ministry, which prevented a corresponding explosion in this kingdom. Rational liberty, however, always found an advocate in Mr. Huskisson.—He devoted himself to the study of the best means of increasing our national resources, and of removing the fetters from our commercial relations. In this course he was opposed by prejudices and personal interests; but he continued his exertions with unabated diligence. The elevation of his friend, Mr. Canning, to the situation of premier, brought Mr. Huskisson into a situation which gave him power to try in practice what he had long approved in theory; and unquestionably the general policy of free trade, however opposed by individual interest, is approved by experience, and regarded as a national benefit. The conduct of Mr. Huskisson on the death of his friend and patron, Mr. Canning, has been strongly reprobated, but his situation was delicate, and the circumstances of the country would not allow him to suffer party policy or personal motives to interfere with his sense of public duty. He became a colleague of the Duke of Wellington, and by that step lost in popularity what he gained in power. His resignation of office appears to have been accepted against his expectation. In or out of place, however, it is impossible to doubt that the aim of Mr. Huskisson has been the good of his country. It is remarkable, that his political life commenced with one French revolution, and has terminated with another. In

the intermediate period, England and all Europe passed through a series of events, and found themselves in situations before unknown to history. Experience thus gained is equivalent to wisdom, and with Mr. Huskisson's habits of business and unfettered mind, his simple but impressive eloquence, and his political influence, his melancholy death has left a vacancy which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to supply.—*London Atlas.*

Immediately preceding the accident, Mr. Huskisson had remarked to Mr. Rushton, how "exhilarating" the scene appeared; and it was only on the preceding day, on Tuesday afternoon, that he was received in the Liverpool Exchange with acclamations of uncommon unanimity and warmth, his first appearance in public since the election, where ill health had prevented his attendance. He was called to address the assembled merchants, and his last and emphatic words pronounced from the bar of the room, and addressed to his constituents, were consistent with his enlarged views of free trade—"I am immovably convinced, that whatever advances the general interests of this great mart of commerce will but advance all the other great interests of the country; and first and foremost, that interest which is the oldest and greatest of all—the landed interest, upon which, as the example of this country so well demonstrates, industry and commerce have already conferred so many benefits."—*Id.*

Mr. H. was originally intended for the medical profession, but his mind soon evinced a predilection for the exciting difficulties and stirring incidents of political life. He was a very long period in Parliament, and always until his dispute with the Duke of Wellington on the side of the Government. His administration at the Board of Trade will long be remembered, as it was during that period that he threw open the Colonial Trade, and effected the great change in the commerce of the country.—From our earliest remembrance, Mr. Huskisson was called the "first business man in England."—*N. York Albion.*

In acceding to the request of the inhabitants of Liverpool, that Mr. H. remains should be interred in that town, "Mrs. H. declared that she was making to the town of Liverpool one of the severest sacrifices that could be demanded from any living being; for the only consolation which remained to lighten her sorrow was the reflection that she might have her husband's remains always near her, and visit his grave whenever she pleased. But she was content that her own feelings, which she acknowledged were selfish, should give way to those of the public of Liverpool."—It was the wish of Mr. Huskisson that her late husband should be buried at Earham, their country residence.

The subscription which has been opened for defraying the expenses of the funeral, and for raising a monument to Mr. Huskisson, is going on rapidly. Several gentlemen have put down their names for £100, £50, &c.

### THE POLITICIAN.

#### GREECE.

The following important state paper, addressed to Count Capo d'Istria, appeared in the *Gazzetta Piemontese* of the 4th Sept.:

"SIR—We hasten to acquaint you of the high approbation of our respective Sovereigns, of your administration, and of their desire to see you continue to govern and administer the interests of your nation with that zeal and activity which has always distinguished your Excellency.

As the renunciation of Prince Leopold again gives occasion for the Allied Sovereigns to think of the interest of your nation, we, being authorised by them, inform you that the last protocol will not be executed in any part, and that another will be made, in every respect more satisfactory to your nation, and by which there will be assigned to it a more ample extent of frontiers, both by land and sea.

It is also the intention of their Majesties that the Sovereign who is to reign over the new state be a young Prince, and that your Excellency shall be his guide and his mentor as long as you live. You will observe that the loan of 60 millions of francs for your nation was determined, and that as soon as possible a part will be sent to you to be employed for such purposes as your Excellency shall deem the most necessary. Their Majesties have learned with great regret that some individuals of your nation very often give your Excellency a great deal of trouble, and we are authorised to tell you that if these persons do not quiet, but still continue to give you cause for dissatisfaction, your Excellency is authorised, by the full powers of the three Allied Sovereigns, to proceed against them with all the rigor of the laws, and, in case of need, to apply freely, with full authority, to the Commanders of their Majesties' forces, both by sea and land, who have already received their orders to this effect.

"Accept the expression of our esteem, &c.  
(Signed) "ABERDEEN.  
"MONTMORENCY LAVAL.  
"MATURSEWITSCH."

"London, June 23, 1830."

#### BELGIUM.

**THE BELGIC UNION.**—No nation in the world (with the exception of the English) has shown a stronger or a longer attachment to liberty than the people of the Netherlands—have clung to their ancient rights with more fondness, or defended their independence with more courage. Their generous principles and high-minded conduct illustrate some of the brightest pages of European history. Whether under their petty princes, in separate provinces, or united under

the House of Burgundy, or subjected to the Spanish monarchy, or again transferred to the head of the German empire, they have never permitted their rulers to invade their rights or to trample on their franchises. Hence their early civilization and remarkable progress in the arts—hence their commercial wealth, and their unexampled agricultural prosperity. Hence they were enabled to arrest and imprison their imperial master, Maximilian, at Ghent—hence they resisted the dark policy of Philip II., and compelled the House of Austria at different times to respect their privileges. But it ought to be recollected, that before the union of the provinces the northern or Dutch part of them were the rivals of the south; that afterwards the united provinces were the superiors of the latter; that the Dutch have shown greater spirit in defending their independence than any part of the Belgic Netherlands; and that their present King, so far from wishing to enslave them, has done every thing to consolidate their freedom. Why, then, should not the seventeen provinces remain under the sceptre of the Dukes of Burgundy, or of the Emperor Charles V. ?—*London Times.*

#### FRANCE.

In the *Chamber of Deputies*, on the 13th September, General Lavaur made a report on the annual vote of the contingency of the army. The law requires its being annually determined by the Chambers; and Gen. L. made the following remarks:

"An objection has been raised in the Committee, that it would be exposing to Europe the amount of our forces. I answer, that, in the present state of intercourse between the different nations of the world, there is no secret of the kind possible. Besides, what have we to fear? Determined as we are not to interfere with the affairs of other nations, we are not less determined not to suffer others to meddle with ours." [Hear.] Gen. L. then discussed the former laws concerning the conscription. He called for a reduction in the time which recruits were under arms, which was lately extended from six to eight years. The population of each district should be the basis of the equal division of the conscripts. A difference must be made between districts where population is not so dense as in others; that the age should be fixed from 20 to 21 years; that measures should be taken to limit the cases of exemption, and to increase the difficulties of procuring substitutes, by making the law as easy as possible for the defenders of the country, and placing it in harmony with the national institutions conquered by the people of France.

The consideration of the subject was then ordered to stand for Wednesday.

M. Benj. Constant brought forward his proposition relating to the press:

"For sixteen years, said he, the press has been the only guarantee France possesses against oppression. When an imperceptible minority (their being then only 16 Deputies) proclaimed the rights of the nation, the press was the only palladium of our liberties, until the re-election brought into the Chambers a considerable reinforcement. On the 8th of August, 1829, the press again entered the field, and, in 1830, at the call of the press, the nation ran to arms, and after then, we the Deputies of the nation, came forward, and together, we overturned tyranny. Without the press, a nation is a nation of slaves." [Cheering.]

M. Guizot, Minister of the Interior, made an expose of the situation of France:

"His determination is to continue the same firm and regular system, sure, as it is, of the concurrence and approbation of the whole country. [Loud and continued cheers.] Resting as it does on its institutions, France wants the consolidation of legal order, the improvement of its legislation, the development of all its faculties, and the exercise of all its rights. The government of Philip I. will provide all these.—[Cheers.] Thanks to the Revolution of '89, the social condition was regenerated; the revolution of 1830 has pointed out reforms which it is the intention of the government to introduce."

He stated that the Minister of War has changed 65 general officers, commanding general divisions, out of 75. There are 39 new colonels of infantry and 20 of cavalry; 31 new commanders of important strong places. The Swiss Guard has been discharged and removed, the *Garde Royal* dissolved, and the *Garde du Corps* disbanded.

The effective force of each regiment of the line, is fixed at 1500 men, that of cavalry at 700, and the artillery and engineers at 1200. The regiment of *lançers* of Orleans is organized, as well as two additional regiments of the line, and six battalions of light infantry. Six battalions of gendarmes have been raised, to maintain the tranquillity of the western Departments, and half the new municipal guard of Paris is already on foot. The General in Chief of the African expedition has been changed; the national colours were hailed with enthusiasm by our soldiers on the coast of Africa, and the recompenses and advancement which they have gained, is secured to them on their return to their country.

The Marine did not require such extensive reforms, owing to the quick assent of our sailors to the new order of things; but numerous abuses in the administration have been removed. However, three rear admirals, and several captains of frigates, have been changed, and a commission appointed to decide on the claims of officers dismissed by the last government. The illustrious chief of the naval portion of the expedition against Algiers (M. Duperré) has been raised to the rank of Marshal, and the navy under his orders, that rendered such services during that war, will be adequately recompensed. In the Department of the Interior, numberless changes have been made. 76 Prefects out of

86, and 169 Sous Prefects out of 277; 63 Secretaries generally out of 86; 127 *Conseillers de Prefecture* out of 316; and 393 *Majors* have been dismissed.

The Department of Justice has also undergone important modifications—74 *Solicitor and Attorney Generals*, 265 *Substitutes*, &c. have been changed. Alterations have also been made in the *Presidencies of the Courts*, and the *Justices of the Peace* will be also organized conformably to the wants of the country.

In the Foreign Department almost all our Ministers and Ambassadors have been changed. The reforms in the Financial Departments were not as easy to be made as those in the other administration of the State. There would be danger in removing immediately men whose credit is well established—the government, of course, were obliged to act with prudence. However, it has made changes in every department, preserving the men who were favourable to the national cause, as well as those who would and could render services to the State.

Some disturbances have broken out in certain districts, and the payment of various duties was refused. The direct tax, however, was paid every where with the greatest good will. The duties on liquors was suspended a moment. The deficit in this branch for the month of August was two millions of francs out of 15. The government is now preparing a law to regulate this duty, which will contain the reduction and modifications commanded by the wants of the people.

Fears are entertained concerning the machinations of the Clergy, and an odious association called the *Congregation*. The government is watching them without fearing them. (Cheers.) It has the greatest respect for religion and for the liberty of conscience; but it is firmly determined not to suffer any encroachment of the church over the state. (Cheers.)

Some acts of insubordination have been committed in a few regiments of cavalry and artillery, and in one, and one only, of infantry. They were, however, soon repressed. The arrears and pay of the guard were most religiously paid up, and provisions for the army of Africa have been made until the first of November.

The arming of the National Guards is in rapid progress throughout the whole country. Orders were given to furnish them all the disposable arms. The vessels of the State are sailing in every direction to take the glorious tidings of our revolution to our squadrons and colonies in different parts of the globe, and to cause our flag to be respected. We have established flying squadrons in various directions. One is now watching at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, and our squadron in the Mediterranean will still continue to co-operate with our army on the African coast, and thus secure the provision of our soldiers. New works are now in progress in Dunkirk and other seaports.

"**KING OF THE FRENCH.**"—The title "King of the French" was the style under which Louis XVI. took the oath to the nation, in the presence of Lafayette, at the *Fête de la Federation*, in 1790. The oath ran thus—"I, King of the French, swear to the nation to execute the whole power which has been delegated to me by the constitutional law of the state, to maintain the laws and cause them to be executed." Lafayette, on this occasion, took, in the name of all the national guards, an oath of fidelity to the nation, the law, and the King. Talleyrand, as Bishop of Autun, performed the service of the mass for the purpose of auspiciously the ceremonies of the day.

### THE HISTORY AND MYSTERY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN 1830.

Part First—From the last Revolution to the Ministry of Polignac.

To the Editor of the *London Morning Chronicle.*

SIR—The French Revolution of 1830 was, in itself, as everything must have a commencement to everything must have an end. The French Revolution commenced in 1789. This is more than forty years ago. At that time the court tried in vain to prevent it. Under the direction of M. de Breteuil, Louis XVI. appointed popular ministers, and made attempts to reform, under the direction of the Queen, he appointed *Courcier* Ministers, and made attempts to establish absolute authority. Oppression was as successful as partial reform. After having miserably resorted to the *Courriers* for the economy—to the Parliament for impost—the capitalists for loans—Louis XVI. had recourse to a new class of contributors, and made an appeal to the privilege. He demanded from the *Notables*, composed of the Noblesse and the Clergy, a participation in the charges of the State, which they refused. Then the unhappy Monarch addressed himself to all France, and convened the States General. He treated with bodies before treating with the nation; and it was only on the refusal of the first that he appealed to a power of which he dreaded the interposition and the support. Up to this great epoch, each year saw the necessities of the government increase, and resistance existed itself. The opposition passed from the Parliament to the Noblesse, and from the Noblesse to the Clergy, and from them all to the people. In proportion as each of them participated in the power it commenced its opposition, until all these particular oppositions were confounded in one great national opposition, or dwindled into nothing before it. The States General only decreed a revolution which was already accomplished; and Mignet says with truth, the revolution has never yet been written. We have had "Memoirs," and "Notes," "Biographies," and "Accounts," but I can find nowhere a philosophical history of the first acts of the French revolution. Defective, however, as are all *espartes* histories, we have the facts in a thousand forms, and all those facts demonstrate that the revolution of 1789 to 1800 was inevitable!

The first acts of the French revolution destroyed the ancient system of government, and entirely overturned the ancient state of society. It had two distinct aims—a free Constitution and an improved civilization! We had afterwards the Executive Directory, the Consulate and the Empire; and then came the Restoration! Up to the period of the Directory all proceeded in order, and the Revolution was in a state of progression. But the Directory became divided.—There was the moderate party of Sieyès, Roger Dumas, and the Council of Ancients, and the Ultra Republicans under Maubourg, Gohier, the Council of Five Hundred, and the Society of *Mangeur*. Napoleon profited by these divisions. He constituted the Clergy anew by the concordat of 1802; he created an order of military chivalry

Mr. J. Parkin



the fortune of him who just before commanded an army of 30,000 men, and whose slightest desires were commands, for the crowd of courtiers, who are always to be met with in the camp, as well as the court. In the day of his misfortune his sons were his sole attendants.

M. de Bourmont has left plenty of business for his successor, as well to re-organize the army as to sustain the war which the Bey of Tiflis declared against him some days before his departure. The Bey threatens to come at the head of 200,000 men to punish our spoiliations and to revenge himself for our bad faith. In his Manifesto, which I have read, he appoints a place of rendezvous very near Algiers. "There," he says in conclusion, "we may meet face to face; if it is well, it is well—if it is ill, it is ill; God is great! However, this African bragging has caused some precautions to be taken which were not thought of before. The General sleeps every night in the midst of the divisions; batteries and redoubts protect our lines; and now the haughty Bey may come with his pretended 200,000 men, without frightening us."

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 10. The Provincial Legislature was convened on Monday last. At two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by his Military and Private Secretaries, and Aid-de-Camp, entered the Council Chamber, and, having taken his Seat, a Message was sent to the House of Assembly, requiring the attendance of that Body in the Council Chamber. The Members attended accordingly, when, the Honourable the President of the Council, acquainted them that it was His Excellency's wish that they should proceed to the choice of a Speaker. They then returned to the Assembly Room, and unanimously elected S. G. W. Archibald, Esq., to the important situation of their Speaker, who expressed his acknowledgments for the high honor conferred upon him in the following terms:—

Gentlemen.—The confidence you have reposed in me, by placing me at the head of this Assembly, in the highest elective situation of this Province, demands my most sincere thanks. My situation has ever been looked upon to, and anxiously desired, by public men, with a laudable ambition; and it cannot fail to be particularly gratifying to me, to have obtained it by the unanimous voice of the Representatives of the loyal and intelligent people of Nova Scotia. A long experience has enabled me to form some estimate of the importance of the duties of the Office you have just conferred upon me, and I shall study to merit the confidence which you have honored me, by an upright and impartial performance of those duties. As your Speaker, it shall be my first study to preserve the privileges of this House, and the rights of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, who have elected us to represent them. When I speak of privileges and rights, I mean only such as are consistent with, and secured by, the Glorious Constitution of this Country, to which it is our highest pride to belong; but in order to secure to ourselves the privileges and the rights of British Subjects, let it ever be remembered, that we must carefully guard against any encroachment upon the prerogatives of the Crown. To the due performance of your Public Duties, a strict adherence to the rules of this House is absolutely necessary. These rules, as your Speaker, I shall strictly enforce, without partiality or respect to Persons, and shall confidently rely upon the aid of every Member in preserving the Order of the House, and the regularity of our proceedings.

After which, the Representatives again proceeded to the Council Chamber, when William Lawson, Esq., the Senior Member, presented S. G. W. Archibald, Esq., to His Excellency as the Speaker chosen by the House. His Excellency signified his approval of their choice, when the Speaker demanded the usual privileges of Speech, freedom from arrest, &c. which were granted, and His Excellency was then pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I deeply regret that the severe indisposition which occasioned my temporary absence from the Province, necessarily separated me from you during the last Session of the Legislature. Since my return to resume the Government, the melancholy intelligence of the death of our lamented Sovereign, by which the Crown has devolved on His Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, has been announced in dispatches, the copies of which shall be submitted to you.

In consequence of the death of the late Provincial Parliament has been dissolved, and I lost no time in directing Writs to be issued, in the name of His present Majesty, for the election of a new Assembly. I fear that this is not the most convenient Season to call you, Gentlemen, from your homes; but, I thought that in the present state of our affairs, the Public good required that the Legislature should be assembled without delay. I have therefore convened you on the day of the return of the writs, and I feel assured that you will cheerfully submit to any private inconvenience which the performance of your duty to the public may occasion.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I shall direct the proper Officer to lay before you the Public Accounts and the estimates for the service of the approaching year. I rely on your readiness to grant the necessary supplies to His Majesty, for the exigencies of the Public Service, I shall most scrupulously apply them to the purposes for which they shall be appropriated by Law.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, It is the earnest hope and recommendation of His Majesty's Government that you will enter upon the discharge of your Public Duties with a disposition to cultivate that spirit of harmony in your proceedings, for which the Legislature of this Province was so long conspicuous, and which has proved so conducive to the best interests of the Country.

In this hope I most earnestly participate, being convinced that to our labours for the general welfare, we shall best ensure a successful issue, by prosecuting them in the disposition recommended. It is my fervent wish to see peace, content and prosperity prevail throughout the Province; and you may rely upon my cordial co-operation in every measure which can tend to secure and increase these blessings.

The House having returned to their own end of the Building, the remainder of the day was spent in appointing the usual Committees. Petitions against the legality of the election of Mr. Roach for Shelburne, and Mr. Dill for Windsor, were handed in, and Friday next was appointed for taking them up.—N. S.

Mr. Fairbanks gave notice that he would introduce a Revenue Bill, at an early day.

We are highly gratified at the appointment of Samuel Comand, Esq., to His Majesty's Council for this Province. Few Individuals have a larger stake in the Country—few whose sphere of usefulness is more extended.—Royal Gazette.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1830.

Our advices from Europe are no later than those acknowledged last week. Events the most extraordinary are daily occurring on the Continent, and bursting upon us like the vibrations of an earthquake. Those who live in countries where these convulsions are frequent, and where their destructive effects have been formerly experienced, cannot fail to contemplate their progress with consternation and horror. But it is to be considered, that a great change has taken place in the state of Society, particularly in France, since the former Revolution, that there are now no privileged orders on the one hand, and no canaille on the other,

and that the long continuance of the former revolutionary struggles and tumults, has created a set of men who have learnt how to guide popular sentiment, and who know from experience in what manner the resources afforded by the feelings of a nation, are to be used for its advantage. The lower orders have been gradually increasing in power and in wealth, they have enough at stake to make them dread a protracted civil war, and have resources in well organized bodies among themselves, more useful in resisting the encroachments of despotism, than the sword or the guillotine. Still we do not anticipate a speedy termination to existing troubles, and the issue of present transactions cannot be foreseen.—So far the revolution in Saxony has proceeded to a desirable result, and the Dutchy of Brunswick has no cause to regret the change there effected.—The Netherlands, however, do not present many hopeful symptoms. A disruption has taken place, and Belgium has declared and established her independence. How the authority of the King is to be re-acquired, we dare not, in the present state of our information, presume to conjecture. At the same time, under all circumstances, we cannot think that foreign nations will have any sufficient reason to interfere and we do not apprehend that they will be so insensate as to rouse (we might almost say) the whole continental people, by wantonly attempting to stifle their efforts for the regulation of their own governments.

SPREAD THE PLOUGH.—It cannot fail to be highly gratifying, not only to the individual more immediately interested, but to all the friends of rural enterprise, to learn, that tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, from six to nine ploughs are to be exhibited in active operation on a field contiguous to this city, belonging to the farm of the late Collector WRIGHT, which has lately been taken by Mr. WILSON, with the intention of making a vegetable and flower garden. Several gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood have very handsomely come forward, and offered the services of their ploughs, horses, and men, to turn up said field, and thus to set fairly going a stranger in our land, who comes highly recommended, and whose skill and industry as a professional gardener, we fondly hope will meet with ample encouragement, as we doubt not, they will prove a valuable acquisition to the country.

WEATHER.—The month of November, proverbially gloomy, and said to be peculiarly favourable in England to the suicidal arts, has proved in this region of the earth, not only mild but warm, not only cheerful but exhilarating.—Yesterday the wind came round to the South-West, in consequence of which, a number of vessels detained for a considerable time in the bay, have got up, and others are hourly expected. On this subject we refer to our Marine head for particulars.

By Proclamation of His Honor the President, dated 9th instant, the General Assembly of this Province is prorogued from the third Monday of November, instant, to the "first Monday in February next ensuing, then to meet at Fredericton, for the despatch of business."

We understand that — Richmond, Esq. (son of one of the Commissioners of Customs in London), has been appointed Writer and Searcher at the Port of St. Andrews, in this Province, vice C. J. Driscoll, Esquire deceased.—Courier.

On Wednesday last, a serious accident occurred in the blasting of a rock in Water-Street, by which One BUNNIE, who was in the act of charging, when the explosion suddenly took place, received the contents in his face, and was thrown to a considerable distance from the spot. Medical aid being at hand, it was found, that although his face was dreadfully shattered, yet no bones were broken, and confident hopes are therefore entertained that the unfortunate man will recover.—Id.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 8th November, 1830.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS. In consequence of the very favorable report of Lieutenant Colonel Lovell, commanding Field Officers, in behalf of the undermentioned Officers, for their great zeal and assistance at all times afforded him in improving the discipline of the Militia Forces under their command, the Commander-in-Chief, at the particular recommendation of Lieut. Col. Love, approves of the following promotions:—

Major B. L. Peters, of the 1st Battalion St. John City Militia—and Major George Anderson, of the 1st Battalion St. John County Militia—to have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Quarter-Master General Gallagher is to have the rank of Major in the Militia. By Command, GEORGE SHORE, Adj. Gen'l.

WAR OFFICE, Sep. 31.—11th Brigade.—A. J. Fraser, gent. to be 2d Lieut. by pur. vice Buckner, prom.

MARRIED. At Westfield, on the 20th Oct. by the Rev. G. J. Higgins, Mr. Edith Spragg, of Springfield, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Jedediah Phillips, of Westfield.

At same place, by the same, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Joseph Logan, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Flowering, all of Westfield.

DIED. On Tuesday last, Mrs. Margaret Sherrard, wife of Mr. John Sherrard, of this City, aged 39 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Thursday, ship William & George, Bryson, Londonderry, 40—J. Sloan, ballast. Brig Industry, Boardman, Belfast, 38—J. Robertson, do. Monday, ship Ty Again, Hyde, Cork, 60—R. Rankin & Co, ballast.

New Brig Ambassador, Vaughan, Quebec, master. New Brig —, Stickney, Parsonborough—J. Whitney. Luis MORRINO, ship Lord of the Isles, Lamb, Liverpool, 41—W. Stokes & Co. merchandise. 41—W. Stokes & Co. merchandise. Rokeby, Hoper, Newry, via St. Andrews, to order, ballast. Calcutta, Fletcher, Plymouth, 47—to order, ballast. Government brig Chelonia, Capt. Pater, from Halifax, with Specie to Government.

Brig Promise, Shuter, Liverpool via St. Andrews—John Robertson, salt. Peggy, Tiger, Galway, 38—W. M. Cannon, ballast. La Plata, Douglas, Jamaica, 33—Croskshank & Walker, rum, sugar, &c. Fairy, Anderson, Liverpool, 47—E. DeW. Ratchford, merchandise. Breakwater, Newman, Plymouth, 49—to order, ballast.

Several square rigged Vessels in the offing. CLEAR'D. Ship Lady Hannah Ellice, Liddell, Liverpool—do. Diana, Brantwhite, London—do. Lark, Cannon, Lancaster—do. Brig Home, Mason, London—do. Folant, Hunt, Jamaica, lumber. Prince Louis, Peart, Belfast, timber. Splendid, Brainson, New-York—plaster.

Schr Tively, Fields, Boston—rum, &c. Cyrus, Sears, Philadelphia—plaster. Brig Lerwick, Lunan, hence, at New York Oct. 30.—Julia, Crowell, at do. Nov. 1.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW.

MEMBERS of the SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY, and Gentlemen of Scotch descent, are hereby informed, that the ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the SOCIETY will take place at the Coffee House, on TUESDAY the 30th instant.—Those Gentlemen who intend to be present, will please leave their names on or before Friday the 26th instant, with Mr. SCAMMELL, who will furnish them with Tickets.

DINNER on the table at 5 o'clock. By order of the President, JOHN ROBERTSON, Sec'y. St. John, Nov. 16, 1830.

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, (who has had some practice in the line) wishes to obtain a situation as Clerk in a Store. Recommendations and good security can be furnished, if required.—Apply at this Office. 16th November.

NEW PRINTS & LININGS.

220 PIECES NEW PRINTS and Lining COTTONS—of a great variety of Patterns and Colors, just opened and selling very low, by P. DUFF. Also—A few Cloth Spanish Cloaks; Cotton Bed Ticks; Cotton Sheeting; Grey and Bleached Shirtings, &c. 16th November, 1830.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, Per FAIRY from Liverpool: A FEW Bales Point BLANKETS; Red FLANNELS; CLOTHS; CAMBLETS; and DAMASKS.—AND—Per LA PLATA, from Jamaica: Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Arrow Root, Segars, Hides, and Horns. For sale cheap for Cash. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. Tuesday, Nov. 16.

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

IRISH Mess Pork, Lard Sugar, Cordage, Canvas, Crates Earthenware, Coal Tar, &c. &c.—Which he offers for sale upon Terms. St. John, Nov. 13.—61

FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. THOMAS NISBET, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand an Elegant Assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, of all descriptions. Also—A large assortment of DRESSING GLASSES, of various sizes. Hair and Moss MATTRASSES—The whole at very reduced prices.—Likewise—MAHOGANY in Logs, Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

Turning and Carving, in the best manner. St. John, Nov. 16.—61

CLOTHS—Per COURIER. RECEIVED by the above Vessel, a further supply of CLOTHS, which with a quantity remaining on hand, comprises a very excellent assortment of Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Green and Mixt Cloths, Cassimeres, and Pelliss Cloths—which are offered on very reasonable terms. Also Received: 10 Casks excellent SALT—for sale cheap. 16th Nov. E. DeW. RATCHFORD

RUM and SUGAR. 10 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA SPIRITS, 5 Tierces Prime SUGAR—Just Received and for Sale by JOHN ROBERTSON. 16th Nov.

MACKEREL. 100 BLS. MACKEREL, now landing ex Schr' Harriet, now landing for sale low from the wharf, by Nov. 16. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE. For Passengers from Ireland—Next Spring. The very superior fast sailing copper fastened Ship WILLIAM & GEORGE, THOMAS BRYSON, Master; Borthen 400 Tons.—Will sail from Londonderry early in the Spring, with Passengers for this Port. Persons wishing to engage a Passage for their Friends, by said Ship, will please apply to JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq. Fredericton; or to WILLIAM P. SCOTT, South Market Wharf, St. John. 16th November, 1830.

BLANKETS, CARPETINGS, &c. Just Received, and for Sale: 40 PIECES assorted Brussels, Kidderminster, & Venetian CARPETING. 65 Rich fringed Hearth Rugs; 12 Pieces Tartan Plaids; 150 Pairs Rose Blankets; 90 Ditto Point do.

—ALSO— 250 Boxes 8 x 10 GLASS; 80 Casks ass'd Nails; 45 bags Corks. Nov. 9.—4+ J. & H. KINNEAR.

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.

By the LORD OF THE ISLES, and other late Arrivals from Europe, the Subscribers have Received—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Suitable for the Season.

—ALSO— Best Yellow Soap, Mould Candles, Brandy, Geneva, Rose and Cut Nails, Ship Chandlery, &c. &c. —ON HAND— 200 Tons White Pine TIMBER. THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. 16th November, Peters' Wharf.

NEW GOODS.

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

BRICKS. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. St. John, N. B. 15th Nov. 1830. TENDERS will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, from Persons disposed to supply for the Royal Engineer Department at Halifax, of best Merchantable Hard Bricks— 30,000 Large, Monthly, 30,000 Small, To be delivered during May, June, July, August, and September, 1831, at the Lumber Yard Wharf in Halifax. Payment to be made monthly, on the delivery of the quantity agreed for in the time specified.

The Tenders to express the rate in sterling money, in words at length, and payment will be made by the Ordnance Storekeeper (upon the production of the proper Vouchers, certified by the Engineer Department) by a Draft on the Military Chest, in British silver money, with a reservation on the part of the Deputy Commissary General to pay in Bills upon the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of a Bill of £101 for every £101 10s. due upon the Contract.

The Tenders to be accompanied by a Letter from two persons of known property, engaging to become bound, with the party tendering, in good and sufficient security for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into—as well as to guarantee the entering into a Contract, according to the Tender, should the party be the lowest offer at Halifax.

LIGHT HOUSE CONTRACT.

THE Subscribers will receive Sealed Tenders, till Monday the 20th December, from persons desirous of contracting to erect a LIGHT HOUSE of Wood, with a Small Building for the Keeper's residence, on the Gannet Rock, near the Island of Grand Manan, the same to be completed on or before the first of September next.

Plans and specifications for the whole, may be seen after the 20th instant, upon application to THOMAS BARLOW and JOHN WARD, Juniors, Esquires, who will furnish such information to the persons tendering, as may be required.

The Tenders will be opened on Tuesday the 21st December, at noon, and none will be attended to unless accompanied by sufficient securities for the due performance of the Contract. THOMAS BARLOW, JOHN WARD, Juniors, R. W. CROOKSHANK, ALLEN OTTY, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commissioners. St. John, November 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to close Business as soon as possible, requests all Persons having demands against him to present them for payment: And all indebted, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. JACOB NOYES. St. John, Nov. 2, 1830.

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. Groocock, 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 Handkerchiefs; Silk, crape, and worsted Shawls; French & English gauze and silk Scarfs; Bobbinets and Laces; worsted Cravats; Flannels and Blankets; Ribbons; Gentlemen's half Hose; Gentie's lamb's wool & worsted Stockings; Ditto and Boys' Fur Caps; Colored & black Norwich Crapes & Bombazetts; Camblets; Mens' Hats; BELLERENOS. 4 & 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; Swansdowne 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.

Oil Cloth and Painted Baize.

THOSE Persons wishing either of the above Articles, (made to any size, and a choice of fifty different Patterns) ordered for the Spring will please leave their orders with us on or before the 15th December. November 2. J. & H. KINNEAR.

AUCTION SALES.

SALT AFLOAT—By Auction. To-Morrow (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, The Subscriber will Sell at his Auction Room: 3000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT—From on board the Brig Promise, from Liverpool. Nov. 16. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On THURSDAY Next, at 11 o'clock, The Subscriber will Sell at Public Auction: 5 PUNCHEONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 3 Tierces Sugar; 10 Pieces Cloths; 10 Pieces Oznaburgs; 20 pieces Duck; 10 Crates Earthenware; 2 bales Slops, ass'd; 20 Pieces Brown Cottons; 50 Pieces White Cottons, assorted; 10 Kegs Mustard; 2 cases Hardware; A quantity of Lines and Twines; 20 Dozsq Threads, &c. &c. 16th Nov. JOHN ROBERTSON.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF MANCHESTER GOODS, BY AUCTION.

On SATURDAY Next, at 11 o'clock, Will be Sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Room: 180 PIECES Navy Blue & Fancy PRINTS, (newest patterns), 30 Do. Furniture CALICOS; 102 Do. Grey COTTONS, 27 to 40 inches; 55 Do. Steam Loom COTTONS, 4-4 wide; 90 Do. Black & assorted colors BOMBAZETTS; 30 Do. Colored MORINOES; 75 Do. SARSNETS & Lining COTTONS; 22 Do. FUSTIANS & BEAVERTEENS; 11 Do. Black & colored GROS-DE-NAPLES; 130 Do. Spun and Nett Bandanna SILK HANDKERCHIEFS; 19 Dozen Barcelona ditto, (Black); 4 Do. Gentlemen's Black Silk ditto; 24 Pieces White, Red, and Yellow FLANNELS; 75 Pairs 7-4 to 11-4 Ross BLANKETS; 50 Do. Point ditto; 10 Do. CARPETING.

A Credit of Three and Four Months will be given. J. & H. KINNEAR. 16th November.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

ON FRIDAY the 19th November next, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will Sell, at Public Auction, on the premises, that spacious and commodious WHARF, in Britain-Street, Lower Cove, reaching to low water mark, being part of the Estate of JOHN THOMSON, Esq. late of this City, Merchant, deceased.—Also, sundry eligible BUILDING Lots, belonging to said Estate, situated in Broad-Street, near to the Artillery Barracks. Further particulars will be made known at time of sale, or on application to the Subscriber. JOHN ROBERTSON. North Market Wharf? 19th Oct. 1830.

The above Property will be sold, subject to the Widow's right of dower—and has been advertised by our direction, under powers from all the heirs of the deceased. N. PARKER, GEORGE BURNS. October 25. Prince William-street, Nov. 9, 1830.

P. DUFF, has received by the late arrivals part of his Fall Supply of Goods; consisting of Gros de Naples, Fancy silk BANDANAS, new fashionable Winter Vestings; black, white, and purple cotton Velvets and Velvetines; Silk Velvets; fashionable Verona Cravats; black and colored Batistees; silk and cotton Umbrellas; silk and cotton Bras; Shawls; Gauze Handkerchiefs; strong Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers; Ladies fancy Vandyke and Berlin Comforters; white and colored Kid Gloves; white and colored Woodstock ditto; Brains of all kinds; Diapers; Lawns; Muslins; printed Quilting; Bobbinets; Rug, canvas and sampler Gauze; Doyles; Damask Table Napkins; silk Stocks, &c. &c.—All of which he is now selling at the lowest prices.

Mackerel, Gin, and Brandy, 150 BLS. Fat MACKEREL 2 Pipes Cognac BRANDY—Now landing from the schr' Lavinia, at North side Market Slip. JAMES T. HANFORD. 2d November.

NOW LANDING, Ex brig SALUS, from Greenock: PIPES, Hhls, and Qr. Casks superior old PORT WINE; 10 Casks assorted Glassware; 4 Cases white and coloured fashionable DANDY SHIRTS; 2 Bales Blue Cloth Jackets and Trowsers; For sale by Nov. 9. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

EVERITT & STRICKLAND, Hat-Manufacturers, INFORM their friends and the Public, that they have received by the JANE from Liverpool:—A general assortment of Superior fine Waterproof and plated HATS, BONNETS, &c.—Also, They have on hand, an extensive Stock of Warranted Waterproof, and Silk HATS, of their own manufacturing, of various shapes, sizes, and quality—all of which they will sell lower than ever, for cash or country produce,—requesting all those who wish to purchase to call and see for themselves.

Hats dressed, covered, and varnished; Bonnets dressed, altered, and coloured—at their shop next adjoining Messrs. Lowe & Groocock's, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Cash and the highest prices given for FURS of all kinds.—FRUNKS of all sizes and quality for Sale. St. John, N. B. Market-Square, Oct. 12. MANIFESTS for sale at this Office.

VARIETIES.

TEA IN TIME TO COME.—The Duke of Wellington, at Liverpool, 17th Sept. received the deputation of the East India committee.

In the third voyage of the Company to the East Indies, one of the ships, the Consent, of 115 tons, sailed from the Thames in March, 1607, and procured a cargo of cloves.

Sir George Murray has communicated to the Church Missionary Society the wish of his Majesty's Government, that measures should be taken for the social improvement, as well as the religious instruction of the Aborigines of New Holland.

Sweden and Switzerland are the only countries of Europe having no national debt; an exemption, however, which does not seem materially to advance their wealth or prosperity.

We learn from high authority that, in the event of his Majesty visiting Scotland next summer, (on which he is at present firmly resolved,) there is every prospect that the Scotch titles will be restored.

There is no doubt that the late Mr. F. A. Windsor was the first who applied gas to the lighting of streets and cities; but to J. J. Becher, a native of Germany, (born at Spire, 1635, and who died in London 1685,) belongs the discovery of extracting gas from coals.

DEPTH OF THE SEA.—Between Gibraltar and Ceuta, Captain Smyth sounded to the extraordinary depth of 950 fathoms! where he found a gravelly bottom, with fragments of shells.

THE CIRCLE OF HUMANITY.—Fenelon was accustomed to say, "I love my family better than myself; my country better than my family; and mankind better than my country:—for I am more a Frenchman than a Fenelon; and more a man than a Frenchman."

Baron Ferrusac states, that there are in Paris 500,000 persons who subsist chiefly on bread.

It appears that in the year 1793, 777 brewers were living in Hamburg, and only one lawyer.

An Odd Remark.—Women who love their husbands generally lie upon their right side.—Dr. A. Hunter.

A NAVAL CAPTAIN'S SPEECH.—Mr. Moore (brother of the general,) who was on board an English frigate in the American war, and coming in sight of another vessel, which did not answer their signals, they expected an action, when the captain called his men together, and addressed them in the following manner: "You dirty, ill-looking blackguards! do you suppose I can agree to deliver up such a set of scoundrels as you, as prisoners, to that smart, frippery Frenchman! I can't think of such a thing. No! you must fight till not a man of you is left; for I should be ashamed of owning such a ragged crew!"

Chief Justice Popham, when he was Speaker, and the House of Commons had sat long and done, in effect, nothing, coming one day to Queen Elizabeth, she said to him, "Now, Mr. Speaker, what hath passed in the Commons' House?" He answered, "If it please your Majesty, seven weeks."

A butcher talking very pompously of his prowess, and boasting that he weighed twelve stone, appealed to a gentleman who was standing by, and said, "don't you think that is my weight, sir?" "Certainly not," replied the gentleman, "sinking the oil!"

The Overthrower Overthrown!—Died, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, at Chumleigh, in the 49th year of his age, John Flower, the celebrated wrestler. He was a man of Herculean strength, but of an extremely mild and peaceable demeanour.

NEW GOODS.

D. HATFIELD & SON, Have received by the BRITON, from LIVERPOOL, and other recent Arrivals, part of their Supply of

BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, CLOTHS, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, &c. suitable for the season—Linen, Twines, Cordage, Canvas, Kedges with Chains, Cambruses, Ship Chandlery, &c.—Paints, Glass, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c.—Flour, Corn, Rice, Bread, Naval Stores, Spermac and Tallow Candles, Soap, Starch, &c.—Wood's improved (commonly called Freeborn's) patent Ploughs and Castings, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of their SPRING SUPPLY, they expect by the first Arrivals from London and New-York, which, with the recent Importations and their former Stock on hand, will comprise a very extensive and well selected assortment of Articles in general use, either in Town or Country.—All which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, or exchanged for the Produce and Manufactures of New-Bruswick and Nova-Scotia. St. John, May 11.

IN STORE, 100 PUNS, Jamaica, Demerara, and Wind'd Island RUM; Hogsheads, Tierces, and Bbls. SUGAR; 50 Hhds. MOLASSES; 40 Bbls. Prime Quebec PORK; Clear and Bone Middlings Boston ditto; Pipes and Hogsheads choice O. L. P. MADEIRA WINE; 100 Barrels ALEWIVES; Cordage; Canvas, Anchors, Coal Tar, &c. &c. Oct. 5. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

IRISH LINEN WAREHOUSE.

LOWE & GROCOCK, Have received by the Prince Leboe:—A SELECT assortment of IRISH LINENS; DIAPERS & BROWN HOLLANDS which they offer for Sale on liberal terms. October 26.

OCTOBER 26, 1830. The Subscriber has on hand:—50 PUNS, Jamaica RUM, of various qualities; 40 do. Demerara and W. Island do. do.; 10 Hhds. and 80 Bbls. SUGAR, do. do.; A few Puns. Molasses; Bags Coffee, Pimento, and Ginger; 150 Bbls. Alewives; 50 Kegs Tobacco; 10 Kegs Snuff; A few boxes Havana Cigars; 100 Pieces assorted Cloths and Cassimeres; Slips, well assorted; 50 dozen Tartan Bonnets; 20 Crates well assorted Earthenware, very low; Quebec Beef; Nova-Scotia Beef and Pork; Pilot, Navy, and Ship Bread; FLOUR, CORN, RICE; 50 Bags fresh ground Corn Meal, &c. &c. All which, being Consignments, will be sold at lowest market prices. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FRESH TEAS. THE Subscriber has received, by the last arrivals from Halifax, a fresh supply of CONGO TEA—For sale at the lowest rate of the day. JAMES T. HANFORD. 12th October, 1830.

Bombazeens & Bombazetts. 2 BALES of the above, well assorted, just received, and for sale cheap by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. Oct. 5.

CORN MEAL. The Subscriber has just received from the Chamcook Mills, 100 BAGS Fresh Ground CORN MEAL, 50 Bags Coarse Ground CORN MEAL, suitable for horse feed. GEO. D. ROBINSON. August 3.

Jamaica Sugar & Spirits, &c. Just received per sch'r Nelson, from Montego Bay. 10 H HDS. 45 Barrels } SUGAR, 5 Puns. fine flavoured SPIRITS—entitled to 1s. 2d. per gallon, drawback; 10 BAGS PIMENTO.

—IN STORE—Jamaica and Demerary RUM; MOLASSES; COFFEE. —ALSO, ON HAND—10 Logs Large MAHOGANY; 4 Tons LIGNUMVITÆ; 50 Lancewood SPARS.

All of which is offered for sale at the lowest market prices, by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. Sept. 14.

PAINTS, OIL, &c. Just received per Forth, from London:—200 K EGGS WHITE LEAD; 20 ditto BLACK PAINT; 20 ditto YELLOW ditto; 100 Jars Boiled OIL; 10 Casks WHITING; 5 Cwt. PUTTY, in bladders of 14lb. each; 30 Casks of 4d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 12d., 14d., and 16d. NAILS, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON. Sept. 28.

Per Forth, Kent, & Ann, GOODS received and for Sale:—120 B BOLTS Kid's CANVASS, No. 1 to 6; 200 Boxes best Yellow SOAP; 84 Casks fine wrought NAILS—4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. and 20d.; 15 Barrels best SHERRY WINE, in bottle; 30 Barrels Bottled PORTER; 22 Casks containing plain and cut Flint GLASS, of every description; 6 Cases assorted STATIONARY, containing Foolscap and Post Papers, Blank Books of various kinds, Wafers, Quills, Wax, &c. 25 Boxes Poland STARCH; 20 Ditto Bottled MUSTARD; 20 Kegs Superfine MUSTARD; 50 Ditto fine ditto; 20 Ditto Ground GINGER; 30 Bags Black PEPPER; 25 Ditto Pearl BARLEY; 100 Kegs White and Green PAINTS; 36 Ditto PUTTY.

The above will be sold at cost & charges. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, September 28, 1830.—6t

TEA & SEAL OIL. DEW. RATCHFORD, is now receiving per Sch'r. Lavinia, from Halifax:—A few Chests Congo and BOHEA TEAS, and Boxes best HYSON. Which for ready Money, will be sold at the lowest price for which it can be purchased in the City. Also received by the same Vessel: SEAL OIL—in Hhds. Tierces and Barrels, for Sale cheap. Oct. 5.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received by the Forth, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of—H HDS of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Bales Brown and Bleached COTTONS; Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespuns; Ginghams 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. St. John, April 27.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. 10 PUNS, high proof and fine flav'd JAMAICA SPIRITS,—just received and for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON. Oct. 28.

NOW LANDING, Ex ship PARCEVAL, from Plymouth:—20 H HDS. Cognac BRANDY; For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. October 19.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM.

The Subscriber has on hand, A FEW Puns. fine flavoured JAMAICA RUM, which, to close a Consignment will be sold at a reduced price. JAS. T. HANFORD. 12th October, 1830.

M'Cracken's CORDAGE, CANVASS, &c. Just received per PRINCE LEOBO, from BELFAST, and for Sale:—5 TONS M'Cracken's Patent CORDAGE, assorted sizes; 120 Bolts Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 10; 1 Box Union LINENS; 1 Punccheon strong WHISKEY; 2 Hhds. best BRANDY; 2 Ditto do. GENEVA. October 19. J. & H. KINNEAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool:—A FEW Bales superfine and second CLOTHS; SLOPS; BLANKETS; FLANNELS; CASSIMERES and FRIEZES. And per sch'r. LAVINIA, from Halifax:—Hyson, Souchoong, and Congou TEAS, Which they offer for sale on very reasonable terms. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. October 5.

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:—consisting of—GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Gloves, ass'd. Ditto Ditto Slips & Boots, Ditto Ditto cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose, A variety of Meeklin 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 Glas—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvass; Flannels; Bombazetts; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted; An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain COTTONS, bleach'd & unbleach'd; 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; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments. JOHN M. WILMOT. June 8.

NEW GOODS. Received per late Arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—6 PIPES Cognac BRANDY; 2 Hhds. do.; 2 tons Shot, from BB to No. 9; 4 rolls Sheet Lead, from 4 to 10 lbs.; 1 ton Pig Lead; 4 casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil; 150 boxes brown Soap, 27 to 120 lb. boxes; 100 Bags Nails, from 4d to 20d; 100 bags Spikes, from 3d to 9 inches; 60 casks Nails, assorted; 5 casks very superior sheathing Nails; 10 tons Iron, assorted—flat, square & round; 2 tons Axe Iron, double refined; 2 tons blistered Steel; 2 bbls. Putty, in bladders; 1 case Paint Brushes; 1 case brass Combs; 80 casks Gunpowder; 6 bales Lines and Twines, assorted; 15 bags Almonds, soft shell; Tea Kettles and Saucepans; 125 pieces Onsunburghs; 20 bbls. Coal Tar; 5 do. bright Varnish.

—IN STORE—15 Cates Earthenware; 20 barrels Superfine Flour; 100 barrels Rye do.; 40 ditto Meal; 5 tons Cordage, assorted; 80 bolts Canvass; 2 Hemp Cables—12 and 13 inches; A quantity of Stone Jars; 15 puns. Jan. Spirits; 5 bales Cloths, ass'd; A quantity of Slips, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON. June 1.

LIKENESSES WITH THE FEATURES PAINTED IN COLOURS, ONLY TWO DOLLARS EACH! J. H. GILLESPIE, PROFILE MINIATURE PAINTER, [Late of London, Edinburgh, and Liverpool.] RESPECTFULLY solicits the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of St. John and its vicinity, to visit his PAINTING ROOM, in the house belonging to Mr. NAGE, opposite Trinity Church, Germain-street—where his very curious and elegant apparatus (by which he has taken the Likenesses of upwards of 30,000 persons) may be examined, and where specimens may be seen. Mr. G. detains the person sitting only ten minutes—Paints the Features and Drapery neatly in Colours, at a very low charge; and, from having practised above twenty years, he generally succeeds in producing a strong resemblance.—At Halifax, (N. S.) he lately painted upwards of 1400 Likenesses. June 1.

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 & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to. Portland, June 22, 1829.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

Per SALUS, from CLYDE, 6 H HDS. LOAF SUGAR; 2 Puns. Superior Whiskey; 10 Pieces very superior Venetian Carpeting; 10 ditto Scotch ditto; 10 Bales Grey & Bleached Cottons, &c. Nov. 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

MACKEREL, &c. Now Landing, ex sch'r's Agnes and Lavinia, from Halifax:—67 B BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL; 100 Do. — 3 Ditto.—In shipping order—which will be sold very low from the wharf. ALSO: A further supply of CONGO TEA, in Chests & Boxes. ON HAND: A few Barrels best pale SEAL OIL—For sale at lowest market price, by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. Nov. 2.

THE TOKEN, for 1831. JUST Received, and for sale by H. S. FAVOUR, the TOKEN, a Christmas and New Year's Present, for 1831. This is by far a more splendid work of the kind than has ever before been published in the U. States. Marseilles Hymn, for Piano Forte and Flute Music, Edinburgh Review, for October.—Works of Maria Edgeworth, 13 vols.—Family Library; Milman's History of the Jews, 3 vols. &c. &c. Eastport, Oct. 30.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, & CORN. The subscribers have just received per JULIA from New-York, and offer for Sale:—B BARRELS Superfine WHEAT FLOUR; Ditto RYE do.; Ditto Pilot, Navy, and Ship BREAD; Bags best Yellow CORN; Kegs first quality Fig TOBACCO; Boxes do. Cut do.; A few dozen CORN BROOMS; Which, with their Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. they offer for Sale at their usual low prices for Cash or other approved payments. M'RAE & M'KENZIE, 17th August. Water-Street.

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 WIGGINS, Esq. St. John-street, 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.—Also, on hand, Superfine, Fine, Common, and Coarse FLOUR—for sale at lowest prices Sept. 11.—3t

NAVIGATION. JOHN STOBO, Master Mariner, intending to remain in this City during the ensuing Winter, will be happy to receive a CLASS of Young Men, who may wish to be instructed in the art of Navigation. He will suit their convenience as to the hours of attendance. Terms liberal.—Further particulars may be known, on application at his residence, Charlotte-Street, facing west side of Queen square. Sept. 21.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country Business attended to. As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patient afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children, Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. —ALSO— YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber feels thankful to a generous Public for their patronage in the line of his business, for nineteen years past, and cannot relinquish it without an acknowledgment of past favours, but unable to work longer at the business, has leased the Shop to his Son, WILLIAM J. LOCKHART, and has likewise empowered him to collect all outstanding debts, that he the subscriber may be able to meet those of his Creditors with that respect their lenity so justly merits. It is requested that those who have unsettled Accounts, will present them for adjustment without delay. LEVI LOCKHART. St. John, October 4.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his Father, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. All orders from the Country thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Oct. 5. WILLIAM J. LOCKHART.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER announces to the public, that in addition to the business of a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, he has undertaken that of an AUCTIONEER. October 12. JAMES T. HANFORD.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting for the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation;—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms. By order of the President and Directors. THOMAS HEAVISIDE, St. John, 19th July, 1830.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Bruswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

G. 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 purposes 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. PETTINGELL'S house).

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

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.

STAGE. A 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; or Mr. GIDEON KNIGHT, Post-Master, St. George; or the Subscribers, at St. Andrews. PATRICK KELLEHER, Oct. 26. MOSES S. JOHNSON.

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

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

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

WEEKLY ALMANAC. NOVEMBER—1830. SUN Rises. Sets. MOON Rises. Sets. 17 WEDNESDAY - 7 22 4 38 5 54 11 55 18 THURSDAY - 7 23 4 37 6 34 0 29 19 FRIDAY - 7 24 4 36 7 19 1 3 20 SATURDAY - 7 25 4 35 8 10 1 38 21 SUNDAY - 7 26 4 34 9 5 2 15 22 MONDAY - 7 27 4 33 10 5 2 58 23 TUESDAY - 7 28 4 32 11 10 3 49 First Quarter 23d, 7h, 20m. morning.

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

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