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## THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,

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ness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

## Weekly Almanack.

SEPTEMBER—1831.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	SEA.
21 WEDNESDAY	5 57	6 2	10 57
22 THURSDAY	5 58	6 2	11 34
23 FRIDAY	6 0	6 0	12 0
24 SATURDAY	6 1	5 59	7 57
25 SUNDAY	6 3	5 57	8 26
26 MONDAY	6 4	5 56	9 10
27 TUESDAY	6 6	5 54	10 3

Full Moon 21st, 5h. 31m. evening.

## THE GARLAND.

Written by a Lady, a few days before her death.

I said to Sorrow's awful storm,  
That best against my breast,  
Rage on—thou may'st destroy this form,  
And lay it low at rest;  
But still the spirit that now broods  
Thy tempest raging high,  
Undaunted, on its fury looms,  
With steadfast eye.  
I said to Penury's meagre train,  
Come on, you threats I brave,  
My last poor life-drop you may drain,  
And crush me to the grave;  
Yet still the spirit that now broods  
Thy tempest raging high,  
Undaunted, on its fury looms,  
With steadfast eye.  
I said to cold Neglect and Scorn,  
Pass on, I heed you not,  
You may pursue me, till my form  
And being are forgot;  
Yet still the spirit that now broods  
Thy tempest raging high,  
Undaunted, on its fury looms,  
With steadfast eye.  
I said to Friendship's menaced blow  
Strike deep, my heart shall bear,  
Thou canst but add one bitter word  
To those already there.  
Yet still the spirit that now broods  
Thy tempest raging high,  
Undaunted, on its fury looms,  
With steadfast eye.  
I said to Death's uplifted dart,  
Aim sure, O, why delay?  
Thou wilt not find a fearful heart,  
A weak reluctant prey.  
For still the spirit, firm and free,  
Triumphant on the last day,  
Wrapp'd in its own eternity,  
Shall, smiling, pass away.

## MISCELLANEA.

We endeavor, by variety, to adapt some things to one  
reading, none to another, and a few perhaps to every taste.

## REMARKS ON COLONIAL POLICY.

(From the *Miranda's Gleaner*.)

Independently of the claims wherewith the Colonies  
of natural justice and affection invest these principles,  
Great Britain is bound in honour to cherish and  
support them. In 1817, immediately after the  
battle of Friedland, when Buonaparte, by the secret  
treaty of Tilsit, dictated peace to half of Europe, and  
excluded us from the Baltic—the North American  
Colonies became our *deus vindex*. Of little use to  
us then were either the *ferus* or the *regis* of  
Norway; not so, however, the forests of America,  
which some English Journalists knew so little, that  
when speaking of the *Boundary Question*, they ap-  
peared them below a farthing an acre.

But Government thought otherwise, when they  
could not elsewhere get a standing army, or a  
sprinkling of their navy. Then were our forests  
valuable, because they were indispensable; then did  
Mr. Perivall, who was premier at the time, by the  
most flattering promises, and assurances of protection,  
induce a great number of persons to leave home, and  
embark all their capital in the manufacture and ex-  
portation of timber. In 1829, the timber trade of the  
Colonies was secured beyond the risk of foreign com-  
petition, by Acts of Parliament—if that protection  
be now withdrawn, what reliance can be placed in  
future, either on the faith of the minister, or the honor  
of the nation.

In the vicissitudes of the British Empire did the  
Colonial timber trade originate; and from the increasing  
necessities of that Empire, sprung its progress and  
extension. Shall one Ministry then, to gratify cap-  
rice, destroy what another created, to supply an emer-  
gency, which any government would be  
so extremely foolish, to risk the happiness and in-  
tegrity of their own Colonies, upon the result of an  
experiment, or the solution of a problem.

The Colonies may be considered the outposts of our  
empire, and while they are secure, the citadel is safe;  
or by an equally natural metaphor, they may be com-  
pared to the towers of a granitic tower, from which, if  
they be secured by violence, they will undoubtedly ab-  
stract a portion of its strength.

With a perseverance which obstacles only strength-  
ens, and a gallantry, that opposition but inflamed,  
did England contend during the last war. For twenty  
years she led the van and occupied the breach. In  
twenty years did she grapple with a man who strewed  
England at his feet; and had kings for his captives.  
Who can count the millions we expended, or gauge  
the blood we shed during this protracted war? For  
what did we tax our industry? depopulate our homes?  
and imperil our resources? Was it to obtain a name?  
No. That we possessed before the Corsica was; and  
although we had not, we would hardly have been so  
foolish as to have paid so dearly for the equivalent.  
Was it to build up the thrones of the continent; or to  
restore the CAPERS to an elevation they have since  
forfeited by their tyranny? No. We did all, and en-  
deavored all to preserve the political equilibrium of Eu-  
rope, and to retain our own ascendancy, by securing  
our foreign possessions. Shall we now, after having  
cherished them from infancy into adolescence; after  
having lavished money to improve them, and blood to  
protect them, suffer them to revert into original in-  
significance. Are we so fond of theory as to risk our  
greatness on the result of a contingency? Will we  
sacrifice our colonies at the threshold of expediency,  
or seal up our resources, to give an expansion to  
foreign energies.

Have we become so fond of contrast, that we would  
find erect cities in Siberia, to rival the Victoria, set-  
tlements in the snows of Poland and Norway, and  
depopulate our own Colonies, destroy our plantations,  
and dismantle our ships.

In a season of such extensive agitation, we should be  
extremely cautious in our Colonial Policy; we should be  
scrupulously weigh the value, and measure the im-  
portance of all our dependencies; we should count the  
political advantages; reckon the ships, and add up  
the thousands the Americans have acquired by our  
theories. We should survey the neighbouring Repub-  
lic; examine its position, investigate its principles,  
and recollect its views. We know that the Ameri-

cans are high crafty and ambitious; that they are na-  
tural enemies; that they would in rival us on our  
own element; and that should these Colonies fall into  
their possession, they would become the greatest  
maritime nation in the world.

This, the most sceptical will hardly question, when  
it is considered that the St. Lawrence is one of the  
most magnificent rivers in the world; that the Cana-  
dians are an almost unmeasurable tract of rich fertile  
land, irrigated by mediterranean seas, intersected by  
innumerable lakes and rivers, and lined by splendid can-  
yons, upon which 2383,000 have been already ex-  
pended.

It should also be remembered, that through much  
expense and anxiety, have we made them what they  
are; they are every day improving; that their popu-  
lation, which but forty years ago was only 215,000 is  
now above 1,500,000; and that they will continue to  
improve, and develop new resources, if they be not  
fettered by experimental policy.

Great Britain should not think merely of her North  
American Colonies; they are an integral part of that  
vast family of which she is the parent, and should be  
the protectress. If they be kindly and judiciously  
treated, they will be of the most signal service to her.  
Of rich, but uncultivated lands, they contain twenty  
millions of acres, and these she may by a well digested  
plan of emigration, convert into a sooty vale for the  
refuge of her surplus people. This measure so much  
more humane and feasible than the Maldivian phan-  
tasies, would enlarge her actual territory—extend her  
influence—strengthen the barrier between her and an  
aspiring rival—and in no small degree attenuate her  
diplomatic parsimony.

It should be daily remembered that the above twenty  
millions of acres, are thickly wooded with assorted  
timber; that this timber must be cut down and the  
land disencumbered of it, previously to its cultivation;  
that in the manufacture and sale of lumber, com-  
prises the principal trade of the country; and that both  
greatly facilitate the eventual settlement of it. It  
should also be admitted, in our estimate of the colonies,  
that every inhabitant in them is a consumer of  
British manufactures, and a payer of British taxes.

The Fisheries of these colonies, are the richest and  
most extensive in the world, and if commensurately  
encouraged, would extend her commerce, enable her  
to control the carrying trade, conduce to her naval  
ascendancy, and help to man her fleet with volunteers.

In short, view them in whatever light we please,  
they are of the most essential importance to a world-  
wide nation; and have our estimate of their value  
should be affected by their proximity to the United  
States, and the remarkable circumstances, that that  
country has cooperatively neither *mines, minerals, nor  
fisheries*, and is extremely anxious to obtain them, we  
leave the Ministry to determine.

They are, moreover, a part and parcel of that in-  
vincible strength which resisted the power, and baffled  
the intrigues of Napoleon. "You cannot contend  
with England," said Talleyrand, "while she re-  
tains her Colonies; but deprive her of them and you  
will pierce her heart, and push her down her last wall."  
In vain did the haughty Emperor contend with the  
Queen of an hundred Kingdoms; nor all his power,  
nor the craftiness of his minister, nor the collective  
force of the "Great Nation," could fill the trench our  
Colonies excavated, or dismantle the fortress they  
created.

May the designs of others never be achieved by our-  
selves; may no impolicy ever effect what our policy  
could not devise, or force accomplish. England has  
adopted us, and we are proud of the affiliation; she  
has watched over us with solicitude, and we have  
sworn to uphold her maternal arms. MAY she never  
reach her dotage; may dotage and brooks never  
reach her bosom. Immovable be her throne; in-  
vincible her strength;—In property may she be  
humble; and in the day of travel may she have patience  
to endure adversity, and energy to overcome it.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.—The follow-  
ing is an extract from a speech of Lord Althorp,  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered in the House  
of Commons on the 27th July last, in reply to some  
observations which had fallen from Sir John Mal-  
colm:—

"As it is the interest of this country to maintain  
her possessions in the colonies, it is her interest that  
they should be governed well, and it will be the wish  
of this House to see that they are so governed."  
(Hear, hear.) "Not only is it in our interest to wish  
to see them governed well, but it will have a posi-  
tive interest in their good government, in seeing  
that the people are happy, and that every thing is  
done to promote their prosperity, and increase their  
attachment to the Mother Country."  
(Hear, hear.) "When this country has the right of freely clearing his  
Representatives, I do not think so ill of my fellow  
countrymen as to believe, that they will not wish to  
see that privilege extended to the utmost degree in  
their power. I do not therefore, think that the Colo-  
nies are in danger from this measure. On the con-  
trary, I think that their interests and the interest  
of every class of the community will be promoted by it,  
for all classes will then have their full share in the  
decisions of this House."  
(Hear, hear.)

From the *London Morning Herald*.

There is just printed, for the House of Lords, an  
interesting Summary Statement of the number of  
Criminal Offences committed in the Kingdoms of  
England and Wales during the last Seven Years—  
namely, from 1824 to 1830 inclusive.

The number of commitments in England and Wales  
was as follows:—

In 1824, Number of persons committed	13,608
In 1825, females 2,223	14,397
In 1826, females 2,428	16,164
In 1827, females 2,779	17,324
In 1828, females 2,792	18,504
In 1829, females 3,119	18,675

In other convictions there are increases, but not so  
considerable. The number for "horse stealing" in  
1824 was 104; in 1830 it was 139. "Murders" seem  
to have maintained their average; in 1824 there were  
17; in 1830 there were 16—the total in the seven  
years being 103. "Shooting at, stabbing, wounding,  
and administering poison with intent to murder," &c.  
In 1824, the number was 21; in 1827, 32; in 1829, 65, and in 1830, 28; the total being 217.  
The number executed in the seven years was 407;  
so that on 874 the sentence of the law was not carried  
into effect. Further, of the 407 executed, 147 were  
for "murders," and "shooting at," &c. Now, they  
were convicted of "murder," and sentenced to die; 10;  
there were executed 94—thirteen murderers having  
had their sentence commuted. There were two hundred  
convicted of "shooting at, administering poison,  
stabbing, &c. with intent to murder," twenty-seven ex-  
ecuted—the hundred and seventy-three escaping with  
commutations of their sentences.

Then, as to the executions of the crime of "burglary,"  
and that of "breaking into a dwelling house, and  
larceny," the convictions under the first head of crime  
diminished amazingly, for, in 1824, the number was  
342; in 1830 it was 104, being a diminution of 100  
thirds; but the executions were for the first four years,  
13, 12, and 10 a year; while for those same four years,  
although the second head of crime was yearly increas-  
ing, there was not one execution. When, however,  
the executions for "burglary" in 1828 dwindled down  
to three, and in 1830 to 2, the convictions for "burglary  
into a dwelling house and larceny" rose from none to  
eleven. As to the executions for "sheep stealing,"  
they have averaged between two and three each year;  
the convictions being on the average one hundred and  
forty each year.

The sentences to die, and the executions for "for-  
geries," display remarkable contrasts, especially as com-  
pared with former statistics. In the seven years there  
were 296 convictions and sentences, but only twenty  
executions; or about one was executed out of every  
twenty sentenced to be hanged. Of those sentenced,  
72 were for forging and uttering Bank notes—out of  
the 72 there were six executed, but none last year.

The number executed in the seven years, as already  
stated, was 407 (out of 878 sentences of death, which  
gives an average of upwards of fifty-eight executions  
in England and Wales in each year.

These interesting returns (of which, as they occupy  
nearly 20 pages, we can only give the results,) also  
state the convictions, acquittals, and the amount of  
fines, or non-prosecutions. Without detailing each  
year, we shall notice the results on the seven years,  
which stand thus:—

Total convictions from 1824 to 1830 inclusive	80,832
Total acquitted	22,330
No Bills found and not prosecuted	12,347

Total commitments in those seven years ... 115,569  
In 1829, females 2,972 ..... 18,107  
[The prisoners of trial at the Special Assizes, com-  
mencing in 1824, upon the Home Circuit, and under  
the Special Commissions, are not included in the Re-  
turn for 1829.]

By the above Returns, making allowance for the  
Special Commission omissions of 1829, the increase of  
crime in seven years, is not one third, it is 13 to 13 1/3.  
The next division shows the convictions and sen-  
tences. Thus those sentenced to death were as fol-  
lows:—

In 1824 sentences of Death	1,065
In 1825	1,310
In 1826	1,529
In 1827	1,462
In 1828	1,526
In 1829	1,397

INFLUENCE OF THE CHARACTER OF SERVANTS  
UPON CHILDREN.—I am convinced that the most  
careful and fastidious education of children must be  
very much influenced by the character of the servants.  
It is impossible that they should not be much in each  
other's company. And, besides the services by which  
the servants engage the affections of the child, their  
minds are much more upon a level with his. Hence, they  
are a species of grown up children. Hence, they  
find a sympathy which he seeks in vain in the refined  
and cultivated mind of his parent. There he  
meets with his own curiosity, minuteness of observa-  
tion, love of detail, eagerness for wonders, simplicity  
of thought, and limpidness of expression, which win his  
confidence and attachment, at the time that their com-  
paratively great experience and their bodily advan-  
ces exact a deference. Let the scholar and the rustic  
tell a story to a child; the former will soon be ob-  
liged to yield the palm to his less accomplished rival.  
Hence, the child is continually imbibing the  
servant's notions, and hangs upon his lips. It gives up  
a glorious idea of God's economy when we find  
the care or neglect of the minds of our servants re-  
warded or visited in the minds of our children, and  
are aware that not only what we have sown in the  
one we shall reap in the other, but also what we have  
reaped in the one we shall sow in the one we shall  
reap in the other. The servant, in many respects,  
forms a most important medium between the parent  
and child, deserving to be, in a form suited to its ca-  
pacities (to which the parent, especially the father,  
often finds it most difficult to descend) what he has  
received in a form adapted to ripen years.—*Rectory  
of Faldreth.*

THE FARMER.—Happiness seems to have fixed her  
seat in rural scenes. The spacious hall, the lighted  
assembly, the splendid equipage, and the pomp of courts,  
do not soothe and entertain the mind of man in any  
degree, like the verdant plain the channelled mead,  
the fragrant grove, the melodious lark, the sportive heath,  
the azure sky, and the starry heavens.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that in proportion to our  
population, too many leave the occupation of the  
Agriculturist for other employments. If this arise  
from its being considered that the employment of the  
land and man is not so profitable, it is a very great mis-  
take. Every thing is honorable, which is useful and  
virtuous. This is an employment instituted by God  
himself, and by him peculiarly owned and blessed. It  
is that on which every thing depends. True, it is labor-  
ious; but then, labour begets health, and health is  
the fountain of enjoyment and happiness. The cul-  
tivation of the farmer is the condition of independence.  
His little dominion is his own, and he is not at the  
mercy of the public whim or caprice. It is not neces-  
sarily the case, in this happy country especially, that  
the farmer is ignorant of the first rudiments of educa-  
tion, and has no spare hours to reap. In the last of  
summer's noon, and by the long winter's evening fire,  
he has made time for his newspapers and his books,  
and in this country they are placed within the reach  
of all.

IN APOSTROPHE TO THE SABBATH.—The following is  
an extract from Blackstone's Commentaries:—  
"Profanation of the Lord's day," says Blackstone,  
is an offence against God and religion, punishable by  
the municipal law. Forbidding the notorious indecency  
and scandal of permitting any secular business to be  
transacted on that day, in a country professing Chris-  
tianity, and the corruption of morals that usually fol-  
lows its profanation, the keeping one day in seven  
holily, as a time of relaxation and refreshment as well  
as for public worship, is of admirable service in a state  
considered merely as a civil institution. It humanizes,  
by the help of conversation and society, the man-  
ner of the lower classes, which would otherwise de-  
generate into a sordid ferocity, and savage selfishness  
of spirit; it enables the industrious workman to pur-  
sue his occupation in the ensuing week with healthful  
cheerfulness; it implants on the minds of the people,  
that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make  
good citizens; that which would be worn out and de-  
faced by an unrelenting continuance of labor, without  
any stated times for recalling them to the worship of  
their Maker.—*Ibid. Com. vol. ii. 36.*

THE LATE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—His Imperial  
Highness was the eldest son of the unhappy Emperor  
Paul, and was born May 8, 1778, consequently he  
completed his 53d year about the period of his dis-  
solution. The Grand Duke was, therefore, considerably  
the senior of the reigning Emperor, who is only in  
his 34th year. His Highness formed a matrimonial  
alliance, in 1796, with the Princess Julia of Saxo-  
Coburg, youngest daughter of the late King of Saxo-  
Coburg, and sister of the late Emperor Alexander, and  
her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the  
Empress Leopold I, King of the Belgians. This uni-  
on, however, did not turn out as happy as was expect-  
ed, and the marriage was dissolved in March, 1820,  
in order to enable the Grand Duke to unite himself  
to the Countess of Gruvinska, who, upon her nuptials,  
was created by the Emperor Alexander, Princess  
of Lowicz. Prior to the Polish revolution, the Grand  
Duke chiefly resided at Warsaw, having been selected  
to fill the duties of King's representative in Poland  
in the autumn of 1825. He subsequently succeeded to  
the throne of the Kingdom of Saxo-Coburg, and  
Emperor Alexander, and his consequent accession to  
the throne of the Czars. The "Passer of the Balkan"  
returned in a short time to St. Petersburg, with  
letters from the Grand Duke, expressive of his pro-  
pensity to take the first oath of allegiance to his brother  
Nicholas as Autocrat of all the Russians; there-  
by continuing the solemn renunciation which he had  
made on the 24th of January, 1822. The character  
attributed to the late *Vicoy of Poland* was that of  
a despot of the most arbitrary and unbecoming school.

SPIRE OF THE CATHEDRAL AT STRASBURG.—The  
principal curiosity of Strasburg, is the spire of its  
famed cathedral. It is the highest steeple in Europe;  
indeed the great pyramid of Egypt, exceeds it in al-  
titude but about three feet. It is formed of a red sand-  
stone, brought from quarries near the Rhine, and is  
built in *open work*, each block of stone being pierced  
through and through, with large holes of different  
sizes. Many of these openings are so large, that iron  
bars are placed across them, in order to secure  
those who ascend the spire from falling out. I do not  
recollect ever to have had my nerves more excited,  
than when climbing the 643 steps which lead to the  
top of the tower. Gusts of wind rushed and howled  
about such airy through the open work, in the upper  
part of this pinnacle, that I was fearful of being blown  
out through the openings, or that the whole fabric  
would tumble over to have had my nerves more excited,  
than when climbing the 643 steps which lead to the  
top of the tower. Gusts of wind rushed and howled  
about such airy through the open work, in the upper  
part of this pinnacle, that I was fearful of being blown  
out through the openings, or that the whole fabric  
would tumble over to have had my nerves more excited,  
than when climbing the 643 steps which lead to the  
top of the tower.

THE ATMOSPHERE NEVER DARK ON A WINDY NIGHT.  
Several years since, when traveling by night in the  
mail coach, in the depth of winter and during the  
absence of the moon, I was surprised to observe, that  
though dense clouds covered every part of the horizon,  
and not a single star could be seen, yet the night was  
far from being dark, and large objects near the road  
were easily discerned. On expressing my surprise to  
the driver, he replied, "The wind is very high, and  
during a great many years that I have been upon the  
road, I never knew it to be dark upon a windy night."  
The observation was at that time new to me, but sub-  
sequent experience has convinced me that it was true.  
—*London's Magazine of Natural History.*

Curious Structure of the Eye of the Horse.—A  
singular provision is made for keeping the eye of the  
horse clean by an eyelid called the *Lam*. It is com-  
posed by a pulpy substance, or mucus, to take  
hold of the dust on the eye-ball and wipe it clear off,  
so that the eye is hardly ever seen with any thing on  
it, though greatly exposed from its size and posture.  
The soft motion of the lam is given to it by a gis-  
tril elastic substance, placed between the eye-ball and  
the socket, and striking obliquely, so as to drive out  
the hair with great velocity over the eye and then let  
it come back as quickly.

Ignorant persons, when this hair is inflamed from  
cold, and swelled so as to appear, which it never does  
in a healthy state, often mistake it for an imperfection  
(calling it the "horns in the eyes") and out it off  
so near do ignorance and cruelty produce the same  
effect.—*Paulston's Advertiser.*

WARTS OR CORNS.—"Light a brimstone match,  
and let a few drops fall on the wart or corn, and it  
will be removed with little pain." This is the latest  
recipe to cure warts which we have seen; and if it  
should fail, we take the liberty to recommend to our  
concerned readers, another remedy, which we are  
sure will prove prompt and effectual. Perfume the  
corn with a small gublet or being bit; then enlarge  
the lower part of the hole with a penknife or small  
gong; fill the cavity with Dupont's best gunpowder;  
apply a match, and if the process is properly ex-  
ecuted, the corn will be blown into ten thousand  
pieces.

## MODEST PROCLAMATION.

To the Editor of the *Weekly Observer*.

Sir,—A Singular Personage, styling himself *Earl  
of Stirling & Doan*, has published "An Address to  
the Public Authorities—to the Land Settlers, Inhab-  
itants, and all others whom it may concern in the  
Anglo-Scottish Colony of Nova Scotia, including New-  
Brunswick, &c." in which with abundant moderation  
he intorts us that as "nearest and lawful heir in gen-  
eral" and "in special" —moveover to his "great-great-  
great-grandfather, Sir William Alexander, afterwards  
created Earl of Stirling," he has "been in part in the  
whole Country with all its parts and pertinents—the Of-  
fices of His Majesty's Hereditary Lieutenants of Nova  
Scotia, &c. &c." His Serene Highness appears to  
think that the British and French Governments were  
equally guilty of usurping the just rights of his illustri-  
ous ancestor—but the French at length repaying of  
their iniquity, in sure deference to those rights, ceded  
the whole Country by the Treaty of Paris, in 1763.  
The British having thus got into possession, as Trust-  
tees, we presume for Sir William's heirs "in general  
and in special," instead of thanking the said heirs for  
the 68 years undisturbed enjoyment of this trust—per-  
sist most ungratefully in maintaining their own pos-  
session and that of their grantees, and even go the  
monstrous length of making new grants of the unset-  
tled territory—Under these appalling circumstances,  
we may soon expect "a notice to quit" or "a distress  
for rent in arrears." It is consolatory, however, to find  
that His Serene Highness means to be "guided by a  
scrupulous regard and attention to the just rights of  
all persons whomsoever"—that is—with the slight ex-  
ception of all those who presume "to settle without his  
grant." It is a pity that in the recent discussions of  
Boundary with a neighboring Country, the Earl had  
not some duly authorized representative, as the claims  
of "His Ancestor" were certainly a good deal talked  
about on that occasion, and there is no saying what  
the *honour* Liberty of Brother Jonathan might have  
done for him.  
X. Y. Z.

Address to the Public Authorities, to the Land Settlers, Inhab-  
itants, and all others whom it may concern in the Anglo-Scottish  
Colony of Nova Scotia, including New-Brunswick, &c.  
ANY years have elapsed since the first settle-  
ment of your Colony was made at its own ex-  
pense by our ancestor Sir William Alexander, who  
was afterwards created Earl of Stirling. It is suffi-  
ciently known that he had a grant of the whole Coun-  
try from King James the Sixth of Scotland by a royal  
charter, dated 10th September 1629, which King  
Charles the First confirmed, by a re-grant dated 12th  
July 1625, and these were ratified by the Parliament  
of Scotland 28th June, 1683.

By those charters, the King constituted Sir Wil-  
liam Alexander Hereditary Lieutenant, Admiral and  
Justice-General of the said Colony; gave him the ap-  
pointment of all public officers; as well civil as eccl-  
esiastical and military, with power to enact laws as  
nearly as possible in conformity to the laws of Scot-  
land; and with the very special privilege, that no ap-  
peal should lie from his judgments given in any of his  
courts or any other tribunal out of the country. But  
it is not here necessary to recite all the particular  
powers, privileges and immunities granted to him, or  
the extent and boundaries of the country, inasmuch  
as they are most amply set forth in the charters, and  
may be seen with reference thereto. It may therefore  
suffice to observe, that although my family have not  
for a long time claimed the exercise of the high offi-  
ces, or the actual appropriation of the unlocated lands  
the various causes for the omission are of such a na-  
ture as not to have deprived them of their right of in-  
heritance.

The situation of Nova-Scotia, with reference to its  
prosperous state, is very different to what it was be-  
fore the retrocession made by the French at the Peace  
of Paris in 1763, and the value of the country, as such,  
has become more important for me to consider, now  
that I find the British Government in the act of as-  
suming an ownership over the lands, which as waste  
or unsettled have never been heretofore disposed of  
by my predecessors, and consequently remain my  
property, for those purposes to which I may be inclined  
to allot them.

As all the controversies between Great Britain and  
France affecting their respective American territories,  
the first settling of Nova-Scotia by Sir William Alex-  
ander, and the charters granted to him, were always  
brought forward to assert and maintain the British  
rights, and Nova-Scotia was always demanded as a  
province which had been acquired by the British in  
1713, and it was on the same ground that the French  
at the final treaty of Paris before mentioned, were  
called upon to make a quit-claim of all pretensions to  
it. This brought permanently under the British do-  
minion, the sovereignty of the Crown returned, and  
the rights of the grantee of the Crown became vested  
in his heirs.

In that character, on the 11th of October, 1820, I  
was found by the most intelligent Jury, to be near  
that I find the British Government in the act of as-  
suming an ownership over the lands, which as waste  
or unsettled have never been heretofore disposed of  
by my predecessors, and consequently remain my  
property, for those purposes to which I may be inclined  
to allot them.

NOVA SCOTIA.—I have here deemed it expedient to  
lay before you the nature of my connexion with your  
country, and to make it known generally that it is  
my intention to adopt all these legal measures which may  
be necessary to uphold them.

In the doctrine of the British Government be good,  
that the occupation of the French was an usurpation,  
the same rule of argument must be admitted, that the  
usurpation by the British Government, and the claims  
conferred on my ancestors by his several charters, is an  
usurpation upon the rights belonging to me to discharge  
them, at the same time that it interferes to settle  
the present waste lands is an invasion upon my property.

The various great privileges, immunities, advan-  
tages and reservations contained in the charters of  
foundation of the Colony are of the utmost consequence  
for you to know, and when known, to appreciate,  
because they embrace points of commerce of local ad-  
ministration, of powers for your legislative body, &c.  
which must render the whole system of your provin-  
cial government less advantageous to the Union of Great  
Britain than you probably at present are aware.

But that the charters I have alluded to may be seen  
and understood by you, I shall, as speedily as possible,  
direct my agent to lay before you copies of them. I  
must observe, that in whatsoever proceedings I may  
be advised to make for the resumption of my official  
character of His Majesty's Hereditary Lieutenant and  
Justice for the protection of my territorial property, I shall  
be guided by a scrupulous regard and attention to the  
just rights of all persons whomsoever. It is my wish,  
that in coming forward, my actions should be for your  
general good, benefit, and advantage, and not for the  
disadvantage of any legal interests.

I MUST, however, here make known, that my agents  
will have power to receive applications from persons  
desirous of settling on any of the waste lands, and of  
making out fresh grants to them, in such a manner  
with the conditions of my family charters, but with  
conditions enable me to offer terms much more ad-  
vantageous than any which could be obtained from a  
British government. To persons settling on any of  
those lands, without my grant, I shall certainly not  
feel disposed to extend a promise of quiet enjoyment,  
and to those persons with Dupont's best gunpowder,  
I shall render aid, that ere long, I shall again address  
you in myler deal.

STUART & DOAN,  
Proprietor and Hereditary Lieutenant  
of all Nova-Scotia, &c.  
Edinburgh, July 12, 1831.





POETRY.

TOO OFT IN PURE RELIGION'S NAME.
By Thomas Hughes Esq.
Hath human blood been spilt...

VARIABLES.

DEACONS.—In the olden times, when it was a custom in many parts of New England to sing the psalms and hymns...

Died, on Friday, July 1st, at his residence in the World's end-passage, Chelsea, Patrick Gibson, at the advanced age of 111.

DISTILLING IRON BREAD.—We gave some time since an account of a discovery in England of mode of distilling alcohol from dough...

A PLEASANT STAGE COACH COMPANION.—A remarkable tall man travelling in company of a stage-coach, greatly incommoded the occupant of the opposite seat...

GOOD PILOTAGE.—Nothing is more amusing than the alacrity of fishermen in getting into scraps...

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,

20 TONS SUGAR, 100 TONS CANVAS, 100 TONS COFFEE, 100 TONS TEA...

NEW GOODS.

Per Ship Isabella, from Greenock, the Subscriber has received...

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED.

Superior Malt Scotch Whisky, 200 Pair Men's Shoes, 12 Cans Oatmeal...

NEW GOODS.

Just Received by late arrivals from Great Britain—60 Boxes Glass, 20 Tons flat, square, and round English Iron...

BARBADOES SUGAR.

Now landing ex ship Shearwater 17 Hbls. Superior Barbadoes Sugar...

SADDLERY, &c.

Just received per ship Wigan, from Hull—on consignment...

COTTON WARP, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers: 250 BUNDLES COTTON WARP...

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Just received, and on Sale at the above Establishment, a large assortment of...

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the Improvements belonging to the BIRKENHEAD in Carnation-street, Lower Cove...

LENER.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he received last year...

THE SUBSCRIBERS

OF FINE, on liberal terms: LUNCHEONS Old Jamaica Rum; 20 Hbls. Molasses; 5 Hbls. and Barrels Jamaica Sugar...

P. DUFE

Has received by the late Arrivals, an Extensive Supply of BRITISH GOODS...

FLANNELS, &c.

Just arrived, per Greenock, from Liverpool: 300 Yds. 12s. Flannel, twill and plain...

OLD ROPE & CANVAS.

WANTED, for a Paper Manufactory, second hand ROPE and CANVAS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery...

JAMES KIRK.

Has just received per ship Isabella, from Greenock, part of his extensive stock of...

RUSSIAN SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

Just received per ship, Mary Ann: 12 Puns, high proof Jamaica Rum; 20 Tons prime SUGAR...

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, in the Parish of Springfield, and County of Kings, six miles from the Middle Bay...

FRUIT, BRANDY, &c.

Received per ship Frederick, from Liverpool: 100 Small Bbls. SLOES, assorted; 30 Bbls. FINE FIGS...

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the Public that they have entered into Co-partnership...

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Have received by the late Arrivals from Liverpool: A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A quantity of excellent TEA PAPER—Just received from the Chinese Mills, for sale by August 9.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has on Hand: SUPERIOR PORT WINE, from 184 years; 100 Bbls. O. L. P. and East and West India Madeira...

LANDING.

Ex Brig Elizabeth, from St. Kitts: 8 HOG-HEADS SUGAR; 140 Barrels; 102 Hbls. Molasses...

RUM, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES.

Now landing ex Brig Eliza, from Montego Bay: 41 BUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 100 Hbls. Molasses...

LANDING.

Ex Brig Elizabeth, from St. Kitts: 8 HOG-HEADS SUGAR; 140 Barrels; 102 Hbls. Molasses...

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RUM, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES.

Now landing ex Brig Eliza, from Montego Bay: 41 BUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS; 100 Hbls. Molasses...

THE SUBSCRIBERS offers for sale the following Articles

50 CHESTES Congo and India TEAS, 6 Hbls. best Sunchoing do; 100 Barrels fresh Nova-Scotia Oatmeal...

WINE, WHISKY, PORT, &c.

The Subscribers have just received, on consignment: 31 PIPES Old PORT; 4 Puns. WHISKY...

IRON, CHAIN CABLES, & OAKUM.

For Sale, from Liverpool: 300 Yds. UNLINED very superior New OAKUM; 10 Tons 4s. 2, 3, 4, and 4 round and square H. O. G.

P. HATFIELD.

Has opened an Auction and Commission Warehouse in Ward-street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. JAMES KEATOR & SONS...

TOBACCO, RICE, &c.

Per the Eliza, from Boston: 75 KEGS TOBACCO; 10 Tierces RICE; 80 Boxes CHOCOLATE...

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Have received by the late Arrivals from Liverpool: A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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INSURANCE.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders...

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore...

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions...

NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having re-arranged into Co-partnership...

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants; where the smallest favour will be thankfully received.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, under the Firm of KEATOR & THORNE...

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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