

The Edinburgh Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

Vol. III. No. 23.

Office in HATFIELD'S Brick Building,
Market-square.

The Garland.

[SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

The following Lines furnished us by a Young Lady in this City, were received by her from a friend in Glasgow, and we believe is the only copy in this country.—*ANONYMUS CONTRA REG.*

FIFTY-SIX WANTS OF THE CHILDREN OF ZION;

All Furnished from the Fountain Head.

1. I want to feed on Jesus' word;
2. I want communion with the Lord;
3. I want salvation, full and free;
4. I want my Father's face to see;
5. I want to prove each promise sweet;
6. I want to live at Jesus' feet;
7. I want His mercy every day;
8. I want upholding all the way;
9. I want to live as Jesus' bride;
10. I want His precious words to hide;
11. I want to prize His fulness more;
12. I want His person to adore;
13. I want to hear His heavenly voice;
14. I want in Jesus to rejoice;
15. I want to joy in Him by faith;
16. I want to credit all He saith;
17. I want to trust Him with my all;
18. I want on His dear name to call;
19. I want to die to all things here;
20. I want on Him to cast my care;
21. I want to see His gospel spread;
22. I want on Satan's power to tread;
23. I want to see the proud made sad;
24. I want to see poor souls glad;
25. I want to see the hungry fed;
26. I want by Jesus to be led;
27. I want Him as my guide and friend;
28. I want Him as my journey's end;
29. I want Him as my priest and king;
30. I want His precious love to sing;
31. I want Him as my rock and tower;
32. I want Him in each trying hour;
33. I want Him as my brother dear;
34. I want my Jesus ever near;
35. I want His eyes, his hands, his heart;
36. I want with all besides to part;
37. I want Him as my husband kind;
38. I want in Him my all to find;
39. I want Him as my daily bread;
40. I want Him as my living head;
41. I want Him as my hiding place;
42. I want Him as my God of Grace;
43. I want Him as my life of peace;
44. I want Him as my righteousness;
45. I want His great atoning blood;
46. I want to bask in that dear flood;
47. I want His spirit's voice to hear;
48. I want the love that casts out fear;
49. I want Him now in Achor's vale;
50. I want Him when all hell is assailed;
51. I want Him when all flesh gives way;
52. I want Him as my only stay;
53. I want His smiles, His looks of grace;
54. I want to see Him face to face;
55. I want His wisdom, strength, and love;
56. I want to dwell in Him above.

EARLY AFFECTIONS.

I had been talking with my little boy—
My second one, just past his second year—
And talking seriously; for even a child,
So young, of love and wears the serious mood
Approving it most awfully and sweetly.
I had been telling him, that if he proved
A good obedient boy, loving and mild,
And innocent, he would be loved of God,
And God would take him up at last to heaven.
He knows that heaven's a glorious happy place,
What more, indeed, do any of us know?
And his eyes brightened, as if answered mine;
But soon an anxious shade came o'er his light,
And looking steadily, he said,
"And brother too?"

My child, my precious child!
Let it be ever thus. Still crave to share
All happiness, reward and holiness,
With him, and we your prayers will be blessed.
F. W. P. GREENWOOD.

MISCELLANEA.

EDINBURGH CABINET LIBRARY.
The success of the different portable libraries now publishing, has inspired the northern Athens with the spirit of imitation. People may exclaim, we have too many of these! but we think otherwise, and certainly shall not find fault with Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, as long as they present us with such neat and valuable volumes as the precursor of the series now on our table. It consists in size with the Waverley Novels, and that excellent work, "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia," and is fully as well got up as either of these works. There are some good illustrations, and a well executed chart. The contents relate to the "Polar Seas and Regions," and although a small subject, is full of interest. The volume is the production of three distinguished men—Professor Leslie, Professor Jameson, and Mr. Hugh Murray. The first part treats of the history of the northern regions, the nature of the climate, and an account of the productions; the second is a pleasing and condensed narrative of the different voyages, ancient and modern, in the polar seas; and the third and fourth parts treat of the whale fishery and arctic geology.

EARLY VOYAGES IN SEARCH OF A N. W. PASSAGE.

We approach with an interest, not unmingled with awe, those regions of eternal snow, in which nature would seem to have raised up a barrier against the penetrating gaze of man, and have said, "thus far you shall go and no farther." We are reminded with deep awe of the sons of enterprise traversing the pathless depths of ocean's bed, and unsaid by toil, unsaid by difficulty, and unsaid by a cheerless past, and an unpromising future, moving forward for that *ultima Thule* which could alone seem to circumscribe their daring ambition. The voyagers of such men are given with striking fidelity to us, and given with the pyramids of snow, or mingling in their intercourse with the natives of the Arctic regions, are enabled to contemplate man in this climate of horrors. The survey will be most necessary—the information neither useless nor unprofitable. If the efforts to discover a northwest passage have any solid basis of all that has been effected. The early voyages for that purpose were not unmarked by other skill or zeal, as the following extract will show:

No understanding the early, repeated, and vigorous efforts to discover a passage by the east and north-east, the west was the quarter which finally drew forth the grandest series of naval enterprises, and flattered the nation longest with the hope of this signal discovery. The maritime world were very little aware of the immense breadth of America at its northern limit. That continent was long imagined to terminate in a cape, after rounding which, and passing through the straits of Anian, an imaginary channel, supposed by the early geographers to separate America from Asia, an entrance would be opened at once into the Pacific, and the navigator might proceed full sail to Japan, China, the Spice Islands, and all the regions abounding in Indian wealth.

Portugal, first of the European nations, had embarked in the career of ocean discovery. Her monarchs and princes devoted their most anxious study and all the resources of their kingdom to double the southern point of Africa, and thereby to overcome the obstacles imposed by that continent to a direct commerce with India. Their efforts were crowned by the discovery of the passage by the Cape, through which the trade and treasures of the Eastern World became theirs. This would have been the most brilliant maritime enterprise

ever performed, had it not been rivaled by the contemporaneous discovery of America—Enough might seem to have been done both for the benefit and the glory of Portugal, without directing the national resources into any other channel. Yet one of the most illustrious houses of this kingdom, with mutual enthusiasm and no small loss, devoted itself to western navigation. This house was that of Cortereal; for a member of which, John Vaz Cortereal, claims are advanced as having discovered Newfoundland, nearly a century before the celebrated voyages of Columbus or Cabot. In 1499, his son, Giovanni Cortereal, immediately upon the discovery of the Western World, resolved to follow in the steps of Columbus. Having obtained from the king two vessels he touched at Terceira, one of the Azores, proceeded northwards, whence he endeavored to find his way to India by some of the higher latitudes. Respecting the details of this voyage there remain only detached shreds, which Mr. Barrow has collected with equal learning and diligence. His first attempt appears to have been made by the broad opening of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which he probably ascended, till by the narrowing channel and the spreading current, it was ascertained to terminate in a river, and to afford no hope of a passage round America. He then steered northwards, and passed along a coast which Europeans have since called Labrador, but which in the early maps bears from him the name of *Cortereal*. In some of his relations, this coast is called *Terra Zeila* (Greenland), but it has nothing in common with the country to which Europeans have almost as improperly ascribed that name. The territory is represented as amply stocked with timber,—a description which applies to the spacious forests of fir and pine that clothe the region immediately north of Canada. The natives are correctly described as of small stature,—a simple and laborious race,—and no less than fifty-seven being allured, or carried on board, were conveyed to Portugal. After a run along this coast, estimated at 200 miles, Cortereal came to a region which appeared to some as lying almost beneath the Pole, and similar to that formerly reached by Nicolo and Antonio Zeno. Ramusio more explicitly states the highest latitude attained as only 60 which would place the vessels about the entrance into Hudson's Bay.—But here some snow has been far advanced, and the northern part of the coast is described as being almost entirely covered with ice, and all the gloomy characteristics of an Arctic winter,—most, to a crew accustomed only to temperate seas, would have appeared peculiarly terrible. It was judged absolutely necessary to return to Portugal. This, in necessity, however, was considered to arise from the season only, and that a general panic was struck into the mind of this intrepid navigator, was sufficiently testified by his appearing on the sea next season with two vessels, which he guided directly to the most northerly point of the former voyage. Here he is described as entering a strait, Hudson's perhaps, or more probably Frabizer's; but at this critical point of the voyage the vessels were separated by a tempest, and probably by the floating ice with which these straits are infested. One of them succeeded in extricating itself, and after a period of some time in vain for its lost consort, but that which had not heard the gallant leader of the expedition returned no more, and no traces could ever be obtained of its fate.

An elaborate account of the enterprising Parry's voyage, is given in language most interesting, and a just tribute paid to the exertions and industry which distinguished the young Seaman in the Polar sea. The very interesting details respecting the Whale fishery, are principally gathered from his valuable journals, and are by far the most interesting relating to the work. Of the present attempt to do this, in the prosecution of which Parry failed, and to which the scientific world are looking with eager eyes, we have the following particulars:—
A different principle, that above suggested has been proceeded upon by Captain Ross, in the Arctic expedition in which he is now engaged. By the power of steam, which has produced such wonders in modern navigation, he hopes to vanquish the obstacles which have arrested in this career all former navigators. Steam, indeed, has been used by the sea and land, but the period of the season there should be found an open sea reaching to the Pole, a vessel that propelled might in a week perform the voyage to and from that great boundary. The doubt whether the waters will ever have opened in this career, and the ever existing and allowed the navigators to pass, the sea may be bound then, cannot fail to suggest the advantages to the reader's mind; but we do not wish at present to indulge in unauthoritative conjecture.

Captain Ross makes this bold attempt solely upon his own resources, not doubting as to the view of education the error by which he is retraced to Captain Parry the glory of penetrating by Lancaster Sound into the Polar ocean. He took his departure in the spring of 1845. His vessel, it appears, suffered some damage in the Greenland sea, which he was enabled to repair by the aid of a ship employed in whaling. The expedition, it was understood, in winter in Spitzbergen, and in the course of the present summer to attempt the execution of his grand design. The issue, however, is not likely to be known in this country till a very advanced period of the season.

The concluding remarks are most interesting.—We give them in full.
The observations made in Cherie Island, Jan Mayen's Island, Spitzbergen, Old Greenland, and the various islands and islands, but explored during the four Arctic expeditions, viz. the under the command of the three great Captain Parry, afford the following general facts and inferences:—
1. That those miserable and almost uninhabited regions abound in primitive and transition rocks, and that although secondary rocks occupy considerable tracts, still, as far as is known at present, their extent is more limited than that of the older formations; that the alluvial deposits are not extensive; that true modern volcanic rocks occur only in Jan Mayen's Island; and that the only traces of tertiary strata were found in the sand stones, and clays, and in some cases connected with the new trap rock in Baffin's Bay.

2. That the Neptunian, primitive, and transition rocks, now forming islands of various magnitudes, were in all probability at one time connected together, and formed a more continuous mass of land than at present; and that on these formations were deposited the secondary limestones, sandstones, gypsum and coal, and again these again the tertiary rocks, and the still newer Shell Clay of Spitzbergen. That those various kinds of primary, transition, secondary, and tertiary rocks, and alluvial clays were raised above the level of the sea at different times through the agency of the igneous and volcanic rocks.

3. That in the course of time the land was broken up,—either suddenly or by degrees, or partly by sudden and violent action, and partly by the long continued agency of the atmosphere and the ocean,—into its present insular form, and that, consequently, the secondary and tertiary formations were formerly in these regions more extensively distributed than at present.

4. That previously to the deposition of the coal formations, as in Melville Island and in Jameson's Land, the previously existing, or older hills, supported a vegetation resembling that which at present characterizes the tropical regions. The fossil corals in the limestones, corals of which the promontories are at present situated, and the low rocks of the tropical regions, also indicate that, before, and during, and after the position of the coal formation, the waters of the Arctic ocean were so constituted as to support polypus, or corals, resembling those of the present equatorial sea.

5. That probably the ancient climates of the Arctic regions were constructed in some degree with the former magnitude and form of the Arctic lands, and their relations to the magnitude and other countries.

6. That the builders or rolled blocks met with in different quarters, and in tracts distant from their original localities, afford evidence of the passage of water straits, and at a period subsequent to the deposition of the newest Neptunian strata.

7. That possibly the distribution of the erratic blocks or boulders, was occasioned by the agitations in the ocean, caused by the uprising of certain lands.

8. That the black or common coal, the coal of the old or most abundant coal formation, which some speculators maintain to be confined to the more temperate and warmer regions of the earth, is now proved,—by its discovery by Parry in Melville Land far to the west, and by Scoresby far to the east in Jameson's Land,—to form an interesting feature in the geological constitution of Arctic countries.

9. That the new red sandstone and gneiss found in tracts allow us to infer that they contain rock salt. That although few, some metalliferous specimens have been found to gratify the curiosity of the mineralogist, yet the previous details show that valuable ores of iron, copper, lead, and tin, and also graphite, or black lead, are met with.

10. That the gems, the most valuable and most beautiful of mineral substances, are not wanting in the Arctic regions, as is proved by the occurrence there of precious garnets, beryls, zircons, diatoms, and rock crystals.

11. That the islands and land described in the sketch exhibit the same general features as are not wanting to occur in all other extensive tracts of country hitherto examined by the naturalist,—a fact which strengthens that opinion which maintains that the grand features of nature, in the mineral kingdom, are every where similar, and consequently, that the same general agencies must have prevailed during the formation of the different groups of rocks of which the earth is composed.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

The account of the whale fishery is at once amusing and important. The writer acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Scoresby, but to his own industry he has been indebted for later details.—
The whale fishery, for one ship and one season, is a complete lottery, the result of which, according to the skill or good fortune of the persons employed, fluctuates between a large profit and a severe loss. Sometimes a vessel is so unlucky as to return clean; another brings only one fish; while eight or nine, producing about ninety tons of oil, are considered necessary to make an average voyage. There are fortunate instances of a much larger produce. The greatest cargo ever known by Scoresby to have been brought from the northern seas, was that of Captain Seaton, of the Resolution, of Peterhead, in 1814. It consisted of forty four whales, yielding 220 tons of oil, and even at the reduced rate of £22, sold for £2568, raised by the whale-bone and bounty to about £11,000. In 1813, both the elder and younger Mr. Scoresby brought cargoes, less in quantity, indeed, but which from the oil selling at £20 per ton, yielded a still greater return. The former, in the course of twenty-five voyages, killed 498 whales, whence were extracted 2245 tons of oil, the value of which, and of the whalebone, exceeded £150,000; all drawn off him out of the depths of the northern ocean.

In the Comptrol Tables presented to the House of Commons, the entire proceeds of last year are stated at £248,521 £6s; but this, of course, includes also the southern fishery. Of this amount, there were exported to foreign countries, at the value of £73,749 19s. 6d, and whaler's amounting to £41,066 10s. 6d; making in all, £214,516 6s. It may be mentioned, that the vessel, carried on entirely without legislative encouragement, the bounty having ceased to be granted since 1824.

There has also been a somewhat singular change in the ports from which the fishery is chiefly carried on. In London, where and thence all the discoveries of the last century, the town situated, and has ever since a complete monopoly was enjoyed by the great companies formed for that city. Even between the years 1750 and 1770, the metropolis sent out four times the number of vessels that sailed from any other port. A different principle, that above suggested has been proceeded upon by Captain Ross, in the Arctic expedition in which he is now engaged. By the power of steam, which has produced such wonders in modern navigation, he hopes to vanquish the obstacles which have arrested in this career all former navigators. Steam, indeed, has been used by the sea and land, but the period of the season there should be found an open sea reaching to the Pole, a vessel that propelled might in a week perform the voyage to and from that great boundary. The doubt whether the waters will ever have opened in this career, and the ever existing and allowed the navigators to pass, the sea may be bound then, cannot fail to suggest the advantages to the reader's mind; but we do not wish at present to indulge in unauthoritative conjecture.

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Americans is decisive on this subject. In the Federal Legislature, and in the four and twenty State Legislatures, the practice of paying senators and representatives (their peers and commoners) is universal. In Congress the senators have the same pay as the representatives, namely, eight dollars a day, which, for a session of four months, amounts to about £236 per annum—a rate of remuneration nearly on a par with the Belgian.—*Scotsman.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER ON HIS TRAVELS.

At the public dinner given to Mr. Brougham and Lord Morpeth, on September 28, at Leeds, the Chairman proposed—The Schoolmaster is abroad; and may knowledge do its perfect work in every class by instructing, and influencing them to the discharge of their respective duties towards God and toward their fellow-creatures." Mr. Brougham acknowledged the toast in the following facetious speech:

"I do not rise to trespass on your patience, many minutes; but my excellent friend having made mention of the junior partner in the house with which I do business, and he being absent, as indeed, you know from the account he is almost, I thank you for him, and on behalf of the world at large—[Laughter.]—There are no sleeping partners in our house, otherwise I should certainly return their thanks on their behalf also—[Increased laughter.] Nothing can be more just or true than that the schoolmaster is a pretty powerful just now. It is some time now since he set out on his travels, and when he did so, he provoked the laughter of many who have since found out, as we say in Yorkshire, that they laughed on the wrong side of the mouth—[Great laughter.] I say, give me him and his partner, and I will stand against the fish-morshal and his layton—[Applause.] and I am quite ready to do so now. I do not hesitate to say, that we will beat the field marshal, or his mates, or his cipher, or any thing that is a falsehood. But one falsehood has lately been told, that a man is no more for his pipes, and that he is not to be trusted, but that he returns home, he would rather see the fish-morshal who beat him at Salamanca than his friend and his partner, for he has received such a lesson from him already, and he has been obliged to send the field marshal on his travels, and accordingly he came to this country, where he met some of the schoolmaster's very different pupils—[Great applause.] I do not know whether they be his log-wood parsons, as they did his master's; but they beat this country too hot for him, as they say that he has gone to Russia, in the hope that the schoolmaster has not got these yet; but I hope he will find himself the field-marshal, and that when he returns home, he will find that the schoolmaster is the friend of good men and good government as well as of resistance to encroachment. We have not left behind the lessons which it is the duty of the schoolmaster to teach, he in England or in Eton; if we do not know that resistance to tyranny is a good thing, but opposing anarchy is another."—[Cheers.]

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND LORD EXETER.—These two thorough-souled Peers, when they exert honest men from their habitations for exercising a constitutional right in a manner approved by the constitution; and acutely turn electors into the highways, for daring to choose as members of Parliament, those whom they judge most capable of fully discharging their duties;—these two Peers, we say, have perpetrated a *coup d'etat* against the people of England, which they, the people, a quick-sighted and resolute people, may be apt to reply in coin not hitherto current among the members of the aristocracy. A better case for Parliamentary reform could never be imagined by the most sanguine mind than this which the newspapers of the last few days have announced to us,—viz. the serving of notices to quit by the respective agents of the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Exeter, on such tenants of their several estates as had at the late election voted against the candidates set up for candidates at Newark and Stamford by the said noblemen, and this avowedly as a punishment for such a disposition of the votes of the parties so persecuted. The Duke of Newcastle's famous answer to a reproach upon the subject we have already noticed—"Might he not do what he pleased with his own property?" "No, my Lord Duke," we rejoined; "you must use your property, and not abuse it. You may let it to a tenant for a breach of any covenant expressed in the lease which binds him; but not for doing what his lease does not forbid." It is a case, we trust, in which the letter of the law will ere long be explained by the spirit of the constitution.—*The Times.*

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?—It is stated in a London paper, that Mr. Stephenson, proprietor of the Rocket Engine, traversed the whole length of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 32 miles in 33 minutes, on a wagon of 1000 guineas, which he won. This is nearly at the rate of a mile a minute, or sixty miles an hour. The common rate of mail stage travelling in Europe a few years since was four miles an hour. The Rocket Engine therefore is an improvement of fifteen-fold upon the old mail stage.

The northern part of the Russian empire does not move, in consequence of the diurnal revolution of the earth at the rate of more than 430 miles an hour. If, therefore, posterity will only improve upon the inventor of the Rocket engine, half as much as he has improved upon the old mail stage, some future Jehu may set out from Kantscharka at sunrise, and keep the sun always rising for eight hours till he arrives at St. Peter-burg. Or, if he can contrive to bridge the ocean, he may keep the sun company all the while, and roll round the earth every twenty-four hours.—*New York Observer.*

APPARITION SEEN BY AN EXCISEMAN.—I once heard a sensible and intelligent friend, in company, express himself convinced of the truth of a wonderful story, told him by an intelligent and bold man, about an apparition. The scene lay in an ancient castle on the coast of Morven, or the Isle of Mull, where the ghost-story was said to be resident. He was given to understand by the family, when undertaking himself to rest, that the chamber in which he slept was occasionally disquieted by supernatural appearances. Being, at that time, no believer in such stories, he attended little to this but until

the witching hour of night, when he was awakened from a dead sleep by the pressure of human hand on his body. He looked up at the figure of a tall highlander, in the antique and picturesque dress of his country, only that his brows were bound by a bloody bandage.—Struck with sudden and extreme fear, he was willing to have sprung from the bed; but the spectre stood before him in the bright moonlight, its one arm extended, so as to master him if he attempted to rise, the other held up in a warning and grave posture, as meaning the lowlander, if he should attempt to quit his recumbent attitude. Thus he lay in mortal agony for more than an hour, after which it pleased the spectre of ancient days to leave him in a more sound repose. So singular a story had on its side the usual number of votes from the company, till, upon cross-examination, it was explained, that the principal person concerned was an excise-man; after which *excuse* was made, and the explanation struck all present, viz. that the highlanders of the mansion had chosen to detain the excise-man by the apparition of an ancient heroic ghost, in order to disguise from his vigilance the removal of certain and other goods, which his duty might have called upon him to seize. Here a single circumstance explained the whole ghost story.—*Sir Walter Scott—Family Library, No. XVI.*

ORNAMENT IN HUMAN DRESS.—How many useful inventions owe their existence to ornamental contrivances! If the ingenuity and industry of man were not tasked to produce luxuries, we should soon be without necessities. We must go back to the savage state. I myself am as little prejudiced in favour of poetry as almost any one can be; but surely there are things in poetry that the world cannot afford to do without. What is of absolute necessity is only a part; and the next question is, how to occupy the remainder of our time and thoughts (so not employed) agreeably and innocently. Works of fiction and poetry are of incalculable use in this respect. If people did not read the Scotch novels, they would not read Mr. Bontham's philosophy. There is nothing to me more disagreeable than the abstract idea of a quaker, which falls under the same article. They object to colours; and why do they object to colours? Do we not see that Nature delights in them? Do we not see the same purpose of prodigal and ostentatious display on through all her works? Do we not find the most beautiful and dazzling robes bestowed on plants and flowers, on the legs of birds, on fishes and shells, even to the very bottom of the sea? All this profusion of ornament, we may be sure, is not in vain. To judge otherwise is to fly in the face of nature, and substitute an exclusive and intolerant spirit in the place of philosophy, which includes the greatest variety of man's wants and tastes, and makes all the favourable allowances it can. The quaker will not wear coloured clothes, though he would not have a coat to his back if he had never studied any thing but the arithmetic of their appetites and desires. But he takes care of his personal convenience by wearing a piece of good broad-cloth, and gratifies his vanity, not by finery, but having it of a different cut from every body else, so that he may seem better and wiser than they. Yet this humour, too, is not without its advantages; it serves to correct the contrary absurdity. I look upon the quaker and the top as two sentinels placed by nature at the two extremes of vanity and selfishness, and to guard, as it were, all the common sense and virtue that lie between.—*Hazlitt's Conversations of James Northcote, Esq., R. A.*

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN IN INDIA.—In Anglo-Indian society, as in every other, women is the most important and powerful of the social elements. Married women give the tone to manners only, but to modes of thinking, in the English circles of India. Single ones have no perceptible influence, for they soon get married, and melt into the character of wives and mothers. No such thing as a regular set of unmarried women exists there; as for a knot of old maids, the forlorn bench of our coteries and ball-rooms; it was never so much as heard of. Judge, then, of the influence of this very circumstance upon those who move in their circles, and, in particular, on the female portion of them. A batch of new arrivals are like the hams and cheeses, imported by the same vessel, they will not keep till another season. If they do not meet with a suitable match soon after they have lighted on the Indian soil, they must lose their hopes from the delightful dreams of a rapid fortune, shining liveries in Portland place, and a mansion and Park in Hampshire—hopes with a union with a civilian of rank can only realize—to some lieutenant-colonel with a liver perforated like a sieve, or a colon almost brought to a full stop, and a pocket not worth replenishing by a 25 year's service.—*Asiatic Journal.*

Lady B—sees the Dey of Algiers every day. He enjoys the fall of Charles the Tenth exceedingly. He was sulky till that event occurred; but since he has done nothing but laugh, except on one occasion, when he wanted to cut off his val's head for handing him the wrong turban. When the authorities off him some slight objections, he became furious, and throwing down his pipe, exclaimed, "I'll go to England, for that is a free country."

Ackerman's Forget Me Not for 1831 will contain a plate, the design and engraving of which have cost the publisher one hundred and seventy guineas. The subject is Queen Esther after a drawing of John Martin, in his usual style of magnificence, and it will form an admirable companion to those exquisite gems, *The Seventh Plague*, and *Marquis Curlew*, from Martin's pencil, given in former volumes of the same annual.—No less than eighteen annuals are announced for publication.

Mr. Scoresby

BRITISH NEWS.

The Army.—The 21st Fusiliers, at present at Kilkenny, expect to proceed to North America in the spring—they returned to England from St. Vincent's in 1827.

The forthcoming Volumes of Lardner's Cyclopaedia are the Military Memoirs of Arthur Duke of Wellington, and the Life and Reign of George the Fourth.

The value of imports into the United Kingdom from the British West Indies, was £7,932,000 in 1825, and £9,417,000 in 1828.

Divines of the Church of England.—The fifth volume of this valuable work is now before the public, and completes the works of Bishop Sherlock. It will form a very important addition to the library of the theological student.

The Asiatic Journal for October mentions the death of John Adams, Governor of Pitcairn's Island. He was the last of the Mutineers of the English ship Bounty, and he has resided in the Island 40 years.

The Glasgow Herald of the 15th Oct. contains a report of the proceedings of a meeting held in that city on the 14th, for the purpose of adopting measures for establishing a Railway communication between the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

We understand it is currently reported in the best informed political circles in London, that His Majesty's Ministers will in the ensuing session of Parliament, bring in, or give their sanction to, a bill for enlarging the elective franchise in Scotland. This measure will embrace the Parliamentary representation both in the counties and boroughs; and, while no one will be deprived of the rights they presently enjoy, the number of voters will be greatly increased. It will render the influence of the Incorporations in boroughs of little effect in the choice of members to the House of Commons. The right of voting in towns will be regulated by the amount of rents or local taxes paid by individuals. It is also said, that two members will be given to Edinburgh, instead of one; two to Glasgow; one to Aberdeen, and one to Dundee. We learn that no interference will, in the meantime, take place in regard to the municipal governments of the different boroughs.—Dundee Courier.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—The subject of the repeal of the Union continues to engross the almost undivided attention of the public, and the requisition lists are fast filling up; already they contain no less than 3,000 names, among which appear those of rich and poor—the merchant and the artisan—the brewer and the old agitator—in fact, persons of all shades in religion and politics, who are of opinion that a panacea for all the evils of Ireland will be found in a resident legislature.

PARIS, October 18.—An Usher of the Chamber of Peers went on Friday to Vincennes, and served the Ex-Ministers with official copies of the decree of the Court of Peers, dated the 14th instant, nominating a Committee of Examination, and also with summonses from the Committee itself. The Committee continued on Saturday to examine witnesses. It appears that the object of the examination was to ascertain how the struggle commenced between the people and the soldiers on July 27.

The following is extracted from the Report of the Commissioners of the French House of Deputies, to examine the late Ministers of Charles Tenth:— "The 25th of July, a day ever memorable in the records of our history, was at the same time, that of the date and the signing of the Ordinances. "Let it not however be believed that it was without trouble that these imprudent ministers consummated their outrage against the laws. The testimony of the man, who, for many years has been the official witness of our revolutions, and often of our errors, paints too strongly their inward trouble to pass it under silence. "M. Sauvo, principal editor of the *Moniteur*, on the 25th, received the unusual order to call at the Keeper of the Seals at 11 o'clock at night. Being introduced in his closet, he found the head of Magistracy in company with M. De Montbel, having their heads mournfully rested upon their hands. The Keeper of the Seals gave the Ordinances to M. Sauvo, telling him to take cognizance of them and to give a receipt. In turning over the leaves and running over their contents, although very rapidly, it was difficult for M. Sauvo to conceal his emotions. M. De Montbel noticed it and said to him, 'Well?'"

"The worthy editor replied in but few words, but they were expressive: 'My Lord, *my God save France; my God save France!*' A long silence followed; after which M. De Montbel, wishing to make him explain himself, said, 'Well?' M. Sauvo repeated the same words. He was retiring, when M. De Montbel rising suddenly, detained him, and with anxiety provoked him to speak. 'Speak!—Gentlemen,' said M. Sauvo, turning towards them, 'I have seen all the days of the Revolution, and I retire with profound terror.'"

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The worthy editor replied in but few words, but they were expressive: 'My Lord, *my God save France; my God save France!*' A long silence followed; after which M. De Montbel, wishing to make him explain himself, said, 'Well?' M. Sauvo repeated the same words. He was retiring, when M. De Montbel rising suddenly, detained him, and with anxiety provoked him to speak. 'Speak!—Gentlemen,' said M. Sauvo, turning towards them, 'I have seen all the days of the Revolution, and I retire with profound terror.'"

"The door closed, and—he carried away, to publish in the *Moniteur* of the following day, those terrible manifestoes which were to shake the kingdom, swallow up the Ministers, and momentous of all Revolutions, regenerate our social order."

From the *New-York Alliance*. In the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, there is a very elaborate article of sixty pages, on the *Greek Question*, founded on the various and voluminous documents laid before the Parliament towards the close of the last session. This article, even if we do not admit all its positions, certainly elucidates a very difficult, and to many, an unfathomable question, and places the points at issue in a clear and comprehensive point of view. With such a text, we can readily understand the subject, and are able to arrive at a definite conclusion. We present a few of the principal points, for the benefit of those to whom the *Quarterly* is not accessible. The subject divides itself into three branches, or rather, periods, which we shall describe briefly, but in detail; and here we may premise the policy of the Duke of Wellington is justified throughout.

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are represented to be weary of the latter, call for his assistance. The south, which under the administration just displaced had threatened to separate from the rest of the Republic...

Many persons look to General Paz as the leading patriot of Colombia. We have always suspected his loyalty to the state from the first moment he attempted to dismember it...

Our own opinion is, that a republican form of government is best adapted to Colombia; at all events, that it would at this time be dangerous to attempt any other...

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FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER. Mr. Editor.—That a manly gravity of deportment is a quality eminently becoming the Members of a Grand Jury...

The Observer. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1839.

We have no later intelligence from Europe this week. We can attribute, therefore, to our columns to-day no other quality than that of variety.

Colombia seems to be in a state of great distraction. Bolivar and his supporters have, as might be expected, virulent traducers, but they have also their warm partisans...

We are not among the number of those who regard the accusations against Bolivar as wholly originating in mean jealousy. His motives have been questioned by persons who had no interest whatever in opposing him...

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desire to honor more particularly under this head, the Reverend Messrs. Strong, Joli, and Elder, Alexander M. Lead, Esq. and Messrs. Hatch, Ewing, and Gibb.

Having received a copy of the Resolutions we have much pleasure in laying them before our readers. 1. That the Report now read, be received and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2. That the grateful acknowledgments of this Meeting be tendered to the Committee of the Parent Society for their reasonable and very liberal grant of the Scriptures, by which so many of the poor children attending the Sunday Schools have been supplied with the Word of God.

3. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President, Officers, Brethren, and Collectors of the St. John Ladies' Association for their continued exertions in favour of the Bible cause.

4. That this Meeting recognize with much pleasure the continued attachment of the Branch Bible Societies of Saint Stephen, Grand Lake, and Sussex Vale, in this Province, and express a hope that their labours will ever be green and their fruit more and more abundant.

5. That this Meeting lay with joy the information in the Report, that the Committee have passed a resolution to ascertain the wants of the poor of Saint John and its vicinity in regard to the Scriptures of Truth.

6. That the increasing progress and extending usefulness of the Parent Institution, as unfolded in the abstract of the report for the present year, form a subject of much congratulation and ought to be in the hearts of the Bible Society graduates in this Province, who are thus guiding the operations of the Society to promote his own glory and the true interests of his Church.

7. That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Management during the ensuing year. Messrs. Zebulon Easty, William I. Wigg, John Wishart, Hugh Allen, John Robertson, James Holman, John Owens, Robert Bradley, Robert Salter.

His Honor the President has been pleased to confirm the appointment of ROBERT PARKER, Esq. as a Director of the St. John Grammar School, in the room of CHARLES J. PETERS, Esquire, removed from the City.—R. G.

MARRIED. Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. GEORGE McLEAN, Merchant, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Gilbert, all of this City.

At 11 o'clock, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Dr. Gay, Mr. MICHAEL FISHER, merchant, of Fredericton, to NANCY ANN, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Merritt, of the former place.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE. The Mails between this City and Saint Andrews, will, in future, be conveyed by the Stage, twice a week, and will arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at noon, and be closed same days, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Second Mails for Fredericton, will be despatched at 11 o'clock on Fridays, and return at 11 on Tuesdays. The Canada Mails will be forwarded at the same time. Post Office, St. John, N. B. December 14th, 1839.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c. Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale 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 Cockey Ware—well assorted. Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

OATMEAL. 13 CWT. of fresh OATMEAL—just from the Mill—for Sale by Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

ANTIGUA MOLASSES. 18 PUN. choice Antigua MOLASSES, for sale low for Cash. Dec. 14. E. DEW. 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 eligibly 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, 1839.

NOTICE. THOSE Gentlemen who may be disposed to encourage the publication of The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal, will please transmit their names without delay, to enable the subscriber to regulate the number of impressions which shall be struck off, and which will be commenced immediately on the arrival of men and materials that are daily expected. EDMUND WARD. Halifax, Nov. 30, 1839.

IF THOMAS and JOHN SULLIVAN, Brothers, who left the County Antrim, in the North of Ireland, about 28 years since, or either of them, will make known their place of residence by letter addressed to C. R. H. at the Store of Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCH in Halifax, they will be informed of something to their advantage. The different Printers in Town—in the neighbouring Provinces—and in the U. States, will do an act of kindness by giving insertion to the foregoing.—All Letters to be post paid. Halifax, December 8, 1839.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that he has revoked and countermanded the Power of Attorney given by him to Mr. WALKER TISDALE, on the 25th day of April, 1827; and that in future his business will be managed by himself—no other person having any general authority to receive or pay monies on his account. JAMES CUDLIP. St. John, Nov. 23, 1839.

COMMISSARIAT. Notice to Half Pay Officers, to Warrant Officers, and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. WHEREAS His Majesty's Government has directed, that the Military Year 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, 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.

LEGH HOUSE CONFRAGY. THE Subscribers will receive Sealed Tenders, till Monday the 20th Decemr from persons desirous of contracting to erect LIGHT HOUSE of Wood, with a Gannet Rock, near the Island of Grand; the same to be completed on or before September next.

Plans and specifications for the work to be seen after the 20th instant, upon to THOMAS BAYLOR and JOHN W. Esquires, who will furnish such in the persons tendering, as may be required. The Tenders will be opened on 21st December, at noon, and read aloud unless accompanied by the due performance of the duties for the due performance of the work. THOMAS BAYLOR, JOHN W. Esquires, ALLEN G. Esquires, CHARLES SIMO Esquires. St. John, November 16, 1839.

THE Subscribers announce that in addition to the usual Commission Agents, he has an AUCTIONEER, October 12. JAMES T.

FOR BOSTON. The Regular Packet BRIG BETHIAH, J. HARRIS, Master. Will sail for the above Port on SATURDAY next, wind and weather permitting.—For Freight, or Passage (having superior accommodations) apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of J. & H. KINNEAR, December 14. North Market Wharf.

NEW BOOKS. LADY MORGAN'S France in 1829—30"; The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1831; the Token, for 1831; the Lady and Gentleman's Pocket Memento for 1831; a Treatise on Fevers, by Southwood Smith, M. D. Physician to the London Fever Hospital; National Class Book, for the use of Schools; the Malte-Brun School Geography, illustrated by numerous engravings, and an Atlas of 19 maps, charts, and tables, by S. G. Goodrich; English common Law Reports, edited by Sergeant and Lowber, 16 vols. 8vo.; Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.; Starkie, on Evidence, 4 vols.; Angel on Tithes; Spirit of the Pilgrims, for Dec.; Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, by Sir W. Scott, being No. XVI. of the Family Library; Journal of the Heart, by the author of "Flirtation."—The above received this week, for sale by H. S. FAVOR, Eastport, Dec. 10.

CARPETING, &c. Received per the WILLIAM PITT, from Liverpool, and for Sale: 4 PIECES Venetian CARPETING; 4 Ditto Kidderminster ditto; 6 Ditto Superfine Brussels ditto; 300 Pair Twilled Flannel DRAWERS; 25 DO. BLANKETS; 1 Pipe GENEVA.

PER SHIP WILLIAM PITT. BONNETS & HATS. THE Subscribers have received a few Cases of Ladies' and Children's Beaver BONNETS, of the latest fashion; and Fancy Coloured do; do. Round HATS.

Gentlemen's superior broad brim'd HATS; low priced Plated and Wool do.—forming, together with their Stock on hand, a good Assortment, which will be sold at a small advance on prompt payment. December 7.—G. & E. SEARS.

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c. The Subscriber has received per Ship Wm. Pitt, Thomas Ogilvie, Master, from Liverpool—his usual Supply of SHEET CLOTHING. ALSO ON CONSIGNMENT: 20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons Assorted IRON; 1 tubs CANVAS; 2 bales Salmon, Shad, and Herring WINES; 10 dozen 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 10 crates well assorted CROCKERY; 75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS; 1 ton SHEETING PAPER; 2000 bushels SALT.—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market.

1500 bushels Turk's Island SALT; 40 barrels prime Fall MACKEREL; 20 barrel BEEF; 400 boxes Dicky and Granville Smoked HERRINGS; 30 cwt. best COD FISH; 2 tons Log Wood, &c. &c. 7th December. W. P. SCOTT.

Printing, Wrapping, and Sheathing PAPER. Just received, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 14 R. PAPER; 15 do. Log do.; 15 Reams large Wrapping Paper; 50 do. small do.; 15 do. large Tea do.; 35 do. small do.; 1000 Lbs. Sheathing PAPER. Dec. 7.—T. L. NICHOLSON.

TIMBER—For Sale. 300 TONS White and Red PINE, and BRUSH TIMBER—For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR. December 7.

JUST RECEIVED. And for Sale by the Subscriber: 5 H. 16 and 1 Good SUGAR, 7 Hous. MOLASSES, 4 Fathoms Demerara RUM. December 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

By the LORD OF THE ISLES, and of late Arrivals from Europe, the Subscribers have Received—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Suitable for the Season.

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

NEW PRINTS & LININGS. 2000 PRECES 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 Tick; Cotton Sheetings; Grey and Bleached Shirtings, &c. 17th November, 1839.

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VARIETIES.

SECOND SIGHT.—We extract from the India Gazette published at Calcutta on the 2d March...

THE BENEVOLENT WIDOW.—There was a very benevolent widow living in Plymouth...

THE LADY AT LENGTH APPEARED.—She was upon the verge of forty; a very fashionable age...

THE WORTHY EDITOR REPLIED.—The worthy editor replied in but few words...

THE DOOR CLOSED.—The door closed, and he carried away to publish in the "Monitor" of the following day...

FROM THE NEW-YORK ALLIANCE.—In the last number of the Quarterly Review...

RICE, TAR, and PITCH, In the BATHUR from Boston, is received by the Subscribers—

ESTERCES Prime RICE; 50 Barrels TAR; 20 Barrels PITCH; Also—In Bond: Superfine and Rye FLOUR; Ship, Navy and Pilot Bread; Tobacco; Cotton Baiting; Chocolate; Corn, and Indian Meal; Wool Cards; Red Oak STAVES, &c. &c.

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

IRISH Mess Pork, Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Canvas, Crates Earthenware, Coal Tar, &c. &c.—Which he offers for sale upon low terms.

OCTOBER 26, 1830. The Subscriber has on hand:— 50 POUNDS JAMAICA RUM, of various qualities; 40 lbs. Demerara and W. I. and do. do.; 10 Hhds. and 80 Bbls. SUGAR, do. do.; a few Pans, Molasses; Bags Coffee, Pineno, and Ginger; 150 Bbls. Alewives; 50 Kegs Tobacco; 10 Kegs Snuff; a few boxes Havana Cigars; 100 Pieces assorted Cloths and Cassimeres, Shirts, well assorted; 50 dozen Tartan Bonnets; 20 Cases 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.

PER SALUS, FROM CLYDE, 6 HHD. Superior Whiskey; 10 Pieces very superior Venetian Carpeting; 10 ditto Scotch ditto; 10 Bales Grey & Beached Cottons, &c. Nov. 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CLOTHS—Per Courier, RECEIVED by the above Vessel, a fourth supply of CLOTHS, which with a quantity remaining on hand, comprises a very excellent assortment of Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Green, and Mixt Coths, Cassimeres, and Pulise Cloths—which are offered on very reasonable terms.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, A FEW Pans, fine flavoured JAMAICA RUM, which, to close a Consignment will be sold at a reduced price. JAS. T. HANFORD. 12th October, 1830.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season—consisting of: GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Cloths, ass'd. Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots, Ditto Ditto Cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose; A variety of Mecklin and Gimp Lace; Luce Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow Cloths, of all descriptions; Paisies and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvas; Flannels; Bombazetts; Shirtings; 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. BRASS 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. June 8. JOHN M. WILMOT.

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's 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, Superior, Fine, Common, and Coarse FLOUR—will be sold at lowest prices Sept. 11.—37

IN STORE, 10 POUNDS JAMAICA, Demerara, and Wind'd Island RUM; Hogsheads, and Bbls. SUGAR; 50 Hhds. Great 58S; 40 Bbls. Prime Quebec PORK; Hogshead and Bone Matchless Boston ditto; Pipes charged sheads choice O. L. P. MADEIRA of the captain 100 Barrels ALEWIVES; Cordage; on her packages, Coal Tar, &c. &c. This assortment CROOKSHANK & WALKER, 234 St. John's Street, has on hand, and ready for the FORTH, from Glasgow, a Part of his Fall Supply of DRY GOODS, consisting of— Leonard or Graveenoble & Single Refined Sugar; examination before this and Beached Cottons; by assay, tested, the white wool called Jim; down to Brooklyn far and Checks; John Brown's, same Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 12 Glass, &c. &c. calls himself Thomas for sale at this Office.

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 Velvetens; Silk Velvets; fashionable Verona Cravats; black and colored Batistes; silk and cotton Umbrellas; silk and cotton Braces; Shawls; Gauze Handkerchiefs; strong Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers; Ladies fancy Vandyke and Berlin Comforters; white and coloured Kid Gloves; white and coloured Woodstock ditto; Braids 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.

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

LOWE & GROCOCK, have received by the above Vessels, the undermentioned Articles—having been purchased by Mr. Grocock, 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 Handkfs. Silk, crape, and worsted Shawls; French & English gauze and silk Scarfs; Bobbinets and Laces; worsted Cravats; Flannels and Blankets; Ribbons; Gentlemen's half Hose; Gents' lambs' wool & worsted Stockings; Ditto and Boys' Fur Caps; Colored & black Norwich Crapes & Bombazetts; Casullets; Mens' Hats; BELLETTES 3/4 & 6/4—a new article for Ladies' Dresses; Haberdashery, of all sorts; Mellis, and Tippers, of the following: Furs—Squirrel, Sable, Fitch, Ermine, Lynx, and Russia Fitch; Swansdowne Stocks; Gloves; White Goosey Sheets; Ladies' colored S.ays; Umbrellas; Woollens; Cloths; Cassimeres; Knives & Forks; Tin Covers; Saucers; Nails; Guns; Cudgels; 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.

LIKENESSES WITH THE FEATURES PAINTED IN COLORES, ONLY TWO DOLLARS EACH! J. H. GILLESPIE, PROFILE MINIATURE PAINTER, ESPECIALLY SOLICITS THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of St. John and its vicinity, to visit his PAINTING ROOM, in the house belonging to Mr. NAGEL, 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—in Paints, 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.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. PENMANSHIP, TAUGHT IN EIGHT LESSONS—By JOHN B. MASSEY, WRITING MASTER, FROM LONDON.

JOHN B. MASSEY most respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Saint John and its vicinity, that on Thursday next, he intends commencing giving instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen, at their own houses, in Classes of five to seven, in the superior system of Penmanship, improved by the celebrated Mr. Lewis of London, the theory and method of whose tuition is founded entirely upon Geometrical principles, and is obtained in the short course of Eight Lessons. Persons who have never written before, will obtain such proficiency in Ten Lessons as will enable them to correspond with their friends, in the most beautiful style of Penmanship. The Italian Hand will be perfectly taught in only Four Lessons. Terms may be known on application to J. B. M., at his residence, Mr. HOLLEY'S, where specimens of improvement may be seen. St. John, November 30, 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 most reasonable terms. St. John, August 13.

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

NOTICE. The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Caranboth-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do., PORTER and TABLE BEER. YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 25th January, 1830.

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 time of attendance. Terms to be known on application. Further particulars may be known, on application at his residence, Charlotte-Street, facing west side of Queen square. Sept. 21.

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.

J. M. MILLAN, Has received by the Prince Leboe, and offers for Sale, as follows: 100 REAMS, including Post-PAPERS, gilt and plain; and Note-PAPERS, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6—the Brown of a superior quality; Quills, 3d, primes, and capitals, Dutchified, and Clarified; Bibles, Common Prayer, and Psalm Books, in various bindings; Murray's School Books, improved editions, with a variety of Miscellaneous Articles. As the above have been purchased with money, they will be sold cheap, wholesale or retail, for Cash. An additional Supply is daily expected from LONDON.

A Few of the Popular ANNUALS, for 1831, and the New-Brunswick ALMANACK, for 1831. St. John, Nov. 23.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Brig Joseph Anderson, from Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber:— 200 PIECES 9-8 wide White COTTON; 200 Ditto 9-8 wide Grey ditto; 1 Bale Canvas; 40 Bbls. Coal Tar; 1 Pipe each boiled and raw OIL; 100 Boxes SOAP. JOHN ROBERTSON. Nov. 23.

FLOUR & TOBACCO. 440 BBL. fresh Superior FLOUR; 7 Hhd. L. of TOBACCO; now landing ex scho. Loire, Capt. Harden, from Liverpool, for sale by Nos. 24. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. TOBACCO. 50 KEGS Prime 16's—just received per Scho. from New-York, and for sale by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. November 23.

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 strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with a 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, the house the hours of 9 & 11 A. M.—GRATIS. August 10.

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 Buses attended to. As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Physicians and Anatomists 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 JAFFEY, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John FOWLER, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

NOTICE. The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Caranboth-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do., PORTER and TABLE BEER. YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 25th January, 1830.

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THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAGAZINE, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

A SUFFICIENT number of Subscribers having been obtained, to warrant the publication of the above Work, it will be commenced on January next, and will make its appearance on the third Wednesday in that month. The Magazine will be printed with a new type, and on paper of a superior quality, and the workmanship shall be executed in a superior manner. Each number will contain ninety-six pages, and every six numbers will form a handsome volume of nearly 600 pages. The price of the Magazine will be Six Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance; and subscriptions will be received by the Postmasters throughout this and the neighbouring Provinces, to whom the usual allowance of One Copy for every Eight Subscribers will be made. The British North American Magazine, and Colonial Journal, will be delivered free of expense at Prince-Town, Annet's, Windsor, Kentville, Annapolis, Liverpool, Sackville, Lunenburg, Yarmouth, Sydney, Cape Breton, and Digby, in the Province of Nova-Scotia; Fredericton, and St. Andrews, in New-Brunswick; at Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston, in the Province of Lower Canada; at Prince Edward Island, Newfound-land, and the Bermudas; and at every station with an adequate order it acceptable to the publishers, at those places. DUNSMOUTH, Halifax, November 22, 1830.

SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE For Passengers from Ireland—Next Spring. The very superior fast sailing copper fast-boarded Ship WILLIAM & GEORGE, THOMAS BRAYSON, Master; Barthen 400 Tons.—Will sail from a London-derry 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 JEREMIAH SLASON, Esq. Fredericton; or to WILLIAM P. SCOTT, South Market Wharf, St. John. 15th November, 1830.

SAINTE 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.

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 PISTONS, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machine Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franchises; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Graces, &c. &c. Composition Rudder Boxes, 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, 1830.

STAGE. AS GRATEFULLY 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. GIBSON KING, Post-Master, St. George; or the Subscribers, at St. Andrews. PATRICK KELLER, Oct. 26. MOSES S. JOHNSON.

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 HENRY JOHNSON, 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 GODFREY, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within two 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 their property to the Stock, Farming Utensils &c. in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOE. May 25.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. Table with columns for Day, Sun, Moon, Full, and other astronomical data for December 1830.

SAINTE JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATHFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE.