

Mr. J. Parkinson

The Weekly Observer

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

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Office in HARRISON'S Brick Building,
Market Square.

The Garland.

LINES.

Addressed by the Poet to his Daughter.

[From Southey's Tale of "Pargany."]
 How have I dated on thine infant smiles
 At morning, when thine eyes unsealed on mine;
 How, as the months in swift succession rolled,
 I watched thy beauty's faculties unfold,
 And watched the dawning of the light divine:
 And with what ardour of playful guile
 Won from thy lips with still repeated wiles
 Kisses after kisses, reckoning often told, —
 Something I never thought to find, for thou hast seen
 Thy lot in their own such fondness prove,
 And felt how childhood in its shining years
 The attempted soul to tenderness can move.
 'Tis thus that thou art; but not the hopes and tears
 With which a parent's heart doth overflow —
 The thoughts and cares inwoven with that love —
 Its ardour and its depth thou dost not count, nor know
 The years which since the birth have passed away
 May well to thy young retrospect appear
 A moment's time, — like yesterday
 To me, as soon they filled their short career.
 Thy face discourse of reason have they brought,
 With sense of time and change; and something, too,
 Of this precarious state of things have taught,
 Where man's life never in one stay;
 And of mortality, a mournful thought.
 And I have seen thine eyes suffused in grief,
 When I have said that with Attendant eys
 The touch of old time marked the father's head;
 That even the longest day of life is brief,
 And mine is falling fast into the yellow leaf,
 Thy happy nature from the painful thought
 With instinct iver, and scarcely canst thou bear
 To hear me name the grave; thou knowest not
 How large a portion of my heart is there!
 The faces which I loved in infancy
 Are gone; and homely friends of riper age,
 With whom I gladly talked of years to come,
 Summ'd up before me to their heritage.
 Are no the better world, beyond the tomb.
 And I have brethren there, and sisters dear,
 And dearer babes. Therefore needs must dwell
 Often in thought with those whom still I love so well.
 Thus wilt thou feel in thy mature mind,
 When grief shall be thy portion, thou wilt find
 Safe consolation in such thoughts as these —
 A present refuge in affliction's hour.
 And if indulgent Heaven thy lot should bless
 With all imaginable happiness,
 Here shalt thou have, my child, beyond all power
 Of chance, joy, holiness, sweetest delight.
 Take therefore now thy father's latest lay —
 Perhaps his last — and treasure in thine heart
 The feelings that its meaning strains convey:
 A song it is of life's departing day.
 Yet meet for youth. Yain passions to excite
 No strains of morbid sentiment I sing,
 Nor tell of idle loves with ill-assort'd breath;
 A reverent offering to the grave I bring.
 And twine a garland for the brow of Death.

[The following elegant little effusion, from the pen of the late SELLER DUNHAM, Esq., was occasioned by his seeing two young ladies looking in a garden, and was found next day deposited in a bed of flowers.—*Am. Paper.*]

SWEET playful sisters—wins of joy!
 Pure hearts, with guileless pleasure beating;
 May fate withhold unhurt alloy.
 Nor cloud the waves of youth so fleeting:
 While pleased I see those cherub forms,
 Thus gambol innocently sportive,
 I breathe a prayer that no rude storms
 May make their budding hopes abortive.
 Happy the favored youth for whom
 Alone those lips shall smile so brightly!
 For them life's gayest flowers shall bloom,
 For them will gladness beam most brightly,
 Life's a wild dream! but stopp'd with you,
 'T would move to notes of livelier measure;
 And heavy care would alter too,
 Or take the silken wings of pleasure!
 Who, that enjoy'd your cherub smiles,
 Would care to give for fortune's frowning?
 Who would not covet cares and toils,
 Which you with such rewards were crowning?
 When grief's dark frowns descend on man,
 The genial stream of life congealing,
 Yet, smiling charms, only can
 Restore the frozen heart to feeling.

MISCELLANEA.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF FEBRUARY NEXT.—The American Almanac just published, contains a great variety of calculations relative to the great solar eclipse which will be visible throughout the United States on the 12th of February next. These calculations exhibit very minutely the path of the central eclipse, and of several of the digits, and the phases of the eclipse at a large number of places in the United States. The path of the eclipse is still more clearly marked out upon a map of the United States, attached to the Almanac for that purpose. The central eclipse will enter the United States from Mexico, and will pass through the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, the north part of Georgia and South-Carolina, and the southeastern parts of Virginia and Maryland; thence proceeding along the Atlantic at a distance of 50 or 60 miles from Long Island, it will pass through the southeastern part of the island of Nantucket, and thence to Halifax in Nova Scotia. The unobscured part of the sun will present an annular appearance at all places within 35 miles on each side of this track, and the ring will become more or less uniform in proportion as the place is nearer to the central track. The duration of the annular eclipse, in places where it is central, will be a little over two minutes. The path of the annular eclipse, will extend to the town of Chatham in the county of Brunswick, but to no other part of the continent in the New-England States, and to no part of the Middle States except the southern extremity of New-Jersey and Delaware. At Siscoonset, in Nantucket, where the eclipse will be central, the ring will be formed at 10.26m. 20s. and will be broken at 11.23m. 21s. Digits eclipsed 11d. 11m. 42s.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

MANUMISSION.—A return has been made to the governor of Dominica, exhibiting a list of 600 manumissions, between the 1st of January, 1825, and the 1st of August 1830; and of which 181 have been by government; 119 by bequest; and only six by purchase.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS.—The chamber of deputies of France have agreed by 211 votes to 71, to take into pay the Jewish ministers of worship.

GRANDEUR OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The population of Great Britain, at the census in 1811, was 11,800,000, exclusive of the army, then about 50,000. From the returns, so far as published, under the present census, it appears the increase is about fifteen per cent. This will make the population of Great Britain at present to be quite 14,000,000 of souls. Ireland contains 6,500,000 people, the population of the British dominions in Europe 20,000,000. The population of our North American possessions cannot be less than 1,500,000; the population in the West Indian colonies 900,000; Africa, about 13,000,000; in the Mediterranean, 150,000; and our other dependencies in Asia, 2,000,000; and our other extensive territories in the East Indies, perhaps 70,000,000 souls. The whole population of the British Empire will, at that rate, contain 95,200,000 of souls. The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000;—France, 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman Empire, in all its glory, contained 120,000,000, one-half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British Empire, wealth, resources and industry, in the arts, sciences, commerce and agriculture, the preponderance of Great Britain in the scale of nations and empires is great and most remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchant service is about 2,500,000 tons for Great Britain; the exports £51,000,000 (including 11,000,000 foreign and colonial); the imports, £35,000,000. The navy during the last war consisted of one thousand British ships of war; the seamen at present in the merchant service are about 174,000; the net revenue of the State £57,000,000. The capital of the Empire contains 1,200,000 persons, which Rome contained in her greatest strength. The value fixed on landed property in Great Britain, as calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, £1,600,000,000, and it may now be fairly reckoned at £2,000,000,000. The cotton manufactures of the country are immense, and reach in the exports to £20,000,000, or one-half the whole. In short, taking every thing into consideration, the British Empire, in power and strength, may be stated as the greatest that ever existed on earth, as it far surpasses them in knowledge, moral character, and worth. On her dominions the sun never sets; before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec, his morning beams have shown three hours on Port Jackson, and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens upon the mouth of the Ganges.

LORD BROUGHAM'S FAMILY.—An account of the family of Lord Brougham has run the round of the London Journals, copied from the Leeds Intelligencer, which contains nearly as many errors as it contains lines. Henry, Lord Brougham, is the eldest son of a gentleman of small fortune, but ancient family, (the Chancellor had, we believe, a late claim as heir-general to the Barony of Vaux, and hence his creation by that title), in Cumberland. His mother was the daughter of a Scotch clergyman; in the mention of whose widow, on the Castle Hill of Edinburgh, the father of Lord Brougham lodged when prosecuting his studies at the University there. Chambers, the laborious topographical historian of the Modern Athens, says that Lord Brougham was born in St. Andrew's square, in that City, though we have heard this disputed. The family of the late Mr. Brougham consisted of four sons;—Henry; John, an extensive wine-merchant in Edinburgh, who died at Boulogne about eighteen months ago; James, the Canneyer Barrister, who sat with Baron Abercromby in the last Parliament for Fife; and William, who is, we believe, an Equity Draughtsman—he is noticed as such in the Law List. Lord Brougham sat first for Camelford, afterwards for Winchester, then for Knaresborough, and lastly for Yorkshire. It is an instructive example of the working of our admirable system of representation, that up to the 15th of last October, Henry Brougham, the greatest orator and statesman that perhaps ever enlightened Parliament, was lodged for his seat to the patronage of a rough-holding Peer. In 1812, he contested Liverpool with Mr. Canneyer, and failed; in the same year he was nominated, as we have elsewhere noticed, for the Inverkeithing district of boroughs, and failed there also. In 1818 he contested Westmoreland, with the Lowthers; and again in 1826, but unsuccessfully in both instances.—Lord Brougham was originally a Scotch barrister, and practised for some time in the Supreme Court there. It was while at the Scotch bar, that, in conjunction with the late Mr. Francis Hunter and Mr. Joliffe he planned and established the celebrated Edinburgh Review, of which he was for many years a most able and constant supporter. Lord Brougham married, in 1816, Mary Anne, a sister of John Spalding, Esq. of Holme, in Gallowayshire; by whom we believe he has had two children, a boy and a girl. Lady Brougham's maiden name is Eden; she is a near kinswoman of the Aucklands and Hendlby families. At her marriage with Mr. Spalding, in 1808, she was accounted an extremely beautiful young woman, and she was still possessed of great personal charms at the period of her second union. Lady B. had by her former marriage a son, who inherits his father's estate, and is an officer in the army, and a daughter. Lord Brougham is, we believe, about fifty years of age.—*London Spectator.*—[Mr. William Brougham is a pleader of considerable talent, who will probably obtain in time nearly as high a reputation at the Bar as his brother Henry, the present Lord Chancellor.

The population of New Orleans, agreeably to the late census, is 48,737. In 1820 it was 27,000,—increase, 21,737.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

Whisky, brandy, rum, hollands, gin, spirits of wine, are comprehended under the name "ardent spirits." To those, except when used medicinally, every well-wisher to his fellow-creatures must have a decided dislike. They have been the nourisher of every vice—the destroyer of every virtue; they merely excite without strengthening; they inflame, without preserving the warmth of excitement; they excite, but not for a continuance; they produce a war of passions without the peace of temperance, as a consequence. Brandy is a good medicine.—Many dyspeptics, whose food does not digest, very often experience considerable relief from the use of brandy and water in small quantities. Brandy, too, is a good stimulant in cases of typhus fever, when the powers of the system are almost exhausted—acting here even better than wine. Rum is also useful medicinally. Gin is still more useful. The juniperberry, to which gin owes its peculiar flavour, is a diuretic, acting upon the kidneys, and promoting the discharge of urine. Hence the practice among persons afflicted with gravel of taking gin; a practice which, though attended with benefit when followed up with moderation, becomes a vice when the affection of the kidneys becomes an excuse for an affection for the gin. In favour of whisky the drunkard mentions that the Highlanders, who, it is imagined, live on whisky, are hardy, brave, and chivalric. This is not the fact; it is only within the last few years that whisky has been at all a common drink in the Highlands. As an instance to show how little whisky was used in the Highlands, even so late as the year 1795, General Stewart states as a fact, that a man lived on the Garth estate, who had the appellation of "Donald Whisky," as characteristic of the circumstance, that he was a distiller, and sometimes a smuggler of that spirit.—General Stewart further states, that, until the legal distillation of whisky was prohibited in the Highlands, it was never drunk at gentlemen's tables; and that it was not till towards the middle of the last century, that spirits of any kind were drunk so much as *ale*, which was then the general beverage. In further proof of this, General Stewart brings forward the testimony of Mr. Stewart, of Crossmount, who died in 1791, in the 104th year of his age, and who preserved his sound judgment and accurate mind to the last hour, and who used to say, that in his youth strong frothing ale from the east was the common beverage at convivial meetings. In addition, it may be remarked, that a "whisky-house" is a term unknown in Gaelic. Public-houses, or taverns, are called *Tal-lannan*, or *al-lannan*. Another very striking proof that General Stewart brings forward, is the following interesting fact, in relation to the sobriety of the early Highland corps:—During the American war, the usual allowances of spirits was served out to the soldiers of the other regiments *daily*, as they could not be trusted with more, less the whole should be drunk at once. It was otherwise with the soldiers of the 42d Regiment, who were served with a proportionate allowance every fourth day, in the same manner as the officers, with liberty to use the liquor at their own discretion.—An indulgence never abused; and it was continued during the whole six campaigns. There are men in the world who glory in their power of taking an immense quantity of spirits; who, in the language of Divine inspiration, are said to be "strong to drink strong drink." These men advocate a very injurious proposition, which they urge as their defence, namely, that "drink" (referring to spirituous liquors, &c.) "if poison, is a very slow one," and the enunciation of this sentence of deluded intellect, is accompanied with the disgusting chorus of a hoarse-laugh. But after having attained the meridian of life, the collection of water in the cavity of the chest from diseased heart, or in the cavity of the abdomen from diseased liver, tells them, when, for their recovery it is too late, that spirits drunk, except for medicinal purposes, form one of the highways to death.—*Dr. Epps's Lectures on Drink.*

THE TIBER AND THE FABLES OF GREECE.

Italy, the peninsula westward of Greece, was originally inhabited by tribes of an unknown race. The Pelasgians, that extensive people who settled in Greece, also established themselves in Italy. They inhabited the plains and the coasts, and were peaceful and agricultural; the mountain tribes gradually encroached upon them and conquered them.—On the banks of the River Tiber, a proportion of this people, named Siculus, was established; a tribe of the mountains, named Aborigines by the historians, invaded their country, expelled a part, and conquered and settled themselves among the remainder; and the united people were called Latins. A portion of them lived in villages, on some hills adjacent to the Tiber. Another mountain race, called the Sabinæ, afterwards advanced towards the sea, and wrested from the inland parts of the banks of the Tiber a part of their territory. These nations finally coalesced, and formed one people; their joint city was named Rome, passing by its old Pelagian appellation, and it was governed by kings, chosen alternately by one of the combined nations out of the other.—Such is the most probable account of the origin of Rome which the researches of modern times have been able to give. A different and more romantic tale appears in the ancient historians; for the early history of Rome was not written till she had become a great and powerful State, and then inquiries could meet no narratives of the days long past, save what was contained in popular tradition and popular poetry, which recorded marvels of Rome's descent from wide-famed Troy, the landing of Æneas in Latium, the love of the god Mars for the vestal Rhea, her bearing twins by the god, their exposure in the Tiber, their being saved and suckled by a wolf, and fed by

a woodpecker till found by the shepherd Faustulus, their finally restoring their grandfather to the throne of Alba Longa, the city founded by Æneas, the son of Æneas, and then collecting their fellow-shepherds, and an indiscriminate rabble, and founding a town named Rome, from Romulus, the elder of the twins, on the hills where they had been miraculously saved and educated.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CARTHAGE.—The political constitution of Carthage claimed the admiration of Aristotle. Two magistrates named Suffetes, or judges, chosen annually from the most distinguished families, were at the head of the government; under them were five persons who managed the chief affairs. All these magistrates were unpaid. The senate was composed of 100 members; if they and the five agreed on any matter, it was put into execution; if they disagreed, it was brought before the assembly of the people; the decision of the last was conclusive.—*Idem.*

BATH, THE RESIDENCE OF ROMAN EMPERORS.—The Romans, characteristically luxurious in their habits, and choosing their situations with the most scrupulous care, were not likely to neglect the advantages which such a neighbourhood presented. The mildness of the air, and the lovely amphitheatre of hills which surrounds this valley of waters, would tend still farther to delight them with the station—the best counterpart of their own Italy which the uncultivated land afforded—and we accordingly learn from the best accredited accounts, that it shortly became the favourite residence of the Roman governors, and sometimes of the emperors.—*Idem.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF PALESTINE.—The Hebrews have been called the deities of nature; with equal propriety may she be termed the deities of history. She draws much of her sublimest inspiration from the instructive record of God's dealings with his people. Even the Psalms are full of the finest imagery gathered from historical events; but the prophetic poetry is by far the most copious in its sublime and beautiful allusions. The history of the Hebrews in its spirit is all poetry; their poetry is almost a history, both of the past and the future. For the Prophets, what could be more appropriate, in the exercise of their functions as the messengers of God, than to paint their warnings with an increasing and energetic appeal to the well known experience of the nation? Such an appeal was not addressed to a people ignorant of their own history. It was the pride of a Hebrew, as well as his duty, to have the law and the testimony inscribed upon his heart. A Jew, well instructed, could almost repeat the contents of the sacred Books from memory. On their study the utmost exertion of wealth and labor was lavished. They were copied with the richest penmanship; they were incased in jewels; they were clasped with diamonds; they were deposited in golden arks. The whole of the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm is composed in praise of their wisdom, and to imitate their personal. How striking was the last charge of Moses to the people; "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up—thou shalt say unto thy son, We were Pharaoh's bondmen in Egypt; and the Lord brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand!"

Powerful indeed must have been the influence of such familiarity with those sublime compositions! The increasing frequency with which their remarkable passages are referred to by the sacred poets, shows with what prevailing power they dwell in the popular imagination. How could it be otherwise? Almost every rite in the ceremonial of the Hebrews was founded upon, or in some way connected with the remembrance of supernatural interposition. Almost every spot in the land of the Israelites was associated with the history of those glorious events. Three times a year, the whole Jewish multitude went up to the tabernacle or to Jerusalem at the feasts. Did they pass through the valley of Hebron? There lay the bones of the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Did they stand on the plains of Moab? There Abraham erected an altar to Jehovah, and entertained the angels. Did they visit the borders of the Dead Sea? Its soughing waves rolled over the cities of the plain, and they traced the ruins of the fire-storm from heaven. If they looked towards Nebo, it was the sacred and mysterious burial-place of Moses.—If they passed near Gilgal, there the sun and moon stood still at the command of Joshua. If they rode on the mountains of Gilboa, there the glory of Israel was slain upon their hillsides. Such thrilling recollections must have met them at every step, beside a being often mingled in the memory with some vivid burst of poetry. An event, like that of the passage of the Red Sea, commemorated in a song such as that of Moses, was a treasure in the annals of the nation, whose worth in the formation of the national spirit we cannot adequately appreciate. Nor can we conceive the depth of emotion, which must have dictated the frame of a devout Jewish psalm, every time he remembered that sublime composition.—*N. Am. Review.*

THOMSON AND COWPER.—There are few who do not love to contemplate the two great masters of descriptive English poetry, Thomson and Cowper; with whom we seem to converse with the intimacy of familiar friends, and almost to forget our veneration for the poets, in love and admiration of the virtues of the men.—Both had minds and hearts which were touched with a feeling of the beauty, and fitted to enjoy the influences of nature; and the poets of both was elevated, if not inspired, by religious

SALE.

now, (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, sold at the Store of the Subscribers—without reserve. QUANTITY OF DRY GOODS, including 80 Pieces Twilled Cottons; Black & Blue Superfine Cloths; GREY CLOAKING. Also: Boxes Arrow Root; and additional COALS, yet remaining on ship *William Booth*.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER

JUST PUBLISHED, *jects and Made of BAPTISM*, ally and impartially considered, ed before JAMES, D. D., of this City. Subscribers receive their copies at the Stores left their names; and there is the looked w purchasers at Mr. Millan's, Prince William-street. for the FORMS of PRAYER, ed by the same Author, are par-tended to call for their copies at January 4.

SAINT JOHN

INSURANCE COMPANY. The Union Insurance Company, for the present year, has taken place at the Annual Meeting conflict between the directors, on the 5th instant, agreement of phet of Incorporation;—Notice is weapons—li that the Business of the Company his nice, and Risks taken upon the most of his enco strength was *file President and Directors*, of stones and 'THOMAS HEAVYSIDE, nary aspect. 'h July, 1830.

RUCE LOGS.

Notice is hereby given to all who are desirous of entering into con-er of invention, delivery of a quantity of powers of defence a W LOGS, early in the scorpis, the ballists, advantageous terms, by horror and a sublimity 'N ROBERTSON. **P! SOAP!** S best English Soap, de low by E & M'KENZIE. With furious zeal he dived per se's Fra-earth; his toils midst pe Boston; deally sa's—the sulfone sold CANDLES—der blazes upon the wa, 8'; dreadful art of fighting by; to endow the demon of war 'H—all of which ousimpotence.

This, indeed, is grand!—thi *assignant*; the powers of mind, and bespe. endowment of reason which d. 'GFORD. from the animals, our inferiors. Th- ened brutes content themselves with the native force which Providence has assigned them.— The angry bull burs with his horns, as did his progenitors before him; the lion, the leopard, and the tiger, seek only with their talons and their fangs to gratify their sanguinary fury; and even the subtle serpent darts the same venom, and uses the same violence, as did his sire before the flood. Man alone, blessed with the inventive mind, goes on from discovery to discovery—enlarges and multiplies his powers of destruction; arrogates the tremendous weapons of Darts itself, and tasks creation to assist him in murdering his brother worm!—*Wash. Irving.*

THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE CARIBBEES.—It is well, perhaps, the American people should know that while we reiterate our boasts of liberty in the ears of the nations, and send back across the Atlantic our shouts of joy at the triumph of Liberty in France, we ourselves are busily engaged in the work of oppression. Yes, let it be known to the citizens of America, that at the very time when the procession which contained the President of the United States and his Cabinet was marching in triumph to the Capitol, to celebrate the victory of the French people over their oppressors, another kind of procession was marching another way, and that consisted of human beings, handcuffed in pairs, and driven along by what had the appearance of a man on a horse! A similar scene was repeated on Saturday last; a *drove* consisting of miles and females chained in couples, starting from a Roby's tavern on foot, for Alexandria, where, with others, they are to embark on board a slave-ship in waiting to convey them to the South.— It is but a few weeks since we saw a ship with her cargo of slaves in the port of Norfolk, Va.; on passing up the river saw another ship off Alexandria, swarming with the victims of human cupidity. Such are the scenes enacted in the heart of the American nation. Oh patriotism! where is thy indignation? Oh philanthropy! where is thy grief? Oh shame! where is thy remorse?—*[Washington Spec. Intell., Dec. 4.*

Champion has made a discovery which is gratifying, as it affords an additional proof of the authenticity of Scripture records. Among the portraits, of which he has brought over a considerable collection from Egypt, is that of Sechnubis, who was father of the twenty-second dynasty. This individual is the Subject of Scripture, by whom Jerusalem was taken and the temple laid waste. On the remains of the edifices erected by this Sovereign, Champollion has also observed Rehobeeam, S. Isaac's son and successor, among the effigies of the captive Kings.

NAUTICAL EXPERIENCES.—On Monday last, his Majesty's ship *Orestes*, Captain Giffcock, was coming to her anchorage, standing close within Milton Island Point, G-Weay, when, on a sudden, the crowd of low and lofty canvass which had been boldly extended to the breeze, disappeared in one rapid operation—the whole of her sails being "taken in" together, to the no small astonishment of the many merchant seamen who had witnessed, from the pier, the rapidity of this rare evolution. The ship was anchored, and all her sails faded out of sight in less than three minutes and a half.—*Con- nought Journal.*

Poetry.

THE MARRIED.

I thank you for that downcast look,
And for that blushing cheek;
I would not have you raise your eyes,
I would not have you speak;

VARIETIES.

A calculator has made an investigation, from which it appears that the French Revolution, from 1787 to 1815, has cost 24,700,000 human lives in battle, insurrections, and executions.

If this calculator had followed up his inquiry by some arithmetical process that would show us how many people, and who, profited by these disasters, his document would be a valuable legacy for posterity.

CLIMATE AND POPULATION.—Upon an equal space, where one man subsist in Iceland, three men subsist in Norway, 14 in Sweden, 36 in Turkey, 52 in Poland, 63 in Spain, 99 in Ireland, 114 in Switzerland, 127 in Germany, 152 in England, 153 in France, 172 in Italy, 192 in Naples, 224 in Holland, and 1,103 in Malta!

FRENCH PRINCESSES.—It may be mentioned as an historical singularity, that all the English Kings who married French princesses incurred the displeasure of their subjects, and suffered violent deaths, as Edward II., Richard II., Henry VI., and Charles I.

LACONIC ORDER OF THE DAY.—Frederic II. wrote one day to Gen. Salomon, Commander at Aeres—"My dear Salomon, if the Austrians come into my territories, tell them they have mistaken their way; if they begin to argue, take them prisoners; and if they make any assistance, cut them to pieces!"

NEW VESSEL.

THE subscriber offers for sale a new VESSEL of about 140 Tons—now on the stocks at Parrsboro'—of the following dimensions, and of the best materials:—

- Length of Keel, - - - 64 feet, 6 ins.
Length from stem to stern, - - - 72 feet, post, inclusive.
Breadth of Beam, - - - 21 feet, 5 ins.
Depth of Hold, - - - 12 feet.
14 inches dead rise; Floor, 14 feet.

Vessel is Copper Fastened, and will be sold Terms liberal.—please apply to E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

December 21.

A CARD.

MRS. WALLACE, most respectfully informs her former Patrons, and the Public generally, that she has recommenced her business of DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY, at her residence, German-street, next below the entrance to that of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esq. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Plain Sewing done on the most moderate terms.

N. B. A few Young Ladies from the Country can be accommodated as Boarders, to learn the different branches of the above business.—Terms known on application as above. St. John, October 19, 1830.

LAW BOOKS.

PICKERING'S Reports, 7 vols.; Chitty's Pleadings, 3 vols.; Story's Pleadings; Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.; Gaw on Partnership; Oliver's Precedents; Do. Practical Conveyancing; Bayley on Bills; Digby's Digest; Kent's Commentaries; Peters' Condensed Reports, &c. &c.—57 Any Law Books not on hand, can be furnished; and at a low price as they can be obtained in Boston.

Ackermann's Forget-Me-Not for 1831; the Christmas Box, a Juvenile Annual for 1831; Winter's Wreath; Gentleman's Pocket Almanack; the Child's Own Book; Life of John Newton; Steven's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.; Pope's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.; Philosophers in Sport; London Quarterly Review, for October; A Tribute to the Memory of the Pilgrims, by Joel Ross; Cooper's new Novel the Water Witch, or Skinner of the Seas; Vol. 12 Revised Edition of the Waverley Novels, being second series of Tales of My Landlord, and the Heart of Mid-Lothian, with plates, 60s. cents vol.; the 1st Color, or Events in Paris, in July, 1830.—Also, Bone & Ivory Chess Men, Gammans and Draught-Men and Gammans Boards. For sale by

HIRAM S. FAVOR, Engraver, Eastport, Jan. 8, 1831.

JAMES KIRK, Has imported ex Brigs Salus from Greenock, and Courier from Liverpool—Part of his FALL SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS.

IRISH Mess Pork, Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Canvas, Crates, Barthenware, Coal Tar, &c. &c.—Which he offers for sale upon low terms. St. John, Nov. 16.—Gt

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit:—

- 1 Chain Cable, 11 inch, 105 fathoms;
1 Chain Anchor—17 cwt.;
1 Skill or Pinnace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened;
1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH;
1 CAMBOOSE;
2 Double JACK SCREWS;
5 Crates Crockery Ware—well assorted.

Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c.

Now Landing ex Brig ALEXIS, from Montego Bay:

- PUNS, and Huds. Extra Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS,
SUGAR in Barrels; COFFEE;
Boxes ARROW ROOT,
Do. Superior Spanish SEGARS,
A few HIDES; and—
78 Logs MAHOGANY.

All which will be sold Cheap from the Wharf. Dec. 7. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

Has received by the Fortin, from Glasgow, a Part of his

SPRING SUPPLY.

—consisting of—

- HDS of Double & Single Refined Sugar;
Bales Brown and Bleached Cottons;
Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespins;
Ginghams and Checks;
Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled Oil;
Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Glass, &c. &c.

TOBACCO.

50 KEGS Prime 16's—just received per Sarah, from New York, and for sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

ANTIGUA MOLASSES.

18 PUNS, choice Antigua MOLASSES, now landing ex Scipr Ploughboy, for sale low for Cash. Dec. 14. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

CLOTHING & FLOUR STORE.

H. P. WHITNEY, TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Business in the Store of the late SAMUEL WIGGINS, Esq. St. John-street, in the CLOTHING and FLOUR LINE; where he intends to keep a regular Supply of every description of Fashionable CLOTHES, which will be sold on the most liberal terms.—Also, on hand, Superfine, Fine, Common, and Coarse FLOUR for sale at lowest prices. Sept. 11.—37

RUM and SUGAR.

10 PUNCHIONS Jamaica SPIRITS, 5 Tierces Prime SUGAR—Just Received and for Sale by 16th Nov. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE

For Passengers from Inland—Next Spring, The very superior fast sailing copper fastened Ship

WILLIAM & GEORGE,

Thomas Bryson, Master; Barthen 300 Tons.—Will sail from London-derry early in the Spring, with Passengers for this Port. Persons wishing to engage a Passage for their Friends, by said Ship, will please apply to JUDITH BRASSON, Esq. Fredericton; or to WILLIAM P. SCOTT, South Market Wharf, St. John, 16th November, 1830.

of various kinds for sale at this Office.

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c.

The Subscriber has received per Ship Wm. Pitt, Thomas Ogilvie, Master, from Liverpool—his usual Supply of

SHIP CHANDLERY.

ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT: 20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons ASSORTED IRON; 4 bales CANVAS; 2 bales Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES; 40 dozen 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 10 crates well assorted CROCKERY; 75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS; 1 ton SWEATHING PAPER; 2000 bushels SALT.—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market.

IN STORE—1500 bushels Turk's Island SALT; 40 barrels prime Fall MACKEREL; 20 barrels BEER; 400 boxes Digby and Granville Smoked HERRINGS; 50 cwt. best COD FISH; 2 tons Log Wood, &c. &c. 7th December. W. P. SCOTT.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals A PART OF HIS

FALL GOODS;

WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices. The remainder being expected. Prince William-street, Nov. 16, 1830. JOHN SMYTH.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the Season—consisting of—

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Gloves, ass'd; Lace Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow

Colors, of all descriptions; Paints and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvas; Flannels; Bombazetts; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do.

assorted; An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain Cottons, bleach'd & antibleach'd; Silk Handkerchiefs; Coloured and black Lining Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Ironmongery; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. BRANDY by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin; Port and Madeira WINE. Prime Mess Pork; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments. JOHN M. WILMOT.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

Per Fairy from Liverpool: A FEW Bales Point BLANKETS; Red FLANNELS; CLOTHS; CAMILLETS, and DAMASKS.

Per La Plata, from Jamaica: Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pineapple, Arrow Root, Segars, Hides, and Horns. Per Lord of the Isles: 200 Quarter Drums fresh packed Turkey FIGS

Per Joseph Anderson: 3 Bales superior Black and Blue CLOTHS For sale cheap for Cash. Nov. 16. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

ALE and PORTER.

Just Received, from Halifax:—

A FEW Casks Bottled ALE; Ditto Draught PORTER.—Which will be sold at cost, if applied for immediately. Dec. 21. D. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Printing, Wrapping, and Sheathing PAPER.

Just received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—

- 114 REAMS Super Royal Printing PAPER; 15 do. Lou do.; 15 Reams large Wrapping Paper; 50 Do. small do.; 15 Do. large Tea do.; 25 Do. small do.; 1000 Lbs. Sheathing PAPER.

Dec. 7.—T. L. NICHOLSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brig Joseph Anderson, from Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—

200 PIECES 9-8 wide White COTTON; 200 Ditto 9-8 wide Grey ditto; 1 Bale Canvas; 40 Bbls. Coal Tar; 1 Pipe each boiled and raw OIL; 110 Boxes SOAP. Nov. 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

WALL STAGE.

Between Saint John and Fredericton. THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he intends to run a Stage on the Nepepis Road until the River freezes, after which time he will run on the Ice during the Winter months, between Saint John and Fredericton, leaving St. John on Friday at 11 o'clock, and Fredericton at 11 o'clock on Monday.—Persons wishing to go by the Stage, will please leave their Names at the Post-Office. December 21. JAMES WILLIAMS.

STAGE.

AGREEABLY to our former Notice,—the STAGE has commenced running between St. John and St. Andrews, twice a week, leaving St. John on Monday and Thursday, and St. Andrews on Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, A. M.—The Stage to run from one to the other of the above places in a day.

For further information or passage, apply to Mr. D. Ross, lower end of the South Market Wharf, St. John; Mr. GIBSON KNIGHT, Post-Master, St. George; or the Subscribers, at St. Andrews. PATRICK KELLEHER, Oct. 26. MOND'S S. JOHNSON.

MANIFESTS for sale at this Office.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

Per Margaret from London, and Miramichi from Liverpool.

LOWE & GROCERCOCK, have received by the above Vessels, the undermentioned Articles—having been purchased by Mr. GROCERCOCK, they will be found suitable for the Season, and are for sale Cheap:—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, of various descriptions; Black & color'd silk, gauze & other Handks Silk, crape, and worsted Shawls; French & English gauze and silk Scarfs; Bobbinets and Laces; worsted Cravats; Flannels and Blankets;

Ribbons; Gentlemen's half Hose; Gentle's lamb's wool & worsted Stockings; Ditto and Boys' Fur Caps; Colored & black Norwich Crapes & Bombazetts; Camblets; Mens' Hats; BELLERENOS, & 6-4—a new article for Ladies' Dresses;

Haberdashery, of all sorts; —, Mulls, and Tippets, of the following Furs—Squirrel, Sable, Fitch, Ermine, Lynx, and Russia Fitch; Swansdowne Stocks; Gloves; Ladies' Cloakery Shirts; Ladies' color'd Shawls; Umbrellas; Woollens; Cloths; Cassimeres; Knives & Forks; Tin Covers; Saucepans; Nails; Cans; Candiesticks; London White Lead, &c. &c.

Hourly expected by the Lord of the Isles—An unusual large and choice Supply of Fancy and Plain Goods. November 9.

J. HARDING, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, announces, that it being his intention to practice the different branches of his profession in Saint John, he purposes publishing some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of certain diseases of the Heart and Lungs, which have recently been so very frequent both in Dublin and Edinburgh, where so many opportunities have occurred to him, (during his assistance in different Hospitals) of forming Clinical remarks, with a strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with the view of obtaining Subscribers, and as soon as a sufficient number have come forward, he will immediately proceed in publishing the work.—Any persons residing in this or the neighbouring Provinces, wishing to become Subscribers, will be received by forwarding their names to Dr. HARDING, at his residence in Prince William-street, (in Mr. PITTINGILL'S house).

Advice to the Poor, between the hours of 9 & 11 A. M.—GRATIS. August 19.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur,

&c. Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practising all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.—Town and Country B. sines intended to.

As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience with either of the Eye and Ear, patients addressed with the greatest care and safety upon the improved plan.—Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jackson, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Coopers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell.

Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

HOUSES and LANDS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE corner WAREHOUSE on Peters's Wharf, opposite the store of Mr. Stephen Howard, formerly occupied by Mr. R. B. D. King as a Grocery Store, now in perfect repair, having a Shop fitted up in a part of the lower flat, and will be let altogether or without the second and third flats. Any person disposed to purchase, will find the price low and the payments easy, on application to E. D. W. RATCHFORD. Jun. 11.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable and well known Leasehold Property in Indian Town, at present occupied by Mr. George Clarke, as a Tavern and Boarding House. It is elegantly situated for extensive business in the above line, having a shop, sitting room, frost-proof cellar, a large pantry, and a never failing well of good water on the second floor; two rooms and bed-rooms, with a kitchen and other conveniences on the second floor; two large rooms and three bed-rooms on the third floor; and well finished bed-rooms on the garret floor. The ground rent is only six pounds per annum. If the above property is not sold before the first day of March next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction.—For further particulars enquire of JOHN ROBERTSON, Dec. 14, 1830. North Market Wharf.

FOR SALE.

THE Two Story framed House, lately erected by Mr. Nelson Hardenbrook, at Portland,—it is yet unfinished, and will be sold low, and on easy terms of payment.—Ground rent, £1 per annum. Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON, Dec. 11. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

And possession given immediately: THAT Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, in St. James's street, Lower Cove, containing a Dwelling House and excellent TAXING establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. James Moffat. Terms extremely low. Also for Sale—A strong hard-working young HORSE, fit for Saddle or Harness, and well adapted for the Lumbering Business. Six months' credit would be given to any purchaser with a good indorser.—Apply at this Office.

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TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

From the 1st day of May, 1831: THE HOUSE and PREMISES in Wellington-street, at present occupied by the Subscriber. Also, a TIMBER POND, adjoining the Public Slip at Portland Point. Also, a PASTURE FIELD, containing rather more than three acres, opposite the late Collector Wright's farm, near the city.—Apply to Dec. 21. CHARLES BRURY.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM WATERS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH WATERS, Sole Administratrix. St. John, November 23, 1830.

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

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

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BILLS of Lading, Bids of Land, Deeds, &c. &c. &c. ASSISES OF WREATH. Published Jan. 1, 1831.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten List of Superior Flour, as Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 5 The Sixpenny Flour, - - - - - 3 4 And Softening, Fire-proofing, and Penny-half-penny Leaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Master.

WILBETH ALLEGATIONS.

JANUARY—1831. SUN—MOON—EQUIL. FEBRUARY—1831. RISES. SETS. RISES. SETS.

Table with 4 columns: Day, Sun Rise, Moon Rise, Equil. Time. Rows for 19 Wednesday, 20 Thursday, 21 Friday, 22 Saturday, 23 Sunday, 24 Monday, 25 Tuesday.

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SAINT JOHN:

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PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.