

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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THE GARLAND.
BY FRANCIS QUARLES.
Non omnia quæ hic innotescunt ætæ.
Faint world, thou'lt say: thou canst not lead
The least delight:
Thy scenes cannot gain a friend,
Thy joys are so slight:
Thy morning pleasures make an end
To please at night:
How are the wants that thou supply'st:
And yet thou vaunt'st and yet thou cry'st:
With Heaven, fond earth thou boast'st, false world thou
Thy babbling tongue tells golden tales
Of endless pleasures, that come not
Thy bounty offers easy joys
Of lasting pleasure, that will not
Thou art the conscience that she all
And swain, in his own eyes
There's none can vent where thou supply'st
Alas! fond world thou boast'st, false world thou
What well he said, fair regards
"What earth can give?"
Thy words are gold, but thy regards
Are printed clay:
Thy evening joys but pack the cards,
Thou canst not play:
Thy gains at wealth, still thou say'st:
"I see, and then why deny'st?"
Thou art not what thou seem'st: false world, thou'lt say.
Thy small house seems a mint
Of new coin's treasures, if thou fill
A paradise that has no sin:
No change, no measure:
A painted cake, but nothing is:
Nay, wealth, we please:
You earth, that lately thy luxury's glow
With many vain men, that thou rely'st
On earth, vain man, thou dost't vain earth, thou'lt say.
What mean dull souls, in this high measure
To infernal
The earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
Is drops and rain:
The height of whose enclaving pleasure
Is but a task:
Are these the joys that thou supply'st
To mortals wile? Are these the highest
Can these bring cordial peace? False world, then'lt say.

From the "Winter's Wreath" for 1830.

PARTING.
How painful the hour that compels us to part
With the friends that we cherish, as gems of the heart!
—But ah, more severe when that parting is told
With a voice uncompassion'd, an aspect that's cold;
—Yet these are the bright moments in seasons to count:
When the hand pressing warm vainly seeks to be prest:
For then 'tis not absence alone we deplore,
But friendship decay'd and affection no more.

From the friends that we love when we wander alone,
Our thoughts unexpress'd, and our feelings unknown,
Whilst hope strives in vain through fancy's gloom
To derive one bright moment in seasons to count:
—Yet these are the bright moments in seasons to count:
When the hand pressing warm vainly seeks to be prest:
For then 'tis not absence alone we deplore,
But friendship decay'd and affection no more.

self in the gloom, a bright light in the upper windows of the village inn attracted his notice, he stepped over, a party of gay young men were about sitting down to supper; they urged him to join the club; the temptation under the circumstances of the case was all-powerful. Supper over, he delayed a little longer, and a little longer, taking his leave; liquor was introduced and he drank; music came next, and cards followed; though he did not partake in the last, he looked on the game without abhorrence; the dread of evil he had been brought up in had been broken.

Returning late at night, his spirits heated with wine, and the recollection of his wife's behaviour before him, he found her retired, and passed the night in another room. The morning brought a cool meeting; the formal interchange of a few words, and a parting without an explanation or complaint. The seed of discontent was sown, it bore the fruit that might be expected.—His home was no longer the centre of attraction to Henry. His merry companions were gay, good-humoured and attractive, and he left the fireside of his own mansion, which no longer wooed him as zealously and powerfully as the ale house club, of which he was very soon the centre and life.—The second error was committed.

Though unseen by their friends, a dark cloud now brooded over the fortunes of our young couple. It gathered darkness until perceptible to every eye; and when it burst carried ruin and desolation with it. Driven to the dangerous company of dissipated fashionable men, Henry contracted all their habits; he became a drunkard and a gambler. The domestic circle was deserted, and its obligations forgotten. Mary met her husband's harshness and faithlessness with reproaches and bitterness; they both began to error and continued so. These occasional loud, and long, and violent collisions, a fearful example was set before their children, who grew up disobedient, violent and passionate. And though for many years the impending bolt of ruin was stayed just above their heads, at last it fell.

Henry died a lingering and awful death. His estate was found to be insolvent; his children grew up to ruffians, and Mary, the once beautiful and enchanting Mary Conway, ended her life in poverty and obscurity.—Thus fatal in its direct and natural consequences was an error; a single error; the offspring rather of accident than of intention. I leave the moral for others to trace out and apply.—*Trenton Emporium.*

THE DIAMOND.—The most extraordinary fact respecting the diamond, is that it is combustible; that it is, in fact, so far as chemistry can discover, nothing but charcoal in a state of crystallization. It is scarcely less extraordinary, if any thing can be accounted extraordinary relating to Sir Isaac Newton, that he should have discovered by conjecture, this combustible property of the diamond, long before it was experimentally proved by burning it. He had remarked that all substances are combustible which have a great power of refracting light, or bending it out of its direction. Amber for example, and sulphur are combustible, and at the same time strongly refractive. By generalizing the remark, Newton inferred that both the diamond and water are combustible, an inference now fully established in both instances. Before the lustre and water of the diamond can be well understood, the refraction of light must be thoroughly known. Every body knows the nursery experiment of putting a piece of penny in an empty basin, retiring till it disappears, and then causing it to re-appear by water being poured over it to refract the light. On the same principle, a clear stream appears to be of less depth than it really is; and this has allured many an unwary youth to his destruction. A more wonderful circumstance is, that this principle of refraction causes the sun and the rest of the heavenly bodies, to appear, not where they really are, but where they were some time before; and in the case of their rising and setting, we always, by means of the refractive power of the air, see them before they actually rise, and after they actually set. The highly refractive power of the diamond throws back the light that falls on it, instead of allowing the rays to pass through it, as glass does. This gives the gem a sparkling brilliancy which no art can fully imitate. It is this, and not any phosphoreous property, that causes it even to sparkle in the dark, of which so many fables are related in the Arabian Tales. In the deepest darkness, there are always some wandering rays, some stray pencils of light to render the "darkness visible," and these how few or small soever, the diamond collects to a point, and flashes they back into the gloom. The property of sparkling, therefore, is one test by which a genuine diamond may be known from spurious imitations, or from the more splendid sorts of rock crystal, and other gems, which are sometimes passed off for diamonds.—*Verulam.*

NAPOLEON.—The following anecdote strikingly proves how dexterous Napoleon was in captaining those whose good opinion he desired to gain. Mr. Weizel, in a work published lately at Frankfurt, says—"I remember with pleasure having once witnessed a very characteristic scene at the Lyceum. Napoleon visited that institute, and, as was his custom, was very inquisitive, as well as particular in his questions to the pupils. To one of them he gave a geometrical problem to solve, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the Emperor, who said, "Well done! very well done! but there is another method by which it can be solved." The young man having considered a few moments, solved it in a different way. "Excellent," said the Emperor, with visible satisfaction, "but yet there is a third method by which it can be done." The pupil cast a look of inquiry at his Professor, who was a study Jacobin, though a man of strict honour. There is

no doubt but that he found it difficult not to betray his antipathy to the modern Cromwell. During the address, his attention had been on the stretch, and he kept his looks fixed on the Emperor whilst he was conversing with the students. The Emperor had in the mean time undertaken the third solution of the problem, and performed his task admirably. Whilst he was demonstrating, the countenance of the Professor began to brighten up, and when Napoleon had finished, he turned to him, addressing him in these words—"Well, Sir, have I made it right?" This condescension turned the heart of the Jacobin professor entirely, who, from having been a bitter enemy of Napoleon, came thenceforth one of his warmest admirers. Napoleon possessed a profound knowledge of men, and perfectly knew how to manage them. When he designed to secure the attachment of any person, he rarely missed his aim."

HORSE POWER.—We every day hear of steam-boats and manufactures having engines of perhaps twenty, thirty, or forty horse power, but as there may probably be among our readers some who do not precisely comprehend what that power means, we beg leave to explain the subject as it is now understood. The power of a horse is considered to be that which will elevate a weight of 33,000 pounds, (another estimate reduces this to only 22,000 pounds) raised one foot high in a minute of time, equal to 1000 pounds two and a half miles per hour, the height of one foot in a minute of time, equal to about 90 pounds, at the rate of four miles per hour. This is a force greater than that exerted by a common cart horse, which is not estimated at more than 70 pounds; that is to say, that a horse harnessed to a cart weighing with its load 40 cwt. or two tons, and drawing on a level road at the rate of four miles an hour, makes use of the same force as if his traces, instead of being fastened to a cart, were passed over a pulley, and lifted perpendicularly a weight of 70 pounds. The expression of the power of the steam engine in horse power is consequently more practical than scientific. It was introduced when steam engines first began to supersede horse mills, when the manufacturer naturally inquired, how many horses a steam engine would dispense with.—*London paper.*

MUSCULAR STRENGTH.—Borelli was the first who demonstrated that the force exerted within the body greatly exceeds the weight to be moved without, and that nature, in fact, employs an immense (we had almost said superfluous) power to move a small weight. It has been calculated that the deltoid muscle alone, when employed in supporting a weight of 50 pounds, exerts a force equal to 2500 pounds. Some notion of the force exerted by the human body in progressive motion may be formed from the violence of the shock received when the foot unexpectedly impinges against any obstacle in running. The strongest bones are occasionally fractured by the action of the muscles. The muscular power of the human body is indeed wonderful. A Turkish Porter will run along, carrying a weight of six hundred pounds; and Miles, of Columbia, is said to have lifted an ox, weighing upwards of 1000 pounds. Haller mentions that he saw a man, whose finger being caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means the weight of his whole body, 150 pounds, till he was drawn to the surface, a height of six hundred feet. Augustus II. King of Poland, could, with his fingers, roll up a silver dish like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse-shoe around; and a lion is said (Phil. Trans. N. 310) to have left the impression of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron. The most prodigious power of the muscles is exhibited by fish. A whale moves with a velocity through the dense medium of water that would carry him, if continued at the same rate, round the world in little more than a fortnight; and a sword fish has been known to strike his weapon through the white oak plank of a ship.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

ARCHERY.
His bow like a crow-keeper, draw me a clothier's yard.

We have learned with a great pleasure that the noble and rational pastime of Archery has been revived in the South and Western parts of England, with a splendour and propriety of costume proportioned to the chivalrous character of the amusement. To our own countrymen, the descendants of the Archers of Agincourt, Cressy, and Poitiers, the use of the bow is well known: indeed so generally is it prized, that even the ladies, warmed, no doubt, with some portion of the same generous ardour which once inspired the archers of "the olden time" are using every endeavour to bring it into general repute, more especially in the county of Berks. In this noble province, where so much wealth and beauty abound, elegant females, in tasteful dresses appropriate to the sport, are in the frequent habit of forming themselves into graceful groups, and contending for the prize. Here are to be seen the Lincoln Green of which Scott makes such picturesque use in his sketch of the Knight of Snowdon; the hat neatly turned up in a style which Maid Marian would have been proud to recognize, and adorned with elegant devices of the bow, the flower and leaf, or bugle. Most ardently do we hope that this delightful pastime will speedily become general not only in Berks, but throughout every county in England. It is linked in memory with the proudest historic associations; and so far as romance and sentiment are acceptable to the ladies, brings fall before their minds the good days of Robin and Maid Marian, the secluded haunts of Sherwood Forest, the spirit, health, animation, and enterprise of the "Lordly Squires," and "proud dames" of "merry England."—*English paper.*

FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND A MASTIFF.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Somerwell, the proprietor of the Pettington Lime Kilns, North Devon, arose from a little cabin he has fitted up on the spot, to attend to the process of his kiln and having effected his purpose, he laid down again without addressing, having over his clothes a smock frock. Soon after, the door of his cabin, which he had neglected to fasten, was thrust open, which alarmed his little dog lying on the floor, and caused him to bark, when the intruder, which proved to be a very large mastiff dog, seized the little animal, and shook it with great violence. On losing his prey, the little dog leaped upon the bed, and sought the protection of his master; thither the mastiff pursued him, and placing his paws on the bed, he laid hold of, not the dog but his master, whom he dragged from the bed to the ground, where he held him for a while; at length Mr. Somerwell caught his assailant by the throat and regained his legs, but it was with the utmost difficulty he could withstand his powerful enemy. Fortunately for him, a piece of hoop iron was within his reach, which served him for a weapon wherewith he continued to beat the head of his shaggy antagonist till he had cleft his skull, and finally destroyed him. Mr. Somerwell received no other injury than the alarm and fatigue occasioned by the contest, the thickness of his clothes having proved a protection from the fangs of his canine foe. The owner of this savage animal remains undiscovered.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria gets up regularly every morning at seven o'clock, and devotes the rest of the morning until one o'clock, to audience and state affairs. At one o'clock he takes a walk, sometimes with the Empress, but more frequently with his Grand Chamberlain, or one of his aides-de-camp. He dines at four o'clock, and this repast consists of five dishes and a dessert. He drinks nothing but water with his dinner, and takes a small glass of Tokay with his dessert. After dinner he takes a walk in what is called Paradise Gardens, where a great number of pigeons are bred; and at six o'clock takes coffee in the pavilion of the new Imperial garden. The Empress prepares the coffee herself. She usually dresses in the most simple style, and acts towards her husband like a good housewife. The Emperor employs the rest of the evening, until supper time, in playing trois on the flute with one of his aides-de-camp and one of the nobles of the Court. All the members of the Royal Family have learned some business. The Prince Imperial is an excellent weaver, and the Archdukes are all good carpenters and cabinet makers. The greatest attention is paid to their morals.

MARRIAGE II.—The Sultan has only one son left, Abdul Medhid, born April 20, 1823, who is his presumptive heir. The number of his daughters is considerable. He has seven lawful consorts and many concubines. If his family should become extinct, his throne will be claimed by the descendants of the Tartarian Khans of Crimea; and the family of General, which likewise descended from the famous Genghis Khan, of Tartary.

THE BOONAPARTE FAMILY.—I have never seen the following acrostic in print; but copies of it were at one time to be met with in all the fashionable circles in Brussels, and no person entertained a doubt that it was from the pen of Count d'Ally Tollenard:

N—apoleon, Napoleon, the Emperor.
I—osephus, Joseph, King of Spain.
H—erodotus, Jerome, King of Westphalia.
I—oachimus, Joachim, King of Naples.
L—odovicos, Louis, Ex-King of Holland.
The initial letters, it will be observed, form the Latin word "Nihil," [in English, Nothing] a fearful prediction, when those sovereigns still dwelled in their sceptres, but which soon was to be verified to its fullest extent. They sprang from Nothing; they returned to Nothing.

THE GRAND FEAST OF TABERNACLES.—The Feast of Succoth, or Tabernacles, which commenced at sunrise yesterday morning, was one of the three great festivals in the year appointed for the appearance of every male Jew at Jerusalem. The ceremonies attending the festival are observed by the modern Jews; the dwelling in booths is observed by all those who have the convenience for building one. It is a temporary building, covered with branches of trees, and the interior is handsomely and tastefully decorated with fruits, flowers, and ornaments, and Hebrew prayers are said upon the occasion. In the centre is suspended a lamp, with seven lights branching from it. In this dwelling the owner, with his family, abide for the eight days of the festival. It is ordained that they take of the fruit of goodly trees, branches of the palm-tree, and boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook, over which they repeat certain prayers, thanking the Almighty that he has preserved them to enjoy the present festival. The last day of the feast is a particular day of rejoicing, and is called "Simchath Torah," (rejoicing for the law) which may be explained as follows:—The Pentateuch is divided into fifty-two different portions, each portion being read every sabbath and on this day they finish and begin it again, for which their rejoicings are held. On this day all their rolls, or books of the law, are decorated with their silver bells, and other ornaments appertaining to them, with which, each roll being carried off by its owner, they encompass their synagogues seven times. This particular day of rejoicing was formerly appointed for drawing water out of the pool of Siloam. It was not ordained, as is the present "Simchath Torah," which was appointed in lieu of it when they could no longer observe the custom. The design of this festival was to commemorate the

dwellings of the Israelites in tents in the wilderness, previous to their settlement in the promised land.—*London Times.*

GAELIC JOURNAL.—A friend who has been for some months in Ardnamurchan Moldart and other parts of Argyle and Inverness-shires, gives us most pleasing accounts of the success of the Gaelic Messenger. It was found in the houses of the tenants, the shepherds, and the labourers, and was perused with a degree of avidity, of which we have no conception. The copies he saw were passed from hand to hand till they would no longer stick together, and their contents were retailed over many a smouldering peat fire, to those who could not read, or had not seen them; with all the Highland's characteristic fluency and vivacity. Our friend says, it is doing an incredible amount of good in rousing the people from their apathy, and exciting a thirst for information, which in the course of a few years will produce an amazing change.—We have often made the remark, that what passes in England is far sooner, and incomparably better known on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, than in Kintail or Greinord; but our friend cited a case which went far beyond our notions of Highland ignorance. He is himself a Highlander, understands a little Gaelic, and nine years ago resided for some time in or near the district of Appin, where he assures us (and his word is as good as a baker's bond), that he found men 40 years old, who had never heard of the French revolution! If this be the case in Appin, what sort of Gimmerian darkness must reign in Assynt and Strath Diuart?—*Scotsman.*

THE REFLECTOR.

THE DEATH OF THE CHRISTIAN.
Thou art gone to the grave,—but we will not deplore thee.
The sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb,
The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.
Thou art gone to the grave,—we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope, since the Saviour has died.
Thou art gone to the grave,—and 'tis mansion forsaking,
Perhaps thy tired spirit in death lingered long;
But the sunshine of heaven's beam'd bright on thy waking,
And the song which thou heard'st is the seraphim's song.
Thou art gone to the grave,—but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide;
He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee,
Where death hath no sting, since thy Saviour has died.
Thou art gone to the grave,—but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
Of all the periods and events of life, the concluding scene is the one of deepest interest to the person himself, and to surviving spectators. Various are the ways in which it comes, and various the aspects it presents; but in all it is solemn. What can be more so, than the approach of that moment, which, to the dying man, is the boundary between time and eternity, which concludes the one, and commences the other, which terminates all his interests in this world, and fixes his condition for a never-ending existence in the world unknown! This can be more so than those moments of silent and indescribable anxiety, when the last sands of the numbered hour are running; when the beat of the heart has become too languid to be felt at the extremities of the frame; when the cold hand returns not the gentle pressure; when the restless limbs lie still and motionless; when the eye is fixed, and the ear turns no more towards the voice of consoling kindness; when the breath, before oppressive and laborious, becomes feebler and feebler till it dies slowly away,—and to the listening ear there is no sound amidst the breathe-a-silence, nor to the arrested eye, that watches with the unmingled look of thrilling solicitude for the last symptom of remaining life, is motion longer perceptible; when surrounding friends continue to speak in whispers, and to step through the chamber on the tips of cautious quietness, as if still fearful of disturbing him,—when the noise of a thousand thunders could not now startle,—who has fallen on that last sleep, from which nothing shall rouse but "the voice of the archangel, and the trumpet of God."—*[Dn. WARDLAW.]*

A BEAUTIFUL SMILE.—Dr. Dwight closes a sermon "on the happiness of Heaven," with the following beautiful simile:—"To the eye of man, the sun appears a pure light; a mass of unmingled glory. Were we to ascend with a continued flight towards this luminary, and could like the eagle, gaze directly on its lustre, we should in our progress behold its greatness continually enlarge, and its splendor become every moment more intense. As we rose through the heavens, we should see a little orb changing, gradually, into a great world; and, as we advanced nearer and nearer, should behold it expanding every way, until all that was before became an universe of excessive and universal glory. Thus the heavenly inhabitant will, at the commencement of his happy existence, see the divine system filled with magnificence and splendor, and arrayed in glory and beauty; and as he advances over and through the successive periods of duration, will behold all things more and more luminous, transporting and sun-like, forever."

Never chastise in a state of wrath: no patient in such a state of mind, can be in a condition nicely to adjust the kind and degree of punishment to the offence; it is like administering medicine scalding hot, which rather burns than cures. God waited till the cool of the evening, before he came down to arraign, try, and punish our first parents, after their fall. Patiently examine the offence, before you punish it.—Accurately discriminate between sins of presumption and sins of ignorance or inadvertence.—Accidents should be repeated, but not punished, unless they involve willful disobedience.—*J. A. James.*

Mr. C. M. Richardson

England, &c.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Evans has lately published an elaborate book, "On the Practicality of an Invasion of British India by Russia." Although the work of the gallant officer exhibits great research, and must be valuable from the numerous authorities which he has embodied in it, we suspect that the majority of his readers, whilst they honour him for the enterprising spirit with which he contemplates the probability of the invading army being able to overcome obstacles hitherto deemed almost insurmountable, will feel but little apprehension as to the result of any such attempt, come from what quarter it may. Indeed, without pretending to any particular knowledge of the subject, we would be inclined to say that Colonel Evans has furnished sufficient evidence to weaken the conclusion to which he himself arrives. There is, however, in the introduction to his volume, though not apparently connected with the professed object of it, much of valuable information as to the condition and resources of Great Britain. It would appear, that the patriotic individuals who are now dwelling with so much of evident satisfaction on what they would represent as the hopeless condition of this country, are but weak imitators of the more respectable grumblers of former days. If, however, (as Colonel Evans says) any unlearned person at that time ventured to doubt the sagacity of these predictions, he would, perhaps, have been treated with some degree of contempt. "I venture to hope nevertheless," (he adds) "that the opinions of some of the great doctors of the present day may be looked upon some forty or fifty years hence, with equal surprise."

Their opinions and feelings, indeed, may even after that lapse of time, still claim a very competent share of disgust, but the namesless being cannot hope to live themselves in history.

We shall for the present, content ourselves with the following extracts from the introduction to this very interesting work:—

A despondent way of thinking, in reference to our financial condition, is by no means new or peculiar to the present times. A very cursory glance at the popular writers or orators of the last century will show the contrary.

About eighty years ago the publication called "The World" was the principal, and almost the only work of that kind of the time. The reader may remember a paper in it headed thus:—

"An antidote to Despondency; or Progressive Assertions from respectable Authority, tending to prove that the nation was actually undone prior to the revolution, in 1688; and that it has remained in a continued state of Ruin or Decay ever since that memorable era."

It has often been remarked, that the English are more inclined than any other nation to view the dark side of the prospect, to fear every thing and to hope for nothing. In the month of November, in particular, the state suffers exceedingly; and whoever seriously sits down to consider, in that gloomy season of the year, the situation of the country, concludes, after mature reflection, that the country is undone; or that matters are so bad, that the business of Government cannot possibly be carried through another Session; &c.

About 20 years before that period we may gather from a similar publication, what the notion then was on the same topic:—"The vast load of debt," (says "The Craftsman," 1736,) "under which the nation still groans, is the true source of all those calamities and gloomy prospects of which we have so much reason to complain."

From Torbuck's debates of the succeeding year (1737) the following is given, as from one of the parliamentary speakers of the time:—

"For my part I do not know any one necessary of life upon which we have not some tax or another, except water; and we can put no ingredient I know of into water, in order to make it palatable and cheerful, without paying a tax. We pay a tax for air, and for the light and heat of the sun in the day-time by means of our tax upon windows; and for light and heat in the night-time, by means of our duties upon coals and candles; we pay a tax upon bread, meat, roots, and herbs of all kinds, by means of our salt duty; we pay a tax upon small-beer by means of the malt tax; and a heavy additional tax upon strong beer by way of excise. Nay, we cannot have any cleaning to put upon our backs, either of woollen or linen, without paying a tax by means of the duty on soap, &c.

Lord Littleton, in 1773, thus speaks of the contracted condition of France and England:—"What are, then, the circumstances of this Kingdom and of France? On one side, mortgaged revenue, credit sunk at home and abroad, an exhausted, dispirited, discontented people. On the other, a rich and popular Government, strong in alliances, in reputation, in the confidence and affection of its subjects. Our well-equipped fleets and well-dressed troops, give, to be sure, an air of magnificence; but then it is well known that we are almost fifty millions, and have been forced to apply the Sinking Fund, not to discharge that debt, but to furnish out these shows; whilst in most parts of England, gentlemen's rents are so ill-paid, and the weight of taxes lies so heavy upon them, that who have nothing from the Court can scarce support their families."

About 20 years after his doleful declamation, which then passed current as excellent logic, the rich and popular Government his Lordship alludes to—ceased to exist.

In 1761, Mr. Hume observes, "The first instance of a debt contracted upon parliamentary security, occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The commencement of this pernicious practice deserves to be noted, a practice the more likely to become pernicious the more a nation advances in opulence (!) and credit. The ruinous effects of it are now become apparent, and threaten the very existence of the nation."

Nor does this conviction of impending ruin on the part of our great and acute historian, appear to have been hastily (if ever) relinquished, since fifteen years afterwards, we find him

still declaring his unabated persuasion of the same unfortunate issue, thus:—

"I suppose there is no mathematical, still less an arithmetical demonstration, that the road to the Holy Land was not the road to Paradise, as there is, that the endless increase of national debts is the direct road to national ruin. But having now completely reached that goal, it is needless at present to reflect on the past. It will be found in the present year, 1776, that all the revenues of this island, north of Trent and west of Reading, are mortgaged or anticipated for ever. Could the small remainder be in a worse condition were those provinces seized by Austria and Prussia? There is only this difference, that some event might happen in Europe which would oblige these great monarchs to disgorge their acquisitions. But no imagination can figure a situation which will induce our creditors to relinquish their claims, or the public to seize their revenues. So egregious, indeed, has been our folly, that we have even lost all title to compassion in the numberless calamities that are waiting on us."

Notwithstanding all these terrible mortgages, numberless calamities, &c. &c., we subsequently scraped together a sufficient pecuniary residue to enable us to contend with or subsidize half Europe, and overthrow one of the most powerful military monarchies ever established. If any unlearned person, however, at this time, ventured to doubt the sagacity of these predictions, he would, perhaps, have been treated with some degree of contempt. I venture to hope, nevertheless, that the opinions of some of the great doctors of the present day may be looked upon some forty or fifty years hence with equal surprise.

After the American war, there seemed certainly much additional reason for sombre anticipations. "If the premises are just" (says Lord Stair, in a speech of his, 1783,) "or nearly just, and nothing effectual is done to prevent their consequences, the infallible, inevitable conclusion that follows is, that the State is a bankrupt, and that those who have trusted their all to the public faith, are in a very imminent danger of becoming (I die pronouncing it) beggars."

Now, it is quite positive, that the two worst periods of depression, just referred to, were immeasurably more unpropitious, to all appearance, both financially and generally, foreign and domestic, than is our present condition. I mean those which succeeded the American war, and the war of succession, 1715—1783.

Indecisive results of the field, and the disgraceful treaty of Utrecht, completely obscured the glory of the victories gained during the preceding contest. Discreditable as the result was, it is hard to find fault with those who wished to put an end to the war—for the people throughout every class were sinking into penury—there was, in those days, little resource from commerce; the public credit was reduced to a most embarrassing discount; 6 and 6½ per cent. interest, was paid on loans; even as much as 15 per cent. was paid for an accommodation to the South Sea Company; and the net revenue was under four millions and a half, from which there was to be deducted three millions and a quarter due on account of interest to the public creditor.

What was our condition in 1783? We had lost character, both at home and abroad; we had lost territory to an immense extent; we had been unsuccessful on sea and land; our wisdom and courage were both impugned; the interest then payable on the debt had been swelled to 9,000,000, the revenue being no more than 12,000,000.

Instead of sinking, however, as so many apprehended, the nation rapidly rose to a height of financial and commercial wealth beyond what the most sanguine ever dared to anticipate; and I think it will not easily be proved that there is more, or any thing near so much, reason, at the present crisis, to distrust the national fortunes, or to require the remotest acquiescence at our hands, tending to compromise any great principle or interest of the state.

[From the Scotsman.]

STEAM CARRIAGES.—One of the great recommendations of this species of conveyance, will be its cheapness. It is expected that goods will be carried from Manchester to Liverpool for less than 5s. per ton. Men, of course, cannot be packed like bales of cotton; but let us allow them five times the space, and suppose that the charge is in proportion. Now, since twelve passengers, with their luggage, are reckoned equal to a ton in the mails, it follows, that a place in the steam coach from Manchester to Liverpool should cost the twelfth part of 25s., or 2s. We may arrive at the same result by another process. It may be inferred from one of the experiments, that the Novelty would carry fifty passengers, from the one town to the other, at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and would, of course, yield the proprietors the sum of 5l. by an hour and an-half's work. Six trips a day, performed at this rate, would produce 30l.; which we conceive would make the conveyance of passengers a very profitable branch of trade. As the railway company will have a monopoly, they may probably charge more at first; but when railway carriage is subjected, like other branches of business, to the law of competition, we imagine the terms will not be higher than we have stated. Let us now take the speed and the cheapness together, and see what changes this new mode of conveyance is likely to produce, when railways are made along all our great thoroughfares. Let us suppose the speed to be twenty miles an hour, and the expense 1s. for fifteen miles of road; and the fares by ordinary stage coaches about 4d. per mile. The journey from London to York, by the mail, costs, at present, about 3l., and occupies twenty-three hours. By the steam coach it will be accomplished in ten hours, at an expense of 14s. 1 The saving of money and time will be as great in the case of Liverpool and Manchester, which are at nearly the same distance from the metropolis. A Leeds or Manchester manufacturer may take an early breakfast in his own house at seven, dine in London at five, and transact business that night or next morning, and reach his home on the following evening, while a two pound note will cover his

whole expenses! The journey from Manchester to Liverpool, or from Liverpool to Manchester, (thirty-one miles,) will be performed at an expense of 2s., in one hour and a half; or, as some already anticipate, in one hour. Now, an active pedestrian in the metropolis will spend two hours in going from Grosvenor square to Wapping; or, with the luxury of a hackney coach, he may go in one hour at an expense of 7s. Thus, by the admirable inventions of steam carriages, Liverpool and Manchester will be brought nearer to one another in a moral, social, and commercial sense, than the extremities of London now are. If this be not absolutely annihilating time and space, it is abridging both in a wonderful degree. Within a few years after steam navigation was introduced on the Clyde, the intercourse between Glasgow and Greenock, according to Mr. Cleland, was increased tenfold. The expense in this case was reduced about two thirds, but the time was not materially shortened. What a vast addition, then, would be made in the present amount of internal intercourse when the expense is reduced three fourths, and the time two thirds; and when the mode of conveyance is as superior in comfort to our present stage coaches, as the coach is to the common cart! To all active classes, to a person especially who is at the head of an extensive business, time is of still more value than money. If the journey from Edinburgh to Manchester could be performed in ten hours, at an expense of 14s. to 15s., every merchant knows that the amount of travelling between the two places would increase, not ten but fifty fold! Journeys for pleasure would multiply in as great a proportion as those for business; and we are satisfied, that when we enjoy the advantage of railways and locomotive engines on all our great thoroughfares, we shall have, on a moderate estimate, twenty or thirty times as much internal intercourse as we have at present. When the carriage of goods, which is now about 9d. or 10d. a ton per mile by land, is reduced to 2d.; and when, in point of speed, one day does the work of four, the heaviest commodities, such as coals, potatoes, coals, will bear the expense of carriage for a hundred miles. The result of this will be, that the expense of living in great towns will be reduced, and the price of raw produce will rise in remote parts of the country. The facility, celerity and cheapness of internal intercourse, contribute more probably to the advancement of civilization than all other circumstances put together.

London, November 9.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—This being the day appointed by the Charter of the Corporation of the city of London, for swearing in the Lord Mayor Elect, at Westminster, all parties in and around the metropolis were on the *qui vive*, to witness the procession. The crowd at an early hour, in the vicinity of Guildhall, was very great, and as the hour approached for the starting of the pageants, the concourse of people was exceedingly large.

At a little past eleven o'clock, the Lord Mayor or Elect left his residence in Newgate-street, in his private carriage, and proceeded to Guildhall, where the Sheriffs and some of the Corporation Officers received him. Across Newgate-street were hung the Imperial Standard and the Union Jack, which had a very picturesque effect. The Lord Mayor for the past year left the Mansion House in his state carriage at about eleven o'clock, and proceeded to Guildhall. The continued arrival of the different Companies, with their splendid banners and flags, headed by bands of music, enlivened the scene and kept the attention of the people on the stretch.

The new Lord Mayor, it would appear, is extremely liberal, for, in addition to usual principal officers being dressed up in ribbons, &c., nearly all the City Police have scarfs and favours. A troop of the Lanciers made their appearance about half-past eleven, and about 12 o'clock the procession was in the course of formation.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock the trumpet sounded for the start, and shortly afterwards the procession moved on in the order already published. The crowd all along the line was certainly, greater than for many years past.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Pepper v. Grant.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance, underwritten by the defendant for the plaintiff, against accidents by fire. The cause was tried at the last Lancaster Assizes, when a verdict was found for the defendant. The policy was upon goods in water-corn-mills, and in two buildings communicating with each other, and used as storehouses, near to, but detached from, the mill. The policy was effected at a guinea per cent., which was contended was a special agreement, with which the terms "hazardous" or "doubtly hazardous" had nothing to do. The premises were destroyed by a fire which originated in a kiln, and payment was resisted upon the ground that the party insured had not given notice of a communication existing between this place and the other parts of the premises. Mr. Pollock submitted that under these circumstances a new trial ought to be granted, which his Grace refused.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

COUNT DIEBITSCH was born in Silesia; his father served at first in the Prussian army, but under the reign of the Emperor Paul, entered into that of Russia, leaving his son, however, in the corps of Cadets at Berlin, where he remained until the year 1805, at which time the Emperor Alexander gave him a lieutenancy in the Russian army. He passed rapidly through the rank of a subaltern, and in the year 1812, was colonel and chief of the staff of the division of the army under Count Wittgenstein. The following year he was appointed chief of the staff to Field Marshal Barclay de Tolly, under whose orders he organized the army in 1814 and 1816. It was General Diebitsch who, detached to the distance of ten marches from the corps of Wittgenstein with 1500 men and some guns, boldly took up a position between the corps of Marshal MacDonald and that of General d'York—cut off all communication between them—and, without instruction, or plenary powers of any description, led the Prussian General to sign the convention of Tranaroggen, which delivered Ducal Prussia to the Russians almost without an engagement, and which had so decided an influence on the cabinet of Berlin. It was owing to his advice, but particularly the opinion which he so ably enforced, on March 20, 1814, at the

head quarters of the Emperor Alexander, at Sommepris, that the allied armies gave up following Napoleon, and marched upon Paris. At the return of Napoleon, Count Diebitsch accompanied Marshal de Tolly in Germany and in France, as chief of his staff; and, on the death of the latter, he retained the same situation at St. Petersburg. This General possessed the entire confidence of the Emperor Alexander, and on his death proved how well deserving he had been of that favor, by the skillful and energetic measures he employed to frustrate the designs of the rebels. Not long after the Emperor Nicholas sent Diebitsch into Persia on an important mission, which he executed with extreme ability. On his departure, he left the command of a corps of the army with General Paskewitch.

The plan of the campaign against the Turks, which has been attended with such signal success, and which has been for the most part contemplated by him since 1816, is a pledge of his military talents. Diebitsch is small in person, but of a strong and robust constitution.

PAHLEN is the son of the Count de Pahlen, who made so great a figure under the reign and in the tragic end of the Emperor Paul. He served with distinction during the campaigns of 1812-13-14, and is considered as a particularly good cavalry general. Since the above period, he has been for a long time unemployed, and it is only during the present year that he has held a command in the army serving against Turkey, where, it is well known, he has rendered important services.

BARON GEISMAR was born in the Electorate of Hesse. He entered at first in the Austrian service, but, being discontented with that, he obtained a lieutenancy in the Russian army. He distinguished himself in the war which Russia was then carrying on against the Turks, and obtained promotion and orders. During the war he commanded with great credit a free corps. With a body of 800 horse, on a frontier which had been stripped of the means of defence, he look Killers, Bray, Hoyer, and Noyon, small open places, and Doullens, a small dismantled place, where a company of veterans guarded a depot of prisoners of war, but he failed against Chaunoy, a paltry town defended by its inhabitants. When the army of the south rebelled in 1825, he remained faithful to the Government, and contributed much to recall the troops to their duty. General Geismar is distinguished for his bravery and his enterprising character, and was very much looked up to in the army.

THE SULTAN MAHMOUD.—The rage of the Sultan for innovations, and an assimilation (so orthodox in a Mussulman) to European habits and Christian observances, is by some traced to his French extraction. It may not be generally known that the mother of Mahmoud was a fascinating brunette, a native of Cherbourg, in France, who, by some of the very common occurrences in the piratical seas of the Mediterranean, falling into the hands of the Turks, eventually became an inmate of the Seraglio. From her great beauty and attractions she was elevated to the rank of favourite Sultana, and became the mother of the present Sultan. It is reported that he was devotedly attached to his mother, and it is supposed that from her instruction he imbibed that taste for Europeanism, his avowal of which has so often threatened his own life, and at length nearly cost him his empire. On her death-bed his mother obtained from him a promise that he would send her jewels, and other personal valuables, to his French relatives at Cherbourg. Not long ago two ships entered the port of Cherbourg, laden with these articles, and rich presents from the Sultan, to the individuals designated by the late Sultana as her kindred.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

The following curious and ingenious calculation is given in a late German publication of the hundred most populous cities in the world.—These are Jeddo in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hane Ischen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; West Chans, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Sy Ischen, 500,000; Hoong Ischen, 500,000, &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 103,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000, fifty-six from 100,000 to 200,000, and six from 87,000 to 100,000. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The George Canning, arrived at New-York on the 23d ult., brought London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th November.

Mr. Cobbett has announced his intention of undertaking to enlighten the people respecting the cause of their distress, by delivering Lectures at all the principal towns in the Kingdom. He says he shall go first to Birmingham, then to Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Sheffield, Barnsley, Leeds, York, Ripley, Halifax, Huddersfield, Bolton, Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Shrewsbury, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Cirencester, Bristol, Bath, Salisbury, Oxford, Reading, and back to London, by the time Parliament shall have assembled.

It is understood that the affairs of Ireland occupy a large space in the councils of the Ministry. The great object of all well wishers to that country must be, to abate those feelings of hostility to the law which possess the lower orders in Ireland; and to effect this, little more seems necessary than to provide that the law shall be honestly interpreted and equally administered. For the furtherance of these great purposes, many deem it probable that seditious magistrates from England and Scotland, men untainted with the spirit and unbias by the interests of partizanship may be invested with those powers which the gentry of Ireland have abused so long.—Spectator.

Several of our contemporaries have bustled themselves this week with speculations of the amount of confidence with which the King may be presumed at present to honor the Duke of Wellington. The Morning Chronicle has bro't forward the fact of the Duke having had an interview of three-hours on Tuesday, as a proof of increased cordiality between the parties, and an assurance of the stability of the present government. The Standard, again, professes to have consulted the Court Calendar on the subject; and discovered there, that the three hours on which the Chronicle lays stress, when added to the amount in time of interviews of the last twelve months, yield a sum total of twenty-seven hours devoted to confidential communication between the King and the Prino Minister. The Globe, without entering into these minute calculations, thinks that the King may, like other masters, be well pleased to be as little as possible intruded upon by his servants; and that it is no slight merit in the Duke to get through his work without fuss or agitation,—without finding it necessary to unbesom his griefs day by day to the King on one hand, or to exhibit himself in Parliament-street, dressed in black, with broad wretchers on his sleeves, shedding tears as large as pistol-bullets over the fate of the Sultan, or the obstinacy of Don Miguel. For our own parts, we believe that the Duke of Wellington's administration stands at this moment as firmly as any which England has ever known.—Spectator.

THE KING.—It would appear that the resolution of His Majesty to remain at Windsor during the winter was adopted with the greatest promptness, as the preparations for the Royal visit to Brighton had gone so far that the household plate had been sent, under an escort from the Castle, but orders were, soon after his departure, sent to have it conveyed back again to the Cottage.

THE NEW BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Mr. Bolland took his seat on the bench yesterday. The Court was crowded, and several ladies usurped the places of the bar to witness the ceremony. The father of Baron Bolland, a fine old gentleman of 82, was present, and seemed much affected by his son's elevation. After taking the oaths, the Chief Baron and the other Judges cordially shook hands with their new associate.

The Attorney General of Ireland has filed criminal informations against the Dublin Evening Post, and the Freeman's Journal, for libel. The Admiralty have determined to unite the North American and West Indian naval stations, and place Bermuda the central rendezvous, by making it under the command of a single admiral. The dock yard there will be ready in the spring.

Mr. Beckburn, who has represented in Parliament the manufacturing interest in Lancashire for nearly half a century, has announced his intention to retire from public life at the termination of the present Parliament.

On the 16th Nov. there was a turn out of some of the Manchester operatives, who committed several outrages, but dispersed on the appearance of the police.

The project of steam communication between Valentia, (Ireland), and Nova-Scotia and United States, is to be resumed, on the opening of Parliament, and will have the support of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. O'Connell.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE at Glasgow.—On the night of the 20th Nov., the extensive cotton stores belonging to Mr. Donaldson, were destroyed by fire. The quantity of cotton burnt, is estimated at 5000 bales. The total loss £50,000. It is said that Mr. Donaldson had an insurance of £32,000.

On the 28th ult. the Senatus Academicus of the University and King's College, Aberdeen, unanimously re-elected the Right Hon. Viscount Arbuthnot, Lord Rector for the ensuing year.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Letters from Aberdeen state that efforts, probably successful, are making to defeat the election of Mr. Home to Parliament.

Mr. McLaren, editor of the Scotsman, and Dr. Brown, editor of the Caledonian Mercury, two Edinburgh newspapers, fought a duel November 12. The cause was personal abuse published in the Mercury. The meeting was bloodless. Quills are the prettiest weapons.

The New Farringdon or Fleet Market, London, was opened for business Nov. 20. The ground, buildings, &c. cost £200,000.

According to a map of Plymouth, of nearly two centuries ago, ships are represented as lying at anchor where the ground is now covered with elegant buildings.

The Guildhall dinner, with the other dinners given by the several Companies on the Lord Mayor's day, it is said, do not cost less than £25,000.

The most eminent chemists of Europe, have died within a year, viz:—Messrs. Wallston, Davy, Proust, and Vanquelin; England has now, in Mr. Faraday, the first chemist of the age.

The Proposed Wigan Rail-road will furnish a very striking instance of the advantage of railway conveyance over that by canals. The Branch road is intended to join the Lancaster, Leeds, and Liverpool canal, at the summit of a series of twenty-three locks, which, for their contiguity, rising one above another like steps, have been called the Fatigianian stair case; and that at a rate of speed which recent experiments have taught us to regard as of the slowest—seven miles an hour,—a wagon load of goods may be taken to Liverpool or Manchester, whilst the Fly-boat (Lucas a non lucendo) is making its tardy course down the locks,—a distance under two miles.

There are said to be no fewer than 2000 horses employed in the conveyance of passengers between London and Bristol, nearly the whole of which the construction of a rail-road would dispense with.

The two Siamese boys, who constitute a natural phenomenon of the most remarkable kind, their bodies having been united since the period of their birth, arrived in the city on Friday, from the United States. They are about fourteen years of age, and perfectly healthy. A passenger who came with them states, that they went to the mast-head with all the agility of a sailor.—Times.

The Siamese Boys were in a fair way of being duly installed among the most attractive...

There is a project on foot at Paris of forming a cemetery after the manner of the ancient Pyramids...

London, Nov. 23. - A considerable degree of interest has been excited in the city during last week...

From the Leeds Mercury.

The state of trade continues to be the all-engrossing topic of the public journals and of private conversation...

A well informed correspondent at Huddersfield writes as follows -

Some of the fancy manufacturers are already making fewer goods than they were a month ago...

HALIFAX, JAN. 6. - We are not a little surprised at a statement contained in the English papers...

Now that winter is near, the laboring classes stand in need of more clothing, coats, caps, &c...

I assure you that small tradesmen find it no uncommon difficulty in obtaining payments...

From the poor-rate for the November half year having been advanced one fourth as a comparison of the assessment laid for the summer half year...

WEST-INDIA TRADE.

WEST-INDIES. - We announced some days ago that apprehensions were entertained that our Government were seriously thinking of throwing open the West-India trade to the United States...

built warehouses, equipped ships, and in every way exerted themselves to take advantage of the privilege...

London, Nov. 23. - A considerable degree of interest has been excited in the city during last week, by the circulation of a rumour of negotiations being in progress between the American Minister and the President of the Board of Trade...

Negotiations in relation to re-opening the West-India Trade, appear to be in active progress in London. On the 17th Nov. the American Minister had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen...

HALIFAX, JAN. 6. - We are not a little surprised at a statement contained in the English papers, of the intention of His Majesty's Government to open the Ports of our West-India Colonies to the Trade of the United States...

The Observer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1830.

PRO REGE, LEGE, ET DEO.

Latest dates from London, November 23.

SEVERAL of the London Editors, as will be seen from a preceding paragraph, have lately been indulging in very contradictory speculations as to the real estimation in which the Duke of Wellington is held by his Sovereign...

It is somewhat singular that for the following piece of intelligence we should be indebted to an American paper. But secretly, we are aware, is one of the leading principles of the Order...

possession of all the honour and influence of the Premiership, without any ignominious sacrifices or degrading submissions. And, notwithstanding the heterogeneous materials of which his Cabinet is composed, we do not at present discern any symptoms of disunion...

We regret exceedingly to witness the picture drawn in some late English Provincial Journals of the state of commerce and manufactures in the Parent State. The shades of colouring are "deeper and deeper still," while the proceedings to which the general depression and continued reduction of wages in some of the manufacturing towns in England, have given rise...

GREAT excitement has already been produced by a rumour (we wish it were nothing more) of an important change being about to take place in the commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States...

We are glad to observe that the projected Steam communication between Valentia, in Ireland, and the North American Continent, is soon to become the subject of Parliamentary deliberation...

This day our Provincial Legislature convenes at Fredericton for the dispatch of business. CHARLES SIMONS, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, and most of the Members of our City and County have left town with the view of being present at the opening ceremonies...

This morning, a Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery was opened here by the Honorable WILLIAM BOSFORD, Presiding Judge.

We have received the first Number of the New Series of the Fredericton Royal Gazette, and we hail "the march of improvement," as evinced both in the form, substance, and manner of that official print. We trust it will not only prove a credit to the Seat of Government, but to the Province at large.

We learn from the above, (a paragraph by the way abounding in typographical errors), that a body of INDIANS, with their Chief the SARAGUM THOMAS FRANCES at their head, according to annual custom paid a visit at Government House on New Year's Day...

It is confidently stated, that JOSEPH HUME will lose his seat in Parliament as Representative of certain Northern Scotch Burghs, Sir JAMES CARNEGIE, of South Esk, having secured three out of the five. - The Marquis of Lansdown, has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, in opposition to Lord Presford Hope and Lord MONCRIEF.

It is somewhat singular that for the following piece of intelligence we should be indebted to an American paper. But secretly, we are aware, is one of the leading principles of the Order...

ADMIRAL COPPIN'S BRIG CLIO. - The Nantucket Enquirer informs us, it is to make a voyage to South America, for the benefit and improvement of the young men of this family who compose the crew.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK. - Total amount of funds in the Charlotte County Savings Bank, on the 31st December last, £2085. - St. Andrews Herald.

Querc. Dec. 17. - The small pox has been for some time past making rather rapid progress in this city. It has shown itself in all ranks, and a number of persons inoculated with the cow pox, have, contrary to their expectations, been infected, and the alarm as to security has become considerable. As has often before been observed, the measles and small pox attack the same subject very often. - Nelson's Gazette.

KINGSTON, (Jama.) Dec. 4. - We understand orders are immediately expected to reduce the Naval Establishment at Port Royal. A Naval Officer and a Clerk will be left in charge of the Yard - all the artificers and stores to be transferred to Bermuda. When Men of War arrive at Port Royal, requiring repairs, it is expected that they will be completed by the Ship-Carpenters.

MARRIAGE. - At Greenwich, (Jama.) on Wednesday last, by James Britton, Esquire, Mr. OAVIN A. LYON, of the Parish of Kingston, to Miss ESTER LETHBRIDGE, fourth daughter of Mr. C. Flewelling.

At St. Andrews, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Jerome Alley, Mr. THOMAS CANNAN, to Miss HELEN HASK WATSON, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Watson, of St. Andrews.

At New York, on the morning of the 27th December, at the residence of Mrs. Z. L. Mason, Esq., the venerable and Reverend JOHN M. MASON, D. D. Dr. Mason was originally settled in the ministry in that city, as successor to his father, in the pastoral charge of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Cedar-street. From this place he was transferred to the Murray-street Church, erected for the accommodation of the increasing numbers whom the distinguished talents and popularity of Dr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, had attracted. On the retirement of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Mason was appointed to fill the vacancy with the title of Provost. Being subsequently chosen President of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, he removed to Carlisle, where he continued to fulfill the duties of his station, until compelled by loss of health to resign his office.

Returning to this city, he has since resided with his children; and having long sustained a great and accumulating weight of infirmities, his career was closed by the event yesterday; his spirit - as was meet - taking its upward flight on the morning of the Sabbath. Eminent as a theologian and scholar, an acute and learned disputant, not less than orator of great celebrity, Dr. Mason has long occupied the first rank in the Presbyterian Church, and his name and his fame will never cease to be held in the fondest and most exalted remembrance. - N. York Statesman.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, brig Albert, Chandler, New-York, 6 days - J. V. Thayer, Comd. &c.

Friday, schr. Mackerel, Chute, Halifax, 7 - Cepokahank & Walker, tea.

Brig Leslie Gault, Connell, Dublin - timber.

Timard, Robertson, Londonderry, 6.

Donnell Johnson, Lettackenny, do.

Mary-Ann, Misters, Kingston, (Jama.) - fish, Ac.

Schr. Elizabeth, Worster, Demotary - lumber.

The Rosemont (reported in our last) left at Barbadoes, by Lerwick, India, of this port, to sail some day for Barbadoes and Trinidad.

The Cherub (at Halifax) spoke, Dec. 8, to leeward of Dominica, schr. Kempt, Parker, - which vessel was driven out of St. Vincent harbor, with a part of her cargo on board, by a vessel running foul of her; she was then beating up, having obtained ballast.

Shippers. - The schr. George, Comd. Lake, from Halifax, for St. John's, (N. F.) was unfortunately lost on Decer Reef, on the 18th December - the master, mate (Mr. Leslie) and crew, remained on the wreck; the rest of the crew, after remaining on the wreck two days, reached Canso Island on a raft made from the spars, where they remained for three days without food or fire, sleeping on the snow; they were taken off by the vessel and landed at Canso, March frozen.

The ship Aleppo, from Halifax, for Jamaica, was wrecked on the N. E. side of the Cayos Islands, on the 5th Dec. Vessel and cargo totally lost. - Nonconclusion.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing ex Schr. Mackerel, from Halifax: 51 C Chests best CONGO TEA, and ex Schr. Hannah, from St. Andrews: 30 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, 12th January, 1830.

DRY GOOD RECORD, TO LET.

TO LET - From 1st May next: THE STORE at present occupied by the Subscriber. W. P. SCOTT, St. John, 12th January, 1830.

FOR SALE.

ONE third of a SQUARE PEW, in the North Aisle of TRINITY CHURCH - lined and cushioned. Apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE, January 12, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per the Woodman, THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising the following Articles: BLACK and Blue Cloths; Drab Whittity; Ladies' Coating; Blankets; Printed Cottons; Lining Do.; Bed Ticking; Neck Hdkfs.; Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Upland-las; Rattinet and Bombazetts; Ladies' & Gents' Gloves; Camlets & Plaids; Flannels; Ladies' & Misses' Beaver Bonnets; Sewing Silks; Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Sarsets; Ribbons; Worsted Braids, &c.; and, A handsome assortment of HARDWARE; which they will sell at reduced price for prompt payment. KEATON & SANDS, St. John, 5th January, 1830.

HATS, BONNETS, & CAPS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have just received per Brig WOODMAN, from LIVERPOOL - THEIR FALL & WINTER SUPPLY, A GENERAL assortment of Gentlemen's Drab HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, &c. &c. which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at their Store, North side of the Market-Square, next to J. M. WILSON, Esquire.

OWN LIKENESS. - They keep on hand of their own manufacturing, a constant supply of warranted Water-Proof HATS, of every description, which they will sell at their usual low prices. EVERITT & STRICKLAND, 5th January, 1830.

AUCTION SALES.

BY AUCTION, On THURSDAY, at 11 o'Clock, In front of our Auction Room -

- 400 B BAGS best Northern Yellow CORN, LOW CORN, 80 Bags SHORTS, (or BRAN,) 40 Barrels RUSSER APPLES, 10 Barrels IRISH MESS PORK, 10 Boxes MOULD CANDLES, 10 " DIPT 10 Barrels LIQUID BLACKING, 1 " PASTE Do. 6 " MITTS, 1 " GIN, 10 Kegs Sd., 10L, 14d., 16d. & 20d. ROSS NAILS, And a variety of DRY GOODS. January 12. J. & H. KINNEAR.

HATS & BONNETS.

C. SEARS, Has just received per WOODMAN: A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HATS, GENTLEMEN'S superfine Waterproofs; Plated and Wool Ditto; Ladies' Drab and Black Beaver Bonnets; Misses' and Children's Ditto. Ditto. - 1 s - Mens' and Boys' Hair SEAL CAPS. The above articles will be sold at his usual reduced prices for Cash - prompt payment. January 5, 1830.

DUNS, DEMERARY RUM.

40 Hhds. DO. MOLASSES, Landing from the Brig CHARLES - for sale by JOHN WARD & SONS.

JANUARY 5, 1830.

LOWE & G ROOCCOCK,

Have received per Woodman, from Liverpool, AN ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and Coloured BONNETS; Red, White, and Saluberry Plannel; Ribbons; Gloves; Black Cords; Plaids; Broadcloths, &c. &c. Which, with their STOCK on hand, they offer cheap for Cash, at their well known Store, North side of the Market-Square.

JANUARY 5, 1830.

The Subscribers offer for Sale - (in Bond) - 200 B BARS of different Brands Superfine FLOUR; 40 Ds. Middling Do.; 400 Bags best Northern Yellow CORN; 100 Bags, Kegs and Baskets CRACKERS; 80 Bags BRAN.

IN STORE - 20 Half barrels Superfine FLOUR; 100 Barrels Oatmeal; 50 ds. Apples; 10 Tiers Rice; 100 Barrels Pilot and Navy Bread; 15 Kegs first quality Tobacco; 5 Boxes Wall Cards; 3 Bales American Grey Cottons; 25 Fair American Boots; 100 lbs. Irish Mess Pork; 100 Barrels Mould and 30 ds. Dipt. Candles; 10 Ties; 6 Hhds. & 20 Hhds. best Jamaica Sugar; 20 chests 5 Pancheos Jamaica Rum; 5 ds. Demerata do.; 5 Pipes Cognac Brandy; Port & Sherry Wine; 1 Hoghead Lost Sgrs;

100 Boxes and 1000 boxes Muscadine Raisins; 20 Barrels Liquid and 2 Barrels Paste Blacking; 100 Boxes English and Campo Bello Soap; 50 Casks Gd., 8d., 10d., 12d., and 20d. fine Rose Nails; 20 Kins sowed Salmon; 100 coils different quality 100 Bolls bleached & unbleached Canvas; (Cordage); 90 Pieces Hessians; 25 ds. Dowlas; 25 ds. Duck; 60 Do. Honespuns; 25 pieces Superfine Cloths; 20 Cordes (of different importations) East India Ware; 50 Pieces low priced Red and White Flannels; 40 Dns. Spades and Shovels; 30 doz. Frising Pins; An assortment of Salmon, Herring, sealing & Wrapping Tines; Cod Lines and Bed Cordage; Hardware; 6 dozen assorted Chairs; (Suitable); 10d. & 20d. cut Nails; Counterspanes and Counters; 50 Pieces fine Manchester Prints; 50 Pieces Lining Cottons and Sarsett; 50 Pieces white Fouts; white spon Incom Cottons; 25 Pieces Irish Prints; 12 Bales Batting; 300 Boxes assorted Window Glass; Bombazens and Bombazets - with numerous other Goods suited to this Market. J. & H. KINNEAR.

TO LET - From 1st May next:

THAT large House at the corner of Brussels and Waterloo-streets, with Out-Houses, Garden, &c. attached; a small House next the Garden, and the two new Houses next that, with Barns and Field. Also, two Houses on Elliot Row; three near the Eastern end of Duke-street; two near the Market at Lower Cove; one on the North side of Queen's-Square; one near the corner of the Square; two near the Catholic Chapel. Also, one Room in the second flat of the Subscriber's Store, fit for an Office. Also, a number of Building Lots. - Possession of great part of the above can be given immediately. - Enquire of THOMAS C. P. ATHEWAY, Jan. 5.

HOUSE & LOT - For Sale.

THAT comfortable and substantially finished HOUSE and PREMISES, situate on the North side of Great George's-street, nearly opposite the Poor House, at present in the occupation of Mr. WADDINGTON. - The House contains six Rooms, three of which have fire places; together with a first floor Cellar, and a Kitchen and Wood-House adjoining. - Intending purchasers may have an opportunity of viewing the premises at any time between this and the 20th January next, when if not previously disposed of, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction, at the Subscriber's Sale Room. For terms, which will be made easy, and further particulars, apply to JOHN ROBERTSON, Dec. 6.

VALUABLE PREMISES FOR SALE.

THAT LOT and substantially and comfortable finished Stone and Brick DWELLING HOUSE, in Getman-street, opposite the residence of the late Honorable JOHN ROBINSON, together with the Out-Houses in the rear thereof, the property of the Subscriber, are offered for sale by private bargain, between this time and the 23d of January next; when, if not then disposed of, they will be Sold or Let by Public Auction. The above Property is well adapted for the residence of a genteel family. - The terms of payment will be made easy. - For further particulars, application may be made at Mr. NISBET'S Lodgings in Prince William-street, to JAMES ROBERTSON, Jr., St. John, December 22d, 1829.

RUM & COFFEE. By the Harriet, from Port Maria, (Jamaica), the Subscribers have received—

90 PUNCHONS of RUM, of superior strength and flavour; 6 Tierces and 16 Barrels COFFEE.

THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS. Among which are— Gentlemen's Superfine & Second CLOTHS; An assortment of Ladies' PRISSE CLOTHS; FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SLOPS, &c. &c.

GREAT BARGAINS. THE Subscriber has been commissioned to dispose of the GOODS of Mr. Edward Dugherly, taken by Execution, &c. &c. therefore requests the attention of his Friends and the Public, to the Sale of them in the Store in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. Galley, where all the valuable STOCK, comprising FLANNELS, WOOLLENS, LINENS, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, and HABERDASHERY, must be sold immediately, Wholesale and Retail, at such Prices as they will bring, to pay Debts and Expenses incurred here, and to close the Account.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—

BALES of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Gray Shirtings; Fastians; Molesters; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobbinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c.

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

BALES of bleached and unbleached Cottons; do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fastians and Molesters; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hds. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 M, 8 M 10, and 10 M 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Allou Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;— All of which he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment.

COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON. Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rese NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails. Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c.

20 M. W. O. Hhd. STAVES and H. HEADING; 20 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels Tan; Do. Cora Meal; 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 3 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3/4 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FUNNICES, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT. THE Subscriber intends leaving the Province early in January next, for Great-Britain, for the purpose of obtaining a STEAM-BOAT, with sufficient propelling powers to ply on the Bay of Fundy, and also a STEAM ENGINE for a Vessel to be built in this Country, to navigate the River St. John. These Vessels will be of moderate size; economy with capability of action will be studied, so as to render the scheme lucrative.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform their Customers who have unsettled Accounts with them, especially those residing in the Country, that their Co-Partnership, under the Firm of M'KENZIE & TISDALE, will expire on the 1st day of April next, at which time their Mr. M'KENZIE intends leaving this County, and which makes it necessary for them to request immediate payment of Balances due to them. Those persons who have demands against them will not fail to bring forward their Accounts for payment. Their present extensive STOCK or GOODS on hand, they will continue to sell off at reduced prices until April, together with 250 Barrels best FALL MACKA-RILL, just received, and warranted put up in good order.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received per Ship WILLIAM PITT, from LIVERPOOL—

30 C RATES well assorted CROCKERY, 6 Hampers double Gloucester CHEESE; 5 do. do. Cheshire do; 100 Coils Cardage, (assorted sizes); 20 Do. Bolt Rope; 2 Pipes and 2 half Pipes Brandy; 2 Pieces best Hollands; 50 Bolts Canvas, from No. 1 to 6; 4 Chain-Cables, 4, 4-8, 3; 6 Anchors; 6 Hbls. Coal Tar; 20 Ships Compasses, (assorted sizes); 20 Dozen Cod Lines; 10 do. Pollock do; 10 do. Log Lines; 10 do. Bed Cords; 6 do. Deep Sea Lead Lines; 6 do. Hand-do.; 6 Casks Nails; 6 Casks Spikes; 50 do. Pump Tacks; 200 Lbs. Scupper Nails; 2 Sides Pump Leather; 100 Lbs. Shoe Thread; 100 do. Sail Twine; 100 do. Salmon do.; 100 do. Herring do.; 100 Pairs Gentlemen's Strong Shoes; 50 do. Lady's do.; 50 do. Children's do.;

GEORGE THOMSON. Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL, and big THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN—

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

WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embossed do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazetts; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Children's do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklen and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Children's Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoe]; Book, Mail, and Jaquet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; House-spoons; Molesters, &c.

LOWE & GROCOCK. Have received per the Pyraenes, from London, a new and extensive assortment of

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, At the Office of the City Gazette, THE SAINT JOHN ALMANAC, OR NEW-BRUNSWICK FARMERS' CALENDAR, FOR 1830.

GREEN COFFEE. 13 TIERCES PRIME GREEN COFFEE, received per Barque Canning, from Jamaica—For Sale by E. D.W. RATCHFORD.

100 B BARRELS Howard Street Superior FLOUR, 100 Barrels SHIP STUFF, For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscriber—

10 PUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 5 Hds. Ditto SUGAR; 10 Hds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 3 Tierces PRIME COFFEE. Also—Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Marrowed Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise.

TOBACCO. A further supply of first quality Richmond Fig TOBACCO, Just received per Schr. Eliza Jane, from New York, and for sale at the lowest price, by E. D.W. RATCHFORD.

JAMAICA RUM, COFFEE, &c. E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Has received per Barque George Canning, from Jamaica—

50 PUNCHONS Strong RUM, 50 Bags FEMENTO, 13 Tierces COFFEE, 3 Pous. LIME JUICE, 2 Tons LOGWOOD. In Store—Fresh Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia's Beef and Pork; Canada Do.; Pilot & Navy Bread; Pease and Beans; hbls. Salmon and Cod Oil. All of which will be sold at lowest market prices for satisfactory payment.

E. D.W. RATCHFORD. Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash or approved paper—

BEST COGNAC BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; Jamaica SPIRITS; Sugar, in hds. and bbls.; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, & Bohea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Dipt Candles; English and Campo Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior; 8 hands to the lb.; ground and root Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Brimstone; Sulphur Alum; Crown Blue; Imperial and common Brandy; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; bag Pease; Arrow Root; Muscated Raisins; White, Yellow, and Green Paint; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Spunray; Hawsers; Canvas; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 12 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Composition Rudder Breeches, suitable for a Vessel of 300 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Coal Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; ROWLAND'S Philadelphia Mill Saws; Smith's Bellows & Vices; 50 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds & Slat Iron; wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Liguum Vita; Mahogany; Baizes; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; London Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Cassimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Molesters and Maslin H. nickerchiefs; 200 reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of OXEN CAPS and FOX COLLARS.

TO LET. THE HOUSE in Main-Street, Lower Cove, lately occupied by Mr. WARLOW. The Premises embrace every convenience for a small family; and from its contiguity to the Barracks, is a most desirable residence for an Officer in the Army.

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JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—

Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cordis, Hosiery & Gloves, Flush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c.

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per Schr. Elizabeth, from Halifax—

4 Hogsheads choice old L. P. MADEIRA; 4 Qr. Casks Per Ship Pacific, from Liverpool; 100 Pieces very superior Bleached CANNASS, Nos. 1 to 8. Which will be Sold very cheap for approved payment.

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE HOUSE in Germain-street, within the residence of the late Iron-John's Robinson, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street.

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

TO LET. THE HOUSE in Main-Street, Lower Cove, lately occupied by Mr. WARLOW. The Premises embrace every convenience for a small family; and from its contiguity to the Barracks, is a most desirable residence for an Officer in the Army.

FOR SALE. 400 A CRES of excellent LAND, situated in King's County, forty-two miles from St. John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation, with a House, &c. on the same. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK, Druggist, St. John, October 14, 1829.

New Goods. The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, WHICH will be Sold Cheap for Cash.—

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE YOUNG, deceased, late of this City, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

THE Subscriber hereby warns all persons from cutting Saw Logs or otherwise Trespassing on Lands belonging to him, on the Mispick Stream, or in the Loch Leonard Settlement, as they will be prosecuted for the same to the utmost rigor of the Law.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against Cutting Timber or otherwise Trespassing on Lot No. 2, on the Washademoak Road, formerly belonging to the Estate of ALEXANDER MILLER; as in the event they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

JUST PUBLISHED. And now ready for delivery, In one neat volume. Memo. five demy paper, (price, 10 cents, to Subscribers. One Dollar) FORMS OF PRAYER, Adapted for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death. To which are added, Prayers for the King of Young Persons, and Graves before and after Burial—with a Consultation, recommendatory of Prayer as a Christian Duty.

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

ARRIVAL and Departure of His Majesty's Mails, at and from St. John, (N. B.)

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published January 1, 1830. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. oz. Flour to weigh, - - - - - 3 4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 9 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. Hours of Business.—from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on Tuesday.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. JANUARY—1830. SUN Rises. Sets. MOON Rises. Sets. FULL SUN.