

The Weekly Observer

Established in 1818. Whole No. 707.
Under the title of "The Star."

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1831.

Vol. IV. No. 20.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON,
OFFICE—In Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side
of the Market Square, St. John, N. B.
TERMS—City Subscribers ... 15s. per annum;
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto;
Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto;
(half to be paid in advance.)

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER—1831.	SUN	MOON	FULL	
Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	SEA.	
23 WEDNESDAY - -	7 28	4 32	8 59	1 55
24 THURSDAY - -	7 29	4 31	10 2	2 44
25 FRIDAY - -	7 30	4 30	11 10	3 41
26 SATURDAY - -	7 31	4 29	12 0	4 44
27 SUNDAY - -	7 32	4 28	0 18	5 59
28 MONDAY - -	7 33	4 27	1 29	7 10
29 TUESDAY - -	7 33	4 27	2 27	8 18

Last Quarter 26th, 6h. 4m. morning.

THE GARLAND.

"LAND, HO!"

We have (says a late traveller from America) just come in sight of the southern point of Ireland—a few more hours will bring us into the English channel, and the unbounded joy of all on board is the best commentary on the pleasures of the sea.—Ah, land, land! we will gaze upon the country of turf and potatoes as wistfully as it was one of the "islands of the blessed," and the snuffing of the cow in the long-boat, as she scents the green herbage afar off, approximates towards the borders of the pathetic. I am circumstanced in the choice of my company, and it is consequently seldom that I have any thing to say to the "heavenly nine" or to them; but on the present occasion I felt something unusual the matter with my brain, and as soon as the evening shades fell, and I could see land no longer, it relieved itself by the following effluence.

Lines on coming in sight of Land.

"Land, land ahead!" the seaman cries,
"Land, land!" the sailor echoes round;
And happy smiles and glistering eyes
Repay that joyful sound.
The dull and cheerless sea is past—
The warm earth meets our view at last,
With summer's glories crown'd.
Now 'tis the twilight grand,
That shrouds it from our sight away.
Well, let it fade, as fades the light
Along the sultry sea;
Yet through the watches of the night
My thoughts will turn to thee.
The fresh green fields—the swelling hills—
The music of the gushing rills—
The humming of the bees—
And scenes and sounds to memory dear,
Are in mine eye and in my ear.
The carol of the merry lark
Rings through the morning air;
The honest sheep-dog's wary bark
Guarding with watchful care
His flock upon the green hill's side;
The milkmaid, with her modest pride
And pretty ankle bare,
Tripping along the dewy green,
Is no unpleasant sight, I ween.
These, and ten thousand scenes like these,
Are passing o'er thy breast.
Oh! for the wave of thy green trees
To wash my noontide rest.
The pleasant rustling of the leaves
The warbling of the bird, that weaves
Above me its trim nest—
While cooling breezes float along
Laden with fragrance and with song,
And teasing autumn's golden fogs,
And summer's lingering frosts,
And the sweet woodbine's graceful shoots
Twinning round rustic bowers;
And friends long loved through absent years
And kind eyes sparkling mid their tears,
Like April's suns and showers—
Await me here. Cease, heart, to swell!
Thou salt and bitter sea, farewell!

MISCELLANEA.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT LAVALETTE.

Lavalette here entered into a cabriolet driven by Count Chassenay; and during the drive he changed his female attire for a lively. In the Faubourg St. Germain he met his friend Baudouin, and joined him as servant.

"It was eight o'clock in the evening; it poured down rain; the night was extremely dark, and the solitude complete in that part of the Faubourg St. Germain. I walked with difficulty. M. Baudouin went on more rapidly, and it was not without trouble that I could keep up with him. I soon lost sight of my shoes in the mire, and I was nevertheless obliged to get on. We saw gendarmes galloping along, who were undoubtedly in search of me, and never imagined that I was so near them. Finally after an hour's walk, fatigued to death, with one shoe on and one shoe off, we arrived in the Rue de Grenelle, near the Rue de Bercy, where M. Baudouin stopped for a moment. 'I am going,' said he, 'to enter a nobleman's hotel.—You will find a staircase on your left hand. Go up to the highest story. Go through a dark passage you will meet with on your right, and at the bottom of which is a note of wood.—Stop there.'"

"This was no other than the hotel of the Duke of Richelieu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs!

"M. Baudouin went in first; and while he was talking to the porter, who had thrust his head out of his lodge, I passed rapidly by. 'Where is the man going?' cried the porter. 'It is my servant.' I quickly went up to the third floor, and I reached the place that had been described to me. I was scarcely there, when I heard the rustling of a silk gown. I felt myself gently taken by the arm, and pushed into an apartment, the door of which was immediately shut upon me.—On the chest of drawers I found a paper, on which the following words were written: 'Make no noise, never open your windows but in the night, wear slippers of list, and wait with patience.' Next to this was a bottle of excellent claret, several volumes of Moliere and Rabelais, and a basket containing sponge, perfumed soap, almond paste, and all the little utensils of a gentleman's dressing box. The delicate attentions and the neat hand writing of the note made me guess, that my host combined with his most generous feeling, elegant and refined manners. But why was I in the hotel for Foreign Affairs? I had never seen the Duke de Richelieu. M. Baudouin was indeed attached to that department, but in a very indirect manner. I could not have inspired any interest in the King. Besides in that case, it would be more natural to pardon me."

"The fact was that the Treasurer for the Department of Foreign Affairs, who in the various political changes that had taken place in France, had been once himself proscribed, and found safety in the virtuous resolution of others, had consented to give him protection. Madame Bresson herself brought his first meal, and her husband soon after paid him a visit.

"'Open only half your shutters' he added, 'and let no more light than just as much as you want to read if you catch a cold, thrust your head when you cough into this closet.' I had asked for some beer to quench the thirst that had tormented me for the last month. 'You cannot have any. We never drink beer, and some observation might be made on the circumstance."

I have not forgotten the history of M. de Montmorin, who was discovered and died in the scaffold, though having eaten a chicken, the bones of which had been thrown at the corner of the door. A neighbour, who knew that the woman who concealed him was too poor to buy chickens, guessed that she had in her house an outlaw, and informed against her. You shall have mustard sugar and refreshing syrups as you wish, but no beer."

"In his concealment a thousand interesting circumstances occurred, which all tended to heighten the interest of the narrative; but we must pass them over. At length application was made by his friends to Mr. Bruce, an English him to Sir Robert Wilson and Capt. Hutchison, to aid in his escape from France, and they all cordially assented.

"The road to Belgium, by Valenciennes, was specially assigned to the English army, and it was therefore through him to Sir Robert Wilson and Capt. Hutchison, to aid in his escape from France, and they all cordially assented.

"The road to Belgium, by Valenciennes, was specially assigned to the English army, and it was therefore through him to Sir Robert Wilson and Capt. Hutchison, to aid in his escape from France, and they all cordially assented.

"We held counsel; and as it occurs in most cases, our first steps were wrong. It was looked upon as very necessary to get my coat made by a tailor of an English regiment; but he would want me measure. My friend Stanislas took it with fine white paper, and instead of the notches that tailors are accustomed to make, he wrote on it 'length of the fore-arm, width of the breast, &c. in a fine cut hand and carried it boldly to the tailor of the regiment of guards. He quickly made the coat, however; not without observing that the measure had not been taken by a tailor. M. Bresson had been to buy another great coat at an old clothes shop and was naturally obliged to measure it on himself. He was, however, tall and thin, so that in less than forty eight hours I had two coats, neither of which could be of any service to me. I had no boots and all our speculations were useless in contriving to procure me a pair. I was forced to put on a pair belonging to M. Bresson; they were at least two inches longer than my foot; I could scarcely walk in them, and we all laughed much at the awkward figure I cut.

"On the 19th of January, 1816, at 8 o'clock in the evening, I at last took leave of my kind friends. We were all very much affected, and particularly myself, who was leaving them with so little hope of ever seeing them again.

"After leaving embraced them, Messrs. Bresson and Baudouin brought me to the corner of the Rue de Grenelle where I found again the faithful Chassenay, with his cabriolet. In going to my destination we crossed the Place du Carrousel. I could not help smiling when I passed so near the numerous sentries stationed along the ramparts of the city, and when I saw the palace lighted up, and filled, as I had reason to imagine, with people enraged at not being able to seize me, while I was not more than fifty yards from them.

"We stopped at a house in the Rue des Helder, near the Boulevard; there I took leave of my friend Chassenay. As I walked slowly up the stairs, I was surprised at meeting Mademoiselle Duloung. There would have been too much danger in our appearing to know each other. I afterwards learned that she was going to Mr. Dupuis, my reporting judge, who lived on the second floor of the house; so that I was going to pass the night under the same roof with the magistrate who had, during the trial, examined me twice at length, and with great severity."

"At the lodgings of Capt. Hutchison he met Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce; and after some consultation, it was determined that they should start the next morning at eight o'clock. After counting every hour of the night, Lavalette observes:

"I heard six o'clock strike. I immediately set about my toilet, and at eight o'clock precisely, I found Sir Robert Wilson in the street, dressed in his regimentals, and seated in a pretty gig.—Mr. Hutchison soon appeared also on horse-back, and we set off. The weather was beautiful; all the shops were open every body in the streets, and by a singular coincidence, they were just at this moment putting up in the Place de Grenelle, the gig, which, according to custom, is used to execute in edgewise persons declared guilty of contumacy."

"They passed the barrier without much difficulty; at La Chapelle they were obliged to change their horse.

"When we approached the house, we perceived four gendarmes standing in front of the large door. Sir Robert went up to them; they separated, that they might pass; and to prevent them from paying attention to us, Mr. Hutchison began a conversation with them. His inquiries were chiefly directed to the number of stables and the quantity of carriage and harness that were to be found in the village; from all of which they concluded that English troops were expected, and one of them invited the English captain to accompany him to the mayor. 'Not at present,' he answered; 'I am going forward to meet the wagons, and in two hours I shall be back.' The conversation could not last very long with an Englishman who knew but little of our language. But the horse was quickly changed, and we had the satisfaction, on going away, to exchange salutes with the gendarmes. I then learned that the man who had brought us thus far belonged to M. Auguste de St. Armand. On the road we met with several gendarmes in pursuit of malefactors for bearing military correspondence. They all fixed their eyes on us without suspecting any thing. I had accustomed myself, in seeing them, to shut my eyes, but with the present on of placing my hand on my pistol, I fully resolved, if I should be required and apprehended, to blow my brains out; for it would have been too great a stupidity to suffer myself to be brought back to Paris.

"We arrived at last at Compiègne. At the entrance of the suburb of the non-commissioned English officer, who on seeing his general turned to the right, and marched with gravity through several small streets, until he stopped at a small house, in a very lonely part of the town. There we found an officer, who received us very well, and we waited for Sir Robert's carriage, which Mr. Wallis was to bring from Paris for him. That officer had ordered post-horses for General Wallis, brother-in-law to Sir Robert Wilson, who travelled under his name. Mr. Wallis arrived at about six o'clock, after having been followed a great part of the way by the gendarmes. We had not an instant to lose; the carriage advanced rapidly. We experienced a great delay at Compiègne, in getting through the town, but it was during the night. At last, next morning, at seven o'clock, we arrived at Valenciennes, the last French city on that frontier. I was beginning to feel more easy, when the postmaster told us to go and have our passports examined by the captain of the gendarmes. 'You forget, I suppose, to read who we are,' said Sir Robert, calmly; 'let the captain come here if he chooses to see us.' The postmaster felt low wrong he had acted; and taking our passports, he went himself to get them signed. As it was very long before he came back, I began to be tormented by a most horrible anxiety. Was I going to be wrecked in the harbour? Would the officer of gendarmes were to come himself and verify the signatures, and to apprehend me? Fortunately the weather was very cold; it was severely daylight, and the officer signed the passports without rising from his bed. We got out of the gate. On the glacis, an officer of the Preventive Service wanted to see whether we were in order; but, having satisfied his curiosity, we went on and stopped no more. We flew along the beautiful Brussels road. From time to time I looked through the back window, to see whether we were not pursued. My impatience augmented with every turn of the wheels. The postillion showed us, at a distance, a large house, that was the Belgian Custom-house. I fixed my eye on that edifice, and it seemed to me as if I remained equally far off. I imagined that the postillion did not get on. I was inclined of my impatience, but it was

impossible for me to curb it. At last we reached the frontier; we were in the Belgian territories. I was saved! I pressed the hands of Sir Robert, and expressed to him, with a deep emotion, the extent of my gratitude.

"The fate of Madame Lavalette is better known for many weeks; and her treatment received, and the anxiety she suffered, affected her mind; and the most amiable and excellent of women lost her senses, and continued in that dreadful state for nearly twelve years. With the concluding passage of the work we shall finish our present notice."

"At last, the health of Madame Lavalette recovered sufficiently to permit me to take her home. A deep melancholy throws her frequently into fits of abstractness; but she is always equally mild, amiable, and good. We pass the summer in a retired country house, where she seems to enjoy herself. I have presented her with a small annuity, and she has accepted it without pension, salary, or gratuity of any sort, after a long life consecrated to the service of my country, offering up her liberty prayers that will perhaps never be fulfilled, and living with the recollections of a great period and a great man."

ARKWRIGHT'S IMPROVEMENT IN SPINNING.

The following brief biographical sketch of the well-known Sir Thomas Arkwright, which we have selected from *History of France and England*, &c. lately published at Nottingham by a journeyman lace-maker, will be read with interest.—*Lacepool Chronicle*.

"A person of the name of John Hayes, (said to be an acquaintance of John Hargreaves,) a resident of Preston, Lancashire, and a turner by trade, conceived the idea of spinning by machinery, and was natural to him, of drawing the thread and spinning it by means of rollers; he had made some little progress, and had framed a model of his plan, when in the immediate neighbourhood lived a barber of the name of Arkwright (afterwards the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright) who having scraped an acquaintance with Hayes, was moved out of his invention, and he scoldingly employed himself, in his many vacant hours, to imitate the productions of his unsuspecting friend. He was frequently so over-sedulous in this occupation that he neglected the more profitable employment of shaving and dressing his customers, to the great detriment of his finances and the inconvenience of Mrs. Arkwright, who, like the female inhabitants of Lancashire, was not very friendly to spinning by machinery, and made continual and not very mild remonstrances against his new occupations. In vain Arkwright represented to her the golden harvest he had in view, that he was sure he should accomplish his undertaking, and ride in his carriage (a favourite expression of Arkwright's), she treated all his views as the most visionary delusions, and did not hesitate to term them 'building castles in the air.' Customer after customer left the shop unshaved, and so intent was Arkwright, that he frequently refused to obey the mandate to attend to his waiting customers, till at length the patience of Mrs. Arkwright was quite exhausted; on Sunday morning, our projector being absent, for the purpose of pumping his friend Hayes, his shop being full of long-headed customers and never a shaver, she, in an evil hour for herself, took the fatal resolution to burn what she thought was the source of all her quietudes; this was scarcely done when Arkwright entered and saw the wreck of all his studies in the destruction of his model. His rage for a moment was unmanageable, but at length he became calm, and addressing his wife, he solemnly declared: 'That the lad committed a crime which he would never forgive; that though he was positive he should get rid of his wife, she should never benefit by his invention.' This was, it is confidently said, he rightly kept in tradition says, that he, in the highest of his property, only allowed her four shillings weekly, and that upon compulsion.

"Arkwright instantly took the resolution to quit Preston and leave his wife and family, and following the track of Paul and Hargreaves, came to Nottingham. This drove by female domestic authority, and the more solid fear of the rude frowns of Lancashire, from the loss, not having a model of his machinery for inspection, he commenced his business of a barber, and took a small shop in Driffieldgate. Many ludicrous tales are related of his conduct in this respect, when he was a barber; such as leaving his customers half shaved, when a sudden thought struck him, and attending to his model up stairs. After much difficulty, he obtained a patron in Mr. Need, a very distinguished hosier, who was induced by his representations 'that he should ride in his carriage,' to enable him to obtain a patent, which was dated the 23rd of July, 1769, and to build a factory or mill, in Hockley, Nottingham. Though Need had thus far patronized him, and Arkwright had begun to spin yarn somewhat extensively, it was of a wretched quality. Hargreaves had first improved the carding of wool by the stock card, instead of knee carding; and Arkwright had introduced carding by rollers, but still he found himself completely baffled to make a line of thread equal in size, and free from burs or thick places, which the workmen had to stop to take out, in using it on the frame. The sanguine spirit of Arkwright bore up against these difficulties for five years; his partner Need had expended £1,200, and had realized no profit, when he at length became impatient, and had nearly resolved to abandon the concern as hopeless. The mental sufferings of Arkwright were intense in the extreme; but still, in the midst of his despair, he clung to his favorite idea, that he should yet 'ride in his carriage.' Need, despondent at his loss, and finding all Arkwright's schemes to remedy the defects of the yarn abortive, used to taunt him in the bitterest manner; holding up the skin of yarn to the light, he had the unfeelingness to exclaim, in the midst of his work-people, while Arkwright stood by in anguish, 'Pretty stuff this, to make a man ride in his carriage!' Pretty stuff this, all bumps and burs! yes, yes; pretty stuff this, to make a man ride in his carriage! The mental sufferings of poor Arkwright, it is said were so great, that he at length almost resolved to abandon the concern forever, and leave Need, the mill and cotton spinning to their fate. Fortunately for Britain, he resolved to make another effort and to alter his usual plan of proceeding, which was to entrust 'nobody' with his method of working and making his models. He had employed a turner of the name of Coniah Wood, whom he found a man of some genius, and what was of infinite value to him, he could execute what he had planned in a masterly manner. Arkwright took what seemed to him his desperate and last resolution, of entrusting this work-man with his secret, by explaining to him the principles of his machinery. It happened with Arkwright the same as with most other ingenious men, that a second person of genius saw at once all his errors; and the suggestion of Wood, flashed like lightning upon the comprehensive mind of Arkwright. Hitherto his rollers had been only turned with plain surface, the practical experience of Wood suggested the idea of fluting them, that is, making curved lines or indentations on their surface, and to apply a series of rollers where he had only used one pair, thus effecting a complete revolution in his machinery. Arkwright, now certain of success, in spite of his partner's opposition and taunts, instantly disavowed the whole of the machinery, and with the assistance of his able confidant, re-arranged, re-modelled,

and in part re-built it. So sedulous, so intent were these two ingenious men whose labours were to effect the whole human race, that they scarcely desisted night or day. The now modified apparatus was set up in a large room, in which, behind a partition, were placed two beds for security, and it was mutually agreed, that if in the course of the night, any new thought or modification of their plans occurred, they were to awake each other, and instantly commence operations to carry it into effect, while the idea was in full force. This devoted attention and application was completely successful, as in 1775 he was able to spin good level cotton yarn, free from 'bumps and burs,' for which, in December of that year, he obtained another patent, and in a few years all his sanguine hopes were realized, and as Sheriff of Derbyshire, he rode in his carriage!"

DEATH PRODUCED BY THE FEAR OF DYING.

The importance of removing every cause of fear from the minds of those who are laboring under disease, and of inspiring them with hopes of recovery, is well understood by every experienced practitioner. A fearful and desponding state of mind, will often render unmanageable or even fatal, a slight affection; while a serene and laudant disposition has frequently carried a patient through a serious attack, during which his life was placed in the most imminent peril. In all dangerous diseases, the person in whom there is the least fear of dying, has invariably the greatest chances of surviving. Men of a desponding temperament are apt, in critical situations, to be overwhelmed by their very terrors; they are drawn by their too eager struggles to emerge from their present state of distress, that they may remain quiet.—One circumstance which may tend to protract, year after year, the life of consumptive patients is that they in general either do not expect a fatal event, or wait for it with an exasperated and envious resignation. This, interesting, and for the most part, amiable class of patients, excite the sympathy of others, in proportion as they appear to be less desponding and anxious about themselves. They often seem to have no most willingly, with whom we are least willing to part.

Predictions of death, whether supposed to be supernatural or originating from human authority, have often, in consequence of the depressing operation of fear, been unattended to, and the anecdote we will attest of the ingenious Lord Littleton, that he expired at the very stroke of the clock, which, in a dream or supposed vision, he had been forewarned would be the signal of his departure.

In the record of a person who had been sentenced to be hanged to death, instead of the punishment being actually inflicted, he was made to believe that his veins had been opened, by causing water, when his eyes were bandaged, to trickle down his arm. This unbelief of an operation, however, stopped as completely the movements of life, as if an entire exhaustion had been the result of the operation. The individual lost his life, although not his blood, by his imaginary venesection. We read of another unfortunateman, who had been condemned to lose his life, that the moment after he had been laid upon the block, he awoke; but the victim was already sacrificed. His error was due to the delirious anxiety of the living principle having been so effectually extinguished by the fear of the axe, as it would have been by its fall. Many of the deaths which take place upon a field of battle, without the individuals being wounded, have undoubtedly been due to the delirious anxiety of the living principle having been so effectually extinguished by the fear of the axe, as it would have been by its fall. Many of the deaths which take place upon a field of battle, without the individuals being wounded, have undoubtedly been due to the delirious anxiety of the living principle having been so effectually extinguished by the fear of the axe, as it would have been by its fall.

AMERICAN SHAKERS.

The Shaker settlement at Niskayuna is eight miles north-west of Albany. The shakers are the followers of Ann Lee, called by them Mother Ann, a religious enthusiast, who was born in England some time antecedent to the revolution; she was a pious and virtuous woman, and while yet in her youth suffered much tribulation and deep exercises of spirit, in her conversion from the sins of this world to a state of greater perfection. Her followers regard her memory with veneration, and consider themselves as the sole representatives in possession of the true faith. Some of the children and most perfect members, it is said, pretend to speak with tongues; heal diseases by the touch &c. The marriage contract is dissolved on joining the society; their association is a perfect community of goods, all private property being thrown into the common stock, and they profess to cherish the love-union of brotherly and sisterly affection, and to be free from all envy and luxury from their gloomy territories. They own at this place 2000 acres of excellent land, laid out and kept in the order, neatness, and cleanliness, which always distinguish their sect. This is divided into four farms, or families, as they are called, occupied by about seventy-five persons each, of both sexes, and of all ages. The division of labour which they carry into practice, every occupation being entrusted to separate men, boys, and their economical habits, render their gains very considerable. The men work as farmers, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, &c.; the women at weaving, spinning, woolen, cooking, and in the duties of the farm; making and mending clothes—the occupations of each sex being performed in separate buildings.—They also eat separately, and neither of them will sit down to a meal with what they call the 'world's people.' The dress of the men is plain, and that of the women gray, with white caps, all made and plain and easy as possible. It need not be said, that the admission of a member to all the privileges of the society, imposes a novitiate of three months, when if he so desires, he may leave them; if not, he is regularly admitted a member, and throws his property into the common stock. Notwithstanding the severity of their discipline as to celibacy, it is said 'the harmony of their society was lately much disturbed in consequence of a 'love affair.' A young man and woman, both belonging to the society, in despite of the strictness of their leader, fell from their estate of single life, and were obliged to a worldly and carnal life. This heresy is said to be expected, produced considerable commotion. The members wrestled with the tempter, and the elders prayed for and with the victims to the blessed enemy of the sect; but all to no purpose. They left the society and were married. It is said that the converts to the members, that after their efforts to prevent this result unavailing, they sent the happy pair sufficient furniture for comfortable housekeeping, resigning, as a reason, that they had laboured for the society, and that it was no more than justice to reward them.—*Fowler's Tour in America*.

Emigration to New South Wales.

In the present disturbed and distressed state of the mother country, we can assure the people of England, that those who are disposed to emigrate hither with capital (£400 to £500) will find considerable advantages, provided (and not without) the Secretary for the Colonies will order land and servants to be given them immediately on their landing here. This has not been done by Sir George Murray, and emigrants hitherto have been great sufferers thereby; but no doubt Lord Goderich will be imperative in his orders to the Governor on this head, that is to say, if, firstly, he reads, which is doubtful, and, secondly, if he believes, which is still more doubtful, the letter to his Lordship which fills six columns of the present number. Offers in calf of a tannet mink breed can be bought here for 30s. ahead; Mermos eves, 20s.; Saxony red rats, £6 a piece; draught horses, £20; piglets, £2; carts, 4s.; drays, £12. Salt butter by the skin will always bring 6d. to 9d. a pound; cheese 6d.; pork and bacon, 4d. to 5d.; ashed beef, 3d. to 5d.; tobacco in leaf 6d.; in fig well cured, 10d. As to mechanics, they may come in droves in spite of Governors or Secretaries of State, and will do well unless they be of curious trades; but carpenters, blacksmiths, cabinet-makers, ship-wrights, boat-builders, brick-layers, plasterers, painters, glaziers, window-frame makers, plumbers, gardeners, and farmers in general, of all sorts, wood sorters, tobacco manufacturers, may venture to come in droves; for these of them who are frugal, sober, and industrious will find a considerable living in the Colony. WOMEN of all kinds, if sober and industrious, may also come out by cargo, as high wages and plenty of tolerable HUSBANDS are to be found for them here. The Colony is so full of short-well-behaved women for wives for the industrious (and peaceable) men here, as well as for house servants. A thousand women, of good character, could find either work or husbands to amount the year, and the supply might be repeated every three months with great advantage to the new comers themselves, and infinite satisfaction to the people of the Colony, especially to our longing BACHELORS. Working people, with families growing up, would do better in it; they would be plenty of employment both for boys and girls, &c. if willing to work.—*Sydney Monitor*.

BUTTER.

We find this article mentioned in scripture, but we presume that no one thinks it bore much resemblance to what passes by the name. It is thought by the best sacred critics to have been milk cream, or some thick cream. It was evidently used for the purpose of bathing the feet, and is spoken of as a luxurious indulgence. The oldest accounts of the preparation of butter, whatever the substance was, is found in Herodotus; but he does not describe, and, probably, did not know it minutely; all he tells us, is that it was separated by shaking the milk till the richest part of it subsided. Strabo mentions that it was used by the Ethiopians, and he does not say what it was, but we know what purpose it was used. We learn from Plutarch, that a Spartan lady paid a visit to Pericles, the wife of Diotarus, and one being perturbed with ointment and the other with butter, they openly expressed their disgust to each other. This prepares us for the statement of Hippocrates, that butter was deficient in medicine, probably of the emetic kind. But we need not be particular in this criticism, for it is sufficiently clear, that neither Greeks nor Romans used it in cookery; they valued it as an ointment and medicine, not as food.—*North American Review*.

FEMALE DRESS.

The female dress of modern Europe is good in its way—the freals of fashion apart—it is simple and shapely, and makes us acquainted with a number of elegant figures. Yet there is a finisness in it, compared with the Eastern, a want of richness and the picturesque; and it fails in what it most intends to do; that is to say, it does not render the figure so piquant as a dress that conceals it more. Enough is not left to the imagination. As somebody said, "A modern woman can but be undressed." In these dress-coverings, fitting to the body, a woman has but another skin or two over her; in the weightier and richer dress she is enclosed shut in, hung round about as with a pavilion. The eye circuits it, as a lover does his mistress's house; and the Venus is inside, for his inspection. We have a regard, on this account, even for the hoop-petticoat. Monstrous it might be, yet it did not affect the 'bright light' within, at least, it does not do so to us, when we think of it. The woman and the dress, in that instance, were distinct; at present they are confounded. We like the massy draperies, the colours, the rich heavy stuffs, the large sleeves, the damasks, velvets, and brocades, the rustlings and draped wealth, the

Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious woman; or, if we are not to have this, give us the gipsy hats and honest thick petticoats of the country girls, and let them have black stockings if you like, or almost any colour but white. This is one of the children of all countries; yet we are fond of dressing our women like snow-drops, and force them to have recourse to mean shawls, or a bit of fur snake over their shoulders, in which they come shivering down to dinner, and would blow the tips of their fingers, if it were not vulgar.—*Tatler*.

BIRTH OF YOUNG NAPOLEON.—The Empress was delivered of a son on the 20th of March. The precursors had given great hopes; and the people, who had frequently enjoyed the sight of her, showed her all the interest she could wish to inspire. Government had announced, that if she were delivered of a son, the salute would consist of 101 guns; but only of 25 if it were a Princess. At the 26th gun the joy of the people was carried to a fit of delirium, not only in Paris but over all France. I call a whole generation to witness that all our wishes were fulfilled. The prosperity of the state seemed assured, and France delivered from all fear of revolution. It was then, I have often since repented with many other people—it was then that the Emperor ought to have hung up his sword the wall his conqueror's sword, and sought rest in the administration of his extensive empire. France would have been happy, and the memory of the Bourbons forever buried in oblivion.—*Lavalette's Memoirs*.

AMERICAN SHAKERS.—The Shaker settlement at Niskayuna is eight miles north-west of Albany. The shakers are the followers of Ann Lee, called by them Mother Ann, a religious enthusiast, who was born in England some time antecedent to the revolution; she was a pious and virtuous woman, and while yet in her youth suffered much tribulation and deep exercises of spirit, in her conversion from the sins of this world to a state of greater perfection. Her followers regard her memory with veneration, and consider themselves as the sole representatives in possession of the true faith. Some of the children and most perfect members, it is said, pretend to speak with tongues; heal diseases by the touch &c. The marriage contract is dissolved on joining the society; their association is a perfect community of goods, all private property being thrown into the common stock, and they profess to cherish the love-union of brotherly and sisterly affection, and to be free from all envy and luxury from their gloomy territories. They own at this place 2000 acres of excellent land, laid out and kept in the order, neatness, and cleanliness, which always distinguish their sect. This is divided into four farms, or families, as they are called, occupied by about seventy-five persons each, of both sexes, and of all ages. The division of labour which they carry into practice, every occupation being entrusted to separate men, boys, and their economical habits, render their gains very considerable. The men work as farmers, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, &c.; the women at weaving, spinning, woolen, cooking, and in the duties of the farm; making and mending clothes—the occupations of each sex being performed in separate buildings.—They also eat separately, and neither of them will sit down to a meal with what they call the 'world's people.' The dress of the men is plain, and that of the women gray, with white caps, all made and plain and easy as possible. It need not be said, that the admission of a member to all the privileges of the society, imposes a novitiate of three months, when if he so desires, he may leave them; if not, he is regularly admitted a member, and throws his property into the common stock. Notwithstanding the severity of their discipline as to celibacy, it is said 'the harmony of their society was lately much disturbed in consequence of a 'love affair.' A young man and woman, both belonging to the society, in despite of the strictness of their leader, fell from their estate of single life, and were obliged to a worldly and carnal life. This heresy is said to be expected, produced considerable commotion. The members wrestled with the tempter, and the elders prayed for and with the victims to the blessed enemy of the sect; but all to no purpose. They left the society and were married. It is said that the converts to the members, that after their efforts to prevent this result unavailing, they sent the happy pair sufficient furniture for comfortable housekeeping, resigning, as a reason, that they had laboured for the society, and that it was no more than justice to reward them.—*Fowler's Tour in America*.

Emigration to New South Wales.

In the present disturbed and distressed state of the mother country, we can assure the people of England, that those who are disposed to emigrate hither with capital (£400 to £500) will find considerable advantages, provided (and not without) the Secretary for the Colonies will order land and servants to be given them immediately on their landing here. This has not been done by Sir George Murray, and emigrants hitherto have been great sufferers thereby; but no doubt Lord Goderich will be imperative in his orders to the Governor on this head, that is to say, if, firstly, he reads, which is doubtful, and, secondly, if he believes, which is still more doubtful, the letter to his Lordship which fills six columns of the present number. Offers in calf of a tannet mink breed can be bought here for 30s. ahead; Mermos eves, 20s.; Saxony red rats, £6 a piece; draught horses, £20; piglets, £2; carts, 4s.; drays, £12. Salt butter by the skin will always bring 6d. to 9d. a pound; cheese 6d.; pork and bacon, 4d. to 5d.; ashed beef, 3d. to 5d.; tobacco in leaf 6d.; in fig well cured, 10d. As to mechanics, they may come in droves in spite of Governors or Secretaries of State, and will do well unless they be of curious trades; but carpenters, blacksmiths, cabinet-makers, ship-wrights, boat-builders, brick-layers, plasterers, painters, glaziers, window-frame makers, plumbers, gardeners, and farmers in general, of all sorts, wood sorters, tobacco manufacturers, may venture to come in droves; for these of them who are frugal, sober, and industrious will find a considerable living in the Colony. WOMEN of all kinds, if sober and industrious, may also come out by cargo, as high wages and plenty of tolerable HUSBANDS are to be found for them here. The Colony is so full of short-well-behaved women for wives for the industrious (and peaceable) men here, as well as for house servants. A thousand women, of good character, could find either work or husbands to amount the year, and the supply might be repeated every three months with great advantage to the new comers themselves, and infinite satisfaction to the people of the Colony, especially to our longing BACHELORS. Working people, with families growing up, would do better in it; they would be plenty of employment both for boys and girls, &c. if willing to work.—*Sydney Monitor*.

POETRY.

MY WIFE--MY CAT--AND ME!
Let winter come with chilling look,
And strip the summer bowler;

VARIETIES.

EXCELLENT JUDGMENT.—In Dr. Tucker's election at St. John's College, when the President (it was in the time of the Puritans) would call upon him to have regard to the golly, the master answered, that no one should have a greater regard to the golly than himself, but he was determined to choose none but scholars.

Cause of sleeping in the Open Air.—In copying the following paragraph from the London papers, we would ask it is not disgraceful to a country calling itself Christian, that men should be subjected to sleeping in the open air, and actually punished because they have no where to lay their heads?

A TRUE TOPER.—When Quin, the actor, first saw Westminster bridge, he exclaimed, "O that my mouth were the centre arch, while the stream ran clear!"

NEW BOOKS.
WAVERLY NOVELS, Vols. 19, 20, 21, and 22 of increased edition.—The Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by Thos. Moore, in 2 vols.;

IRON, CHAIN CABLES, & OAKUM.
Per brig Gambia and Aurora from Liverpool.
80 BUNDLES very superior New OAKUM;

IRON, CHAIN CABLES, & OAKUM.
Per brig Gambia and Aurora from Liverpool.
80 BUNDLES very superior New OAKUM;

IRON, CHAIN CABLES, & OAKUM.
Per brig Gambia and Aurora from Liverpool.
80 BUNDLES very superior New OAKUM;

IRON, CHAIN CABLES, & OAKUM.
Per brig Gambia and Aurora from Liverpool.
80 BUNDLES very superior New OAKUM;

IRON, CHAIN CABLES, & OAKUM.
Per brig Gambia and Aurora from Liverpool.
80 BUNDLES very superior New OAKUM;

IRON, CHAIN CABLES, & OAKUM.
Per brig Gambia and Aurora from Liverpool.
80 BUNDLES very superior New OAKUM;

NOVEMBER 8th, 1831.

BLACK and colored Merinoes; plain and figured Gros de Naples; Bombazines and Norwich Crapes; 4-4 drab Chambrays; 4 and 5-4 black and green Crapes; Moreens; Bombazines; a few London made Muffs and Tippets; Mantilla and Boa Tippets; children's seal skin Caps and Chimilla Turbans; a few red Astrachan and Russian Laminas; Men's Fur Gloves; men's, women's, and children's lambs-wool and deers lined Gloves; gentlemen's and ladies' black silk Hosiery; fine lambs-wool Shirts and Drawers; gentlemen's fancy silk Bannanas, (new patterns) black silk Velvet; plain and figured black silk Vesting; fancy silk Braces; a general assortment of glass, silk, and all kinds of Buttons; Cloak Clasps; silk net Purse; black lace Veils; plain, figured, and blond Gauze Handkerchiefs; worsted Fringe; a few handsome silver mounted Cret Frames, Bread Baskets, Bottle Stands, &c.; best quality plated upon steel Tea and Table spoons; head Purse and Bettleuffs; fancy Bronze Watch Stands; Card Racks; Thermometers; Candlesticks; Vases; Castle-Burners; Paper Weights, Inkstands, &c.; common and three-split Pens; patent Pen-nibs; London-made, common and strong shell dressing Combs; Pocket ditto; new patterns of imperial imitation hair Combs; superfine Ivory ditto; hair, tooth, cloth, and comb Brushes, &c. The remainder of his Fall Supply daily expected by Joanna.

PER SHIP ELEANOR:
BALES Cloth; 1 bale of Pilot Cloth and 2 Bales Padding; 4 bales of Flannels, plain and twilled, red and white; 30 pieces of Bombazines; 100 pieces Prints; 100 dozen Threads, assorted; 4 bales Slips, principally red shirts and flushings; 20 tons Iron; 40 bags Spikes, assorted.

W. O. BARREL STAVES.
100 M. W. WHITE OAK Barrel Staves, remaining on hand, will be sold very low, or shipped as broken stowage, at reasonable freight, on application to E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

Just received by the Subscriber:
CLOTHS; FLANNELS; BLANKETS; FLUSHINGS; PILOT CLOTH; Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS; Also, 150 Boxes Mould CANDLES.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES,
NOW Landing ex Brig William & Robert, from St. Kitts—for sale by Oct. 25. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

GENEVA.
Just Landing, ex Saker William Henry:
PIPES and one hhd. superior flavoured GENEVA.—For sale at a low rate from the Wharf. October 25. MACKAY & MOORE.

LANDING,
P. HATFIELD, WARD-STREET:
GENESEE and New York Superior Flour; Rye Flour and Corn Meal; Pease and Beans; Apples; Onions; Tar; Pitch; Cotton Wool, &c. October 25.

WHISKY, MOLASSES, RAISINS, &c.
The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale:
20 PUNCHEONS SCOTCH WHISKY, of a superior quality; 12 Ditto MOLASSES; 240 Quarter Boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS, for family use; 12 Boxes Mould CANDLES, (short tapers.) JOHN WALKER, St. John-street, October 18.

COD OIL.
A FEW Casks—just received, and for sale by E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

LANDING,
Ex brig La Plata, from Savannah-La-Mar:
30 PUNS. of high-proof Jamaica RUM; 150 Kitta Sounded SALMON; 20 Kegs of No. 1 TOBACCO; 20 Hogsheds of MOLASSES. MACKAY & MOORE, Nov. 8.

WINE, WHISKEY, PORK, &c.
The Subscribers have just received, —ON CONSIGNMENT—
3 PIPES Old PORT; and 4 Puns. WHISKY; which they will sell in any quantity from five gallons and upwards.

20 Barrels Prime Mess Irish PORK; 5 bars Wine and Beer COOKS; 30 dozen best London Brown STOUT. The above articles are good, and will be sold low for Cash. SEELY & PATTEN, June 7th, 1831.

CLOTHS, FLANNELS, & BLANKETS.
Received on Consignment, per Tasmania from Liverpool—direct from the Manufacturers:
6 BALES, containing 32 Ends Broad Cloths, of the most fashionable colours, and assorted qualities; Blue, Olive, and Drab FLUSHINGS; FLANNELS—assorted colours and qualities; STAR BLANKETS—10 and 11 quarters. For sale low by E. DEW. RATCHFORD, September 20, 1831.

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 MOSAHER, where he offers for sale the following BEERS:—
BURTON ALE; MILD Do.; PORTER and TABLE BEER; YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR.

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

SARAH ANN from LIVERPOOL.
LOWE & GROCOCK
Have received by the above Vessel,
10 HHDs, of well assorted HARDWARE, which they offer at a small advance for Cash, or other approved payment.

2000 Tons White Pine TIMBER; 150 Tons Red Pine ditto; 100 Tons Birch ditto; —AND— 2 Tons of very superior Fresh Ground OAT-MEAL. July 5. BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

GOODS,

PER THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
Just Received, and for Sale:
3 TONS M-Na's assorted CORDAGE, 17 Coils SPUNYARN, HAMPER-LINE, and MARLINE; 9 Coils BOLT ROPE, 2 to 4 inch; 11 Ditto WHITE ROPE; 21 Dozen COD LINES, 18 to 27 thread; 24 Bolls Brown CANVAS; 12 Pieces Green Loom OZABURG; 18 Ditto Power and Scarlet Tartan PLAID; 100 Dozen assorted HANKERCHIEFS; 3 Ditto DO. SHAWLS; 1 Case Book Maslin Tamboured COLLARS, ROBES, &c. &c. —AND— 10 Crates well assorted EARTHENWARE. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Also—On Hand, for Sale:
A few Cases CHAMPAIGNE, direct from France. 11th October.—4

LADY OF THE LAKE.
Just received per large Lady of the Lake, from Genoa:
6 CASES Sheeting COUPER, 20, 22, and 24 oz.; 6 Bales Brown COTTONS; 4 Bales HOMESPUNNS; 1 Bale SHIRTING; 1 do. GINGHAMS; 1 do. Britannia Handkerchiefs; 1 Case Scotch Claw HAMMERS and Screw AUGERS—Thompson's make; 10 Cwt. best Sheffield CAST STEEL. JOHN ROBERTSON, October 18.

LONDON SPERM CANDLES.
20 BOXES London Sperm CANDLES, of a superior quality—Just received and for sale low, by JOHN WALKER, St. John-street, Oct. 11.

JUST RECEIVED,
And landing this day, ex brig Eliza, from Baltimore:
150 BLS. best superfine Family FLOUR, 60 Barrels PITCH and TAR, Casks RICE and BEANS. Also—From Boston, per schooner Eliza: 50 Barrels Baltimore RYE FLOUR; 50 Do. best APPLES; 50 Do. ONIONS; 25 Do. Navy and Pilot Bread. For sale low, by I. KETCHUM, North Market Wharf, 4th October.

Molasses, Candles, Oil, &c.
Now Landing at Black's Wharf:
20 PUNS. MOLASSES, 80 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES; 2 Hds. Pale SEAL OIL; 2 PIPES PORT WINE. For Sale by E. DEW. RATCHFORD, Oct. 25th.

PER UNION V.
30 B. ARRELS of the very best Family Superior FLOUR; 50 Bbs. best Troy FLOUR; 80 Bbs. fine FLOUR; 6 Tierces RICE; 10 Kegs Tomacco. —IN STORE— 100 Barrels fresh ground CORN MEAL; 300 Ditto ditto Philadelphia FLOUR. JOHN ROBERTSON, October 25.

DEMERARA RUM.
35 PUNCHEONS Demerara and Windward Island RUM—For sale by JOHN WALKER, St. John-street, 4th October.

PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES.
W. W. EMSLIE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, [East side Market-square.]

WOULD inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has just received from Britain an extensive importation of superior ENGLISH LEATHER, with which he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of every description,—of warranted workmanship, and at the prices heretofore charged when made of American Leather. W. W. E. is determined to deserve the patronage of the Public, by affording his Goods at reduced prices, as he intends in future to supply such customers only, as will pay him promptly. N. B.—On hand, a constant supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, as well as Children's Boots and Shoes. Country Customers attended to without delay. St. John, September 27th, 1831.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have received by late Arrivals:
ROSE and Point Blankets; Slips of all descriptions; Worsted Hosiery; Printed Calicoes; Unbleached and Bleached Cottons; flag Handkerchiefs; Threads; Hearth Rugs; Combs; Wool Hats, &c. &c.—Which, with their former extensive assortment of Dry Goods, they offer for sale on the most liberal terms. MACKAY & MOORE, October 4.

GIN AND PORK.
The Subscriber offers for Sale:
10 HDS. and Pipes Superior Holland GIN; 50 BBS. Irish PORK; Just received per ship Galatia, from E. DEW. August 2. JAMES T. HANFORD.

The Subscribers have lately received,
And offer for Sale at lowest rates:
125 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM; 60 Ditto Windward Island ditto; 100 Hogsheds MOLASSES; 15 Hogsheds and 50 Barrels SUGAR; 1000 Bbs. Superior and Fine EMBR. (in bond); 7 Hogsheds Leaf TOBACCO, ditto; 700 Barrels Navy and Pilot BREAD; 100 Do. American Potok, of different qualities; 50 Do. Quebec BEEF, ditto ditto; 7 Hogsheds and 50 Barrels Leaf SUGAR; 50 Chests & boxes Congo & Senchoug TEAS; 5 Bales Winter Slips; 2 cases Irish LINENS; 3 Ditto Striped Cotton SHIRTINGS; 1 Trunk Ribbons; 80 sides Sole LEATHER; 20 Sides Harness LEATHER, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, August 29.

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 favored, and trust that the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, will to merit public support. In addition to a large importation of Pig Iron, they have recently received a supply of London Sand, and all other necessaries 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 22 to 27 1/2; Cooking Stoves, 4; 10 to 15; 0 Grates, 1; 5 and upwards. Mill Machinery and Ship Castings, 25. per cwt. 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 Blacksmith's Shop of HANCOCK & ALLEN, Mill Bridge, will receive punctual attention. June 7.

NEW GOODS.

BY the Jane, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a large addition to his former very valuable Stock of BRITISH MERCHANDISE: the whole of which he offers for sale at very low prices. EDWARD L. JARVIS, 2d August, 1831.—3f

SHANNADOAH FLOUR, SUGARS, SPIRITS, &c. &c.
Just received from Alexandria, via New-York: 50 BLS. superfine Shannadoah Mountain (Family) FLOUR, (new wheat); 25 Do. RYE FLOUR, superior quality, from Southern Market. Also—Per brig Thomas, Bell, from Jamaica: 3 Hds. first quality Jamaica SUGAR; 1 Puncheon high proof Jamaica SPIRITS; All which will be sold low for punctual payments. —ON HAND— Superfine, fine, common and coarse CLOTHS, of all colours and qualities, which will at all times be made up to order, on the most reasonable terms. —Also—Constantly on hand a large and general assortment of every description of Ready Made Clothings, which will be put up to order, on accommodating terms. —Just received.—The latest London Fashions for 1831,—which the public can be gratified in viewing, by calling at the Clothing Store of the subscriber, Water-street. 18th September. H. P. WHITNEY.

Per Augusta from Liverpool, 5 CASES Sheet COFFEE, 20 to 26 oz.; 3 Cwt. Copper Sheathing NAILS; 1 1/2, 1, 3/4, and 2 inch Bolt COPPER; 160 Boxes Brown SOAP, 27 lb. and 60 lb. boxes; 1 Cask best quality NUTMEGS; 1 Case Palm BRUSHES; 50 Boxes } Best Muscatel RAISINS; 100 Half Boxes } 5 Casks of Zante CURRANTS; 100 Pieces Brown COTTONS; 50 Dozen Striped Cotton SHIRTS; 30 Dozen Scotch BONNETS, &c. JOHN ROBERTSON, September 6.

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 Cas-sinettes, Flannels, Slips, Homespunns, Cotton, Shootings and Shirtings, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, terretted shawls 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, Camboes, 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.

JONES'S PERMANENT WRITING BOOK, WITH PATRONISED BY HIS MAJESTY.
THE object which the author has in view in presenting the Permanent Writing Book to the Public, is the promulgation of the system of instruction, whereby the useful and ornamental art of Writing may be acquired in a much shorter space of time than what is usually employed in what may not improperly be termed the old school; to grant time, by a proper use of it, is in learning to write, as in any other pursuit, a matter of no little consequence; and although the author by no means professes to put all his pupils into possession of an elegant and expeditious style of writing in the short space of half a dozen lessons, yet he presumes that, from the mode of arrangement he has adopted, his pupils will arrive at a proficiency commensurate with their attention and perseverance, in a far shorter period than heretofore. The arrangement of the Permanent Writing Book is such as to render it plain and simple to the lowest capacity; and those who wish to learn or improve themselves in writing, without the intervention of a master, it will be found admirably calculated, conducting them gradually from the formation of the simplest stroke to the most perfect. To ladies' establishments and private families it will be found of considerable advantage, as it will afford to governesses and teachers a sure guide by which to proceed in the advancement of their pupils.

There is no advantage attending the Permanent Writing Book, which is its very great one, unless it be necessary for the use of any other paper than what is contained in the Book itself, during the whole course of instruction; this property, from which the Book receives its name of Permanent, depends upon the use of a peculiar description of paper for the purpose of practising upon, making use of pure water instead of Ink, and which allows of any number of copies being written, without in the least impairing its capacity for receiving a fresh series. To say more in regard to a system, which from the powerful patronage and extensive circulation it has already received, would be to repeat what is well known; it is useless, further than to recommend it to the notice of a liberal Public. Each Copy Book contains ample instructions, and may be had upon application to the Subscribers, who are specially appointed by the Patentee to vend the same in the North American Provinces. Price 7s. 6d. in half Bindings, or 10s. full Bound. JOHN McMILLAN, Prince Wharf-street, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Market-square, St. John, N. B., Oct. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE Subscribers beg leave to apprise the Public that they have entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on Business in this City, as ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS, under the Firm of FOULLIS, ROSS, & HOGG, and hope that their endeavours to obtain public patronage will meet with such support from this community as their successful efforts may deserve.—They intend to Manufacture at their Establishment, (The Saint John Foundry,) foot of Duke-street, STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of MACHINERY, to furnish CASTINGS in Iron or Brass, of all descriptions, to execute all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK, for Shipping, &c. with neatness and dispatch, to keep on Sale an Extensive Assortment of Cooking and Canadian STOVES, GRATES, and FRANKLINS, to put up Light House Lanterns, Improved Patent Windlasses, Gates and Rappings of any pattern, and to furnish the Trade with a selection of the best BAR IRON and STEEL, on moderate terms. ROBERT FOULLIS, WILLIAM ROSS, DAVID HOGG, St. John, July 19, 1831. N. B. Immediate employment will be given to a few good Journeymen Blacksmiths.

INSURANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Office of this Company, is open for Business every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 A. M. till noon.—Answers to all applications for Insurance, will be given at noon on the day following that on which they are made. All communications by Mail must be post paid. By order, D. JORDAN, Secretary, St. John, September 3, 1831.

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 of the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation:—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms. By Order of the President and Directors, THOMAS HEAVISIDE, St. John, 19th July, 1830.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.
THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES and 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. ELISHA DEW. RATCHFORD, St. John, February 17, 1831.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.
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, St. John, March 8, 1831. Agent and Attorney.

NOTICES.
THE Subscriber having this day resigned his Business to Mr. EDWARD L. JARVIS, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts forthwith for payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by immediate payment or otherwise, at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber. Such accounts as may remain unsettled after Six Months from this date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. JOHN ROBERTSON, St. John, March 8, 1831.

EDWARD L. JARVIS having succeeded to the Business formerly conducted by R. M. JARVIS, Esq., offers for sale his late Stock of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, at reduced prices. North Market Wharf, 9th June, 1831. N. B.—A further Supply of Goods is hourly expected.

THE subscriber, at the request of the Heirs, has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of MARGARET BAILEY, (relict of BARZILLA BAILEY), late of this City, deceased. Those who have claims against the said Estate will render them within Three Months from this date; and those who are indebted to said Estate, will please pay the same to MOSES H. PERLEY, Esq., Attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same. THOMAS BARLOW, Adm'or. St. John, 1st Nov. 1831.—3f

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late EDMOND D. SHARLAND, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and those indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to HANNAH F. SHARLAND, Adm'or. THOMAS SECORD, Administrator. Hampton, 25th Sept. 1831.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER DE FUS, late of this City, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JAMES GUNDY, GEORGE MATTHEW, JR. Administrators. St. John, August 23, 1831.

THE Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DANFORD, his Assent, by which they are authorised to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, requesting 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.

THE Subscriber being duly authorised to settle all concerns relative to the late Business of KEATOR & SANBURN—All persons therefore indebted either by Note of Hand or Book Account, are respectfully requested to take notice that all Notes of Hand and Book Debts that remain unsettled on the 1st day of November next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. JAMES KEATOR, P. S.—Call at the Store of KEATOR & THORNE, St. John or Water-street—three doors from the corner of the South Market Wharf. 26th July.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
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 BRIZZEY, 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. April 12.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business as AGENTS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the Firm of MACKAY & MOORE, and respectfully solicit a share of patronage. W. MACKAY, D. MOORE, North Market Wharf, St. John, June 28th, 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.