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The Garland.

THE HEAVENLY JERUSALEM.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

JERUSALEM! my happy home!
Name ever dear to me!
When shall my labours have an end,
In joy and peace, and gladness?
When shall these eyes thy heaven-built walls
And peerless gates behold?
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?
Oh, when, thou city of my God,
Shall I thy courts ascend,
Where congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths have no end?
There happier bowers than Eden bloom,
Nor sin, nor sorrow known:
Bless'd seats! through rude and stormy scenes,
I onward press to you.
Why should I shrink from pain or wo?
Or feel at death dismay?
I've Canaan's goodly land in view,
And realms of endless day.
Apostles, martyrs, prophets there,
Around my Saviour stand;
And soon my friends in Christ below
Will join the glorious band.
Jerusalem! my happy home!
My soul still pants for thee;
When shall my labours have an end,
When I thy joys shall see.

CUI BONO?

What is Hope? a smiling rainbow
Children follow thro' the wet;
'Tis not here, still yonder, yonder;
Never urchin found it yet.
What is Life? a thawing iceberg
On a sea with many a shore—
Gay we sail; it melts beneath us;
We are sunk, and seen no more.
What is Man? a foolish baby,
Fighting fierce for hollow nuts;
Demanding all, desiring nothing—
One small grave is what he gets.
[Fraser's Magazine.]

Miscellaneous.

"We endeavour by variety to adapt some things to one reader,
some to another, and a few perhaps to every taste."—Pliny.

A WEST INDIA STORE.—The merchants in town, generally speaking, keep stores (by no means resembling our English shops) where articles of almost every description may be bought. I think, in this instance, I may compare them to our chandlers shops, only they are on a much larger scale, and have no show in the windows; they also commonly contain a counting house, with one or two clerks, and were it not for the retailing of articles, would have all the air of an English merchant's store. The proprietors are generally wealthy, always respectable, and very often gentlemen who mix in society, and have estates in the country. In Jew-street, however, there are many actual shops, with a great display of articles, chiefly for ladies, such as dresses, jewellery, lace, bonnets, caps, &c. These are for the most part, kept by the Jews, and, in consequence of the great demand for these articles, thrive extremely well. I may here remark, and it is an extraordinary fact, that no colony, at least no British colony, in the West Indies, contains shops or stores that have their own peculiar sale of articles. There are no hat-stores, no linen drapers, no cheesemongers; all sell the same things, and consequently all may be said to be in opposition to each other. There are indeed ironmongers, tailors and shoemakers, who keep to their own particular line of business; yet these persons have not the entire monopoly of the articles which they sell, because the merchants, whose stores contain salt fish, hams, cheese and tongues, also dispose of ironmongery, clothes and shoes. I think this arrangement, or rather want of arrangement, is a source of disadvantage to all parties. The doctors' shops in the square are a good imitation of our London ones, and when lit up present a pretty appearance. One unfortunate race of tradesmen appears to have been expelled, as if by common consent, from our colonies, and I think I am not saying much either for the good taste or literary reputation of their inhabitants when I declare, that I never yet could find (and Heaven knows how I have searched and ransacked their godly streets) a single bookseller's shop; and I think I may venture to say, that there are only two stores in the great capital of the *ipse dixit* Little England that contain for sale any thing in the shape of a volume, beyond "Vyse's New London Spelling Book," or "Murray's English Grammar." The lower class of stores in Bridgetown are those kept by the hucksters. These persons, who are, for the most part black or mulatto, gain their livelihood by purchasing their articles at the public sales, or of the large merchants, and retailing them to the negroes, with a reasonable profit.—*Bayley's Four Years' Residence in the West Indies—Barbadoes.*

GENIUS.—Genius of every kind belongs to some innate temperament; it does not necessarily imply a particular bent, because that may possibly be the effect of circumstances; but without question the peculiar quality is inborn, and peculiar to the individual. All hear and see much alike; but there is an undefinable though wide difference between the ear of the musician, or the eye of the painter, compared with the hearing and seeing organs of ordinary men; and it is something like that difference in which genius consists. Genius is, however, an ingredient of mind more easily described by its effects than by its qualities. It is as the fragrance independent of the freshness and complexion of the rose; as the light on the cloud; as the bloom on the cheek of beauty, of which the possessor is unconscious until the charm has been seen by its influence on others; it is the internal golden flame of the opal; a something which may be abstracted from the thing in which it appears, without changing the quality of its substance, its form, or its affluities.—*Galt's Life of Byron.*

NETHERLANDS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Painting, which had languished before the fifteenth century, sprang at once into a new existence from the invention of John Van Eyck, known better by the name of John of Bruges. His accidental discovery of the art of painting in oil, quickly spread over Europe, and served to perpetuate to all time the records of the genius which has bequeathed its vivid impressions to the world. Painting on glass, polishing diamonds, the Carillon, lace, and tapestry, were among the inventions which owed their birth to the Netherlands in these ages, when the faculties of mankind sought so many new channels for mechanical development. The discovery of a new world by Columbus and other eminent navigators, gave a fresh and powerful impulse to European talent, by affording an immense reservoir for its reward. The town of Antwerp was, during the reign of Charles V, the outlet for the productions of all the nations of the earth. Its ports was so often crowded with vessels, that each successive fleet was obliged to wait long in the Scheldt before it could obtain admission for the discharge of its cargoes. The university of Louvain, that great nursery of science, was founded in 1425, and served greatly to the spread of knowledge, although it degenerated into the hotbed of those fierce disputes which stamped on theology the degradation of bigotry, and drew down odium on a study that, if purely practical, ought only to inspire veneration.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia Vol. X.; being the History of the Netherlands.*

INQUISITION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Philip's design of establishing this horrible tribunal, so impiously named *holy* by its founders, had long been suspected by the people of the Netherlands. The expression of those fears had reached him more than once. He has often replied by assurances that he had formed no such project, and particularly to Count d'Egmont during his recent visit to Madrid. But at that very time he assembled a conclave of his creatures, doctors of theology, of whom he formally demanded an opinion as to whether he could conscientiously tolerate two sorts of religion in the Netherlands. The doctors, hoping to please him, replied that "he might, for the avoidance of a greater evil." Philip trembled with rage, and exclaimed with a threatening tone, "I ask not if I can, but if I ought." The theologians read in this question the nature of the expected reply; and it was amply comfortable to his wish. He immediately threw himself on his knees before a crucifix, and raising his hand toward heaven, put up a prayer for strength in his resolution to pursue, as deadly enemies, all who viewed that effigy with feelings different from his own. If this were not really a sacrilegious farce, it must be that the blaspheming bigot believed the Deity to be a monster of cruelty like himself.—*Id.*

MILITARY GLORY.

What a strange thing is glory! Three hundred years ago all Christendom rang with the battle of Lepanto, and yet it is already probable that it will only be interesting to posterity as an incident in the life of one of the private soldiers engaged in it. This is certainly no very mournful reflection to one who is of opinion that there is no permanent fame but that which is obtained by adding to the comfort and pleasures of mankind. Military transactions, after their immediate effects cease to be felt, are little productive of such a result. Not that I value military virtues the less by being of this opinion; on the contrary, I am the more convinced of their excellence.—Burke has unguardedly said, that vice loses half its malignity by losing its grossness; but public virtue ceases to be useful when it sickens at the calamities of necessary war. The moment that nations become confident of security they give way to corruption. The evils and dangers of war seem as requisite for the preservation of public morals as the laws themselves; at least it is the melancholy moral of history, that when nations resolve to be peaceful with respect to their neighbours, they begin to be vicious with respect to themselves.—*Galt's Life of Byron.*

GREEK BAPTISMAL RITES.

Four or five days after the christening, the midwife prepares, with her own mystical hands, certain savoury messes, spreads a table, and places them on it. She then departs, and all the family, leaving the door open, in silence retire to sleep. The table is covered for the Miri of the child, an occult being, that is supposed to have the care of its destiny. In the course of the night, if the child is to be fortunate, the Miri comes and partakes of the feast, generally in the shape of a cat; but if the Miri does not come, nor taste of the food, the child is considered to have been doomed to misfortune and misery; and no doubt the treatment it afterwards receives is consonant to its evil predestination.—*Id.*

TABLE.

"What is the use of these, thou gnarled sapling?" said a young larch tree to a young oak. "I grow three feet a year, thou scarcely as many inches; I am straight and taper as a reed, thou straggling and twisted as a loosened with." "And thy duration," answered the oak, "is some third part of a man's life; and I am appointed to flourish for a thousand years. Thou art felled and sawed into piling, where thou rottest and art burned after a single summer: of me are fashioned battle-ships, and I carry mariners and heroes into unknown seas." The richer a nature, the harder and slower is its development. Two boys were once of a class in the Edinburgh grammar-school; John ever trim, precise, and dux; Walter ever slovenly, confused, and dolt. In due time, John became Baillie John, of Hunter-square; and Walter became Sir Walter Scott, of the Universe. The quickest and completest of all vegetables is the—cabbage.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.

Lord Cochrane has written an excellent letter to his Majesty in condemnation of the abominable system of impressment. His Majesty cannot be ignorant of the evils of that system, and the day is probably not far distant when it will be abolished. Lord Cochrane recommends that all seamen shall be registered, and that none shall be employed in the merchant service without producing their certificates of enrolment, and under heavy penalties for the infraction of the law. His Lordship says that the advantages of this system would be—1. To inform the Government of the number approximately of subjects employed as mariners throughout the empire, with their age, names, place of birth, and other circumstances as might give a correct view of our marine militia.—2. To prevent desertion by the facility of detection; and the impossibility of finding employment without a regular discharge endorsed on the certificate.—3. These regulations would receive great practical efficiency if there were an article in the law, which gave the seaman who had served three years on board one of your Majesty's vessels of war, a right to his discharge, provided other seamen who have not served three years can be found in port to replace him. The impossibility of obtaining employment in the merchant service, and the facility of detection in case of desertion; and the liberty to dispose of his person after having complied with the just demands of his country for a term of three years, would restore the British tars to their constitutional rights, and make all young sailors so anxious to complete their legal service of three years, that the odious practice of impressment would cease to stain our military annals, and the navy find a superabundance of young, vigorous, and well disposed men. Our ships of war would cease to be prisons, which must often be watched in port as if they contained a cargo of convicts or slaves, and content and a sense of personal dignity re-animate the best, the bravest, and most useful branch of the force of your Majesty's empire. The officers would be relieved from many a painful act of discipline, and the word *mutiny* be effaced from the laws of the navy.—*Id.*

THE SCORPION-SPIDER.

The most dangerous insect found in Georgia is the "Phalangian araneides" of Linnaeus, or scorpion-spider. It attains to a length of three inches, and so perfectly resembles the spider, that the observer would not conceive it to possess any affinity with the scorpion. The body is oblong, of a grayish tint, somewhat approaching to a light brown, and has a black spot in its centre. Its feet are long, and delicate, and furnished with hair considerably longer than that with which the body is covered. On the palms of its hinder feet are six small transparent scales, which form a distinguished characteristic of this species. Its head is terminated by two bladders, filled with poison, which extend nearly the length of the corselet, and each of them is armed with two sharp vertical fangs, by means of which the animal effects its bite, injecting into the wound a portion of the venom contained in the two receptacles. The consequences of its attack are by no means unfrequently fatal; indeed, it would seem that, probably with the solitary exception of the rattlesnake, there is no animal whose venom is so virulent as the scorpion-spider's. In a few seconds, the swelling of the bite occasions, spreads from the part attacked through the entire frame, and produces symptoms of the most violent inflammation; the whole mass of the blood partakes of the infection, and unless powerful remedies are instantly applied, the unhappy sufferer is speedily released from his pains by the hand of death. The genuine tarantula is a far less dangerous enemy; and many naturalists are of opinion, that much of what has been reported by ancient writers as to the effects of his bite, is more correctly referable to the scorpion-spider.—*The Athenaeum.*

IRISH TRAVELLING.

The first day of our journey passed over without much event; but we derived sufficient amusement from the peculiarities of the carman, a mop-headed, lark-limbed beauty, whose clothes were so ragged, that as he strode along, with his coat, shirt, and his breeches fluttering behind him, he put us in mind of a persevering ship making its way against a head-wind. This gentleman never whipped his horses when they were low-spirited and lazy, but reasoned with them, as though they had been a pair of the Houyhnhnms, mentioned by Gulliver, or intelligent christian beings. "Arrah, Barney," he'd say to the leader, "an't you a pretty spalpeen to suffer your own brother Teddy to lug the ear up the hill by himself? Haven't I set you before him as an example? Have you any art to forget a friend because you don't see him. Oh! bad luck to your failings! Arrah, Teddy (to the other), don't you see, my darling, what Barney is at? he wants to run away from you, and git to the little shebeen-house half a mile off, and ate up all your corn before you come. Hurry, hurry, or divil the mouthful will he have you!" Strange as it may seem these addresses produced the desired effect; and Barney and Teddy, as shaggy as a pair of lions, would pluck up courage, and pull along like a couple of camels. Observing that one of them was lame, we noticed this to their owner, as an infringement of our contract. "Lame your honour?" he replied; "no such thing—The boy's quite perfect; only, you see, it's a way he has of resting one leg till the other three are tired."—*Bernard's Retrospections.*

Historians are sometimes strange moralists. Voltaire extols the magnanimity of Charles the Twelfth, for offering a crown to one of his friends that he had robbed the King of Poland of. If a man steal five shillings, instead of a Crown, we do not perceive much magnanimity in the transaction.

THE NETHERLANDS.

From the New York Tribune.

As we ventured in the first number to express our apprehensions that disturbances might arise in the Netherlands, we shall be glad to see the state of that country, and existing causes of discontent. When the colossal empire of Napoleon fell to pieces in 1814, the ancient divisions of Europe were no longer recognized, so the Allies sat down before the map and traced out in the manner which they thought best calculated to produce a balance of power, or rather to secure to themselves, the means of weighing down France. The wishes and welfare of millions who were thus united, or separated, or transferred from one master to another, were of course left out of the question; that which was morally right, was assumed to be morally right, and to each sharer of the spoil, was committed the task of appeasing or repressing the murmurs of his subjects. Some adopted the old despotic plan, and rendered resistance hopeless, by their large standing armies.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands or Low Countries, were created by these arbiters of European destinies at the congress of Vienna; who thus united under one government, two nations geographically contiguous, but differing entirely in religion, language, and character. The Dutch, or inhabitants of what was formerly the Republic of the lower United Provinces, are strict and almost always exclusive Protestants, they are in fact a German, and have always been noted for the phlegmatic coldness of their character. The Belgians who occupy the other provinces, are the most bigoted and intolerant Catholics; their language has no resemblance to that of their other fellow subjects, being essentially French, with a mixture of Dutch, and words of uncertain origin; and to complete the contrast, they have always been reckoned the most fiery and turbulent of mankind. Their whole history is one of contention with the various powers which have held them in subjection, until they were conquered by the Austrians during the Revolution, and incorporated into the French Republic. Separated by no natural boundaries, they soon assimilated with their fellow subjects, and in every point were viewed as a most important part of the nation.

Politically the possession of both countries is essential to that predominance which the rulers of France have always aimed. The Dutch provinces offer a long line of sea coast, favourable to their commerce, and affording the greatest facilities for rivalling Great Britain in its trade, or excluding her in war. Belgium, by its dense and fertile population, its admirable fortresses, and its geographical position, presented a barrier to invasion from the north. The country, too, is fertile, abounding in coal, iron, and sulphur; and manufactures of various kinds are carried on to an extent, and with such a rapidity, as to have rendered the continent. These advantages were much increased during her connexion with France, which afforded a ready market for both raw and fabricated articles. To the allies there were sufficient reasons for placing them in other hands. The former had hoped to see their ancient republic revived, and placed under some suspicion at the crown which was to decorate the brows of their ruler. However, their old constitution was to be adapted without any changes, and their vanity was gratified by the reflection that one of their own country and religion had been chosen for them.

The Belgians, on the other hand, were loud in their disapprobation. They considered themselves in a manner subjected to the Dutch, who they foresaw would have a predominance in the councils; besides, they looked with horror on a heretic Sovereign, who might be inclined to overthrow their religion in favour of the Protestantism. Their clamors were suspended by Buonaparte's return from Elba, when their country became the arena in which the fates of Europe were again decided. They took part with the Allies, and no confidence was placed in their troops, who were kept inactive behind the British lines at Waterloo, and would doubtless have received Napoleon with enthusiasm, had the fortune of the day been otherwise. Soon after that event, an assembly of the notables from the different provinces was convened, and a constitution submitted to them, which was certainly more liberal than any which was expected at that period. Much discussion, however, took place, and it underwent many alterations before it was ratified. The people are divided into three orders; the nobility; the inhabitants of towns who represent the commercial interests; and the country farmers, who are elected by these three orders the provincial legislatures; each of which manages the internal affairs of its own state, and elects the representatives of the lower house of the States-General, or Congress of the whole Kingdom. The upper house is in number not less than thirty, nor more than sixty, who are appointed by the king, and hold their offices for life, but do not transmit them to their posterity. The lower house contains one hundred and ten. The council of state consist of twenty four persons chosen by the king, who preside at their meetings, and to whom all acts are presented for ratification.

The executive power rests with the King; the legislative with the two houses jointly with the King. Every subject is eligible to every office.—No privilege exempting from the payment of taxes.—The Ministers are not responsible.—The press is under no other restraints than the liability to prosecution of editors and publishers.—Absolute liberty of conscience is granted to all. This last clause is appearing so objectionable, met with the utmost opposition from the Belgians, who considered it a violation of their rights; they also demanded that the Catholic Clergy should be represented, as well as the other three orders. The difficulties were temporarily smoothed, by an ordinance appointing a committee of the council of state, consisting of three or four Catholic members, to whom every thing relative to their religion was to be referred. As soon as the constitution was accepted, the King occupied himself seriously in attempting the consolidation of his states; and from all accounts has done every thing in his power to become acquainted with the condition of the people, and to remedy the evils which occur. He is represented as the most laborious of monarchs frequently with the people, and giving audience every week to all, without distinction, who have complaints to make or petitions to prefer. This is well; but his situation is peculiar, his tenure of the crown is any thing but secure, and the first great commotion of Europe will most probably deprive him of it. His only chance for securing it, should such an event occur, evidently depends upon the circumstance of his previously weeding out all French attachments, and rendering the two nations one in feeling and language. With this view he has been endeavouring to make the Belgians, Dutchmen and Protestants. The language of Holland was introduced into the courts of justice, the public schools, and even the debates of the States-General. Attempts were also made to place Protestant teachers in the Catholic seminaries; a Philosophical college was established at Louvain in which the sciences were principally taught and at which all theological students were obliged to attend, and none could receive ordination who had studied abroad.

The Netherlands are in superficial extent about 25,000 square miles—rather more than half that of the state of New York. The number of inhabitants is upwards of five and a half millions, which gives 224 to the square mile. Of its principal cities, Amsterdam has 230,000 inhabitants; Rotterdam 60,000; Brussels 77,000; Ghent 75,000; The Hague 44,000; Antwerp 60,000; Liege 47,000; Bruges 35,000; Utrecht 34,000; Groningen 27,000; Louvain 25,500; Mons 20,000.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

The Catholic hierarchy took fire at this, well knowing that the cultivation of the physical sciences is a powerful engine against the servile attachment of their faith. Their indignation was openly expressed on all occasions, until 1827, when a Concordat was made with the Pope, which rendered the burthen somewhat lighter.—Still they were not satisfied, and for the first time perhaps in the history of the world, the Catholic priesthood showed themselves the friends of constitutional liberty, by demanding that the rights of the people should be secured to them, like those of the English, and not held merely in the will of the Monarch. The calls for reform were not confined to religious affairs; the trial by ministers was also required, and the responsibility of the ministers. Various circumstances caused the government to be most expensive, and taxes are no where higher than in the Netherlands, being more than double of the climate and the sword, without any return of consequence. In addition to this, they are burdened with a national debt of more than eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (nearly one fourth of that of Great Britain), contracted almost entirely by the Dutch Provinces, before and during their subjection to France. The spirit of discontent passed speedily into the chambers, where a powerful opposition was formed against the Ministry.

The press, it may be supposed, was not idle, and in process of time, it was found necessary to curb it. The King brought their case before the States-General in 1828, of some offensive jokes upon the government; the authors proved to be two Frenchmen, who were, in consequence, condemned to two years imprisonment, which sentence was however, soon changed to one of expulsion from the kingdom. This arbitrary proceeding was severely commented on by two of the most able writers which the country has produced, M. Durpeloux and M. de Potter; the latter is well known in Europe for several works on theological history, and for his able and entertaining biography of Bishop de Simeon. Their object was to excite the public indignation, and to demand the abolition of the law in virtue of which the Frenchmen had been condemned. The government had gone too far to retract, and the defenders of the public liberties were instantly prosecuted and sentenced, the one to a year's imprisonment, and the other to five hundred florins, the other to a longer confinement, and a fine of one thousand florins. The excitement produced by this, was no longer to be controlled, and the ministry were themselves obliged to recommend the repeal of the law, which was instantly given a large majority.

Messrs. Durpeloux and de Potter however, gained nothing by this, and desisting to supplicate the King, brought their case before the States-General in November last; ere it could be determined, however, the King sent in a plan of a law relative to the press, more onerous than that which had been repealed, recommended imprisonment from one to five years, of all who "shall in any way attack the dignity, power, or rights of the royal family, or be guilty of manifesting hostile sentiments to the king or of contempt of the ordinances and decrees emanating from him." Provisions were also made against "those who shall disturb or endanger in any way the public safety, in issuing discourses, founding alarm and suspicion, who shall attack or insult the government, or one of its branches, or encourage its enemies—calumniate its intentions or endeavor to sap its authority, &c." It will be seen that every comment on the proceedings of government, might subject its author to prosecution under a law so comprehensive and so vague.—It was followed by an order for the prisoners to be released, that is cutting off all communications between them and the rest of the world. M. Durpeloux was liberated at the end of February, but M. de Potter was still kept close, and daily underwent inquisitorial examinations, concerning a conspiracy which he is said to have organized during his confinement. The law proposed against the liberty of the press was passed with but few modifications. In April last, the unhappy victims of despotism were again punished for their country for 4 years. They wished to go to Switzerland, but France, Prussia, Wurttemberg and other governments refused them even permission to pass through their territories, and they were kept in a dreadful state of uncertainty, in a small village, until the happy termination of the revolution in Prussia, when one of the first acts of the Lieutenant General was to grant them leave to enter France, and remain during their pleasure.

Such is the state of things in this country, according to the accounts which we have examined. A gentleman, however, whose opinion is entitled to the highest consideration, takes a different view of the case of the exiles who, according to him, are justly condemned, as a correspondence has been detected between M. de Potter and the French Jesuits, which showed clearly his intention of overthrowing the constitution. Van Massen, the Minister of justice, is represented by him as a man of the highest order of talent, and judicial knowledge; and his firmness in resisting the encroachments of the hierarchy, is given as the cause of all the abuses which have been heaped upon him.

Much excitement unquestionably took place at Brussels when the news arrived from France, and it is reported that the King, in order to quiet them, offered if necessary, himself to march at the head of his troops to the assistance of the Parisians. William Frederick, King of the Netherlands, is about 60 years of age. He married a sister of the King of Prussia, and had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, the Prince of Orange, is the same who was first proposed as a husband for the Princess of England. He has since married a sister of the Emperor of Russia, and has several children.

The Revolution in the Netherlands likely to terminate in the separation of Belgium and Holland. They may still remain for a time subject to the same King, but the Belgians demand that they shall have a distinct legislature, a distinct administration, and shall be to all intents politically separated from Holland. If the separation be the king's object, the king will no longer have any influence in Belgium or hold over it; he will be regarded there as a foreigner and an intruder; he will be suspected as a Protestant and a Dutchman; and the event will be that his nominal sovereignty over the Belgians will soon be thrown off. It is entirely impossible that the King of the Hollanders, whose numbers are little more than two millions, should be allowed long to rule over the Belgians, whose numbers are four millions. The latter will feel the connexion to be degrading; and the King will find it impossible to have a strong government in Belgium, that he will probably resign an authority which would be a source of weakness rather than of power.

We lament this result, both for the sake of the Netherlands and of Europe. It is politically desirable that a state of respectable strength should have been placed on the northern frontier of France, as a check upon that power, if she should be disposed to commit aggressions on the side of Germany. The United Netherlands would have been such a state. Belgium and Holland disunited must each be feeble, and the former is too likely to throw herself into the arms of France.—As the Belgians themselves, they will probably gain nothing by the separation. They already enjoyed a freer government than they had ever before, and they might now have obtained augmented security for their liberties. They cannot join France without deluging their territory with the blood of a general war.—They have no sovereign prince to look to as a suitable monarch. They have therefore thrown away a constitution, which, if not very agreeable to them, was attended with no material disadvantage, but on the contrary afforded them the benefits of a free and representative government; and they have cast themselves loose on the waves of a revolution, without a pilot, and even without a haven to steer for.—*Leeds Mercury.*

All the cities and towns on the banks of the Rhine were in an agitated state.

ices in the different... Deputies, Sept. 12, language is determined with the affairs of less determined not with ours."

Though entirely disposed to comply with reasonable desires, I will grant nothing to a spirit of faction, and will never consent to measures which would sacrifice the interests and prosperity of the nation to passion or violence.

From the Hague Extraordinary Courant. Neter on such an occasion did the King and Prince of Orange receive more marks of attention and respect by the innumerable multitude, on their way from the Palace to the States-General, as well as on their return.

In the Hall a great number of Members, and the people, when the King, on the conclusion of his Speech, descended from the throne, also manifested the greatest enthusiasm.

The King and Prince left the Hall amidst uninterrupted cries of "Long live the King!" and "Long live the Prince of Orange!"

After this, a Royal Message was read, in which His Majesty submits two questions to the consideration of the Chamber, namely—

"Whether experience had shown the necessity of revising the fundamental law?"

"Whether, in that case, the relations established by treaties, and by the fundamental law, between the two great divisions of the kingdom, for the promotion of their common interests, require to be altered in their form or their nature."

ANTWERP, Sept. 24.—For the last three days the military and populace of Brussels have been fighting, the latter dispute every inch of ground. The troops took possession of the Park Palace and upper part of the town yesterday by storm. Intelligence from Brussels, dated ten o'clock this morning, states the military had possession of the four gates; they were still fighting; the loss of life must be dreadful. Government publish nothing. The Belgic troops act bravely and firmly for the King. Government has got hold of the most violent of the Deputies, Dupuchaux and Everard; they have been brought here strongly guarded.

IRLANDS. In the Netherlands; the government is Dutch, the laws are Flemish, the half the population are foreigners. The Latin, French, Dutch, and the French from money, and those on garbioned by Prussian relations are still more state of confusion the student! The Flemings since they formed opinions. If they have any. They are like large-boned, fat-headed, but not inclined to country has been the ages, themselves the downfall of Genoa the Jewish Monied noise in agriculture, man. Peace is the state but their high night-able, they are seldom and the world. Every all convulsion has sent eable among them to improve by his example led him an assylum.— has found a welcome sake, and has always at has been afforded to

INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM. The Provisional Government, considering that it is of importance to fix the future condition of Belgium, decrees— 1. The provinces of Belgium, mainly detached from Holland, shall form one independent state. 2. The Central Committee will, as soon as possible, draw up a plan of a Constitution. 3. A general Congress, in which the interests of the provinces shall be represented, shall be convoked. It will examine the proposed Belgic Constitution, will modify it when it is necessary, and will cause it to be executed in all Belgium, as the definitive Constitution.

CI. ROUÏER. DE POTTER. Count FELIX DE MIRDOE. S. VANDERVEER. By order, J. VANDERLINDEN, Secy. Brussels, October 4, 1830.

(From La Revolution, of October 6.) We have received a proclamation issued by M. de Potter, of which the following is the copy: "APPEAL TO MEN OF THE PRESENT AGE."

"The cause of liberty against a blind despotism is debating throughout Europe at the present day. France pronounced the first sentence, the penalties to Belgium. It is to that quarter that all sound ideas of modern philosophy ought to bend; it is on that soil that all friends of reason and humanity will assemble to colonise common sense, which has been repulse elsewhere."

"Frenchemen! Belgians! Germans! Inhabitants of all countries, whose latitudes are on a level with those of the age—the day has at last arrived to realize that brilliant Utopia of a wise economical Government, and particularly one independent of the weakness or folly of a single individual. May a noble and pure force you forward from all parts of the globe. It is not sufficient to say that the world is on the march. It is absolutely necessary to march with it.—These are opportunities which only can be once seized. Wee to him who does not know how to take advantage of these."

PRUSSIA.—The popular movements at Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, do not appear to be of a political character, but the result of the existing distress. At Cologne, out of a population of 60,000 persons, 20,000 individuals were fed by charity during last winter. The Prussian Government is adopting all kinds of precaution, and is strengthening its military line, to preserve all the provinces from any communication with the Netherlands. It is said to be the intention of her government to place 60,000 troops along her boundaries.

A letter from Bremen of the 10th of September, brings accounts of disturbances having taken place at Hesse-Cassel. An assemblage of workmen attacked several bakers' shops, breaking windows, doors, &c. The troops were called out and order was restored.

At Darmstadt the country people broke the windows of the Duke's palace. The discontent is caused by an increase of taxes.

INSURRECTION IN BRUNSWICK.—The Duchy of Brunswick, in Germany, contains a population of more than 200,000 souls, and the town of Brunswick, the capital of the duchy, about 30,000. Hamburg papers state that an insurrection broke out in the town on the 6th of September, that the palace of the duke was burnt, and he himself compelled to fly from his dominions. The following particulars are given in letters from Brunswick:

On the evening of the 6th of September, an angry multitude assembled before the theatre, who had filled their sleeves, pockets and hats, with stones. When the Duke left the house to step into his carriage, the mob hissed and insulted him. The military, who were at hand, kept the multitude in awe. When the duke had driven a few paces, he was attacked with a shower of stones. The coachman, however, succeeded in saving him by driving full gallop to the palace, where the military were soon assembled, cannon planted, and every thing put in a state of defence. The incensed multitude surrounded the palace, but without venturing to attack it. The windows of the Police-office, the Mint, and other public offices, were broken.

The next day the populace got into an affray with the troops, who had no orders to fire, and were in consequence, compelled to retreat into the garden of the palace, from the fury of the populace, whose numbers continually increased. Intoxicated by this victory, the mob broke into the Ducal Palace, and at last set fire to it, so that it has unhappily been consumed, with all the treasures it contained. While the palace was on fire, the duke in disguise, escorted by ten hussars, succeeded in passing through the garden of the palace to the gate, and made his escape. The heat was terrible, and nobody

was permitted to attempt to check the flames. The adjoining houses were, however, protected. All the furniture, curtains, &c. were thrown into the court-yard of the palace and destroyed. On the 9th the Councils of State, Von Munchausen and Henneberg, constituted a provisional government, which has convoked the States.

The duke arrived at Dorer, Eng. on the 14th of September. The London Times thus enumerates the provocations which led to his overthrow: "He refused to sanction the Constitution given to his States by his uncle and guardian George IV.; he continued in time of peace the oppressive taxes which were imposed during a season of war; he arrested the most noble of his people without cause, and punished them without trial; he disregarded the judgments of the tribunals, and directed their decrees to be torn in pieces, and thrown in the face of the judges; he ordered the secrecy of correspondence to be violated, and letters to be opened at the post-office; and while he discarded from his service, or banished from his dominions, the most respectable servants of the state, he employed as Ministers, persons whose only recommendation was a blind subserviency to his caprices."

"GRANVILLE, Oct. 31, 1831. "Sailed from St. John, on the 26th instant. Ran till I found myself 10 or 12 miles clear of Patridge Island, when I discovered at the distance of about 8 or 10 miles, an object about 4 miles to windward, I standing close by the wind. I ran till I brought it dead to windward, or rather astern, without knowing what it was, having no glass on board. The ship's crew several times when I had it so near that I saw something on the top of it. I waved my hand, thinking if the figure on the top was a man, some signal would be returned, when I heard a low sound as I thought. I then hoisted my flag, and the boat with three men, with a determination to know what it was, when, pointing up with the object, to their great surprise, found it to be a large boat, slung together, up with her sail flat on the water, and her unfortunate crew on the bottom; I say unfortunate, but still fortunate to have his life saved, after having been 24 hours in this deplorable state. And as God, in his all-wise providence, made me instrumental in the preservation of your son's life, I have taken him home, and he has since been with us as one of the family.—Mr. LOVETT's pilot boat is over, and he will get a passage."

The Observer. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1830.

In the course of last week we have had many arrivals from Europe, and among the rest, the British Mail, bringing English dates to the 10th October, 27 days later than acknowledged in our last. We are more and more convinced that affairs in France have not yet reached that state in which they are likely to remain. Seldom, indeed, has so popular a convulsion been carried on so far with so little popular outrage, and in that feature of late events, every true friend to his species has reason to exult. But though we do not belong to a class of alarmists, who are forever brooding on the dark side of things, and are almost portending a renewal of those dreadful scenes, which, for so many years, exhibited France as one field of blood, yet we are far from thinking that the goal is already reached, and that France has now nothing more to do than to repose under the pacific laurels she has won. We do not dread either a return to despotism, or a necessary progression towards anarchy, but we see much to excite apprehension, lest the flame which so rapidly spreads, should eventually consume every remnant of monarchical principle and feeling. We shrewdly suspect that the Duke of Orleans will not be the permanent occupier of the throne, and that he is placed there, more as an engine of policy, till measures of a still more popular character are matured and ready for carrying into full effect. In a word, we desire symptoms arising and spreading, which call for great vigilance on the part of the French Government, and which, if unchecked and unsubdued, will end in nothing short of absolute republicanism. Instead, therefore, of employing the oratory of public assemblies to fan the flame in the breasts of a people who have well nigh reached a pitch of frenzy, the influential classes in Great Britain, would be better employed in lifting up a warning voice, animating the French nation to rally round their King, and saying to the revolutionary ferment, "Hitherto shalt thou go, but no farther."

We insert in a preceding column, the Speech of the King of the Netherlands, on occasion of opening the proceedings of the States-General. Amid an unusual press of matter, we considered that a document well entitled to a place, both on account of the interesting and trying circumstances in which it was delivered, and its own intrinsic qualities. It is characterized by so much wisdom and kindly feeling, that we anticipate from it the happiest effects. The question of the legislative separation of Belgium from the United Provinces, will call for the chief exercise of the collected wisdom of their High Mightinesses.—The excesses committed by a brutal and ferocious soldiery are truly deplorable.—In the Principality of Brunswick the revolutionary spirit has shown itself in a very determined form. The inconsistent and faithless Duke has been driven from his dominions, by a populace, justly indignant at the treatment they received from him, in withholding their just rights, after having pledged himself to concede them. His serene Highness has found an asylum in England, after having narrowly escaped personal injury, and witnessed his palace burnt to the ground.

Mr. HUSKISSON.—The particulars of the premature and melancholy exit of that Gentleman, will doubtless be read with deep interest. In one moment, the rapturous feelings of the multitude, who cheered the rapid procession of engines and crowded carriages, that glided, as if by magical influence along the line, were reversed, and consternation and grief penetrated every heart and blackened every countenance. Mr. H. was introduced to the inhabitants of Liverpool by the late Mr. CANNING—he was the firm supporter of the Free Trade system—and his loss at a moment when the new relations of our affairs with the continent, require a union of the ablest councils, and the greatest firmness, comes home to our hearts, not merely with feelings of sympathy for a bereaved widow, but also of public sympathy with the State.

Vessels have continued to arrive during the last week, and within the last nine days, we have had twenty-seven arrivals from the Mother Country.—Several of these were bound to Quebec, Miramichi, and other ports, but owing to the lateness of the season, altered their course, and came here. We hope they will be so well supplied, that they will be induced to visit us again.—Many more may yet be expected. The long course of North-East winds, renders it difficult to make their way up the Bay.

York CORNRY ELECTION.—The Poll was closed at Frederick on Thursday last, when Messrs. John Allen, Jedediah Slason, John Dow, and Wm. Taylor Esquires, were declared to be duly elected.

GIROUARD.—We learn that Wm. End, Esq. has been returned.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, Mr. HENRY COLE, a Judge's clerk, was, his brother-in-law, aged 15 years, started from Carleton for Big Bay, in a small boat. When near the latter place, a flaw of wind struck the sail, the boat went over, and the two persons left the boat, thinking they could swim to the land. They had proceeded but a short distance, when Mr. Cole said he was afraid he could not swim; the land; the lad, who was a good swimmer, looked round for Cole, but he had disappeared, having just uttered the words "I'm gone.—Lad have mercy on my soul!" which the lad distinctly heard. The boat having discharged her ballast, last rose partly above the water, which Malmian seeing he swam for and got into her bottom. In this situation he remained for 24 hours, when he was taken off by a schooner bound across the Bay, as will be seen by the subjoined extract of a letter from the master of the schooner to the father of the lad, handed us for insertion. "Mr. Cole was 22 years of age, and had left a wife and one child to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and parent.—He was Assistant Alderman for Brock's Ward, and was much respected in that office, and as a member of society.—His body has not yet been found."

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On Friday morning, in the 26th year of her age, Elizabeth R. wife of Mr. Benjamin Smith, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the divine will.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. TUESDAY, brig Caladonia, Miller, 56—to order, merchandise. NELSON, Crawford, London, 70—G. D. Rolissen, ballast. WEDNESDAY, ship Fuside, M. Arthur, Port-Glasgow, 53—R. Rankin & Co., ballast. THURSDAY, ship New John, Ayre, Limerick, 26—R. Rankin & Co., ballast. FRIDAY, ship Liverpool, 31—R. Rankin & Co., ballast. SATURDAY, ship Cicero, Robinson, London, 34—R. M. Taylor, ballast. SUNDAY, Spence, Murray, Port Glasgow, 46—R. Rankin & Co., ballast. MONDAY, Hutchinson, Liverpool, 36—R. Rankin & Co., ballast. TUESDAY, ship Emma Zeller, Aberdeen, Belfast, via St. Andrews, to order, ballast. COMMERCIAL, Boston, Puffinley, (Wales), 36—to order, ball. CHESTER, Selkirk, Greenock, 37—Croskshank & Walker, do. MEXICO, ship Margaret, Young, London, 50—W. H. N. Decker, merchandise. BRIG Taitson, Cuck, Dublin, 27—Croskshank & Walker, ballast.—It reports having seen a number of Vessels in the Bay.

CLEARED. Ship Science, Smeil, Greenock, timber. PERCY, Lehigh, Plymouth, do. AUGUSTA, Russell, Liverpool—timber. JUNE, Wessell, do. GEORGE, Canning, Cork, Luren, lumber &c. BRIG Duncan, Garrison, Liverpool, do. SHANE, Pearson, Whitehaven, do. WILSON, Parly, Drogheda, do. BILLOW, Jones, Robin, assorted cargo.

BRITISH AMERICAN SOCIETY. QUARTERLY MEETING of the SOCIETY, will be held at the Exchange Coffee-House, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 6 o'clock. By order of the President, G. D. ROBINSON, Secretary, November 9, 1830.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS. Per Margaret from London, and Miramichi from Liverpool.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, have received by the above Vessels, the undermentioned Articles—having been purchased by Mr. GROOCCOCK, they will be found suitable for the Season, and are for sale Cheap:— Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, of various descriptions; Black & color'd silk, gauze & other Handks; Silk, crape, and worsted Shawls; French & English gauze and silk Scarfs; Bobbinets and Laces; worsted Cravats; Flannels and Blankets; Ribbons; Gentlemen's half Hose; Gent's lambs wool & worsted Stockings; Ditto and Boys' Fur Caps; Colored & black Norwich Crapes & Bombazetts; Camblets; Men's Hats; BELLERENES, 2 & 6—a new article for Ladies' Dresses; Haberdashery, of all sorts; Moss, and Tippets, of the following Furs—Squirrel, Sable, Fitch, Ermine, Lynx, and Russia Fitch; Swansdowne Stocks; Gloves; White Guernsey Sheets; Ladies' colored Stays; Umbrellas; Woollens; Cloths; Cassimeres; Knives & Forks; Tin Covers; Saucepans; Nails; Guns; Candlesticks; London White Lead, &c. &c.

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

BLANKETS, CARPETINGS, &c. Just Received, and for Sale: 40 PIECES assorted Blankets, Kidderminster, & Venetian CARPETING; 65 Rich fringed Hearth Rugs; 12 Pieces Tartan Plaids; 150 Pairs Rose Blankets; 90 Ditto Point do.

250 Boxes 8 x 10 GLASS; 80 Casks ass'd Nails; 45 hags Corks. Nov. 9.—47 J. & H. KINNEAR. Prince William-street, Nov. 9, 1830.

P. BUFF, has received by the late arrivals part of his Fall Supply of Goods; consisting of Gros de Naples, Fancy silk BANDANAS, new fashionable Winter Velvets; black, white, and purple cotton Vestings and Velvetines; Silk Velvets; fashionable Verona Cravats; black and colored Batistes; silk and cotton Umbrellas; silk and cotton Braees; Shawls; Gauze Handkerchiefs; strong Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers; Ladies fancy Vandyke and Berlin Comforters; white and coloured Kid Gloves; white and coloured Woodstock ditto; Braids of all kinds; Diapers; Lawns; Muslins; printed Quilting; Bobbinets; Rug, canvas and sampler Gauze; Doyles; Damask Table Napkins; silk Stocks, &c. &c.—All of which he is now selling at the lowest prices.

Per SALUS, from CLYDE. 6 HDS. LOAF SUGAR; 2 Pans Superior Whiskey; 10 Pieces very superior Venetian Carpeting; 10 ditto Scotch ditto; 10 Bales Grey & Bleached Cottons, &c. Nov. 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOW LANDING, BY BRIG SALUS, from GREENOCK: PIPES, Hhds, and Q. Casks superior old PORT WINE; 10 Casks assorted Glassware; 4 Cases white and coloured fashionable DANDY SHIRTS; 2 Bales Blue Cloth Jackets and Trowsers; For sale by Nov. 9. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

FRESH FIGS. 200 DRUMS Turkey FIGS, in prime order, just received per brig Emerald, from Liverpool. Nov. 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEREL.—By Auction. TWO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscriber, Black's Wharf— 100 Bbls. Damaged MACKEREL. Nov. 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY. ON FRIDAY the 19th November next, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will Sell, at Public Auction, on the premises, that spacious and commodious WHARF, in Britain-Street, Lower Cove, reaching to low water mark, being part of the Estate of JOHN THOMSON, Esq., lately of this City, Merchant, deceased.—Also, sundry eligible BUILDING LOTS, belonging to said Estate, situated in Broad-Street, near to the Artillery Barracks. Further particulars will be made known at time of sale, or on application to the Subscriber.

JOHN ROBERTSON, North Market Wharf, 19th Oct. 1830.

The above Property will be sold, subject to the Widow's right of dower—and has been advertised by our direction, under powers from all the heirs of the deceased. N. PARKER, GEORGE BURNS, October 26.

CLOTHS, &c. Per Brig Courier from Liverpool. For Sale by E. DEW. RATCHFORD, November 2.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber wishing to close Business as soon as possible, requests all Persons having demands against him to present them for payment: And all indebted, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. JACOB NOYES, St. John, Nov. 2, 1830.

Oil Cloth and Painted Baize. THOSE Persons wishing either of the above Articles, (made to any size, and a choice of fifty different Patterns) ordered for the Spring, will please leave their orders with us on or before the 15th December. November 2. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Mackerel, Gin, and Brandy. 150 BLS. Fat MACKEREL; 4 BBLs. Holland GIN; 2 Pipes Cognac BRANDY—Now landing from the scl'r Lavinia, at North side Market Slip. JAMES T. HANFORD, 2d November.

MACKEREL, &c. Note Laiding, ex scl'r's Agnes and Lavinia, from Halifax. 67 BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL; 100 Do. — 3 Ditto.— shipping order—which will be sold very low from the wharf. ALSO: A fourth supply of CONGO TEA, in Chests & Boxes. ON HAND: A few Barrels best pure SEAL OIL.—For sale at lowest market price, by Nov. 2. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

SUGAR, &c. THE Subscriber offers for sale a few Hogsheads superior Trinidad SUGAR, very low for Cash; and begs leave to say that being well acquainted with the best China and Chinese makers, in the County of Annapolis, would be happy to furnish persons requiring any quantity of each or both.—Orders left at the store of Mr. JAMES WHITNEY, South Market Wharf, will be attended to and thankfully received. JAMES ROBERTSON, October 19.

A CARD. MRS. WALLACE, most respectfully informs her former Patrons, and the Public generally, that she has recommenced her business of DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY, at her residence, Germain-street, next below the entrance to that of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esp. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Plain Sewing done on the most moderate terms. N. B. A few Young Ladies from the Country can be accommodated as Boarders, to learn the different branches of the above business.—Terms known on application as above. St. John, October 19, 1830.

The TOKEN, for 1831. JUST Received, and for sale by H. S. FAIVOUR, the TOKEN, a Christmas and New Year's Present, for 1831. This is by far a more splendid work of the kind than has ever before been published in the U. States. Marselles Hymn, for Piano Forte and Flute Music. Edinburgh Review, for October.—Works of Maria Edgeworth, 13 vols.—Family Library; Milman's History of the Jews, 3 vols. &c. &c. Eastport, Oct. 30.

EVERITT & STRICKLAND, Hat-Manufacturers, INFORM their friends and the Public, that they have received by the BRIG JANE from Liverpool:—A great assortment of Superior Fine Water-proof and plated HATS, BONNETS, &c.—Also:—They have on hand, an extensive Stock of Water-proof, and Silk HATS, of their own manufacturing, of various shapes, sizes, and quality—all of which they will sell lower than ever, for cash or country produce,—requesting all those who wish to purchase to call and see for themselves. Hats dressed, covered, and varnished; Bonnets dressed, altered, and coloured—at the shop next adjoining Messrs. Lowe & Greenock's, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.—Cash and the lowest prices given for FURS of all kinds.—FRUNKS of all sizes and quality for Sale. St. John, N. B. Market Square, Oct. 19.

Manifests for sale at this Office.

VARIETIES.

SONNET TO FRANCE. A whisper rose. At first, a favourite hand, Few, but if measured, as their souls expand...

ON A PYRAMIDAL TOMB. Its base denotes where lies the mouldering dead; Its apex points to where the soul has fled.

A MIRACLE.—It is positively stated, that at the recent Yorkshire election, 83 lawyers actually offered to do the work of poll-clerk for Mr. Brougham and Lord Morpeth, without pay.

TALLEYRAND.—On taking the new oath of fidelity he exclaimed, "this is the thirteenth! Pray God he be the last!"

TALLEYRAND AGAIN.—For fifty years, whilst so many systems have succeeded each other, take The Monitor for the commencement of these governments, and you will find this phrase, which seems a fundamental one for The Monitor of the time: "To-day M. de Talleyrand had the honour to pay his respects to the King—or to the Emperor—or to the Consul—or to the Director"—in fact to power.

DIFFERENT TASTES.—A French Journal, in noticing the method of making English ginger-beer, says:—"As French palates are more delicate than those of their neighbours on the other side of the water, perhaps it will be better to leave out the ginger!"

FANCY ARTICLES.—The Irish seem to have an old idea of fancy goods, at least if we are to judge by an advertisement lately inserted in the Wexford paper. This advertisement is addressed to gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, and states that "a new warehouse has been opened, where there is for sale an extensive assortment of sticks, with large knobs, expressly procured for the use of the independent electors, with every other article in the fancy line."

CONJUGAL RETORT.—A husband, who was very fond of insulting his wife before company, sent his son into her bed-room with a bare rib of beef. "Tell your mother," says he, "there's a bone for her to pick." While he and his companions were laughing at this practical joke, the archbishop returned. "Well, what does your mother say?" "She bade me tell you that you're not my father—and that's a bone for you to pick."

A village politician told his wife that the low countries had risen—(alluding to the disturbances in the Netherlands). "I am glad of it," exclaimed the old dame; "we shall not hear of the floods doing so much damage again."

A VETERAN.—One of the oldest pensioners in this neighbourhood died here on Thursday morning. His name was James Craigie; but he was familiarly styled "Handy Craigie," from the circumstance of having lost both his hands in an engagement during the American war. He was an Artilleryman, and came by the accident while spunging his gun, which, having hung fire, suddenly went off, carrying away his hands and part of one of his arms. He was upwards of eighty years of age, and had been fifty years a pensioner at the least,—during which time he has received from the country upwards of £1800. Mutilated as he was, he had four wives in his time,—to perpetuate whose memory, he erected a stone in the Greyfriars' Burying Ground, bearing the inscription, "Erected by James Craigie, to the memory of his wives."—Dundee Advertiser.

FOPPERY.—Foppery is never cured: it is the bad stamina of the mind, which, like those of the body, are never rectified; once a coxcomb, always a coxcomb.—Johnson.

Many put themselves to much inconvenience by lying, in order to avoid a little inconvenience from telling the truth.

Young writers generally attempt Poetry first; which is about as reasonable as one attempting to fly before he has learned to walk.

The road to fame is a narrow and slippery bridge over ridicule and contempt; and what a number lose their footing!

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Iron, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franklins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style.

N.B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to. Portland, June 22, 1830.

LIKENESSES WITH THE FEATURES PAINTED IN COLOURS, ONLY TWO DOLLARS EACH!

J. H. GILLESPIE, PROFILE MINIATURE PAINTER, (Late of London, Edinburgh, and Liverpool.) RESPECTFULLY solicits the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of St. John and its vicinity, to visit his PAINTING ROOM, in the house belonging to Mr. NADEL, opposite Trinity Church, Germain-street—where his very curious and elegant apparatus (by which he has taken the Likenesses of upwards of 30,000 persons) may be examined, and where specimens may be seen. Mr. G. detains the person sitting only ten minutes—Paints the Features and Drapery neatly in Colours, at a very low charge; and, from having practised above twenty years, he generally succeeds in producing a strong resemblance.—At Halifax, (N. S.) he lately painted upwards of 1400 Likenesses. June 1.

OCTOBER 26, 1830.

The Subscriber has on hand:— 50 PUNS. Jamaica RUM, of various qualities; 40 do. Demerara and W. Island do. do.; 10 Hhds. and 80 Bbls. SUGAR, do. do.; A few Puns. Molasses; Bags Coffee, Pimento, and Ginger; 150 Bbls. Alewives; 50 Kegs Tobacco; 10 Kegs Snuff; A few boxes Havana Cigars; 100 Pieces assorted Cloths and Cassimeres; Slops, well assorted; 50 dozen Tartan Bonnets; 20 Crates well assorted Earthenware, very low; Quebec Beef; Nova-Scotia Beef and Pork; Pilot, Navy, and Ship Bread; FLOUR, CORN, RICE; 50 Bags fresh ground Corn Meal, &c. &c. All which, being Consignments, will be sold at lowest market prices.

E. DEW. RATCHFORD. FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM. The Subscriber has on hand, A FEW Puns. fine flavoured JAMAICA RUM, which, to close a Consignment will be sold at a reduced price. JAS. T. HANFORD. 12th October, 1830.

NOW LANDING, Ex ship PERCIVAL, from Plymouth: 20 H HDS. COGNAC BRANDY; 2 Do. MADEIRA WINE.—For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. October 19.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool:— A SLOPS; BLANKETS; FLANNELS; CASSIMERES and FRIEZES. And per Schr. LAFINIA, from Halifax:— Hyson, Souchong, and Congou TEAS, which they offer for sale on very reasonable terms. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. October 5.

JAMAICA RUM. 10 PUNCHIONS high proof and well flavoured Jamaica RUM, for sale by GEO. D. ROBINSON. Oct. 5.

JAMAICA SPIRITS. 10 PUNS, high proof and fine flavoured JAMAICA SPIRITS,—just received and for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON. Sept. 28.

RUM & SUGAR. (SUBJECT TO A LONG DRAWBACK.) The Subscriber offers for Sale: A FEW Hhds. SUGAR, entitled to 4s. per Cwt. drawback; Puns. Jamaica SPIRITS, entitled to 1s. 2d. Do. Strong Demerara RUM, pr gal. drawback. E. DEW. RATCHFORD. Oct. 5.

PAINTS, OIL, &c. Just received per Forth, from London: 200 K EGGS WHITE LEAD; 20 DITTO BLACK PAINT; 20 DITTO YELLOW DITTO; 100 Jars Boiled OIL; 10 Casks WHITING; 5 Cwt. PUTTY, in bladders of 14lb. each; 30 Casks of 4d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 12d., 14d.; and 16d. NAILS, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON. Sept. 28.

NEW GOODS.

D. HATFIELD & SON, Have received by the BRITON, from Liverpool, and other recent Arrivals, part of their Supply of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are—

CLOTHS, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, Muslins, Silks, Shoes, Hats, Corsets, Caps, &c. suitable for the season—Lines, Twines, Cordage, Canvass, Kedgins with Chains, Cambruses, Ship Chandlery, &c.—Paints, Glazes, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Tinware, Cordware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c.—Flour, Corn, Rice, Bread, Naval Stores, Suerm and Tallon Candles, Soap, Starch, &c.—Wood's improved (commonly called Freeborn's) patent Ploughs and Castings, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of their Spring Supply, they expect by the first Arrivals from London and New-York, which, with the recent Importations and their former Stock on hand, will comprise a very extensive and well selected assortment of Articles in general use, either in Town or Country.—All which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for prompt payment, or exchanged for the Produce and Manufactures of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia. St. John, May 11.

Jamaica Sugar & Spirits, &c. Just received per schr. Nelson, from Montego Bay:

10 H HDS. 45 Barrels } SUGAR; 5 Puns. fine flavoured SPIRITS,—entitled to 1s. 2d. per gallon, drawback; 10 Bags PIMENTO. —IN STORE— Jamaica and Demerara RUM; MOLASSES; COFFEE. —ALSO, ON HAND— 10 Logs Large MAHOGANY; 4 Tons LIGNUMVITE; 50 Lancewood SPARS.

All of which is offered for sale at the lowest market prices, by Sept. 14. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

TEA & SEAL OIL. DEW. RATCHFORD, is now receiving per Schr. LAFINIA, from Halifax:— A few Chests Congou and BOHEA TEAS, and Boxes best HYSON.

Which for ready Money, will be sold at the lowest price for which it can be purchased in the City. Also received by the same Vessel: SEAL OIL—in Hhds. Tierces and Barrels, for Sale cheap. Oct. 5.

IN STORE, 100 PUNS. Jamaica, Demerara, and Wind'd Island RUM; Hogsheads, Tierces, and Bbls. SUGAR; 50 Hhds. MOLASSES; 40 Bbls. Prime Quebec PORK; Clear and Bone Middlings Boston ditto; Pipes and Hogsheads choice O. L. P. MADEIRA WINE; 100 Barrels ALEWIVES; Cordage; Canvass, Anchors, Coal Tar, &c. &c. Oct. 5. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

M'Cracken's CORDAGE, CANVASS, &c.

Just received per PRINCE LEANO, from Belfast, and for Sale: 5 TONS M'Cracken's Patent CORDAGE, assorted sizes; 120 Bolls Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 10; 1 Box Union LINENS; 1 Pouchon strong WHISKEY; 2 Hhds. best BRANDY; 2 DITTO do. GENEVA. October 19. J. & H. KINNEAR.

FRESH TEAS. THE Subscriber has received, by the last arrivals from Halifax, a fresh supply of CONGO TEA—For sale at the lowest rate of the day. JAMES T. HANFORD. 12th October, 1830.

CLOTHING & FLOUR STORE.

H. P. WHITNEY, TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Business in the Store of the late SAMUEL WIGGINS, Esq. St. John-street, in the CLOTHING and FLOUR LINE; where he intends to keep a regular Supply of every description of Fashionable CLOTHES, which will be sold on the most liberal terms.—Also, on hand, Superfine, Fine, Common, and Coarse FLOUR— for sale at lowest prices. Sept. 11.—3†

Bombazeens & Bombazetts. 2 BALES of the above, well assorted, just received, and for sale cheap by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. Oct. 5.

CORN MEAL. The Subscriber has just received from the Chamcook Mills,

100 B BAGS Fresh Ground CORN MEAL, suitable for horse feed. August 3. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

NEW GOODS.

Received per late Arrivals, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 6 P PIPES Cognac BRANDY; 2 hds. do.; 2 tons Shot, from BB to No. 9; 4 rolls Sheet Lead, from 4 to 10 lbs.; 1 ton Pig Lead; 4 casks raw and boiled Linsed Oil;

150 boxes brown Soap, 27 to 120 lb. boxes; 100 bags Nails, from 4d to 20d; 100 bags Spikes, from 3/4 to 9 inches; 60 casks Nails, assorted; 5 casks very superior sheathing Nails; 10 tons Iron, assorted—flat, square & round; 2 tons Axe Iron, double refined; 2 tons blistered Steel; 2 bbls. Putty, in bladders; 1 case Paint Brushes; 1 case brass Combs; 80 casks Gunpowder; 60 bales Lines and Twines, assorted; 15 bags Almonds, soft shell; Tea Kettles and Saucepans; 125 pieces Onanburghs; 20 bbls. Coal Tar; 5 do. bright Varnish. —IN STORE—

15 Crates Earthenware; 20 barrels Superfine Flour; 20 barrels Rye do.; 40 ditto Meal; 5 tons Coal-gale, assorted; 80 bolts Canvass; 2 Hemp Cables—12 and 13 inches; A quantity of Stone Jars; 15 puns. Jam. Spirits; 5 bales Cloths, ass'd; A quantity of Slops, &c. &c. JOHN ROBERTSON. June 1.

Per Forth, Kent, & Ann, GOODS received and for Sale:—

120 B BOLTS Kidd's CANVASS, No. 1 to 6; 200 Boxes best Yellow SOAP; 84 Casks fine wrought NAILS—4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. and 20d.; 15 Barrels best SHERRY WINE, in bottle; 30 Barrels Bottled PORTER; 22 Casks containing plain and cut Flint GLASS, of every description; 6 Cases assorted STATIONARY, containing Foolscap and Post Papers, Blank Books of various kinds, Wafers, Quills, Wax, &c.

25 Boxes Poland Starch; 20 DITTO Bottled MUSTARD; 20 Kegs Superfine MUSTARD; 50 DITTO fine ditto; 20 DITTO Ground GINGER; 30 Bags Black PEPPER; 25 DITTO Pearl BARLEY; 100 Kegs White and Green PAINTS; 36 DITTO PUTTY.

The above will be sold at cost & charges. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, September 28, 1830.—6†

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received by the FORTH, from Glasgow, a Part of his

SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of—

H HDS of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Bales Brown and Bleached COTTONS; DITTO Shirting Stripes and Homespuns; Gingham and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled OIL; Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 GLASS, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER.

—ALSO— YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove Market Wharf. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, Has just received a remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the season—consisting of—

GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Gloves, ass'd. Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots, Ditto Ditto cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose.

A variety of Mecklin and Gimp Lace; Lace Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow CLOTHS, of all descriptions; Paints and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvass; Flannels; Bombazetts; Shallons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted;

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

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments. JOHN M. WILMOT. June 8.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, & CORN. The subscribers have just received per JULIA from New-York, and offer for Sale:

BARRELS Superfine WHEAT FLOUR; DITTO RYE do.; DITTO Pilot, Navy, and Ship BREAD; Bags best Yellow CORN; Kegs first quality FINE TOBACCO; Boxes do. Cut do.; A few dozen CORN BROOMS; Which, with their Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. they offer for Sale at their usual low prices for Cash or other approved payments. M'RAE & M'KENZIE, 17th August. Water-Street.

Also—An excellent TIMBER WENCH to hire.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Licentiate of Glasgow University, &c. respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practising all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. Cook's Boarding House, Prince William street, every day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Town and Country Business attended to. As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladic affections of the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those who he has studied under, viz. Dr. James Jeffery, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. * * Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

SARAH, from LONDON.

LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have received per the above Ship, from London, a very extensive and well selected Assortment of

GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest and most approved fashions—all of which being purchased for Cash, are unusually low—and are offered at prices yet unequalled in this City—viz:—

SUPERFINE Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mix'd, and Green, Drab, Grey, and White, broad and mixed Drills; Black, plain, & striped Drummik Satins and Gombroons; Fancy figured Calicoes, for Gent's Fests; Fustians; Beaverettes; London printed Cottons and Muslins; Cotton and Linen Bed Tick; White and unbleached power Linn Cottons; Buff and Olive Twill'd Nankeens; India do.; Paddings; Ladies and Gent's black and colored Kid, Woodstock, Boys' do. do., Silk Fustians;

Ladies Silk Parasols, with Ivory handles; Mull, Jaconet, cambric, hair cord, check, and striped Muslin; coloured Lining Cottons; Checks and Stripes; Scotch Homespuns; Watercut blue, crimson, & drab Hosiery—with a very large assortment of worsted and silk Fringes, to match; Norwich Crapes—variety of shades; Blue, black and brown Lining and Cassinet; Twilled and plain black and colored Bombazetts; Black Hosiery; Gentlemen's Travelling Caps; Ladies Leggings & Stocking; Mats & Girls do.; Silk, Cashmere, Worsted & Embroidered Shawls; White and coloured Slips;

Blue and scarlet linen Table Covers; Black and colored Gros de Naples and Saranets; Extra rich Bonnets and Cap Ribbons; Coloured & black narrow Ribbons, of all widths and shades; Gent's black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs; Ladies silk and gauze do.; Every description of HABERDASHERY; Linen and Cotton Dispers; Gilli, metal, pearl and Florentine Buttons; Quilling, and 4-4 Nails; Thread, Gimp, & Ulling Laces; Tailors; Black and white Lace Veils; Lace Collars; Ladies white and black Cotton and Silk Hose; Gent's do. do.; Gent's white, unbleached, & colored cotton Half Hose; black & colored Silk do.; Children's white and colored Cotton Socks, of all sizes; Black and slate Worsted Hosiery; Gentleman's Super Super Elastic Waterproof Black & Drab Beaver HATS; Silk do. do.; White, green and yellow Marking Canvass, with an assortment of Worsted Coats; Embossed coloured Cottons, for lining Curtains; —ALSO—

Sixteen Bales of Printing, Writing, and Wrapping PAPER—of all descriptions; Printing, Playing, and Message Cards; A Variety of Jewellery and Toys; Ivory handle Knives and Forks; Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. &c. &c. With many other Articles, well adapted for the present season, too numerous to mention—All of which have been carefully selected by Mr. L. and will be found a Choice Assortment.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces to the public, that in addition to the business of a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, he has undertaken that of an AUCTIONEER. October 12. JAMES T. HANFORD.

J. HARDING, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, announces, that it being his intention to practice the different branches of his profession in Saint John, he purposes publishing some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of certain diseases of the Heart and Lungs, which have recently been so very frequent both in Dublin and Edinburgh, where so many opportunities have occurred to him, (during his assistance in different Hospitals) of forming Clinical remarks, with a strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with the view of obtaining Subscribers, and as soon as a sufficient number have come forward, he will immediately proceed in publishing the work.—Any persons residing in this or the neighbouring Provinces, wishing to become Subscribers, will be received by forwarding their names to Dr. HARDING, at his residence in Prince William-street, (in Mr. PETTINGELL'S house). * * * * * Advice to the Poor, the hours of 9 & 11 a. m.—GRATIS. August 10.

STAGE.

AGREEABLY to our former Notice,—the STAGE has commenced running between St. John and St. Andrews, twice a week,—leaving St. John on Monday and Thursday, and St. Andrews on Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, a. m.—The Stage to run from one to the other of the above places in a day. For further information or passage, apply to Mr. D. ROSS, lower end of the South Market Wharf, St. John; Mr. GIBSON KNIGHT, Post-Master, St. George; or the Subscribers, at St. Andrews. PATRICK KELLEHER, Oct. 26. MOSES S. JOHNSON.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation;—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms. By order of the President and Directors, THOMAS HEAVISIDE, St. John, 19th July, 1830.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS, of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised (to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this City, and begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he will continue the above Business, in its several branches, at his shop, North West corner of the Market-square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store of Mr. W. O. SMITH, and hopes, by strict attention and a disposition to please, to merit a continuation of their patronage.—All favours will be gratefully received and executed in the best and most fashionable manner, on moderate terms. St. John, August 10.

NOTICES.

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

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

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

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

Table with columns: NOVEMBER-1830, SUN, MOON, FULL, Rises, Sets, Rises, Sets. Rows for 10 WEDNESDAY, 11 THURSDAY, 12 FRIDAY, 13 SATURDAY, 14 SUNDAY, 15 MONDAY, 16 TUESDAY.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

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