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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,
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Printing, in its various branches, executed with neat-
ness and dispatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

MAY—1832.	SUN	MOON	FULL	
	Rises.	Sets.	SEA.	
23 WEDNESDAY	4 31	7 29	1 23	5 25
24 THURSDAY	4 30	7 29	1 51	6 36
25 FRIDAY	4 29	7 31	2 19	7 46
26 SATURDAY	4 28	7 33	2 46	8 47
27 SUNDAY	4 27	7 35	3 15	9 38
28 MONDAY	4 26	7 34	3 47	10 25
29 TUESDAY	4 25	7 33	4 23	11 9

New Moon 29th, 7h. 32m. evening.

THE GARLAND.
ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.
BY THE LATE REV. ERIC CRALF.

"Let me go for the day breatheth."
Cease here longer to detain me,
Fondlest mother, drown'd in wo.
Now thy kind caresses pain me—
Morn advances—let me go.
See you orient streak appearing!
Harbinger of bliss, thy light
Hark! a voice of gladness cheering,
Calls my new-born soul away.
Lately launch'd a trembling stranger
On this world's wide boat-trous fond,
Pierc'd with sorrow—toss'd with danger,
Glady I return to God.
Weep not o'er these eyes that languish
Upward turn'd towards their home,
Raptur'd they'll forget all anguish
While they wait to see thee come.
Now my cries shall cease to grieve thee—
Now my trembling heart finds rest,
Kinder arms than thine receive me,
Softer pillow, than thy breast.
There, my mother, pleasures centre,
Weeping, parting, care or wo,
Near our father's house shall enter—
Morn advances—let me go.
As through the calm and holy dawning,
Silent glides my parting breath,
To an everlasting morning,
Gently close my eyes in death.
Blessings endless, richest blessings
Pour thy streams upon my heart,
Though no language yet possessing,
Breathes my spirit e'er we part.
Yet to leave these sorrowing friends me,
Though again his voice I hear,
Rise, my every gaze attend thee,
Rise! and seek to MEET ME THERE.

MISCELLANEA.

[From the London Atlas.]
**A Practical View of Ireland, from the Period of the
Union, with Plans for the Permanent Relief of her
Poor, and the Improvement of her Municipal Organi-
zation.** By James Butler Bryan, Barrister at
Law. Dublin, 1832.

This evidence in favour of a system of poor laws for
Ireland thickens. The Irish press teems with publi-
cations tending to awaken the public mind to the
necessity of legislative relief for the poor and unemploy-
ed. The apathy manifested towards this question by
some, and the resistance to it, for ulterior objects, dis-
played by others, are calculated to produce a convulsion
which all good and wise men must deplore.—
The consequence of postponing it indefinitely is no
longer a matter of speculation. If the poor of Ireland
be not speedily relieved, the wild project for repealing
the Union will gain so many adherents amongst all
classes of the Irish, that Ireland must be released from
her connection with this country, or England will be
driven to the lamentable alternative of preserving her
by the ruinous and expensive machinery of a military
despotism. The laws have already lost their influence.
There no longer remains to the English government
in Ireland the agency of moral power; by degrees the
attachment and confidence of the people have fallen
off; and in the same proportion is the executive com-
pelled to assert and authenticate its authority through
all the invidious channels of local prosecutions, night
preventive forces, police visitations, and ferocious
examples of the strong hand.

The best way to induce the public mind to take an
active interest in this momentous question, is to dis-
fuse abroad the knowledge of facts, and to supply
by practical information those vague and illusory theo-
ries that have of late taken possession of the unreason-
ing and uninstrued multitude. The volume be-
fore us is eminently calculated to achieve this object.
It takes rank next to Mr. Sailer's book on Ireland,
on the grounds of actual utility and extensive research.
Mr. Bryan has explored the history and statistics of
almost every civilized country in seeking after illus-
trations of his arguments, and models for the forma-
tion of a system of social economy adapted to the
necessities of the Irish. The great labour bestowed
upon the work is not less remarkable than the sound-
ness of its views, the comprehensiveness of the topics
they embrace, and the admirable consciousness with
which they are treated.

As we are more anxious to extract from a volume
like this than to occupy any space with our own
opinions, which we have already taken so many occa-
sions to enunciate, we shall avail ourselves of such
passages as, room permitting, appear to bear directly
on the great point at issue. Of the many descriptions
we have had of Ireland—from Spenser to Richenow—
we do not remember any one so impressive and com-
plete, in so short a compass, as the following.
"The summers in Ireland are the most temperate in
Europe—the winters the mildest—earth can remain
unfrozen from January to December—yet there are
more famines in it than Siberia. The people, natu-
rally hardy, easily subsisted, and singularly vigorous,
laborious, and intelligent, when we consider their op-
portunities, are yet one-eighth of them paupers, and
almost all restless, insubordinate, and rebellious against
the laws and systems of the present government. The
face of Ireland is singularly picturesque, yet eminently
adapted for all purposes of commerce and communi-
cation; by its general level no point of land is two
thousand feet above the plain, and no land in Europe
abounds so much in chains of lakes, in rivers flowing
in different directions, and in perpetual supply of
water. Ireland might be made a country of water-
communication throughout its whole length and
breadth; yet it has but two canals of any consequence,
and these, too, in embarrassed circumstances. Ire-
land has more harbours for ships of the largest size
than the whole of Europe, the single western coast
containing for two hundred miles but a succession of
the most magnificent ports. It is the nearest coast
to the western world—the currents direct from thence

to Portugal and Spain, the Mediterranean, to the whole
navigation of the immense regions south of the Straits
of Gibraltar. The coast of Ireland is the first made
by every sail from India, Africa, and America. It
has been ascertained, that before a vessel from the
port of London gets out of soundings, a vessel from
the west of Ireland can reach America. Ireland
seems, by its position, by its western harbours, and
by the facility of communication over every part of
its surface, to have been actually intended as the great
centre of intercourse between the old world and the
new. It is large, containing 32,301 square miles; of
all this space, the inlanding by harbours, arms of the
sea, and rivers' mouths, are no numbers, that there
is not an acre above fifty miles from sea."

This is the country—fruitful of advantages—which
England is called upon to conciliate and attach by the
performance of one or two simple acts of justice. Yet
this country, presenting so many natural resources, so
easily convertible into means of prosperity, is crowded
with jails, barracks and hospitals, is overrun with mi-
sery in the multifarious shapes of crime, disease, and
poverty, and is daily declining under the extortionate
rapacity of an oligarchy of usurious land-owners.
The two springs of this absorbing power may be
traced to the iniquitous corruption of the grand jury
system, and to the absence of a corrective in the shape
of a poor-rate which would make the land-owner re-
sponsible for the amount of misery within the limits of
his property. To both these objects, very clearly
defined and ably examined, Mr. Bryan directs the
whole force of his arguments. In the absence of a
whole-some check like the poor-rate, the land-owners
create the misery with impunity, and through the
agency of the grand juries they profit by it.
Amongst the curious anecdotes told us of this work,
we recommend to especial consideration the chapter
on population, which assumes and proves the same
profound doctrine urged in the greatest work that ever
advocated the right of the poor to live like all other
human beings. The latter part of the volume, in
which the municipal organization and poor laws of
other countries are traced, deserves the attentive
consideration of the Legislature. In collecting his ma-
terials, and during important results from them, Mr.
Bryan displays no inconsiderable amount of knowl-
edge, and the whole of his industry is employed in
tracing the whole of his inquiries to the actual condition
of Ireland, with the disease that corrodes her vitals,
with the mal-administration of her higher and lower
offices of justice, and with the whole of that perplex-
ing burthen that weighs her down like the Old Man
of the Waters clinging to the neck of the desperate
Sindbad, enables him not only to depict in true and
natural colours the exact form and pressure of the
national organization, but to suggest those measures
of relief that can alone restore to it an energy equal
to the state. Every member of Parliament should per-
use himself of this work, before he ventures to vote
upon an Irish question. It will fortify him against
the unbounded profligacy of O'Connell and his fol-
lowers, and enable him to perform his duty in the senate,
in all that relates to Ireland, with judgment and honor.
In conclusion—we again impress upon the British
Parliament the necessity of either making the union
with Ireland a solid bond of mutual benefit, *scilicet*,
or, in common justice and common policy to dissolve
it at once, before famine and ferocity shall have run
these islands mad.

EMIGRATION.—The following is copied from the
City article of a late number of the Morning Herald.
"We understand that the number of vessels pre-
paring to sail for Canada at the opening of the season,
is great beyond all precedent.—We are very glad that
this is the case, because as has been justly intimated
by a writer in the last number of the Quarterly Re-
view, to whom we have before referred, the increasing
population of the country must find a vent some-
where to escape from the grasp of war, or the nation
will be involved in anarchy and confusion. The fact
is the land does not raise sufficient food, as at present
managed, to give in exchange for manufactured goods,
and we know of no better way of removing the ex-
cess of the population than by sending them to the
land of the living, where they can be employed in
cultivating the soil, and where they can be taught
the habits of industry, and the duties of citizenship,
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BRITISH NEWS.

Cholera at London.—The returns from all the district parts of London give the following results of the cholera on the 6th April.—

There were remaining from the last reports, 195—New cases that day, 31—Died, 17—Recovered, 31—Remaining, 170—Total number of Cases in London, 2178—Total Deaths, 118.

Cholera at Gales.—We are informed, from several sources, that the Cholera has broken out at the port of Gales, and that several deaths, particularly that of a man from Selby, occurred there on Monday, under such circumstances as to leave no doubt of the pestilence having gained a footing in Yorkshire.—Leeds Intelligencer.

Cholera at Elms.—From a correspondent.—There were six new cases yesterday (Sunday). A man named Armstrong, about 40 years of age, who had been at his work carrying coals on Saturday, died within eight hours. A boy, named Jackson, aged 16, who had been at his work on Saturday, was taken about two o'clock in the morning, and died before ten. An aged woman, named Roberts, was taken late on Saturday night, and died on Sunday—all undoubted cases of cholera.—Daily Herald.

Cholera in Dublin.—It is still doubtful whether any cases of cholera have occurred in Dublin. The Board of Health have not held after the examination of the cases reported as cholera, are merely enabled to state that the symptoms of these cases very much resembled those described in attending the epidemic cholera in England. No cases of cholera, however, appears yet to have exhibited itself.

13th inst., April 4.—New cases 13, deaths 5, remaining 44. Total 678 cases, 340 deaths.

Paisley, April 3.—New cases 3, deaths 2, remaining 13.

Glasgow, April 3.—New cases 10, deaths none, Total, 82 cases, 46 deaths.

Cholera in Paris.—African from Havre, the 6th ult. state that from 4 p. m. of the 2d, to 4 p. m. of the 3d, there were 317 new cases of cholera in the city, and 127 deaths. Total, since the commencement of the disease, 1327, deaths, 365. The alarm increased in consequence; and another had risen from two and three francs, to ten, eleven, and twelve.

The London Morning Chronicle of April 6th says, "We this day published the Quarterly Account of the Revenue. It will be seen that, compared with the quarter ending 31st April, 1841, there is an increase of £2,238,881. Comparing the year ending 31st April, 1841, with the year ending 31st April, 1840, there is a decrease of £4,452,173. The causes of this diminution are sufficiently familiar to the public, viz. the reduction of taxes. In all the branches of the revenue there is an increase this year, with the exception of the Customs, on which there is a decrease of £22,788. Considering the interruption to which our foreign commerce has been subject, we expected that the falling off would be greater. On the Excise there has been an increase of £2,141,311; on the Stamps, £66,783; on the Taxes, £121,070. There must have been some sparing before such an addition to the taxes was obtained."

In the Commons House of Parliament, the Irish Title Bill was read a second time on the 6th, and carried by 119 to 21. This decisive majority proves how clearly the necessity is perceived of affording some relief to the population of Ireland.

The London Times of the 6th, in this language:—"There is little chance, we understand, that the second reading of the Reform Bill will be carried in the House of Lords by more than the scantiest possible majority. Of the Bill passing the committee without an entire change of its most essential clauses, there is no prospect whatever—not the most remote—with a body of Peers composed like the present."

Although, however, a defeat upon the first question which is likely to arise in the committee may be followed by an immediate creation of Peers, who would aid the government in resolving the obnoxious vote upon bringing up the report, it is abundantly evident that a defeat on the second reading itself must be altogether irretrievable. Yet how tremendous a dominion is the game now played by men in power! The Ministerial lists for the House of Peers are not represented as offering more than six for the ensuing stage of the Bill.—A majority of six in an assembly of 450 members!"

The sale of the London Times newspaper, for the past year, has amounted, according to the returns of the Stamp Office, to 4,328,023, equaling on an average, 13,827 per diem.

The receipts of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, during the past year, amount to two hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and sixteen guineas.

Irish Poor.—Mr. Sadler has given notice that on the 10th of May he will apply to leave to bring in a bill "for establishing a permanent provision for the suffering and destitute poor of Ireland, by levying upon all the real property of that part of the United Kingdom, and more particularly upon that of the absentees, a tax of one penny in the pound."

Two poor creatures died last week of starvation in the streets of Dublin.

Galaxy Fire Press, met with a sudden and melancholy death on Sunday night, within three miles of Gort, on its return from Ennis. Mr. Clarke was travelling in a gig of Mr. Blake Foster's, at whose house he spent a few days previously, when the gig became resistive descending a steep hill, by which the gig was capsized, and Mr. Clarke plunged into a deep pool of water with the horse and vehicle over him, by which accident he lost his life by suffocation before he could be extracted.

Brigid Thunders.—Wednesday night last, five armed villains entered the house of a man named Tate, who resided at Dundrum, and stabbed him to death with a bayonet. They then turned on his servant, fired at, and so severely wounded him, that there is no hope of his recovery.

In the country parts of Ireland, the most appalling scenes of disorder continue.

The Belgian question again looks warlike, notwithstanding all the benevolent interposition of the "five powers."

It is now said that Spain will remain neutral in the coming fight between the Dons of Portugal.

The latest accounts from Don Pedro state that he took possession of St. Michael's on the 23d, and the congratulations of the inhabitants; and an expedition under Admiral Seymour was to sail against the fleet on the 23th, which it was confidently expected, would also succeed in restoring that important island to the lawful Sovereign of Portugal.

Bussiers, April 2.—This country continues dreadfully agitated—troops are marching towards the frontiers from all directions. The fortresses are victualled—the hospitals preparing—and, from the preparations and orders issued by the War Ministers, a rupture with Holland may be daily expected. It is in contemplation to call out the reserve of militia for 1842, amounting to about 12,000 men. At Ghent the troops are already in motion, and two regiments, one of infantry, the other of light horse, and several batteries of artillery, have received orders to march toward the frontiers, two batteries of artillery and lancers have been ordered for Brussels from Namur; two vessels, laden with ball and ammunition, left Tournay, on the 27th ult. for Antwerp; and on Sunday last several campaign materials left the same port, taking different routes. The fortresses of Liege, Huy, Namur, and Ghent, have been provisioned for 3 months, and the head quarters of the army have been removed from Brussels to Louvain.—At Antwerp the troops are tightly put under arms, and the horses harnessed to the guns.

The Dutch and Belgians themselves think that an appeal to arms is highly probable, because they are both making the most anxious and extensive preparations for that contingency.

NOTE AND DECLARATION OF RUSSIA. From the Messenger des Chances (31st of March). Count Orloff, after having received in minute detail, the circumstances showing that the whole course of the Belgian negotiations, he has not failed to give the unequivocal proof to the King of the Netherlands of respect and friendship, which were conformable to the declarations of the Emperor his master; after having said that the Cabinet of the Hague can-

not refuse to him the justice to believe that he has been directed in his task with zeal and perseverance.—Proceeds as follows:—

"A voluntary adhesion to arrangements (which the treaty of the 15th of November sanctions) as to admissible amendments in a transaction that is to be the first between two allies, alone can terminate this long and painful negotiation."

The Cabinet of the King of the Netherlands has thought differently.

His Excellency will not pronounce upon the motives which have influenced his Majesty in this decisive circumstance, as his Majesty has formerly explained out to them. He claims to be side judge in a determination which so nearly affects the rights of his crown.

For his Majesty cannot conceal, and we guarantee it with a proper feeling of regard, that the Cabinet of the Netherlands has lost, beyond recall, a lost opportunity of terminating the Belgian affair in a manner conformable to its true interests; and its allies, more especially in Russia, must vainly regret the means of being useful to it.

The Emperor has faithfully fulfilled towards the King of the Netherlands, the duties of a sincere and generous friend; but he cannot forget his duties to his European allies, and, least of all, his duties to the people whom Providence has confided to his care. These are the obligations which it is his Imperial Majesty's duty to consult in the determination which he shall hereafter make with respect to the affairs of Belgium.

In consequence, his Majesty has charged the undersigned to make the following declaration:—

After having used all the means of persuasion, and every mode of conciliation, to aid his Majesty King William to establish upon amicable terms, and in a manner consistent with the honour of his crown, and the interests of the faithful portion of his subjects, a separation between the two great divisions of his Empire, his Imperial Majesty does not see any opportunity of hereafter sending to the King of the Netherlands either support or succour.

However persons may be situated in which the King has just placed himself, and whatever may be the consequences of his isolated position, his Imperial Majesty, supposing them to be inexpedient, and the actions of his heart, thinks it his duty to leave to Holland alone the responsibility of the events which may arise from this state of things.

Faithful to his promises, his Imperial Majesty will not proceed to the employment of coercive measures for compelling the King of the Netherlands, by force of arms, to subscribe to the 21 articles; but, considering that the articles comprise the only basis upon which a separation between Belgium and Holland can be effected, and they being open to amendments—admissible in a final treaty between the two countries, his Imperial Majesty considers it just and reasonable that Belgium should remain in the enjoyment of all those advantages resulting from the article in question, and more particularly of that neutrality already in principle recognized by the King of the Netherlands.

As a necessary consequence of this principle, his Imperial Majesty will offer no opposition to any restrictive measures (proposed respectively, which the Congress adopt, for the purpose of guaranteeing and defending this neutrality, should it be violated by the outbreak of hostilities on the side of Holland.

In this case should it unhappily arise, his Imperial Majesty reserves to himself the right to concert with his allies, as to the means most proper for promptly re-establishing the neutrality of Belgium, in order that the general peace of Europe may be protected from even the least danger of violation.

His Excellency thinks that here he ought to pause as he is not aware of any thing further which, in the present juncture, he can justly submit to his Majesty.

He resigns it to the wisdom of the Cabinet of the Hague to consider the consequences of a state of things which is the most sincere and disinterested wish of his Imperial Majesty to avoid.

After having presented to the King of the Netherlands the foregoing declaration, Count Orloff demanded of his Majesty a categorical answer; this answer being in the negative, the Count demanded his passport, and on the next following day embarked for London.

From the Messenger des Chances, of April 3th. It is impossible any longer to doubt that there is an organized band in Paris, who poison the wine, the milk and the water, throughout the city and the environs. The people are greatly exasperated, the citizens are in perfect dread, and cry loudly against so infernal a conspiracy.

We will give a few facts as we hear them, and which unfortunately appear to be too true.

At Gros-Caillou three men in succession have been arrested on suspicion of poisoning.

One of these delinquents entered the shop of wine merchant when he was quite alone, and asked for a bottle of wine. He took the bottle, and, after having gone to the cellar for it, he drew a packet from his pocket, and threw the contents into a large jug which stood there. The merchant's wife, however, who was sitting concealed by a curtain, and had watched the man's movement, ran out, seized him by the collar, and held him until her cries brought her husband and others to her assistance.

The villain was immediately taken to a neighboring police de garde, where two others were brought immediately after, charged with the same offence, but they were so terrified, that they would have fled had it been in their power; the Commissaire de Police had the greatest difficulty in conveying them safely to the Prefecture.

In another instance of the kind, a man entered the shop of a milk-woman living in the Rue de la Harpe, and asked for some warm milk, which she gave him in a measure; and he poured it into a cup he took from under a part of his dress. He then put his fingers in it for the pretended purpose of feeling whether it was warm, and saying it was cold, attempted to throw it to the other side; but feeling some suspicion from the reports in circulation, and not without other liking in appearance of her customer, the woman closed the lid of the pail, snatched the cup from his hand, and threw the milk into the gutter.

The same night, at Villenot, two hawkers entered the house of a milk woman, and attempted to throw a poisonous drug into some pails of milk which were about to be taken to Paris.

In the Rue de Valenciennes, an attempt was made to poison the well of a baker. In consequence of which the wells are every where covered, and fastened with a lock and key, so apprehensive are people of these nefarious transactions. At Villenot, a milk-woman, who goes to the wells of her hawkers, for the purpose of seeing that precautionary measures had been taken.

The water carriers padlock their pails, and have the lids to fasten down hermetically.

This one calamity was not enough, but another must be added. In the physical evils, epidemic and local, we added these tortments of the mind which aggravate the others, and throw the whole city into a state of consternation.

The day drags on, people run to and fro, and in the midst of so many troubles seek distractions of which there is no want; several families in the same house join for personal safety. The city towards ten or eleven is quite deserted, except in the very centre, where the agitated crowds continually assemble in great numbers.

We must not, however, lose our confidence. There is no want of precautionary measures. Each is looking to the safety of the other. The authorities are very prompt in their duties, and do every thing that can be done, and per medicines and attendance are every where to be had for the cholera patients. As to the prisoners, it is to be hoped that the first arrests, and the punishments awarded to those villains, will prevent others from following so abominable an example of vice, and that that security will be restored to the capital of which it has so much need.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.—A report was in circulation in Paris at the last dates, that young Napoleon had escaped from Vienna in order to throw himself on the affections of the French people; and that this report coincided remarkably with a paragraph in a letter from Vienna, received by the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, which paragraph is as follows:—"He [young Napoleon] is suspected of having an intention to one day or other throwing himself into the arms of the French nation."

THE GREAT WEST INDIA MEETING.

IN consequence of a requisition, most respectably signed, a very numerous meeting took place yesterday at the City of London Tavern, of the planters, ship-owners, and others interested in the welfare of our West India possessions.

At twelve o'clock they began to assemble, and before the Chair was taken the large room of the above tavern was completely filled with persons of the highest respectability.

At one o'clock the committee entered the room, among whom were observed the Marquess of Sligo, Mr. Keith Douglas, Lord Saltoun, Lord Grey, Lord Sturmont, Mr. Watson Taylor, and the Earl of Hereford, presided being prevented from attending, the Earl of Hereford was unanimously called to the chair.

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

1. That, in consequence of the great and increasing pressure of primary distress, as well as of the increasing discontent amongst the negro population, this meeting be desirous of expressing its opinion on the subject of those Colonies to the Mother Country, on the policy which she has lately pursued with regard to them, and on the measures most calculated to avert the impending calamity, their total loss of useful possessions of the British Crown.

2. That, the value of the West India Colonies, as a source of revenue, manufacturing industry, and mercantile traffic of Great Britain, may be at once ascertained by reference to Parliamentary documents, whereby it will appear that the duties annually collected from the West India Colonies amount to seven millions sterling; that the annual value of the produce of the Colonies is estimated to be £5,244,140; and that the annual amount of shipping employed in the direct trade about 224,000 tons; altogether exhibiting a branch of commerce almost unequalled in point of extent, and peculiarly important on account of its national character; the whole amounting to a vast and valuable source of national wealth, and the principal resource of the Colonies, while the cultivation is suffering the extensive distress.

3. That, in addition to the direct trade of Great Britain with the West India Colonies, an extensive cross trade is maintained between those Colonies and the British possessions in North America, which affords employment to upwards of 100,000 tons of British shipping, and affords a market for the fish, corn, and provisions, and lumber of British America, and contributes essentially to the prosperity of that extensive branch of colonial dominion, on which, jointly with the West India trade, Great Britain depends for the employment of her best seamen, and for her station mercantile and naval, and, consequently, for her station in the maritime world.

4. That the loss of the Colonies, or the abandonment of interests, thus powerfully contributing to the resources of the mother country, would inflict a severe and irreparable injury on the British Empire, as well as on the Revenue, an injury of incalculable magnitude, which would never be compensated by territorial acquisitions, and would be a source of national weakness, and a source of national degradation, and a source of national dishonour.

5. That the loss of the Colonies, or the abandonment of interests, thus powerfully contributing to the resources of the mother country, would inflict a severe and irreparable injury on the British Empire, as well as on the Revenue, an injury of incalculable magnitude, which would never be compensated by territorial acquisitions, and would be a source of national weakness, and a source of national degradation, and a source of national dishonour.

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On the motion of the Right Hon. the Lord Grey, seconded by Andrew G. L. Esq., it was resolved, 10. That in order to avert, if possible, the dreadful calamity of the British West India Colonies, disinterestedly of opinion that immediate relief should be given to the Colonists, divested of the conditions imposed by His Majesty's Ministers, and sufficient at least to maintain the Colonies in cultivation.

11. That, as an act of justice to the Colonists, and with a view of preventing the fatal effects of that continual excitement which has already brought the Colonies to the brink of destruction, and of removing from the public mind erroneous impressions in the regard to the policy which she has lately pursued with regard to them, and on the measures most calculated to avert the impending calamity, their total loss of useful possessions of the British Crown.

12. That the value of the West India Colonies, as a source of revenue, manufacturing industry, and mercantile traffic of Great Britain, may be at once ascertained by reference to Parliamentary documents, whereby it will appear that the duties annually collected from the West India Colonies amount to seven millions sterling; that the annual value of the produce of the Colonies is estimated to be £5,244,140; and that the annual amount of shipping employed in the direct trade about 224,000 tons; altogether exhibiting a branch of commerce almost unequalled in point of extent, and peculiarly important on account of its national character; the whole amounting to a vast and valuable source of national wealth, and the principal resource of the Colonies, while the cultivation is suffering the extensive distress.

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We entertain feelings of high gratification at being enabled to communicate to the public the important information...

At the late session of the court, four charters or charters, with an agreement...

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W. H. STREET, 210 D OZEN... JUST LANDING, 30 CRATES CROCKERY...

W. M. AVERY, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line...

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having entered into a Partnership...

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, 100 BLS. Superior FLOUR; 200 BLS. Rice Flour; 200 BLS. Corn Meal...

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JUST RECEIVED, 100 BLS. Superior FLOUR; 200 BLS. Rice Flour; 200 BLS. Corn Meal...

TIMBER, 500 TONS White Pine TIMBER, for sale... 4 BALS CLATHS, Black, Blue, and assorted colors...

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received per ship Augusta, from Liverpool, and for sale by...

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AUCTION SALES, TIMBER, &c.—At Auction, On Thursday next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock...

NEW GOODS—By Auction, On Friday next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock...

SALE DEFERRED, THE Sale of the PROPRY belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable JOHN BARR...

NOTICE.

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VARIETIES.
CONSTANCY.
When the tempests at the loudest,
On its gale the eagle rides;
When the ocean rolls the proudest,
Through the foam the sea-bird glides—
All the rage of wind and sea
Is subdued by Constancy.

PLEASANTNESS OF TEACHING.—Schoolmaster:
Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japhet: who was the father of Shem, Ham, and Japhet? (Boys silent.) You cannot tell. Well, now let's try again. You know Mr. Sparkes, who lives over the way—now, Mr. Sparkes had three sons, Tom, Jack and Harry—who is the father of Tom, Jack and Harry? Boys: Mr. Sparkes.—Schoolmaster: That's right! very good boys, indeed! Now, then—Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japhet: who was the father of Shem, Ham and Japhet? Boys: Mr. Sparkes, in his Enchant: So answers me—Noah's name appears yet to have exhibited itself.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.
Assistant Commissary General's Office,
St. John, N. B. 8th May, 1832.
SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 29th instant, at noon, from such persons as are desirous to enter into Contracts with His Majesty's Government, for supplying the Ordnance Magazine, Department, between 1st July, 1832, and 31st June, 1833, with the following quantities of Oat or Wheat STRAW, at the several Stations in New-Brunswick, as expressed below, viz:
At Saint John, 40,000 pounds,
Fredericton, 45,000 ditto,
Saint Andrews, 7,000 ditto.
The rates to be expressed in sterling money.—Payment made in British Silver every six months, for the quantities delivered within the period.

SUGAR, RAISINS, &c.
The Subscriber offers for sale, at a small advance for prompt pay, the following Articles, just landing from the Vessels, from London:
10 H HDS. LEAF SUGAR; 100 boxes Raisins, 2 barrels Nutmegs; 50 boxes Soap, 100 kegs first quality White Lead, 25 cans and 2 hogsheads Linseed Oil, 40 kegs Gunpowder, 1 chest Indigo, 1 case Footlock Paper, 50 pieces Ravens Duck, 120 pieces India Silk Handkerchiefs, 100 do. yellow Nankeens; 5 tons Swedes Iron.
May 8. JAMES T. HANFORD.

WINES, CLOTHS, &c.
Per Vessel, from London
2 BLS. Nutmegs; pipes and half pipes old Port WINE; do. do. BRANDY, 50 cans superfine West of England broad Cloths, 2 bales red Flannel Shirts, 3 bales well assorted Slops, 100 cases Day & Martin's Blacking, 80 bundles Osmont—best dry pickled, 200 cases Starch; 200 kegs Black Paint, 400 kegs WHITE LEAD, &c.
12 boxes superior Mould Candles, 60 Compositions—wood and brass, 1 case Ensigns, from 2 1/2 yards, 5 pieces red, white and blue Buttonings, 1 case Gentlemen's very superior HATS, 50 pieces Britannias, &c. &c.
May 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

ON ASSIGNMENT.
60 DOZEN pairs Mens', Womens', Boys' & Girls' SHOES, assorted sizes—landing ex Melbourne.
MACKAY & MOORE.
May 8.
Per Brig Temperance,
A FEW Casks SUGAR, RUM, and MOLASSES—now landing, and for sale low from the wharf, by
E. W. RATCHFORD.
May 8.
LOAF SUGAR, CARPETING, &c.
Per Melbourne,
8 PIECES Scotch Carpeting; 2 do. Brussels, 10 do. Venetian Carpeting, 10 do. 3/4, 2/4, 1/4 inch Copper Rods, 64 and 72 inch Composition Spikes, Thompson's Screw Azours, 2 trunks Bandanna Handkerchiefs, 1 bale Scotch Caps, and Carpet Binding, 1 case Lamp Glass, 3 pumps, Whiskey, 16 casks single and double refined Leaf Sugar, 2 pipes and 3 lbs. best Cognac Brandy, 5 bales bottled shirting Cotton, Hones-jumps, apron Check, striped Shirting Cotton, &c. &c.
May 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

AFRICAN OAK.
A FEW Pieces of very superior AFRICAN OAK TIMBER.—For sale by
W. & T. LEAVITT,
North Market Wharf,
April 17.
HIDES.
2000 DRY HIDES.—For sale by
W. & T. LEAVITT,
North Market Wharf,
April 17.
EUGENE ARAM, a tale by the author of "Pelham," &c. in 2 vols.
The Forsaker, a tale, by the author of "Caius Marius," &c. in 2 vols.
Hood's Comic Annual for 1832.—for sale by Eastport, March 17. H. S. FAVOR.

St. John and Wilnot Packet.
THE Subscriber, thankful for the encouragement received the last and preceding years, respectfully begs leave to intimate, that during the ensuing season he again intends running the St. John and Wilnot Packet, and has spared no pains in fitting up the PRIGRAM for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.—She will be punctual in leaving St. John every Saturday, and the Breakwater near Wilnot, every Wednesday, wind and weather permitting.—For freight or passage, please apply to, CHARLES McLAUCHLIN, South Market Wharf, St. John, or to the Master on board.
CALEB SLOCOMB.
N. B. The PRIGRAM goes within six miles of the funeral Springs, and there is a good road from the landing to the Springs.
March 6.
3 LAKES for Sale at this Office.

FEMALE EDUCATION.
MISS McLEOD, respectfully intimates to the Public, that she intends to open a SCHOOL, on Monday the 7th May, in the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of instructing Young Ladies in the usual branches of a good English Education.
In the absence of all claim to experience in the art of Teaching, Miss McL. can only say, that she will avail herself of the most approved systems of tuition, both English and American, with which she is acquainted; and that she will endeavour to excite a taste for knowledge in the minds of the Young Ladies who may be entrusted to her care.
No pupils received under 7 years of age.
St. John, April 17.

NEW GOODS.
MCKENZIE & TISDALE,
Have received by the Ship Eleanor from Liverpool, and Kerkilla from Hull, part of their Spring Supply of GOODS—among which are the following Articles:—
2 H HDS. LEAF SUGAR; 2 cases best London 24 HATS; 4 cases silk and plated ditto; 30 pieces fine and superfine COTTONS, various colours and qualities; 20 pieces single and double milled Cassimeres; 50 pieces silk, Valencia, toinette, and quilting Vestings; 40 pieces Cassinets—blue, brown, black, slate, and Drab; 300 pieces 3-4 fashionable Prints; 60 pieces 4-4 Adella printed Muslins; 30 pieces fancy Gingham; 100 pieces coloured Book Muslins—pink, sky, crimson, amber, and lavender; 160 pieces 6-4 Cambric; book, mill, medium, and jacked Muslins; 200 pieces lining Cambrics—grey, pink, sky, crimson, green, and black; 300 pieces white and grey Shirting and Sheetting Cottons; 10 pieces white and coloured Prints; 20 pieces plain and twilled Black Cambric; 2 pieces black and coloured Bonnets; 10 dozen cotton Umbrellas; Ladies' and Children's Denim, prunella, and roan Ties and Pumps; Parasols; black Lace Veils; Muslin Trimmings; imitation cambric Handkerchiefs; shaded crape Squares and Scarfs; fancy silk Handkerchiefs; silk and Rookspan Shaws; white and coloured Jean Stays; 3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 Boddinings; white, fancy, and random cotton Hosiery and Socks; black and white, ribbed and plain silk Hose and Socks; Laces and Quilling of all descriptions; black and coloured Bonnazes and Norwich Crapes; 1000 pieces Ribbons; Gauze and Lustering, 2 1/2, to 300 yds. Belt Ribbons; black and coloured Gros de Naples; plain Sarisets and Persian Gauze Handkerchiefs; green and black Crapes; 4-4 and 6-4 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Writing and Wrapping Paper, and Slates; 100 dozen Ladies' Mitts, and Gentlemen's Kid, Silk and Beaver Gloves; Boys' fine cloth Caps; Ravens Sewing Silk; black, blue, and all coloured Threads; white, black, and grey Knitting Worsted; white, red, and yellow Flannels; green Baize; 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 rose Blankets; 150 boxes Soap; 8000 lbs. Cotton Warp, No. 6 @ 10; 12 crates assorted Earthenware; 1 bale Knitting Worsted; 14 tons best White Lead; 100 kegs and raw Linseed Oil; green, yellow, and black Paints; Putty; 7-8, 8-10, and 10-12 Window Glass; yellow and red Ochre, and Lampblack; Salmon Twine, Herring Twine, and Fishing Lines; an extensive assortment of Cutlery and Hardware; 60 kegs Nails, 3/4 @ 3/4 yds, 1 1/2 tons each; 4, 5, 6, and 7 inch Spikes; 1 ton Shot, BB, and P, and No. 1 @ 8; 63 kegs Powder; Sheet Lead; Pots, Bake Ovens, Tea Kettles, Brass Battery Kettles; 5-8, 11-16, and 3-4 Chain Cables; Cast Steel and Blistered Steel; 30 tons assorted English Iron, round, flat, and square; 20 tons double refined English Iron, all sizes; 5 tons Swedes Iron; 3 casks Copper Boat Nails; Cart and Waggon Boxes; 6 tons assorted Cordage, (Glasgow) 5 inch; 10 bales—150 pieces Whitty and Harrington Canvas; 1 bale Ozonaburgs; 1 bale Log Lines, Bed Cords, and Hambro Lines;—Which, together with the rest of their extensive Stock on hand, they will sell by Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices.
St. John, 1st May, 1832.

NEW GOODS.
The subscriber has received per ship Melbourne, from Greenock, the following Articles, viz:
2 BLS. Scotch and Venetian CARPETING, 2 do. Tartan Plaid; 2 do. striped Shirts; 6 cases cotton Handkerchiefs; 1 do. cotton Shawls; 2 do. black Bonnazes and Crapes; 4 bales Ozonaburgs; 1 do. 4-4 bagging; 4 do. Checks and Stripes; 4 do. white Cotton; 2 trunks Muslins; 1 box No. 10 Thread; 2 bales Sail Twine; 10 bleached and brown Canvas; 2 cases Writing Paper and Book Books; 100 boxes mould and dip Candles; 100 ditto best Muscatel Raisins; 10 ditto best Poland Starch; 100 do. Yellow Soap, very superior quality; 4 lbs. Brandy; casks superior Scotch ALE, containing each 4 dozen quarts; do. do. containing each 6 dozen pints; 12 lbs. Refined Sugar; 30 kegs Gun Powder; 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Window Glass; casks raw and boiled Linseed Oil; jars do. do.; cask 3 Putty; iron Pots, Bake Pans and Covers, iron Tea Kettles; 3 tons COR-DAGE, assorted from 6 thread Ratlin to 5 inch Rope; and a large assortment of Bar and Bolt IRON—Which he offers low for prompt payment.
May 1. GEO. D. ROBINSON.
Per Brig Hope, from Teignmouth:
64 DOZEN SHOE THREA,
30 Bundles SAIL TWINE,
4 Bales Bleached SAIL CLOTH.
1st May. JOHN ROBERTSON.
JUST RECEIVED,
50 BLS. Coal TAR; 10 tons ass'd Iron;
And a few hundred Bushels Liverpool SALT—
For sale by
MACKAY & MOORE.
May 1.
TEA.
Just received per Laticia,
CHESTS TEAS, assorted, to suit the Trade, ON HAND.
A few Firkins Cumberland BUTTER—for sale by
10th April. E. W. RATCHFORD.
STAVES.
40 M. Spruce Hogshead Saw STAVES, for sale by
MACKAY & MOORE.
April 17, 1832.
THE SUBSCRIBER
Offers for Sale, the following Articles, at the lowest Market rates, at that Store formerly occupied by his Father, in Water-street:
83 COILS CORDAGE, from 6 thread to 4 inch,
20 Coils 2 and 3 Yarn SPUN YARN,
15 Do. Honsline and Marline,
Deep Sea, Hand Lead, and Amberline,
13 Coils 1, and 1 1/2 inch White Rope,
Cabin Mops, CLOTH SHOES,
Long and short handled Tar Brushes,
Scrubbing and Paint Brushes,
Hemp and Cotton Cord, Pollock, and Mackerel Salmon, Shad, Seion, and Herring Twines,
20 Pieces Buck and White Cottons,
40 Ditto Grey and White Cottons,
30 Ditto Printed ditto,
10 lbs. Superfine, Scratched, and Rye FLOUR,
Ditto Corn Meal and Navy Brand,
Ditto Rice and Beans, Do. Pitch and Tar,
2000 Bushels Turck's Island and Liverpool SALT,
403 Quintals Coal and Sale PISH,
Cod Oil, by the Barrel or Retail,
Ditto ditto Slud,
With a general assortment of GROCERIES.
JOHN SANFALL.
April 17.
JAMAICA RUM.
30 P. N. B. BLONS Jamaica RUM, ex H. B. B. Robert, from Montego Bay—For sale by
MACKAY & MOORE.
1

TOBACCO.
400 KEGS Manufactured TOBACCO, asserted to be the trade article, and verified before the present Revenue Law came into operation, will be sold by the Subscriber much lower than the article can now be procured.
April 17. E. W. RATCHFORD.
FLOUR AND CORN.
Cargo of schr Franklin, from Fredericksburg:
650 BLS. Superior Mountain FLOUR;
160 BLS. Bushels YELLOW CORN;
Now landing, and will be sold very low from the vessel.
April 17. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
PORK AND BUTTER.
Lately received, from Nova Scotia:
80 BLS. Mess No. 1 and No. 2 PORK;
all which has been repacked and salted here, and is warranted to keep good in any climate, and will be sold low.
Also—20 firkins Cumberland BUTTER.
April 20. E. W. RATCHFORD.

JUST RECEIVED,
4 CASES Gentlemen's Superior HATS;
6 BLS. boiled Linseed Oil; 20 do. raw do.;
In Store—200 lbs. Philadelphia RYE FLOUR;
100 lbs. Corn Meal; 50 do. superfine Flour.
May 1. JOHN ROBERTSON.
REMOVAL.
J. O'DONNELLY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
EMBRACES the present favorable opportunity for the liberal support already received; and most respectfully informs them and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop to that building on the corner of Prince William and Princess-Streets, opposite the Hon. Mr. BUCK'S residence, and nearly facing the Bank of New-Brunswick, where he intends keeping on hand, for the accommodation of Customers, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the most fashionable and substantial descriptions, which he will sell at low rates for Cash.
20th March.

NEW CALEDONIA STAGE COMPANY.
THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they intend running a STAGE COACH between Granville Ferry, Bridgetown, and Wilnot Springs, to commence on the 1st day of May next. Their leaving and returning to the Ferry will be regulated by the arrival and departure of the Steamer Harrietta. A suitable horse will be kept in readiness to convey passengers and baggage to and from the Boat, so that travellers passing through the very beautiful Township of Granville, may expect every accommodation and attention on visiting the springs.—Fare at very reduced prices.
JAS. WEBBER, Jun. } Proprietors.
JOHN MILLS, }
W. M. COLEMAN, }

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS S. WARNE, of this City, Merchant, having, by a Deed of Assignment, dated 17th February, 1832, conveyed all his Property, Real and Personal, Notes of Hand, Book Debts, and Effects to the Subscribers, in trust, to apply the proceeds thereof toward the liquidation of the claims of such of his Creditors as shall make proof of their respective demands on or before the 17th day of June next, and shall agree to accept their several shares of the said proceeds, ratably, and in proportion to the amount of their respective claims, and shall accordingly give a discharge in full thereof.—All Persons indebted to the said THOMAS S. WARNE, are hereby notified and requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Assignees, to collect and give due discharges for such debts;—and all Persons having claims against the said THOMAS S. WARNE, are desired to present the same, duly authenticated, to the said GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, as early as possible.
ANGUS MCKENZIE,
E. W. RATCHFORD,
N. SMITH DESHILL.
St. John, 6th March, 1832.

BLACKING.
THOMAS SIMS has commenced manufacturing BLACKING, of a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, which, on trial, will be found equal to any imported from the Mother Country. From the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed, it possesses an inherent quality of preserving and softening the leather, and from the fine shining Indian wax produce, must be considered as a great desideratum to all who admire a highly polished Hat or Shoe.
As this article is of domestic manufacture, and will be sold at a reduced price to that imported, although of equal quality, as certificates in his possession will satisfactorily prove; T. S. flatters himself that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.—The Blacking is contained in some jars, similar to those of "Day & Martin," with printed labels, and will be sold at 8s. 10d., 10d., and 6d., with a liberal reduction to retailers.
Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by THOMAS SIMS, Water-street, south side of the Market Wharf, St. Andrews, N. B. THOMAS SIMS.
St. Andrews, February 28, 1832.—1y
NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY,
PORTLAND.
THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to put on thanks for the very liberal patronage with which they have been favored, and trust, from the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, still to merit public support. In addition to a large importation of Pig Iron, they have recently received a supply of London Sand, and all other necessary and extensive business than heretofore. They have at present on hand, and will continue to keep a large assortment of the following description of Castings, at the reduced prices annexed:—
Franklins, from £2: 10 to £7: 10
Cooking Stoves, 4: 10 to 15: 0
Grates, 3: 0 and upwards.
Mill Machinery and Ship Castings, 25% per cent.
Mill Brasses and Composition work of all kinds, at equally reduced rates.—Also on hand, a general assortment of Planings and Plough Castings.
Orders for all the machinery in Portland, or at the "Blacksmiths" Shop of HARRIS & ALLEN, Mill Bridges, will receive punctual attention.
June 7.
PEACHES.
A FEW Bushels of the above Article, Dry &c, is just received per Robert Ray, ex New-York—and for Sale.
10 Tierces and Half Tierces of fresh RICE, which will be sold low.—Apply to
Feb. 21. J. HUGHSON, Peters' Wharf.
JUST RECEIVED,
Per Brig Robert Ray, from New York:
250 BLS. and 30 half barrels Genesee,
Southern, and New-York Superfine FLOUR; 100 BLS. Rye Flour;
400 BARS CORN MEAL;
400 Bags CORN.
Rice, Broad Peas, Beans, &c. &c.
P. HATFIELD,
No. 2 Ward-St.
March 6.
36 P. N. B. BLONS, fine favored RUM—For sale by
MACKAY & MOORE.

HOUSES & LANDS.
VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, commonly known by the name of Coffin's Manor, in the Parish of Westfield, King's County. The situation is pleasant and convenient; it has its front upwards of two miles on the Necanic Stream and River St. John, including a large quantity of Marsh Meadow, with an excellent Salmon, Shad, and Herring Fishery. The Farm is under high cultivation, with Buildings of every description in good repair, with a good Garden and Orchard on the same.—Possession will be given on the first day of May next, and further particulars made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.
19th February. WILLIAM BELYEA.
TO LET.
From the first of May next:
A pleasant situated Dwelling HOUSE, at the lower end of German-street, in this City, nearly opposite the residence of Miss HANCOCK, Esq. The House contains eight Rooms, five of which have fire-places, besides a good Kitchen and Cellar.—Apply to
St. John, February 7, 1832. S. L. LUGRIN.
FOR SALE.
A LOT of LAND fronting on the Bay Shore, near West Beach, so called, and about two miles S. W. of Black River—being Lot No. 48, containing 400 acres.
This Land has the advantage of having been improved agreeably to the Grant, by the Verdict of a Jury held some years since at the instance of the Crown—and will be sold cheap by application to
April 10. JAMES T. HANFORD.
TO LET.
From the first of May next:
That Part of the Subscriber's House in Brittain-street, at present occupied by Mr. Robert Barber, Stone Cutter.
April 10. PHILIP SCHUREMAN.
FOR SALE.
AN excellent FARM, situated on the Washedemoak, and opposite an Island of the same name, containing 300 acres of Land, about ten of which are cleared, and partly under cultivation, with a Log House thereon.—For particulars, apply to
JOHN O'DONNELLY, St. John, or
PATRICK LAFFERTY, Grand Lake.
N. B. The above would be exchanged for a convenient Building Lot or House in town.
21st February.

FOR SALE.
A commodious Dwelling HOUSE situated in Schuylers-street, directly opposite the Catholic Chapel, at present occupied by Joseph H. Clifford.
21st February. W. & T. LEAVITT.
TO LET OR SELL.
And possession given the first of May next:
THAT HOUSE at present occupied by the Subscriber, in Brussels-street, containing ten Rooms and a well-finished Garden, with a good Yard and a never failing Well of Water at the door.—Apply to
February 7. JOHN S. MILLER.
FOR SALE.
TWO Lots of LAND in this City, one adjoining the property of Mr. LEWIS BURNS on Union-street, the other that of Mr. WHITTAKER on Dock-street.—Apply at the Office of
W. & F. KINNEAR,
St. John, April 3.—3y
And Possession given Immediately,
THAT LAND, late occupied by Mr. JOHN B. SEWELL, Apply to Mr. P. JOHNS, Lower-Cove, 17th April, 1832.

TO LET.
And possession given the 1st of May next:
THAT BRICK HOUSE fronting on Prince William-street, adjoining the property belonging to the Estate of the late Collector WATSON. Also, the Store now in the occupation of Mr. W. P. SCOTT, South Market Wharf.
W. & F. KINNEAR,
March 20.—7y
ATTEST for the Owners.

BOARDS, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, &c.
Available at the Lodge, St. Stephen's.
THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the Public in general, that he has made such arrangements as will enable him to furnish any quantity of LUMBER, at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, deliverable at the Landing, Ste. Stephen's, and assures those persons who may favour him with their commands, that every attention will be paid to the dispatch of Vessels.
For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN MILLIKIN, St. Stephen's, 7th March, 1832.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the Public that they have entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on Business in this City, as ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS, under the Firm of FOLLISS, ROSS, & HOGG, and hope that their endeavors to obtain public patronage will meet with such support from this community as their successful efforts may deserve.—They intend to Manufacture, at their Establishment, at "The Saint John Foundry," East of Duke-street, STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of MACHINERY, to execute all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK, for Shipping, &c. with neatness and dispatch, to keep on Sale an Extensive Assortment of Cooking and Canadian STOVES, GRATES, and FURNACE IRON; Windlasses, Girdles and Railings of any pattern, and to furnish the Trade with a selection of the best BAR IRON and STEEL, on moderate terms.
ROBERT FOLLISS,
WILLIAM ROSS,
DAVID HOGG.
St. John, July 19, 1831.
N. B. Immediate employment will be given to a few poor Journeymen Blacksmiths.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that a Society was formed in this City in December last, under the designation of the Saint John Religious Tract Society, by Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, President; and composed of such Persons of the said City, and contiguous in this City, or throughout the Province, as are desirous to promote the spread of Evangelical Religious Knowledge, and who subscribe and pay annually to the funds of the Society, half of which sum shall be returned to subscribers in Tracts at the stopping price. The London Religious Tract Society have liberally sent out a donation of Tracts through Mr. BLAYD, to the value of £33 sterling, to encourage the formation of this Society—and funds have recently been granted to that Society to the amount of £45 for a fresh importation of choice Tracts.—The Depository for the Tracts is on hand at present, is kept at the store of MCKENZIE & TISDALE, where they will be disposed of at stopping cost to encourage circulation—the proceeds to go into the funds of the Society.
St. John, March 13.
ANGUS MCKENZIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
JUST LANDING.—Ex brig Niger:
36 P. N. B. fine favored RUM—For sale by
MACKAY & MOORE.

IN-URANCE.
WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Policies.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
Agent and Attorney.
St. John, March 8, 1831.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Office of this Company, is open for Business every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 A. M. till noon.—Answers to all applications for Insurances will be given at noon on the day following that on which they are made.
All communications by Mail must be post paid.
By Order, D. JORDAN, Secretary.
St. John, September 8, 1831.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Election of Directors of the Marine Insurance Company, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 21st instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms.
By Order of the President and Directors,
THOMAS HEAVYSIDE.
St. John, 19th July, 1830.

FIRE INSURANCE.
E. W. RATCHFORD, Agent for the ETERNITY INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, continues to issue policies, and renewal receipts, for Insurance on Houses, Boats, Stores, Mills, and other buildings, vessels in port, or on the stocks, Household Furniture, Farmers' Stock and Utensils, Merchandise, Machinery, and every other description of property, against Loss or damage by Fire, on liberal terms.—It is a notorious fact, that the subject of insuring against fire, does not receive the attention which its importance demands; and the premiums for fire insurances particularly, bear so very small a proportion to the value of the property insured, that much less sympathy is felt for those sufferers who may have neglected to avail themselves of the means of providing against such calamities.
The capital of this Company, \$200,000, has been all paid up, and invested in the best securities; independently of which, a RESERVE FUND of more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for losses, and the stock bears a high premium.
The Agent will at all times attend personally to the survey of buildings on which insurances are desired, in the City; and applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention.
Saint John, N. B. 15th November, 1831.

NOTICES.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of HANFORD & RAYMOND, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons indebted to the Firm, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS T. HANFORD, who will pay all accounts outstanding against the concern.
THOMAS T. HANFORD,
THOMAS RAYMOND.
St. John, April 23, 1832.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SEELY & PATEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All accounts of the said Firm will be adjusted by RICHARD SEELY, who is duly authorized to settle the same.
RICHARD SEELY,
WILLIAM PATEN.
St. John, March 31st, 1832.
NOTICE.—The business of the said Firm will in future be conducted by RICHARD SEELY, on his own account, who solicits a continuance of public patronage.
March 31st.
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 6th April, 1832.

THE Subscribers caution all Persons against purchasing a Note of Hand, granted by James Davidson, Jr. and Dominicus Milliken, of Mingavue, dated in October, 1830, payable to James T. Hanford, 12 months after date, for £23: 15: 9, or thereabouts; the said Note being forwarded in a letter to James T. Hanford, which he never received, and as the amount for which it was originally given being a balance due from James Davidson, Jr. to the late firm of Devenay & Wheeler, is now settled, the Note can be of no use to any person.
JAMES DAVIDSON, Jun'r,
DOMINICUS MILLIKEN.
Mingavue, 1st March, 1832.
THE Subscriber having this day resigned his Business to Mr. EDWARD L. JARVIS, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts forthwith for payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by immediate payment or otherwise, at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber.
Such accounts as may remain unsettled after Six Months from this date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
June 9, 1831. RALPH M. JARVIS.

THOSE Persons who are indebted to the late concern of JAMES ROBERTSON & Co. of this City, will please call and settle with the Subscribers, who are the Attorneys of JOHN SNAB, Assignee of the surviving Partner, ANDREW LAMBERS, as well as of the said ANDREW LAMBERS; and such persons are hereby notified that payment to any other person or persons will be illegal.
W. & F. KINNEAR.
St. John, 22d December, 1831.
ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER DEFFUS, late of this City, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES GRUNDY,
GEORGE MATTHEW, Jr. } Attorneys.
JOHN MOYER, }
St. John, August 23, 1831.

THE Subscribers having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DANFORD, his Assignee, by which they are authorized to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, respectively all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit.
W. & F. KINNEAR,
Attorneys.
7th June, 1831.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late EDMOND D. SHAWLING, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and those indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to
THOMAS SAH E. SHARLAND, Attor'ee.
THOMAS SECORD, Administrator.
Hampton, 21d Sept. 1831.

THANKS For Sale at Observer's Office.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Bills of Lading,
Boys' Indulgences,
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds,