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THE GARDLAND.

From Achermann's *Paradise-Neu*, for 1829.

FAREWELL TO A FRIEND,

ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

To souls less form'd than thine to feel,
Less life were the life!

How feebly words the heart reveal!
Expression's power how frail!

But thee the voiceless pang that rend
Thine own warm bosom fell!

How vain, how poor, the sighs that lead
To speak the heart's farewell!

The clouds that on the future rest,
And ardent hope restrain;

The thoughts that mem'ry will suggest,
And parting turns to pain;

The fear that doubts all other love,
Save that we've posess'd as well;

Oh! these, expression's power above,
Rebutter a farewell!

A long farewell!—The feeling mind
Will own a tinge of sorrow,

Though, sure, the friend it hath resign'd
'Twill meet in smiles to-morrow.

Then what the pang when years must roll,
And life's stream cease to swell,

Nor bring the dear one of our soul,
To whom we bid farewell!

Farewell!—whatever may remain
Of faithful change for me,

Be not the oft-breath'd prayer in vain,
For weal to thee and thee.

Too late we met, too soon we part,
And friendship's dream dispel;

Doom'd just to know each other's heart,
And say—a long farewell!

cases appear at other places, in which, for ought we know to the contrary, the smuggler may have celebrated his orgies of yore. One of these is of ample dimensions, and is frequented by seals during calm weather, when the plover, after breakfasting heartily on fish, seeks the sunny side of a ledge of rock, from which he can retreat on the approach of danger. The slightest noise, if awake at the time, makes him leap or rather dive into the water, where he is soon hid from the gazer's eye; but at other times the tribe are surprised while quietly enjoying their noontide slumber, and either shot at or ensnared with ropes so as to become the fisherman's prey.

The "Mull," and a large tract of land adjoining, form part of Col. M'Dowell's fine and extensive estate of Logan; and two little bays, known by the names of east and west Zerk, (a Gaelic word frequently met with,) intersect its head on either side, and ripple very gently towards the land in summer. The isthmus that divides them is not only narrow, but formed almost exclusively of sand; and if the trade along the coast were at all considerable, a canal might be cut at a trifling expense, which would obviate most of the surrounding dangers. The view from the top is truly magnificent. Ninety separating the tide from the Atlantic; the peaks of Ayrshire, Wigtonshire, and Ireland; the fine opening to Belfast Lough; the mountains of Mour extending in a string—the first a giant, and the last a dwarf—are all distinctly seen to the right when the sky is clear and the weather favourable; while to the left stretches the "Burrows head," behind the broad "Machars," and almost right opposite, though separated by distance, the lofty mountains and beautifully varied coast of Cumberland. In front lies the island and Kingdom of Man; and though the distance is said to be thirty miles, the place appears so near (probably from the height at which it is surveyed) that the spectator is strongly impressed with the idea that it would be no great feat to strip and swim to it. On a clear day, and with the aid of a glass, the bays may be seen gushing down the mountain's sides, village maidens bleaching their clothes, fishermen setting or drawing their nets, boats moving out of, or into harbours, with many other marvels that are hardly credible; and while stationed on the extremity of one kingdom, it is delightful to linger on the outline of another, rising, as it were, from the breast of the ocean, and mapped in all its physical features, in a manner which defies the generalist's eye.

The above, during a brief survey, struck us, as comprising the more remarkable points of the Mull of Galloway—that is, when sea and sky are alike tranquil, and rival in repose as well as beauty, a summer's sunset on an inland lake. At other times, however, or rather during the greater part of the year, it becomes a rallying point for every wind that blows, and is thus identified in nautical history with tales which make the mariner's blood run cold. A great number of adverse tides, which seem to centre here as well as the winds, contend for mastery in fearful uproar, hollowing, as they retreat, the sea into troughs that might engulf a fleet in place of a ship, and spouting as they advance with headlong fury against the solid rock, till the giant Mull, from its base to its inaccessible apex, was enveloped in one unbroken sheet of foam. The shock is said to resemble the onset of armies; and as the howling blast dies away for an instant, the noise of waters rising and rolling, heaving and dashing, it is heard as if by millions in the roar of the angry Ghyll-reevan itself.

The ptarmigan, the fox, and the sea-eagle, at one time found a home on the Mull of Galloway, but their numbers decreased until they entirely disappeared, from causes which we leave others to conjecture. Hawks, however, abound still, and are not only seen among the cliffs in summer, but during the fiercest gales that blow, are observed wheeling and tumbling above as if pleased with the opportunity of mingling their screams with the tempest's roar. The pasture of the Mull, though its area contains 130 or more acres, is kept under by the sea breeze, that it only feeds 60 sheep. Black or horned cattle are found even of browsing on herbage impregnated with saline particles, but the experiment is held to be rather dangerous; and again and again, goodly bullocks and valuable sheep, while in search of a favourite tuft of grass, have been precipitated to the bottom and irrecoverably lost. On the eastward of the Mull, and in the cleft of a rock sheltered from the storm, a tolerably entire building is found, which the country people denominate "the Chapel." The gable is composed of solid rock, and the masonry though rude, proves that the architect was acquainted with the principle of forming arches. The ingenious author of "Paul Jones," more than hints that this retired and all but inaccessible spot, was the residence of a weather-wise hermit, who gave good advice to Rob MacCub and others; but the tradition of Kirkmaiden, which we carefully inquired into, points to a very different conclusion. In a fragment of rock near "the Chapel," the vesicles have formed a circular well, which, whether the tide ebbs or flows, is always filled with the purest water. And thither the natives, on the 1st of May, were in the practice of conveying sickly children, while the holy man who possessed in the chapel received a fee, and uttered a benediction over the ceremony of ablution. Behind the chapel, which is soomy enough to have contained a small band of catholic worshippers, a cave appears, which has evidently been dug by "no mortal hand"; and whatever may have been its original destination, a suspicion exists, that the smugglers who formerly abounded on the coast, turned it at one time to good account. So late as 1829, tobacco and spirits were seized to the amount of £1,500; but now that the gentlemen of the preventive service visit every creek and out-lying bay, every suspicious sail, the smuggler's occupation is completely: abeyance, or rather like Othello's, entirely gone.

In concluding our notice of the Mull of Galloway, we may mention that fragments of warlike instruments, such as the farnesings of rude scabbards are frequently ploughed up in the fields adjoining; and that a tradition still lingers in Kirkmaiden, that the narrow neck of land which leads to its head, and still discovers strong traces of entrenchment, formed the last and retreat of the Picts, when expelled from the more hospitable regions of Scotland. Their numbers at this time were greatly thinned, and in place of a veteran male commander, they were headed by a maiden or widow-queen. When about to bid adieu to our mountains and moors, her Highness said many "a longing lingering look behind"; and while preparing to cross to Man or Ireland, the enemy appeared in such numbers, and pressed her so closely on all sides, that a desperate conflict became inevitable. Though the Picts fought bravely, the foremost of them fell; and their Queen at last was reduced to such straits, that rather than yield, and thus become the captive of a barbarous conqueror, she leapt from the very apex of the Mull into the sea, and was never more seen alive. Such of her adherents as survived, followed, proving by the scene and manner of their death—the furthest confine of the country they claimed, and so long possessed—their bravery and devotedness to the Scottish strand. The tale, though melancholy, may possibly be true; and certainly a more appropriate shrine of such a fearful immolation, could not well be sought, or if sought, found in the wide circle of the British Isles.

COAL.—Coal was known, and partially used, at an early period of our history. I was informed by the late Marquis of Hastings, that stone hammers and stone tools were found in some of the old workings in his mines at Ashby Wolds; and his lordship informed me also, that similar stone tools had been discovered in the

old workings in the coal mines in the north of Ireland. Hence we may infer that these coal mines were worked at a very remote period, when the use of metallic tools was not general. The burning of coal was prohibited in London in the year 1308, by the royal proclamation of Edward the First. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the burning of coal was again prohibited in London during the sitting of Parliament, lest the health of the knights of the shire should suffer injury during the abode in the metropolis. In the year 1643 the use of coal had become so general, and the price being then very high, many of the poor are said to have perished for want of fuel. At the present day, when the consumption of coal in our iron-furnaces and manufacturing, and for domestic use, is immense, we cannot but regard the exhaustion of our coal-beds as involving the destruction of a great portion of our private comfort and national prosperity. Nor is the period very remote when the coal districts which at present supply the metropolis with fuel, will cease to yield any more. The annual quantity of coal shipped in the rivers Tyne and Wear, according to Mr. Bailey, exceeded three million tons. A cubic yard of coal weighs nearly one ton, and the number of tons contained in a bed of coal one square mile in extent and one yard in thickness, is about four millions. The number and extent of all the principal coal-beds in Northumberland and Durham are known; and from these data it has been calculated that the coal in these countries will last 360 years. Mr. Bailey in his surveys of Durham states that one third of the coal being already got, the coal districts will be exhausted in 200 years. It is probable that many beds of inferior coal, which are now neglected, may in future be worked; but the consumption of coal being greatly increased since Mr. Bailey published his survey of Durham, we may admit his calculations to be an approximation to truth.

Mr. Bakewell then states the inaccuracies of Dr. Thomson's calculation on this subject, (in the *Annals of Philosophy*), and compares them with those of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Winch; and, after making allowance for the waste of coal at the mouth of the pit, and the quantity of coal left unwrought in the mines, he concludes that the period when the coal mines of Northumberland and Durham will be exhausted (giving it the longest duration,) cannot exceed 360 years from the present time.

It cannot (says the author) be deemed uninteresting to inquire what are the repositories of coal that can supply the metropolis and the southern countries, when no more can be obtained from the Tyne and the Wear. The only coal fields of any extent on the eastern side of England between London and Durham, are those of Derbyshire, and those in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Derbyshire coal-field is not sufficient of magnitude to supply for any long period more than is required for home consumption and that of the adjacent countries. There are many valuable beds of coal in the West Riding of Yorkshire which are yet unwrought; but the time is not very distant when they must be put in requisition to supply the vast demand of that populous manufacturing country, which at present consumes nearly all the produce of its own coal mines. In the midland counties, Staffordshire possesses the nearest coal district to the metropolis of any great extent; but such is the immense daily consumption of coal in the iron-furnaces and founderies, that it is generally believed this will be the first of our own coalfields that will be exhausted.

The thirty-feet bed of coal in the Dudley coal-field is of limited extent; and in the present mode of working it, more than two thirds of the coal is wasted and left in the mine. If we look to Whitehaven or Lancashire, or to any of the minor coal fields in the west of England, we can derive little hope of their being able to supply London and the southern counties with coal, after the import of coal fails from Northumberland and Durham. We may thus anticipate a period not very remote, when all the English mines of coal and iron-stone will be exhausted; and we disposed to indulge in gloomy forebodings, like the ingenious metaphors of "the Last man," we might draw an allusion to the picture of our starving and declining population, and describe some manufacturing patriarch travelling to see the last expiring English furnace before he emigrated to distant regions. Fortunately, however, we have in South Wales, adjoining the Bristol channel, an almost inexhaustible supply of coal and iron-stone, which are yet nearly unwrought. It has been stated that this coal-field extends over about 1200 square miles, and that there are twenty three beds of workable coal, the total average thickness of which is 95 feet, and the quantity contained in each acre, is 100,000 tons, or 65,000,000 tons per square mile. If from this we deduct one half for waste and for the minor extent of the upper beds, we shall have a clear supply of coal equal to 32,000,000 tons per square mile. Now if we admit that five million tons of coal from the Northumberland and Durham mines is equal to nearly one-third of the total annual consumption of coal in England, each square mile of the Welch coal-field would yield coal for two years' consumption; and as there are from one thousand to twelve hundred square miles in this coal-field, it would supply England with fuel for two thousand years, after all our English coal-mines are worked out.

Mr. Bakewell states, however, that a considerable part of the coal in South Wales is of an inferior quality, and is not at present burnt for domestic use.—*London Literary Gazette.*

THE MOTHER.

By Mrs. HARRIET MOZZY.

It was midnight—By a solitary lamp a mother sat watching near the cradle of her only child, whose low moans pierced her very heart, and whose quick heaving breath seemed a prelude to approaching dissolution. No words can describe the anguish of the mother. This infant was her life, and it was about to be taken from her—it was her life, and she must resign it. Now, with clasped hands, and streaming eyes, raised to heaven, now bending low that she might hear if it yet breathed, the miserable mother had passed many hours of intense agony. She dropped upon her knees and breathed forth a prayer in heaven—such a prayer as none but a mother's heart can inspire—that the God of mercy would spare her child—that the terrible malady might be removed, and his lovely eyes once more open upon the light of day. The mother's prayer was heard. It was the will of God to restore the babe. The crisis of its illness was past, and the mother, wild with joy, and deeply impressed with gratitude, again looked on it with hope.

Years hid away—the boy grew in health and in beauty, and the widowed mother rejoiced in her son. She heard her scanty stipend for his use, that the idol of her bosom should feel neither privation nor sorrow. For his sake she toiled. She procured for him the means of instruction, and neglected no counsel to inspire his young mind with sentiments of religion and virtue. Of her own wants she thought little. Her pleasure consisted in seeing him happy; for his sake she lived, and for his sake she would willingly have died. A time rolled on, the mother's heart had not been free from anxious fears and forebodings on account of her son. The boy loved her, but he was wild and reckless. He would escape from the vigilance of her careful love; and she knew that gay society had more charms for him than the solitary home of his mother. She feared, but as yet knew not all.

Twenty years had passed since that terrible night she had kept an almost hopeless vigil by his cradle, when her prayer of agony was heard, and the babe restored to her bosom. It was again midnight; again the mother kept her tearful vigil, but not by the bed of sickness. Her boy had become very irregular in his habits—he heeded not the counsel or the tears of his mother, and night after night, she awaited his return in wretchedness. These watching cares were more dreadful than those which she had feared could be the lot in his cradle. Her prayers were still offered up to heaven that he might be restored—that he might be saved, not from death, but that worse than death—from fear to admit her boy. There was his lifeless body, borne by two of his companions. She fell senseless to the ground. Her maternal anxieties were hushed for a while in a death-like insensibility; but she recovered to hear the dreadful tale—that in a quarrel with his dissolute associates, her son had received a blow which caused his death! What tidings for a mother! She saw his laid in the grave, where she shortly followed him. Grief for his untimely fate shortened the life which had been devoted to him who had brought her with sorrow to the tomb. How many mothers have a dreadful thought that their children would be the lot in his cradle. Her prayers were still offered up to heaven that he might be restored—that he might be saved, not from death, but that worse than death—from fear to admit her boy. There was his lifeless body, borne by two of his companions. She fell senseless to the ground. 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ENGLAND. LONDON.

THE KING.—It gives us unqualified pleasure to be able to state to the public, that the excellent "Father of his People," is happily restored to perfect health.

Expectation of Gold.—The fact is now pretty well established, that a large exportation of gold to the north of Europe is now going on, to what amount it is extremely difficult to ascertain.

According to the London Custom-house documents, up to Friday week, thirty-five thousand five hundred ounces of gold were entered for Rotterdam, and six thousand ounces of gold and two hundred thousand ounces of silver for Hamburg.

Mrs. Hemans is said to be labouring under severe indisposition at Liverpool. A new coinage of crown-pieces is in great forwardness at the Mint, and will shortly be issued.

There is now a military disposable force in Ireland of nearly 50,000 men.

The enterprising blind traveller, Lieut. Holman, R. N. has informed his relatives under the date of Rio Janeiro, August 8, that he was about to proceed into the interior of South America, in company with Capt. Lyons.

Medal adjudged to Miss Caroline Herschell.—The Astronomical Society of London has adjudged a Medal to Miss C. Herschell, for her reduction to 1800 of the nebula discovered by her illustrious brother.

A plan is in agitation to lessen pauperism in the metropolis, by employing paupers in cultivating land for the production of their own food; it is proposed to take ground for that purpose within ten miles of London, to be called "the Overseers' Farm."

The great anti-catholic meeting in Kent was attended by about 100,000 persons; a large portion consisted of friends to concession. A petition to Parliament was proposed, praying that no further concessions be made, which was after some opposition carried. Mr. Shiel is to have a dinner in London.

The minimum contemplated as requisite for the commencement of the King's College was originally one hundred thousand pounds; and though more than that sum has been received by shares and donations (amounting now to £114,518. 14s.) the Provisional Committee consider a larger sum will be necessary before they commence the undertaking, in order to complete the College in the mode and to the extent necessary for effecting the purposes of the institution.

There are said to be upwards of 2000 pupils in regular attendance at the new London University. The medical class exceeds 260.

St. Catherine's docks, London, were opened on the 28th Oct. and several ships were introduced in the presence of 50,000 people.

The sum of £105. 16s. 10d. was recovered in the Court of King's Bench, on Monday week, from an individual who had recommended a person as respectable, as thus enabled him to obtain credit to the above amount, a short time before he became a bankrupt.

The Comet.—After all the "observations" and "calculations" made and published, it turns out that the "new comet" is no comet at all;—it is merely a bright nebulous spot in the girdle of Andromeda, and if it be a comet, has been stationary about seventy-nine years, to wit, from 1740. So much for the march-of-Astronomy!

Several persons were on Saturday week engaged in crying about the metropolis "green peas a shilling a peck;" a very rare circumstance in the month of October.

Status of the King, the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington.—We have good authority for saying that our townsmen, Chancery, received an order from the King to execute a statute of himself, one of the Duke of York, and another of the Duke of Wellington. Each is to be nine feet in height, and is intended, when finished, for the new grand staircase in Windsor Castle.

Arrest.—Lord Chief Justice Best said on Monday, he thought no man should proceed to arrest another until every other mode of recovering his claim had failed. He regretted that at the present day arrests should have become so general, for he thought that in many cases a milder course would be attended with equal success.

Intended New Colony.—It is in the contemplation of Government to establish a new colony, on an extended scale, on the west coast of New South Wales, opposite to, and in about the same latitude as Port Jackson. The situation of Oyster Harbour, in King George the Third's Sound, for this purpose, has been favourably reported on by Captain William King; but the most intimate knowledge of the localities has been attained by Captain Stirling, who, when in the command of the Success frigate, diligently surveyed that coast, and who will, most probably, be employed in this new undertaking. The soil and climate are pronounced good; and its situation, approximating nearer to the Cape of Good Hope.

New Levy.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that the new levy for the Russian army will raise it to upwards of 900,000 men, including those of the military colonies. Of this large force it is said it will be in the power of the Emperor to march 400,000 against the Turks in the approaching campaign, without weakening the armies which it would be necessary to leave as a check upon Austria and Sweden.—London, Nov. 4.

The Sultan Mahmoud has ordered honorary medals, to confer upon those who distinguish themselves in the present war against the Rus-

sians. The medals have for their device—"For valour." The Turks have hitherto shown an aversion to such honorary distinctions. The Order of the Crescent, instituted by Selim III. and conferred on Lord Nelson, as well as some other distinguished foreigners, could never be rendered popular in Turkey.

Louis the Eighteenth used to say, punctuality is the politeness of kings. A pendant to this remark was that of Madame de Souza, that cleanliness is the elegance of the poor.

SCOTLAND.

On Saturday morning, as the revenue officers at Greenock were searching the Eclipse steamer, which had arrived from Belfast, a human foot started up in their faces and the bodies of two men, two women, and a new born child, were found closely packed in three trunks and a chest, feloniously addressed to persons in Glasgow and Leith. The bodies were taken and buried under the authority of the police, and the scrutiny of the people who were roused on the occasion. The Greenock Advertiser adds, that "by the same vessel a large quantity of oatmeal was brought over to a respectable dealer in this town, but on the first cart load being brought up, it was found to be so strongly impregnated with the patrid smell of the corpses, that the bags were returned unopened, and the dealer refused to take delivery of the remainder."

There was distilled in Glasgow and its immediate neighbourhood during the year ending the 10th current, no less than 1,470,662 gallons of British spirits, of which quantity there paid duty for home consumption 875,788 gallons. Caisco-printing, and soap-making, are equally prosperous: the duties on the former amounting, in a period of six or seven weeks, ending at the same date, to the unprecedented sum of £40,000, which is, we believe, equal to the whole amount of taxes paid by all Scotland, at the period of the Union.—This is certainly "progressing prodigiously," as brother Jonathan would say; and there is every prospect of a continued advancement.—Edinburgh paper.

Farquharson and Dick bequests.—We have been favored with a perusal of a letter from those who have the best opportunity of knowing how matters stand in reference to these princely bequests,—from which we learn that the money left by the first named gentleman, to the parochial schoolmasters of Scotland, is not likely to be made available for some considerable time to come. We are happy, however, in being able to state, that the money left to Mr. Dick, will, in all probability, be rendered available in the course of next year; and that each parochial schoolmaster in the counties of Elgin, Banff and Aberdeen will receive, will be about £40 per annum.—Elgin Courier.

Mr. Burstall again tried his steam-carriage last week. It travelled over a rough pitched pavement, from Leith Fort leading to the turnpike-road, and when there, fifteen stout men having got upon it, it carried them, upon a road constantly ascending, at a rate of five to eight miles an hour. On the return, any velocity might have been got but great rapidity was not thought prudent, the boiler not being yet fixed upon springs. A string of six or eight county carts met, and were passed by the carriage, as well as two ladies on horseback, without danger or alarm.

Sir William Forbes, the Edinburgh banker, is dead—he died on the 24th October. He was a baronet of 1836.

Scottish Colony.—The B. A. Packet gives a flattering account of the prosperity of the Scotch Colony of Monte Grande, established not far from the city of Buenos Ayres. The number of Scotch contained in it is 326 men, women and children.

FOREIGN.

AVONDA, Oct. 12.—The Porte is very much irritated at the invasion of the Morea by the French, and the Ministers of Austria and the Netherlands have had great difficulty in preventing a formal declaration of war. The Divan at last yielded, and has sent to Corfu, in the place of a declaration of war, a reply to Stratford Canning and Guilleminot, in which he reserves his invitation to the Ambassadors, in very polite terms, to return to Constantinople. The Res-efendi, in his letter, deprecates the misunderstanding which occasioned the departure of the Ambassadors, recapitulates the difficulties which interfere with the re-establishment of the amicable relations of the Porte with England and France, and solemnly assures the Ambassadors, if they will return to Constantinople, that all differences shall be settled. The Res-efendi added: "An interview of one hour with your Excellencies will be sufficient to convince you that the Porte is sincerely desirous of meeting the views of the two powers, as far as depends upon herself."

Your Excellencies must be aware that the Porte cannot enter into any negotiations with the representatives of Russia, which would certainly be the case if the "out envoys to Corfu." The Res-efendi hence infers the necessity of the return of the Ministers to Constantinople, to consult upon the stipulations of the treaty of London. Persons who are well aware of Turkish policy, say that the Porte, in making this declaration, has no other object in view, than to separate the cabinets of London and Paris, from that of St. Petersburg. They will oppose the voluntary evacuation of the Morea. But the Porte has not yet uttered a single syllable which can be interpreted as a declaration of war. We are curious to know in what light the cabinets of Paris and London will view the new reply of the Porte.

Jassy, (Moldavia,) Oct. 19.—The fall of Varna, and the capture (the first on record) of the Turkish High Admiral, warrants the high expectations of the Empire of the success of its brave and skilful army. Some clouds which flitted across the disk of its glory, have disappeared; and although no additional proof of the magnanimity of our Emperor was necessary, his ready compliance with the wishes of the gallant Turkish Admiral to be allowed to pass freely to his Sultan's camp, affords a trait of the respect due to a brave man in adversity. The report that Prince Eugene was following the retreating corps of Omar Vione was erroneous.—The Prince will resume his position in the line of the army before Choumla, and the pursuit of the Turks be confided to Gen. Bistrone. Large magazines are to be collected at Varna, and the army will probably pass into early and safe winter quarters. The present campaign was merely an introduction of the work contemplated by the Emperor.—His pioneers have cleared away some of the rubbish; and he will take the field at the opening of the second campaign (if peace is not courted by the Sultan) at the head of 400,000 men.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Affairs of the Morea.—Despatches have been received by express from the Marquis De Maison, dated Navarin, Oct. 11. They announce the surrender of all the fortresses left by Mr. Pacha on his departure, in the hands of the Turkish part of his army, viz: Navarin, Modon, Coron, Patras, and the Morea Castle—the garrisons of which did not exceed 6000 men. When the Turkish Commander of Navarin was first summoned to surrender his fortress, he refused to obey, alleging that the Porte was not at war with France or England, but that no act of hostility would be committed and he at length submitted to force without resistance, and was followed by the Commanders of the other fortresses, probably by order from Constantinople. The Crescent therefore no longer is to be seen in Greece, and she may date the existence of her nominal independence from that date. The Turks are to be transported to Asia Minor, and the Egyptians who could not accompany their Chief, are to be sent to Alexandria. On both sides perfect good faith has been observed. The fortresses will be delivered up to the Greeks, whenever they have organized a force to garrison them, and the French army will return home without a stain of blood on their lilies.

Talleyrand has completed the memoirs of his eventful life. This wily politician lives a life of excitement; he is never without society, in his own hotel, at Paris, and when he sojourns at his princely palace, at Valency, he takes with him a host of visitors. Talleyrand recently lost three millions of livres, by the failure of a Paris banker. He has still, however, more than £20,000 sterling per annum left, most of which he spends in hospitality.

UNITED STATES.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON. From Niles' Register.—This immense pile covers an extent of one and a half acres and 1826 feet. Its length is 350 feet—the depth of its wings 190 feet—the projection of its centre, including steps, 65 feet—west projection 83 feet, making the whole depth of the centre 268 feet. The height of the wings, to the top of the centre dome, 140 feet. The greatest length of the representatives' room in the south wing, is 95 feet—its greatest height 60 feet—greatest length of the senate chamber, in the north wing, 74 feet—greatest height 49 feet. The great rotunda, whose top is the dome, is 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high; the li-brary room is 92 by 84 feet, and 26 feet high. In the capitol likewise are a variety of rooms for committees and officers connected with the two branches of the national legislature; on the lower floor is a large room where the representatives of the United States hold their sessions. The splendor of this building cannot be described to the eye of the imagination; its massy walls—its immense columns of solid stone and variegated marble—its winding granite stairs, so constructed as apparently to rest in air or nothing but themselves—in its labyrinth of splendid apartments, in which the stranger may easily lose himself without a conductor—all these must be seen to present to the mind an adequate idea of this monument of American liberality in encouraging the arts. The grounds of the capitol are enclosed within an iron railing, and embrace more than 80 acres. Now, that the work on the capitol is completed—when the yard shall be reduced to its proper level—its avenues graduated—its shrubbery growing—this will be one of the most delightful promenades of any country.

From a Washington paper.—The scaffolding and shed which originated from the public eye the typhoon of the capitol have at length been removed, and the lower of the five arches cannot but be truly gratifying to the eye of the imagination; its massy walls—its immense columns of solid stone and variegated marble—its winding granite stairs, so constructed as apparently to rest in air or nothing but themselves—in its labyrinth of splendid apartments, in which the stranger may easily lose himself without a conductor—all these must be seen to present to the mind an adequate idea of this monument of American liberality in encouraging the arts. The grounds of the capitol are enclosed within an iron railing, and embrace more than 80 acres. Now, that the work on the capitol is completed—when the yard shall be reduced to its proper level—its avenues graduated—its shrubbery growing—this will be one of the most delightful promenades of any country.

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Post Office Department.—From the Post Master General's report, which accompanied the President's Message to Congress, it appears that the number of persons employed by the Department, including post masters, clerks, contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the mail, is about twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-six. There are about seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-four horses employed, and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine carriages, including two hundred and forty-three sulkeys and waggons. The mail was last year transported 13,700,089 miles.

COLOMBIA.—Letters from Cartagena, Nov. 19, announce that Gen. Santandera has been condemned to death by a Court Martial, and that Bolivar has passed the sentence over to a Council of the Military for approbation. We presume the death of this patriot will be accomplished, since he has long been the only obstacle between Bolivar and the most unlimited arbitrary power. A letter from Bogota, Oct. 28th, says, the government has got news that two Colonels, Orando and Hilaro Gonzalez, are going about the town of Pasta to recruit a party for an insurrection; and fears are entertained that, if they come to Popayan, where there are only 17 soldiers, they may succeed in getting possession of 500 muskets, and arming their troops.

LOWER-CANADA.

QUEBEC.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Dec. 6. The following Resolutions were passed in answer to His Excellency's Message:— 1. That this House has derived the greatest satisfaction from the gracious expression of His Majesty's benevolent views towards this Province, and from the earnest desire of His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, to promote the peace, welfare and good Government of the Province, as evinced in His Excellency's Message of Friday last. 2. That this House has, nevertheless, observed with great concern, that it may be inferred from the ex-

pression of that part of the said Message which relates to the appropriation of the Revenue, that the present forth at the commencement of the late Administrative, to the disposal of a large portion of the Revenue of this Province, may be persisted in.

3. That in no circumstances, and upon no considerations whatsoever, ought this House to abandon in any way compromise, its inherent and constitutional right, as a branch of the Provincial Parliament, representing His Majesty's subjects in this Colony, to superintend and control the receipt and expenditure of the whole public revenue arising within this Province.

4. That any Legislative enactment in this matter by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in which His Majesty's subjects in this Province are not and cannot be represented, or any part of British statute, as may be held by His Majesty's government to militate against the Constitutional right of the subject in the affairs of the Province.

5. That no interference of the British Legislature with the established Constitution and laws of this Province, excepting on such points as, from the relation between the Mother Country and the Colonies, can only be disposed of by the paramount authority of the British Parliament, in any way tend to the final adjustment of any difficulties or misunderstandings which may exist in this Province, but rather to aggravate and perpetuate them.

6. That in order to meet the difficulties of the ensuing year, and to secure the gradual intentions of His Majesty for the permanent settlement of the Financial concerns of the Province, with due regard to the interests and efficiency of his Government, this House will most respectfully consider any estimate for the necessary expenses of the Civil Government for the ensuing year, which may be laid before it, confidently trusting that in any such estimate, a due regard will be had to that economy which the present circumstances of the country and its other wants require.

7. That on the permanent settlement before mentioned being effected with the consent of this House, it will be expedient to render the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or any person administering the Government, for the time being, the Judges and Executive Councils, independent of the annual vote of the House, to the extent of their present salaries.

8. That although this House feels most grateful for the increased security against the illegal application of the public moneys which must result from his Majesty's Government referring to an act of indemnity to be consented to by this House, it will be inexpedient to consent to any such enactment, till the full extent and character of such illegal applications may have been fully inquired into and considered.

9. That this House feels the most sincere gratitude for his Majesty's solicitude to effect the most perfect security against the recurrence of abuses on the part of persons entrusted with public moneys in this Province.

10. That this House has not complained, nor has any complaint been made known to it, respecting the arbitration for the distribution between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada of the duties collected in Lower Canada, but that it will most cheerfully co-operate in every equitable and constitutional measure which may be submitted to it, as desirable by the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

11. That this House has seen with sentiments of the highest respect and gratitude, the declaration of the willingness of His Majesty's Government cheerfully to accede to the desire which the Assembly has so frequently expressed during the last twenty years, of having an agent in England, to indicate the wishes of the inhabitants of this Province; and that it is expedient to provide for such an appointment without delay.

12. That so soon as the scheme in contemplation of his Majesty's Government for the permanent settlement of the financial concerns of the Province shall have been provided to provide some adequate indemnity to such persons as were placed on the Civil Establishment of this Province, with salaries prior to the year 1818, and whose offices may have been found to be unnecessary or requisite to be abolished.

13. That this House will cheerfully concur in any measure which may appear most likely to be successful in effectually removing the great inconvenience which has been sustained from the Province shall have been sustained from the Crown, and otherwise remove the objections to the settlement of the country which may have resulted or may hereafter result from the manner in which the powers and jurisdiction of the Governor in this Province, particularly, as effecting the general prosperity of the Province, may have been exercised.

14. That in so far as the inhabitants of the Townships, upon a subdivision of the Counties in which they are placed, shall have a full and equitable representation in this House, of persons of their own free choice, the House will cheerfully concur in every measure particularly interesting to the Townships, which may appear to be conducive to the general welfare.

15. That this House is fully sensible of the distinguished mark of confidence reposed in the loyalty and attachment hitherto evinced by His Majesty's Canadian Representatives in the Provincial Parliament, by his Majesty's declaration that he relies on them, for an amicable adjustment of the various questions which have been so long in dispute.

16. That amongst those questions not particularly held at the present occasion which this House holds as most desirable to be adjusted and most essential to the future peace, welfare and good government of the Province are, viz. 1. The independence of the Judges and their removal from the political business of the Province. 2. The responsibility and accountability of public officers. 3. A greater independence of support from the public revenues, and more intimate connection with the Legislative Council.

4. The application of the late property of the Jesuits to the purposes of General Education. 5. The removal of all objections to the settlement of the Colony, by the Crown and Clergy Reserves remaining unoccupied in the neighbourhood of Roads and Settlements exempt from the Common burdens. 6. A diligent enquiry into, and a ready redress of, all the grievances and abuses which may be found to exist, or which may have been petitioned against by the subject in this Province, thereby assuring to all the inalienable benefit of an impartial, conciliatory and constitutional Government, and restoring a well founded and reciprocal confidence between the Governors and the governed.

17. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, humbly praying that he would be pleased to submit the same to his Majesty's Government in England. An amendment was made in the 14th Resolution on the Governor's Message, passed into Committee of the Assembly on Saturday night, but whose publication will procure them in time for this day's publication.—Nelson's Gazette, December 8.

Friday December 12. Mr. Speaker and the House went up to the Castle with the Address, praying His Excellency to transmit to H. M. Government the Resolutions of the 6th inst. on the Message of the 28th Nov. and being returned, the Speaker reported his Excellency's answer, as follows:— "I receive the Resolutions which you now present to me, and will transmit them without delay to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, accompanied by the Address."

From the Quebec Official Gazette, Dec. 18.—On Tuesday afternoon, in the Legislative Council, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration those parts of the Canada Report which reflect upon the character and conduct of His Honourable House. From Nelson's Quebec Gazette, Dec. 18.—The first severe frost of the season, occurred last night, when the thermometer fell to about 15 degrees below zero. St. ANDREW'S MEETING AT QUEBEC.—A meeting of the Upper Canada St. Andrews Circle, was held at the City of Quebec on Monday the 1st Dec. to celebrate the anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland. About

forty gentlemen, the greater part of whom were from the land that lieth beneath the Tweed," sat down to an excellent dinner in the Swan Inn. Among other extraordinary incidents on table, were "candied kail," peas upon a trencher," "six eggs in the pan," "the chief of the pudding race," "and our fat hen," with other delicacies too numerous to be here recorded.—Gore [U. C.] Gazette.

We have received a sample of sugar, refined in London from the maple sugar of Canada. It is certainly equal to any of the refined sugar imported for sale into this Country.—York [U. C.] paper.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. FREDERICTON.

Wednesday, 24th December. On motion of Mr. Chandler—Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before the House a statement of the number of Grants which have passed the Great Seal, for Lands sold under the new system of disposing of Crown Lands in this Province; the number of Lands which have been sold, and in what Counties; the number of Lands actually surveyed and settled; Mr. Chandler, from the Committee appointed to report upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with the Address of the House, on the subject of the Crown Land System, reported, that they had attended to that duty; and His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would immediately direct the proper officer to furnish the information required.

Mr. Secretary Odell delivered the following Message. NEW-BRUNSWICK. MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. 24th December, 1825.

HOWARD DOUGLAS. The Lieutenant-Governor informs the House of Assembly, that he has received a Letter from Sir George Murray, dated 25th August, 1825, stating, that in consequence of representations on the subject of the Militia of New-Brunswick, and the almost total deficiency of Arms and Accoutrements, His Majesty's Government have determined to forward 5000 Stand of Arms and Accoutrements, and a further supply in the Spring, on receiving returns of the precise number required; but that it is desirable that the Legislature should engage to keep them in repair, and also provide for their safe custody at the Head-Quarters of the different Regiments, or at such places as the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint for receiving them; and that the Militia are no longer required for the Annual Training of the Militia; and the Lieutenant-Governor depends upon the Legislature making provision for the whole of this establishment.

Friday, 26th December. On motion of Mr. Crane—The House went into Committee of the whole, on the Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, of the 24th inst., upon the subject of the Arms and Accoutrements forwarded from England for the use of the Militia. Mr. Humbert, from the Committee, reported, that having gone into consideration of the said Message, the following Resolution was passed:— "Resolved, that the recommendation from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, contained in the Message to this House, be referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to the Militia System."

Ordered, that the Report be accepted. Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, and others, Licensed Auctioneers in the City of Saint John, praying that no further Duties may be imposed on Goods sold by Public outcry. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Trade.

On motion of Mr. Scott—Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House an account of the expenditure of the sum granted by the Legislature towards the support of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society; and also a statement of the funds of that Society.

Ordered, that Mr. Scott, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Crane, be a Committee to present the said Address to His Excellency. Mr. Clinch, by leave, presented a Petition from Stephen Humbert, praying permission to withdraw a former Petition, presented at the last Session of the Legislature, complaining of the undue Election and return of Robert Parker, Esquire, for the County of St. John, which he read.

Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table. Mr. Parker, from the Committee of Trade, to whom was referred the Petition of Henry Gilbert, Esquire, and others, of the City of Saint John, praying a revision of the Laws, regulating Sales by Auction, reported, that having taken into consideration the said Petition, they had prepared a Bill under the title of "A Bill for the better regulation of Sales by Auction."

Which being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there read a first time. Mr. Weldon, Chairman of the Committee appointed under the Resolution of the House of the 15th inst., for examining into the matter of the Petition of Stephen Humbert, complaining of an undue return of Robert Parker, Esquire, for the County of Saint John, reported, that they had proceeded in the business referred to them, and submitted a report, which he read, and being handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read, and is as follows:—

That on the 22d inst., the Committee met in the Speaker's Room, and adjourned until the next day, when they again met and notified the parties that they were ready to attend to the duty required of them, and the said Stephen Humbert, the Petitioning Candidate, attended, but the said Robert Parker, Esquire, did not appear, not being in attendance, the Committee adjourned until the 24th inst., on which day the House being occupied by very important business, the Committee were under the necessity of adjourning until the 25th inst., on which day the House being still occupied with business of importance, and several Members absent, the Committee were under the necessity of again adjourning until this morning, and the sitting Member, Robert Parker, Esquire, not having attended before your Committee, they are desirous of being instructed as to the course of proceeding to be adopted by them.

J. W. WELDON, W. CRANE, W. TAYLOR, COLLETT CAMPBELL. Ordered, that the Report be accepted. On motion of Mr. Chandler—The House proceeded to take into consideration the Petition of Stephen Humbert, presented to this House yesterday, and paying to be permitted to withdraw a former Petition. Whereupon Mr. Chandler moved the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, that the said Petition of Stephen Humbert, Esquire, praying that he may be allowed to withdraw his Petition presented to this House, complaining of the undue return of Robert Parker, Esquire, for the County of Saint John, be complied with."

And upon the question for passing the said Resolution, the House divided as follows:— YEAS.—Mr. Crane, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Ward, Mr. Weldon, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Mauro, Mr. Dow, Mr. Campbell. NAYS.—Mr. Humbert, Mr. Scott, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Miles, Mr. Frezee, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Clinch. It was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Monday, 29th December. Read a third time, as engrossed, A Bill to amend the Statute Law relative to offences against the Person, and to provide for the more effectual punishment of such offences. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.—Ordered, that Mr. Parker and Mr. Rankin carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a third time, as engrossed, A Bill to continue an Act for granting Bounties on Grain raised on new land. Resolved, that the Bill do pass.—Ordered, that Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Miles carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Read a second time, a Bill for the better regulation of Sales by Auction. Mr. Chandler moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to amend an Act, intituled an Act, subjecting Real Estates in the Province of New-Brunswick, to the

payment of debts, and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon. Let the granted.

And the said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Read a third time, as engrossed, A Bill to extend the provision of the several Acts relating to the exportation of Fish, to all Pickled Fish intended for exportation.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.—Ordered, that Mr. Barlow and Mr. Ward carry the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

On motion of Mr. Patullo, Resolved, that this House having taken into consideration the falling off of the Revenue for the last year, deem it highly expedient that a rigid system of economy be adopted in the appropriations, and that such reductions should be made in the Grants as will be well for the ordinary as extraordinary services, as will in some measure comport with the general circumstances of the Country.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, documents from the Offices of the Secretary and Surveyor General, as required by the Address of this House, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, of the 24th inst., upon the subject of the present system of disposing of Crown Lands.

Ordered, that the several Documents lie on the Table for the information of the House.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee appointed to examine the Accounts of the Treasurer, in order to ascertain the amount of Auction Duties paid into the Treasury during the last ten years, made a further report, which he read, and it being handed to the Clerk's table, was here again read, and is as follows:—

And, seen with her phosphoric light, Even affliction's waves look bright!

But I must steer my bark of life Towards a deathless land!

Nor need it fear the seas of strife, May it but reach the strand Where all is peace—and Angels come, To take the outworn wanderer home!

Ordered, that the Report be accepted.

COMMUNICATION. [FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.]

NEW CROWN LAND SYSTEM. Messrs. Editors.—I observed a controversy in the Newspapers, some time ago, as to the merits of the Crown Land System, and that formerly pursued for the Granting of Lands in this Province, and was really sorry to see a subject of so much interest to the inhabitants of the Colony, a question which ought to arrest the serious attention of all who feel the least for the future prosperity of the country, mixt up with so much personal abuse, ungrammatical language, and vituperation on both sides.

At the present moment, when the Legislature of the Province are convened, a call from the public ought to engage their attention, and the Government, in such a case as would be most likely to procure for the future Settlers in this Province, such a permanent code of regulations for the Granting of Lands, as would amend the many distressing evils in the old plan for obtaining Grants, and remove the still more objectionable ones in the New Crown Land Sale System.

In offering these remarks, I wish it to be understood that there is no intention of entering into any angry discussion on this subject, I have great respect for the Gentlemen who are placed at the head of the Public Departments, and I am aware that they have done their duty, with assiduity and regard to justice and public convenience, as the different systems that have been pursued, in the disposal of Lands, would admit of; but I must say that the system has been incoherent, inconsistent, and is now distressing to the settlers.

The objections to the old system may be briefly stated—the attendant delay, and the ultimate uncertainty of procuring the Land in the situation expected. In nine cases out of ten the person who has petitioned for Land, has had to wait six months for an answer to his application, and probably when he had procured a Minute of Council for an allotment of Land, and was about to settle on it, he found that some other person had a prior claim from a Minute of Council, also, for an allotment which embraced the whole, or the greater part of the tract of Land applied for, and that this circumstance had just been discovered by some recent survey in the neighbourhood. The applicant is then just as near the object of his wishes as when he commenced, and he may petition anew, and be again in the same way disappointed.

On the New Crown Land Sale System, a serious evil exists, which will operate most severely on many of the poorer classes of the Inhabitants of the Forest, whose present situations have arisen either from their own improvidence, or the want of skill in Agriculture, permits, misfortunes, or some unforeseen difficulties they had to encounter. They are persons who have obtained Minutes of Council for Allotments, and have been settled on the lands probably for years, made large clearings, but have been unable to pay their Grant Fees; their Land appears now as vacant at the Public Office, and these possessions are liable to be sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, at the Public Sale, in the highest bidder, and should they become the purchasers themselves, £10 additional to the Grant Fees, on a 200 acre lot, must be paid on the New System.

The New Sale System presents no tie of gratitude or obligation between the receiver and the giver, as there just exist between British Subjects and the Crown, with the Free Grant System, (wherein the Land was considered as a boon from the King) and upon a plan in which Land-jobbers may walk with impunity, and by which mortgaged lands are sold to the detriment of industrious settlers, and disadvantage to the Province.

That excellent regulation is now dispensed with which required the applicant to state on oath, that he was a British Subject, and that it was intended to settle and improve the Land forthwith, and that the Land was not asked for the purpose of sale or transfer, so that at present there is no sufficient check to prevent alienation from becoming possessed of the Land which has hitherto been considered the birth-right only of British Subjects. Instances of this kind could be pointed out wherein this grievance has occurred at the late Sales, and where the land has by the individuals been again offered for sale at an advanced price.

I have to remark also that large Tracts have been purchased at the late Sale of Crown Lands, on which two dollars of purchase money per 200 acres lot, have been deposited with the Commissioner, the purchasers having no other intention than that of obtaining in the mean time the Growing Timber on the land, without licence, thus defrauding the Revenue of the Stumpage Money. No further payments will therefore be made, and the Land will revert to the Crown of little or no value.

Should you deem the above descriptive remarks worthy of a place in your valuable columns, I propose in another communication to direct the attention of the public generally to a system less objectionable than that which I have now animadverted.

A CARD. W. FULLER, the celebrated PUGILIST, begs most respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of St. John, that he has engaged for a short time, a large Room at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of giving Lessons in the Manly and Useful Art of SELF-DEFENCE, whereby Gentlemen, after a few Lessons, are enabled to chastise those who may offer violence, and to protect themselves against the attack of the Ruffian.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4. Terms made known on application at the Room. December 9,

[SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.] THE NEW YEAR. A YEAR—another year—has fled!

Here let me rest awhile, As they who stand around the dead, And watch the funeral pile.

This year, whose breath has passed away, Once thrilled with life—with hope was gay!

But, close as wave is urged on wave, Age after age sweeps by; And this is all the gift we have, To look around—and die!

'Twere vain to dream we shall not bend, Where all are hastening to a end.

What, this new-waking year, may rise, As yet, it bids from me— 'Tis well, a veil, which mocks our eyes, Spreads o'er the days to be—

Such foresight who, on earth, would crave, Where knowledge is not power to save!

It may be dark—a rising storm, To blast, with lightning wing, The bliss which cheers—the joys that warm— It may be doomed to bring, The wish which I have reared as mine, A victim to an early shrine!

But—be it fair, or dark—my breast Its hope will not forego;— Hope's rainbow never shines so bright As on the clouds of woe!

And, seen with her phosphoric light, Even affliction's waves look bright!

But I must steer my bark of life Towards a deathless land!

Nor need it fear the seas of strife, May it but reach the strand Where all is peace—and Angels come, To take the outworn wanderer home!

The Observer. SAINT JOHN: TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1829.

We were in hopes to have had it in our power to have commenced the New Year with something new, but we are again disappointed in our expectations of the November Mail. Our European intelligence, via U. States, being down to the 8th of said month, (which we gave in our last) we have not much now to look for from Falmouth, in the way of additional information regarding the leading topics of interest.

The London Courier holds out the prospect of Peace between Russia and Turkey, in consequence of the fall of Varua, as anterior to that event, the former could not with honor listen to terms of accommodation, and the latter would not from pride and confidence. We wish for the sake of the poor nations, that such anticipations may be realized. Much crude speculation is afloat among the English Journalists, on the subject of the policy to be pursued by England and Austria. We do not think there is any immediate prospect of interference on the part of the former; but the arena of our own as well as Foreign Cabinets, we do not pretend to unveil. We confess we have long been surprised at the extraordinary position of Austria; her remaining tame and quiet as a lamb, in sight of events which hazard her very political existence, we would almost be led to compare to the caution of the tiger, when adjusting himself for the fatal spring. FRANCIS and his beloved METTERNICH are famed over Europe, not for their timidity, but for their policy; and it is not at all improbable that they are at this moment weaving a web around the unsuspecting half-romantic Emperor or Russia, from the meshes of which he will find it difficult to escape. As yet, however, this is mere speculation, or at least an abstract deduction from the aspect of circumstances around us. The hand will doubtless become visible when it is time to draw the involving strings. And though we see no ground to expect at present any interference on the part of Great Britain, in the affairs of the East, except it be in the capacity of a Mediator, yet we have too fresh in our recollection the language of Lord ABERDEEN, on the subject, to believe that she can remain a mere spectator, should any crisis absolutely fatal to Turkey make its approach. For the worst she and her Councils are prepared. The man who once saved her when none else could, is at her head, and her energy remains unbroken. At the same time, she would rather be a protector and co-adjutor than a dictator—rather would she remain at peace than reap again the glories of war; but she cannot, she will not shrink when honour calls—her right arm dare not hang inactive when she is summoned by humanity to the field.

AMOUNT collected in the Baptist Meeting House on New-Year's Evening, £8 : 13 : 6.

Literary.—The Upper Canada Herald states that a British Officer, a native of Canada, (author of the "Canadian Campaign") proposes publishing a Poem, entitled, "Tecumseh, or the Warrior of the West."

FRANCIS, Dec. 30.—A fire broke out about one o'clock this morning in the House, occupied by Captain Douglas, in this Town; and we regret to state, that notwithstanding the active and zealous exertions of the Fire Companies, and the Inhabitants in general, the entire building was burnt down to the ground. The flames raged with such violence that all efforts to save the House were soon found to be in vain, and the attention was then principally directed to the preservation of the surrounding premises.—Royal Gazette.

One Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-Nine Pounds of Butter has been made, for sale, on Mr. Cottle's Farm in Sussex Vale, King's County, within the space of six months, from 21 lbs of the common breed of this Country; twenty-one firkins of which were brought to this Market yesterday. Some of the Butter has been examined, and proved to be of an excellent quality.—Ibid.

From the New-York Atlas, December 27.—Floors.—The business of the week has been less extensive than the last, though some small sales of City have been made at 8 1/2 cash, which is an advance on our last quotation. We notice also some sales of Virginia at 38, and canal at 8 25 a 8 50, but buyers generally appear inclined to wait for further advices from England. Holders are firm. Export, Corn Meal 250 bds 50 brs; Wheat 2,825 brs, 100 half do.

Exchange at New-York on London, December 27th, 9 per cent.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Our, on the newly projected Bridge, will, in all probability, have a place in our next.

MARRIED. At Fredericton, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. George McCawley, Mr. AUGUS JONESTON, to Miss MARY EMMA, second daughter of the late John D. Horton, Esq. At Ann's Church Dublin, by the Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy, Major Standish O'Grady, of His Majesty's 44th Regt, eldest son of the Lord Chief Baron O'Grady, to Gertrude Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Berkleigh Page, and niece to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

DIED. Last Evening, after a lingering illness which he bore with the most exemplary and christian fortitude, Mr. JOHN FREDERIC HARRIS, aged 32, leaving a large circle of friends to lament his loss. At St. Andrews, on Friday morning last, after a short illness, MARIA, Consort of Dr. EDWARD DEWOLFE, aged about 38 years. On the same day, GEORGE EDWARD, infant son of the same. On Saturday morning last, aged about 52 years, Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS, after a protracted illness of many months.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Thursday, brig London, Mason, Trinidad, 23 days.—L. H. DeVeber, ballast.

CLEARED. Ship Independence, Stobo, Kinsale, timber. Mary, Armstrong, Londonderry, do. Brig Leslie Gault, Ray, Londonderry, do. Spray, House, Grenada, fish and lumber.

The brig Volant, Hama, of this port, arrived at Halifax on the 24th ult. after a boisterous passage of 74 days from Portsmouth, with the loss of some sails and a small boat. Ship Allan Gilmour, hence, arrived at Greenock, in 38 days.

The ship Elizabeth Ann, belonging to Capt. Paterson, of Campo Bello, while hauling into a wharf in Prince's Cove, East-point, to discharge her cargo of rock salt, struck on a ledge and was stranded.

LIGHT HOUSES.—The Light Houses at present erecting on the Maiden Rocks, are in a state of great forwardness, and will be lighted up on the 5th of January 1829. The erection of these beacons, in a most dangerous part of the North Channel, commenced in May, 1825; but the working was stopped during the winter months of 1826-7. The following description of both Light Houses, together with their bearings, and the appearance they will exhibit, when lighted, will prove highly useful to seamen; and should be copied into every Journal which is at all read by such persons.—The Maiden Light House will show steady bright lights, bearing by compass from the Mull of Cantire, S. by W. 2 W. 204 miles; from Sanda Island, S S W. 2 W. 123 miles; from Atlas W. S. W. 23 miles from point of Corral Light House W. 2 S. 212 miles; from Capeland, N. 4 E. 16 1/2 miles; from the Eastern extremity of Raibin S. by E. The mariner should give them a wide berth, as there are sunken rocks extending three miles N. and one and a half S. The Light Houses are in every respect similarly constructed.—The tower work on the North Rock is 62 feet high; and the height of the Rock 22;—making 84 feet from high water to the lowest part of glass in the lantern, which is ten feet, and the dome five; making the dome of this house 10 S. The dome of the South Light House, (the Rock being 17 feet higher) is 120 feet from high water mark.—Glasgow Chronicle.

tended with this double advantage, namely, of rescuing the Administration of Lord DALHOUSIE from a load of opprobrium which was unjustly cast upon it, and of saving his illustrious successor from becoming personally obnoxious to the disaffected party in the House and throughout the Province.

A few weeks ago, in noticing the different ways in which the American editors were compensating for the want of electioneering squibs, &c. we hazarded the conjecture that in a short time the subject of the new President, that is JACKSON'S successor, would be brought on the tapis. From the following statement, it appears that our prognostic has already been realized to its full extent:

The National Intelligencer complains, that three candidates to succeed Gen. Jackson have already been named, although his election is hardly ascertained. The Richmond Enquirer has commended its attacks upon Mr. Clay as one of the supposed candidates. In mercy let us have a little space to breathe freely in.

WEATHER.—The weather for some days past has been unusually severe. Yesterday morning at an early hour the Thermometer was at 24 below Zero, in some situations 27, and in others even as low as 29. This morning it is more temperate.—There was a considerable fall of snow on Friday night last, which impeded the travelling for a time, but the roads are now in a good state.

The Miramichi Mercury of the 23d ult. states, that a poll for the election of a Member to serve in General Assembly, in place of RICHARD SIMMONS, Esq. resigned, was to be opened at Newcastle, on the 29th.—By the same paper, we observe, that there are two Candidates on the field, viz. JAMES D. FRASER, and JOSEPH CONRAD.

PHIL-HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Members of that Association entertained their friends with a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music on New-Year's Eve, when the performances in both departments were highly creditable to the Amateurs themselves, and pleasing to a large and respectable assemblage of both sexes, who had the privilege of enjoying so rational an amusement. We would take the liberty of simply suggesting that with one additional clarinet the combined effect would be greatly heightened and improved.

We are much gratified in announcing the safe arrival at their destinations of the Allan Gilmour, which conveyed to Scotland Lady DOUGLAS and family, and of the Falmouth Packet which conveyed to England the Hon. Judge CHIPMAN and Lady.

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The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, is summoned, by Proclamation, to meet for the despatch of business, on the 8th instant.

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From the New-York Atlas, December 27.—Floors.—The business of the week has been less extensive than the last, though some small sales of City have been made at 8 1/2 cash, which is an advance on our last quotation. We notice also some sales of Virginia at 38, and canal at 8 25 a 8 50, but buyers generally appear inclined to wait for further advices from England. Holders are firm. Export, Corn Meal 250 bds 50 brs; Wheat 2,825 brs, 100 half do.

Exchange at New-York on London, December 27th, 9 per cent.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Our, on the newly projected Bridge, will, in all probability, have a place in our next.

MARRIED. At Fredericton, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. George McCawley, Mr. AUGUS JONESTON, to Miss MARY EMMA, second daughter of the late John D. Horton, Esq. At Ann's Church Dublin, by the Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy, Major Standish O'Grady, of His Majesty's 44th Regt, eldest son of the Lord Chief Baron O'Grady, to Gertrude Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Berkleigh Page, and niece to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

DIED. Last Evening, after a lingering illness which he bore with the most exemplary and christian fortitude, Mr. JOHN FREDERIC HARRIS, aged 32, leaving a large circle of friends to lament his loss. At St. Andrews, on Friday morning last, after a short illness, MARIA, Consort of Dr. EDWARD DEWOLFE, aged about 38 years. On the same day, GEORGE EDWARD, infant son of the same. On Saturday morning last, aged about 52 years, Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS, after a protracted illness of many months.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. Thursday, brig London, Mason, Trinidad, 23 days.—L. H. DeVeber, ballast.

CLEARED. Ship Independence, Stobo, Kinsale, timber. Mary, Armstrong, Londonderry, do. Brig Leslie Gault, Ray, Londonderry, do. Spray, House, Grenada, fish and lumber.

The brig Volant, Hama, of this port, arrived at Halifax on the 24th ult. after a boisterous passage of 74 days from Portsmouth, with the loss of some sails and a small boat. Ship Allan Gilmour, hence, arrived at Greenock, in 38 days.

The ship Elizabeth Ann, belonging to Capt. Paterson, of Campo Bello, while hauling into a wharf in Prince's Cove, East-point, to discharge her cargo of rock salt, struck on a ledge and was stranded.

LIGHT HOUSES.—The Light Houses at present erecting on the Maiden Rocks, are in a state of great forwardness, and will be lighted up on the 5th of January 1829. The erection of these beacons, in a most dangerous part of the North Channel, commenced in May, 1825; but the working was stopped during the winter months of 1826-7. The following description of both Light Houses, together with their bearings, and the appearance they will exhibit, when lighted, will prove highly useful to seamen; and should be copied into every Journal which is at all read by such persons.—The Maiden Light House will show steady bright lights, bearing by compass from the Mull of Cantire, S. by W. 2 W. 204 miles; from Sanda Island, S S W. 2 W. 123 miles; from Atlas W. S. W. 23 miles from point of Corral Light House W. 2 S. 212 miles; from Capeland, N. 4 E. 16 1/2 miles; from the Eastern extremity of Raibin S. by E. The mariner should give them a wide berth, as there are sunken rocks extending three miles N. and one and a half S. The Light Houses are in every respect similarly constructed.—The tower work on the North Rock is 62 feet high; and the height of the Rock 22;—making 84 feet from high water to the lowest part of glass in the lantern, which is ten feet, and the dome five; making the dome of this house 10 S. The dome of the South Light House, (the Rock being 17 feet higher) is 120 feet from high water mark.—Glasgow Chronicle.

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RED FLANNELS. 50 PIECES RED FLANNELS, assorted qualities, for sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. January 6, 1829.

MARINE INSURANCE STOCK. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE: 20 SHARES IN THE SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. A liberal Credit will be given. JOHN V. THURGAR. St. John, December 30.

BRANDY, RUM, & C. RECEIVED AND FOR SALE: 2 PIPES best Cognac BRANDY; 1 Hhd. MOLASSES; 2 Barrels SUGAR; 5 Ditto best COFFEE; 2 Quarter Casks SHRUB.—ALSO, IN STORE—10 Pans. fine flavoured Grenada RUM. December 30. J. & H. KINNEAR.

W. P. SCOTT. HAS FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS: 4000 B USHLS Liverpool SALT; 6 Crates well assorted CROCKERY; 130 Cwt. SCALE FISH; 40 Do. COD; 20 Barrels MACKAREL; 20 Ditto best Net English HERRINGS; 20 Ditto Pickled COD; 80 Kits Soused SALMON; 100 Boxes Smoked HERRINGS; Barrels Whale and Porpoise OIL; 6 Kegs MUSTARD; 20 Chaldrons best Cumberland COALS. December 30.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received by the Wm. Pitt, from Liverpool, THEIR FALL SUPPLY, AMONG WHICH ARE: PATENT LEVER and Plain WATCHES; Eight Day CLOCKS; fine Gold Watch SEALS, KEYS, BROACHES, and BREAST PINS; fine Gold Top and Drop EAR-RINGS; Jewellers' ditto; Black and Gilt BRACELET CLASPS; Silver mounted CRUET and LIQUOR STANDS; ditto CANDLESTICKS, SNUFFERS, and TRAYS; Britannia metal TEA POTTS, and TEA SPOONS; Plated Soup and Sauce LADLES; ditto Tea, Table, Salt, and Mustard SPOONS; ditto SUGAR TONGS; Pen Knives and Scissors; Guard Chains; Pencil Cases; Segar Tubes; and Brass and Japanned Lamps, &c. &c. W. & G. HUTCHINSON. St. John, December 23, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per Sch'r AMETHYST, Capt. BARTLETT, from NEW-YORK: 100 B BLS Superfine FLOUR, 100 Do. RYE, 50 Barrels Hickory and Ches-Nuts, 50 Ditto APPLES, 10 Ditto OYSTERS. Per Thos Weyer from St. Andrews: 50 Barrels Superfine Southern FLOUR, 30 Ditto Kiln Dried MEAL. Per Sch'r Trial from Yarmouth: 100 Quintals Shorn COD FISH, 2 Hds. Brown SUGAR, 1 Ditto W. I. RUM, 3 Ditto MOLASSES.

—IN BOND— 3 Hds. LEAF TOBACCO. —IN STORE— Bales American SHEETING and SHIRTING, Kegs Cut NAILS, Clear PORK, Annapolis CHEESE, SHIP BREAD. With a Complete Stock of GROCERIES. Which are offered for sale Cheap for CASH, at No. 17 South Market Wharf. Dec. 23. JACOB NOYES.

J. McWILLIAMS. Has received per the late arrivals from Britain: AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF: SLATES, single and double; cases Drawing Instruments; Parallel Rulers; plain and sliding Scales; Dividers; Dressing Cases; one best Wheel Barometer; Thermometers; Pen Knives; Scissors; silver plated and brass Pencil Cases; Backgammon Boxes; sets bone Chess-Men; Ivory and bone Folders; Pocket Books; School Books; school Bibles, at 3s. 6d. each; Foolscap and Letter Papers; Drawing ditto; Parchment; Message and Playing Cards; Wax, Wafers, Quills, Blank Books, &c. &c. J. M. W. has also on sale, Douay Testaments, with an historical Index and Tables; Key to Paradise; Key to Heaven; England's Conversion; Butler's Catechisms; Paths, Manuals, &c. A few copies of the Rev. JOHN WEST'S two Journals, with Map, &c.—a new and interesting work. COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, executed with neatness and despatch. Dec. 23.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A STEADY experienced Young WOMAN, to take charge of a Young Infant. Unexceptionable references will be required.—Apply to the Printers. December 23.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received by the late ARRIVALS, his FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH GOODS. Which, together with his former Stock, will be sold at reduced prices for Cash payments. October 7. JOHN SMYTH.

LIST OF LETTERS. Remaining in the Post-Office, Saint John, N. B. 5th January, 1829. (N. B.—Persons calling for these Letters, will please say they are Advertisers.)

Anderson, Thomas; Allen, Elizabeth; Aikens, William; Angus, Richard K. B. Barber, Mrs. Mary; Burr, Samuel; Burr, Thomas; Brown, Wilber; Burnell, William; Balorick, Nancy; Barnaby, Job H.; Bann, Patrick; Bennett, Captain N. M.; Bradley, John; Boudry, John; Bent, Elias; Biggs, Frederick; Collard, Miss Susanna E.; Coleson, George; Campbell, Matilda; Cowan, James; Collins, John; Carland, John; Corry, A.; Clinton, Nathaniel; Crozier, William; Carnahan, Joseph; Connolly, James; Cary, William; Catwell, John; Call, Morris; Cardiff, John; Cassidy, Patrick; Connacher, Daniel; Cotton, Patrick; Craiz, Samuel; Clinson, Hugh; Doherty, Archibald; Dobson, William; Dolan, Margaret; Driscoll, Timothy; Day, Mr.; Doyer, Captain Erskel; Dowling, Thos. Henry (2); Duff, Richard; Ewing, Elizabeth; Ewan, Henry; Edmondson, Mary; Eddy, Edward; Foster, Nathan M. (2); Fitzgerald, Michael; Fojny, Wiliam; Ferguson, Nancy; Ferguson, James; Fitzmorris, Miss; Friel, Hugh (2); Friel, James; Goodwin, Captain; Gifford, Mrs.; Goran, Patrick; Graham, Thomas; Gregg, John; Gillespie, John; Giffender, Daniel or Anne; Green, Ann (2); Grady, Ellen; H. Harnay, Silvy; Hays, James (2); Healy, John; Halerisy, Joseph; Hamilton, George; Holman, John; Harwood, Mr.; Harris, Rachel; Hoger, James; Hunter, James; Hatfield, Daniel; Hotchison, Crawford; Holmes, Captain Henry; Hamilton, Mrs.; Hunter, John; Irvine, Jane (2); James, Captain Robert; Johnston, William; Jenkins, John; Jackings, Samuel; Johnston, John; Jeffrey, Alexander W.; Jordan, Patrick; Sherrard, John; Kelly, Alexander; Kelly, Edward; Kelly, Francis; Kierade, John; Kearney, John; Keane, Patrick; Lee, George; Long, James; Lynch, Patrick; Longene, John; Larkin, Catharine; Louvest, Sillesma; Lohley, Inn; Logan, Edward; Linday, Joseph; Lyle, John; Lamary, William; Lorimer, William; Leonard, Rebecca; Longe, Patrick; Laod, George; Mansell, Timothy; Meagher, Maria; Mubar, Michael; Maxwell, Miss Anne; Moore, Garret; Moody, Alexander; Miner, Mary; Muir, James; Murphy, John (2); Murphy, John (2); Murphy, Thomas (2); Milligan, Catharine; Milliken, John Esq.; Mitchell, Mrs. S.; Mitchell, Charles; Murray, Douglas Esq.; Moray, John; Morry, Michael; Morey, David; Mason, Martha; Mason, John; Meahy, Patrick; Miller, Alexander; Mc; M'Alister, Catharine; M'Avoy, James; M'By, William; M'Beay, or Neal; M'Carthy, Dennis; M'Carthy, Eneas; M'Carthy, Peter; M'Carthy, James; M'Callum, Nicol; M'Call, Daniel; M'Carlin, John; M'Conno, David; M'Donald, Mary; M'Donnell, Francis; M'Dermott, John; M'Farland, Alexander (2); M'Far, James; M'Fadden, Daniel; M'Gee, Terrence (2); M'Gin, Margaret; M'Gowan, Michael; M'Gorman, David; M'Gourlick, John; M'Gunnagle, Hugh; M'Iver, Hugh (2); M'Intosh, Daniel; M'Intosh, Daniel; M'Leahan, Robert; M'Lean, George; M'Namara, Henry; M'Sweeney, John C.; M'Mullis, Alexander; Oeden, Albert Esq.; Olive, Isaac; O'Comer, Mary; O'Reilly, Richard; O'Neil, John; O'Neil, Neil; Pierce, Hannah; Pierce, Robert; Parkhill, Joseph; Phipps, James; Power, Mary; Potter, John; Prunty, James; Peany, James (2); Quin, John; Rowland, Robert Esq.; Ritchie, James; Rodgers, John; Rodler, James; Ramsay, John; Ruddle, Mary Ann; Robertson, James; Robertson, Hannah; Robertson, Robert; Reid, Thomas; Reid, Miss Sarah; Reed, Robert; Reed, Nathan; Reed, John; Sallan, Miss Bridget; Smith, Angus; Smith, J.; Smyth, William; Swift, Mrs.; Stevenson, James; Stevenson, Alexander; Stewart, John; Scott, James; Sinclair, James; Shaw, Margaret; Sharp, William; Skinner, Samuel; Sherrard, John; Simmons, Mary Ann; Taylor, Robert B.; Thompson, John; Trafion, Adolphus; Towle, Nancy; Walf, Ferdinand (2); Whelpley, Jeremiah; Wier, Robert; Welsh, Kerwin; Wood, Elzey; Williams, Patience; Witey, William; Wood, James; Walsh, John; Webb, William; Wets, Miss Levecia; Wilson, James; Young, Robert; Young, Henry; Quato and St. Martins; O'Neil, Patrick; Powan, Hannah; Richards, William.

HATS & SLOPS. Just received, on Consignment:— FEW Bales Winter SLOPS; and One Case Mens' HATS. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 23d December, 1828.

BARBADOS SUGAR. A SMALL Consignment of Barbados SUGAR, in Barrels, has been received by the Subscriber, which he offers for sale cheap. SAMUEL STEPHEN. August 25, 1828.

Cut Nails, Tobacco, & Cotton Yarn. KERR & RATCHFORD, HAVE JUST RECEIVED:— 30 K BLS assorted Cut NAILS, 10 Bales do. Cotton YARN, 50 Kegs TOBACCO. Which will be sold at very low rates, and with good allowance to large purchasers. 16th September, 1828.

FLOUR. Just received per brig Edain, from N. York: 135 B BARRELS fresh SUPERFINE FLOUR, 50 Do. and 25 Hds. fresh CORN MEAL. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 16th September, 1828.

BLANKS. Of various kinds for sale at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received per ship John & Mary, from Liverpool...

A VERY General Assortment, suitable for the Season. — ALSO — A few Crates well assorted Earthenware...

HAIR SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, &c. THE Subscriber has just received from New York...

LOWE & GROCOCK, Have This Day received per SPRAY, from LIVERPOOL...

25 CASES HABERDASHERY; Ladies' and Gents' Seal Skin Caps; Gents' Seal Skin Caps...

ALSO—ON HAND: Superfine black, blue, olive & mix'd Broad Cloths; Drab, blue and olive Forest Cloths...

WOOLLENS, &c. The Subscriber requests the particular attention of the Public to a Consignment of WOOLLENS...

YORKSHIRE Broad and Narrow Cloths and CASSIMERES; West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths...

KERR & RATCHFORD, Offer for sale at lowest rates in the market, for satisfactory payment...

AN extensive assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres; striped Shirts, and Slips of various kinds...

OCTOBER 8th, 1828. The Subscribers have in Store at this date, — FOR SALE: —

JAMAICA and Demerara RUM, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Lino Juice; Port, Madeira, Malaga...

MOULD CANDLES. A FEW Boxes of excellent quality 6 1/2, just received and for sale by KERR & RATCHFORD...

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

TEAS & FRUIT. Now landing, ex Schr. DOVE, from HALIFAX, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers...

Now landing, ex Schr. DOVE, from HALIFAX, and for sale cheap by the Subscribers: CHESTS and Boxes common & best CONGO TEAS...

NOW LANDING, Ex ship Forth, from Greenock, and for sale: 8 PIPES superior COGNAC BRANDY...

CHEAP CORNER! THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Business from the South Market Wharf...

ROBERT CHESTNUT & CO. Have received per late Arrivals: — 50 BLS. Very Superior WHEAT FLOUR, fit for family use...

NEW GOODS. Received per brig SPRAY, from Liverpool: ONE Case Cambric MUSLINS & JEANS, One ditto BED TICK and FUSTIAN...

Per CAMILLA from CLYDE, and WILLIAM from LIVERPOOL, the Subscriber has received the following ARTICLES, viz: —

3 BALES red, white & yellow FLANNELS; 1 do. green Baize; 15 do. brown and white Shirtings & Sheetings...

NEW GOODS. Received per brig SPRAY, from Liverpool: ONE Case Cambric MUSLINS & JEANS, One ditto BED TICK and FUSTIAN...

London Printed Cottons & Saddlery. 100 CASES elegant Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES...

100 Chaldrons very superior COALS, on board the same Vessel. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

RUM. The Subscriber has just received per Brig CANON, from Jamaica: — A FEW Puncheons high proof and good flavoured RUM...

DAVID ARMSTRONG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the house of Mr. DANIEL SMITH...

MOULD CANDLES. A FEW Boxes of excellent quality 6 1/2, just received and for sale by KERR & RATCHFORD...

PINE BOARDS. THE Subscriber offers for Sale one to five hundred thousand feet of White Pine Boards...

SALMON. SPICED or Soured SALMON as usual, put up in Kits for exportation...

EDWARD LAKE. SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE FOR PASSENGERS, FROM LONDON, BY THE SUPERIOR FAST SAILING COPPER FASTENED SHIP ANN...

NOTICE. THE first class SHIP FORTH, WALTER SIMPSON, Master, is intended to leave the CLYDE for this Port...

STAGE SLEIGH. Between Saint Andrews and Saint John. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends running a STAGE SLEIGH...

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

NEW BREWERY, Caermarthen-street—Lower Cove. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a BREWERY in Caermarthen-street...

DANIEL SCOTT, Tailor, MOST gratefully returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom...

REMOVAL. JAMES G. LESTER, Tailor, &c. MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general...

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late HON. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers...

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DAVID OLLIVIE, of this City, Mason, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber...

ALL Persons having just demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM MABEE, late of this City, Pilot, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested...

ALL Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months...

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ALL Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same within Twelve Months...

RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. 50 PUNCHEONS choice retailing MOLASSES, 50 Barrels prime SUGAR...

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale at the COURIER OFFICE: AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1829...

JOHN HOWE, MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends, on Wednesday the 22d inst. to open an ACADEMY...

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYE, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH...

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE, And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street...

FOR SALE, 400 ACRES of excellent King's County, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation...

FOR SALE, PLEASANTLY situated HOUSE, in Great George-street, well calculated for a small family...

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET, THAT large, commodious, and well-finished HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite Trinity Church...

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES. ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late HON. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers...

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NOTICES. ALL Persons having any Accounts or Demands against His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, are requested to send them in for payment...

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of SCOTT & LOWREY, are hereby requested to make payment before the 1st of January, 1829...

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. JOHN STAVENS, late of the Parish of Lancaster, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber...

MOSES Q. WOOD, of the City of New-York, having assigned over to me, all the Debts and Effects of the late firm of HAY & WOOD...

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALEXANDER EDMOND & Co. having this day expired...

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SNEDED & HENKELL, expired on the 1st of May last. All Persons having any demands against the said concern...

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from THOMAS SMITH, of this City, Merchant, hereby requests all persons who have claims against him...

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Seamen's Articles, Manifests of various forms...

Arrival and Departure of the MAILS at and from SAINT JOHN, (New-Brunswick). MONDAY—For Saint Andrews and the United States...

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published November 26, 1828. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, to which, — — — — — 1 lb. The Sixpenny Rye — — — — — 3 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. DIRECTOR for the Week — — — — — Wm. BOYMAN, Esq. Hours of Business, — from 10 to 3.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. R. W. CROOKSHANK, Craven Currier, Thomas Currier.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. JANUARY, — 1829. SUN Rises. Sets. MOON Full Sets. SEA.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY CAMERON & SEEDS, AT THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF PRINCE WILLIAM AND CHURCH-STREETS.