

The Weekly Gleaner.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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THE GARLAND.

ON THE DEATH OF TWO SISTERS.
[The following tender verses are by Colonel ALEXANDER, of Calcutta.]
One stalk two little tendrils bore,
Around one stem they twined;
The infant shoots the ruder west wind,
And spread them to the wind.
Call'd from the wreck their sad remains,
Within one grave repose;
Alithe exempt from present pains,
And safe from future woes.
Earth has its due! to heav'n above
Their gentle spirits rise,
And angels chink with songs of love,
Their welcome to the skies.

I CANNOT CALL THEE FAIR, MY CHILD.

BY J. HAYNES BAILEY, ESQ.
I cannot call thee fair, my child,
I cannot call thee fair,
Unless a perfect form and face
Be joined to gifts more rare;
If to thy features blameless thought
The boosted charm impart,
I'll own that thou art beautiful,
And press thee to my heart.
I cannot call thee eloquent,
Nor listen with delight
Like some, who deem that ruby lips
Are ever in the right;
But if from truth's integrity
Thy accents ne'er depart,
I'll own that thou art eloquent,
And press thee to my heart.
I cannot call thee fortunate,
E'en though I see thee count
Thy worldly treasure o'er and o'er,
And boast of the amount;
But if the friendless of thy store
May claim an ample part,
I'll own that thou art fortunate,
And press thee to my heart.

THE MISCELLANIST.

ULTRA OPINIONS ON EMIGRATION.—There are persons by whom emigration is held in such extreme horror, that they view even the voluntary emigration of individuals with dislike and alarm; and there are others, again, who believe that the only panacea for all the troubles and difficulties of the country is to stimulate the too languid tendency to emigration by parliamentary bounties. There two classes of reasoners cannot both be right. They may, however, by possibility, both be wrong, and we therefore think it our duty to devote a few words to the subject. The first class are contradicted by the uniform testimony of history, and the plain and obvious conclusions of reason. The true declension of a nation is the decline of the vigour of its people. It indisposes and unfits for enterprises which require boldness and energy. A languishing population clings to the soil which birth has entitled, and habit qualified, it to occupy. But a nation is sound at heart in proportion to the number of its people who would roam rather than endure the suffering, encounter the danger, or forego the advantages, which emigration always seems to promise. There is no instance of a flourishing colony having sprung from a nation which had fallen into decay. The dying oak does not give forth the acorns which germinate, but it is encircled by the ivy which clings. The policy of the second class is, we think, extremely doubtful. The legislature ought not, it is at least certain, to adopt a permanent system of policy with reference to the exigencies or the sufferings of a particular season. It ought to be satisfied that the population of Great Britain is, or threatens to become, too numerous for the means of profitable employment, before it consents to encourage emigration: it ought to know that the people whom it might induce to abandon their native country, would probably by doing so better their condition, and it ought to take abundant care that the emigration it facilitates shall be no other than a voluntary emigration, a condition we imagine incompatible with the grant of parochial authorities of the power of sending their pauper population to the colonies. In an empire like that of Great Britain, it can scarcely be necessary or prudent for the government directly to interfere to adjust the balance of population between the mother country and the colonies. Let all the inducement to emigration be presented which the good government of the colonies, and the judicious appropriation of their unoccupied land, can afford. Let positive checks of every kind to the transit of capital and numbers be at once removed. It may then be reasonably expected, that with our present facilities of communication, the redundant capital and population of the mother country will find in the colonies a safe, easy, and profitable outlet, without any special interposition of the legislature.—*London Morning Post.*

DEPTFORD DOCK-YARD.—The establishment of this ancient and celebrated naval arsenal is nearly broken up, and the change it has made in Deptford is very apparent from the number of unemployed hands and empty houses. Most of the artificers and petty officers have been discharged or superannuated, with the exception of about one hundred and fifty, who have been drafted into the dock yards of Plymouth, Chatham, Pembroke, and others. The boatswain of the yard is the only officer who still holds his station, which he vacates as soon as the Worcester, a frigate of thirty guns, now under the operation of coppering, shall be launched.—This, it is expected, will take place in about a month. The extensive range of buildings forming the left side of the yard are now occupied by a strong body of Marines, several hundreds in number. Deptford is, however, to be the rendezvous for the Royal yachts, and will still be used as a repairing and store-yard for the Navy; and we believe it is intended to permit merchant vessels to repair here. This dock was one of the earliest in England, and is the scene of many remarkable events. It was founded by Henry VIII. at the commencement of his reign, who erected a storehouse for the Royal Navy. In 1516, Sir Thomas Spert, commander of the great ship Henry Grace Dieu,

here founded the patriotic and benevolent Trinity Society. Queen Elizabeth, in 1591, visited Drake at Deptford, after his return from his voyage round the world, and conferred on him the honour of Knighthood. In 1688, Peter the Great of Russia, worked in the dock yard as a ship-wright. It consists of two wet docks—one, two acres in extent, the other one and a half; with all the requisite outbuildings and storehouses for a great naval arsenal. Vessels of minor class, as small frigates, sloops of war, and bomb-ships, have been constructed here, though many stately vessels have issued from its slips, amongst which are the Windsor Castle and Neptune, of ninety guns each; the Bombay, 70; and the Queen Charlotte, 110. The alterations and removals which we have stated have already caused a material depression in trade along the banks of the river, and it is also conjectured will materially affect the several parishes where the discharged shipwrights and labourers resided.

MR. HOME.—Were there any public character whom above every other we would present to the administration of his country for political consistency, disinterested candour, and uncompromising honour, we could not hesitate to name Joseph Home. When ministers are wrong, he does not spare them—when they are right, he never withholds from their conduct his meed of praise. The *John Bull* has no doubt with its characteristic sincerity, attempted to misquote and misrepresent him, and we do not doubt that those of our readers who have never had the pleasure of hearing his *in propria persona* may have conceived rather an humble opinion of his abilities, from the gross misrepresentations which a scurrilous political hack of the press may have made with regard to him; but it is only necessary to go to the House of Commons in order to be corrected in an error so unfounded. His speeches are manly, correct, and in general chaste. They are always to the purpose, and always striking. He is uniformly listened to with attention, and ministers always manifest their conviction of his power as an antagonist. He is to be seen in his proper light when a question of finance is before the House. He is surrounded with enormous quantities of documents of all kinds; and when the Chancellor of Exchequer proceeds in his different statements and brings before the House the various items of expenditure and income, which he runs over with incredible celerity, Mr. Home in a single moment detects the slightest misstatement, and starts up, armed by stubborn facts, to contradict and overturn it. No one who sees him upon such occasions can ever doubt of his being an able man, and a most effective speaker. He has devoted his life to the unrequited service of the country; he labours day and night, with the assistance of five clerks entirely supported from his own private purse, in the financial affairs of the nation; and he is by far the most useful unpaid member of the House of Commons.—*Edinburgh Week. Chron.*

ROME, MARCH 17.—The day before yesterday the Pope held a Secret Consistory in the Vatican. His Holiness nominated nineteen Bishops for all parts of the world. On the same day he raised to the dignity of Cardinal, 1st, Thomas Weld, born at London, 23d January, 1773, Bishop of Amyolea, *in partibus*; 2d, Mr. Raphael Mazie, a native of Rome; 3d, M. de Simone, of Benetum. His Holiness announced that he kept in *pelle* the names of eight Cardinals who would soon be created.

The following is the speech of the Pope on the creation of the new Cardinals:—

"Venerable brothers.—We doubt not that we shall this day do something that will give you great pleasure, by elevating to your rank distinguished men, who, on account of their virtues, and the services they have rendered to the church and to the Holy See, have appeared to us worthy to receive the rank of Cardinal.—First of all we name the venerable Thomas Weld, Bishop of Amyolea, the coadjutor of the Bishop of Kingston, in Upper Canada. Of noble descent, and allied to the first families of England, he possessed a father, who, with other excellent qualities, was distinguished for piety, liberality, and who received and supported spiritual fathers whom the calamities of the times had driven from their country (religious viros calamitate temporum e patriis vicibus expulsos, i. e. the Jesuits,) and gave them a spacious house, in which a great number of distinguished youths of Catholic families in England are educated in religion and morality, and instructed in the most excellent manner in science and literature. But the charitable piety of his excellent father did not stop here. He built a new convent for the monks of La Trappe, who came from France to England, and a house for the Salesian nuns, in which two of his daughters took the veil. (M. Weld, who has a third daughter, married, if we are not mistaken, to M. Clifford.) He besides amply provided several churches with the means of celebrating divine service. In imitating this unbounded liberality of his father, whose memory will be immortal, the venerable Thomas, Bishop of Amyolea, spared no expense in promoting the increase, the interest, and the dignity of the Catholic religion, which was next his heart, and in relieving the indigent. For this and other merits, we resolve with greater pleasure on elevating him to your rank, that we may give new occasion to rejoice to all the Catholics of England, who are happy in the milder laws lately passed respecting them, an event for which we return thanks to our Lord Jesus Christ, the author of all good."

Many of the Russian females, even of a good class, are more fond of ornament than of personal cleanliness, and it is no uncommon thing to see a hand loaded with rings, which perhaps might be fair, if not begrimed with dirt.

[Extract from the Log-book of an Emigrant proceeding to the Swan River, dated Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 10, 1829.]

October 14th, in nine degrees, fell in with a school of sharks, which played round the vessel, to the annoyance of the sailors, who are rather superstitious, and consider such visitors as ominous of evil, and which indeed proved too true. At mid day all the gentlemen were busily employed (it being a dead calm) in baiting hooks to catch sharks, and one of them soon took the bait. Lamentable result! A general shout of victory was given, and the line was let run astern. The fish was full 18 feet in length, and it foundering to disentangle itself, caused so much sport, that several passengers, eager and headstrong, crowded into the Captain's boat, which hung suspended by the quarter davits over the stern of the ship. Suddenly they all got to the head of the boat to see the shark hauled under the stern of the vessel, struggling with the line. In a moment the quarter davit on the starboard side of the vessel broke off, and let one end of the boat down, precipitating every soul in it into the sea among the sharks. Here was a scene of horror and confusion! The captain was in the midships when it happened. I was busily employed at my teapots, under the tuition of the boatswain, but like the rest, when the shark was caught, left my occupation to witness the sport, but Providence guided me to a point of safety. I got over the ship's side and placed myself in the mizen chains. The boatswain slung himself by a rope, and lowered himself to the surface of the water, with the harpoon in his hand, ready to strike the fish at the very instant the accident happened. Young Williams followed me, but not satisfied with the view, he hastily climbed up the side of the poop cabin, and was the last that jumped into the unlucky boat, and made up the number of twelve persons struggling in the sea among these fish of prey. Our Captain was almost beside himself when he jumped up on the poop. There was no time for thought—all hands commenced throwing out ropes, loose spars, oars, and every buoyant article we could lay hands on for them to cling to. Fortunately it was a dead calm, or every soul must have perished; our vessel only drifted by the little current of the sea. I saved one lad by throwing over a knife-board which the cabin boy had been using; my man Hibberd threw over an Indian mat. Master Siave, a young gentleman, about 13, got upon it, and was three miles astern of us before we could reach him with the boat, which was instantly manned and launched. I saved Mr. Earl's footman, who could swim, but was so exhausted from fear of the sharks, that he was sinking, when I dragged the line the shark was attached to across his face, and he had the presence of mind to put the cord between his teeth, when I hauled within reach of a rope with a loop, which he contrived to get one of his legs through, and thus clinging, three or four of us hauled him safe up. Mr. Peter Sudwell was also most actively employed; he has been in the East India Company's service and is a brother of the Vice Chancellor of England, a pleasant companion of mine—in short after half an hour's exertion all were saved but two. I lament to say that Williams was one of the unfortunate. I saw him sink to rise no more. He had hold of an oar but lost his balance; he slipped, and actually hung his arms around the captured shark (which was now pulled up to the surface of the water) to save himself, but when he found out that he had hold of it he was so horror struck he called me by name, "Oh, my God! my God! witness my end!" and down he sank to rise no more. Also a fine healthy country boy, whom my friend Lukin had taken as an apprentice, with another brother from the parish of Dover; the surviving brother suffered much more than I can describe. This two lives were lost to answer the confirmation of the sailors' omen, that sharks always prognosticate signs of death or some evils to the ship; thus it proved. This indeed was a tragic day. The fish, line and all drifted away, and we all returned thanks to God for allowing us to save the other ten.—*Litchfield Mercury.*

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—By the Standing Orders of the House, two hundred years ago, every Member not in his place, at the hour appointed for the commencement of business, was fined one shilling; and every Member absenting himself for the entire day, was fined five shillings. At this statement Honourable Members of the present day laugh. "Despise not the day of small things," saith the proverb; and although the Honourable House now laughs at shilling fines upon its honourable inattention, probably the aggregate payment of three thousand pounds per month (which the above fines would amount to) would make it laugh on the other side of its honourable mouth. But taking the attendance in Parliament this month as a fair average specimen of Parliamentary attendance in general, a fourth month's Session would produce £12,480; and reckoning seven Sessions in each Parliament, the sum total of these "paltry shilling fines" would be £87,350!—This would be a very pretty dab of money, and if the Honourable House did not know what to do with it, perhaps Mr. Home would be kind enough to hint to them that it would nicely cover the cost of printing the votes of the Honourable House, and more that it be applied thereto accordingly.—*Morning Herald.*

A meeting of the friends to the London Society for the improvement and encouragement of Female Servants, was held at the London Tavern on the 23d, when a report was read, from which it appeared that since the Society was formed, and which was instituted in 1813, to promote the moral and religious improvement of domestic servants, by rewards in money and books for trustworthy and correct conduct in their situations, £5,377, had been distributed in rewards, besides 40,000 Tracts, 1,300 Bibles, &c. The receipts last year were £785 12s 6d, and the balance in hand was now 761 4s.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Westminster, April 21.

A HUSBAND'S LIABILITY.—*Rowland v. Gargrave.*—This action was brought by a jeweller in Coventry-street, against the defendant, a solicitor, in Leicester-place, and the object was to recover £168., being the balance of a bill for £229, for plate, trinkets, and jewellery goods; all of which, with the exception of a musical or-molu clock, had been ordered by the defendant's wife, as it was alleged, without his authority. Evidence was produced that the plaintiff had offered to trust Mrs. Gargrave with a diamond ring, valued at twelve guineas, and which formed one of the items of the bill. A variety of plate was also charged; and a nephew of the defendant's, and his man servant, stated that no new plate had been brought into the house. Until this transaction, it appeared that the defendant had allowed his wife £10 a fortnight for housekeeping, and £10 a quarter for dress, besides presents. Lord Tenterden observed, that a tradesman was not justified in trusting a wife on the credit of her husband, unless for such articles as he might reasonably believe the wife had the authority of her husband to order. If it were otherwise, any man might be ruined by his wife; and his lordship said, that he was one of those who thought that the facility with which credit was given by tradesmen in the metropolis to the young, and to indiscreet of all ages, was one of the greatest evils prevalent in it. He then recapitulated the evidence, and left the case to the jury.—Verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount of the demand.—*Allas.*

From the New-York "Irish Shield," for May.

ORIGINAL PATCHWORK.

"We will make a brief of it in our note-book."—*SHAKS.*
BOOKS AND BOOKS.—The celebrated author of *Amos*, *Meredith*, (*Herbert Vespa*) used to tell his friends that he learned more from *harrowed* books than from his own, "because," added he, "I committed their contents with greater care to the memory."

INSPIRATION.—The famous Bossuet asserted that he could always, when necessity required it, kindle the flame of inspiration at the lamp of a favourite author. It was, we are told by his biographer, the custom of the eloquent author of the *Universal History*, before he began to compose a sermon, to read a chapter in *Isaiah*, and another in *Rodriguez's* *Tract on Christian Perfection*, and the former never failed to fire the latent energies of his genius, nor the latter to call forth the noblest emotions of the heart.

The Italian painter, Domenichino, who excelled in correctness of style, and in the speaking expression of the passions and affections of the mind, could never prevail upon to handle his pencil until he found his mind warmed by the glowing enthusiasm of inspiration.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—A beautiful woman can do more than exert powerful influence over the sensitive heart; by her charms she can disarm philosophy, and lead away its votaries into the mazy labyrinths of passion. To win the affections of a gifted and graceful female, is the highest summit of man's ambition; but while he devotes himself so intently to the pursuit of fading and inconstant beauty, which may only shine like a falling star, for a moment on his attentions, and leave behind a trace of its feeble brilliancy, why should he forget a Mother's affection, which neither change of fortune nor length of absence can estrange from him? Her solicitude, either in prosperity or adversity, always accompanies us, like a good genius; our ills are softened in her heart—it is embalm'd in her sympathies, and it rests absolutely in her feelings. There no rival can supplant the child; from thence the stream of maternal attachment cannot be diverted by time or circumstance. "Heaven," says an eloquent writer, "has impregnated the mother's face something beyond this world—something which claims kindred with the skies. The angelic smile, the tender look, the winking watchful eye which keeps its fond vigil over her slumbering babe. These are objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can touch; which, as they fade to exist, with the most eloquent tongue, can vainly endeavor to describe. The heart of man can alone paint the picture. Maternity! ecstatic sound, so twined round our hearts that they must cease to throb ere we forget it! 'tis our first love; 'tis part of our religion; Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle, that our infant eyes and arms are, first, uplifted to it,—we cling to it in manhood; we almost worship it in old age."

Amongst the innumerable instances which we might adduce to prove that a mother's love for her child is the strongest and the most ardent of the nobler passions which predominate in the human breast, we will detail in our own language, a well known anecdote of the Princess Matilda of England, who was accused of consubstantial infidelity by her husband, the King of Denmark.

CAROLINA MATILDA, QUEEN OF DENMARK.—It is known to the readers of history that this princess, who was sister to the late King of England, and consort of Christian VII., was accused of having an amorous intrigue with Count Stenensee, the prime minister of her husband. As the historians are not agreed in pronouncing her guilty of the charge of conjugal infidelity preferred by her enemies against her, we shall not interfere with the conflicting opinions that have been published on her conduct; but briefly observe, that her supposed paramour suffered death, and that she was herself imprisoned some months in the fortified castle of Cronenberg. During her confinement, she inhabited the governor's apartment, and had permission to walk along the ramparts of the towers. Her mind was greatly afflicted, as she knew that nothing but the urgent interposition of her brother could avert her impending fate, as her enemies, among whom was the Queen Dowager, were strong, influential, and actuated with the most inveterate malice against her. At length, the English minister, by his strenuous and spirited intercession, succeeded in obtaining an order for her liberation. After procuring it, he waited on the queen, to announce to her that she was free: she received the welcome and unexpected news with such transports of joy, that she embraced him; and bursting into a flood of tears, she called him her friend and deliverer.

While engaged in the conference, the minister informed her that a British ship was in readiness to bear her away from a country in which she experienced such afflictions, privations, and distracting misfortunes. But however anxious she was to depart, one circumstance damped the flame of her joy with the tears of grief. A few months before her imprisonment she had been delivered of a princess, whom she loved with the most maternal affection, because suckled by herself. In nursing and tending this child, she experienced the solitude of her confinement a solace and a delight that divested misery of its thorns, and lightened the burden of captivity. To separate from the dear object of her affection was greater misery to her feelings than if she were suffering under the torture of the rack. The infant was at that period afflicted with the measles, so that the mother resolved not to withdraw her care and attention from it for any consideration; she felt that her bosom would experience more rapture in tending her darling child, and keeping her fond vigil over it, than in participating in the pleasures of a court.—But just as she had formed this resolution, the royal physicians came with an order to remove the child to the palace; on their showing it to her, she became almost frantic with grief and agony of feeling; nothing could be more affecting than her pathetic manner of bidding adieu to her little darling: it was a scene of heart-breaking anguish which language cannot describe.

At length having yielded to imperative authority, and after bestowing repeated caresses on her beloved offspring, she was borne away to the vessel in a state of mental distraction.
On coming on board, the officers endeavored to prevail upon her to go down into the cabin, but in vain; she insisted on staying upon deck, where she could feast her eyes with a view of the palace that contained her little fondling; she continued to gaze upon the towers of the palace with a sadly-pleasing pleasure, until darkness enveloped them in its dusky veil, and prevented her any longer from sojourn her soul in all the luxury of woe. The vessel having made but little way during the night, at day-break she observed, with thrilling sensations of melancholy delight, that the palace was still visible; on which she again fixed her eyes, with a fond tenacity of gaze that nothing could divert, while the faintest glimpse of the city of Copenhagen was discernible. Shortly after this heart-rending perishing, the princess Matilda died of a broken heart, in Zell, in Germany.

EXTRACT FROM MOORE'S LIFE OF BYRON.

It was, probably, during one of the vacancies of 1800, that the boyish love for his young cousin, Miss Parker, to which he attributes the glory of having first inspired him with poetry, took possession of his fancy. "My first dash into poetry," he says, "was as early as 1800. It was the ebullition of a passion for my first cousin, Margaret Parker (daughter and grand-daughter of the two Admirals Parker), one of the most beautiful of evanescent beings.—I have long forgotten the verses, but it would be difficult for me to forget her—her dark eyes—her long eyelashes—her complexion—Greek cast of face and figure! I was then about twelve—the rather older, perhaps a year. She died about a year or two afterwards, in consequence of a fall which injured her spine, and induced consumption. Her sister Augusta (by some thought still more beautiful) died of the same malady; and it was, indeed, in attending to her that Margaret met with the accident which occasioned her own death. My sister told me that when she went to see her, shortly before her death, upon accidentally mentioning my name, Margaret coloured, through the paleness of mortality, to the eyes, to the great astonishment of my sister, who (residing with her grandmother, Lady Holderness, and seeing but little of me, for family reasons) knew nothing of our attachment, nor could conceive why my name should affect her at such a time. I knew nothing of her illness, being at Harrow and in the country, till she was gone. Some years after I made an attempt at an elegy, a very dull one. I do not recollect, scarcely any thing equal to the transparent beauty of my cousin, or to the sweetness of her temper, during the short period of our intimacy. She looked as if she had been made out of a rainbow—all beauty and peace. My passion had its usual effects upon me—I could not sleep—I could not eat—I could not rest—and, although I had reason to know that she loved me, it was the texture of my life to think of the time which must elapse before we could meet again—being usually about twelve hours of separation! But I was a fool then, and am not much wiser now."

THE POSTMAN.—With what anxiety do we not listen to the hurried knock of the postman! How multifarious are the feelings which he can call forth! Hope and fear, love and rage, pleasure and despair, all attend his steps; and it is possible for any other single individual to influence the feelings of an equal number of persons; for all ranks, and sexes, and all ages, yield to his magical sound. The rosy school-boy listens with breathless anxiety, and flies to tear open the welcome letter, which tells him the day, that shall release him from the restraints of school, and fold him in the arms of a loving and beloved mother. To this happy age it is seldom that the postman is not a welcome visitor; but it is not with childhood only that he deposits his freight of happiness: often does he confer competence and long sought enjoyment on the anxious father of a dependent family; light up the features of an affectionate sister with delight, while she reads of the increasing fame of a brother, perhaps the companion of her infancy; or excite those heavenly sympathies in the maternal heart, that endearing tenderness which transcends all other affections, which none but mothers know, none but mothers feel. Happy would it be if his unvarying knock was always the harbinger of such hallowed feelings; but, callous as the iron he strikes, he too frequently brings desolation where all before was cheerfulness; he tells of friends that are faithless, lovers that are false, creditors that are inexorable, children that are parentless, & parents that are childless.—*Bijou.*

FASHION.—The Editor of the New-York Equivoc, who seems to possess a good deal of taste in many matters, particularly in those which relate to dress, thus speaks of a recent change in the apparel of the ladies of that city:—"The fashion of the present dress at the present era, is uncommonly chaste and simple. A few years ago—say, even one year ago—fiances were elevated on fiances—flowers stood on the top of flowers—ribbons and bands—all—all contributed to make a female look like one of those creatures whose plumage is eternally in a hurricane state. Now all is changed. Not a founce is to be seen; the skirt of the habillment is simple, chaste and elegant; the bust is equally free from crowded ornament; and the *Dunstable* is without a flower or spear of grass. We like all this amazingly. Walking dresses should be uncommonly plain. The vulgar taste of dressing for the Promenade, the Park, the Battery, the Gardens, or shopping in Broadway, with as much finery and splendour as if it were for a birthday ball is happily disappearing."

EPITAPH.—Next to the famous epitaph on the tomb of Leonidas at Thermopylae, that to be seen over the grave of Pash-ma-ta-ha, the Indian Chief who died at Washington a few years ago, is to our taste, the most deliciously simple, characteristic and expressive. That of Leonidas, "Stop stranger! You tread on the ashes of a Hero!" was the fruit of a Philosopher's study; poor Pash-ma-ta-ha's is simply the last words he ever spoke—"When I am gone, fire the big guns over me." Had learning and genius been invoked to the task, we question if they could have acquitted themselves so happily.—*New York Gazette.*

Ms. of Parkman

England, &c.

THE KING.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 16.) It is our painful duty again to lay before our readers the following bulletins of the week, in the order in which they have issued. They are all signed by Sir H. Hallford & Sir M. Tierney: Windsor Castle, May 9. "The King has passed a tranquil night. His Majesty's symptoms are essentially the same." Windsor Castle, May 10. "The King passed yesterday evening and the night in comparative ease, with some sleep; but his Majesty's symptoms remain the same." Windsor Castle, May 11. "His Majesty's symptoms are not materially mitigated; but his Majesty had some sleep last night." Windsor Castle, May 12. "The King has passed a disturbed night. His Majesty's symptoms continue the same." Windsor Castle, May 13. "The King has passed a more comfortable night. The symptoms of his Majesty's complaint, however, do not vary." Windsor Castle, May 14. "The King continues in the same state. His Majesty has had a bad night."

The following bulletin was issued yesterday. Although it does not allay the fears entertained for his Majesty's recovery, it is still gratifying in stating that the Royal sufferer has had the benefit of sleep, & that he considers himself better. Windsor Castle, May 15. "The King has had some refreshing sleep, and his Majesty feels himself rather better." On Tuesday the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester visited their Royal brother, by special invitation. They arrived from London about half-past eleven, and left Windsor at four for Frogmore. On Wednesday the Duke of Wellington had an interview with the King.

Such are the discouraging reports put forth by his Majesty's physicians—vague as they well can be, and not even indirectly admitting to the fact, that for the last fortnight a surgeon has also been in attendance on the illustrious sufferer. In the course of the night of Tuesday a paroxysm occurred, which threatened the most distressing consequences; but early on the following morning a considerable improvement in respiration took place, and the spasms for some time altogether abated: we state these facts on that which he conceives to be high authority. The interviews with the branches of the Royal Family, took place at the King's special instance, and the interview continued some time, and evinced all that natural tenderness of heart which distinguishes the father of his people.

Notwithstanding what has been said by ourselves, and the melancholy tone of the bulletins, the correspondent of the Morning Herald of yesterday, says: "I have no doubt whatever that his Majesty is decidedly better than he was last week; even though the bleak north-easterly winds of the last few days have been particularly obnoxious to patients suffering under that malady which his Majesty is afflicted."

The Times, however, gives no hope of his Majesty's recovery—"Not merely," says that paper of yesterday, "from the language of the bulletins, but from other sources, we have reason to believe that the demise of the Crown is very near. The bodily sufferings of his Majesty are such as to have extinguished in the Royal mind all desire to live. His Majesty, in the intervals of pain, is perfectly tranquil, and prepared for the result, of which he is fully aware."

There is a general and most melancholy apprehension, that the painful disorder under which his Majesty labours, has now reached that point,—that he cannot long be expected to survive. This is not a time to compliment the Crown; but we believe we may venture to say that the feeling of national sorrow will be deep and general when the unhappy event shall occur. The disorder of his Majesty is now openly admitted to be dropsy in the chest, accompanied with continued disturbance of the circulating and respiratory systems. The physicians were long flattered with hopes of his Majesty's recovery, from the general vigour of his constitution, and natural power of throwing off disease. But the disorder gained ground in another place, and exhibited itself in so many fearful forms, that it became necessary, a few days ago, to puncture the King's legs. Scarification had previously been performed by Mr. O'Rielly with considerable success; but when a more extensive system of relieving the patient was required, and the eminent talents of Mr. Brodie were called in for that purpose, all hope was soon extinguished. The Royal patient, indeed, bore the pain of repeated operations on his legs with great tranquillity and fortitude. But so far from any relief being afforded, we understood that the most fatal indications have appeared within the last forty-eight hours.

His Majesty, it is said, has been for some time aware of his danger, and has taken leave of several branches of his family in the most warm and affectionate manner. One of the Bishops, a confidential friend of the King, has been at hand to administer religious consolation, and to point out the only sources of comfort on the dying bed. And we hope from the bottom of our hearts, that at the hour of dissolution, the bed of the Royal sufferer may be attended by that Christian peace, that when his eyes shall finally close, he may sleep with his Royal ancestors in that common grave where all distinctions are levelled, and one expectation and hope alone remain to Princes and the meanest of their subjects.

From the Morning Herald, May 17. The following favourable bulletin was yesterday issued:—"Windsor Castle, May 16. "The King has had some refreshing sleep, and his Majesty feels himself rather better." (Signed as usual.) Yesterday the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle, at 11 o'clock, had a short audience of his Majesty, and left at half-past 12 for town.

The Duchesses of Gloucester arrived at one, and remained in conference with his Majesty till 3 o'clock, when she parted of some refreshment and left for town. The following bulletin was issued this morning:—"Windsor Castle, May 17. "The King has not had a very good night; but his Majesty feels himself better." (Signed as usual.) Immediately after leaving the bulletin Sir M. Tierney left the Castle, for town; but is expected to return to dinner.

This forenoon the Bishop of Chichester performed Divine Service to his Majesty's household suite. A part of the private band attended, and played the Anthem. At one o'clock this day Sir Robert Peel arrived, and had a long audience of his Majesty, being his first visit since his father's death. After partaking of some slight refreshment, the Hon. Secretary left the Castle at three o'clock, for London.

The throng of company was very numerous to see the bulletin at St. James's palace on Saturday, they numbered near 7000, & yesterday there were about 12,000.

From the same. CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.—We have little to report relative to the illness of his Majesty to-day. Nothing is talked of but the King's illness, and one scarcely needs to say a man who would not make oath that his Majesty is in a dying state. Indeed bets have been offered every day for the last month that the King would not live a week. Yet his Majesty still continues to live (and in long may live), as though on purpose to disappoint the cranks.

The Morning Herald, particularly its correspondent P. P. P., for presuming to hope that the King will recover, is abused on all hands, as though it was a heinous offence to doubt the authenticity of those ominous reports about the speedy demise of the Crown, which for some reason or other, are so eagerly propagated. The Times of this morning put forth a leader, a sort of semi-official leader, in which we are told that "a full reporter of the Court of the City, who has been very minutely, however, for this 'awful' intelligence of our Ministerial contemporary, the bulletin of the day pronounced his Majesty better, and the consequence was (what a pity!) a rise, instead of a fall, in the Funds. As a specimen of the sort of feeling which prevails in the City, we may observe that both the copies of the bulletin exhibited at the Mansion-House had the word 'himself' underlined, so that they read 'his Majesty feels himself rather better.'"

There has been a good deal of business transacted in the English Funds to-day, indeed much more than is usual on a Saturday, and prices, notwithstanding all the reports relative to the King's health, as we have observed above, are higher. The speculators for a 'fall' appear to be in the majority, and the market is very quiet, and it is said they have thought it prudent to buy in their Stock. This is a proof that, though they are very busy in propagating reports about the desperate state of the King's health, they themselves are very desirous on the subject.

(From the Windsor Correspondent of the Morning Herald.) Windsor, Sunday Evening. Some of the London journals, I see, are again peevishly settling the demise of the Crown.—Aving positive reports for his Majesty's recovery! and he is spattering poor P. P. P. with all sorts of abuse for presuming to guess their 'High Authority.' As to their abuse, it passes by me as the idle wind, which I regard not; and with no more submission than is justly due to their 'High Authority.' I shall still continue to defend his Majesty against the fate they have cut out for him.

They tell us "the King is dying!" and yet the sound of the workmen's hammer ceaseth not beneath the same roof. Six times in every day does a most unmerciful clamorous bell at the Castle gate call to their labour, or dismiles to their meals, at least four hundred artificers. Five music, that, for a dying Monarch! They tell us "the King is dying!" And yet the drums and bugles of the garter regiment beat the Castle every day. Really one would think the First Regiment of Grenadier Guards would show a little more respect to their dying Sovereign than to be drumming and trumpeting within a few yards of his death-bed!

They tell us "the King is dying!" And yet you meet daily, in some part of the forest, half a dozen of his "most illustrious courtiers," frolic along together and chatting so merrily as so many farmers returning from market with pockets full of cash and their bowels full of creature comforts! They tell us the King is dying—and that when his Royal sisters visited him the other day "he was invisible, his head resting on his breast, and being obliged to be supported!" And yet, when these same Royal Ladies issued from the Castle gates, after having witnessed this melancholy scene, they were actually conversing as cheerfully as if they were returning from an ordinary morning call!

They tell us "the King is dying!" And yet Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Matthew Tierney do not think it worth while to call in any other of their medical brethren to assist them in endeavouring to prevent the death of their King! Finally, they tell us "the King is dying!" And yet another of his Ministers, the Lord of the Treasury, tells themselves affably about the matter, but quietly "leave it all" to the management of Sir Henry and Sir Matthew! Shall I go on—or have I said enough? To my thinking, I have said more than enough to show that those persons who say "the King is dying!" are not only as they guess, they were equally confident, and equally in error, six months ago, when some of them proclaimed to all the world—as much as is in them lay)—that the King was "partially better," and that the King was "actually better," and that "a dergo on operation for cataract;" when at the very same time it was notorious to the whole town of Windsor that his Majesty was daily driving himself in his phreatic with a pair of spiritual glasses, in a high shuffling pace, through roads and down declivities where daylight was absolutely essential to personal safety. And now I will go on with my own account of his Majesty's present illness.

In the first place, the two last bulletins, as you perceive, completely bear out the predictions of my last report to you. The bulletin of Saturday says, "The King has had some refreshing sleep, and his Majesty feels himself rather better;" and the bulletin of to-day says, "The King has not had a very good night, but still his Majesty feels himself better." Thus, according to the bulletins, his Majesty is better, and better—better on Saturday morning, and still better on Sunday morning. To which I can add, not on "High Authority," but on the authority of my own eyes. I saw a seventh-rate page or porter, but yet on an authority upon which I by myself I firmly rely,—that upon this hour (half-past four, p. m.) his Majesty is still better and better. As to his Majesty having been "lepp'd" and "punctured," that is, that he has undergone a scarification of one of the lowest extremities, there has been within the last day or two; but this, as I am given to understand, has been merely to assist nature in throwing off humours which might otherwise continue to have an injurious effect upon the lungs. As to his Majesty being "tranquil, and resigned to endure with patience the lot of all created beings," I humbly beg leave to say that, on the contrary, his Majesty is extremely impatient; and that the disturbed nights, though not exactly attributed to "puncturing," are yet occasioned by the misapprehension of these few days for the ease of the Royal patient; of which misapprehension his Majesty complains in no weak voice, and in no very patient terms.

In conclusion—for the last cough I going and I must be brief—I again repeat that the King's health is improving, and that there is still a possibility—nay, almost a probability, of his recovering, and that with his presence. Whether his Majesty is "in a state of torpor" or not the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, had a long audience with him to-day. P. P. P.

From the Times, May 17. We stated on Saturday, what was true, that the state of his Majesty's health was alarming. In fact, on Friday there were some symptoms which induced an apprehension of mortification. We are happy to announce that these symptoms have subsided; so that the cause of immediate alarm has ceased. Beyond this we have, we lament to say, no ground for encouraging any hope.

The Duke of Wellington, soon after his return to town on Saturday afternoon from the King's Palace at Windsor, proceeded to the Foreign-office, where a Cabinet Council was held.

Money Market.—Saturday evening.—It has been stated to-day in the city, on good authority, that the balances of money at this moment, lying unemployed in the Bank of England, do not amount to less than £7,000,000 sterling. A portion of these deposits must necessarily belong to individuals, who, from the nature of their trade, do not place them permanently there; but the greater part by far is lodged in the Bank by private bankers, constituting a surplus beyond what they require for daily purposes, and for which they are unable to find any employment they at once think eligible and secure. They would not, on any other supposition, forego the profit to be derived from the use of it.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons on Friday night, upon a motion of Sir James Graham, for an account of all salaries, profits, pay, fees, and emoluments, whether civil or military, held and enjoyed by persons belonging to his Majesty's Privy Council. His motion produced a most spirited debate; and, upon a final division, there were found for the motion of Sir James Graham, 147; and against it, 231. The majority therefore in favour of Ministers was only 84. These popular divisions, which were put in so many members of all descriptions, indicate with tolerable precision the coming events. A dissolution of parliament will be the natural consequence of the demise of the Crown.

A deputation from persons interested in the growth of tobacco in Ireland, headed by Lord Kilmorey, sat at the Treasury on Saturday, and had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. By a Parliamentary Paper, it appears the quantity of tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, from the British possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, in the year 1824, was 17,908 lbs. of which 7,932 lbs. was the produce of Canada. It is only very recently that this article has been cultivated there in sufficient quantities to afford a surplus for exportation, and it is gratifying to know that a new export article so valuable as tobacco is now cultivated in our own colonies. When Lord Goderich was Chancellor of the Exchequer, an attempt of the duty on tobacco was made in favour of Canadian tobacco. The effect of that judicious measure on the agricultural interest of the province is thus beginning to show itself.

By a printed return of the consumption of Sugar which has been circulated by some of the leading brokers, some facts of a satisfactory nature are disclosed. It appears that the total quantity on which duty has been paid, from the 1st of January last to the 1st of the present month, is 62,340 tons, while the quantity in the same period of last year was only 52,190 tons. As the duty on sugar is not much under £2,000,000 annually, this decided increase in the consumption of so important an article, augurs as favourably for the revenue as for the state of our internal trade. During the first four months of this year the imports of sugar from the East and West Indies have been 48,930 tons; last year for the same period, 43,245 tons.

The second reading of Mr. Grant's Bill for the Relief of the Jews, will, as we are informed, certainly take place this evening. The Duke of Wellington has promised to introduce into the House of Peers a bill for legalizing Catholic marriages. A deputation from the Catholic clergy waited on his Grace on Thursday, when he pledged himself to give immediate attention to the subject.—This is an extension of the principle of the Relief Bill; or, rather, it is but its natural development. The new restrictions or impediments that remain to embarrass its clear operation will by degrees drop away; and, at last, all distinctions on the ground of religion in the matrimonial contract will be removed. It is to be hoped, that if the madness of party do not rekindle the ashes of past feuds,

A bill for taking in (1831) the population of Great Britain has been brought into the House of Commons. It is a bill for taking in (1831) the population of Great Britain has been brought into the House of Commons. It is a bill for taking in (1831) the population of Great Britain has been brought into the House of Commons.

Huddersfield, May 13.—Huddersfield market continues tolerably brisk—a good deal of business is done for very little profit. The precarious state of his Majesty's health is very injurious to the woollen and linen trade; and the staples are suffering severely from the same cause.

A signal instance of the mortality of the climate of Sierra Leone was mentioned a few days ago at Lloyd's. Two vessels, the Lochiel of Liverpool, and the Britannia of London, remained there on the 25th of February, the crews of both being dead.

The grand expedition which is destined to destroy the city of Algiers, was expected to embark on the 12th instant. Some days will be required to get all the troops on board, but if the weather permit, the fleet, according to letters from Toulon, will sail on the 18th or 20th inst.

A letter from Copenhagen mentions that a M. Helodoro Carneiro, sent there as Chargé d'Affaires by Don Miguel, has not been received, and that of the whole foreign diplomatic body, no one, except the Spanish Minister, honoured him with the least notice.

Duke of Brunswick.—The dispute between the Duke of Brunswick and the King of England, his uncle and guardian, has been arranged. The young Duke of Brunswick has at length yielded: He will maintain the institutions and measures of the government during his minority, and which he had been willing to recognise on his coming of age.

ROCHDALE.—PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.—Since last Wednesday the weavers and spinners have held their public meeting at Cranbury every day, except Sunday, and generally have been numerously attended. On Wednesday morning, before the meeting assembled, Mr. Archer, one of the manufacturers, sent for the weavers' Committee, and their Secretary went to see him. The weavers proposed to give the list of names of 1824 within 24 hours, if the weavers would go to work. This was submitted to the Meeting when assembled, but they refused to have the statement printed out to go to work. The Meeting then adjourned until the following day. In consequence of information being brought to the active men on Wednesday that some 50 or 60 weavers had gone to work, they sent the bellmen round through the town and neighbourhood, begging a meeting for seven o'clock on Thursday morning. Some after seven o'clock on Thursday morning the weavers and spinners assembled to the number of upwards of 4000, and were addressed by several speakers, who endeavoured to show the necessity of the weavers all acting together; and that unless they did so, it was in vain to struggle any longer, but they might as well all go to work.—(Cries from the meeting by hundreds of voices, "We will have our prices, or never go to work, if we die in the struggle through starvation.") The speakers then proposed to give the list of names of violence, and said if any thing of that sort was committed they would leave them; they requested them to be orderly and peaceable, and when they came to any shop where weavers were working, to stand at a respectful distance, and to appoint two or three from the body to visit them. The meeting having agreed to do so, they proceeded from the place of meeting, to the number of about 3000, to visit the districts north of the town, and about half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday they were going through the town, filling the streets for about a quarter of a mile in length. They maintained the greatest order as they went along, seldom changing a word as they passed. To see the care-worn features of such a number of half-starved men, women, and children, peering out for a bare subsistence, the hardest heart. Surely the trades in the neighbourhood will render these poor weavers some assistance, and generally aid these wretched human beings.

And it is the duty of every working man to lend his aid in assisting his poor struggling brethren in such a case of emergency.—Morning Herald.

From the Gazette de France, May 14. The Constitutionnel says, "It is reported this evening that the Government received, at six o'clock, a telegraphic dispatch, announcing that the General in Chief and the first division embarked yesterday, and sailed this morning for Port Mahon, the general rendezvous of the army."

We believe that the Constitutionnel is in rather too great a hurry to announce the departure of the expedition. It is not probable that the 1st division can sail before the 15th or 16th.

Toulon, May 13.—The news from Toulon received this morning, creates the greatest preparations for the expedition are continued with a marvellous activity. In three days every thing will be ready for the embarkation, nothing but the state of the weather can afterwards delay the departure.

(From the Times) ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE. The Constantinople, April 26 (by Express).—The Porte caused to be presented yesterday by the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, a note, in which it is declared that the Sultan has no objection to accede to the resolution adopted by the Powers respecting Greece, &c., and that the Porte declines to interfere in any attempt to trouble the general harmony and the order newly re-established, should meet with a favourable reception, was for the Porte to comply with this wish, which it hereby does, by consenting to consider as the true limits of the new state those traced on the map annexed to the note of the three Ambassadors.

This declaration has appeared sufficient, as amounting to an acknowledgment of the Greek independence; the question of the three Powers, will follow the example of the Porte, and evacuate immediately the places which they occupy on the outside of the new limits fixed to them.—Augsburg Gazette.

The Greek Senate has recognised as Sovereign His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, by adopting the protocols according to their form and tenor.—Gazette de France.

ACCIDENT TO MADAME BONAPARTE.—Extract of a private letter of the 24th ult. from Rome:—"Madame Leitia, mother of Napoleon Buonaparte, on the 23rd instant, while walking in the garden of the Villa Borghese, made a false step, and the leaning on the arm of the Chevalier Cozzani, fell with so much violence that she broke one of her thighs; and as her great age, 83 years, prevents the possibility of applying the strong remedies necessary in such accidents, her life is considered to be in imminent danger. She is surrounded by all the members of her family now at Rome—her brother, Cardinal Fesch; Jerome and Louis Buonapartes and Madame Lucie, Princess of Canino. Despatches with the melancholy news have been sent to Madame Murat, Countess of Lipano, the ex-queen Christina, and the Duke de Reichstadt. Madame Leitia, after giving legacies of 200,000 francs each to her children and to Cardinal Fesch, with various pensions and tokens of remembrance to her attendants and friends, and considerable donations to the poor both at Rome and in Corsica, has consulted the Duke de Reichstadt the residuary legatee of her immense wealth."

DIVORCE.—By the law of England, marriage is indissoluble except in the single instance of the crime of adultery. The first case of divorce that occurs in Parliamentary history, was in 1693, and was that of Lord Root, who was afterwards Duke of Rutland. King Charles the Second attended the debates in the house on the bill for the dissolution of his Lordship's marriage, which passed only by a small majority. Bishop Barret attributes its passing to a sceptical and libertine spirit at Court, and a desire on the part of the King himself to obtain a divorce from his Queen, Catherine of Braganza. From that time to 1800, a period of 130 years, there were only 132 divorces by Acts of Parliament; whereof eight were in the first 45 years; 50 in the next 60 years; and 74 in the last 25. Then the divorces ran on in rapid proportion; for from 1820, to 1830, there have been 26 cases of Parliamentary divorce.

Liberty Gained by Fastings.—The records of the Tower mention a Scotsman, imprisoned for felony, and strictly watched for six weeks; during which time he did not take the least sustenance; on which account he obtained pardon.—Mirror.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 30. ORDNANCE ESTIMATES. The House having gone into a Committee of Supply on these estimates, Mr. Perceval proposed a vote of £83,040, for the department of engineers and apparatus.

Mr. Hume said the country was not now in a situation to bear so large an establishment. There were now 250 engineer officers; in 1809, 113 were deemed sufficient.

Mr. Perceval said, that of the whole number not more than eleven were unemployed.

Mr. O'Connell thought it would be better to get rid of the expense of keeping officers in Ireland to make surveys, at least until better times arrived.

Colonel Trench said the engineer officers in Ireland performed, with great saving to the country, the business that was formerly done by jobbers.

After a few words in explanation, the vote was agreed to. A vote of £83,626, for the remaining part of the expense of the artillery corps, in addition to £200,000, previously voted, was also agreed to. The next votes were, £37,111, to the royal horse artillery and the rocket troop; and £1,233 for the field train department.

Mr. Hume wished to know what the Director-General of the Field Train had done? Mr. Perceval said he had many efficient duties to perform, as would appear by the evidence taken before the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hume—"Oh, I know all that evidence by heart."

Mr. Perceval—"Then the honourable member requires no information upon the subject."

On the motion for granting £3,402, for the civil officers of the Royal Academy of Woolwich, Mr. Hume asked how many cadets are now at the Academy? Lord E. Somerset—"About 124."

Mr. Hume—"How many of these are the sons of artillery officers?" Lord E. Somerset—"About twenty, and ten or twelve of other officers."

Mr. Hume—"Thus it appears that all the remainder of the 124 are receiving a paper education. The fact is, that the public is saddled with this expense, in order to provide for certain favorites of the Master of the Ordnance."

Sir H. Hardinge repelled this charge. It was found necessary to keep up the number of students to the amount of 130, with a view to supply officers for the artillery and engineers. Mr. Maberly remarked that the country ought not to educate the sons of private gentlemen at the public expense.

Sir H. Hardinge—"It would be improper to contract for officers, for it would be highly prejudicial to the service."

Mr. Hume—"I call every pensioner under the crown, however unpleasant it may sound to courtiers, a pauper, if he gives no value for his money. It is a common saying, that if a man is fit for nothing else, to put him into the church or the army."

Sir H. Hardinge—"I treat this language with the contempt which it deserves."

Mr. Hume—"I have borne much, but I will not bear this."

Lord Milton considered that no personal offence was meant to the member for Montrose. (Hear, Hear.)

Sir H. Hardinge must say he felt contempt for the opinion that the young gentlemen at Woolwich should be considered as paupers. The British artillery was superior to that of any other country in Europe, and an establishment which produced such a corps would always have his decided support.

Lord Howick thought the true policy would be to provide the means of education, and leave individuals to pay for it.

Mr. C. Gordon did not think the college at Woolwich would be less efficient if the sons of civilians were to pay for their own education, as at Standhurst.

Sir H. Hardinge replied, that the pupils signed a declaration to serve in the artillery or engineers, and if they changed their minds they could not enter any other branch of the service.

Lord Althorp said that the parents of the scholars would readily pay for their expenses. Lord Milton protested against the whole of the estimates. He did not complain of the government alone. That House was to blame for suffering extravagant and ruinous estimates to be voted year after year in the time of peace.

The Committee divided on the vote, when there appeared—ayes, 131; noes, 69. Majority, 72.

After some discussion, the sum of £587,108, for defraying the expense of ordnance extraordinary, and some votes of less amount, were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

LIVERPOOL.—Thirty-eight years ago, Liverpool contained only 2865 houses, and 55,732 inhabitants. It has since increased to 30,000 houses, and 176,000 inhabitants. In 1792, only 503 bags of cotton were imported; but in 1829, the importation of this article reached 429,752 bags. At the former period, the docks were amounted to £18,234 17s. 8d. and at the latter to £147,327 4s. 11d. The increase in the receipts of the post-office is not less remarkable: in 1803, they amounted to £32,108 13s. 6d., and in 1829, to £268,878 2s. 8d.—The number of ships has of course increased. In 1792, they amounted to 4483, but in 1829 they are enumerated at 11,883! Signs of improvement are still abroad; wherever we turn in the suburbs, we see whole streets rising around us, and though the number of new houses exceeds some thousands there are very few of those tenements recently erected, unless our streets are crowded with a busy population, and our docks are filled with shipping; Liverpool certainly exhibits no sign of bad times.—Liverpool paper.

IRELAND. Tonnage of Shipping entered inwards at all the ports of Ireland, from the years 1823 to 1829, both inclusive.

Tons.	Tons.
1823, 952,000	1827, 1,195,000
1824, 1,101,000	1828, 1,308,000
1825, 1,167,000	1829, 1,470,000
1826, 1,241,000	

This shows a progressive, and, eventually, a very considerable increase in the amount of shipping navigating to the ports of Ireland. A small proportion only is employed in foreign trade, the greater part by far being employed in intercourse with Liverpool, Bristol, and other English ports. Of the above tonnage, about a third comes to the port of Dublin.

Of the comparative extent of foreign trade in the different ports of Ireland, an idea may be formed from the amount of Custom Duties received in the chief Revenue Districts of Ireland last year.

Dublin,	£669,000	Waterford,	£116,000
Belfast,	229,000	Limerick,	85,000
Cork,	105,000		

The chief collections of Excise, distinct from Dublin, produced last year,

Cork,	£271,000	Dunkalk,	£114,000
Lisburn,	207,000	Louth,	83,000
Antrim,		Limerick,	83,000

Married, on Wednesday, at the lady's residence, 12, Fitzwilliam-square, by his Grace the most Rev. Dr. Murray, O'Gorman Malton, of Clare, to Christina Maria, eldest daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of the late Michael O'Brien, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square. Immediately after the ceremony, the happy pair set off for England. It is understood that the lady has bestowed with her hand, a dowry of 50,000*l.* on the young candidate for Clare.—Dublin Morning Post.

BIBLE SOCIETY OF PARIS.—Paris, April 22.—The Paris Protestant Bible Society held its eleventh annual meeting yesterday. Admiral Verhull took the chair, and several Peers of France, Members of the Chamber of Deputies, and other distinguished persons, were present. After an appropriate Prayer by a Minister of the Reformed Religion, the Committee's Report of the proceedings of the last year was read. The Society, like that in London, distributes the Scriptures, and since its institution,

in 1818, has given away about 10,000 copies of the Bible and Testament. The funds of the Paris Society do not equal in amount those of the London Society; but, aided by the Departments, the Ladies' Societies, and other Associations, it is expected that in a very few years there will not be a single Protestant family in France without a Bible. The Society sells its Bibles and Testaments at very low prices to those who have the means of purchasing, and furnishes them gratis to the poor. Several other reports were read from the Ladies' Society, the Committee of Protestant Artisans, and from Departmental Societies. A donation of 1000 francs, was presented during the meeting from a person who concealed his name.—Galignani's Messenger.

The establishment of the French on the coast of Africa, can be traced up to a very distant period, though it would be rather difficult to determine the true date. Some pretend that it took place at the epoch of the great expedition of Louis de Clarmont, Duke of Bourbon, against the Moors, in 1591; and, indeed, several charters, bulls, and diplomas, of the 15th century, speak of the possessions of the King of France in Mauritania. But it is only from the year 1450 that the history of our possessions on that coast can be followed without interruption.—Paris Monitor.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, JUNE 10, 1830. COLONIAL INTERCOURSE.—The West India and Colonial Intercourse Question, appears to be one that may for some months engage public attention in this Province. The Colonists whose interests are too often disregarded with questions of national importance arise, are yet to be balanced between hope and fear, till the final result is authoritatively made known to them, on which may depend a long continued course of commercial prosperity to the inhabitants of the British Provinces, or a destruction of the hopes and expectations they have been held to entertain. We are not yet in possession of any information which can be said to be definite on the subject. In our last we gave the opinion of some of the American Editors themselves, who consider that they have lost the trade that they have been seeking to obtain. Since that period we have received a letter from a most intelligent Correspondent in London, a gentleman deeply interested in the prosperity of the Colonies, from the extensive mercantile dealings he carries on with these Provinces, and to whose active exertions, the Colonists are in a great measure indebted for the suspension till the arrival of their remittances of the negotiations with Mr. Lane. This gentleman states, from good authority, that the intentions of our Government are not quite so favorable, as Mr. Herriot seemed anxious to represent to his interview with the London merchants connected with the colonies; negotiations are supposed to be actually in hand and probably projects on both sides. The best chance for the Colonies is considered to be, that the Americans will reject any treaty Ministers entertain offer, through the same overreaching spirit that governed them before. A report prevailed in London at the date of this letter (21st April), which was said to come through American channels, that some treaty had actually already been offered to Mr. Lane, and that new proposals are now made and are likely to be accepted. This last part, however deemed by our Correspondent highly improbable.

Our friend mentions several rumors, which prevailed in London at the date of his letter, in relation to the trade with the United States and with Canada. According to one, the Timber duties are to be made a financial question altogether, and not a Colonial or national one;—this, if true, will completely destroy the Lumber Trade of the North American Colonies. According to another, the timber of the United States is to be admitted as the same duties as that of the Colonies;—this, although it seems quite absurd, would actually destroy the Canada Lumber Trade, as the voyage from the ports of the United States would be much easier, thus reducing wear and tear of shipping and other expenses, and the trade could be carried on throughout the whole year; but it is scarcely possible that the British Government could consent to such a measure, for the ships of the Baltic, or of foreign origin, would claim every indulgence granted to those of America. Our Correspondent adds that "something is evidently working among the gentry of the new system,—the Maltheusians,—the Political Economists—in action with the Hibernians, and the followers of Parnell, whose late work on Finance, and in which the most radical reform in our Colonial system is insisted upon, has become quite a text book at the Government Office. It is imagined that the present Government are anxious to bring over to themselves the characters just alluded to." Sir Henry Parnell's work has, however, been most ably reviewed in the last Quarterly, in an article wherein good strong points are advanced, and which is said to have proceeded from the pen of Sir Howard Douglas.

THE PHYSICIAN who visited the Island on Thursday last, in the morning, by permission of, and in company with the two Aldermen, will on Saturday next, expose FULLY, the Absurdities and Falshoods, contained in a Communication, published in the Courier, respecting that visit, and its consequences. The reply is postponed until Saturday, in order that the Refutation may follow and correct the Falshoods. Communicated by the Physician in question.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1830.

NINE DAYS LATER.—The arrival of the Aurora from London, yesterday morning, has brought papers to the 17th of May. We have made copious extracts from Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 16th, and the Morning Herald and Times of the 17th of said month, which present statements regarding His Majesty's health, singularly and unaccountably inconsistent and contradictory. We shall not detain our readers from the perusal of them by any attempts on our part to reconcile such conflicting representations, or to establish the credibility of the one Journal over that of the other. We are invariably kept much in the dark on the actual state of Royal patients, and it is much to be regretted that the Bulletins, which are our only official sources of intelligence, should be generally so vaguely and unsatisfactorily expressed. Time will soon throw aside every veil, and exhibit the reality before the eyes of the nation, in all its important bearings. Motives of worldly interest, as well as the schemes of state policy, must alike vanish before the light and the force of truth.

The sentence of death passed upon ADAM HULL, for the crime of murder, is to be carried into effect at the usual place of execution in this city, on Thursday next.

From the opening of Spring navigation to the 14th inst. there were 391 arrivals at Quebec—being 53 more than at the same period last year. The Settlers amounted to 9839—an increase of 4150 over the corresponding period of 1829.—The additional population about the town, at latest dates, including emigrants, crews of ships, & raftsmen, was thought to be 12,000 souls. The Official Gazette says: "After a stagnation almost unprecedented during the month of May, the contrast now presented on our wharves and in the business part of the city, is cheering in every point of view. An immense number of vessels, greater than the amount reported this day last year, are now in the harbour, and never was the basin more beautifully studded with shipping than at this moment.

The streets of the Upper and Lower Towns have been filled, since Sunday last, with crowds of strangers, many of the most respectable description; and many of their well dressed families, of whom a great portion seem to be females; so much so, that we confess

Quebec brought to our recollection the appearance of a bustling town in England during fair time. The baker, grocer, and victualler of all kinds, have been in great request, and must have reaped a good harvest, from the ready money which has been circulated in very considerable quantities.

From all the information we can obtain, the amount of Emigration this year to the Canada, may be rated as high as 30,000, as the disposition seems to be almost general throughout the United Kingdom.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, has been further prorogued to the 7th October next.

MAD DOGS.—We have been informed that some days since, a dog belonging to Mr. Charles Early, of Malabogay, about four miles from Capois, was discovered to be a highly rabid state, and had caused considerable loss to the farmers in that neighborhood, having bitten four sheep belonging to Mr. Harding, two or three sheep belonging to Mr. Perry, a fine ram and ewe belonging to Mr. Olive, two sheep also a pig, belonging to Mr. Brundage, and several geese, the property of other settlers. The dog has since been killed, Accounts from French Village, also mention the appearance of Hydrophobia among the canine species, in that quarter. A person coming from thence on Saturday last, states, that he assisted in killing two dogs on the Marsh Road, supposed to have been affected.—Our City authorities will no doubt do all in their power to prevent the introduction of this dreadful malady into the City.—Courier.

We have the pleasure to announce that a communication has been received from the Directors of the Glasgow North American Colonial Society, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, stating that they had nominated to the pastoral charge of St. James's Church, Newcastle, the Rev. James SOUTHAM, A. M. of Aberdeen. His ordination was to have taken place early this month, and it was expected he would visit Scotland in one of the first autumn vessels for this port.—Miramichi Gleaner.

METHODIST CHAPEL.—On a former occasion, while advertising to this Institution, we were rather premature as to the period of its completion—the outside of the building will be finished by the 10th of Nov., and the whole completed in the following spring.—We have now the pleasure of stating, that the Rev. Mr. PICKLE, the Missionary appointed to this station, has arrived. It is expected he will remain among us for at least one year.—Id.

Three Religious Newspapers are about to commence in Upper Canada. The Warbler to be published at Kingston, and to be devoted to the interests of the Episcopal Church; the Sentinel to be published, we believe, by the members of the same Church at Brockville, and the Canadian Watchman, at Kingston, under the direction of individuals of the Presbyterian faith.

The Society in Glasgow for promoting the Religious interests of the Scottish Settlers in British North America, has appointed Mr. JOHN CROOKSTON, Preacher of the Gospel, to the charge of the second Scotch Presbyterian Church in Quebec.—Montreal Gazette.

A Barbadoes paper of the 13th of May, contains accounts from St. Vincent and Grenada; that much injury was expected to the crops from the great and unusual rains.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Between the 15th and 30th of April, 7000 slaves were brought to Rio from the Coast of Africa.—Boston Patriot.

Came passengers in the Rosemount—Mr. & Mrs. S. Stephen. Went Passenger in the Woodman for Liverpool—William B. Kinnear, Esq. Recorder of this City.

In the Atlantic—Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Smith, and Mr. C. Gibb. To Correspondents:—"The Lines of 'C. T.' are in type, but unavoidably omitted." Medical Quarterly, No. 1, will be attended to.

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. B. G. Gray, Mr. Charles J. Melick, to Miss Margaret, youngest daughter of Lawrence Foster, Esq. all of this city. At Hampton Ferry, 16th inst. by the Rev. P. Scovill, Mr. Peter Z. Parlee, of Sussex, to Ann Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Crawford, of former place. At Kingston, 23d inst. by Rev. James Cookson, Mr. Daniel Bacon, to Miss Sarah, fifth daughter of Mr. Wm. Burnett, all of the Parish of Noron.

DIED. In this city, on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Mr. MURRAY, one of the Emigrants lately arrived in the William Beas, aged 39 years. On Sunday morning last, in his 45th year, Mr. DONALD MUIR, a native of Roxburgh, Scotland, and for thirteen years past an industrious and respectable tradesman in this city. The circumstances which led to his death are truly melancholy. On Thursday last, he went after dinner as usual, to perform his statute labour on the road, where the improvements are going on in Brussels-Street, and had scarcely reached the spot when he received a mortal wound from a sharp and heavy stone which had been engaged by the blasting of the rock, though he had taken the usual precaution by retreating to avoid the danger. The stroke was received in the abdomen, and the extent of the internal injury must have been very great as he lingered in the greatest agony until Sunday morning, when death terminated his mortal sufferings. He has left a widow and five children to lament his untimely fate.—His remains have been conveyed to Carleton for interment.

In King's County, 18th inst. in the 72d year of his age, Mr. ENOS FLEWELLING, one of the earliest settlers. At Fredericton, on the 14th inst. Elizabeth, wife of Hon. Thomas Baillie, Commissioner of Crown Lands, deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew her. At St. Andrews, on the 16th inst. Daniel MacMaster, Esq. one of the first settlers and oldest inhabitants of that town.—On the 17th, Mr. David Mowat, second son of the late Captain John Mowat, of that town, aged 25 years.—On the 19th, suddenly, Charles Joseph Brisson, Esq. Writer and Searcher at the port of St. Andrews, aged 52 years. At St. John's, (N. F.) on the 28th May, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Scallan, Bishop of Drago, and Vicar Apostolic of Newfoundland, Labrador, &c. &c.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. WEDNESDAY, brig Economist, Brace, Bristol, 47—G. D. Robinson, ballast. THURSDAY, brig Rosemount, Withart, Aberdeen, 39—J. Withart, goods. FRIDAY, Harve, Barbadoes, 15—Hanford & Raymond, sugar. FRIDAY, Ship Try Again, Hyde, New York, 7—P. Bernard, ballast. Hops, Foreign, Bristol, 40—H. Anderson, ballast. BRIG JULIA, Crowell, New York, 4—W. & T. Leavitt, flour. SATURDAY, Ship Cassandra, Grierson, Glasgow, via N. York, 12—to order, ballast. SUNDAY, ship Sovereign, Bowman, N. York, 6—to order, ballast. MONDAY, brig Aurora, Jameison, London, 42—Scovill & Summers, merchandises.

THIS MORNING, brig Triton, Rich, Newcastle, 57—Crockshank & Walker, coals & merchandises.

CLEARED. Ship Retribution, Moon, Plymouth, timber. PRINCE, Redpath, do. do. MARY, Thompson, Liverpool, do. JANE, Westcott, do. do. SISTERS, Gaines, Cork, do. HUGH JOHNSON, M. Lay, Liverpool, do. MARGARET, Young, London, do. CYRUS, Daniels, Palladium, do. SHAMON, Ward, Hull, do. BRIG MARGARET, Dever, Kingston, (Jam.) fish & timber. THOMSON'S PACKET, Ross, Dumfries, timber. WILLIAM, Thompson, Liverpool, do. NELSON, Crawford, London, do. BELTICH, Harding, Boston, plaster. SCHR. DESIUS, Drinkwater, Bettinows, plaster. SARAH, Pierce, New York do. HARP, M. Kay, Bermuda, assorted cargo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER. Sir—It is incumbent on any individual who writes a communication for a Newspaper, to travel on the high road of Truth, particularly when he is loaded with any weighty substance; for a deviation from this good road in such a case is sure to bewilder him, and the heavy substance sinks him so completely in the mire that he finds it very difficult to get out.—Allusion is here particularly made to an article in your last Saturday's number, on the subject of the Small Pox at Partridge Island. The article is not true, inasmuch as the Aldermen in question did not visit Partridge Island, nor would they suffer any other persons in the boat to land, except the skilful Physician who accompanied them—that they did not hold any communication with any person labouring under the disease, or with any other person on the Island, except to call the Watch Companies from the boat at a distance, to let the Physician know that it was between 8 and 7 o'clock in the morning, that the transaction took place, and that in the night, as stated—that successful precaution was taken, by the distinguished Physician, to keep the infection confined to its origin. The object of the visit to Partridge Island was for the general good, and the Physician was accompanied with sufficient "Public Authorities" (who look to those things) to carry the object to effect. POLICE OFFICE, 28th June, 1830.

NOTICE. THE Public Examination of the CENTRAL MADRAS SCHOOL, will take place on Friday next, at 10 o'clock. June 29.

NOTICE. The Committee of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, are happy to be enabled to inform the Public, that they have purchased an eligible situation at Horton, for their intended Institution; and have procured a competent Instructor. They are making arrangements for opening the Seminary, for the reception of pupils, by the end of the next month, when they will give information of the course of instruction, which it will be in their power to pursue, for the ensuing year. June 29.

FOR SALE. At the Subscriber's Store—for Cash: 100 DOZEN fine Scotch ALE and PORTER, in Barrels of from 3 1/2 to 5 Dozen; PEARL BARLEY, in Bags of 1/2 & 1 Cwt.; Common ditto, do. 1 & 2 do.; LINEN THREADS, &c. 29th June. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

N. B.—STORAGE for 1000 or 1200 Barrels.

FOR SALE. The Cargo of the Sch'r May-Flower, from North Carolina, viz: W. O. PIPE STAVES; 3 ditto R. O. Hhd. do.; 22 ditto Cypress SHINGLES; 10 Barrels TAR.

Also—Cargo of Brig Triton from Newcastle, viz: 200 Chaldrons Superior HOUSE COALS, and a quantity of BROWN EARTHENWARE. June 29. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

LINENS. Just Received from BELFAST: 10 CASES IRISH LINENS, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 LINENS; 7-8 and 8-4 UNIONS; 3-4 to 8-4 DIAPERS; 5-4 SHEETING, and 7-8 DRESS.

Also—From St. Andrews: 10 Puncheons Jamaica Rum. June 29. J. & H. KINNEAR.

RECEIVED. Ex BRIG PEACE, from Newcastle: 5 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, from 6 thread Ratline to 7 inch Shrouding; Hawser, from 3 to 6 inches; Spunray and Sailing Stuff; 29 bundles dry picked Oakum; 40 bolts bleached and brown Cavares; 7 chests Lines and Twines; 3 Chain Cables, of 1 inch, 2 and 1 1/2 inches; 7 pair of House Pipes; 11 Anchors, from 1 cwt. to 3 1/2 cwt.—For sale by June 29. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

Soap, Cavares, Cordage, & Linen. THE Subscribers have received per the brig Prince Leboe, from Cork, an extensive assortment of the above articles, which will be sold low, if applied for immediately. LOWE & GROCKOCK, North side Market-square. June 26.

CHARTER. WANTED TO CHARTER, A VESSEL of about 100 Tons, to go to a Port in the West Indies.—Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON. FOR SALE—10 Barrels Bright & Black VARNISH—Apply as above. June 29.

TOBACCO & SNUFF. Just received per Julia, from New York: 62 K EGGS first quality Manufactured TOBACCO; 100 Kegs SNUFF, 100 Jars SNUFF. For sale in Bond or otherwise, lower than it can usually be imported. June 29. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

PALE SEAL OIL. The Subscriber offers for Sale—A QUANTITY of very superior PALE SEAL OIL, in casks from 25 to 80 gallons. Also, per SARAH, from London: 200 Kegs best London LEAD; ENSIGNS—2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 yards; UNION JACKS—3/4 and 3 yards. 22d June. JOHN ROBERTSON.

J. M' MILLAN, Has just received by the late Arrivals from Britain and Ireland, An Extensive Assortment of English & Classical SCHOOL BOOKS, —among which are—

MURRAY'S Introduction, Reader and Sequel; first, second and third Grammars, new and improved editions; Walker's Dictionary, large & small; Arithmetics; Goldsmith's, Guy's and Thompson's Geographies; Thompson's Atlas; Jackson's Book-keeping; cheap Testaments; ditto, with Kirk Psalms; fine pocket Bibles, with and without Psalms, in one and two vols.; Prayer and Psalm Books, in extra and common bindings; Douay Testaments; Key of Heaven; Key and Path to Paradise; double and single Manuals; and a large Assortment of Children's Books.

—ALSO—Eighty-six Reams cheap Pot Paper; Letter & Cap do.; fine Wax; common bottle do.; Ledgers, Journals, Day and Memorandum Books; Morocco & Gold Paper; Stains; Screen Handies, &c. —LIKEWISE—An Extensive Assortment of TOYS.

—AND—Per Brig Leslie Gault: Six Bales Large and Small Wrapping PAPER. 29th June.

DEPARTED from the Barque Hope, on Friday night last, an Articled Seaman, named RICHARD PEMBROKE; was dressed in a pea jacket, canvas trousers, and glazed hat; and is commonly staggering drunk.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him, as I will not be answerable for any debts he may contract; and whoever will apprehend and return said seaman on board the Hope, shall be entitled to a Reward of one penny. JOHN FORSYTH, MASTER. St. John, June 29.—

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY. THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pro Loco, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Millwork; Grates; Cookstoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style.

N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to. Portland, June 22, 1829.

FOR SALE. AN ANCHOR, of 13 Cwt. or thereabouts. —Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON. 23d June.—

WINE & LOAF SUGAR. Received per SARAH, from LONDON: 2 PIPES Very Fine Old L. P. 4 Half do. MADIRA; 5 Casks best Double Refined LOAF SUGAR. For Sale by June 29. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SWEEPING CHIMNEYS. Office of Ordnance, St. John, N. B. 16th June, 1830. TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Wednesday the 30th June, from Persons desirous of Sweeping the Chimneys of the Barracks, and other Government Buildings at this place, for one year, from the 1st of July, 1830, to the 30th June, 1831, as often as may be required by the Barrack Master.

The Tenders to express in Sierling the rate per chimney, and to be sealed, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Sweeping." Any further information may be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its Neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Towns and Country Business attended to.

As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Advice to the poor gratis. May 14.

FRESH TEAS. Just Landed ex sch'r Mary, from Halifax: 27 CESTS CONGO TEA. —ALSO—3 Hds. 10 Tierces } PALE SEAL OIL. 3 Barrels } June 22. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING. Received per the SARAH from London, and for Sale: 50 B BLS. DAY & MARTIN'S LIQUID BLACKING—Assorted sizes; 10 Barrels PASTE do. do.

A constant Supply of the above Article, direct from the Manufactory, will be kept on hand, and will be sold at lower prices than it can be imported. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, June 15.—31

P. DUFF, Has just opened a handsome Assortment of SHAWLS, plain and figured; S BOBBINETS; GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS; BATHING DRESSES, &c. &c. Prince Wm. Street, April 20.

AUCTION SALES. EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION. On FRIDAY the 2d JULY, At the Store lately occupied by W. H. STREET, Esq. the following GOODS will be Sold without reserve:—

PLATED WARE. PLATED Bread Baskets; 6 do. Cake Plates, 15 do. Waiters; 8 sets Castors; 12 Liquor Stands; 12 pair Snuffers and Trays, 48 pair Candelsticks; 10 glass plated Spoons, 6 silver mounted Tea Sets.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND SADDLERY. 100 casks Cut NAILS, 25 dozen T Hinges; 20 dozen H L Hinges, 50 do. butt Hinges; 18 do. table do., 10 do. Hooks & Hinges; 108 sets table Castors, 25 do. Lifting Handles, 50 gross Bodkins; 100,000 Whitechapel Needles, 15 do. Britannia metal Spoons, 40 do. iron lined do.; 100 do. assorted Pad Locks, 40 lined round and oval Potts and Covers, 75 do. Saws; 75 do. Tea Kettles, 40 square box Mills; 30,000 tinued Teas, 24 Dutch Stoves; 50 sets Weights, 60 sets Cart Boxes; 57 Canada Pots, 160 Brass Covers; 51 Shillier Saddles, 6 dozen assorted Bridles.

25 sets Gig Harness; 20 doz. assorted Whips, 100 sets horn tipped Knives and Forks, 20 do. ivory handled ditto, 50 cards Pen Knives; 50 cards Scissors, 9 dozen Shovels and Spades, 16 do. steel wedge Axes; 16 do. Hatchets, 8 do. Drawing Knives; 10 do. Carolina Hoes, 21 resms Sand and Grist Paper, 16 dozen Scotch spring Locks, 24 Britannia metal Coffee Pots, 24 do. do. Tea do., 45 pair brass Candelsticks; 44 doz. assorted Combs, 15 do. do. eubard and chest Locks, 15 do. Pocket Books; 49 do. Cork Screws, 58 brass and steel mounted Guns, 3 double barreled Guns, 18 sets brass Fire Irons; 22 do. steel do., 50 dozen red and black Mugs, 45 do. hair, cloth, and tooth Brushes, 3 casks assorted Tinware; 1 case Jewellery, 1 case Cabinet Furniture, 300 lbs. mix'd Pins; 150 dozen Braces.

DRY GOODS. 100 pieces Gray Cottons; 40 do. striped do., 20 do. Cotton Checks; 20 do. Beaverses, 40 do. Satinets and Jans; 75 do. white Cottons, 10 do. striped Flannelines, 30 do. printed Mellins, 15 do. assorted Cloths, 30 dozen assorted Stockings, 60 reams assorted Papers; 100 bags assorted Shot, 25 crates assorted Earthenware, &c. &c. A Credit of Three, Six, and Nine Months, will be given for approved Endorsed Paper.—Catalogues will be prepared, and the Goods will be open for inspection two days previous to the sale.—The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and be continued from day to day, until the whole are disposed of. 22d June. J. & H. KINNEAR.

TO BE SOLD—By Auction. On the first July next, (if not previously disposed of by private contract): ONE half of the Mill privilege, situate at Pocolagon, in the Parish of Pennfield, and one hundred acres of Land, on the western side of the River, whereon is a good Frame House. It is well known that this is the best privilege for procuring Logs on the Bay Shore.

—ALSO—The valuable Estate called Woodlands, situate at Beaver Harbour, in the Parish of Pennfield, containing 1100 acres of Land, with the usual allowance, sixty of which are cleared—and on which there are two good Houses, a good Saw Mill and every convenience for Ship-Building—if not sold altogether, it will be put up in Lots, according to a plan which will be exhibited at the time of sale—for particulars apply on the premises, or to

PETER STUBBS, Esq. St. Andrews, or to Mr. E. C. WADDINGTON, St. John, J. H. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.

EAST INDIA COFFEE. Received per the SARAH, from LONDON, and for Sale—100 BAGS EAST INDIA COFFEE. This article is very superior to West India, and can be sold at a small advance in price.

ALSO RECEIVED: 150 Dozen Projecting WOODEN LETTERS—assorted sizes. And, per the ANN, from Liverpool: 150 Boxes Yellow SOAP; 100 Kegs Cut NAILS; 15 Bales and Cases of Manchester GOODS.

—WITH—An Extensive Assortment of HARDWARE, PLATED WARE, and SADDLERY—the particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement. 14th June.—4 J. & H. KINNEAR.

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

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE Post-Office is removed to Germain-street, a few doors North of King-street, and nearly opposite the residence of Wm. Scovill, Esq.

The Mail for Halifax, via Digby, will in future be made up on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, and arrive on Tuesday.—The Mail for St. Andrews, by the steam boat, will be closed at half-past three o'clock, p. m. on Wednesday, and arrive on Saturday. St. John, June 8.

MANIFESTS for sale at this Office.

THE HUMOURIST.

THE FAIR SEX. When Eve brought me to all mankind, Old Adam called her woman; But when she got d with love so kind, He then pronounced it woman; But now with folly and with pride, Their husbands' pockets trimming, The ladies are so full of whims, That people call them whims-men.

The will of the late Mr. Wheatstone, Solicitor of Chancery-lane, was proved on Friday. It commences in the following singular manner, more particularly considering the testator was of a profession not often addicted to court the muges— "As to all my worldly goods now or to be in store, I give to my beloved wife and her's for evermore; I give all freely—I no limit fix! This is my Will, and she's Executrix."

A certain widower, distinguished as the Romulous of a new town on the coast, which bears his name, paid his addresses some time since to a wealthy Oxfordshire heiress, who is said to have even refused royalty. The lady's reply was a pithy one—"Sir, I have only thirteen objections to the match, your eleven children, your town, and—yourself."

A SIGN OF DISTRESS.—On Sunday last the banns of marriage of no less than six and twenty couples were published in our parish church.—Preston Pilot.

A tailor at Southampton, with the view of getting his debts paid, has stuck up the name of such of his customers whose bills are not discharged, in his shop-window. [There are few tailors' shop-windows in the metropolis, whose business is all extensive, large enough to contain a list of this description.]

THE BAR.—A person looking over the catalogue of professional gentlemen of our bar, with his pencil wrote against the name of one who is of the bustling order—"Has been accused of possessing talents;"—another seeing the accusation, immediately wrote under the charge—"Has been tried and acquitted."—[New England Galaxy.]

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber, in addition to his former supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, Has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the Season:—

GENTLEMEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES, ass'd. Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots, Ditto Ditto cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hosiery; A variety of Mecklin and Gimp Lace; Lace Vells; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow Cloths, of all descriptions; Paints and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvas; Flannels; Bombazetts; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted; An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain COTTONS, black'd & unbleach'd; Silk Handkerchiefs; Coloured and black Lining Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Ironmongery; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. BRANDY by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin; Port and Madeira Wine. Prime Mess Pork; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments. JOHN M. WILMOT. June 8.

EARTHENWARE, GLASS, NAILS, &c.

FOR JUNE, from LIVERPOOL, the Subscriber has received the following GOODS, on Consignment:— 45 CRATES EARTHENWARE, of all descriptions; 50 Bags (1 cent. each), common BARLEY; 1 Cask NUTMEGS; 14 casks beautifully Cut and Common GLASSWARE.

Landing from Ship Union Junction, from LIVERPOOL: 36 Bags Corks; 26 crates Earthenware; 80 Casks from 4d to 20d Wrought Nails; 100 Boxes of Soap; 110 Boxes 7 x 9 to 12 x 18 Window Glass; 101 Packages of Glass Bottles; 14 Boxes best Poland Starch; 3 Bales containing 100 pieces Manchester PRINTS; 25 pieces 9-8 Printed Muslin; 10 pieces 9-8 Cambrics; 6 ends Woolenets; 30 dozen assorted Stockings; 4 dozen assorted knit Socks, and 10 dozen Caps. —ALSO— Just landed from Schrs. WILLIAM, Morrell; and ANN, Paul, from Saint Andrew:— 10 Pouches very superior Molasses; 15 Barrels Sugar; 22 cases Claret Wine; 7 Tons round, flat and square English Iron; 1 Ton Cordage. J. & H. KINNEAR. June 1.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received by the FORTH, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY, —consisting of— HDS of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Bales Brown and Bleached Cottons; Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespuns; Gingham and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled OIL; Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 GLASS, &c. &c. St. John, April 27.

LIME. THE Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he will continue to keep on hand, during the ensuing season, a supply of the best quality of LIME, which will be put up in superior order, and sold on moderate terms.—Every attention will be paid to the furnishing of Sloops, Boats, &c. He will likewise bring the LIME to the city, when requested. The Hogsheads will still bear the mark "Samuel Chisholm." ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jr. Green Bend, March 9. Lime Burner.

SARAH, from LONDON.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have received per the above Ship, from London, a very extensive and well selected Assortment of GOODS,

of a superior quality, and of the newest and most approved FASHIONS—all of which being purchased for Cash, are unusually low—and are offered at prices yet UNEQUALLED in this City.— SUPERFINE Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mix'd, Claret, Bottle Green, Drab, Grey, and Citron OILY BROAD CLOTHS; Black, blue and drab Saxony Casimeres; White, brown and mixed Drills; Black, plain, & striped Denmark Satins and Gambroons; Fancy figured Palmets, for Gent's Fests; Fustians; Beavers; London printed Cottons and Mullins; Cotton and Linen Bed Tick; White and unbleached power loom Cottons; Buff and Olive Twill'd Nankeens; India do.; Padding; Ladies and Gent's black and colored Kid, Woodstock, Linerick, Silk, and other Gloves; Girls and Boys' do.; SILK PURSES; Ladies Silk PARASOLS, with Ivory handles; Mull, Jaconet, cambric, hair cord, check, and striped Mullins; coloured Lining Cottons; Checks and Stripes; Scotch Homespuns; Waterloo blue, crimson, & drab Merinos—with a very large assortment of worsted and silk Fringes, to match; Norwich Crapes—variety of shades; Blue, black and brown Laiding and Cassin'd; Twilled and plain black and colored Bombazetts; Black Bombazetts; Gentlemen's Travelling Caps; Ladies Leghorn & Straw Bonnets; Maids' & Girls do.; Silk, Cashmere, Worsted & Embroidered Shawls; White and coloured Stays; Blue and scarlet Hosiery Table Covers; Black & colored Gros de Naples and Sarneis; Extra rich Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Colored & black narrow Ribbons, of all widths and shades; Gent's black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Ladies silk and gauze do.; SILK PURSES; Every description of HABERDASHERY; Linen and Cotton Diaper; Gill, metal, pearl and Florentine Buttons; Quilling, and 4-4 Nets; Thread, Gimp, & Uring Laces; Tapes; Black and white Lace Vells; Lace Collars; Ladies white and black Cotton and Silk Hosiery; Gent's do.; Gent's white, unbleached, & colored cotton Half Hose; black & colored Silk do.; Children's white and colored Cotton Socks, of all sizes; Black and slate Worsted Hosiery; Gentlemen's Super Super Elastic Waterproof Black & Drab Beaver HATS; Silk do.; White, green and yellow Marking Canvass, with an assortment of Worsted Crewels; Embossed coloured Cottons, for lining Curtains; —ALSO— Sixteen Bales of Printing, Writing, and Wrapping PAPER—of all descriptions; Printing, Playing, and Mosaic Cards; A Variety of Sewing and Patching; Ivory handle Knives and Forks; Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. &c. &c. With many other Articles, well adapted for the present season, too numerous to mention. All of which have been carefully selected by Mr. L. and will be found a Choice Assortment. North Side of the Market-square, St. John, June 15, 1830.

P. S.—The remainder of their Supply is hourly expected per the Aurora from London.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received per Ship FORTH, from GREENOCK—ON CONSIGNMENT: PIPES, Hds. and Quarter Casks Superior OLD PORT; Wrapping and Writing PAPER, WINE BOTTLES, GLASS WARE, EARTHENWARE, 3 Cases COTTON SHIRTS, 4000 Bushels LIVERPOOL SALT; A quantity of STONE JARS, &c. All of which will be sold very Low. April 20. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FLOUR, CORN, TAR, RUM, &c. Just Received, per Schooner SARAH, from NEW-YORK: 100 BLS. Superfine FLOUR; 50 Ditto Scratched and Fine do.; 100 Ditto RYE do.; Half barrels Superfine do.; Barrels CORN MEAL; 300 bags CORN; Barrels TAR; Kegs Manufactured TOBACCO; MILL SAWS—(Rowland's); Freeborn's Patent PLOUGHS. —IN BOND— 100 Barrels Richmond Superfine FLOUR; 10 Tierces RICE. —ALSO— Per Brig ROBERT RAY, from JAMAICA: 34 Pouches high proof and well flavoured RUM, &c. All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash, or other prompt pay. May 25. D. HATFIELD & SON.

ALE & PORTER. Just received, from Halifax: A FEW Hogsheads PORTER, and barrels bottled ALE, warranted of excellent quality, and for sale low. May 18. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR, CORN, &c. M'RAE & M'KENZIE, Have just received per Brig TOLEA, from New York: BLS. Superfine and Rye FLOUR, Ditto CORN MEAL, Ditto Pilot and Navy BREAD, Bags best quality Yellow CORN, PEASE and BEANS, CRACKERS, A few barrels NEWARK CIDER, Superior Fig, Ladies' Twist and Smoking TOBACCO, Lorillard's best quality SNUFF, in jars and bottles, Spanish and American SEGARS, An assortment of CORN BROOMS, &c. —ON HAND— A very general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, NAILS from 4d. to 30d. &c. —ALSO— PITCH, TAR, and TURPENTINE. All of which they will sell Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce. N. B. SHIP STORES put up on the workmanlike, and most reasonable terms. —TO HIRE— A TIMBER WENCH May 11th, 1830.

PER WOODMAN, Bed Cords, Mackerel Lines, Twines, &c. SALE OF BED CORDS; 1 Ditto Blue Mackerel LINES; 1 Bail of Salt Twine and Mackerel do.; 1 Do. Salmon, Shad, and do. do. June 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

BALTIMORE FLOUR, &c. 400 BLS. Howard-street Superfine FLOUR; 300 Bbls. Susquehanna do. do.; 300 Bbls. CORN MEAL; 100 Ditto NAVY BREAD. Just received per sch'r Desiah, and for sale at lowest market prices—by E. DeW. RATCHFORD. June 12.

MOLASSES, FLOUR, & CORN. Received per Sch'r Plover-Bor: 20 HDS. Demerara MOLASSES Per Sch'r CHANCE; 60 Bbls. Superfine Baltimore FLOUR; 348 Bags Yellow CORN. Per Sch'r ANGE, from Plymouth, (N. C.): 20 M. Red Oak Hhd. STAVES. For Sale by June 15. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

TO BUILDERS. The Subscriber offers for Sale, on reasonable terms: BEST seasoned clear Pine Board & Plank, Merchantable Pine do. do. Ditto Spruce do. do. Refuse ditto do. do. Refuse Deals. June 8. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

TEA & CORN MEAL. 16 CHESTS and Boxes Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-Skin TEAS; 100 Bbls. CORN MEAL.—just received by June 15. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CANVASS, CORDAGE, PORT, &c. The Subscribers are receiving per the brig Beaver from Londonderry, and ship Wm. Booth from Belfast: 200 B ARRELS—Irish Prime Mess PORK; 20 half do. do.; 1 hhd. BACON; 100 coils M'Cracken's CORDAGE; 8 ditto Warming; 1 ton Spun yarn; 5 Hawsers—from 3/4 to 4 1/2 inch; 6 coils Bolt Rope; 4 deep sea Lines; 10 dozen Fishing Lines; 15 bales M'Cracken's best bleached CANVASS, containing 225 bolts, from No. 1 to 7. Received per Bellish from Boston:— 75 barrels Indian Meal; 20 half tierces Rice; 25 dozen Palm Leaf Hats; 5 barrels Spirits Turpentine; 2 dozen sets Measures; 12 nests Tubs; 3 dozen Barrel Covers; 6 dozen Brush Brooms; 219 barrels SHIP BREAD; 50 do. Navy do.; 50 ditto Pilot do.; 200 pairs Hickory Ox Bows; 15 boxes Chocolate. The whole will be sold at lowest market prices. June 8. J. & H. KINNEAR.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received by the late Arrivals, his usual SPRING SUPPLY of BRITISH MERCHANDISE; WHICH he will sell CHEAP for CASH, at his Store in Prince William-street. April 20.—J. JOHN SMYTH.

LANDING. Ex ships Hugh Johnston and Augusta, from Liverpool: A FEW Packages Superfine and Second CLOTHS, Flannels, Bombazetts, Lace, Bobbinet, &c.—For Sale at a very moderate advance. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 1.

LONDON WHITE LEAD. 100 K EGGS of the above—warranted of Superior quality; And a few Jars OIL.—For sale by April 6. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

Rum, Coffee, Hides, & Horns. JUST Landed, ex Brig LA PLATA, from Jamaica.—For Sale by April 20. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. 50 P UNS. High Proof SPIRITS—just landed ex brig Chance, from Montego Bay, and entitled to 1s. per gallon drawback—For Sale by May 25. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

PORK & LARD. A FEW Bbls. Clear and Bone Middlings PORK, and 5 Kegs LARD—for sale by April 13. G. D. ROBINSON.

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 authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DeW. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

DANIEL O'BRIEN, HAIR DRESSER, AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER, RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement he has received whilst in Business in this City.—He has the honor to inform them that he has removed his Establishment to that well known stand, next adjoining the Office of JAMES PETERS, Jun. Esq. South side of the Market-square, where, from his general knowledge and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. He respectfully informs them that he has fitted up private apartments for HAIR CUTTING, &c. where every particular attention shall be observed to those who may favor him with their custom. He still continues to Manufacture Hair WORK of every description, viz.—Curls, Medions Bands, Ringlets, Wigs, Scapils, Crown Pieces, &c. &c. all of the best materials and workmanship. He expects by the first arrivals from London, an assortment of PERUWERY, and other articles connected with his business. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair cut and dressed in the latest and most approved London and Parisian fashions. N. B. The strictest attention paid to the Cutting of Children's Hair, and Country orders punctually attended to. Saint John, 27th April, 1830.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

D. HATFIELD & SON, Have received by the BRITON, from LIVERPOOL, and other recent Arrivals, part of their Supply of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, —among which are— CLOTHS, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, &c. suitable for the season—Lines, Twines, Cordage, Canvass, Kedges with Chains, Cambooses, Ship Chandlery, &c.—Paints, Glass, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c.—Flour, Corn, Rice, Bread, Naval Stores, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Soap, Starch, &c.—Wood's improved (commonly called Freeborn's) patent Ploughs and Castings, &c. &c. &c. The remainder of their SPRING SUPPLY, they expect by the first Arrivals from London and New-York, which, with the recent Importations and their former Stock on hand, will comprise a very extensive and well selected assortment of Articles in general use, either in Town or Country.—All which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, or exchanged for the Produce and Manufactures of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. St. John, May 11.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per SPRAY, from GLASGOW, a part of his Supply of SPRING GOODS: GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Leghorn HATS; fashionable RIBBONS; Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Silks and Satins; fine and common Stair and other CARPETINGS; Homespuns; Checks; Irish Linens; Diaper; Russia Duck; Threads; LOAF SUGAR, STATIONARY, &c. &c. Also—20 Barrels COAL TAR. The above Goods being well selected, will be sold on reasonable terms, for Cash, or other prompt pay. April 20. JOHN M. WILMOT.

NEW GOODS. Received per late Arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 6 P IPES Cognac BRANDY; 2 hds. do.; 2 tons Shot, from BB to No. 9; 4 rolls Sheet Lead, from 4 to 10 lbs.; 1 ton Pig Lead; 4 casks raw and boiled Lined Oil; 150 boxes brown Soap, 27 to 120 lb. boxes; 100 bags Nails, from 4d to 20d; 100 bags Spikes, from 3/4 to 9 inches; 60 casks Nails, assorted; 5 casks very superior sheathing Nails; 10 tons Iron, assorted—flat, square & round; 2 tons Axe Iron, double refined; 2 tons blistered Steel; 2 bbls. Putty, in bladders; 1 case Paint Brushes; 1 case brass Combs; 80 casks Gunpowder; 6 bales Lines and Twines, assorted; 15 bags Almonds, soft shell; Ten Kettles and Saucepans; 125 pieces Onaburghs; 20 bbls. Coal Tar; 5 do. bright Varnish. —IN STORE— 15 Crates Earthenware; 20 barrels Superfine Flour; 100 barrels Rye do.; 40 ditto Meal; 5 tons Cordage, assorted; 80 bolts Canvass; 2 Hemp Cables—12 and 13 inches; A quantity of Stone Jars; 15 puns. Jap. Spirits; 5 bales Cloths, ass'd; A quantity of Sops, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON. June 1.

GARD. R. M'KENZIE, TAILOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Saint John, that he has Removed to Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON'S premises, King-street, opposite the Market Inn, where he will continue to execute all orders in his superior style of fashion and workmanship. May 11.

HOUSES & LANDS. TO LET, THE Building belonging to the Subscriber, on the South Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Mr. JACOB NOYES, and others, consisting of two front Stores on the Lower Flat, and two large and commodious Lofts on the second and third Flats.—Possession given on the first May next. 23d March. JOHN M. WILMOT.

FOR SALE, THAT Valuable Tract of LAND belonging to the Subscriber, known and distinguished as Lot No. 1, lying on the north side of the Great Road from Loch Lomond to Quaco, 18 miles from this city, and containing 500 acres, more or less. There is a considerable portion of Intervale which already yields some excellent HAY, and with small labour or expense a great portion of the Land may be rendered very productive. A fine Stream of Water runs through it, and as there is the prospect of a Grist and Saw Mill being soon raised upon the immediately adjoining property belonging to the Church of Scotland, the Lot is well worthy the attention of AGRICULTURISTS. For further particulars application may be made to AGNES CAMPBELL, Prince William-street. N. B.—All Persons are hereby cautioned under the highest penalties of the Law, against trespassing on the above Land by cutting Timber, Hay, or otherwise. St. John, April 27.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, which is the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, } Execut- BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICES. On the 1st day of November next, the Co-partnership existing between the Subscribers will terminate—after which period the business will be carried on by T. L. NICHOLSON, on his own account. All persons having accounts with the present Firm, will please send them in for settlement previous to that date. THOMAS L. NICHOLSON, JAMES VERNON. St. John, N. B. May 4, 1830.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately entered into Co-partnership in Business with KENNETH M'KENZIE, lately from Great-Britain, under the firm of M'RAE & M'KENZIE, under whose name the Business will in future be conducted at his present stand in Saint John-street—and while he would thank his Customers for past favours to himself, he would solicit a continuance of the same favours for the new Firm, assuring them, that increased exertion will be used to give satisfaction—at the same time, he would beg permission to request, that all those who have demands against him up to this time, will present the same for adjustment, and all those who stand indebted to him, to call and settle their respective balances with the least possible delay. WILLIAM M'RAE. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

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 W. H. ROBINSON, } Execut- BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } tors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

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

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

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

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE GARDNER, late of Saint John, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Twelve Calendar Months from the date hereof: And all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to HENRIETTA GARDNER, Cartleton, June 15, 1830. Executrix.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of COLIN BANFIELD, late of this City, Master Mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Three Calendar Months from the date hereof: And all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. P. SCOTT, Sole Adm'r. St. John, June 15, 1830.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published June 1, 1830. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lb. ss. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 8 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUGHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. JULY—1830. SUN RISES. SETS. RISES. SETS. 30 WEDNESDAY - 4 17 7 43 0 52 6 56 1 THURSDAY - 4 18 7 42 1 22 7 8 2 FRIDAY - 4 18 7 42 1 24 7 59 3 SATURDAY - 4 18 7 42 1 24 8 33 4 SUNDAY - 4 19 7 41 3 12 10 48 5 MONDAY - 4 19 7 41 rises. 11 13 6 TUESDAY - 4 20 7 40 7 59 11 52 Full Moon 5th, 10h. Om. afternoon.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—1s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance. PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.