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SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1829.

No. 26.

THE GARDEN.

From Acheron's Border—Ms. Not. 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 parted as we met—
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 seem 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!

J. F.

THE SCULPTURED CHILDREN.

ON CHAMBER'S MONUMENT AT LICHFIELD.

BY MR. HEMANS.

Thus lay
The gentle babes, thus girdling one another
Within their alabaster innocent arms.

Fair images of sleep!
Hallow'd, and soft, and deep!
On whose calm lids the dreamy quiet lies,
Like moonlight on about bells
Of flowers in mossy dell,
Fill'd with the hush of night and summer skies;
How many hearts have felt
Your silent beauty melt
Their strength to gushier tenderness away!
How many saddest tears
From bedlams of buried years
All freshly bawling, have confess'd your way!

How many eyes will shed
Soft, o'er your marble bed
Such drops, from Memory's troubled fountain wrong!
While Hope hath blighted to bear,
While Love's-breathless mortal air
While roses perish ere to glory spring.

Yet, from a vicious home,
If some sad mother come
To head and linger o'er your lovely rest;
As o'er the cheeks warm glow,
And the soft breathings low
Of babes, that grew and faded on her breast;

If then the dove-like tone
Of those faint murmurs gone,
O'er her sick sense too piously remain;
If for the soft bright hair,
And brow and bosom fair,
O gentlest forms! entwin'd
Like tendrils, which the wind
May wave, or clasp'd, but never can unclasp;
Send from your calm profound
A still small voice, a sound
Of hope, forbidding that lone heart to sink.

By all the pure, meek mind
In your pale beauty shined,
By childhood's love—too bright a bloom to die!
O'er her worn spirit shed,
O'er her faintest breath,
The Faith, Trust, Light, of Immortality!

(From the same.)

THE MATRIMONIAL RULE.

INSCRIBED IN THE ALBUM OF A YOUNG LADY, ON THE
DAY OF HER WEDDING.

This morning—'er the new-wedded pair,
The sun his brightest radiance flings,
And nought is heard save sounds of mirth,
And all around with gladness rings.

And light clouds begin to rise,
While eddying breezes sweep along;
Dark, and more dark, they veil the skies
And storm-winds round the voice of song.

Be, lady, do you often see
The morn of matrimonial life
All smiles, all joy, all gaiety,
Is none obscure'd by feuds and strife.

But would you know a charm of power
To assure the sunshine of the heart,
To break the tempest, and will powers,
To blunt the point of discord's dart?

BEAR AND FORBEAR!—No mistier given
Than this short rule, which practised well,
Makes marriage 'em on earth a bear's;
Neglected—turns it to a hell!

F. S.

THE MISCELLANIST.

THE MULL OF GALLOWAY.

(From Chambers' Traditions of Scotland.)

This bold and rugged promontory—the antipodes of the mull of John o' Grate, and, according to Major Colquhoun, who encamped on its summit, the most southerly point of land in Scotland—is situated at the extremity of the parish of Kirkmaiden, and though not the last, is by far the most remarkable of a chain of rocks, extending from Port Patrick, or rather the ruined castle adjoining to the western inlet of the Bay of Luce. Judging from the eye, and the motions of a boat impelled by powerful and skilful rowers, the distance must exceed twenty miles; and to Scotsmen, the serried and continuous barrow—projecting here, receding there, and forking into every possible shape—seems typical of the inviolability of their own mountain lead. Though almost countless ages have elapsed since the breast-work we speak of resisted the terrible tides of the Atlantic, whether moved by lunar influences, or the storms that sweep the face of the ocean, after uprooting oaks in the forests of America, Nature's sentinels are vigilant still; and seem as able as ever to break the long wave which at the pole began, and less, in a very considerable degree, the dangers of the beautiful Firth beyond. At high water mark the altitude of the Mull has been estimated at 570 feet, and perhaps a still longer line would be required to fathom the yawning abyss below. Its sides, which are so precipitous as to be nearly perpendicular, are here and there furrowed into seams which could only have been produced amidst some dire convulsion of nature; while

coals 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 phoca, after breakfasting heartily on fish, seeks the sunny side, 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 toothsome meals, 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 Zetia, (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. Kinrye 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 burns 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 geographer's art. 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 turmoil, 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 summit, is 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 MacCull 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-mansouring 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. It 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 MISS 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 have 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. 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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 I fear the seas of strife, May I 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.

Messa. 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 inconvenient, often vexatious, and are 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 by the Government to the great 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. 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, is hid 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 I fear the seas of strife, May I 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.]

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 MARIETTA 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 wearing 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.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL remain in statu quo. Prisons, stakes, and scaffolds, are as common there as vineyards; and the poor infatuated inhabitants are at length presented with the cup of absolutism, full to the very brim. But until we hear something decisive as to the "row" expected in the cause of DON PEDRO, the affairs of that quarter can present no new feature of interest.

LOWER CANADA.—It may be inferred from the tone of certain Resolutions of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, which we have inserted to-day, that the prospect of returning tranquillity to that distracted Colony, is not so flattering as we, in common with many of its best friends, had fondly imagined. It might have reasonably been expected, that the spirit of conciliation evinced by His Majesty's Government, the sincerity of which has been proved by concessions having been made of as liberal a nature as are consistent with a just and equitable regard to the dignity and prerogatives of the Crown, would have had the effect of disarming resistance and hostility. But it appears that there is still a powerful body in that branch of the Legislature, who are not to be so easily moved from their purpose—that whilst they have now made it fully manifest that the once loudly proclaimed and loudly lauded axiom of Patriotism, "not measures, but men," has with them given place to its reverse, yet that their opposition to certain measures is sufficiently firm and unbending—and that they are by no means prepared to take up the exclamation of the prophet in the play, "Where are my comotions, my earthquakes?—my volcanoes? where are my hardships? where are my bayonets? and what has become of my persecution?" We cannot but admire, however, the procedure of His Majesty's Government, in taking the whole responsibility on themselves, and making the King's Representative merely the organ of communication with the Legislature, which cannot fail to be at-

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.

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

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

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."

FREDERICTON, 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 and 8 50, but buyers generally appear inclined to wait for further advices from England. Holders are firm. Export, Corn Meal 250 bags 50 brls; Wheat 2,825 brls, 100 half do.

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

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Ours, 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. Ponsonby, Major-General 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 Louisa, Mason, Trinidad, 23 days.—L. H. DeVeber, ballast.

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, Eastport, 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 Capland, N. 2 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.

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 Hd. MOLASSES; 2 Barrels SUGAR; 5 Ditto best COFFEE; 6 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 POTS, 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. BARLETT, 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; D. Doherty, Archibald; Dolan, William; Dobin, Margaret; Driscoll, Timothy; Day, Mr.; Doyer, Captain Erskel; Dowling, Thos. Henry (2); Duff, Richard; E. Ewing, Elizabeth; Ewan, Henry; Edmondson, Mary; Eddy, Edward; Foster, Nathan M. (2); Fitzgerald, Michael; Fainjoy, Wiliam; Ferguson, Nancy; Ferguson, James; Fitzmorris, Miss; Friel, Hugh (2); Friel, James; G. Goodwin, Captain; Gibbren, Mrs.; Goran, Patrick; Graham, Thomas; Gregg, John; Gillespie, John; Gilfeader, Daniel or Anne; Green, Ann (2); Grady, Ellen; H. Harnam, 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; I. Irvine, Jane (2); J. James, Captain Robert; Johnston, William; Jenkins, John; Jackings, Samuel; Johnston, John; Jeffrey, Alexander W.; Jordan, Patrick; Sherrard, John; K. Kelly, Alexander; Kelly, Edward; Kelly, Francis; Kierade, John; Kearney, John; Keane, Patrick; L. 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; M. 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, John; Mealey, Patrick; Miller, Alexander; Mc. McAllister, Catharine; McAver, James; McEay, William; McEay, or Mc Neal; McCarty, Dennis; McCarty, Eneas; McCarty, Forry; McGorman, David; McCong, Peter; McCullum, Nicol; McCain, Daniel; McCaichin, John; McCoope, Patrick; McDonald, Mary; McDonnell, Francis; McDermott, John; McFarland, Alexander (2); McFee, James; McFaden, Daniel; McGee, Terrence (2); McGin, Margaret; McGowan, Michael; McGorman, David; McGourlick, John; McGunnagle, Hugh; McIver, Hugh (2); McIntosh, Daniel; McKeen, Daniel; McLeish, Robert; McLean, George; McNamara, Henry; McSwiney, John C.; McNeill, Alexander; O. Oeden, Albert Esq.; Olive, Isaac; O'Comer, Mary; O'Reilly, Richard; O'Neil, John; O'Neil, Neil; P. Pierce, Hannah; Piche, Robert; Parkhill, Joseph; Phipps, James; Power, Mary; Potter, John; Prunty, James; Peany, James (2); Quinn, John; R. Rowland, Robert Esq.; Ritchie, James; Rodgers, John; Rodier, James; Ramsay, John; Ruddle, Mary Ann; Robertson, James; Robertson, Hannah; Robertson, Robert; Reid, Thomas; Read, Miss Sarah; Reed, Robert; Reed, Nathan; Reed, John; S. 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; T. Taylor, Robert B.; Thompson, John; Trafion, Adolphus; Towle, Nancy; W. 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, including Mens' and Boys' Seal Skin Caps, Gentlemen's Sable and Fox ditto...

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

3000 BUSHELS fine Tarkis Island and Liverpool SALT; a few Puncheons fine flavoured St. Vincent RUM...

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...

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

150 Chests and Boxes of Black and Green TEAS CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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 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...

NEW GOODS. Received per brig Spray, from Liverpool: ONE Case Cambric MUSLINS & JEANS...

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

100 CASES elegant Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES; 2 Ditto SADDLES and HARNESS...

ALL which will be sold very low for Cash, or short Credit. KERR & RATCHFORD.

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

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

November 11.

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. The subscriber having his choice this season...

EDWARD LAKE. SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE FOR PASSENGERS, FROM LONDON, BY THE SUPERIOR IRON STEAMER 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...

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...

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

NOTICE.—All Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased...

June 24, 1828.

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...

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...

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES. ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON...

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DAVID OULYVE, of this City, Mason, deceased...

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM MABEE, late of this City, Pilot, deceased...

NOTICE.—All Persons having legal demands against the late Mr. HENRY GAULT, late of this City, Merchant, deceased...

NOTICE.—All Persons having any Accounts or Demands against His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS...

St. John, April 1, 1828.

NOTICES. ALL Persons having any Accounts or Demands against His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS...

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of SCOTT & LOWREY, are hereby requested to make payment...

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

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.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from THOMAS SMITH, of this City, Merchant...

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

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...

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 Culverly.

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.