

# THE LANCET

OR

## A WEEKLY SERIES OF THE STAR.

Vol. I

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No. 1.

### THE GARLAND.

#### THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

The following beautiful Lines, from the *Edinburgh Observer*, are the production of a youthful author.

LEAVE ME. To-night I'll watch the corpse alone.  
Set the lamp there, that its faint light may rest,  
On this pale face. Fold back the winding sheet,  
Lay the white arm above the sable pall.  
The cold and stiff. Thou tremblest, boy! Prehence  
Thou never look'st on death before? Away!  
It is no sight for thee. His thee to bed,  
And let me hear thy footsteps as they pass  
Along the corridor. So—be gone.  
And thou and I remain;—as I am—  
Thou in the quietude of death,  
A thing of solemn and mysterious meaning.  
Silence is round us;—but it is not yet  
The appointed hour. At midnight thou wilt come  
To animate again this inert clay;  
And if the laws that govern thee permit,  
Impart to me a sign that I may know  
We yet shall meet hereafter. In this world  
We grew together, like two trees that twine  
Their branches into one, and if to die  
Be but to pass away from life,  
Be they of light or darkness, our twin souls  
Will there be found united.

O God! It is a fearful thing to see  
The strong man stretch'd upon the bed of death,  
Writing in agony beneath the grasp  
Of unseen power. Even as its victim strives  
To shake the tiger from its throat, he strives  
Against the shadowy tyrant. And yet why?  
If death be but the herald, and a state  
Of altered being, why should nature shrink  
With horror from his touch? Alas! look there  
And thou art answered. In those stiffening limbs—  
That cold blank piece of nothingness—a weight  
Of passive matter destined for the worms—  
What can we read of immortality?

Say that 'twas but the casket for the gem—  
Light we not still to cherish what has held  
A gift of so much price? Is that black box,  
And the damp earth a fit receptacle?  
Has not the light of life been in those eyes—  
The eloquence of health upon those cheeks—  
The grace of action in those manly limbs—  
The dignity of virtue on that brow?  
Thoughts! thoughts! ye madden me.

How still is this lone hour! The lamp burns feebly,  
And casts a flickering shadow on the dead.  
Hark! from a distant turret midnight sounds  
Of music are issuing. How those eyes gleam  
In the moonlight! Oh, Heaven and Earth! 'Tis as when he lived!  
I hear it in the corridor. Ha!—no!  
That slow and measured tread is something more  
The corpse of the corpse! It is not where it lay.  
The dead man opens his eyes, and looks at me.  
Oh, Heaven and Earth! 'Tis as when he lived!  
But now, and now, and now—changed—changed all the same.  
The lamp expires. His breath—his touch are on me!  
And to I face him in the darkness still—  
The dead man opens his eyes, and looks at me.  
Oh, Heaven and Earth! 'Tis as when he lived!  
Across his pallid countenance—And now—  
Just powers—this is the horrible!

### THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came with light and laughing air,  
And sleek like opening blossom,  
Bright gems were on her forehead hair,  
And glittered on her bosom.  
And pearls and costly bracelets deck'd  
Her round white arms and lovely neck.  
Like summer's sky, with stars bedight,  
The jewelled robe around her,  
And dawning as the noontide light  
The radiant zone that bound her;  
And pride and joy were in her eye,  
And mortals bowed as they passed by.  
Another came—'er her mild face  
A pensive shade was stealing,  
Yet there was grief of earthy wrack,  
But that deep holy feeling,  
Which answers to the every stray  
From the pure fount of Truth away.  
Around her brow as snow-drops fair,  
The glossy tresses cluster,  
Nor pearl, nor ornament was there,  
Save the meek spirit's lustre—  
And faith and hope beamed from her eye,  
And angels bowed as she passed by.

### THE MISCELLANIST.

"MAKE THE BEST OF IT."  
It seems to be a good plan, the outset of life,  
To adopt some general rules of conduct for our govern-  
ment under every diversification of circumstance. The  
more simple they are the better, so that they cover the  
whole ground, and furnish a universal directory in every  
case; they should be brief, that they may be easily re-  
membered; taken up on good consideration that we  
may have faith in them; and always practised, that  
they may become familiar, and grow into our very na-  
ture; for no rule will be constantly and successfully  
adhered to unless it be engrained by habit into our method  
of thinking, and become a part of our character. Sup-  
pose then we take up the sentence at the head of this  
article, and see how it will do to begin with.

"We have all kinds of weather to expect," says the  
farmer at this season of the year; it is true; and it is  
also true, that Fortune is, from first to last, as change-  
able as the season in spring. We must expect in our  
journey clouds and sunshine; storms and calms; the  
tempests that cross our path will sometimes give us  
warning of their approach, and sometimes come sud-  
denly and unexpectedly. There will be times when the  
wind and tide will be in our favour; and times when  
both will be against us. This is the common lot; none  
has a right to expect exemption from it. What more  
important rule then can be adopted to meet all these  
contingencies that will at the same time be so plain, so  
easily acted on, and promises so much good, as this—  
"make the best of it."

Perhaps you are at school; or at a trade; or a learn-  
er of some kind preparing for future usefulness. Make  
the best of your opportunities—surely you cannot adopt  
a better motto. A sound scholar, a good workman has  
a great advantage over those of an opposite character.  
Hundreds are constantly arriving at method who have  
had all the advantages of the most fortunate circum-  
stances, and have come out neither the one nor the other;  
there are men of profound erudition who never saw the  
inside of a college, and there are college bred dunces.  
There are skilful, ingenious, and scientific mechanics,  
who had miserable masters; and poor, good for nothing  
workmen, who had first rate opportunities. The differ-  
ence is all here—the first made the best of their time,  
the last, did not. Do you intend to belong to the first  
class? I know you do. Then while you have a chance  
—make the best of it.

Among those who are already in the business doing  
world, those observations will probably be read by  
three general classes: Those who are going on pro-  
spiciously; those who just rub along; and those who are  
unfortunate.

The prosperous always fall into a mistake when they  
think adversity can never overtake them—a ship may  
have a fine breeze, but the mainmast never is sure of out-

running the storm. It is consequently the dictate of  
wisdom to lay down the most momentous principle in  
making provision for less favourable times. It is by this  
that the prudent stand; they get on the highest possible  
ground; fence themselves about on all sides;  
and by gathering industriously and carefully while the  
sun shines, lay up a sufficient store for the evil days  
that, in the common course of events, come sooner or  
later. They have every inducement to attend to the  
rule; always a profitable one, and—make the best of it.  
Those who are becalmed on the voyage of life, will  
find it greatly to their account to adopt this rule; be-  
cause it is of the first importance that they do not down  
the stream, even if they cannot ascend. Closer applica-  
tion, more study and skilful management, indefatiga-  
ble industry, and long perseverance, are only the more  
necessary, in consequence of the difficulties that arise  
in their way. They should keep close to the wind, as  
the sailors say—he especially careful not to fall into any  
kind of extravagance; and keep a good look out to  
take advantage of the first moment a more favourable  
train of circumstances sets in. They should, of course,  
men, each keep perfect mastery of his particular situa-  
tion; and be sure to—make the best of it.

The last class of persons, not, I hope, the most nume-  
rous, are those who have been unfortunate. It some-  
times happens, that men in this situation become dis-  
pirited, and desponding; this should not be so, it is  
unwise, and unsafe. For them there is but one course  
that promises an escape from difficulty, and that is the  
adoption of this very rule. They should make the best  
of the means left them. Not relax exertion; not give  
up to loose habits; these will only make bad worse.  
In short, if all men would improve their every oppor-  
tunity in the best manner they could; and keep the main  
point continually in view, there would be far less diffi-  
culty in getting along than is often experienced. Every  
man ought to be able to make a good honest living,  
pay his debts, and have something to spare, and wherever  
this is not the case, as a general rule, I set it down that  
something is wrong.

It is easy to see how many people manage to be al-  
ways poor, always encompassed by difficulties; a visit  
to a bar room of a tavern, an oyster house, or any other  
place where money may be foolishly spent, will fur-  
nish a solution. It is a marvellously easy thing to go  
down hill, especially when one fairly gets started; a  
round stone will travel a long distance that way with-  
out trouble, but to get back again will be a far more  
difficult matter.—*Trenton Empiric.*

"There are in every country morose beings, who  
are always prognosticating ruin. There was one of  
this stamp at Philadelphia. He was a man of fortune,  
declined in years, had an air of wisdom, and a very  
grave manner of speaking. His name was Samuel  
Mickle. I knew him not; but he stopped one day at my  
door, and asked if I was the young man who had lately  
opened a new printing office. Upon my answering in  
the affirmative, he said that he was very sorry for me,  
as it was an expensive undertaking, and the money that  
had been laid out upon it would be lost. Philadelphia  
being a place full of printers, it was not surprising that  
all, or nearly all of them, being obliged to call together  
their creditors. That he knew, from undoubted fact,  
the circumstances which might lead us to suppose the  
contrary, such as new buildings, and the advanced  
price of rent, &c. He then proceeded to detail the cir-  
cumstances which had led to his ruin. He removed from  
me as long a detail of misfortunes, actually existing, or  
which were soon to take place, that he left me almost  
in a state of despair. Had I known this man before I  
entered into trade, I should doubtless have been more  
cautious. He continued, however, to live in this place of  
decay, and to declaim in the same style, refusing for  
many years to buy a house, because all was going to  
ruin; and in the end I had the satisfaction to see him  
pay five times as much for one, as he had paid for the  
one he had purchased when he first began his inauspicious  
career."—*Ph.*

INDUSTRY.—Its Dignity and Usefulness.—There is no  
condition in life better calculated than that of a labor-  
ing man, for a man to feel, and realize a proper sense  
of his own dignity and independence. He is not de-  
pendent on the meals from the fatigues of the day, with a full  
conviction that his sturdy hands have earned the re-  
freshment of his table. He feels that his wealthy  
neighbour cannot enjoy even his opulence without his  
assistance. His time is not wasted in idleness, and his  
robust frame and his hardy sinews attest how  
essential this exercise is to the health of his body. He  
progresses onward, as it were by inches, to competence,  
and he learns the practical lessons of economy and fru-  
gality in his family expenditures. He is not seduced by  
vice and gorgeous temptations of fashionable life, he  
knows how to bridle his ambition; he feels the bless-  
ing of his family hearth, and can look without a sigh  
on the gaudy pageantry of the day. This is true moral  
independence; this curb on our ungodly desires; this  
temperance in the exercise of all our wishes, are the  
very materials that constitute valuable citizens.—It  
should be the pride, and undoubtedly it is the right of  
a labouring man, to indulge in such ideas. Boys that are  
put out as apprentices to a mechanical profession, are  
taken many times from a state of poverty and want,  
and prepared for fulfilling afterwar's stations  
honourable. Would they but properly com-  
prehend the full extent of such benefits, they would see  
nothing but their future glory, slight their independ-  
ence, in their own adventures. They are learning  
not as they are prone to believe, the alphabet of ser-  
vice and degradation, but the rudiments of faith, in-  
dustry, punctuality, economy, and all those virtues  
that decorate and adorn the family hearth. They are  
now giving pledges to their masters of wisdom, and  
characters will be, when they, in their turn, will  
be called upon to perform their part on the grand the-  
atre of human life.

PARALLEL BETWEEN CANNING AND BURKE.—At the  
close of the session of 1812, Parliament was dissolved,  
and at the general election which ensued, Mr. Canning  
was invited to become a candidate for the representa-  
tion of Liverpool. The manner of the invitation—the  
success which crowned him in the first arduous contest,  
in which the pride of victory was enhanced by being  
obtained over so formidable an opponent as Mr. Brough-  
am—and the connexion which he at this time formed  
with Liverpool, and which continued for many years to  
be the source of reciprocal pride and honour to the  
constituent body and their representative, Mr. Can-  
ning, ever afterwards regarded as the most glorious  
events in his whole public life. He was sensible of the  
political weight which the distinction of being returned  
for so important a commercial town as Liverpool  
would impart to his opinions in Parliament. The cir-  
cumstances of his return were additionally agreeable  
to him, from the fact of their being, in every respect,  
precisely similar to those under which Mr. Burke was  
invited to become a candidate for the representation of  
Bristol. The celebrity of his talents, and the desire of  
giving due effect to those talents, by arming them with  
the authority derived from the confidence of the large  
and enlightened commercial community, induced the  
freemen of Liverpool to call on Mr. Canning, as if  
the same motives formerly prompted the freemen of Bris-  
tol to select Mr. Burke as their representative. Mr.  
Canning, like Mr. Burke, was "unaccredited by par-  
tisan patronage;" like Mr. Burke, too, he had to pro-  
duce "his passport" for high offices of trust at the  
step of his political elevation. The claims of both  
were the legitimate claims of character; of public  
virtue, and of honourable service. They were not  
"swaddled and dandied into legislatures" from their  
birth, but vindicated their fitness for the station to  
which they were chosen by the knowledge which they

evinced of the constitution and commerce of the em-  
pire;—not sparing no study to understand—and no en-  
deavour to support them. Well and truly was Mr.  
Canning entitled to exclaim, in the spirit of a just and  
noble exultation—"If I depend directly upon the  
people, as their representative in Parliament; if, as a  
servant of the Crown, to lean on no other support than  
that of public confidence; if that be to be an adventur-  
er, I plead guilty to the charge; and I would not ex-  
change that situation, to whatever terms it may ex-  
pose me, for all the advantages which might be de-  
rived from an ancestry of a hundred generations.—  
*Therry's Memoir of Canning.*

NELSON AND COLLINGWOOD.—The Victory and Royal  
Sovereign, which bore Nelson's and Collingwood's  
flags, were two parallel columns of the fleet in per-  
pendicular order, to break the thick concave cres-  
cent in which the enemy were formed. The Royal  
Sovereign outstepped the fleet, and was already far in  
advance, when Lieutenant Clavell observed that the  
Victory, at the same time beginning her fire, upon the  
first of honourable emulation which prevailed between  
the squadrons, and particularly between these two ships,  
he pointed it out to Admiral Collingwood, and request-  
ed his permission to do the same. "The ships of our  
fleet," replied the admiral, "are not yet sufficiently up  
for us to do so now; but you may be getting ready."  
The studding-sail and royal-halliards were accordingly  
manned; and, in about ten minutes, the admiral, ob-  
serving Lieutenant Clavell's eyes fixed upon him with  
a look of expectation, gave him a nod, on which that  
officer went to Captain Rotheman, and told him that  
the admiral desired him to make all sail. The order  
was then given to rig out and hoist away, and in one  
instant the ship was under a crowd of sail, and went  
rapidly ahead. The admiral then directed the officers to  
see that all the men lay down on the decks, and were  
kept quiet. At this time the Fougeux, the ship  
a-stern of the Santa Anna, had closed up, with the in-  
tention of preventing the Royal Sovereign from going  
through the line; and when Admiral Collingwood  
observed it, he desired Captain Rotheman to steer  
immediately for the Frenchman, and carry away his  
bowsprit. To avoid this, the Fougeux backed her  
main-top-sail, and suffered the Royal Sovereign to  
pass. The admiral, having seen that it was the inten-  
tion of the Frenchman to be occasionally fired at her  
to cover his ship with smoke. The nearest of the  
English ships was now distant about a mile from the  
Royal Sovereign; and it was at this time, when she  
was pressing alone into the midst of the combined fleets,  
that Lord Nelson said to Captain Blackwood, "See  
how noble fellow, Collingwood, takes his ship into  
action. How I envy him!" On the other hand, Ad-  
miral Collingwood, well knowing his commander and  
friend, observed, "What would Nelson give to be  
here?" and it was then, that Admiral Villeneuve  
struck with the daring manner in which the leading  
ships of the English squadron came down, despaired of  
the issue of the contest. In passing the Santa Anna,  
the Royal Sovereign gave her a broadside, and a half  
into her stern, tearing it down, and killing and wound-  
ing 400 of her men; then, with her helm hard a-  
starboard, she ranged up alongside so closely, that the  
lower yards of the two vessels were locked together.  
The Spanish admiral, having seen that it was the inten-  
tion of the Royal Sovereign to engage to leeward, had  
collected all his strength on the starboard; and such  
was the weight of the Santa Anna's metal, that her first  
broadside made the Sovereign reel two streaks out of  
the water. Her admiral, seeing this, called out to  
Lieutenant Clavell to command his ship to take it  
in, observing, that they should not lose him some other  
day. These two officers accordingly rolled it carefully  
and placed it in the boat.—*Collingwood's Memoirs—  
Battle of Trafalgar.*

ELOQUENCE.—Eloquence must be adapted to occa-  
sions and persons, or it is good for nothing. It may be  
judged of its effect, by the number of chains which we  
have heard!" said the Romans on leaving the fo-  
rum where Cicero had been haranguing them; "what  
flowing periods, what brilliant images!" Let us  
march instantly and fight the invading tyrant," said  
the Spartans, immediately after Dromedon had been  
thundering in their ears against Philip of Macedon.  
"That rhetoric," says Selden in his Table Talk,  
"is best which is most reasonable and most catching."  
An instance we have in that old blunt commander at  
the water. Her sudden fall, being over the  
gangway hammocks, Admiral Collingwood called out  
to Lieutenant Clavell to command his ship to take it  
in, observing, that they should not lose him some other  
day. These two officers accordingly rolled it carefully  
and placed it in the boat.—*Collingwood's Memoirs—  
Battle of Trafalgar.*

MENTAL ACTIVITY.—NECESSARY TO BODILY HEALTH.—  
To preserve a healthy state of the system, it is  
necessary that the mind be regularly employed, as that  
the different parts of the body are so. Mental inacti-  
vity, combined with luxurious living, gives a disorder-  
ed tendency to every organ, and it becomes  
"stagnant," "listless," "inert," and lethargic come  
on the mind and body, equally torpid, sink together,  
and no cause of debility produces effects so difficult  
to counteract. Under such circumstances, a slight absten-  
tious may occasion fainting; exercise is attended  
with the most distressing fatigue; and an abridgement  
of the long protracted slumbers, induces a "worse lan-  
guor than it was intended to relieve. An entire loss  
of sleep, appetite, memory, and sometimes the reason,  
are the frequent consequences of habits of corporeal  
inactivity and mental inactivity.—*Medical Intelligence.*

INTERESTING FACT.—In our way back through  
the town a man begged of me, saying that he was blind,  
my calling him, however, he came forward so  
readily to the torches, and saw, I thought, so clearly,  
that I asked him what he meant by telling me that he  
was blind. He answered that he was night-blind, ("rat udu,"  
and I, not understanding the phrase, and having been  
a good deal worried during the day with beggars, for  
the whole fort is a swarm of nothing else, said, prevail-  
ingly, "Darkness is the time for sleep, not for seeing."  
The man laughed as if at a good thing; but I was  
most mortified afterwards to find that it was an in-  
ferring retort. The disease of night blindness, that is,  
of requiring the full light of day to see, is very common.  
Dr. Smith said, among the lower classes in India, and  
to some professions of men, such as soldiers, very in-  
convenient. The seaparty ascribe it to bad and un-  
wholesome food; and it is said to be always most prevalent  
in a sparsely. It seems to be the same disorder of the  
eyes with which people are afflicted who live on a diet  
of inferior rice, in itself a food of very little nourish-  
ment, and probably arises from a weakness of the  
digestive powers. I was grieved to think I had insulted  
a man who merited respect in his distress.—*Bishop Heber's  
Journal of a Tour in India.*

COMMERCE.—In a country that is fruitful, spacious,  
populous, and abounding with seaports, if the people  
are industrious, they may draw from the bosom of the  
earth immense treasures, which would be lost by the  
negligence and sloth of its inhabitants. By improving  
the productions of nature by manufactures, the national  
riches are augmented; and it is by carrying these  
fruits of industry to other nations, that a solid commerce  
is established.

"BREVITY THE SOUL OF WIT."—The celebrated  
Dr. Abernethy is a man of uncommon brevity of ex-  
pression. A lady who was acquainted with this pecu-

liarity of the doctor, once called upon him with one of  
her most beautiful boys, for advice, when the following  
dialogue took place.

Mrs. B.—(exposing her arm) "a burn."  
Doctor.—"I see it, it is, it is, it is." (Here he wrote  
a prescription for a poultice and handed her.)  
Second girl, Mrs. B.—(exposing her arm as before)  
"a better."  
Doctor.—"Glad of it—continue the poultice."  
Third girl, Mrs. B.—(showing her arm) "well."  
Doctor.—"Very glad."  
Mrs. B.—"What is the fee?"  
Doctor.—"Nothing—you are the most sensible woman  
I have ever met with."

### LACONICS.

In private conversation between intimate friends,  
the wisest men very often talk like the weakest; for in-  
deed, the talking with a friend is nothing else but  
thinking aloud.—*Addison.*  
An epithet or metaphor drawn from nature ennobles  
art; an epithet or metaphor drawn from art degrades  
nature.—*Johnson.*  
A man cannot possess any thing that is better than a  
good woman, nor any thing that is worse than a bad  
one.—*Simonds.*  
The passions and desires, like the two twists of a  
rope, mutual mix one with the other, and twine inextricably  
round the heart; producing good if moderately indulged;  
but certain destruction, if suffered to become inordinate.—*Burton.*

In criticism, to combat a simile, is no more than to  
make a shadow of an argument, since a simile is no better than  
the shadow of an argument.—*Pope.*  
To endeavour to forget any one, is the certain way  
to think of nothing else. Love has this in common with  
crap, that it is exasperated by the reflections upon  
it, and flies from them. If it were practicable, the only  
way to extinguish our passion, is never to think on it.—  
*Bruegel.*

### THE CASKET.

MATRERNAL LOVE.—If there is one mortal feeling  
free from the impurities of earthly frailty, that tells  
in its slightest breathings of its celestial origin, it is  
that of a mother's love—a mother's care, overwhelm-  
ing, and everlasting love for her children.  
The name of a mother is our childhood's tallman,  
our refuge and our safeguard in all our misadventures;  
'tis the first half-formed word that falls from the bab-  
bling tongue, the first idea that dawns on the opening  
mind; the first, the fondest, and the most lasting tie  
which affection can bind the heart of man!  
It is not a feeling of yesterday or to-day; it is from  
the beginning the same, and unchangeable; it owes not  
its being to this world, or the things in this world, but  
is independent and self-existent, enduring while one  
pulse of life animates the breast that fosters it; and  
there is no thing of mortality which survives the  
grave, surely its best and noblest passion will never  
perish.

Oh! it is a pure and holy emanation of Heaven's  
love, the reciprocal of our own; but, in its sin-  
cerity, it catcheth itself, and centres but in the hap-  
piness of its object; and when the welfare of that  
object is at stake, it putteth away fear, and knoweth not  
weariety. It is not excited by form or feature, but  
by a happy observation of perfection, embued  
with the most lovely and heavenly beauty. It watches  
our helpless infancy, with the ceaseless benignity of a  
guardian angel, anticipates every childish wish, in-  
nuers every wayward fancy, soothes every transient  
tear, sings our sweetest lullaby to rest, and cradles us  
on its warm and throbbing breast; and when pain and  
sickness prey upon the fragile form, what medicine is  
there like a mother's kisses? what healing pillow like  
a mother's bosom?

And when landed in the wide ocean of a tem-  
pestuous world, what eye gazes on our adventurous  
voyage with half the eagerness of maternal fondness, and  
the sad yet not unpleasing contest of hopes and fears,  
and deep anxieties?  
When a rugged path of life has been bravely, pa-  
tiently and bravely trodden—when prosperity has smiled  
upon us—when virtue has upheld us amid the world's  
temptations, virtue which she herself first planted in us—  
and when Fame has bound her laurels round us, it  
is a heart that throbs with a livelier and more grate-  
ful pleasure?

Yet it is not Prosperity, with her smiles and beauty,  
that tries the purity and fervour of a mother's love; it  
is in the dark and dreary precincts of adversity, amid  
the cold frowns of an unfeeling world, in poverty and  
despair, in sickness and sorrow, that shines with a bright-  
ness beyond mortality, and stilling the secret agonies of  
its own bosom, strives but to pour balm and consolation  
on the wounded sufferer; and the cup of misery, filled  
as it is to overflowing, serves but to bind them more  
firmly and dearly to each other, as the storms of winter  
bid the sheltering ivy twine itself more closely  
round the withered oak.

Absence cannot chill a mother's love nor can vic-  
titude destroy a mother's kindness! The lowest degrada-  
tion of her intellect cannot wholly blot out remem-  
brance of the first fond yearnings of young affection, or  
the faint memory of primeval innocence; nay, it  
seems as if the very consciousness of the object state of  
her erring child more fully developed the mighty force  
of her maternal passion, which can forget and forgive  
all things; and though the youth of her fairest  
hopes may be as one cast off from God and man, yet  
she will not forsake him, nor upbraid him, but partici-  
pate in all things save his wickedness!

I speak not of a mother's agonies, when bending o'er  
the bed of death; nor of Rachel weeping for her  
children, because they were not!  
The love of a father may be as deep and sincere, yet  
it is calmer, and perhaps more calculating, and more  
fully directed in the great period and ends of life; it  
cannot descend to those minutiae of affection, those  
watchful cares for the minor comforts and gratifications  
of existence, which a mother, from the finer sensibility  
of her nature, can more readily and duly appreciate.

The pages of history abound with the records of ma-  
ternal love, in every age and clime, and every rank of  
life; but it is a lesson of never ending presence which  
the heart can feel and acknowledge, and needs not ex-  
ample to teach it how to venerate.

Can there be a being so vile and odious, so dead to  
nature's impulse, who in return for such care and un-  
varying kindness, can willingly or heedlessly wound  
the heart that cherished him, and forsake the lonely  
one, who nursed and sheltered him; who can madly  
sever the sweetest bonds of human union; and bring  
down the grey hairs of his parents with sorrow to the  
grave; who can leave them in their old age to soli-  
tude and poverty, while he waltzes in the pride of  
undervalued prosperity?

If there be, why, let them abjure the name of man,  
and herd with the beasts that perish, or let him feel to  
distraction that worst of human miseries,  
"How sharper than a Serpent's tooth it is  
To have a thankless child."

### THE REFLECTOR.

ON DEATH.—One day, we see carried along the cof-  
fin of the smiling infant; the flower just nipped as it be-  
gan to blossom in the parent's view; and the next day  
we behold the young man, or young woman, of bloom-  
ing form and promising hopes, laid in an untimely

grave. While the funeral is attended by a numerous,  
unconcerned company, who are discoursing to one ano-  
ther about the news of the day, on the ordinary affairs  
of life, let our thoughts rather follow to the house of  
mourning, and represent to ourselves what is going on  
there. There we should see a disconsolate family, sit-  
ting in silent grief, thinking of the sad breach that is  
made in their little society, and with tears in their eyes,  
looking to the chamber that is now left vacant, and to  
every memorial that presents itself of their departed  
friend. By such attention to the woes of others, the sel-  
fish hardness of our hearts will be gradually softened,  
and melted down into humanity.—Another day, we fol-  
low to the grave, one, who, in old age, and after a long  
career of life, has in (80) maturity, sunk at last into rest.  
As we are going along to the mansion of the dead, it is  
natural for us to think, and to discourse of his life. He  
has passed, it is likely, through varieties of fortune. He  
has experienced prosperity and adversity. He has seen  
families and kindred rise and fall. He has seen  
peace and war succeeding in their turns; and the face of  
his country undergoing many alterations; and the very  
city in which he dwelt rising in a manner new and  
unusual. After all he has beheld, his eyes are closed for-  
ever. He was becoming a stranger in the midst of a  
new succession of men. A race who knew him not, had  
risen to fill the earth. Thus passes the earth away.  
Throughout all ranks and conditions, the very peculiar  
passeth, and another generation cometh; and this great  
lot is by turns evacuated, and replenished, by troops  
of succeeding pilgrims.—O vain and inconstant world!  
O fleeting and transient life! When will all the sores of  
men learn to think of thee, as they ought? When will  
they learn humanity from the afflictions of their brethren;  
or moderation and wisdom, from the sense of their  
own fugitive state.—*Blair.*

GENIUS AND FORTUNE.—Nobody possessed of common  
sense or common sensibility, would offer consolation to  
one who had just lost a beloved wife. Sympathy is the  
only thing that the nature of the case will admit of.—  
The subdued letter is not excellent, perhaps is not  
equalled, by any singular effort, in the very peculiar  
circumstances under which it is written, might have de-  
ferred a friend less anxious, or a writer less confident  
in the expression of what he felt, than Mr. Gray.—  
*Charleston Courier.*

Mrs. GRAY TO MR. MASON.  
"I break in upon you, at a moment when we least of  
all are permitted to disturb our friends, not only to say  
that you are daily, but hourly present to my thoughts.  
If the worst be not yet, you will neglect and pardon me;  
but if the least struggle be over; if the object of your  
long anxieties be no longer sensible to your kindness, or  
to her own sufferings, allow me, at least in idea, (for  
what could I do, were I present, more than this?) to sit  
by you in silence, and pity from my heart, not her who  
is at rest, but you who are in pain."  
"May He who made and who afflicts us, the Master  
of our pleasures and of our pains, preserve and support  
you!"—*Adieu.*

"I have long understood how little you had to hope."  
It need scarcely be added that the amiable woman  
whose extreme illness prompted Mr. Gray's anxious in-  
quiry, was that whom her husband has immortalized (so  
long, at least, as English poetry shall endure) in the  
exquisite inscription on her monument in the cathedral  
of Bristol.

"Take, holy Earth, all that my soul held dear."

### SPEED THE PLOUGH.

The following has been obligingly handed to us by  
an eminent Agriculturist. The Editors of Newspapers  
are respectfully requested to give it circulation for the  
information of the public.—*Quebec Star.*

### SALINE MANURE.

The following is the mode recommended to be adopt-  
ed in preparing the Saline Manure.  
Let a platform of any kind of Mould or Earth, the  
richer the better, be formed, about six inches thick,  
twelve feet wide, and as long as may be necessary for  
the extent of land to be manured, at one end of this  
first load of lime, fresh from the kiln, be placed  
about four inches thick, let the lime be hot, not only  
lacked, but moistened, with a solution of rock salt, or  
any common salt in water, at the rate of fifty of salt  
to each barrel of lime, pouring the solution, or pickle,  
gradually and evenly on the lime, as the latter is found  
to imbibe it, carefully avoiding to let any of the pickle  
seep from the lime, as it may thus fall to come with-  
in its influence and be thrown away, then spread the  
lime, placed on the platform near the first, and treated  
in the same manner, when the platform is thus covered,  
begin again with a second layer of lime, slack, moisten,  
and spread, and cover it as the first, until it is also im-  
bued, and proceed in the same manner with a third  
and fourth layer, if the mould be not collected in one  
place, but deposited in a long row, as then the earth  
will be more convenient, and equally advantageous.  
When the whole is covered with earth let the heap be  
cut down and well mixed, in which state it may be  
suffered to lie until a short time before it is used, when  
it should be again turned. The proportion of water in  
which the salt is dissolved, depends on the state of the  
earth or mould; if the latter be wet, twenty gallons of  
water impregnated with fifty lbs. of salt, is sufficient for  
each barrel of lime, if it be dry, half a bushel of  
water to that quantity of salt and lime will be necessary.  
Forty barrels of lime treated in this manner is a full  
dressing for an acre of potatoes. The quantity of earth  
we have used was about eighty single cart loads  
to the acre, but if there be such difficulty in collecting  
it from forty to fifty loads may be sufficient. The  
compost should be prepared at least two or three  
months before the time of it, and if the expense be no  
material objection, one or two additional turnings in  
the interval would be desirable.

Of the efficacy of this manure for potatoes, we have  
already had satisfactory evidence. That it will be  
found of equal value in its operations on the subsequent  
crops, may be inferred from the durability of the effects  
of soap ashes, to which it is most essential ingredients  
it is similar, and that it may be directly applied with  
advantage to the other tillage crops we also anticipate,  
from the well known effects of soap ashes in such ap-  
plication, to those farmers who are so situated, as to be  
debarred from all other adventitious manures except  
lime, the advantage of being able to supply the natives  
abundantly with a cheap substitute, and we trust, of  
superior value to any of them, is incalculable.

Every ton of this saline compost contains 4 stone of  
marlate of lime and each ton contains one fourth of  
pure lime, if free from stones, &c.

AGRICULTURE.—The soil of every country, and the  
bringing to the utmost perfection its various productions,  
are the foundations of all wealth and prosperity. You  
might as well hope to see the human body in active mo-  
tion when palsy had reached the heart, or a tree flourish-  
ing after its roots were decayed, as expect to see man-  
ufacturers, or arts, or industry of any description  
progressive, when Agriculture was declined.

STOMACH OF THE HORSE.—It is popularly known  
that a horse cannot be made to vomit. This is owing  
to one half of the stomach being covered by an insolu-  
ble cuticle; and when an emetic substance is exhib-  
ited, the food is thrown upon this part of the stomach,  
and remains there. The attempt, however, was once  
successful; but it cost the animal its life—the stomach  
being burst by the violence of its efforts.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

GRAND-BRITAIN. LONDON.

Reported Changes in the Ministry.—On the 23d of May, London was full of reports of a change in the Administration; and stating that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Huskisson had both resigned; another confining the resignation to the latter minister only. Both of these persons are said to have been absent from the Lords Mayor's dinner. It is believed that Mr. Peel has taken office at the votes given by Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston upon the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill and especially against Mr. Huskisson, whom the advocates of Mr. Peel accuse of having spoken on one side and voted on the other. It is added that the Right Honourable Gentleman will be succeeded in his office of Secretary of the Colonies by Mr. Goulbourn, and that Mr. Herries will be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. This rumour has obtained considerable credit; but nothing official has transpired on the subject.—Some of the Cabinet Ministers were opposed to each other in the Division. The question whether the franchise should be removed to a Great City, or to a Hundred in the County of Nottingham might seem, prima facie, not of issue to be of such vast importance. But the issue of the debate and the division have given rise to strong rumours of a resignation or resignations. The Courier says: "Deeply, indeed, should we lament their confirmation; because we trusted the greatest cordiality existed, and because the country would thereby be deprived of the services of men of talent, at a time when such services were so necessary." The Ledger says, the East Retford affair "is thought by many not to be the real cause for the rumour of the retirement of Mr. Huskisson and the Secretary at War; but that other and stronger differences connected with more important questions, are the reasons which will lead to the resignations mentioned, should they take place. We trust, however, that the rumours to which we have alluded, will prove but rumours. At no period of our history within the last 20 years, did our domestic politics, or the state of our foreign relations, require more the existence of a strong and well-cemented Administration to meet them, than at the present moment. Very much indeed shall we regret to find, that at a time when unanimity is so necessary, there should be found differences of opinion among the Confidential Servants of the Crown, of sufficient weight and influence to deprive his Majesty and the country of the councils and assistance, which the individuals in question are qualified to afford him at this important crisis."

The Morning Herald of the 23d, speaks in the following tone of confidence upon the subject:—"There appears to be no doubt but that there has been a schism in the Administration, and that two of the Ministers, viz. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston, are out of office."

"The indisposition mentioned in the apology sent by Mr. Huskisson to the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, for his non-attendance at the civic dinner, was doubtless political, for Mr. H. I believe, was in perfect health, and walking in St. James's Park at the time the other Ministers were starting for the Mansion House."

"Lord Goderich, it is understood, succeeds Mr. Huskisson; and Lord Farborough Lord Palmerston. Lord F. it is even said, received his appointment on Wednesday from the King, at an interview which his Lordship had of His Majesty."

"The unexpected resignation of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston, caused an extraordinary meeting of Ministers at midnight, on Wednesday night, at Mr. Peel's private residence in Privy Gardens, where the Duke of Wellington, Lords Aberdeen and Bathurst, Messrs. Peel and Goulbourn, assembled, after leaving the Mansion house, and did not separate till between two and three o'clock in the morning."

"Mr. Huskisson, has, we believe, sacrificed already too much for the sake of holding his present situation in the Cabinet. That he was sincerely desirous of being in a situation to benefit his country, we firmly believe. We will say further, that we conceive his resignation at this time will be seriously felt by the nation; for, if we are not misinformed, he has matured a plan for relieving the country from the burden caused by the Colonies, by making them bear their own charges; a change not merely important as it regards ourselves, but as it regards the Colonies, which are injured by the very expense of which we complain, that expense being incurred in upholding a system of government hostile to the interests of the Colonies, and which can only be continued by coercion.—Lon. Chron."

"The right-seeing people never had so wide a field as London offers them in this season. It has been calculated that it would employ a fortnight, fully occupied from eight o'clock in the morning to six at night, only to take a glimpse at all that may be seen."

"The sum advanced last year to the Government by the Bank of England was £2,000,000, but ten millions of the twenty-one was on account of Dead Weight."

"The average amount of the public money in the hands of the Bank of England last year was £4,000,000."

"The sum charged last year by the Bank of England, for the management of the Debt was £280,000."

"The total sum paid last year in the city of London for the measuring of coals was £4,800."

"The sum that was in the Treasury on the 31st of January last amounted to £350,000."

"The East India Company intend following up the thanks which they have voted to Earl Amherst and Lord Combermere for their services in India, as they have already done to Major-General Sir A. Campbell, and that to the late Governor-General a pension of £3,000 a year for life is to be granted; and to the Commander-in-Chief, a residence in London (to be called Blueport House) is to be presented."

"From the Morning Herald of May 22."

"We received last night the Paris papers by express. Their contents, though they supply nothing new or decisive, are yet interesting. Accounts from Bucharest of the 20th ultimo, give us a stupendous idea of the forces which are to be employed by Russia in her present conflict with the Turks. In point of numbers they greatly exceed any former effort of that power; and we know that with respect to discipline and organization, there is no comparison between the present and the past. The war against France may be truly said to have advanced the Russians a whole century in the military art; and in all times brave, they now combine the highest skill and experience with their characteristic courage. In fact, they have all the martial properties of a rude and civilized age.—i. e., they can endure fatigue, privations, and hardships, as well as the most barbarous warriors—and at the same time rival the best troops in the qualities by which these are distinguished from the former. The numerous strength of the armies which were assembled at the beginning of this month on the frontiers of Turkey is estimated in

this article at 200,000 men; and, when it is considered that these are picked troops—in fact, the elite of the military force of that colossal empire—a tolerable notion may be formed of the extent of her means and her chances of success. The latter are so decidedly in her favour, that only a combination of the most extraordinary circumstances can defeat the accomplishment of those designs upon the whole line of the Danube, which the leaders from every tribe, to every successive Monarch for the last seventy or eighty years, and which it has been, probably, reserved for the present Sovereign to carry into effect. On the other hand, the force of the Turks upon the whole line of the Danube is estimated at only 40,000 men; and if this estimate be correct, the Russians will have no difficulty in passing that river, and will have to encounter none, at least worth speaking of, except such as the nature of the country may oppose, until they reach Adrianople, where the Turks will probably risk the first decisive battle. Should they lose this, it would not, we fear, be in their power to make another stand, except before Constantinople, where the loss of a second decisive battle would leave them no hope of being able to prevent the invaders from occupying that capital. It is also true, that the plan of the Russians to make a dash upon that place, and by the celerity of their movements, aided by the vast superiority of their numerical force, to carry that important point before the Russians can assemble the forces of his empire, and rouse the energies of his people for its defence. The Russians have learned this lesson from the late Emperor of France, and they are such apt scholars, that it is ten to one they will succeed in the attempt.—In the mean time, the new President of Greece, under the pretext of securing the independence of that country, is greatly furthering the views of Russia; and in return, he will have the gratification of seeing the Greeks, when once their former masters are overpowered, reduced to the rank of Russian vassals. They will not, in this case, be left free even in name; and were they to murmur at this treatment, the knot would teach them submission and silence. The scheme of Greek independence, which has turned so many weak heads, and amused so many enthusiastic ones, will prove, if we are not greatly mistaken, only a prelude to the incorporation of that people with the numerous nations which have been gradually subjected to the Russian sceptre; and, should our fears be verified, it must be allowed that the Philhellens, as they are called, are the blind though unconscious instruments of the most formidable and aspiring power, not excepting France, that has appeared since the decline of the Roman Empire."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Sir Robert Wilson, in the House of Commons on the 19th, after dilating on the warlike preparations making by certain powers with regard to the pacification of Greece, inquired whether the British Government, notwithstanding all that had taken place, still thought itself bound to adhere to the treaty of the 6th of July; whether we combined with France in the Treaty of the 6th of July; whether we combined with France in the operations deemed necessary for the fulfilment of that Treaty, to which Russia might still be considered a party; and whether the naval commander in the Mediterranean had accounted for not strictly enforcing the blockade of the different fortified ports in the Morea."

Mr. Secretary Peel avowed his readiness to vindicate the policy of His Majesty's Government, but said that considerations of prudence prevented his giving that explicit information which the Hon. Member desired. With respect to the treaty of July 6, from the time of signing it to the present moment, government was most anxious punctually and scrupulously to fulfil all its engagements, and this desire was not altered in the least in consequence of the recent change in the position of Russia. That change would involve most important considerations as to the manner of executing the treaty; but what these considerations were he could not consistently with his sense of public duty, state. Explanations from the naval commander in the Mediterranean had been received, but the Honorable Secretary said he must be excused from stating what was their nature or their result."

In the House of Commons, on the 16th May, Sir F. Burdett moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the report of the committee upon the Roman Catholic claims. He afterwards moved that the resolution agreed to by the House, be communicated to the House of Lords in a conference, and their consent desired. Mr. Secretary Peel concurred with Sir Francis in the course he proposed. A resolution to the above effect was then offered by Sir Francis Burdett, which was agreed to."

The conference took place on the 19th between committees of both Houses of Parliament on the Catholic question, on which occasion Sir Francis Burdett, as manager on the part of the Committee, offered the following resolution:

"That it is expedient to consider the laws affecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great-Britain and Ireland, with a view to such final and conciliatory adjustments as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of His Majesty's subjects."

On motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, it was agreed that the resolution should be taken into consideration on the 9th of June, and their Lordships were summoned for that day."

On the 16th May, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House resolve into a Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the Navy Estimates, &c. &c. and stated as a justification for the proceeding, previously to the presentation of any report from the "Finance Committee," that such Committee, owing to the multifarious character of their inquiries, saw the impossibility of making any report this Session in time for the due consideration of the Estimates. They were, therefore, brought forward. Mr. Calcraft and others observed on the tardy movements of the Committee, who had sent three months without making, or being prepared to present, any report to the House."

Sir H. Parnell (the Chairman) defended the Committee, and declared that they had been by no means deficient in diligence, for they had sat forty-seven days, examined thirty-three witnesses, ordered and had presented to them three hundred and thirty-seven accounts, and had already got in print upwards of two thousand folio pages of evidence. The Committee, he further stated, had determined not to present any Report till they could make an adequate one. Sir J. Newport said there had seldom been fewer than twenty members present, and that they had assembled daily from twelve till four o'clock. Mr. Calcraft remarked that, as the Committee had hitherto done nothing, what was to be expected from them this session? Mr. Hume said that results had justified what he had urged when the Committee was named—the appointment of distinct Committees for each branch of service. They had as yet only in-

vestigated three out of the numerous heads of public service; that official men only had been examined; that they all supported the existing establishments; and that all the documentary and other evidence was of the like tendency; so that to say the country were to expect any thing from this Committee, especially in the way of reductions, would only be to hold forth a delusion. The country, he declared, must be "disappointed" by the results of the Committee's labors. Such, then, is the fate of the renowned Finance Committee! Whether the country will be "disappointed" by this explosion, a short time will show!—perhaps few will experience any great "disappointment."

St. Petersburg, April 20.—Foreign journals reason a great deal about the approaching war with the Tartars. The matter is very simple.—The progressive advance of the Southern provinces of Russia demands the unconditional liberty of the Black Sea—an actual liberty, not a liberty depending only on Treaties which the Porte concludes to-day and breaks to-morrow. This liberty shall, Mr. Vaughan, and consolidated, as the freedom of the Baltic is, there may be a truce, but never peace, between Russia and the Porte."

UNITED STATES. NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY LINE.

From the Washington National Journal.

MR. CLAY TO MR. VAUGHAN.

Rt. Hon. Charles R. Vaughan, &c. &c. The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, in acknowledging the receipt, on the 11th inst., of a letter from you, in answer to that which the undersigned had the honor to address to him, transmitting the reports made by the agents of the United States and the State of Maine, would have restricted himself to a simple expression of his satisfaction with the engagement of Mr. Vaughan to lay the demand of the Government of the United States for the immediate liberation of John Baker, and a full indemnity for the injuries he had suffered by his arrest and detention, before the Government of Great-Britain. In doing this, he would, as much as possible, have avoided the discussion of the respective claims of the two countries to the disputed territory. If it were necessary to enter into that argument, it would not be difficult to maintain as clear a right, on the part of the United States, to the territory, as they have to any other portion of the territory which was acknowledged by Great-Britain to belong to them by the treaty of 1783. But, as by the arrangements between the two Governments, the question of right has received a different disposition, it is unnecessary to give particular consideration here to the respective claims of the United States and Great-Britain to the territory which was acknowledged by Great-Britain to belong to them by the treaty of 1783. But, as by the arrangements between the two Governments, the question of right has received a different disposition, it is unnecessary to give particular consideration here to the respective claims of the United States and Great-Britain to the territory which was acknowledged by Great-Britain to belong to them by the treaty of 1783. 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THE OBSERVER.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1828.

The saving to the owners of the ship Silas Richards, by her arrival in time to escape the operation of the new Tariff, which commences on day, is calculated, in the New-York papers, at 60,000 dollars. On the arrival of the Britannia, which, yesterday, was hourly expected, a still larger sum is said to depend.—Philadelphia paper, July 1.

The brig Maria, which arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, with 300 pipes of gin, would have saved about 6000 dollars on that article alone if she had arrived two days sooner.—New-York paper, July 8.

The total value of steam boats and barges, lost on the Alabama river, since the year 1821, is estimated at \$400,000.

A woman aged 40 died lately in North Stonington, Conn. who had been long ill, and complained of excessive pain in her heart. Her body was opened, by her request, after death, and in the centre of her heart there was found a living worm, an inch and a quarter long, and of a large size!

Eastport, July 12.—Judge Preble, Commissioner to the North Eastern Boundary Question, accompanied by John G. Dean, Esq. arrived here last evening, in the Steam Boat from St. John.—Sentinel.

From the Philad. National Gazette, July 1.

We have a file of Caracas papers to the 24th of May. The most important document in the file is Bolivar's message to the National Convention, dated Bogota, the 20th of February. His language is bold and unequivocal. He calls the members of the assembly the representatives of the legitimacy of Colombia, delegates from the people, "that sovereign authority of which he is the soldier and the subject," and resigns in their hands "the mace of the President and the sword of the general."

He draws a most appalling picture of the disorders and dangers of the Republic. The main suggestions of the message are—that rights and selfish interest were alone heeded, but duties forgotten—that the public credit was threatened with utter ruin, and the government essentially ill constituted, all power being concentrated in the legislative body—that the right of suffrage was too cheap and diffusive—that the jurisdiction of the civil courts in military cases ought to be no longer tolerated—that the want of a general system of police produced great confusion and inconvenience—that the spirit of the army was sensibly deteriorated owing partially to its subjection to the civil tribunals—"whose doctrines and dispositions are fatal to the severe discipline, the passive submission, the blind obedience, which form the basis of military power, the support of the whole society—that subordination and discipline had been much relaxed, too, by the obloquy which was cast on the heads of party in the writings of subalterns, and by the political principles which were applied to military law or police, &c.—that the army did not receive the half of its pay, and the most penny was experienced by all the public functionaries, except those of the Treasury,—that Colombia could not expect to be regarded or valued by foreign states, unless her internal affairs were well managed—in short, that a new distribution of power, inescapable laws, were imperatively demanded, a stronger executive indispensable, a firm, vigorous, and just government the cry of the country.

In the concluding paragraphs, the Liberator represents himself as a simple citizen no longer distinct from the multitude, and imploring from the Convention a system under which the laws shall be obeyed, the magistrates respected and the people free.

COLONIAL. QUEBEC, JUNE 19.

We perceive that the Star repeats the rumor of Sir James Kemp's appointment as Governor in Chief over these Provinces. We can only say, without denying its possibility, that no official information has been received here to that effect; and we know that the gallant officer in question has never authorized any such report. He will return to Halifax in the Cleburne.—Official G.

The Tea Ship, for the season, came to anchor in the harbour this morning.—Id.

We understand that with the other papers sent down to the House of Commons respecting the Canadas, there was sent a plan for the general confederation of the British Colonies, which was laid before Ministers when the question of the Union of these two Provinces was under discussion.—Star.

The Star probably refers to two projects for a federative union of the British North American Provinces which were submitted to the Colonial Department some time since, and which are understood to have been recently printed and distributed to the Members of the House of Commons, preparatory to Mr. Huskisson's measure respecting the Canadas being brought forward.—Mercury.

We are happy to learn that some preparatory steps have been taken by the Bishop of Quebec for procuring an old vessel of war from the Admiralty, to be used as a floating chapel for the sailors of this port, as has been done in several instances at home. The number of seafaring people and others connected with the shipping and navigation who would, it is hoped, benefit by such a provision, is very large, and when it is considered that most of them have no other opportunity than when in port for attending the public administration of Divine Ordinances, and even then comparatively small facilities of attending them in the Churches of the shore, the expediency of such a measure will be sufficiently apparent, and we are sure that all parties will join in heartily wishing success to the application of His Lordship.—Mercury.

Mr. Buchanan, brother of the English Consul at New-York, has been appointed Agent for Emigrants at Quebec, and was immediately to sail for England and for Canada.

Mr. Merritt, the Agent of the Welland Canal Company, was about returning to Canada; he had raised about £30,000 stock out of £50,000.

Mr. Secretary Cameron of Upper Canada has arrived in the 16th May packet, with the Alien Bill sanctioned by His Majesty.—Nelson's Gaz.

HALIFAX, JULY 8.

Provisions of all kinds have been excessively high in this market, since the spring opened; and the article of potatoes, a description of food so necessary for all classes, has been selling during the past week at four shillings per bushel. We are happy therefore to perceive, that upwards of Four Thousands bushels have been cleared out at Prince Edward Island for this port, which together with supplies that may be expected from other quarters, will effect a material reduction in price.—Free Press.

On Tuesday the 22d April, the Senate of the University of Glasgow conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Robert Burns, Minister of Saint George's Church, Paisley, and one of the Secretaries of the Society for Promoting the Religious Interests of the Scottish Settlers in British North America.—Halifax Journal.

PROSPECTUS.

Having purchased from Mr. YOUNG and Mr. COPELAND the Copy Right and Materials of the STAR ESTABLISHMENT, the subscribers most respectfully beg leave to inform to its Patrons and Friends, and to the Public in general, that they have concluded upon altering the name of the Paper, as will be seen by the head, and that henceforth it will appear, under the title of THE WEEKLY OBSERVER, and will be published every Tuesday afternoon, at fifteen shillings per annum.—They trust the alteration in the name will meet the approbation of its friends, and that the Patronage which has been extended to the former Proprietor of the Establishment, will be continued.

In assuming so arduous an undertaking, as the conducting a Public Journal, it is necessary a few words be said, with regard to the line of conduct we intend to pursue.

Firmly attached to our Mother Country and her noble Constitution, we shall at all times be proud to announce her advancement in her welfare; and as we must cherish a lively interest in a Daughter to a Mother, it is our duty and our privilege to look up to her for counsel and direction.—Yet, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, is "our own, our native land," or the scene connected with our earliest recollections; therefore, we shall continue in a peculiar manner, to be interested in her concerns, we shall consider it incumbent on us, to advocate her interests, to develop her resources, and to stimulate her citizens to vigorous exertion, for the general good. With these views, we solicit from our patrons and readers, such assistance as may tend to the furtherance of such objects.

In order to render the OBSERVER acceptable to, and worthy the patronage of, the Public, no pains shall be spared. We shall endeavour to make it useful to the Merchant; interesting to the Farmer; instructing to the Mechanic; and at all times, a welcome visitor to the domestic circle. That these pledges may be redeemed, we shall endeavour as much as possible to enrich our Commercial department; extract from works of Literature and Science, the most selected Poetry, Miscellaneous matter, &c.

To encourage the LITERATURE of our young, but rising Province, we shall at all times be happy to attend to well written Communications, on any subject in the diversified departments of the Arts, or the Sciences. Angry diatribe or personal invective, will be excluded from our pages, such being incongruous with the spirit by which, in our opinion, a Public Journal ought ever to be characterized.

The cultivation of the soil, being one of the most honourable and important pursuits in which a man can engage, shall receive particular attention. AGRICULTURE has ever been a distinguished employment, and where extensively and systematically followed, has alike raised to opulence the Farmer and his Country, without it, no Country can prosper. In order to enhance the general welfare, Commerce and Agriculture should go hand-in-hand. We would, therefore, respectfully request from the intelligent Farmer, in any part of the Province, such information as may be of utility to those of the same profession in other parts.—In fact, any communication relating to the welfare of our own, or Sister Province, in Agricultural, Commercial, or Manufacturing pursuits, will be gladly received.

The latest intelligence, shall of course occupy a proper portion of the OBSERVER, whatever be the topics to which it immediately relates. Every thing in the character of News, which is truly worthy of notice, whether it concern the Mother Country, or Foreign Nations, shall meet with due attention.

In regard to Politics, while we do not profess to belong to the Ultras of either of the great parties which have so long divided the Parent State, we are well aware that our writings must, in every similar case, make their colouring for or against a particular party. We deem it quite sufficient for us to state, that our settled and habitual notions are in complete accordance with every measure of policy which has a tendency to advance the civil and religious freedom of mankind, and of our own Country in particular.—That we shall give our cordial approbation to every general system, and our best support to every individual measure which is in accordance with the intellectual progress of the British Nation.

It is the opinion of some, that since the tumult of War has to a great measure subsided, and the accounts of carnage and bloodshed been superseded by those of a more peaceful character, a Newspaper has lost its chief interest, and that the public mind is weary of such a chronicle of murder and more useful information.

How can the influence of the Press be so great, if it be admitted on all hands, that war is a grievous affliction to any country. Instead of heralding forth such appalling intelligence, it has now become the chronicle of milder and more useful information.

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lawless act, and we think has been very justly punished. The Government of the United States cannot shut their eyes against the possession we have held of the territories, and the exercise of our laws over it—that it forms a part of our only line of communication with Canada, and that unless the conduct of Baker had been noticed, as it has been in the course adopted towards him, repeated interruptions of His Majesty's Mail would have been the consequence. According to Mr. Clay, the Madawaska Settlement is neither under the legal jurisdiction of Great-Britain or the United States, still it is to be lamented that while the two Nations are at Peace, the wanton aggression of so worthless a character, should find any protection or countenance from the Government of the United States."

We notice with much pleasure, that the STEEPLE of Saint John's Church, is now completed, and a Bell imported for the purpose, lately hung. The Architect, Mr. COXWORTH, merits the credit, which the design and workmanship of the Towers have procured him; and we beg leave to congratulate our fellow citizens on the completion of so elegant an Edifice, dedicated to the worship of ALMIGHTY GOD. May it long continue to be an ornament to the City, and may the sacred truths declared within its walls, prove of lasting benefit to the inhabitants.

Summary Justice.—On Wednesday the 9th inst. Joseph Harding, a seaman belonging to the brig Duke of Wellington, was brought before Mr. Alderman PERCIVAL, charged with having broken open the Chest of Peter Lezer, also a seaman on board said vessel, and stealing therefrom Two Jars of Tannin. Harding not denying the charge, but pleading intoxication, was committed to Jail.—On Saturday last, he was arraigned before His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Peters and Ansley and sentenced to receive 15 lashes, and to be discharged.

Bears.—Reports from different parts of the country state, that this season, the Bears appear to be unusually numerous and destructive. A few days ago, a farmer at Springfield, near the Belisle, discovered one very near his house, with two cubs, and in attempting to shoot them, was literally torn to pieces by one of them, which rushed upon him from behind.—Courier.

The Annual Election of Directors for the management of the concerns of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company, took place, pursuant to notice, on Monday the 7th inst.—The following Gentlemen were chosen: JOHN WARD, Jun. President.

Thomas Barlow, Thomas Parrott, Craven Calverley, John R. Merrill, Robert W. Crook-shank, George D. Robinson, Thomas T. Hanford, John V. Thurgar, David Hatfield, Zalmon Wheeler, Hugh Johnston, Junior, Stephen Wiggins.

The Offices of Secretary and Solicitor, remain as formerly, in the hands of T. Heavyside, Esquire, and W. B. Kinnear, Esquire.—Id.

SAINT ANDREWS, JULY 14.

On the arrival of the Steam Boat Saint John on Friday evening last, a number of people were assembled on the market place, and were welcomed her with three hearty cheers, under the appellation that Lady Douglas (who, it is said, intends visiting St. Andrews for the benefit of her health), was on board. It is needless to add, that they were greatly disappointed.—Herald.

A number of Dogs have been destroyed here, lately, after showing strong symptoms of Hydrophobia; The operation of the Dog Tax Act has also caused a few deaths.—Id.

MIRAMICHI, JULY 1.

Melancholy accident.—As William Gardner, Charles and George Mills, brothers, all young men, belonging to Bay du Vin were off Point Escuminac, on Tuesday afternoon last, in a large boat, fishing, she upset, and melancholy to relate, all three perished. A number of boats were near them at the same time, but were unable to render them any assistance.

MARRIED.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. William Gray, Mr. John Thompson, of the Parish of Sheffield, to Miss Sarah Smith, of this Parish.

On 7th instant, by the same, Mr. William Robinson, to Miss Mary Johnston.

On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. Andrew Muir, to Miss Rosanna M. Dornell.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Robert John Jackson, Mariner, to Miss Mary Perry, of Liverpool, England.

On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. Jacob Calverley, to Miss Sarah Ramsay, daughter of Mr. Samuel Ramsay, parish of Kingston.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. Samuel Foster, to Miss Margaret Henderson, of this City.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, brig Wanderer, Adams, New-York, 5 days, W. & T. Leavitt, four, corn and staves.

Thursday, brig Ann, Barclay, Londonderry, 39—John Wishart, passengers.

Schooner St. Croix, Bowman, Philadelphia, 12—I. & G. Woodward, four, corn.

Friday, brig Sarah G. Crowell, New-York, 5—W. & T. Leavitt, four, corn, &c.

Schooner Eliza-Jane, Crowell, Philadelphia, 7—I. & G. Woodward, four, &c.

Ship Roger Stewart, Kerr, New-York, 12—ballast.

Transport ship Neen, 8 days from Halifax, with recruits for the 81st Regiment.

Sunday, H. M. Brig Riego-dove, Captain English, from a cruise in the Bay of Fundy.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

July 7—Ship Marchioness of Queensbury, Davis, Liverpool, Ra Melton.

8—Brig Ann, Kirby.

9—Brig Duke of Wellington, Way, Cork.

Schr. John & Eliza, Perryman, West-Indies.

10—Brig Mary, Innes, Belfast.

Mary, Armstrong, Ireland.

11—Brig Talisman, Cook, Barbados.

14 Wanderer, Adams, New-York, Philadelphia.

Schooner St. Croix, Bowman, Philadelphia.

Ship George Canning, Forsyth, Liverpool, timber.

John & Mary, Thompson, Demerara, timber, &c.

Melantho, Galt, Caravan, timber.

Brig William, Vidler, Rye, timber.

Lena, Brown, London, do.

Somer, Pritchard, Pelly, do.

Saltren's Rock, Taylor, Bideford, do.

Constantine, Berry, Whitby, timber.

Levant, Griffith, Kinsale, do.

Huskisson, Perry, Liverpool, do.

Hayti, Coggins, Boston, plaster and passengers.

Brig Tantivy, Bell, of this port, sailed from Bristol for New-York, on the 27th May.

Spoke, June 23d, latitude 36, 45, long. 62, brig Oliver Branch, Masters, 12 days from St. John, for Jamaica.—On the same day, lat. 43, 14, lon. 61, brig Aurora, from St. John, for London.

Brig Thomas Hanford, of this port, has arrived at Pernambuco, from Halifax, and would proceed to London, St. Andrews, July 18.—Total No. arrivals during the week, 50.

Bridgetown, N. S. June 30.—On Saturday last was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Aaron Eaton of this place, a fine Ship upwards of 400 Tons, built of the best materials and finished in a mastery style; a great

concourse of persons assembled from all parts of the adjacent country to witness the scene—the moved into her native element in a truly elegant manner. Her name is "Augusta," bound for St. John, N. B.—The day was remarkably fine for the occasion.

Quebec, June 23.—Nearly twenty vessels, outward bound, have left the port since Saturday, with a favorable breeze. The arrivals up to this date, exceed the corresponding period of last year by forty sail. To all at this time, 300—giving an increase of 10,000 tons.

AUCTION.

On THURSDAY the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room:—

THAT valuable two story HOUSE, situate on the North side of the road leading from the Mill bridge towards the Indian House, nearly opposite the late property of Mr. Payne. The premises have undergone a thorough repair, and consists of six good rooms, five of which have fire places—there is also a good cellar, with an excellent well of water in it.

The whole may be viewed and further particulars made known by application to July 8. G. D. ROBINSON.

POST-OFFICE, St. John, N. B. 9th July, 1828. THE MAILS for Nova-Scotia, per Steam Boat, will in future be made up at this Office, on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock.

GEORGE THOMSON, Is now opening a Large and Assortment of SILK, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

Just received per brig Margaret, from Liverpool, which he will sell low for Cash.

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received ex Salacia from London, via Halifax and from thence by the Lady Strange, a large variety of FANCY GOODS,

which in addition to his former Stock, he will dispose of very cheap—they are as follows: BLACK & colored Gros de Naples; black Crap; Lustring and twilled Sarsnet Passos; bobbinet Caps; black Lace Veils; Bandanas; webb Braces; cotton boxes; Moravian Cotton; mixed Pins; black Pins, in boxes; improved silver eyed Needles; Shirt Collars; Lustring Stocks; Bristle Stiffeners; 100 dozen do skin Ladies Kid, tan colour. White, Woodstock, black silk, and black kid Gloves; Tatting; Thread Edging; 3-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Bobbinet, plain and figured; Macklin, Quilling Net; colored and white Stays; Leghorn and black Galoons; a large assortment of newest fashion Ribbons, &c. &c. MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, July 14.

J. M-MILLAN, Has received from London, a supply of Books, among which are—

MURRAY'S First and Spelling Books, Introductory Questions, Keitch on the Globes; Bonycastle's Algebra, Mensuration, and Astronomy; Thomson's Bonny castle's, Gough's, and Walkingame's Arithmetics; Pantheons; Goldsmith's and Gay's Geographies; Latin and French School Books; Norie's and Howditch's Navigations; Shewright's Vademecum; Bibles, bound in Morocco, tuck and lock; Ditto, for schools, as cheap as those sold by the Bible Society; Prayer Books, &c. J. M. M. has also received an assortment of Pot, Cap, Post, Drawing and Cartridge PAPERS; Musical Instruments and Music Paper; Parchment, &c. &c. 15th July 1828.

B. REYNOLDS, Tailor and Habit Maker, RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement, and respectfully informs them that he carries on his business in the house one door from the north-west corner of King and Germain-streets, and nearly opposite the brick building of the late Mr. JAMES SCULLIAN—where he will thankfully receive and punctually attend to all orders which he may be favored.

B. R.atters himself that from his long experience in Great-Britain and this City, he will be able to give complete satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to honor him with their commands.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS made in the neatest style.—Country orders will receive due attention. Saint John, July 15, 1828.

FOR SALE, A CONVENIENT Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Portland, on the road leading from the Mill Bridge to Indian Town, and nearly opposite Mr. Owens' Ship Yard. The house contains eight good Rooms.—There is a Cellar, convenience for receiving Rain Water, &c. The premises may be viewed at any time between 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. HENRY PAYNE. Portland, July 15.

SALMON. SPICED or Soused SALMON as usual, put up in Kits for exportation.—The subscriber having his choice this season, of the first Salmon, before any are offered in the market, he is enabled to supply the Public with an Article he feels conscious will satisfy upon trial.—During the season, Families can be supplied with any quantities required. EDWARD LAKE. June 17, 1828.

Steam-Boat Notice. IN consequence of the Mail between Halifax and Annapolis being now sent by the Stage Coaches, the Proprietors of the Steam Boat ST. JOHN, are notified by the Postmaster to receive the Mail at Annapolis on Wednesday Evening—they will in future, commencing on Monday the 7th July, run the following days; Leaving St. John for Annapolis and Digby on Mondays and Wednesdays, and returning on Tuesdays and Thursdays—going to Eastport and Saint Andrews on Fridays and returning to Saint John on Saturdays.—Time of leaving, 6 o'clock in the morning. St. John, July 1.

THEATRE.

By Permission of His Worship the Mayor. FIRST NIGHT OF THE FORTY THIEVES. The Public are respectfully informed that the preparations for the grand Eastern Melo-Dramatic Spectacle of the FORTY THIEVES, being now complete, it will be produced, for the first time on Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday Evening, July 16th, will be presented, THE ORIENTAL MELO-DRAMA OF THE FORTY THIEVES; OR The Banditti of the Forest.

Previous to the Drama, the Petit-Comedy of THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the Curtain will rise at 8, precisely.—Admission, to the Boxes, 3s. 9d.; to the Pit, 2s.; Children under twelve years of age, to the Boxes, half price—to the Pit, 1s. 3d.—Tickets, in future, may be had at Mr. William Scammell's, Saint John-street; Mr. G. Scammell's, Prince William-street; Mr. Welch's, Church-street, and Mr. Condie's, King-street; and at the Theatre, on the evenings of Performance. July 15, 1828.

NOTIFICATION. A DIVIDEND of Twenty per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company having been declared, at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation: Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be paid to the Stockholders, at the Assurance Office, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of August next.

THOMAS HEAVYSIDE, Secretary. St. John, 7th July, 1828.

G. D. ROBINSON, Offers for Sale, at a moderate advance:— BROWN and bleached COTTONS; Shirting Stripes; Gingham; Irish Linens, 4-4 & 5-4; Irish Sheetings; Brown and bleached Canvas; Ducks; Hollands; Onaburghs; &c. &c. July 1, 1828.

HAT MANUFACTURERS. THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public that they do intend to sell for Cash, as low as any other person in the City; which can be observed by the following prices: Wool Hats from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Plated Hats from 7s. 6d. to 15s.; Warranted Water Proof Hats from 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.,—which they defy any person to extract the stiffening from, with cold or hot water; equally as good (or better) for wear, than those imported from Great Britain at the above prices.

LIKEWISE—They have just received an assortment of English HATS for sale, as low as any in these Parts. EVERITT & STRICKLAND. N. B.—Hats dressed; Hats covered with silk or linen, and varnished; Bonnets dressed or coloured at their Shop, fronting the Market Square, next the shop of J. M. WILMOT, Esq. where the above will be attended to with neatness and dispatch. July 17, 1828.

Canvas and Cordage. Just received per the WILLIAM PITT, from Belfast, on Consignment, and for Sale: 15 BALES, containing:—174 Pieces of M-Cracker's best Bleached CANVASS; 6 Tons Patent CORDAGE, assorted, from 1 1/2 inch to 6 1/2 inch; 14 Coils 9 to 15 length RATLINE; 15 Cwt. two and three Yarn SPUN YARN; 2 Do. best SEWING TWINE; HOUSE LINE and MARLINE.

The above being a general assortment, and the Articles of the best kind, the attention of those Persons, who are fitting out Vessels, is particularly requested—the modes of payment will be accommodating.

ALSO FOR SALE:—HOUSE COAL, at 25s. per Chaldron; Puncheons St. Vincent's RUM; Unboiled LINSEED OIL, in Jugs and Bls.; Kegs of LONDON WHITE LEAD; Kegs good quality TOBACCO. J. & H. KINNEAR. July 1, 1828.

NOTICES. THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from THOMAS SMITH, of this City, Merchant, hereby requests all persons who have claims against him, to present them for adjustment, and those indebted to make immediate payment. JOHN KIRBY. Saint John, February 5, 1828.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired; all persons therefore having any demands against said concern are requested to render them for adjustment, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JOHN WISHART, Surviving Partner. March 1, 1828.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of SNEDEN & HENKELL, expired on the 1st of May last. All Persons having any demands against the said concern, will please present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to JACOB R. SNEDEN. JACOB R. SNEDEN, EDWARD HENKELL. June 3, 1828.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that the Books of GARRICK & HOWE, Schoolmasters, are placed in his hands for adjustment.—All Persons having any demands against the Firm, are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to ROBERT ROBERTSON, Jun. May 6, 1828. Attorney.

JULY 5, 1828.

The Subscribers have for Sale at this date: JAMAICA, Demerara, and W. I. RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, fig Blue, Soap, Gunpowder, Flints, Fowling Pieces, BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes, WINES—Champaigne, Port, Madeira, &c. Leaf Sugar, preserved Fruits, Olive Oil, Wine Bottles, Crockery, Glassware, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Superfine and Middlings Flour, part in bond, Pilot and Navy Bread, Beans and Pease.

British Dry Goods, VIZ—superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Slops, Carpeting, White and printed Cottons, Muslins, Osanaburghs, Ravens Duck, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Diaper, Men's black and drab beaver and plated Hats, 1 Piece extra superfine scarlet Cloth, 1 Ditto ditto 10-4 Green ditto, suitable for Billiard and Table Covers, Bleached and brown Canvas, Cordage, Copper, Iron, Spikes, Chain Cables, Anchors, &c.

50 M. prime R. O. Hoghead Staves, 100 M. Cypress and Juniper Shingles. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. July 8, 1828.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received on Consignment, the following ARTICLES:

BLEACHED, Half Bleached and Brown Canvas; Ravens Duck; Osanaburgh; Brown Holland; Twines; Threads; Cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; Fig Blue; Cotton Tick; White Lead; Black and Yellow Paints; Linseed Oil—in casks and jars; Casks Half Pint Tumblers; and a few Casks, 3 dozen each, BROWN STOUT. June 24.

ANTIGUA MOLASSES. Now landing ex brig ARSON. 90 P. UNS. MOLASSES, of superior quality, and a few Bls. SUGAR, on sale at lowest market prices, for Cash—by KERR & RATCHFORD. June 17, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per brig Spray, from Greenock, on CONSIGNMENT—

CANVASS: Cordage; Window Glass; Paints; Oils; Putty; Copper; Iron; Spikes; Nails; Ravens Duck; Osanaburgh; white and printed Cottons; Leaf Sugar, &c. About 2500 bushels Liverpool Salt, afloat if applied for immediately. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. May 13, 1828.

SUGAR, COFFEE, & HIDES. Now landing, ex Brig Chance from Jamaica, HDS. first quality SUGAR, Tierces and Bls. of COFFEE, and 145 Superior HIDES, for sale cheap for Cash 27th May. T. MILLIDGE & Co.

FLOUR, &c. PHILADELPHIA RYE FLOUR, and Corn MEAL, just received per Schr. Eliza Jane.—Also, Superfine and Middlings FLOUR, in Bond and in Store, for sale at lowest rates.

ON HAND—RUM, SUGAR, and COFFEE, PORK and BEEF,—of excellent quality. KERR & RATCHFORD. May 6.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per the Brig SPRAY from Greenock, and JANE from Liverpool, A PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE;

AMONG WHICH ARE—AN excellent assortment of Shirting, bleached, and unbleached; Cottons; Muir's Patent Silk Hats, on Leghorn bodies, &c. &c., very suitable for the season.—The remainder of his Goods is daily expected from Liverpool and London, per the John & Mary, and Aurora—and which will be sold low for Cash, or other prompt payment. May 6. JOHN M. WILMOT.

W. J. STEVENS & Co., HAVING commenced Business in that Store in St. John Street, lately fitted up by Mr. SAMUEL STEPHEN, and formerly occupied by him as an Office—beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SLOPS, &c. which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH only. N. B. Ship-masters supplied with STORES at shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. St. John, May 6.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks to the Public for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues the above Business at his old stand in the Parish of Portland, where may be had an extensive assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, As also an Assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, AND SPINNING WHEELS.

\* \* \* TURNING in all its various branches executed at the shortest notice. JACOB TOWNSEND. St. John, July 15, 1827.

JAMES LANDY, Tailor, MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for past favours; he begs leave to inform them that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING Business in all its various branches, in that Shop, formerly the office of NOAH DISBROW, Esq. opposite Mr. WELCH'S, Church-street; where he will thankfully receive, and punctually attend to all orders which he may be favoured.

N. B.—Naval and Military Uniforms made in the newest Style, and Country Orders will receive due attention. June 3.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber is now opening his SPRING SUPPLY of FANCY GOODS, WHICH he will dispose of on moderate terms for prompt payment. Store (as formerly) that well known stand, formerly the Bank of New-Brunswick. May 13. JOHN SMYTH.

KERR & RATCHFORD. Have received by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Greenock, on Consignment, the following Articles, which they offer for sale at lowest rates for Cash, or approved Paper, viz:—

BALES West of England and Yorkshire CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various qualities, and most fashionable colours; Cases elegant London Printed Cottons and Muslins; Cases Superfine Waterproof Hats; Shirting Cotton; Pipes and Hbds. Cognac Brandy of best brand; Ditto Geneva ditto; Ditto Port and other Wines; London Porter and Ale; Ditto Paints and Oil; Patent, bleached and Coker Canvas; Patent Cordage, assorted sizes; Earthenware and Glassware; Bar and bolt Iron and Steel; Smith's Bellows assorted, from 28 to 38 inches.

ALSO ON HAND—Pork and Beef—of a superior quality; Ron, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars; Philadelphia Superfine and Middlings Flour; Ship Bread; Cotton Wool; Composition Spikes; Ditto Rudder Braces, one set; Bolt Copper; A large Iron Winch; &c. &c. May 20, 1828.

CONFECTIONARY. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the Public that he has removed to the house of Mr. FERGUSON, St. John-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROACH, where he carries on the above Business; and keeps on hand a stock of good SPIRITS, WINES, &c. Also—Gentee Board and Lodging. May 27. JAMES BUIST.

PINE BOARDS. THE Subscriber offers for Sale one to five hundred thousand feet of White Pine Boards, to be delivered in the Harbour of Sissiboo. Persons requiring boards to complete their cargoes for the West Indies may depend upon every dispatch. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, April 24.

Provincial Vaccine Establishment. Central Station—St. John, N. B.

DOCTOR BOYD will give attendance at his House in Prince William-street every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, for the purpose of Vaccinating the Poor—GRATIS. June 3.

THE good Schooner "TWO TONS," burthen about 50 Tons—now running as a packet between this Port and Passamaquoddy Bay.—For terms and other particulars, apply to Mr. A. HANEY, Deer Island or CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 27th May.

MISS O'BRIEN, BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she has removed to Mr. DISBROW'S Brick House, Water-street, where she continues to carry on the DRESS MAKING Business, as formerly. May 27, 1828.

JOHN MOONEY, Tailor, (And late Foreman to Mr. JOHN MURPHY,) RETURNS his most sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal encouragement he has received, since his commencement in Business.

He wishes to inform them that he has removed his Shop, to Mr. KNOWLINS in Dock-street, opposite Mr. Calvert's, where he hopes from the style of his work and his unremitting attention to gain a continuance of their Patronage.

J. M. Having been particularly favoured with the latest Fashions by a young Gentleman just arrived, informs his customers they can be supplied at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms. N. B. Orders from the Country, faithfully attended to. May 6.

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom, while under the firm of SCOTT & LOWRY; and begs leave to inform them that he has commenced business on his own account, in that House on the south side of King-street, adjoining the residence of James Hendricks, Esq., where, by punctual attendance, and a disposition to please, hopes to merit the favours of those who have heretofore employed him in the line of his profession. May 13.

BRASS FOUNDRY, COPPER & LEAD MANUFACTORY. THE Subscriber begs leave to acknowledge his obligations to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement hitherto received in the line of his profession, and to solicit a continuance of their patronage.—He at the same time respectfully informs them, that he has removed his Business to Charlotte-street, opposite the residence of Dr. PADDOCK; where he still continues to make Rudder Braces and Pentles; Hawse, Scupper, and Deep-Sea Leads; Brass Andirons and Chandeliers; Force Pumps and other Hydraulic Engines; Brass Cocks and Candlesticks, &c. &c. His Rudder Braces and Pentles, are of a composition superior to some manufactured heretofore in Saint John, which on being analysed, have been proved to contain a mixture of Copper and Lead, which is altogether unfit for the purpose; and by which the lives and property of those who use this spurious Composition, are generally endangered. A specimen of the above spurious composition, is now in his possession. Reference may be made to the principal Merchants in Saint John. June 10. JOHN BARRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per ship John & Mary, from LIVERPOOL, the remainder of his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, CONSISTING OF—A VERY General Assortment, suitable for the Season.

ALSO—A few Crates well assorted Earthenware, Iron assorted, Boxes Tin, Soap, and Candles, Brandy, &c.—Which will be disposed of on moderate terms for Cash, or other prompt payment. JOHN M. WILMOT. May 27, 1828.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, that he has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Store adjoining Mr. SCAMMELL'S, St. John-street, where a general assortment of the Groceries, Liquors, &c. may be obtained, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.—Ship-masters supplied on the shortest notice. J. E. COOK. May 13, 1828.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE! THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to insure HOUSES and BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DEW. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 27. Agent.

RED PINE TIMBER. FOR SALE. 6700 TONS RED PINE TIMBER, of excellent quality, and large size.

ALSO—A quantity of superior WHITE PINE and BIRCH, with LATHWOOD and DEALS, for broken stowage—delivered immediately at the Shipping Harbour, on the Magadavic River, Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER. June 17, 1828.

EDUCATION. CORRY and FLINN will open School on MONDAY next, the 13th inst. in that Spacious Room in Masonic Hall, lately occupied by HOWE & GARRICK. May 6, 1828.

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, in King-street, second door above Major WARD'S, and nearly opposite Mrs. Scoullar's brick Building; where he will continue to do work in his line in a superior manner, and hopes from strict attention to Business, to merit a continuance of their patronage. June 24, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. SIX JOURNEMEN TAILORS, Good Workmen, to whom constant employment and good Wages will be given. JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor and Habit Maker. St. John, April 15, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO or three JOURNEMEN CABINET-MAKERS, to whom constant employment will be given. N. B.—None need apply unless good Workmen.—Also—Two smart LADS, from 14 to 16 year of age, of respectable connections, at the above business.—Apply to THOMAS ADAMS, Prince William Street. St. John, N. B. April 8.

REMOVAL. M. HAYDEN, HAIR DRESSER, &c. RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends; and the public for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has removed his Establishment to the house lately occupied by Mr. Alexander McGrotty, and next adjoining to Messrs. Walker & Macara, Druggists, Market-square, where every attention will be paid to those who may please to favor him with a call.—He expects daily, a fresh supply of PERFUMERY and other Articles connected with his Business, which, together with his former stock, he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Wigs, Scapts, Friczells, Bands, &c. made on the shortest notice, of good materials and workmanship. May 20.

The Subscriber MOST respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its vicinity, for their very liberal patronage while under the firm of O'BRIEN & SONS, Hair Dressers—(being now dissolved), he respectfully informs them that he has commenced the above Business in all its branches, in that well known shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Murphy, Tailor, Prince William-street; where from his general knowledge, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. DANIEL O'BRIEN. May 27th, 1828.

N. B.—All orders from the country punctually attended to, and particular attention paid to the cutting of children's hair.

NOTICE. A New BURIAL GROUND having been purchased by the Corporation of Trinity Church, and laid out in small Lots, the same will be disposed of at any time previous to Christmas, at 30s. per Lot, and after that period at not less than 40s.—The Plan of the whole may be seen at the Office of N. H. N. Lugin, Esq. W. B. KINNEAR, Clerk of the Vestry. October 30, 1827.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street, BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cords, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camels Hair, Ribbons, &c.

ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised. Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, August 29, 1826.

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, OR TO BE LET, And possession given on the 1st May next: ALL that Valuable PROPERTY fronting on a Prince Wm. and Queen Streets, as at present in the occupation of Mr. JAMES WHITNEY. For particulars apply to JOHN M'LEAN. January 29, 1828.

FOR SALE, A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing eight Rooms, three of which have fire-places; a Garret, Pantries, a Barn, and an excellent frost-proof Cellar, with a Spring of Water therein. ALSO—One Lot, No. 50,—50 feet front and 200 feet rear, from Exmouth to Waterloo-streets. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to JOHN HOLMAN, or to Mr. THURGAR, Auctioneer, who will make known all particulars. May 6.

TO BE LET, THE Subscribers HOUSE at the corner of Charlotte and Horsefield-streets,—for one or more years—possession given on the first of May next;—for particulars inquire of the Subscriber, at the Counting House of NICHOLSON & VERNON. THOS. L. NICHOLSON. April 8, 1828.

TO BE LET, THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and PREMISES in Horsfield-street, at present in the occupation of J. WOODWARD, Jun. Esq. The Premises may be viewed by applying to ROBERT F. HAZEN. February 26, 1828.

TO RENT, THE WHARF and SHOP in rear of the Premises in St. John-street, occupied by JAMES STEWART & Co.—ALSO—A back Store and two Flats of the said Building, either of which, are well adapted for Rigging or Sail Lofts. JAMES STEWART. March 25, 1828.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, A HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite Trinity Church, owned by the Subscriber.—The premises are well adapted for a Boarding House, for which the pleasant situation and other conveniences render it very desirable. The premises may be viewed, and terms and further particulars made known, on application to GEORGE A. NAGEL. ALSO—The SHOP on the North Market Wharf, now in the occupation of IRISH & LOCKHART. February 12.

NOTICES. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM BILLING, Joiner, deceased, will please present the same within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to WILLIAM SMITH, Administrator. June 12, 1828.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BUNNELL, Yeoman, deceased, Long Reach, King's County, are requested to present them, duly attested, to the Subscribers, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ISAAC CORSON, } Administrator. THOMAS FOWLER, } Executors. Long Reach, July 1, 1828.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, late of the Parish of Portland, deceased, are requested to present the same within six Calendar Months from the date hereof: and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, } Executor. ROBERT WELCH, } THOMAS BARLOW. } May 20, 1828.

NOTICE.—All Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months from this date, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to GEORGE WOODS, Adm'r. Saint John, April 1, 1828.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ARCHIBALD ANDERSON, late of this City, Cordwainer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH ANDERSON, Adm'r. Saint John, April 22, 1828.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber being anxious to close his Business, requests all Persons to whom he or JAMES ROBERTSON & Co. Stand indebted, to present their Accounts to him immediately for settlement.—Those who owe him or the above Firm, may expect to be called upon for Payment or Security without further delay. JAMES ROBERTSON, Jun. Nov. 6, 1827.

NOTICE. THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SONS, is this day dissolved;—the Business in future will be conducted under the Firm of O'BRIEN & SON, where they will continue to manufacture as usual, all kinds of HAIR WORK, such as Wigs, Scapts, Crown-pieces, Friczells, Medona Bands, &c. &c., at their Shop, Dock-street. St. John, May 20, 1828.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANNUAL JOURNAL OF THE Medical and Surgical Society of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

IT would be superfluous to enter into an enquiry relative to the advantages which result from the honest detail of interesting Medical cases. The various periodical Journals, which have already enriched the science of Medicine in other countries confirm this fact. The modifications of disease, and the peculiarities of practice, which such Records exhibit must be interesting to every zealous Member of the Profession; and as those morbid varieties are not confined exclusively to any particular country, it is but reasonable to infer, that much important information may be collected in our Provinces, which if embodied in an Annual Journal, would form a work of practical utility.—With this conviction the Annual Journal of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick will be offered to the Profession, and published early in the Fall, if sufficiently encouraged.—The Editors therefore open it for the reception of Medical and Surgical Communications, and solicit patronage not only from the Profession in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, but also from its members in Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland: And as the Republic of Science acknowledges no political distinction or exclusion, a similar appeal is made to the Professional gentlemen in the Eastern parts of the United States.

The Journal will be devoted principally to original matter, but that it may be particularly serviceable to gentlemen in secluded situations, occasional selections will be made from the latest authors, comprehending the most interesting improvements in the healing art.—The Publication will be conducted by ROBERT BAYARD, M. D. D. C. L. Member of the Medical and Surgical Society of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and formerly Lecturer on Obstetrics and on the diseases of Women and Children, in New-York, &c.

Each volume will contain about 400 pages—price 2½\$. As it is desirable that the names and residences of the Subscribers should be immediately known, a Prospectus and Subscription-sheet will be left at the store of KEATOR & SANDS, St. John; CLEMENT H. BELCHER, Halifax; and at the different Medical or principal Book-stores in Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Cases and Communications, and the names of Subscribers, forwarded by private conveyance, or if by post, (the postage being previously paid) may be directed to "DOCTOR BAYARD, Saint John, New-Brunswick."

N. B. The first volume will contain, amongst other original matter, the following articles:—The state of the Medical Profession in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. An Account of the Erysipellous Inflammation which prevailed in New-Brunswick in 1826-7 and 8.

The effects of Venesection in particular cases of Dropsy. Obstetrical Observations relative to the practice in different cases of Parturition, and in the diseases incident to Child-bed Women, illustrated by cases. Effects of position in fractures below the knee, in preventing or accelerating the process of ossification by inducing a morbid or healthy action of the secreting and absorbent vessels of the part.

Empiricism—its prevalence and influence on the credulous and ignorant. Suggestions on the pathology of Fever. Observations on the exhibition of Tonic Medicines, and their abuse in cases of Dyspepsia, &c. A variety of Medical and Surgical cases, &c. &c.

Observations on the propriety of obtaining fresh supplies of Matter, by vaccinating the udder of the cow. St. John, N. B. March 20, 1828.

Bank of New-Brunswick. DIRECTOR for the Week.....C. Simonds, Esq. Hours of Business.—from 10 to 2. DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

Marine Insurance Office. Committee of Directors for the Week. Zalmon Wheeler, George D. Robinson, John R. Partelow. Office Hours.—12 to 3.

Savings' Bank. MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK. John R. Partelow, Thomas Barlow. Bank Hours.—Every MONDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

SAINT JOHN: PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CHURCH-STREETS. Terms.—15s. per annum, half in advance.

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