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The Garland.

THE THREE HOMES.

(FROM THE ENGLISHMAN'S MAGAZINE.)

"Where is thy home?" I asked a child,
Who, in the morning air,
Was twining flowers most sweet and wild
To garlands for her hair.
"My home," the happy child replied,
And smiled in childish glee,
"Is on the sunny mountain side,
Where soft winds wander free."
"O! blessings fall on restless youth,
And all its busy hours,
When every word is joy and truth,
And treasures live in flowers!"
"Where is thy home?" I asked of one
Who beat, with flushing face,
To hear a wail's tender tone
In the wood's sequestered place;
She spoke not, but her wailing cheek
The tale might well impart.
The home of her young spirit week
Was in a kindred heart.
Ah! souls that we might soar above,
To seek the fondly clung,
And build their homes on human love,
That light and fragile thing!
"Where is thy home, thou lonely man?"
I asked a pilgrim grey,
Who came, with furrowed brow, and was,
Slow musing on his way;
He paused, and with a solemn mien
Upturned his holy eyes,
"The land I seek has never had seen,
My home is in the skies."
"O! bless—bless! the heart must be
To whom such thoughts are given,
That walks from worldly fetters free,
Its only home in heaven!"

MISCELLANEA.

DR. LINGARD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The last volume of Dr. Lingard's History, containing the reigns of Charles II. and James II., which has recently appeared, is a work of great research and talent. The account of the Revolution of 1688 is particularly good. The following description of the Great Plague in London, is worthy of Thucydides:—

THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.

The disease generally manifested itself by the usual febrile symptoms, nausea, headache, and delirium. In some cases it was attended by a slight and transient indisposition. The victim saw not, or would not see, the insidious approach of his foe; he applied to his usual occupations, till a sudden faintness came on, the mortal "tokens" appeared on his breast, and within an hour life was extinct. But, in most cases, the pain and delirium left no room for doubt. On the third or fourth day, buboes or carbuncles arose; if these could be made to suppurate, recovery might be anticipated; if they resisted the efforts of nature, and the skill of the physician, death was inevitable. The sufferings of the patient often threw them into paroxysms of frenzy. They burst the bands by which they were confined to their beds; they precipitated themselves from the windows; they ran naked into the streets, and plunged into the river.
"Men of the strongest minds were lost in amazement, when they contemplated this scene of woe and desolation; the weak and the credulous became the dupes of their own fears and imaginations. Tales most improbable, and predictions the most terrific, were circulated; the minds of different countries to behold the ghosts of the dead walk about the pits in which their bodies had been deposited; and crowds believed that they saw in the heavens a sword of flame, stretching from Westminster to the Tower. To add to their terrors, some fanatics, who felt themselves inspired to set up prophecies. One of these, in a state of nudity, walked through the city, bearing on his head a pan of burning coals, and denouncing the judgments of God on the sinful inhabitants; another, assuming the character of Jonah, prophesying blood, as he passed. Yet forty days, and London shall be destroyed, and a child might be met, sometimes by day, sometimes by night, advancing with a hurried step, and exclaiming, with a deep sepulchral voice, "Oh the great and dreadful God!"
"During the months of July and August, the weather was sultry, the heat more and more oppressive. The eastern parties had been spread, became the chief seat of pestilence, and the more substantial citizens, whom it had hitherto respected, suffered in common with their less opulent neighbors. In many places, the regulations of the magistrature could no longer be enforced. The nights did not suffer for the burial of the dead; and in some houses, in coffin to their graves at all hours of the day; and it was common to shut up the dwellings of the infected poor, whose families must have perished through want, had they not been permitted to go and seek relief. London presented a wretched and heart-rending scene of misery and desolation. Rows of houses stood tenantless, and open to the winds; others, in almost equal numbers, exhibited the red cross flaming on the doors. The chief thoroughfares, so lately trodden by the feet of thousands, were overgrown with grass. The few individuals who ventured abroad, walked in the middle; and, when they met, declined to approach, to avoid the contact of each other. But, if the salubrity and stillness of the streets impressed the mind with awe, there was something yet more appalling in the sounds which occasionally burst on the ear. At one moment were heard the rattle of delirium, or the wail of woe, from the infected dwellings; at another, the merry song, or the loud and careless laugh, issuing from the washers at the tavern, or the inmates of the brothel. Men became so familiarized with the form, that they viewed their feelings against the terrors of death. They walked each for his life with the resignation of the Christian, or the indifference of the stoic. Some devoted themselves to exercises of piety; others sought relief in the riot of dissipation, and the recklessness of despair.
"In September came, the heat of the atmosphere began to abate; but contrary expectation, the mortality increased. Formerly, a hope of recovery might be indulged; now infection was the certain harbinger of death, which followed, generally, in the course of three days, often within the space of twenty-four hours. The city council ordered an experiment to be tried, which was conducted on the practice of former times. To dissipate the pestilential miasm, fires of sea-coal in the proportion of one fire to every twelve houses, were kindled in every street, court, and alley of London and Westminster. They were kept burning three days and nights, and were at last extinguished by a heavy and continuous fall of rain. The next day exhibited a considerable reduction in the number of deaths; and the survivors congratulated each other on the cheering prospect. But the cup was soon dashed from their throats, and in the following week, more than ten thousand victims, a number hitherto unknown, sank under the augmented violence of the disease. Yet even now, when hope had yielded in despair, their deliverance was at hand. The high winds which usually accompany the autumnal equinox, cooled and purified the air; the miasmatic mists, though equally contagious, assumed a less malignant form, and the contagion was necessarily more confined, from the diminution of the population, on which it had hitherto fed. The weekly burials, which had decreased from thousands to hundreds; and in the beginning of December, seventy-three burials were performed clear of the disease. The intelligence was hailed with joy by the survivors, who resumed their wonted occupations; and the survivors, who resumed

their usual occupations; in February, the court was once more fixed at Whitehall, and the nobility and gentry followed the footsteps of the sovereign. Though more than one hundred thousand individuals are said to have perished, yet in a short time the chain in the population was no longer a visible spot, but it was not forgotten or despised; and the streets in reality abandoned by the inhabitants, were again thronged with multitudes in the eager pursuit of profit, or pleasure, or crime.—Vol. xii. p. 123.

THE CASE OF HOO LOO.

We perceive that the Chinese, Hoo Loo, whose case excited a considerable sensation in the minds of the professional and non-professional world, has at length been brought under the knife of Mr. Key, the celebrated surgeon of Guy's Hospital. In the presence of at least a thousand spectators, the immense size of the tumour, weighing 50 lbs., the boldness of the operation necessary for its removal, the speculations on its probable success, and the particularly interesting situation of the patient, have captivated materially to draw public anxiety in the result of this remedy; and we are sorry to say, that notwithstanding the well-known operative skill, collected and steady firmness of the surgeon, the patient suffered such an extreme exhaustion that the most powerful stimulating remedies seem to have lost all power over the system. Cases relating to the loss of blood, which, in all, only amount to sixteen ounces, being the cause of this unexpected state of depression, it was proposed to inject into his body blood from the veins of another individual. On this suggestion, a vessel was opened, and a quantity of blood was drawn, and administered to the patient. The operation was attended with those happy effects an admirably skilful and feelingly pictured by Dr. Maillon in his introductory lecture in the medical school, and in our medical school, and announced for publication in the columns. When alluding to the operation of transfusion of blood, he says:

"Physiology and surgery have shed two of the most brilliant rays on abstruse subjects, and have supplied, from their fertile and extensive resources, a remedial means which it has been the office of the physician to apply successfully to the alleviation of human suffering and distress. Through the assistance of one, by which I would allude to the revived operation of transfusion, the most marvellous and gratifying have been produced. The patient, languishing and flinching from the brink of death, is restored to stability and permanence; in flight has been arrested, and its faint expiring glow at first gently portended, and afterwards in degrees, into the full flame of life, vigour, and joy. When all has been desperate, and death was apparently on the point of receiving his victim, when the powers of life have been drained, and its energies were about to assemble, by the influence of the wonderful remedy, the whole scene has been changed, the most violent and agonizing has been banished from the jaws of death, which she seemed inevitably doomed, and rescued from the brink of destruction, on whose verge she was trembling; distress and suffering, spared the infliction of the pang and the agonizing of the mind, and threatening them have been brought back to console and cheer. The house of mourning has suddenly been transformed into the house of gratitude and delight. Such is an outline of the benefits promised and afforded by timely recourse to transfusion, how illustrious, then, ought its second inventor to be, the name of which has been its name among those of the benefactors of our race, how proud may not that name justly be, which numbers a Hoo Loo among her votaries, and can claim him for her own!" [Liverpool Courier.]

THE CRIMINAL LAWS.—The trial of the Old Bailey always affords a practical view on the state of our criminal laws. In that Court, at the close of the Session, large numbers of criminals take place—sometimes as many as thirty or forty at a time, and they are all to receive, for crimes materially differing in guilt and magnitude, the whole or some of the punishments of the law. It is not necessary to become a monkey. We say necessary, because it is the inevitable result of the progress of civilization that the laws which are made of blood should be rarely carried into effect. Holiness and opinion, controlling judicial power, saves human life from many of those disgusting spectacles of human sacrifice, for inferior crimes, which were some years ago frequent occurrences. If the criminal law is to be generally and uniformly executed, which they had made conformable with the advanced spirit of civilization. If they were generally executed, every court of criminal justice in the realm, to which belongs the power of trying capital offences, would be a great abattoir, or slaughter-house, in which crowds of human victims would be periodically immolated by a more complete system of legalized butchery. At the late special commission in Hampshire, no less than 101 persons were capitally convicted; but what power in the land would dare to offer up this human herd to the Machiavellian spirit of our criminal law?—Morning Herald.

The following is a summary of the number of persons who have received sentence of death, and of those whose sentences have been carried into execution, during the last seven years. It shows the improvement of the statute book with capital punishments, since it proves that the chances of escape are almost twenty-two to one in favour of the great majority of criminals:

Year.	Persons Convicted.	Executed.
1824.	1065	49
1825.	1035	50
1826.	1093	57
1827.	1529	73
1828.	1163	58
1829.	1385	74
1830.	1327	46
Total.	8711	407

NERVOUS DISORDERS OF FEMALES.
It is remarked by the good and wise Pearson, that the ignorance of the generally of young women, is a fruitful, and not the chief cause of their being troubled with nervous disorders, and of their not knowing how to employ themselves advantageously. When they are brought up without solid information, they cannot be expected to have any inclination or taste for study, or for tuition, or amusement. Every thing that requires attention excites fatigue and weariness. The thirst after pleasure, so urgent to youth, and the example of persons of their own age who are plunged in dissipation, or occupy their waking hours in languid indolence or frivolous amusements, contribute to make them dread a quiet domestic life. In early youth their want of experience renders them unfit to superintend the concerns of a family, and they are not even aware of the necessity of acquiring this kind of knowledge, excepting in those instances where their attention has been particularly directed to it by the good sense of a mother. Among the opulent classes, young women are not expected to devote any portion of their time to needle work, and from the few hours they spend at their needle, merely because they are not taught to know why, that it is not right for females to be ignorant of the species of work they desire more than to do. The occupations of needle work, when they are not attended to with either pleasure or diligence, but merely to pass away that time which, for want of rational means of employment, would otherwise be heavily unemployed; while from the constrained and often a wretched nature of the body which it demands, it acts prejudicially upon their health—often already undermined by their idleness and inactive lives. If the plan of help be substituted for the needle, but little advantage is derived. What then is to be done? For the most part, the young time must be occupied with studies of a rational and healthful employment, a young woman becomes indolent, nervous and low-spirited; she accustoms her-

self to sleep longer than is necessary to health; and the long sleep works her up, and renders her subject to frequent attacks of indolence—whereas, by moderate sleep and regular exercise, both of body and mind, she would become lively, strong and active, cheerful and contented—qualities highly beneficial to health. The indolent intelligence, the mental advantages they procure, are also a pernicious cause for shows and public amusements, and a trifling desire for novel excitement, alike dangerous to their health and innocence. Well-informed women, occupied by serious duties, or seeking relaxation from these in cheerful but rational amusements, generally possess but a moderate degree of curiosity, or one directed by a sound discretion. To their well-governed minds the insignificant and folly of most of these pursuits for little minds, that know no other way to pass an occupation of their own, are so very present an attraction. On the contrary, young women who are ignorant and thoughtless, always possess a disordered imagination. For want of solid foundation, their curiosity is directed to vain and dangerous objects—by its indulgence their health is injured, and their peace and happiness destroyed.—Journal of Health.

POLITICAL PARANOIA.—Nothing is more singular than the various success of men in the House of Commons. There are some who have been the oracles of colonies from their birth, who have gone through the regular process of gold medals, senior wranglers, and double firsts, who have mightily set down amid tumultuous cheering in debating societies, and can harangue with an unflinching forehead and an unflinching voice, from one end of a dinner table to the other, who, on all occasions, have something to say, and can speak with fluency on what they know nothing about—no sooner rise in the House than their spirits desert them. All their efforts, every vanishes; common place ideas are rendered even more uninteresting by monotonous delivery; and keenly alive as even inebriates are in those sacred walls, the orator himself, who appears more thoroughly aware of his unexpected and astounding deficiencies than the orator himself. He regains his seat, but his hard, sultry and still, with a burning cheek and an icy hand, representing his breath that it should give evidence of an existence of which he is ashamed, and clenching his fist, that the pressure may severely convince him that he has not as completely annihilated his audibility as his late reputation. On the other hand, persons whom the women have long decried, and the men long ridiculed, as having no manner, who blush when you speak to them, and blunder when they speak to you, suddenly jump up in the House, with a self-confidence, which is only equalled by their contumacious ability.—The Young Duke.

MODERN FASHIONABLE LIFE.—The nobility and higher orders of this country seldom rise from their beds much before mid-day; they then breakfast upon delicacies provided to excite their languid appetites; they afterwards prepare for what they call exercise, which (after partaking of another meal) consists in being dragged in a carriage, or sauntering on horseback, in the park or principal streets in the metropolis, where they leisurely pass an hour or two. The time of dinner is generally about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, when they sit down to a table loaded with every luxury that can be procured, whether in or out of season, and consisting of several courses of rich soups, various sauces, and variously compounded dishes, wherein the principal ingredients are lost in unnatural cookery, all of which (however innocuous in themselves) are from their combinations, rendered most pernicious; these are accompanied with liquors of the most inviting flavours and intoxicating qualities. Whatever may be the moderation of a man, or however guarded may be his intentions, when exposed to such accumulated temptations as are here presented to him, it is difficult to believe he will not exceed the bounds of just moderation essential to the preservation of health. What, then, must be the excesses of those who, not content with the ordinary powers of the stomach to minister to the indulgence of the palate, have recourse to drugs, tonics, and artificial provocatives to excite and stimulate it to efforts beyond its strength, in the reception of the pernicious trash which is only hastening it to its destruction. But the excesses of the table do not terminate the follies of our votaries of fashion; after indulging to satiety, they hasten to the crowded circles of gaiety and dissipation, there to pass the night in an atmosphere composed wholly of their own respirations, till exhausted by fatigue and oppressed by repletion, they throw themselves upon their beds about sunrise, and sleep a few hours in a room from which every breath of pure air is most cautiously excluded.—Pinner's Code of Health.

SEAMINE LABOURERS.—If a rope be attached to a heavy block of stone at the bottom of a reservoir of water, it may be raised to the surface by the strength of a man; but as soon as any quantity of it emerges from the surface, the same strength will be insufficient to support it; it loses the support of the water, and requires as much more force as is equal to the weight of the water which it has displaced. In building piers and subaqueous works, this effect is rendered peculiarly manifest; the labourer feels himself endowed with prodigiously increased strength, raising with ease, and adjusting their places, blocks of stone, which he would attempt in vain to move above the water. After a man has worked for any considerable time in this way under water, he finds, upon re-ascending to the air, that he is apparently weak and feeble; everything which he attempts to lift seems to have unusual weight; and to move even his own limbs is attended with some inconvenience.—Dr. Lardner's Cyclopaedia.

THE LOVE OF LIFE.—Once allow a man to turn seventy, he has then escaped the fatal threescore-and-ten, and would consider himself an ill-used person, should he receive notice of an appointment a day short of ninety. Ninety comes, and he grows insolent. Death, he thinks, has passed on and overlooked him. He asks why nature so long has delayed to claim her debt. She has suffered thirty-seven years to elapse beyond the period usually assigned for payment, and he indulges in wild fancies of a statute of limitations. In his most rational moments he talks of nothing but Old Parr. He borrows his will, marries his housekeeper, hecets his son and heir, who is seventy, and canes his grand-child (a lad of fifty) for keeping late hours.

THE DREAD OF PHYSICAL FORCE.—All our laws, civil and ecclesiastical, common and statute, written and unwritten, all have their basis and their efficacy in a dread of physical force. There is no magic in their operation; there is no mystery in their movement; they proceed in an orderly and regular way, without any blustering or hectoring; but the dread of physical force is at the bottom of them all. The judge does not carry the halber into court, or brandish his cat-o-nine-tails as a pedagogical flourish his rod or his ferule; but all these things are perfectly well understood to be forthcoming if need be. Even in civil cases, though verdicts are delivered in the most gentle accents, and the convicted is merely sentenced to a pecuniary fine, that fine is paid, not from any superfluous notions of the moral fitness of things, and all that sort of thing, but from a dread of physical force. How many taxes would be paid, were it not for the influence of that said principle? Do the importers of brandy, wine, tea, and all the *et ceteras* which undergo the inspection and taxation of the custom-house, pay the duties thereupon from a pure and patriotic sense of duty, and a strong apprehension of the exquisite propriety of so doing? Or is there not at the bottom some dread of physical force? When the tax-gatherer or rate-collector makes his appearance at our doors, with his ugly long hook in his hand, and his saucy pen behind his ear, and his impudent ink-bottle stuck in his button-hole, would he be now and then, here and there, stand some little chance of occasionally going away without his errand, were it not for the dread of physical force? And but for the dread of physical force, where would have been whatever now is enjoyed or possessed in Europe or elsewhere of civil or religious liberty? It is not in the nature of things, for any man or set of men, to give away any advantages that they can keep. They may not always, perhaps, retain their advantages till they are actually compelled by force to resign them; they may have frequently the sagacity and good sense to see physical force at a distance, and provide against it by a timely yielding, so that what they do in this way may seem the result of judgment and conviction of propriety, and not in any way allied to fear. Fear—fear—there is nothing on earth that men are so much afraid of as fear.—Atlas.

SMOKING.—We are often asked if the use of tobacco be injurious. Viewing the question in the abstract, we should answer, Yes. To a person in full health nothing is required but pure air, food, and drink, every thing else is superfluous, and consequently oppressive to the constitution. A narcotic substance must be more than oppressive, because it makes a direct attack on the nervous system. It affects the stomach and the brain. But viewing man as the creature of civilization, subjected hourly to excitement foreign to his nature and injurious to his health, narcotics by allaying nervous excitability may, in certain circumstances and constitutions, be really useful. We would not therefore deprive the smoker of his consolation; but we would keep the practice from excess.—We would guard especially against that of unnecessary position to which the practice so frequently leads. Drinking is a great and positive evil; smoking at best but a slight good. If the two must be associated, banish them as decidedly inimical to health and reason. Smoking can never be proper before the middle period of life. For young men to parade the streets in the evening, with cigars in their mouths, is either affectation or something worse.—Thankful on the Effects of Employment on Health and Longevity.

A NEW RACE OF MEN.—The height of Mount Atlas, according to Lieut. Washington, is 11,400 feet above the sea; in which he differs widely from Jackson, who estimates it at more than double that height. In ascending this range, a rare of people were found of a character very different from the Moors or Arabs. The contrast between these primitive mountaineers and the apathetic Moors is remarkable; they have an air of freedom about them; are well formed athletic men, not tall, and with light-coloured complexions; they do not understand Arabic, and mix very little with the inhabitants of the plains. Their chief occupation is hunting, and they dwell in cottages built of stones and mud, with slated roofs. They are considered by Lieut. Washington as a very interesting race of men, of whom, like the recesses of the Atlas wherein they dwell, nothing is known.—Athenaeum.

MARY STUART.—A Sceptre of cane, with ivory hilt and silver ornaments, inscribed "Mary Queen of Scots," was found a few days ago on the "Mary Knowe," the spot on which the unfortunate queen landed from her island prison on Loch Leven. Near the Island of St. Serf, on the same lake, and nearly at the same period, was found a marble figure, of miniature proportions and exquisite workmanship—a vestige, probably, of the days of profound ignorance in those northern regions—of such perfection, however, as the march of intellect has not overtaken in our day.

SENTECE OF THE HANOVERY EX-MINISTERS.—On Monday, April 11th, the Chamber of Peers brought to a conclusion the trial (not yet continued) of the Barons d'Harcourt, Capelle, and de Nantel, the Ex-Ministers who have escaped from France. The sentence declares them guilty of the crime of treason: Condems them to perpetual imprisonment; Decees that they shall be deprived of civil rights; and Decees them also degraded from their titles and orders.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH has issued an Ordinance, commanding the re-erection of the Statue of Napoleon, demolished in 1815.—The members of the Bonaparte family are at liberty to enter France.

HOUSE OF LORDS—APRIL 18.

Speech of Peers.—The Earl of Lonsdale rose to complain of the press with respect to what he considered an unwarranted attack on himself. In a morning paper he had been called "a Thing," and held up to malicious ridicule. Their Lordships would recollect that he was the only speaker upon a petition presented by a Noble Lord, on Friday last. He was a friend to the press, but a sense of honour and his situation in that House made it impossible, in his opinion, to pass over the attack made on him. The Noble Earl read the article which appeared in the Times of Saturday.—"Yet consider the doctrine, that respect to what he considered an unwarranted attack on himself, in a morning paper he had been called 'a Thing,' and held up to malicious ridicule. Their Lordships would recollect that he was the only speaker upon a petition presented by a Noble Lord, on Friday last. 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BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 21.

Mr. O'Connell said that the causes of disturbance in Ireland were so far from being of a political nature as had been argued, that those disturbances were uniformly lessened where there was political excitement. He wished for Reform principally to give the people legitimate hopes, in order that they might not resort to lawless violence. He called upon his Majesty's Ministers to advise the King to dissolve the Parliament. The people of England would not be deluded by the combination of the Right Hon. Member for Kerry and the Hon. Member for Cornwall, who voted against the dissolution of English boroughs (which, by the way, was translated into a diminution of English representation) lest the influence of the Catholic Priests in Ireland should be increased. The Hon. Member for Cornwall and the Hon. Member for Yorkshire must not hope that, with such a talented and powerful Press as now existed in England, the people would be deluded into the belief that upholding the rotten boroughs was necessary to their interests and their prosperity. Some Hon. Gentlemen wished that the dissolution should be postponed, but if such postponement took place, what pledge was to be given that the measure would ever be seriously brought forward? Let the Ministers give their advice to his Majesty—God bless him!—to dissolve the Parliament, and at once to do away that system which had been productive of so much detriment to England, and had prevented her from copying that system to which she was entitled among the nations of the world. The only way to secure tranquillity at home, and to be prepared for any possible contingencies from abroad, was, to resort to that measure, for which the opportunity now presented itself. Let them give the people of Ireland legitimate hopes, and they would see the night of disturbance pass. There was no principle about it in that country, but would support reform; and if dissolution should take place, Ministers would see the 50 Irish Members who had supported them increase to 80. When measures of reform were proposed in the Irish Parliament, supported as it was by Grattan, whose name was mentioned in history by Pausanias and by Curran, that appeal to the Irish people was averted, and the consequence was, that the country, finding it could not get reform, was driven into rebellion. He called upon the Government now to give the people an opportunity of leaving their friends, and discharging their duties. Let them give that opportunity, and they need not fear rebellion; let them refuse it, and he must be a bold man who would undertake to predict the consequences. Gentlemen might taunt the Belgians, and cast what reflections they pleased upon the three beautiful days of Paris. They showed what would be expected of a despotic Monarch, who dared to trample upon the chartered rights and privileges of a people. The French nation did not rise to lie down in a tame and miserable subjection and subservience. They fell from the throne the tyrant who would overthrow their sacred liberties. They did that which he should be glad to see the people of England do, if that occurred in England—which never would occur while the present illustrious family presided over her destinies—which it was impossible should ever occur while the present august Monarch ruled over a faithful and attached people—namely, if an attempt were made to turn the nation into a nation of slaves. (Cheers.) If, for instance, an ordinance were to come out tomorrow that the representation of England should be similar to that of Scotland, would the people of England submit to it? Certainly not; or they would believe their ancestors and themselves. How many atrocious corruptions and abominations had been already submitted to, merely from despair? The people were now beginning to hope—give their hopes a legitimate channel. Let Ministers follow up their great and majestic measure. Let them say to the people, "there is a question to be tried between the boroughmongers and us. You, the people of England, are the tribunal to which the question is to be referred—you are to judge between us, and to decide whether there is to be still a boroughmongering system, or a Ministry which is to stand upon the judgment and the support of the people." (Cheers.)

IRELAND.—The state of Ireland, particularly in the western and southwestern districts, is deplorable. The peasantry, driven to desperation by famine, and the neglect and harassing opposition of the landlords, have resorted to acts of the utmost ferocity. Agricultural property, while it is yet in the earth, is devastated and turned to waste; barns are burned, cattle houghed, and houses demolished. Every species of midnight violence is carried into every execution, not from motives of religious animosity or political rancour, but because the people want food, because thousands of human beings, driven out from their wretched homes, and pursued by the famines-cry of their miserable offspring, cannot go into the ditches and die like dogs; because they have the hearts of men and fathers, and struggle for life and sustenance even over the ashes of the wrong-doer's ill-acquired splendour. Let it be remembered that, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, not even the sacred charms of a post's name could save Spencer from the vengeance of the outraged Irish.

The castle which had been bestowed upon him by the Queen, and in which he lived for many years, was at last sacked; he escaped by stratagem, but his infant child was sacrificed in the flames. Many examples such as this might be cited, if fear can work upon landlords. But appeals to that obdurate class are vain. The demand must now be made on government. The patriots are only to be found inflaming the passions, but never contributing to the necessities of the people. The Irish members are remarkable for talking about the miseries of the country, and equally remarkable for leaving them without a remedy. A modified system of poor laws has been warmly opposed by many of the Irish. Mr. Spring Rice included; but nobody has as yet substituted any other remedial application in its stead.—The Marquis of Anglesey has done much to soften the moral rigour of circumstances, but it is not in his power to alleviate the physical sufferings of the poor. We again repeat, what we have frequently urged before, that until a law be adopted (the outline and provisions of which we long since laid before our readers, and may probably republish) that shall oblige the Irish landlord to support the poor he makes, or provide adequate employment for them, there will neither be security for life or property, nor respect for the constituted authorities in that country.

London, April 24.—The representative system is now fairly on trial before the electors, and it is best so. They are the fittest judges in their own case, now that the public mind is wrought up to such a height of energy and enthusiasm. The position in which England is placed is unexampled in the annals of her history. Since the repeal of the penal laws affecting the Catholics in 1829, liberal principles have been advancing with miraculous rapidity. They could not much longer be withstood, even if the Ministry were opposed to Reform. Perhaps, on the contrary, that would have accelerated their progress. A calm examination of the probable consequences of the debates during the week, and the issue of the proceedings on

Tuesday and Thursday evenings, when the Ministers were defeated by two several majorities of eight and twenty-two, will, we think, satisfy all rational men that much of the revolutionary spirit which was gradually rising into bold manifestation will be repressed by this bold dissolution of Parliament. Had the people witnessed the continued triumph of those whom they believe to be their enemies—had fresh and nightly opportunities been given to the borough-mongers for unpopular declamations and forceful invectives—had the bill, incomplete as it was, been suffered to be mangled in committee, and then sent back, banded, like the rejected and hopeless of all parties, between the contempt of the two Houses—the issue would have been more terrific in every respect than may be fairly anticipated even from the fearful struggle that is yet to take place in every town, village and hundred in the country. The fact of the elections being simultaneous, will do much towards staying the violence of the borough party, and also towards reducing their power. In Ireland there will be much anarchy for a time, and many deadly feuds between families and dissociated factions; but the contest would come one day or another, and it is better that it should come at once than that it be allowed to acquire increased motives to ferocity by paltering subterfuge and delay. At this moment the popularity of the government is at its height. Every movement on the part of the King is followed by demonstrations of attachment. The fervour that prevails throughout London at the moment we write surpasses any similar state of excitement within our memory. Yet the streets are tranquil, and there is no external sign of that rejoicing which fills the minds of the great majority. Up to the moment of going to press, we have not heard any thing from the Continent, which can add to the important intelligence under our regular heads. The Polish victory is confrmed beyond question. Prussia is suspected of an intention to join the autocrat against the reviving hopes of Poland. This intelligence, we are happy to say, is doubtful. The troops of the confederation pause in their advance on Luxembourg. Paris is more tranquil. Austria and the Pope ride over the necks of the insurgent Italians. Every eye is fixed on England now.—Atlas

Effects of the Dissolution.—A writer in one of the London papers estimates that Ministers will gain, in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament, 70 votes certainly, and 33 more probably. Total 103. Thus giving the Ministry a majority in the Lower House sufficient to command the calm consideration of the House of Lords. The Liverpool Courier of April 16, says, in the course of the last week, 27,779 barrels of flour have been imported into Liverpool from America.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—By Parliamentary returns, just printed, it appears that in 1830—the number of British ships employed in the import trade was 13,542; their Tonnage 2,180,042; Crews 122,103.—Number of Foreign ships employed in said import trade, was 5,350; Tonnage 755,828; Crews 41,670.—It next appears that the number of British ships engaged in the export trade, was 12,707; Tonnage 2,102,147; Crews 122,025. Number of Foreign ships employed in said export trade, was 5,148; Tonnage, 758,365; Crews 33,769.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, April 20.

At one o'clock the King proceeded on horseback to the Chamber of Deputies, where, in addition to the Members of that Chamber, were assembled a deputation of the Peers. After the usual ceremonies his Majesty addressed the Chambers in the following speech: "GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS AND DEPUTIES. Eight months have elapsed since I accepted, in this place, the throne to which the national voice called me, and I have sworn to observe faithfully the Constitutional Charter, with the moral ceremonies prescribed by the declaration of the 7th of August, 1830; namely, only to govern by the laws and according to the laws, to cause exact justice to be administered in all according to general rights, and to act, in every thing, for the sole view and object of the interest, happiness, and glory of the French Nation. I have been deeply convinced of the entire extent of the duties which this great act imposed upon me. I had the impression that I should fulfil them, and that it was with this full determination that I accepted the compact of alliance proposed to me. I feel pleasure in dwelling upon the words which I pronounced on the 9th of August, because they are both the exact and constant rule of my conduct; and the expression of those principles according to which I desire to be judged by France and by posterity. "Your Session commenced in the midst of great danger. The dreadful struggle through which the nation had just defended the laws, its rights, and liberties, against an unjust oppression, broke the springs of power, and it became necessary to retrace and insure order by re-establishing public strength and influence. France, in a moment, was covered with National Guards, raised spontaneously by the patriotic zeal of every citizen, and organized by the authority of Government. That of Paris again had its appearance, more splendid and numerous than ever, and this admirable institution presented us at the same time with the means of crushing anarchy in the interior, and of repelling all foreign aggressions against our national independence. Our brave army of the line was formed at the same time as the National Guard, and France may now be proud of that force. There never was an instance when the levy of our troops was effected with so much promptness and facility; and such was the patriotic ardour with which they were animated, that they were scarcely enrolled under the national banners—those glorious colours which remind us of so many events dear to our minds—when they showed the same spirit as veterans; and at one period were the French troops in better condition, better disciplined, and, I may confidently say, more animated with noble feelings, than they are at the present day. The operations of this great organization have not retarded the accomplishment of the Charter. The chief part has already been realized by the laws which you have voted, and to which I have given my sanction. I have watched with anxiety the course of your important labours, the performance of which furnishes a proof of your talents, zeal, and courage, and will point out this epoch to the attention of the historian. France will not forget your devotedness to the national cause in the moment of danger, and I shall always retain the remembrance of the assistance which I have received from you, as often as the wants of the State required it. The approaching Session will, I am convinced, only serve for the completion of your labours, by uniting for them the character of the great event of July, which will insure, by legal means, all those improvements to which the country has a right; and will forever separate the destinies of France from a dynasty which has been excluded by the voice of the nation. After the shock experienced by social order, it was an arduous task to expect some fresh crisis; and we have gone through some severe ones during this Session; but, thanks to the constant efforts which you have made to aid my endeavours—thanks to the patriotic loyalty of the population, its patriotism, and the indefatigable zeal of the National Guard and the troops of the line—we have passed through them fortunately, and, if we have had reason to regret some afflictive scenes of con-

fusion, the opinion of the country, at least, sanctioned and applauded the intentions of the authorities. The internal peace of the country has been gradually increasing and gaining strength, and the influence of the Government has increased in proportion as obedience to the laws regained its sway, and public confidence resumed its place. My Government shall continue to pursue, with a ready step, the course which has been commenced, and in which you have supported it with so much honour to yourselves. My Ministers have constantly informed you of the state of our diplomatic relations; and you have been made acquainted with the circumstances which required my resorting to extraordinary armaments. Like me you have seen the necessity for this measure; and you will, no doubt, be sensible of the advantages which I receive from all parts of the pacific dispositions of foreign Powers given me reason to hope that their armies and our's may, in a short time, be reduced to the peace establishment; but, pending the negotiations which have been commenced, and until they are argued such a development of the attitude of France should be strong, and we should persevere in the measures which we have taken for assuring it to be respected, for peace can only be secured by having honour for its basis. "Our support, and the recognition of the great Powers of Europe, have sanctioned the independence of Belgium and its separation from Holland. If I have refused to yield to the wishes of the Belgian nation, who offered the Crown to my second son, it was because I thought that refusal was dictated by the interests of France, as well as those of Belgium herself. But it is not my duty to neglect the interests of the latter, and it is my interest that they should be happy and free. "If, during the recent, any unforeseen circumstance should oblige us to appeal again to our patriotic zeal, I shall do so with the greatest confidence. Having always been devoted to my country, so as to sacrifice it to the great, in my opinion, for maintaining its honour and defending its independence; but I have grounds for hoping that our state of peace will be permanently established, and that, far from the Government having occasion for fresh supplies, we shall see credit, industry, and commerce, resuming their ordinary course, and promoting that prosperity which the country wishes to acquire along with liberty, and which liberty can only effect by the assistance of a strong, generous, and ever-national power."

From the New-York Standard. We have translated the following Report, from CASIMIR PERLIN, Minister of the Interior, on which the Royal Ordinance was founded, ordering the Statue of NAPOLEON to be replaced on the column of the Place Vendome, at Paris:— "SIR—Fifteen years ago, the statue which crowned the column of the Place Vendome, that monument of our glorious victories, was destroyed. This mutilation will exist, a vestige of foreign invasion. Monuments serve as history; they are like her, invaluable; they ought to preserve all national recollections, and yield only in the ravages of time. "The President of the Republic has not forgotten the name of the great Captain, whose genius presided over our victorious legions—the able monarch, who caused order to succeed anarchy—restored her altars to religion—and gave society that immortal code which still governs us: happy had it been, that his glory cost nothing to the Republic of France. "Your Majesty must be unwilling to destroy a single brilliant page of our history; you admire all that France adores, and are proud in whatever the nation takes pride. "I believe I respond to those noble sentiments in proposing to your Majesty the replacing of the statue of Napoleon upon the column of the Place Vendome. "The reign of your Majesty has restored to France all her independence, with all her freedom. It should obliterate every trace of a terrible reaction; henceforth, no glory should rest in the shades of great men, no glory should be denied to France by any species of jealousy;—The generous and popular principles on which the Constitutional Government of your Majesty is founded, should guarantee France forever, from evils attached to absolute power, and the policy of conquest;—It is the duty of a public opinion, and a new and again raising the monument which consecrates a remembrance in which France glories, the King forms, in some sort, a bond between the throne and the country; and I am bold enough to believe that the decree which I submit for the royal sanction, will be regarded as a public opinion, and as a new and brilliant proof of the strength and justice of a Government, which like that of your Majesty is entirely national. "I am, Sir, with the most profound respect, Your Majesty's most humble and most obedient servant, CASIMIR PERLIN, Minister of the Interior."

The Statue of Napoleon which is thus to be replaced on the column in the Place Vendome, is of bronze, made in Paris. The column upon which it stood was also of bronze, made in part of brass cannon acquired by Bonaparte in his various victories. It is encompassed with a series of his most brilliant actions in basso-relievo. The statue of Bonaparte, in the possession of the Duke of Wellington, and now in Apsley House, London, is of marble, made by Canova, and was obtained by the Duke at Paris.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of April 17th, writes:—"Between 'Spain and France' just now, there is some quarrel—some cause of discontent—some motive for complaint—and the latter has demanded satisfaction. French dispatches have been stamped, seized, and read, by the Government of the latter. This is not the first instance of insult received at the hands of the Spanish ministers, since the resolution of July. First the revolution was attacked. Then the Citizen King was insulted. Then the French King was not respected. Then the Gallies were encouraged to conspire in Spain against the peace of France. Then the French territory was invaded by an army pursuing the Spanish refugees. If we had had a war Ministry, or had held consistent and dignified language, we should not have been treated in this manner. But the Spanish Court thinks we are afraid of war, and imagines, that if war were proclaimed, Frenchmen would be divided into factions. Nothing can be more stupid than this. No; if war be declared, all Frenchmen will march, and party spirit will be forgotten. Then let Spain take care, unless she desires a severe chastisement. "Between 'Portugal and France' just now, there is also a dispute, or rather, I should say, between Don Miguel and France. Sebastiani has designated him a 'monster,' and has promised not to recognize him. This has given unqualified satisfaction to the French people, and the Government of the latter would be the most popular of all popular measures in France. Say, if Don Miguel does not desire to be deposed, let him apologize for the insults offered to the French Cabinet—the French Government—the French flag—and the French Citizen King. In the person of his impudent, oppressive, and meddling French minister, for otherwise, in less than two months he will be either 'King de facto, or de jure.' "Between 'Sardinia and France' there is also a dispute. The French flag has been insulted in the Mediterranean; and French merchant vessels have been harassed and searched by Sardinian frigates. Against such proceedings the French Cabinet has protested through their Ambassador at Turin; and unless the sick monarch or his ministers shall 'eat humble pie,' his Most Christian and Catholic Majesty may find in a few days a French army in Piedmont. "Your obedient servant, O. P. Q."

WARREN, April 2.—The bulletin of our General will have commended to you our glorious success of the day before yesterday. Our men fought like lions; our General flew from post to post, rank to rank, directing, animating, and encouraging. This is a glorious triumph! It is your book, "and I treasure it highly. The barbarian has not fed yet. "The might that slumbers in a peasant's arm."

Could you have seen our heroes—could you have seen the burning zeal with which the recruit hurried on to the old soldier—and even the half-recovered wreath of our great previous achievement—how they hurried to the field, you would have said, this people cannot die the death of slaves—they were not born for eternal bondage. "We are tired of appealing to the great Powers, who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna. They give us sympathy; well, our next treaty will be inscribed in letters of blood upon the field of battle—the condition is, our country's freedom: we shall achieve it ourselves, and single handed if we can; if not—well, then—we know how to perish! "The pursuit is still hot; but we have not the prompt transport which gives wings to an army; men can run for a day and night, as ours have done, fighting and struggling, but physical exhaustion will impose power, and we cannot accomplish every thing. Our countrymen in every village, Lithuania is striking her blow, and the march through Poland is not the passing of the Balkan—he will not have quite leisure enough for the use of his rich Turkish pipe and perfumed tobacco—even for his brassy pouch. Our Generalissimo, Skrzynecki, is like a man, and a man of genius, as shown himself. With a handful of men he has overthrown whole Minervite masses—38,000 Poles have beaten back 100,000 Russians, who congregated their masses under the walls of Warsaw; and now 24,000 men are charging and protruding twice their positions, defying impregnable without heavy artillery. "Do not believe what the Berlin papers say of the humanity of our invaders—the barbarity of the Russians extends to torture. I declare to you, upon my honour, that I have seen on the skirts of the fields of contest, women that had resisted like heroes. Women have been, on the Muscovite line of march, brutally violated and carried off—whole families have been dispersed, and many borne into Russia under base pretences. They now hover and devastation wherever they pass from Palmyra, from the very apartment of the Princess Czartoryski. "Heaven!—see if it is possible to get us arms: the campaign is only begun—no fear now of a coup d'etat upon Warsaw. We do not want men, or money, or credit, industry, and commerce, resuming their ordinary course, and promoting that prosperity which the country wishes to acquire along with liberty, and which liberty can only effect by the assistance of a strong, generous, and ever-national power."

Exercise the rights which the Constitution gives me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated [the throne] in favor of my dear and beloved son, DON PEDRO D'ALCANTARA. (Signed) PEDRO. Boa Vista, 7th April, 1831, aid of Independence and the Empire the 10th. "Things were far from being quiet at the last accounts from Rio Janeiro, and business was at a stand. "The disturbances originated from the different views of the Republican party and those of the Portuguese residents, who are still looking for the old monarch. "Under this view of the case, it may be asked what effect will the intelligence of this revolution produce on reaching the ears of the tigre subjects of his highness Don Miguel.—New York Gazette.

It would appear from the following article, that the United States purpose forming a settlement on the Oregon or Columbia River. From the Boston Patriot, May 29. To the Oregon Emigrants.—The American Society for the encouraging the settlement of the Oregon country, is desirous that emigrants should be made, as soon as practicable; and that of the number offering for the first emigration, proposed to consist of one thousand male persons, who will quarter in St. Louis sometime in the months of January and February next, a part should be of the following character and occupations: 15 or 20 persons possessing a scientific knowledge of the different branches of natural philosophy, particularly astronomy, geology and botany.—8 or 3 practicing and skilled physicians.—6 master ship-builders—millwrights—wheelwrights—carpenters—blacksmiths—timbermen—tanners—curriers—shoe makers—bakers, &c.; of capitalists, taking with them vessels suitable for the lumber trade and white fishery, both which pursuits are, and for many years will continue, really profitable; and a few men, who will carry out the iron parts of the great mills, saw-mills, &c.; of nail making, machinery, &c.; who will establish a paper-mill—a printing press—a manufactory for window glass, and a foundry for iron ware. An immense water power is found 21 miles from the Columbia, up the Wallamet, or M. Minam, in the very midst of the contemplated settlement. It is formed by the falling of the great river, perpendicularly, 25 feet. Captain Donnell, who has recently returned from the valley of the Wallamet, where he had resided for several years, in the town of the same name, in the year of 1800. This gentleman surveyed a part of the Columbia river, and made a chart of the same. He was particularly in his examination of the country, and thinks, with hundreds of others who have explored it, that the territory all containing with each other in the best manner, that no spot, elsewhere, can offer equal advantages for the residence of a civilized people. He reports that the English traders at Fort Vancouver, a post usually opposite the mouth of the Multnomah, had in 1830, 400 acres of land under cultivation—had raised, and on hand, 7,000 bushels of excellent wheat—10,000 bushels of potatoes—corn and other grain in abundance—had 350 head of horned cattle; and horses as many as would suit their convenience. They had built three vessels, which were then employed in the profitable business of carrying lumber to the Sandwich Islands. Emigrants will go to the Oregon country in the manner and under the encouragement announced by the society's circular; each receiving, gratuitously, a lot of land in the most delightful and valuable region in America; where the fertility of soil, the beauty of the climate, the good market for every product of earth or of labor, and the enjoyment of a free and liberal government, will combine to make life easy, and the settlers happy. H. J. KELLEY, General Agent.

Learn from Warsaw that an act of adhesion, of which the following is an extract, has just been received from the ancient Polish provinces that embrace the national cause:—"Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine, have ever formed a single national body with the Kingdom of Poland. The oppression and slavery that we have suffered since the last division of our territory, have never been able to extinguish in our hearts the love that we feel for our common country, nor hinder that unchangeable tenacity of the parts of the nation so violently torn from each other, one day to reunite so as to form one free and independent body. A superior and illegal force has indeed succeeded in establishing frontiers, but it was out of its power to destroy our national existence. It is imperishable under the shield of history; it exists in our blood and the reciprocity of our sentiments, our recollections, our language, our misfortunes, our wishes, and our hopes. Let us proclaim aloud, before all Europe, that the cause of the Poles extends as far as the Dnieper and the Dvina; that we all form a part of that Poland which has been so long oppressed; that the national representation is one and inseparable; that the actual Diet alone is legal; that all the signatures wrested by force, after the manner of the infamous plot of Targowica, of execrable memory; that all the addresses and acts extorted by craft and violence, are not, and will never be, the real expression of the conscience, opinion, and sentiment of the provinces unjustly united to the Russian empire. For so important an object, we delegate to you, the conscientious representation of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine; placing our whole confidence in your civil virtues, we place in your worthy hands the fate of this noble part of Poland."

TURKEY.—We begin to entertain some fears that the Sultan is stretching his liberality too far for the stability of his throne. His reformation in military costume and tactics, although not effected without difficulty, cannot be compared in importance to the decree with which we conclude this article. It will be considered that the Sultan here trenches upon holy ground, and that the word of a Multi and a sentence from the Koran, would suffice to deprive him of his head. And if this be not the case, we must say that Mahomedanism has greatly degenerated since the last reign. The following Imperial Decree was issued in February:—"Greeks—Armenians—Armenian Catholics and Jews, shall from henceforth, in common with the Turks and Mussulmen, be equal before the law. No Mussulman shall in future have any preference or enjoy any superior rights in consequence of his being a Sultan, all forms but one family, but one body, whatever may be the private creed of each of his subjects, which is a matter that only concerns the conscience of man, who cannot be called to account for his religion to any but God. As to the Government of the Sultan, it will not under any circumstances, consider what is the religion of the person who may present himself before it."

ANTIGUA. "The tranquility of the Island, we trust, is more fully established, and it now remains for the public authorities to concert with the proprietors of estates, to adopt such judicious measures as will ensure a continuance of good order and satisfaction throughout the whole country."—Weekly Register, April 5. Accounts at Nevis from Gaudaloupe, state that all the public buildings at Basseterre had been burnt by the N-groes. MARTINIQUE.—A passenger in the schooner Valour at Norfolk from Martinique, informs the editors of the Beacon, that 150 negroes who had been engaged in the late revolt in that island, had been executed. He also states that

Flour was selling at \$20 per bbl, at St. Pierre on the 20th April, when the Valour sailed.—The Governor had issued a Proclamation, authorising the admission (previous to the hurricane season) of cargoes of Flour, Coffee, Rice, and Indian Corn.—N. York Standard.

BRASIL.—The new spirit of revolution—The spirit which originated at Paris in July—has extended to our own hemisphere. DON PEDRO, the same Prince who the other day assured his subjects of the inviolability and sacredness of his person, no longer sways the sceptre of Brazil. Finding the Independent party too strong for him, he had three changed his Ministry in the vain hope of suiting their views. At length, on the 7th of April, his troops deserted him and went over to the cause of the people. This movement settled the question at once. The Emperor repaired on the same day on board the Warspite, British ship-of-the-line, and penned the following in favour of his son, who is of the tender age of ten years:—

LITTErE OF ABDICATION. Exercising the rights which the Constitution gives me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated [the throne] in favor of my dear and beloved son, DON PEDRO D'ALCANTARA. (Signed) PEDRO. Boa Vista, 7th April, 1831, aid of Independence and the Empire the 10th. "Things were far from being quiet at the last accounts from Rio Janeiro, and business was at a stand. "The disturbances originated from the different views of the Republican party and those of the Portuguese residents, who are still looking for the old monarch. "Under this view of the case, it may be asked what effect will the intelligence of this revolution produce on reaching the ears of the tigre subjects of his highness Don Miguel.—New York Gazette.

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The Observer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1831.

We have not a word of news this week, no later dates having reached us since our last issue. The details given in it of recent home proceedings, may serve to engage the mind for some time to come, but as they so engrossed our own thoughts as almost to exclude from them the case of the Poles, we had the present opportunity of congratulating them and the whole civilized world, on the triumphant successes which have attended their arms. While disease and famine and disaffection have spread among the ranks of the assailants, they have evinced a coolness, an intrepidity, and hearty co-operation which justly call forth exclamations of applause, and which have achieved for them what no political sagacity could have ventured to prognosticate.

The Court of Quarter Sessions and General Sessions of the Peace, for this City and County, was opened this morning.—His Honor the Recorder, in his charge to the Grand Jury, brought particularly before their notice the subjects of Nuisances, Disorderly Houses, Gaming, and Drunkenness.—With regard to Nuisances, he stated that the vigilance of the Mayor and Corporation had in a great measure superseded the necessity of the Grand Jury troubling themselves on that point; and noticed the very great improvement made in many of our streets and highways within the last year, which, although an inconvenience and expense to some, would ultimately prove a general convenience and benefit.—The many grievous evils arising from Disorderly Houses, Gaming, and Drunkenness, were set forth in a very forcible and impressive manner; and that it was the duty of the jury, collectively and individually, and of every good citizen, to do all in their power to discountenance and put down those great evils. His Honor in the course of his remarks upon Drunkenness, paid a very handsome compliment to Temperance Societies, considering their object as most humane and praiseworthy,

and that the power of the been raised, most positive larly in the that if such claiming plished would although the considerably were enriched the price of I nor stated, there were but Court, one for Petit Larceny and hands to the time be enabled and thus have

His Honor from Hend Thursday of TEMPER evening, the heavy rains a large an sexes conveyed for the pur our local an In consequence the President at being p deep and w the Meeting by the Vic Articles for Society, wh es were del by the Rev England, WILLIAMS, PICKLE, an thodist Soc and v progress of and the nea The great ved throug to believe, ceedings, w members

Agreeably holders in the ny, for the change Colly when the fo John K. James J. Charles R. Robert J. M. Robert

NEW-B above Cot in this Cit CHARLES sident; a made, viz Mr. D. ROBERT the RAYM Director, Esquire,

The Cit ing state Carleton, the 30th "The on as we have ton, occupi the fore off the hies from five place-milking, w the recous was in a Bud decess of speech the effects THE B loss of the says:—"The Hallux, under cou 64 children become en way to the as farmer-surrounde future be world.—M gon to the Yarmouth CIVIL A to be Gen of Xeno Royal Gas

Drown while cre M. C. C. the Bapti three chil Provinc ed by the honzed, w denik wh An inq view tice to M who acci son to the Daniel Sh by cuttin ous, he c

and that the most pleasing results must arise from their laudable exertions, as well as from the power of Example. The objection had been raised, that they done no good, but the most positive proofs to the contrary, particularly in the United States, were extant—and that if such Societies were the means of reclaiming but one drunkard, the good accomplished would be great. He also stated that although the number of Tavern Licences was considerably diminished, yet the Public funds were enriched on account of the advance in the price of Licences.—In conclusion, his Honor stated, as a matter of gratulation, that there were but three criminal cases before the Court, one for Grand Larceny, and two for Petit Larceny, upon which he remarked that if Court and Jury would unitedly put their hands to the plough, they would in a short time be enabled to root out crime altogether, and thus have occasion for no more Courts.

FIRE.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning last, there was an alarm of Fire, which was found to proceed from a Barn (used as a Smoke House) in Portland, in the rear of the Brewery.—The accident is supposed to have been caused by too large a fire having been made.—The building was destroyed, together with 20 hams, which were hung up for the purpose of being smoked.

The birth day of His Majesty WILLIAM IV. was celebrated here, with the usual demonstrations, on Saturday last.

His Honor the President arrived in town from Head-Quarters, in the *Saint George*, on Thursday evening last.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On Wednesday evening, the 25th ult. notwithstanding the heavy rains which fell at the time of meeting, a large and respectable assemblage of both sexes convened in the National School Room, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our local and Provincial Temperance Society.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of the President from whom a letter of apology was received and read expressive of his regret at being prevented from attending, and his deep and warm interest in the cause for which the Meeting was called; the Chair was taken by the Vice-President, who read the Draft of Articles for the establishment of a Provincial Society, which were adopted *nem. con.* Speeches were delivered by several laymen, as also by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, of the Church of England, and by the Rev. Messrs. BUSBY, WILLIAMS, MCNUTT, SMITHSON, MLEOD, PICKLE, and DESBRISAY, of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, who furnished much interesting and valuable information regarding the progress of the Temperance cause, both in this and the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia. The greatest order and attention were preserved throughout. The audience, we have reason to believe, retired highly gratified with the proceedings—and a considerable number of new members were added to the Society.

Agreeably to public notice, a Meeting of the Stockholders in the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, for the choice of Directors, took place at the Exchange Coffee-House in this City, on Wednesday last, when the following Gentlemen were elected:

- John Kerr, John Boyd, Benjamin Smith, James Hendricks, Isaac L. Bedell, Charles Simonds, Lauchlan Donaldson, Robert Rankin, David Hamilton, John M. Wilson, John Hammond, Robert F. Hazen, Esquire, Secretary, and ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esquire, Solicitor of the Company.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Corporation, held at the Coffee-House in this City, on Monday the 6th June, inst.—CHARLES SIMONDS, Esquire, was elected President; and the following appointments were made, viz.:

- MR. DANIEL JORDAN, Secretary, and ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esquire, Solicitor of the Company. RALPH M. JARVIS, Esquire, was chosen a Director, in the room of ROBERT RANKIN, Esquire, resigned.

The Courier of Saturday, gives the following statement of damage done to a house in Carleton, during the thunder storm of Monday the 30th ultimo.

The only damage sustained in this vicinity, as far as we have yet heard, was done to a house in Carleton, occupied by Mr. Henry Lord—the lightning striking the chimney, split it from the top to the bottom, tore off the mantle piece, and completely melted the base from the shovel and tongs which stood near the fire place.—A row which Mrs. Lord was in the act of making, was knocked down, but not injured; Mrs. L. was seriously scalded about the neck, and the electric fluid descended, was for a while deprived of the power of speech; he soon, however, entirely recovered from the effects of the shock.

THE BILLOW.—Speaking of the melancholy loss of that vessel, the *Bermuda Royal Gazette* says:—

"The *Bilow* sailed hence on the 2d April, bound to Halifax, having on board 35 soldiers of the 51st Regt., under command of Ensign Liston; and 19 women and 64 children. These men from long service, had become entitled to their discharge, and were on their way to the Provinces, where they intended to settle as farmers, &c., and spend the remainder of their days surrounded by their families; but their visions of future happiness were never to be realized in this world.—Mr. G. J. Bond, part owner of the *Bilow*, and son to the late Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Yarmouth, was also on board of her."

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Isaac Woodward Junot, to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in the room of Xenophon Junot, Esquire, who has resigned.—*Royal Gazette.*

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DROWNED, last week, by the upsetting of a canoe while crossing the river near Fredericton, Mr. JOHN M. COLWELL, aged 32 years, one of the Deacons of the Baptist Church in that town—leaving a wife and three children. Mr. C. came from Nova Scotia to this Province about six years since, and was much respected by the members of the communion to which he belonged, by whom and his afflicted family his sudden death will be sorely felt.—*Courier.*

An Inquest was held at Fredericton on Saturday last, on view of the body of HENRY DONNELLY, an apprentice to Mr. James Everett, Blacksmith, of Kingsclear, who accidentally lost his life by the upsetting of a canoe while fishing therefrom in front of his residence.—We are informed, that on Saturday last, at Letete, Daniel Shughnessy, a cooper, attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat with a razor. On the day previous, he complained of being unwell, and about six o'clock on Saturday morning, the people in the house where he resided, being alarmed by hearing an unusual noise in his room, went up to see what was the matter, and found him lying on his face on the floor. Upon turning him over, they found his throat cut, and the palate of his mouth was visible through the wound. He was alive on Sunday morning, but was not expected to recover.—*City Gazette.*

A Coroner's Inquest was held by David Mowatt, Esquire, at St. George, on Friday the 27th ult. on the body of PATRICK MURPHY, which was found about two miles below the Basin. Verdict, accidental death by drowning. The deceased came to Magazdarick early in March last from Prince William, York County. He was about 35 years of age, and had been missing since the 15th day of that month.—*St. Andrews Courier.*

Head-Quarters, Fredericton, 30th May, 1831.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Turner to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in New Brunswick, vice Lieut. Col. Love—It is the desire of His Honor the President, that all Officers do take charge and make an inspection of the Militia of the District formerly assigned to Lieut. Colonel Love, agreeably to the following arrangement.

Corps to be inspected by Lieut.-Col. Turner. 2d Batt. King's County, at Sussex Vale, on Thursday the 23d June. 2d Batt. Westmorland, at Sackville, on Monday the 27th June. 4th Batt. Westmorland, on Tuesday, 28th June. 3d Batt. Westmorland, at Hopewell, on Thursday, 30th June.

1st Batt. Westmorland—1st Division near the Bend of the Petticoat, on Saturday, 2d July; 2d ditto, at Shediac, on Monday, 4th do. 1st Batt. Kent Militia, at Pishibucto, on Wednesday, 6th July. 2d Batt. do. at Buoche, on Thursday, 7th ditto. 3d Batt. King's County, at Hampton Ferry, on Monday, 11th July.

1st Batt. King's County, at the Long Point, on Tuesday, 12th July. Charlotte County. 2d Batt. at Magazdarick, on Thursday, 11th August. 1st Batt.—1st Division, at St. Andrew's, on Saturday, 13th August; 2d Division at St. Stephen, on Monday, 15th ditto. 3d Batt.—1st Division, at Indian Island, on Wednesday, 17th August; 2d Division at Grand Manan, on Friday, 19th August.

Saint John City Militia. 1st Batt. on the Sands, on Monday 19th September. 2d Batt. on the Sands, on Tuesday 13th September. 1st Division at Manawagonish, on Thursday the 15th September. 2d ditto on the Sands, on Friday the 16th ditto. 3d ditto at Loch Lamond, on Monday, the 19th do. 4th ditto at Quaco, on Tuesday, the 20th ditto.

PROMOTIONS, &c.—2d Battalion King's County. Lieutenant-Glover B. Connor, to be Captain, vice Mr. Arthur, who retires with his rank. Ensign Isaac Parlee, to be Lieutenant, vice Congle. William Tenkels, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Parlee. By Command GEORGE SHORE, Adj. General.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. WILLIAM EWING, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss ANN FERRIS CAMERON, second daughter of the late Mr. Donald Cameron, of Shelburne, N. S.

On Sunday next, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. THOMAS HUNT to Miss ELIZABETH MARY, both of this City.—Same place, by the same, Mr. JOHN HAMILTON to Miss JANE BORD, both of Hampstead.

DIED. At his residence in Magazdarick, Sanbury County, on Thursday the 28th ult. after a short illness, ELIZABH MARY, Esq. in the 79th year of his age. At Norton, on the 22d of May, at the advanced age of 80 years, Mr. JUDITH FARMER, whose memory will long be cherished with esteem and respect by his numerous friends and relatives for her integrity, and industry—likewise for the firm principles of loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution, which he retained while reason held dominion over his senses. At St. Andrew's, on Friday evening, 27th ult. in the 94th year of her age, HENRIETTA AEN, eldest daughter of Harris Hatch, Esq. Weekly resigned to the will of God, and firm in the hope of a blessed immortality.—universally beloved and lamented; yet only in the circle of her intimate friends, she was fully appreciated, and by them will her loss be long deplored. At St. David, on the 17th ult. Mr. WILLIAM VANCE CLIMMING, aged 55 years. He was a respectable old settler, and an upright honest man. At the Old Ridge in St. Stephen, on the 23d ult. after a short but painful illness of eight days, Mr. WILLIAM GRANT, in the 72d year of his age.—Mr. G. was a native of Strathclyde in Scotland, and one of the first settlers in Charlotte County. He served His Majesty faithfully as a sergeant in the 71st (Highland) regiment, during the revolutionary war in America, and came to this Province soon after the peace of 1783. At Montreal, on the 18th May, in the 78th year of his age, universally respected, the Hon. JAMES RICHAISON, Esquire, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada, as well as patron and member of many institutions of public utility throughout the country, of some of which he has been the founder, and has continued the active supporter and benevolent protector.

At Aitchat, on the 11th May, PHILIP F. CALBECK, Esq. aged 37 years, J. P. for the district of Quaco, Major of Militia for the county of Gaspe, and Deputy Collector of the Magdalen Islands, nephew of Sir Isaac Coffin; leaving a wife and eight children.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. 108. *Terranova*, brig Waterloo, Alago, Belfast, 42-P. Bernard 84 passengers. 109. *Schr. Eliza*, Fields, Boston, 3-1 Ketchum, flour. 110. *Windsor*, brig Beaver, Hull, London-derry, 40-ton, 193 passengers. 111. *Saturday*, ship Wolsa, Bruns, Hall, via New York, 7—John Robertson, coals.—The *Wolsa* carried out 140 passengers to New York. 112. *William Pitt*, Brig, Liverpool, via Eastport, 3-W. P. Scott, salt.

CLEARED. Ship Pacific, Johnston, Liverpool—Humber. Brig *Blow*, Pheon, Dublin, deals and staves. Thomas, Kingston, Jam fish and lumber. Lavinia, Vaughan, Halifax, flour, &c.

Halifax, May 30.—The schooner *Harmony*, Captain Godfrey, brought in Captain Rouse, and Crew of the brig *Ruby*, from P. M. bound to St. Andrew's. On the night of the 23d instant, in a thick fog, the *Ruby* struck on the N. E. bar of Sable Island: she shortly after floated off with 18 inches of water in the hold, and gaining on the pumps—the stern post having been started. After every exertion to reach this port, by making all sail and keeping the pumps constantly at work, and baling from the hatches, until the following night, (being then in a sinking state) Capt. Rouse and the crew were compelled to abandon her in the boats, in a thick fog, about thirty miles from the land: on the 26th they were providentially fallen in with by the *Harmony*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage, seamen, and settlers, to the 20th May, of the past and present year.—

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Settlers.
1830	25	5,123	155
1831	172	48,455	2,383

Quebec Gazette.

FOR SALE. A Young Cow of the full AYRSHIRE Breed—with a BULL CALF by her side. Also, another BULL CALF of the same Breed. Inquire of P. LOMBART, May 17—31

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and two Directors of the above Corporation, will attend at the Office of ROBERT F. HAZEN, Esquire, in King Street, on Monday the 27th, Tuesday the 28th, and Wednesday the 29th day of June instant, between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and two of the clock in the afternoon of the same days, for the purpose of receiving the first instalment of 20 per cent. on the amount of Stock taken by the several Stockholders of this Corporation, pursuant to Act of Incorporation. DANIEL JORDAN, Secretary. St. John, June 7, 1831.

FOR SALE. Two PANORAMAS of the City of SAINT JOHN. THEY can be seen at Masonic Hall, and terms made known to those wishing to purchase. June 7.

EDUCATION. MR. EWING respectfully intimates his intention of forming an EVENING CLASS, at his residence in Germain-street, for the accommodation of such YOUNG LADIES as would avail themselves of his instructions in Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography; and begs to assure them, that his best abilities will be exerted to render their Studies both delightful and interesting. The Class will commence on Monday the 13th inst., and the attendance will be from 5 o'clock to 7 every evening except Saturday. Terms per Quarter, Twenty Shillings. St. John, 7th June, 1831.

HOUSE COAL, &c. The Subscriber has just received per ship *Wolga*—(now lying at Black's Wharf): 60 C CHALDRONS superior HOUSE COAL; 20 Bbls. Coal TAR; 30 coils Cordage, &c. To be sold cheap, if applied for immediately. June 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WINE, WHISKEY, PORK, &c. The Subscribers have just received, on CONSIGNMENT—3 PIPES Old PORT; and 1 Pancheon WHISKEY—which they will sell in any quantity from five gallons and upwards.

20 Barrels Prime Mess Irish PORK; 5 bags Wine and Beer CORNS; 30 dozen best London Brown STOUT.—The above articles are good, and will be sold low for Cash. June 7. SEELY & PATTEN.

New-Brunswick Foundry, PORTLAND. THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to return thanks for the very liberal patronage with which they have already been favoured, and trust, from the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, still to merit public sanction. In addition to a large importation of *Pig Iron*, they have recently received a supply of *London Sand*, and all other necessities for enabling them to carry on a more enlarged and extensive business than heretofore. They have at present on hand, and will continue to keep a large assortment of the following description of Castings, at the reduced prices annexed:—

Franklins, from £2 10s. to £7 10s. Cooking Soots, 4 10 to 15 0 Grates, 1 5 and upwards. Mill Machinery and Shin Castings, 25s. per cent.; Mill Brasses and Composition work of all kinds, at equally reduced rates.—Also on hand, a general assortment of Ploughs and Plough Castings.

Orders left at the Foundry in Portland, or at the Blacksmiths' Shop of HARRIS & ALLEN, Mill Bridge, will receive punctual attention. June 7.

ENGLISH LAW, &c. Received, and for Sale by H. S. FAVOR, A HISTORY of English Law; or an attempt to trace the rise, progress, and successive changes of the Common Law, by Geo. Crabb, Esq. of the Inner Temple—Outlines of History, being No. IV. of Cabinet History—Peale's Notes on Italy—The Polyglott Bible, new pocket edition—The Atheneum for May 15—The Ladies Magazine for May—The Museum for May—Archbold's Practice & Forms—Adams on Ejectment.

A Reply to the Review of Whitman's Letters to Professor Stuart, in the "Spirit of the Pegasus" for March, 1831, by Bernard Whitman. Eastport, June 3.

HORTICULTURE. THE Subscriber has received by the *Ann*, from London, a General Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, sown by one of the most eminent growers in England, which he can with confidence recommend as genuine (having imported them expressly for his own use); they will be sold in small quantities, if early application is made, as he intends sending the remainder to the West Indies. R. WILSON, Seeds-Man. Wright's Cottage, May 30.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS. A SMALL assortment of superfine Blue and Black CLOTHS, some of superior quality, just received per ship *Joanna*, from Liverpool. Being a Consignment direct from the Manufacturers, they will be sold low. May 31. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

MR. H. COOK, Surgeon, has removed to the house in Charlotte-street, second from the corner of Princess-street, and fourth house from Dr. THOMAS PADDOCK'S. Laboratory, at the foot of King-street, as formerly. May 3—11

MR. J. PADDOCK, Surgeon, has removed from his late residence to the house of Mr. Melick, on the North side of the Market-square, immediately over the Shop of Mr. W. O. Smith, Druggist. May 3—61

DENTAL SURGERY. MR. COREDON, Professor of DENTAL SURGERY, late from London, now practising in Boston, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John that he will be in St. John about the 20th of June, to attend the practice of his profession a few days in that City.—Natural and Artificial TEETH inserted, from one to a full set. For reference, apply to Mr. H. M'KEE. June 6.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late merchant of this City, together with Mr. DAN ROBIN, his Assignee, by which they are authorized to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, request all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit. W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys. 7th June, 1831.

CARD. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he purposes opening an ENGLISH SCHOOL for the Education of Boys from the age of six years and upwards. It is his intention to receive pupils of all denominations without respect to any particular creed—therefore wishes to intimate that the strictest attention will be paid to the wishes of the parents. Application to be made to him at Mr. HOLLEY'S, Golden Ball. GEORGE PIDGEON. 7th June, 1831.

For LONDONDERRY—DIRECT. THE FINE FAST SAILING BRIG LESLIE GAULT, JOHN CONNELL, Master; Will sail for the above Port in two weeks.—Can accommodate a few Cabin and Steerage Passengers, if early application is made to the Master on board, or to GEORGE WOODS. N. B. The *Leslie Gault* will sail from Londonderry for this port the latter part of August next. Persons wishing to secure passages for their friends to this country by this desirable conveyance, can now have an opportunity of doing so by applying as above. St. John, June 7, 1831.

WANTED TO CHARTER. A VESSEL of 125 Tons, to take a Cargo hence to the North side of Jamaica; and one of 150 Tons, for a Voyage to a Windward Island and back to this port. Vessels coming from Liverpool can have Freight engaged, of Rock Salt, deliverable at Eastport, by applying to June 7. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

WANTED TO CHARTER. A VESSEL of 60 to 100 Tons, to take a cargo to Quebec. Apply to E. D. W. RATCHFORD. June 7.

WANTED ON CHARTER.—FOR GREAT BRITAIN. A VESSEL from 300 to 500 Tons Register. Enquire of R. W. CROOKSHANK, Jr. May 31st.

HAMMOND RIVER BRIDGE. PROPOSALS will be received between the 10th June and 1st July next, for building a BRIDGE over Hammond River, agreeably to a Plan and Specification which may be seen upon application to JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Commissioner for Building said Bridge. St. John, May 31, 1831.

Per ANN, from LONDON, W. H. STREET HAS RECEIVED: 82 PIPES, Hhds, and Quarter Casks of Port, Madeira, and Sherry, Teneriffe, Sicilian, Bronte, Carravellos, Claret, Pontac, Lisbon, Bucellas, Spanish Red, and Cape Madeira WINE.—Superior Old French BRANDY, Martell's brand—and Fine Pale GENEVA.—Cases Sauterne, Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.

Hhds, London Brown Stout and Pale ALE, and Tiber's London Bottled-Porker. Pine, Cheshire, double Gloucester, and Cheddar CHEESE—A few dozen Pints—Best India Curry Powder—Essence Lobster, Essence Shrimp, Essence Anchovies, Harvey's Sauce, Ketchup, Olives, &c.

Per ISABELLA from CLYDE: 4 Pancheons best Malt WHISKEY; 48 Bags Wine and Beer CORNS; 60 Packages Quart and Pint BOTTLES. And has on hand—His usual variety of Bottled and Draught WINES, of the best quality.

ON CONSIGNMENT: 4 Cases India Naukeens and Black Silk Handkerchiefs; 5 Bags E. I. Company's best sifted Malabar PEPPER; 5 Pipes PORT WINE; 4 Hhds. Tenerife ditto. 7 Qr. Casks } Tenerife ditto.

JAMES G. MELICK, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER. RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Shop in Prince William-street, fronting the market-square, and adjoining the Store of MISS WILSON, where all kinds of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other article in the line of his profession, will be repaired in the best manner, and on the most moderate terms. St. John, May 19.

Journeymen Tailors Wanted. A FEW Journeymen TAILORS, of steady habits, will meet with good encouragement, on application to D. SCOTT.

Contracts for Washing & Repairing. OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, St. John, N. B. 6th June, 1831.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, by the Respective Officers of the Ordnance, until Monday the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, from persons disposed to enter into Agreement, for one Year, commencing the 1st of July next, for WASHING and REPAIRING such quantities of the following Articles of Barrack Bedding, as may be required at this Post.—The Tenders for Washing or Repairing, to be separate, and to express the rate in Sterling for which each article will be Washed or Repaired.—Payment to be made Quarterly.

Pallissades, at each, Sterlg. Bolsters, " " Blankets, " " Sheets, " " Rugs, " " Round Towels, " "

The usual Security will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into. And any further information may be known on application at the Ordnance Office, St. John, any day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of Ten and Four.

Contract for Artificers. OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, St. John, N. B. 6th June, 1831.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock, from Persons, willing to furnish for one year, commencing the 1st July next, such Artificers of the undesignated description, as may be required by the Royal Engineer Department at St. John and Fredericton.

The Tenders for each place to be separate, and to express in sterling the rate of each per day, and for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into, sufficient security will be required. BLACKSMITHS. PAINTERS. CARPENTERS. PLUMBERS. MASONS.

Per the JOANNA and WILLIAM. Just Received and for Sale. 500 PIECES assorted new patterns Printed COTTONS, 50 Pieces Embossed Cottons and coloured 25 Do. Beaverteens and Flannels, (Muslins, 50 Do. coloured and black silk Handkerchiefs, 6 Do. Gros-de-Naples, 100 Pieces Grey Cottons, 50 Power Loom do. 125 Do. Lining Cottons, 10 Dozen assorted Shawls, 12 Table Covers, 13 Pieces Brussels Carpeting, 40 Wilton Rugs, 21 assorted Saddles, 6 Dozen do. Bridles, 6 Sets Brass and Plated Gig Harness, 6 Dozen assorted Gig and Jockey Whips, 50 Do. Cotton Braces, 25 Pieces Girth Webb, 21 pair Plated Spurs, 7 Carpet Bags, 104 Black Bags, assorted, 100 Casks Cot Nails, 2 Hhds. Copperas, May 31—57 J. & H. KINNEAR.

NEW GOODS. A SANDS, Has Received, and is now Opening, at the Store lately occupied by KEATON & SANDS, a General Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season.—Comprising:— SUPERFINE Black, Blue, & Olive Cloths, Gentlemen's Beaver Hts, Glazed and Cloth Caps for Boys, Furniture Calicoes, Fine Col'd Cambrics, Calicoes for Dresses, Col'd Sarases, Bundles Cotton Warp, Long Cloths, Shirting Cotton, 8-1 Brown Sheetting, Silk Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, India Naukeens, Book & Jockey Mus-Gazoe and Silk Handkerchiefs, [10y, Mole-skin, Stuffed Jerseys, Laces, Black and White Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Needles, Black Peppers, Paints, Nails, Scythes, and Shovels, And many other articles; all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash. May 31—64

HATS! HATS! HATS! The Subscribers have just received by the *WILSON*, from Liverpool: A GENERAL Assortment of Black and Drab Extra Fine Waterproof HATS, (Broad and Narrow Rims, of latest fashion.)—Men's Plated HATS; of Beaver BONNETS; Youth's and Children's Black & Drab HATS, &c. Also—On Hand: Warranted Waterproof and Silk HATS, of their own manufacturing, which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Has dressed, covered, and varnished; Bonnets dressed, and coloured;—at their shop next adjoining Messrs. Lowe & Groceries where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Cash and the highest prices given for FURS of all kinds.—TRUNKS of all sizes and qualities for Sale. EVERETT & STRICKLAND. St. John, N. B. Market-Square, May 21.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. Just received, and on Sale at the above Establishment, a large assortment of LADIES' Broad-stap Morocco walking SHOES; Do. Narrow-stap do. with and without heels; Do. do. Cordovan and Seal-skin do.; Do. Do. donk Sattin and Siff ditto; Do. do. do. Boots, with and without heels; Do. common Leather and Morocco do. with and without ties, at one and one half price; Misses' Mode shoes—(single); Children's Boots and shoes—(single); Low red Rubber Boots, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. With a general assortment of Gun leathers and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES;—all of which will be sold for Cash as low as can be got in the City. St. John, May 31.

NEW-BRUNSWICK OAT MEAL. At a Reduced Price. 100 B BARELS Fresh Ground OAT MEAL, at 15s. per Cwt. A constant Supply of the above Article is kept for Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR. May 24—64

VARIETIES.

CAUTION TO MAIDENS.—VIOLETS.—Doctoe do Troies, a lady of the thirteenth century, is presumed to have written the following lines:

When comes the beautiful summer time And grass grows green once more, And sparkling brooks the meadows lave With fertilizing power; And when the birds rejoicing sing Their pleasant songs again, Filling the vales and woodlands gay With their delightful strain; Go not at eve nor morn, fair maids, Unto the mead alone, To seek the tender violets blue, And pluck them for your own; For there a snake lies hid, whose fangs May leave unscathed the bee, But not the less—O not the less, Your hearts his power shall feel. Hunt's Year Book.

ACOUSTIC CHAIR.—Mr. Curtis, the well-known artist, has invented a chair, with an acoustic barrel and tubes, something on the principle of the Invisible Girl, for the benefit of the deaf, and for old persons who are afraid of hearing, so that they, when sitting in it at their leisure, may hear conversation or reading in a low tone of voice, carried on by an individual in any part of the room. By means of pipes, also, a person whispering in a distant apartment can be distinctly heard. We have ourselves been seated in it, and were astonished at the ease with which we distinguished the different voices of those engaged in conversation in an under tone, and also a tune played by a small musical box, (which was as audible as if it had been standing on a table before us,) in a room separated by a wall, &c. from the one in which the chair is placed. Upon the whole, we consider this invention as one of the most ingenious applications of the principles of acoustics with which we are acquainted.—Literary Gazette.

THE "LATITAT FAMILY."—A correspondent calculates, from official documents, the number of barristers at 1,132, whose fees constitute nearly 15 per cent. of the whole expenses of law suits; conveyancers and pleaders, 142; London Attorneys, 9,342; country attorneys, 2,732; total number of "gentlemen learned in the law," in England and Wales, 13,348, being 455 more than there were on the 1st of January, 1830. For the 10 years ending in 1830, the attorneys paid in duties on articles of clerkship, admissions, and yearly certificates, nearly one million one hundred thousand pounds sterling!

On Easter Monday no less than twenty-three couples were married in the church of Blackburn.

THE ARMY. GLASGOW, APRIL 5.—Lieutenant Colonel Frazer, detached, on leaving the 91st Regiment, was shown a great mark of respect by the officers and men. A splendid entertainment was given him on the occasion, and the officers carried him shoulder high through the barrack-square. The whole of the men turned out with torches and cheered their gallant commander, and the band played several appropriate airs whilst he was carried out of the barracks.

Private Richard Tyrrell, of his Majesty's 3d Regiment (or Buffs.), has been sentenced by a Court-martial to be shot to death, for mutiny, viz. striking Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Cameron, his superior officer, whilst in the execution of his office as Commander of the Regiment.—Nevry Examiner.

A Court-martial was held at Bangalore, on the 26th of August last, on Lieutenant and brevet Waldrop Kelly, of the 26th (or Cameronian Regiment of Foot,) who was arraigned for striking Ensign William Hake, of the Company's service, a violent blow on the face with his clenched fist. He was found guilty, and ordered to be cashiered.—Scotsman.

NEW-YORK, MAY 18. Loss of a Steam Boat.—The Chancellor Livingston, from Providence for New-York, and the Washington, from New-York for Providence, met off Stratford Point on Saturday night at 12 o'clock. The passengers of both boats were asleep in the berths, the pilots at the wheels, & the requisite proportion of the crews on duty as usual. The lights were hoisted and distinctly seen by the pilots respectively, as the boats approached each other; but owing to the state of the atmosphere, or some other cause, the real distance between them seems to have been entirely miscalculated, until they were found to be rushing directly upon each other at a united velocity equal at least to twenty-five miles an hour. The wheels of the Chancellor were immediately turned back, and the Washington veered to the South, but it was too late. The bow of the Chancellor struck the Washington just forward of the larboard wheel, carried every thing away, and cut her down below the water line. The second engineer below at his post was crushed no doubt. He was not seen afterwards. Three men and two boys, deck passengers, were in berths in the deck room. The room was shivered into small pieces, but the individuals were providentially thrown out in such a manner as to receive no injury. It was soon discovered that the Washington most sink. She had on board about fifty passengers, twenty thousand dollars in specie, belonging to the Suffolk Bank at Boston, and a large freight of merchandise. All hands were immediately employed in transferring the property to the Chancellor. A large amount was saved, including the specie. The passengers did not need calling to awake them, but recovering from the various positions in which they found themselves, were on their feet directly. At the end of half an hour, the ladies were removed on board the Chancellor, and all the passengers were considered safe, which, we have no doubt, is the fact, though the number is not so large by one or two as was supposed. Forty five minutes after the boats came in contact, the bow of the Washington went down, the stern, below the cabin window, remaining out of water. In that situation she was left. A large amount of goods is still on board. The water is twelve and a half fathoms deep, with a soft bottom. There was very little if any insurance on the boat or goods.

JAMES KIRK, Has just Received per Ship ISABELLA, from Greenock, part of his SPRING SUPPLY of British Merchandize:

WHICH will be Sold Cheap for approved payments. Also—Six Chain CABLES—assorted sizes; ANCHORS: Hhds. LOAF SUGAR: Hhds. HOLLANDS GIN, &c. &c. May 10—6t

FLOUR, CORN, &c. Just Received per JULIA, from New-York: 200 BLS. of Superfine and Fine FLOUR—fresh ground; 600 Bushels best YELLOW CORN; Tierces RICE; TAR and PITCH; COTTON WOOL, &c. &c. Cheap for Cash. W. & T. LEAVITT, North Market Wharf, May 10.

SUGAR. 48 Hhds. SUGAR, received this day per Brig Robert Roy, from Trinidad—for sale, cheap, by P. HATFIELD, May 10.

SUGAR, CORDAGE, &c. 1 TON 2 1/2 inch Patent Cordage; 1 Ton 2 1/2 inch 1 Ton 2 1/2 inch And a few Hhds. of very superior Brown SUGAR—Just received and for sale low by JOHN ROBERTSON, May 3.

CHEAP WINES. 5 PIPES Low Priced WHITE WINE—for sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, May 17.

Just Received and Opened: FEW Trunks MUSLINS; GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS; PRINTS, and a new fashioned fancy PRINTED FLOUNCING; colored CAMBRICKS for Dresses; fancy RE-GATTA STRIPES for Shirts; black and colored BOOK MUSLINS; black and fancy colored BATHINGES, &c. The remainder of his SPRING SUPPLY expected daily. P. DUFF, 10th March.

NEW GOODS.

Per Ship ISABELLA, from Greenock, the Subscriber has received: 200 PIPES White COTTONS; 200 Do. Grey ditto; 100 Pieces Checks and Stripes; 1 Bale No. 10 Threads; 2 trunks Muslin; 2 Trunks Cotton Handkerchiefs; 6 Bales Carpeting; 1 bale Tartans; 50 Boxes Soap; 6 casks Linseed Oil; 100 Jugs Linseed Oil; 150 kegs White Lead; 20 Kegs Yellow Paint; 2 casks Putty; 2 Hhds. double refined SUGAR; 2 Pipes BRANDY; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, & 10 x 12 Dumbarton GLASS, Tea Kettles, Iron Pots, Bake Pans, &c. &c. GEORGE D. ROBINSON, May 10.

Fashionable London HATS.

LOWE & GROCOCK, Have received from London via Liverpool, per ship Jane, 2 CASES of Extra Fine Gentlemen's Black HATS, which they will sell at a small advance for Cash. May 3.

BEST YELLOW SOAP.

Per the HENRI. 250 BOXES LIVERPOOL YELLOW SOAP: Just landing and for Sale. J. & H. KINNEAR, May 3.—4t

SHANNADOAH FLOUR.

Just received from Alexandria, 50 B BARRELS Superfine Shannadoah Mountain FLOUR, of superior quality—For sale by the subscriber, at his store in St. John-street. H. P. WHITNEY, May 10.

LOAF SUGAR, WHISKEY, &c.

Per Isabella: 6 CASKS refined LOAF SUGAR; 2 Casks double refined ditto; 2 Puncheons best WHISKY; 2 Pipes BRANDY; 2 half pipes ditto; 1 Pipe GIN; 2 half pipes ditto; 400 Pieces Grey Cotton; 100 Pieces striped Shirts and Homespuns; 5 Cases printed Muslin and Cambrics; A bale of Pump and Sole Leather; 30 Dozen Bonnets; 5 cases Sheathing Copper; 5 Kegs Composition Spikes; 1 Ton Shathing Paper; 100 Rolls 1/2, 3/4, and 1 inch Copper; 6 Pieces green ground Scotch Carpeting; 5 Pieces Venetian stair Carpeting; 8 Pieces Venetian Carpeting, yard wide, various patterns and figures, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON, May 10.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received by the Ann from Liverpool, and is now landing, part of his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS: among which are an assortment of

PRINTS, which combine a variety of fancy new styles—also Grey and White, Cottons; Carpeting; Superfine and second Cloth; Colored and Black Cambrics; Checks; Bed Tick; Nankeens; Cotton Warp; Men's Superfine Back and Drab Hats; figured Valenciennes; plain and figured Bobbinet; Thread & Meecklin Laes; Silk Parasols, &c. &c. The remainder of his Goods are daily expected by first arrivals from London and Greenock. S. NICHOLS, April 19.—4t

LANDING.

Ex Brig Elizabeth, from St. Kitts:— 8 HOGSHEADS SUGAR; 140 Barrels 102 Hogsheads of MOLASSES; 13 Puncheons extra-proof RUM. Ex Brig Ann, from Liverpool:— 200 Half-boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS; 30 Packages best Double Refined Loaf SUGAR—about 1 Cwt. each.—for sale by April 19 CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

The Subscriber having removed from his late Store in Water-street, to the one adjoining Mr. ALEX. LEATH'S, Market-Square, intends keeping a General Assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS—viz:

TEA, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Barley, Pepper, All-spice, Nutmegs, Mustard, Soap, Candles, Indigo, Starch, Blue, Blacking, &c. &c. Cloths, Prints, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Muslins, Stuffs, Merinos, Checks, Homespuns, Sattinets, Fustians, Jeans, Threads, &c. &c. Also—Crockery, Earthen and Glassware. All of which he will sell low for Cash, and feel grateful for the smallest favour. St. John, May 3. JOHN KIRBY.

FRUIT, BRANDY, &c.

Received per ship Frederick from Liverpool: 105 SMALL Bales SLOPS, assorted; 100 Half Drums FIGS, 30 Boxes Lemons; 10 kegs Raisins, 1 Pipe BRANDY. And per Ann from Liverpool: 100 Tons ORREL COALS—warranted.—For sale by April 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

PORTER, VINEGAR, &c. KEITH'S best Bottled ALE, at reduced Do. Do. Draught PORTER, at prices. Do. VINEGAR, Pale SEAL OIL in Hhds. and Brls. Just received per Lucia from Halifax, and for sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, May 17th 1831.

JAMAICA RUM, SUGAR, &c. Just landed ex brig Margaret, Dewar, Master, from Montego Bay, and for sale low by the subscriber: JAMAICA SUGAR, of very superior quality, in hogsheads, tierces, and half barrels; Jamaica Spirits in puncheons and hogsheads; Molasses, Ginger, Pimento, and Arrow Root, May 11. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Per FREDERICK, from LIVERPOOL: Just arrived and for Sale— 100 CASKS fine Wrought NAILS, from 4d. to 20d.; 36 Casks 4 1/2 to 7 inch SPIKES; 25 Boxes Bottled MUSTARD; 40 Boxes Poland STARCH; 20 Bags soft shelled ALMONDS; 20 Bags black PEPPER; 5 Chests CINNAMON; 5 Barrels EPSOM SALTS; 20 Half Barrels Split PEASE; 210 Pieces assorted fancy CALICOES and Printed MUSLINS. J. & H. KINNEAR, St. John, April 26. 1831.—6t

JAMAICA SPIRITS. 20 PUNCHEONS high proof and fine flavored Jamaica SPIRITS, just received and for sale low. J. & H. KINNEAR, St. John, April 26. 1831.—6t

ALSO— 100 Bbls. RYE FLOUR, (Philadelphia), 200 Kegs best London LEAD, 20 Kegs GREEN, 100 cans OIL, 2 Casks Bottled OIL, 4 bbls. Seal OIL, 30 Barrels COAL TAR, 100 Pieces and half pieces Onsbarns, 60 Pieces DUCK, 50 pieces CANVASS, 30 Dozen CODLINES. JOHN ROBERTSON, April 12.

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

NOTICE. THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his former Customers, and the Public in general, that he intends carrying on his Business in the MASON LINE, in this City, in all its various branches, viz.—Brick and Stone Laying, Plastering, Stucco Work, and Stuccing, all of which will be done with neatness and dispatch. WILLIAM CROSS, N. B. Whitening and Colouring will be done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. St. John, March 15.

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 Wainwright, 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.

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 Irons, 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.

LINES. THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he received last year, and takes this method to inform them that he will have on hand during the ensuing season, a constant supply of the first quality LIME, which will be sold on the most moderate terms.—Every attention given to the supplying of Sloops, Boats, &c.—He will also bring the Lime to the city when required. The Hogsheads will still bear the mark "Sanaet Chisholm." ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr. Green Head, April 26. Line Banner.

FROM LONDON and SCOTLAND—

Just received and for sale: 11 PIPES assorted CARPETING, 12 Hearth RUGS, 50 Casks assorted NAILS; 20 Do. SPIKES; 40 Kegs Black PAINT; 15 Jars Boiled OIL. May 21.—4t J. & H. KINNEAR.

DISEASES OF THE EYE and EAR.

MR. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Licentiate of Glasgow University, begs to inform the inhabitants of Saint John, and the Province of New-Brunswick in general, that he still continues to practise the scientific treatment, of the innumerable diseases of both these valuable organs; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William street, every day from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. The uniform success which he has experienced, in the many cases intrusted to his care since he commenced here, is a sufficient proof of the efficacy of his treatment. Diligence in every stage, age, or any length of time standing, if depending upon diseased action, speedily and easily cured.—Mr. L. mentions, for the encouragement of old people, that he has often completely cured patients, who had been deaf for upwards of forty years. Prince William street, Saint John, } 3d May, 1831.

P. HATFIELD.

BEGS leave to apprise the Public that he has opened an Auction and Commission WAREHOUSE in Ward-street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. JOHN WARD & SONS, South Market Wharf, where he will execute all orders with promptness, and on the most liberal terms. He has on hand, at the present date: Cloths and Casimeres, Flannels, Slops, Homespuns, Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Muslins, Lace, Ribbons, tortoise shell and horn Combs, black and drab Beaver Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas, Shoes and Boots, Silk and Twist, Spool Cotton, &c. &c. A variety of SHIP CHANDLERY, Ironmongery and Cutlery, including Joiners' Tools, &c., Iron, Steel, Anchors, small Chains, Cambooses, Cast Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Stone and Earthenware, &c.—Also, GROCERIES, FLOUR, Corn, Bread, Naval Stores, and other American Produce.—All of which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices for prompt payment; and as the greatest allowance will be made to Dealers and Retailers, the Assortment is well worth their attention. May 3.

PER ISABELLA, The Subscriber is receiving:— FEW Half Pipes best HOLLANDS; 1 Pipe best French VINEGAR; 2 Pipes Sicily WINE; 2 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR. May 10. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

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 his 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.

NOTICE. 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. 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.

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

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, in the Parish of Springfield, and County of Kings, six miles from the Beaulieu Bay, and forty-two from St. John. There is a good Log House, and twenty-five acres cleared. It may be divided into two Lots of 200 acres each, if more convenient for purchasers. Inquire of JAMES HOLMES, St. John.

N. B. BLACKSMITH Work and HOUSE SHOOTING, executed with despatch at his Shop, Britain-street, Lower Cove. Feb. 8.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of HENRY CUMMING, of Liverpool, England, Merchant, deceased, are requested to leave them for arrangement and settlement, within Three Months, at the Office of W. & F. KINNEAR. And those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. & F. KINNEAR. ROBERT RANKIN, Administrator. St. John, 26th April, 1831.

NOTICE. 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.

BOY'S INDENTURES—For Sale at the Observer Office.

NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, under the Firm of KEATOR & THORNE, have commenced Business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. D. HATFIELD & SON.—They are in daily expectation of receiving a General Assortment of

Dry Goods and Hardware, which, together with their present Stock, will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. K. & T. also intend keeping a General Assortment of EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE, the whole of which will be sold at very low rates for prompt pay.

JAMES KEATOR, EDWARD L. THORNE. All Persons indebted to E. L. THORNE, are respectfully requested to call and settle their Accounts. St. John-street, 3d door from corner South Market Wharf, 10th May.

THE Subscribers having re-entered into Co-partnership, beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BREEZE, head of Peters' Wharf, and commenced business as Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, where the smallest favour will be thankfully received. RICHARD SEELY, WILLIAM PATTEN.

N. B. They have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of very cheap, as usual. St. John, April 19, 1831.

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

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

THE Term of Co-Partnership existing between the Subscribers (in the township of Granville, Annapolis County, N. S.) will terminate on the 1st day of June next. JOHN WADE, Junr. W. P. SCOTT, St. John, 19th April, 1831.

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.

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

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, February 17, 1829. Agent.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE, St. John, N. B. March 8, 1831. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts. JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published June 1, 1831. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 3 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 4 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUGHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. JUNE—1831. SUN MOON FULL Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets.

Table with 5 columns: Day, Sun Rises, Moon Sets, Full Rises, Full Sets. Rows include Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

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—1ds. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

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