

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

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Office in HATFIELD'S Brick Building,
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THE GARLAND.

LINES.

Composed on the Baptism of one of his Children, and on the Funeral of another, by the late Rev. LEON RICHMOND, A. M.

THE SALUTATION.

Welcome dear babe! to Jesu's breast,
For ever there securely rest;
Welcome to those his courts below,
Here may our God his Grace bestow.

Lord! sanctify this solemn hour,
Thy Spirit on Thine offspring pour!
Full! Thy promise to our child,
May she in Christ be reconciled!

These holy waters now proclaim
Redemption free in Jesu's name;
Each sprinkled drop becomes a seal
Of that salvation which we feel.

Behold th' afflicted infant weep,
Fear has disturbed her gentle sleep;
Weep not dear babe! All others smile,
And love, and bless thee, all the while.

Grant Lord! if spared, the time may come
When summoned to thy heavenly home,
(Tho' all around her weep and sigh),
In smiles triumphant she may die!

Receive this helpless babe, we pray,
And seal her to Redemption's day;
Mansions of bliss may she inherit,
The gift of Father, Son and Spirit!

THE ELEGY.

Hark! how the angels, as they fly,
Sing thro' the regions of the sky,
Bearing an infant in their arms
Securely freed from life's alarms.

Welcome, dear babe! to Jesu's breast,
For ever there in joy to rest;
Welcome to Jesu's courts above,
To sing thy great Redeemer's love!

We left you heavens, and flew to earth,
To watch thee at thy mortal birth;
Obdient to thy Saviour's will,
We stayed to love, and guard thee still!

We thy protecting Angels, came
To seal thee to Jesu's name;
When the Baptismal seal was given,
To mark thee child! an heir of Heaven!

When the restless call of Death
Bade thee resign thy infant breath,
When parents wept, and thou didst smile,
We were thy guardians all the while!

Now with the lightning's speed, we bear
The child committed to our care,
With anthems, such as Angels sing,
We fly to thee to our King!

Thus swiftly borne, he flies to rest:
We know 'tis well—may more 'tis best!
When we our pilgrim's path have trod,
O! may we find him with our God!

THE MISCELLANIST.

THE ARTIST AND THE COUNTRYMAN.

The following laughable story, though the circumstance happened some time ago, has not, that we know, yet got into print. It will afford some amusement to the lovers of fun. At the time when the disclosure of the atrocities of the monsters Burke and Hare painfully engrossed the public attention, an artist residing in the immediate neighbourhood of Soho-square had occasion to advertise for a man servant, who, in addition to the usual requisites "honesty and sobriety," was to be "from the country." One morning a raw country lad presented himself as a candidate for the vacant situation, and was shown into the artist's painting-room. Our readers of course know that this apartment in an artist's house is in general very gloomy, the light being admitted only through a small portion of the upper part of one window, whilst all the other casements, if there be any, are kept perfectly closed. Upon being left alone in this dark room, (for the artist whom we shall call Mr. W. was not present) some feelings of uneasiness began to steal upon the countryman's mind, whose vague and incipient apprehensions were not diminished by a closer observation of the apartment. The first object that arrested his attention was the easel, which unluckily happened at this time to have no canvass upon it to denote its use; and which to his excited imagination appeared an instrument of torture. Carrying his investigation further, he perceived in a corner of the room a canvass cloth spread over an object, which from its form evidently could be nothing but a human body. This was what the artists call a lay figure—a perfect representation of the human figure, which they employ as a model when it may be inconvenient or unnecessary to procure a living model. It now occurred to the poor fellow that he had been decoyed into the house for the purpose of being "Burked," and that the canvass cloth covered the body of some wretched victim, who had just been murdered and not yet removed. Filled with this horrid idea, he endeavoured to open the door by which he had entered, but found it fastened. He then crept softly to another door, which was glazed, and covered with a curtain. Drawing the curtain aside he beheld a spectacle which seemed to offer the verification of his worst fears. He saw Mr. W. in the anti-room, holding in his hand a large knife, covered with blood, and a dish full of the vital stream standing by him. Mr. W. was mixing up lard, and the knife he used was a palette-knife. When the countryman recovered from the momentary stupor into which this spectacle had thrown him, he determined to attempt his escape from a place, which he conceived to be no better than a human slaughter-house. Watching therefore, the opportunity when Mr. W.'s back was turned, he opened the door suddenly, rushed out, struck the artist a blow on the head, which brought him to the ground, and then, passing out by another door, made his way down stairs with all the speed in his power. Mr. W. who happens to be deaf, as well as to labour under an impediment in speaking, was not aware of the proximity of the countryman until he felt the blow which knocked him down. In falling he broke the plate containing the colour, which became smeared over his hands and clothes. Mr. W. conceiving that the man had been robbing

him, pursued him instantly down stairs, and overtook him in the passage, where a struggle ensued between them. The countryman, who supposed that his life depended upon his exertions at that moment, put forth all his energies, and having overcome the artist, he ran out in the street screaming "Burke" and "murder." In the scuffle some of the crimson from Mr. W.'s person was communicated to that of the clown, and gave some colour to the dreadful cries which he uttered. Of course a mob soon followed at his heels, until, overpowered by terror and exhaustion, he sank down in Soho-square. At this moment the artist ran up, and was about to seize him. The sight of his tormentor, "steeped in the colours of his trade," and his knife "unmanly brenched in gore," and the poor countryman into fresh agonies. He appealed to the bystanders for protection against the artist, who he said was in the habit of killing a dozen men every day, and now wished to despatch him. Appearances were against the artist. He was immediately seized, and cries of "Burke him!" resounded on all sides. Some of the crowd, in the height of their indignation, proposed to sacrifice him on the spot with his own knife; but others, more knowing, thought it better that, for the sake of example, he should undergo the ceremony of trial previous to execution;—his death, however, with or without law, was a thing determined. Nothing can be imagined greater than the astonishment of the artist at being taken into custody under such extraordinary circumstances, and unfortunately being, as before stated, afflicted with an impediment in his speech, his abortive attempts at explanation were looked upon as so many proofs of his guilt. He was being dragged off to Bow-street, when some of his neighbours interfered on his behalf, and endeavoured to explain the mistake.—With considerable difficulty the mob was persuaded to carry the artist to his own house; but it was not till a deputation from the crowd had inspected the premises and tasted the colour, that satisfied themselves that it was not blood, that he was set at liberty.

MARSHAL NEY.—At the battle of Borodino, or, as the French call it, of the Moskwa, the most sanguinary in modern times, the bravest of the brave surpassed himself, and nobly earned the princely title with which his imperial master rewarded him on the field. But the most valuable service he ever rendered France was in the deplorable retreat from Moscow. His station was in the rear—the post of danger and of honor—and he was the chief, if not (excepting Napoleon himself) the only hope of the troops. In the story of this flight, for such it was, every thing is so wonderful that posterity would disbelieve the details if one contemporary voice had been raised against them. That with a handful of worn-out followers, destitute of every necessary, he should repel the assaults and arrest the progress of untired, well provided, and countless legions; that, while his heroic little band was daily diminished by hunger, cold, lassitude, he should yet bid defiance to the whole Russian host: in a word, that Ney's desperate valour should have secured the escape of any remnant of the grand army must ever command the astonishment of the world. At one time, after leaving Krasnoi, the whole Russian army lay between him and Napoleon; but, though he had only three thousand men, he resolved to cut his way through the intervening legions. When summoned by Mioradovich to capitulate, "A marshal of France never surrenders!" was his only reply, as he fearlessly led his devoted companions against the destructive batteries of the Lozmina. He then made a circuit at midnight to the banks of the Dnieper, which he crossed on blocks of ice, in spite of all opposition, and, finally, with fifteen hundred men, joined the emperor. Well might Napoleon be unable to find language sufficient to express his admiration of the hero: "What a man! what a soldier! what a vigorous chief!" While he still feared that the marshal had fallen into the hands of the Russians he declared that he would willingly give three millions of francs for his ransom. His joy may well be conceived when Ney returned and received his embrace. The latter had soon afterwards the undivided honor of saving the wreck of this once mighty host at the passage of the Berezina. The story of Waterloo need not be repeated here. We shall only observe that on no occasion did the bravest of the brave exhibit more impetuous, though hopeless valour. Five horses were shot under him; his garments were pierced with balls; his whole person was disfigured with blood and mud, yet he would have continued the contest on foot while life remained, had he not been forced from the field by the dense and resistless columns of the fugitives.—*Murray's Family Library.*

THE SEA CAT.—This fish is progressively disappearing from the shores of the Frith of Forth, to the great satisfaction of the fishermen. It bears a striking resemblance to the land cat, in the head—it is as well provided with a series of formidable rows of teeth as the shark, and it is so fierce and ferocious, that it will seize an oar or boat-hook, or even a bar of iron, and hold on, till fairly pulled out of the water.—They have frequently been taken four feet in length, and those of that large size, when hauled into the boat, uniformly make at the fishermen, with outstretched jaws, and being remarkably tenacious of life, they continue to struggle till they are killed by numberless heavy blows. Such strong and formidable creatures are dreadfully destructive among the fishing apparatus, and from their uncouth and repulsive appearance, they are nearly unseizable. Unusually as it is, the sea cat, when skinned, cut up into thin slices, and properly fried, is as white as the turbot, and preferable in the taste. They are very seldom seen in the market at Edinburgh, and the few who know their value,

and disregard their appearances, get rare bargains, as they seldom bring a half penny a pound. In the 'Life of Calamy,' just published, it is said, 'Among other fish, of which I once partook at Leith, there was one I had neither seen nor heard of before, a sea cat. I could have been well enough satisfied with the sight of it as a curiosity, without tasting it, but was over-persuaded by the good company, and found it an admirable fish, rather beyond a turbot. I inquired whether they had any way of preserving such a creature alive, so that it might be brought by sea into England, but was told that it had been tried several times to no purpose. To inland readers it must appear strange that a fish of such excellent quality is sold so cheap, that it is hardly worth bringing to market, even from Newhaven, though the distance is only two miles and a half.—*Scotsman.*

MOTIONS OF ANIMALS.—Animal motion is wonderful, though, from its perpetually meeting the eye we take little account of it. The pholis (a shell-fish) has the power of performing the hardest marble by means of a fleshy substance, apparently no way suited to so laborious an employment. It increases its cell as it increases its size, and constitutes a perfect example of the first rudiments of animal motion. The only impulse an oyster possesses, arises out of its power of opening and shutting its shell. The muscle moves by means of a muscular substance, resembling a tongue. The crab moves sideways, and the waterfly swims upon its back. The serpent undulates, and the lion-ant moves backwards; it has no power to make the smallest inclination forwards. Marine birds can walk, run, fly, and swim. Some animals can only walk, others gallop; the horse performs all these motions. The tiger and the crocodile dart; the reindeer runs but never gallops. The armadillo walks swiftly, but can neither run nor leap; while the great ant-eater climbs much better than it can walk. The sloth is a large animal, and yet can travel only fifty paces in a day; an elk will run a mile and a half in 7 minutes; an antelope, a mile a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. MAN has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these, he has in maturity and health 60 bones in his legs and thighs, 62 in his arms and hands, 60 in his head, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles in the structure of his body, and his heart has 3,840 pulsations in the space of an hour.—*Buck's Harmonies of Nature.*

THE DULL TIMES.—The dullness of the times is a constant topic of conversation. We hear of it in every corner and see its effects in every countenance. The state of commerce abroad is much the same as at home. Here we hear of failures and rumors of failures. Yet the banks are said to have plenty of money, and interest is not high. The want of confidence is too apparent in the walks of commerce at the present moment. This has arisen from the disasters to trade, growing out of the interminable discussions on commercial legislation. Commerce is a sensitive leaf. The least approach of certain bodies agitates its surface and unsettles its accustomed channels.

There is, however, another evil with which our commercial cities are afflicted. The crowd that presses forward into commerce is too great. If a farmer's eldest son happens to say a bright thing, his mother strokes his head and prings him; he must one day be a lawyer, a doctor, or a merchant in New-York. He grows up panting for Broadway, and dreaming over the delights of Pearl-street. He leaves as soon as he reaches a certain age, the green fields and healthy air of his native valley—and precipitates himself into a crowd of competitors behind the counters of Maiden Lane or at the desks of Pearl or South-street. [Queer—Is the evil confined to New-York?]—Commercial pursuits are ever stocked. In other commercial countries, they are in a similar condition, but they possess not the remedy that we have. If any one becomes unfortunate in business in this country, he can always turn farmer. No one need fear misfortune, if his health, industry, and ordinary discretion remain. He can go to the West—turn farmer—he an active man, and in a few years, he will be figuring in the halls of the national or state legislature. We have hundreds in this great city, who never can expect to make a figure—who are supplanted by rivals at every turning—who feel severely the effects of vicissitudes in trade. In Western New-York—in Ohio—in the interior of almost every state—such persons by limiting their desires to a simpler standard of living, might even become millionaires. Squires, Judges, Senators, Congressmen. Fathers of seven sons, and Grandfathers of their fifty or one hundred descendants. Let them remain struggling in New-York and what is the result? They will run the gauntlet through Wall-street every other morning—puffing and blowing like a porpoise—and trying to raise money at one per cent. a month. But let them get to the country and in a few years they will, if industrious, sit in their own orchard—drink their own cider—cut their own apple pies, and give themselves no trouble about tariff—anti-tariff—dull times and troublesome duns.—*N. Y. Courier.*

STEAM POWER.—The following extract from Mr. Jefferson's Memoirs, is particularly interesting in this age of steam. It forms part of a letter from Mr. J. to Mr. Charles Thompson, dated Paris, Dec. 17, 1786: "P. S. Since writing the preceding, I have had a conversation on the subject of the steam-mills with the famous Boulton, to whom those of London belong, and who is here at this time. He compares the effect of steam with that of horses in the following manner:—Six horses, aided with the most advantageous combination

of the mechanical powers hitherto tried, will grind six bushels of flour in an hour, at the end of which time they are all in a foam, and must rest. They can thus work six hours in the twenty-four, grinding 36 bushels of flour, which is six to each horse for the 24 hours. His steam-mill in London consumes 120 bushels of coal in 24 hours, turns ten pairs of stones, which grind eight bushels of flour in an hour each, which is 1920 bushels in the 24 hours. This makes a peck and a half of coal perform exactly as much as a horse in one day can perform."

POVERTY OF THE RICH!—The remarks which follow, from Brown's "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," are worthy the attention of all men of capital:—"The natural effect of an increase of wealth, is an increase of luxury, vanity and expense: which, if it outrun the increase of wealth, as in its nature it tends to do, instead of riches, will bring on public poverty: for the ability or wealth of a people considered in their capacity for raising supplies, consists not in the largeness of their income, but in the proportion of their expenses to their income. It consists not in 'what they have,' but 'what they can spare.' Hence it appears, that a nation may be at once very rich, and very poor: rich in income, but poor through extravagance. And as extravagance is the natural effect of an overflow of wealth, so national indigence is its most natural and final consequence."

PRECIOUS RELIC OF ORATORY.—When Christina, Queen of Sweden, intimated her intention to resign the crown to her successor, she was addressed first by the Nobility and Gentry, and afterwards by the peasants, to renounce her intention. She was seated on her throne, to receive them all. When the turn of the peasants came, a plain lusty man, with clouted shoes, and a staff in his hand, came forward to the throne. He stretched out his right hand, and without any ceremony, spoke as follows:—"O Lord God, Madam, what do you mean to do? It troubles us to hear you talk of forsaking those who love you so well as we do. You, my good Lady, are Queen of all these countries, and if so be you leave this great kingdom, where, in God's name, can you get such another? Oh Lord! my Lady, I pray you think better on't, and pray keep your crown on your Royal head. If you lay it down, you will endanger all. Continue to be the fore horse, as long as you live, and we will help you to bear the burden. We are not willing to part with you, and therefore, I pray, Madam, do not part with us—don't for God's sake!" When the orator had concluded his speech, he walked up to the Queen, without any ceremony, took her by the hand and shook it heartily, then taking his staff back to her, he pulled out of his pocket a foul handkerchief, and wiped the tears from his eyes, and in the same posture as he came up he returned to his place again.

CHANGES OF MANNERS.—The following is from the pen of Captain Grose, the eminent antiquary, who died in the year 1791, at the age of 60; it was written about the year 1782:—"I am a man of little more than 50 years of age, and yet I have nearly outlived a variety of systems and manners. When I was a young man, there existed in the families of most unmarried men or widowers, of the rank of gentlemen, residents in the country, a certain antiquated female, either a maiden or widow, commonly an aunt or cousin. Her dress consisted of a stiff starched cap and hood, a little hoop, and a rich silk damask gown, with large flowers, she leaned on an ivory-headed crutch cane, and was followed by a fat phlegmick dog, usually of the pug kind, who commonly reposed on a cushion, and enjoyed the privilege of mauling at the servants, and occasionally biting their heels with impunity. By the side of this good old lady jingled a bunch of keys, securing in different closets and corner cupboards all sorts of cordial waters, cherry and raspberry brandy, washes for the complexion, Duffy's elixir, a rich seed cake, a number of pots of current jelly and raspberry jam, with a range of gallipots and phials, containing physic for the use of the poor neighbours. The daily business of this good lady was to scold the maids, collect eggs, feed the turkeys, &c."

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.—About half an hour after the action (Navarin) had commenced, two boys, Fisher and Anderson, the one about 14 years of age, the other about 12, both servants to the officers in the ward room, were standing on the after hatch way gratings, nearly abreast of the gun I was quartered at, on the lower deck. They were both fine-looking boys, neatly dressed in jacket and trousers. Fisher, indeed, was the most interesting boy I ever saw. His cheeks were blooming with health, and his large black eyes were shaded by long black curled hair. They were standing, as I said, on the gratings, hand-in-hand, and employed in waving their little straw hats, and raising their voices amidst the cheers of our men. I was loading the gun, and not a moment before, had cried to Fisher, to go to the fore magazine for some tubes, when a shrill shriek sounded in my ears, and turning round, I saw Fisher a lifeless corpse. Anderson had also fallen wounded, but not mortally; his right leg was nearly cut across, and one of his arms was hurt in several places. But it was not himself he cared for. He crawled to the corpse of Fisher, and burying his head in his companion's bosom, uttered the most piercing cries I ever heard. Another and I was ordered to take him to the cock-pit. We found Fisher had been struck by a shot on the back of the head. A smile was still on his lips, and his cheeks were ruddy as ever. It was with great difficulty, we could separate little Anderson from the body of his comrade. He implored us not to take his "dear Ned" from him. Sur-

rounded as we were with death and danger, it was impossible not to be affected at this scene; but we were obliged to use force and tear him away. The poor boy's sufferings were not completed, for as he was being taken to the cockpit, a splinter struck his right arm and broke it. Fisher was laid among the common heap of slain, to await a watery grave.—*Life on board a Man of War.*

CHOICE OF A TUTOR.—In advising Lord Peterborough respecting the choice of a tutor for his son, Mr. Locke says finely and wisely:—"I must beg leave to own, that I differ a little from your lordship in what you propose; your lordship would have a thorough scholar, and I think it not much matter whether he be any great scholar or no; if he but understand Latin well, and have a general scheme of the sciences, I think that enough; but I would have him well-bred, well-tempered; a man that, having been conversant with the world, and amongst men, would have great application in observing the humor and genius of my lord your son; and omit nothing that might help to form his mind and dispose him to virtue, knowledge, and industry. This I look upon as the great business of a tutor; this putting life into the pupil, which, when he has got, masters of all kinds are easily to be had; for when a young gentleman has got a relish of knowledge, the love and credit of doing well spur him on; he will, with or without teachers, make great advances in whatever he has a mind to. Mr. Newton learned his mathematics only of himself."

With the reading of history, I think the study of morality should be joined; I mean not the ethics of the schools fitted to dispute, but such as Tully in his Offices, Puffendorf's de Officio Hominis et Civis, de Jure Naturæ et Gentium, and, above all, what the New Testament teaches, wherein a man may learn to live, which is the business of ethics, and not how to define and dispute about names of virtues and vices. True politics I look upon as a part of moral philosophy, which is nothing but the art of conducting men right in society, and supporting a community amongst its neighbours.—*Lord King's Life of John Locke.*

JAMES MONTGOMERY, the poet, a man whose moral influence at Sheffield, effects as much as a hundred thousand pounds effects in towns less intellectual, was originally a shop boy at Wath, and came to Sheffield as clerk to Gales, the bookseller. On the flight of Gales he succeeded to his newspaper; but within three or four years, was twice imprisoned. The world will require no description of Mr. Montgomery's works, but a more single hearted man does not exist. He resides with the maiden sisters of Joseph Gales, who kept a bookseller's shop; and his style of living is the most simple and unaffected that can be imagined. His paternal religion is Moravian, but as there is no Moravian establishment in Sheffield, he attends other chapels. In his domestic habits, he is as devout as he appears in his works. He is now about sixty years of age. I conclude from his hours of daily seclusion, that we may expect other works from his pen.—*Sir Richard Philips's Tour.*

ANECDOTE OF DR. PARR.—At a casual meeting, a friend asked Dr. Parr to dine that day upon "pot luck." The invitation was declined upon the ground of previous and particular engagement. The sincerity of the excuse being suspected, and a third party coming up, the invitation was repeated, accompanied with a wink and an insinuation in a willfully audible whisper, "I have a glorious haunch!" The offer was accepted, and the conversation turned to general subjects. Upon taking his leave, however, the doctor said, "I have been thinking that I could not put off my engagement; so, my good friend, I will dine with you to day." Here was the tunny fairly hooked. The parties met—fish was proposed. "No," said the doctor, "I'll wait." "Some soup, then, doctor." "No, I'll wait." A haunch of mutton and boiled yolks supervened. The gastronomer's face now assumed a rather epicure expression. Still, upon being asked to partake, the same cuckoo cry was repeated, "No—no—I'll wait." "Upon my word, doctor," said the hostess, "I fear you are disappointed in your entertainment; I am sorry to say, you see your dinner." "Why—why—(looking to the other end of the table,) did I not hear something this morning about a haunch?" "Oh! true," replied mine host, "I believe I did say something of the kind, but I meant only that I had a fine haunch of mutton, and I think you will agree that my judgment was 'worthy of acceptance,' if you will taste it." The six explanation was bolted by the hoaxed one, who having missed his game, silently "battered on that moor." And, lo! "I will wait," is thought a "right merrie and concealed jest," even unto this day.—*Examiner.*

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—In the populous townships of Byrton and Blymen, which form one large parish, situate within a few miles of Newport, Shropshire, a male child had not been born during the last twenty-four years, until the 23d ult., and only one other within the space of twenty-four years.—*Liv. Mercury, Jan. 8.*

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable. It smooths distinction, sweetens conversation, and makes every one in the company pleased with himself. It produces good nature and benevolence. Encourages the timorous, soothes the turbulent, humanizes the fierce, and distinguishes a society of civilized persons from a confusion of savages.—*Guardian.*

THE WORLD A MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE.—A magnificent temple is this world of ours, could we but look on it as we ought; could we but delight to see and trace that hand which opens itself and filleth all things with goodness,

Ms. of Mr. Phillips

England, &c.

LOCOMOTIVE CARRIAGES.

From the London Spectator. A provincial journal has lately reproached the newspapers of the metropolis, and not justly, with having devoted their columns to the most unimportant matters, while they have taken little or no notice of an event equally calculated to reflect lasting honour on the industry of our countrymen, and to bring about great improvements in the mode of travelling.

Knowing the important effects of such inventions and discoveries as printing, gunpowder, lightning by gas, we are necessarily led to speculate on the probable results of this improved method of travelling. The editor of the Scotsman has shown its advantages as to increasing communication and equally distributing commodities over every part of the country. It will enable a manufacturer, he says, to come to London from Leeds or Manchester, in a day, transact his business and return the next day. A shopkeeper would be enabled to admit an order from Edinburgh on a Monday to Leeds, and have the goods he writes for in his shop on Wednesday morning.

hand-loom weavers to the introduction of power-loom, will, we suppose, be of no avail, and railroads must be introduced into general use. The important effects of such inventions and discoveries as printing, gunpowder, lightning by gas, we are necessarily led to speculate on the probable results of this improved method of travelling. The editor of the Scotsman has shown its advantages as to increasing communication and equally distributing commodities over every part of the country.

The remains of the young and lovely Lady Emily Cavendish, who was the last surviving child of the Earl and Countess of Charlemont, have been conveyed from Nice, to the family mausoleum in Ireland. On the intelligence reaching England that her ladyship had ruptured a blood vessel at Turin, her cousin Lord Clements, the eldest son of Lord Leitrim, to whom she is understood to have been engaged, set off to meet her in the South of France.

little group—looked from their father to them—from them to their father—remained for several minutes twirling his hat, without finding a single sentence at his disposal, and departed. So much for the domestic eloquence of an orator! Sir Edmund Saunders, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the reign of Charles II. was originally a strolling beggar about the streets, without either knowing parents, relatives, or friends. He came often to beg scraps at Clement's Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness; and, as he expressed a strong inclination to learn to write, one of the attorney's clerks taught him, and soon qualified him for a hackney writer.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Backingham's Lectures on the East.—On Tuesday so'night, Mr. Backingham delivered the first of his Oriental Lectures, at the Argyl Rooms. He was listened to, as he always is in these oral effusions, with a fixedness of attention which few public declaimers can command.

Reduction of Rent.—We are glad to find that Sir Wm. Ingilby has not returned ten per cent. to his tenants, because he has done a much better thing. The worthy Baronet has endeavoured to relieve the farmers by a fair and equitable survey of their different lands held under him in Yorkshire, and has reduced the rents five, ten, and even twenty per cent., according to their value, and with due regard to the reduction in the value of agricultural produce.

So slight is the dread of Gaol among the Backingham poachers, that it is believed by some persons who have good opportunity of forming a judgment on the fact, that in many instances if poachers were entrusted with their own warrants of commitment they would walk to jail and surrender themselves without the attendance of a constable. One man committed under the game laws, lately remained in the jail three weeks beyond the time for which he had been committed, and when the Governor of the gaol discovered that his term of imprisonment was expired and ejected him, he seemed to leave his old quarters with regret.

It is said that Mr. Lander, the faithful and intelligent attendant of Captain Clapperton, is on the eve of setting out, under the auspices of Government, to attempt the completion of the inquiries into African geography. How nearly he had formerly succeeded, under every difficulty and privation, when left alone by the death of his unfortunate master and friend, renders it more than commonly probable that he will happily achieve this great enterprise.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

South African College.—The South African Advertiser, of Sept. 26, says, "the South African College will be opened on the 1st of October next. The rapidly with which this establishment has been completed, proves the wisdom of the plan; and the degree of favour it has obtained in the public mind, is a pledge for its future prosperity and usefulness.

Sydney papers (New South Wales) have been received to the 23d of July. The Charter by which an Executive and Legislative Council are appointed had arrived out, and appeared to give considerable satisfaction, not so much for the benefits that these institutions were likely to confer, as for the earnest which the measure gave that the colonists would, at no very distant day, have the right conferred upon them of electing a House of Representatives.

We have Hobart-Town papers to the 11th of July. They contain nothing of general interest. The people of Van Diemen's Land appear to be well pleased with the projected establishment of the colony on the Swan River—and not without reason, as, in all probability, the settlers will for several years be obliged to draw their principal supplies of food from Hobart-Town, which will of course be highly beneficial to the merchants and agriculturalists of the elder colony.

Railways in France.—The French papers contain a notice of an undertaking, which, if the statement be correct, has already made some progress—the formation of a company for a Railway from Paris to the Loire. The distance is about one hundred miles, and the present communication, partly by the Seine, partly by canal, being extremely tedious, an improved route is much wanted.

Spain.—The population of Spain is, by a recent census, stated to be 14,032,276, including 123,345 Clergy, 100,732 Soldiers, and 14,065 Sailors.

Russia.—The following is an extract from a St. Petersburg paper of the 5th ult.—"Since the renewal of the peace so gloriously re-established, the whole solicitude of the Government is directed to the extension of our commercial relations, and to the reaping those advantages which may be offered by the territorial acquisitions stipulated in the treaties between Turkey and Russia. Reports are also spread about factories which would be established at Erivan, and other points of the Armenian provinces belonging to Russia. Finally, it is asserted that a new code of commerce is to be framed so as to coincide with the wants of the country, and modelled on the plan of most commercial countries."

The late Mr. Pitt was a remarkably shy man. He was on terms of the greatest intimacy with Lord Camden; and being at his house on a morning visit, "Pitt," said his Lordship, "my children have heard so much about you, that they are extremely anxious to have a glimpse of the great man. They are just now at dinner in the next room—will you oblige me by going in with me for a moment." "Oh! pray don't ask me; what on earth could I say to them?" "Give them at least the pleasure of seeing you."—And half-led, half-pushed into the room, the Prime Minister approached the

UNITED STATES.

The West India Negotiation.—On this subject, the Evening Post of Saturday says "We do not undertake to predict what may be the issue, but we do know that Mr. McLane has proceeded in it to a point which never was reached by either of his two predecessors. It happens that we have access to our distinguished authority, that Mr. McLane, at the request of Lord Aberdeen, has prepared a memoir in writing, containing the propositions of our country on the subject of the West India Trade, which has been communicated to the English minister, and is to be laid before a cabinet council as soon as a full one can be obtained. This is an important point gained.

House of Representatives, Jan. 9.—In the House, the motion to lay on the table the bill to modify and reduce the existing Tariff was carried by a vote of 107 to 79. This vote is considered as conclusive of the sense of the House against that or any other bill that may be proposed to the same effect at this session.

At Fire at New-Orleans lately, destroyed property estimated at \$300,000. Washington contains at this time a population of upwards of 17,000 persons, scattered over an extent of ground, that would conveniently accommodate 100,000.

Emigration Westward.—It is estimated by the Governor of Indiana, that 65,000 emigrants have settled in that State during the last year, and that the natural increase has been 5000. In the State of New-York there are 211 Newspapers. In N. York city there are 47, 11 of which are daily. The highest circulation of a single daily paper is 4000; average issue of daily papers, 1500.

Legislature of New-Brunswick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—February 19. Mr. Peticus, from the Committee on Light Houses made a further report, which he read, and is handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read, and is as follows:—That the Committee had under their consideration the documents referred to them by the Message from His Honor the President of the last Inst. on the subject of the erection of a Light House on Cape Sable Seal Island, are of opinion, that although they are well provided for, that great utility and benefit to the Trade, both of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, would result from such an establishment, yet the finances of the Province will not admit of a large Grant being made for that object, when they reflect upon the urgent necessity that exists of appropriating heavy sums towards the erection of Light Houses in various places within the bounds of the Province in the Bay of Fundy, now so dangerous to navigation.

That the Committee have also under their notice, the Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Andrews, on the subject of a Grant towards the erection of a Light House on Machias Seal Island; and they are of opinion, that at present it would be inexpedient to make provision for this object, but they would earnestly recommend that (if practicable) a Floating Light should be established near a rock called the Old Fore-pier, in the vicinity of the Island of Grand Manan, which place, of all others, in the Bay of Fundy, they consider the most eligible, and decidedly best adapted to protect the trade in the said Bay.—All of which is respectfully submitted.

To His Honor the President or Commander in Chief, the sum of £68 8s. 9d. to enable the Treasurer to pay William Galt for his services as a Tide Waiter at the Port of St. John, for nine months in the past year. To the Rev. John Carroll, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in the City of St. John, the sum of £100 towards the support of a School for the Poor, established and supported hitherto by voluntary subscription, and in aid of paying off a debt due to the said school. That the petition of the Magistrates, Clergy, and Overseers of the Poor of St. John, praying a Grant for the purpose of establishing a Penitentiary, be not, at present, complied with.

Monday, February 22. The Committee on Public and Private Accounts reported, that they had under their consideration the Message of His Honor the President of the 15th Inst. with the several accounts of expenses, incurred in the trial of George Seelye, and others, for Piracy. The total amount it will be observed is £369 5s. 4d., and notwithstanding great additional expenses have been incurred by the trial having taken place at Fredericton instead of St. John, at such an advanced season of the year, your Committee are of opinion, they are entirely too high, far beyond what the House could have contemplated, when His Majesty was petitioned that a commission might be sent to this Province for

The Weekly Observer.

the trial of crimes committed on the High Seas, and out of all proportion, on a reference to the case of Nison and others, sent from this Province to Halifax on a similar charge, to the expenses which this Province became subject to at that occasion. Your Committee are fully aware of the great gratitude felt by the House to His Majesty, for the promptitude with which their wishes were acceded to, by the establishment of this Commission in the Province, but they cannot avoid expressing their sentiments, that if an inference from the future, can be drawn from the past, and many additional cases arise, so far from relief being afforded by it, a serious burden will be imposed upon the Country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. Blin, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to a Bill to regulate the inspection of dry and pickled Fish for home consumption, and for exportation, with an amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of the House.

To Benjamin C. Chaloner the sum of £131 11s. 6d. being amount of his account for engaging and waiting for the Princes for the year 1829.

To Benjamin C. Chaloner, Tide Surveyor, of the City of St. John, the sum of £30 for his services from the 1st of May, 1829, to the 1st of May, 1830.

To the Adjutants of the Militia, a sum not exceeding £300 for their services during the year 1829, and a similar sum for the year 1830.

To the Sergeant Majors of the Militia a sum not exceeding £195 for their services during the year 1829, and a similar sum for the year 1830.

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.

Resolved, that there be granted, the sum of £87 4s. 7d. for the road from Frogpond to the bridge at Loch Lomond.

The sum of £10 for the road from the bridge at Loch Lomond to Smith's farm at the head of first Lake.

The sum of £50 for opening and improving the road from the Old Quaco Road to the Milliken Settlement, and thence to Loch Lomond, on the line lately explored under the direction of the Corporation of St. John.

The sum of £30 for the road from Van Horne's farm to Quaco.

The sum of £10 for the road from the Quaco road to Tymouth.

The sum of £25 for the road from Little River to Anthony's farm.

The sum of £20 for the road leading from the Westmorland road through the Golden Grove Settlement, along the north side of the Lake.

The sum of £15 for the road leading to the settlement eastward of Little River toward Loch Lomond.

The sum of £22 15s. 5d. for the road from Little River to Black River.

The sum of £15 for the road from Dipper Harbour to the main road.

The sum of £20 for the road from Black River to Gardner's Creek.

The sum of £15 for the road from the Bridge at Cadys' to the Bay Shore, through the Bloomsbury Settlement.

Tuesday, February 23.

Read a third time, as engrossed, a Bill for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects in this Province. Resolved that the Bill do pass. Ordered that Mr. Chandler take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence therein.

Mr. Partelow on the Committee on Public and Private Accounts, made a further report, which he read, and is as follows:

No. 31, is an account of Charles Drury, and Allan City, Esquires, Commissioners for the Government House, at Saint John, amounting to £506 15 0. This Account is made up as follows:—

John Bentley, 34 years rent of House to 1st November, 1829, £700 0 0

Sundry expenses in fitting up the House, &c. 88 10 4

By sundry Warrants on Treasurer, 800 0 0

Amount received for hire of 1st rate, 6 15 0

£806 15 0

Balance in favor of the Treasurer, to the 1st November last, £13 4 8

The original agreement for the hire of the establishment for 5 years at £200 per annum, between the Commissioners and Mr. Bentley, accompanying the account together with the Commissioners' report, by which it appears that a further grant of £281 15 4 is required to pay the rent until May 1, 1831, when the lease expires.

On reference to the authority under which the Commissioners acted, it appears that in the Session of 1826, the House voted a sum not exceeding £250 per annum for procuring a suitable residence for the Lieut. Governor in the City of Saint John or its vicinity for four years. Your Committee refer the whole to the consideration of the House. It may be proper to remark that the House since the departure of His Excellency has been succeeded.

No. 49, is an account of Joseph Baxter, commanding Revenue Cutter DeFance, with the Province, amounting to £230 15 11, with satisfactory vouchers, and an affidavit. Credit is given for the receipt of £627 from the Treasurer, leaving a balance due Mr. Baxter of £303 15 11.

WILLIAM BLACK.

vious question, that the question upon the resolution be now put, the House divided.—Yeas 11, Nays 15.—It was thereupon carried in the negative.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill for raising a Revenue in this Province. Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to regulate the Exportation of Lumber, and to repeal all the laws now in force relating to the same. Resolved that the Bill do pass.

On motion of Mr. Partelow—The House in Committee, Quia Fide, went into further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

To the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College of Fredericton for the endowment of said College and the support of Collegiate schools the sum of £100 for the year 1830 provided that the annual sum of £1000 sterling be granted by His Majesty out of His Majesty's casual revenue of the Province or from such other branch of His Majesty's Royal Revenue as may be pleased to appoint for that purpose, agreeably to a law of the Province.

To the President or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £870 to be applied towards the support of the several Grammar schools in the Province for the year 1830, in the following proportions, viz.

To the Grammar school in St. John the sum of £130; To the Grammar school in St. Andrews the sum of £130; To the Grammar school in Westmorland the sum of £100; To the Grammar school in Northumberland the sum of £100; To the Grammar school in Sackville the sum of £100; To the Grammar school in King's County the sum of £100; To the Grammar school in Queens County the sum of £100; To the Grammar school in Kent the sum of £100.

To His Honor the President or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £100 to enable His Honor to defray the expenses incurred for the relief of Sick and indigent Emigrants and Black refugees in the several parishes of the Province, who may not be entitled to relief from any Parish funds.

To His Honor the President or Commander-in-Chief, the sum of £295 5s. 2d. to enable him to defray the expenses incurred in the trial of George Sealy and others for Piracy agreeably to the account rendered by the Register W. T. Peters, Esquire.

Thursday, February 25.

On motion of Mr. Hayward.—The House in Committee of the whole, went into further consideration of the Message from His Honor the President relative to Quit Rents.

Mr. Hamblett in the Chair of the Committee.—The Chairman reported, that the Committee had passed the following Resolution.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that an Address be presented to His Majesty's Government, on the subject of Quit Rents, referred to in His Honor the President's Message of 24th January last.

The Resolution being handed in at the Clerk's table, was there read and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, that Mr. Campbell, Mr. Curran, and Mr. Partelow, be a Committee to prepare the Address.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

The House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, having had under their consideration the Report of your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Honor the President, relative to an annual appropriation being made by the Legislature of this Province, as a compensation for Quit Rents due your Majesty from your Majesty's faithful Subjects residing in your Majesty's Colonies, and which the House of Assembly has adopted to relieve your Majesty's loyal Subjects of this Province, yet they most humbly venture to state to your Majesty, that correct information could not have been in possession of your Majesty's Ministers, as the annual amount of Quit Rents, when the despatch from Sir GEORGE MURRAY was forwarded from the Colonial Department.

The House of Assembly, while they acknowledge the legal claim vested in your Majesty, by the resolutions made in the various Grants of your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, of Quit Rents, beg leave most humbly to represent to your Majesty, that in consequence of no deans having been heretofore made upon this Colony on account of such claims, it was unanimously believed that the reservations were made for no other purpose, than as a proper acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of your Majesty to the Lands granted, and that therefore, but few exceptions for dues to His Majesty, have ever been made in the numerous transfers of property, which have taken place in the Province, since its settlement.

The House of Assembly would deem it necessary again to bring under your Majesty's notice, the difficulties and privations rendered by your Majesty's loyal Subjects, the original settlers of the Colony, and which the House of Assembly are of the opinion, are circumstances that have always had from your Majesty the greatest regard and consideration, were it not, for the purpose of most humbly sinning to your Majesty, that the mode now adopted by your Majesty's Government, in the granting of Lands in this Province, subject to no Quit Rents, upon a small amount being paid in advance to lie in their debt, makes a distinction in favor of the new applicants, and that the House of Assembly must confess their deep acknowledgments to your Majesty, for the liberality displayed by your Majesty's Government in this respect.

Without adverting to the difficulty and almost the impossibility of enforcing a collection of the Quit Rents due your Majesty in an infant Colony, where all are poor; the great dissatisfaction that it would create among all classes of your Majesty's subjects, impressed as they were with a firm belief under the circumstances previously brought under your Majesty's notice, that no demand ever would be made, and the immense expenses that would be incurred by the Crown in attempting to make any collection, the House of Assembly earnestly implore your Majesty to take the matter into your Majesty's most gracious consideration, and relieve your Majesty's subjects of this Province from the operation of the Quit Rents, satisfied as the House of Assembly are, that by doing so, your Majesty would be amply repaid, by the warmest affections, unbounded gratitude and unshaken loyalty of a devoted people.

JOHN CAMPBELL, JOSEPH CURRAN, JOHN R. PARTELOW.

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JOHN CAMPBELL, JOSEPH CURRAN, JOHN R. PARTELOW.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on Saturday the 20th day of February, A. D. 1830.

READ THE FOLLOWING REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council on the 8th day of January, 1830, to report what sum, shall be paid by persons on being admitted as Freemen of the City—Report, that they have examined the Minutes of the Common Council, from its first establishment, and find that as early as the 17th September 1795, a Resolution passed the Board, that all persons taking up their Freedom in the right of Apprenticeship, partnership, or as residents in the City at the time of granting the Charter, should pay the fees of office only, and that no person should be entitled to his Freedom as an Apprentice, who had not previously served six years to a resident Freeman of the City under legal indentures, and which apprentice had not made the City his residence during the said six years. The Committee also find that subsequently to that period, various sums were by other resolves charged for the Freedom of the City to such persons as were not entitled under the first Resolution, and that much the greater part of the amount admitted, have obtained their Freedom for a trifling consideration, and so that accordingly they believe that a draft in the Fishery has been the great inducement for persons to take up their Freedoms; and such being the case they think, that granting the Freedom for an small consideration, will have an evil rather than a beneficial tendency. By referring to the legal opinions given upon the subject of compelling certain description of persons to take up their Freedoms, it appears that it is quite optional with all persons residing in the City to take out their Freedom or not, except those who for advantage and benefit of carrying on a profession, trade or business, within the said City, are required by Charter so to do, and in such cases your Committee consider the sum of Five

THE OBSERVER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1830.

PRO REGES, LEYES, ET URBE.

We are yet without the January Mail, and have not received a single article of news since last week.—We have much pleasure in having it in our power to lay before our readers the Address of the House of Assembly on the subject of the Quit Rents, with a copy of which we have been very politely furnished. It enters into the real merits of the question, and sets forth with much propriety of language and in the exercise of becoming feelings, the only grounds on which the House can be justified in making an appeal against the Message of Sir GEORGE MURRAY on the subject. We hope it may meet with a gracious reception in the proper quarter.

A despatch, similar to that sent to this Province, has been received in Lower Canada, relative to the Quit Rents—an Annual Grant of £1500 is asked in lieu of them.

The Rev. Dr. McCulloch, of Pictou, has commenced a course of Lectures on Chemistry at Halifax. He delivered his introductory Lecture on Monday evening the 22d ultimo, and (says the Nova-Scotian) was listened to with much attention by a numerous and respectable company.

FIRE at PORTLAND.—On Friday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, an alarm of Fire was given, which was ascertained to be next adjoining the Episcopal Chapel in Portland. The fire originated in a Workshop, in the rear of the House of Mr. JOSEPH WISWALL, and was caused by its communicating from the Stove to the Combustibles in the Shop. The house in front narrowly escaped the ravages of the devouring element—and had it not been for the timely arrival of the Engines, and the unremitting exertions of Firemen, and others, the New Chapel, in all probability, would have been reduced to ashes.

The amount of Property destroyed, cannot be estimated at less than £250. The Shop contained a number of valuable articles. Among them were several Chests of Tools—valued £20, a number of Venetian Blinds, Panel Doors, Lumber, &c. &c. the whole of which were consumed. We understand, that the owner (Mr. WISWALL), is but ill-prepared to stand this calamity, and that means are in progress, among several respectable individuals, to make him some compensation for his loss. It may therefore not be amiss to express a hope, that when the public are called upon, they will not be backward in displaying their wonted liberality.—Courier.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the alarm of Fire was again spread through our city when it was ascertained that some sparks from one of the chimneys on the house of Mrs. HANFORD, Prince William street, had fallen on the dry shingles contiguous, and had produced ignition. By prompt measures, however, the flames were speedily extinguished and no material damage done.

NOVA-SCOTIA HOG.—Mr. William Langley, a respectable farmer, in the Township of Willow, Annapolis County, N. S. raised a hog, which weighed 729lbs. This is 19lbs. heavier, than Mr. E. Smith's, noticed in this paper some weeks since. This hog was sold to Mr. Cupples, in January last, at 5d. per lb. and came to £15:3:9.—City Gazette.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—In the Assembly, Feb. 17, Mr. LAWSON, as Chairman of the Committee for the examination of public accounts, reported: It appeared that £77,000 were paid out of the Treasury last year, leaving a balance of £12,000. In conversation it was mentioned that the amount of paper in circulation is £54,000; the funded debt is £28,000.—Rec.

On the 18th, Mr. ROOCH presented a petition of John Ward, and others, of St. John, N. B. praying that the usual allowance of £150 may be granted to assist them in running the Steam Boat between Digby and St. John. On this petition, the Nova-Scotian has the following remarks:—“We hope the House will attend to our former suggestions on this subject. Give the petitioners more, or give them nothing; the present Boat is too slow. If a really efficient conveyance be pined between Digby and St. John, the number of passengers would be doubled.”

LOWER CANADA.—In the Assembly, Mr. NEILSON reported favourably from the special committee on the petition for an additional aid towards steam navigation between Quebec and Halifax (a grant of £3000).—A bill for the relief of the Jews was read a third time and passed.—Resolutions have passed the House, 21 to 12, for allowing compensation to Members of the House, from and after the next General Election.—In the District of Quebec, in the year 1829, there were 7219 Baptisms, 1473 Marriages, 3350 Burials:—In the District of Montreal, 11,770 Baptisms, 1829 Marriages, 5570 Burials:—In the District of Three Rivers, 2426 Baptisms, 374 Marriages, 965 Burials. Total Baptisms, 21,415, Marriages 3376, Burials 9894. Increase of Baptisms over Burials in the Province, 11,521.

UPPER CANADA.—The King has been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, to summon to the Legislative Council, John Beverly Robinson, Esq.—The Hon. John Beverly Robinson has been appointed Speaker of the Honorable the Legislative Council.—His Excellency has sent to the Assembly a statement of the lands surveyed and granted, in the several districts of the province, the sum being 1,708,829 acres; also of the unsurveyed lands, being 3,606,130 acres.—The Public Debt of the Province is £1,202,722.—Assessed Property—value nearly 11 millions of dollars—assessed taxes £12,829.—Population in 1829, 197,903. To which may be added about a hundred new townships for which there are no returns, and the Indians and the Military, giving an aggregate of 220,000 souls and upwards in this Province.—Mr. Thompkins has given notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the establishing a Penitentiary within the Province.—A new Bank is about being established at Kingston, to be called the Commercial Bank: £12,235 had been taken up.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on Saturday the 20th day of February, A. D. 1830.

READ THE FOLLOWING REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council on the 8th day of January, 1830, to report what sum, shall be paid by persons on being admitted as Freemen of the City—Report, that they have examined the Minutes of the Common Council, from its first establishment, and find that as early as the 17th September 1795, a Resolution passed the Board, that all persons taking up their Freedom in the right of Apprenticeship, partnership, or as residents in the City at the time of granting the Charter, should pay the fees of office only, and that no person should be entitled to his Freedom as an Apprentice, who had not previously served six years to a resident Freeman of the City under legal indentures, and which apprentice had not made the City his residence during the said six years. The Committee also find that subsequently to that period, various sums were by other resolves charged for the Freedom of the City to such persons as were not entitled under the first Resolution, and that much the greater part of the amount admitted, have obtained their Freedom for a trifling consideration, and so that accordingly they believe that a draft in the Fishery has been the great inducement for persons to take up their Freedoms; and such being the case they think, that granting the Freedom for an small consideration, will have an evil rather than a beneficial tendency. By referring to the legal opinions given upon the subject of compelling certain description of persons to take up their Freedoms, it appears that it is quite optional with all persons residing in the City to take out their Freedom or not, except those who for advantage and benefit of carrying on a profession, trade or business, within the said City, are required by Charter so to do, and in such cases your Committee consider the sum of Five

POUNDS small consideration for the privilege and benefit they thereby enjoy, and they recommend that in future the following Scale be adopted—to wit:—

SCALE.

Sons of Freemen, if born in the City, and Apprentices serving six years with a Freeman of the City, under legal indentures, and residing during the apprenticeship within the said City, to pay fees of office only.

Young men serving not less than four years with a resident Freeman of the City, with or without Indentures, on producing a Certificate from his Master or Employer of his faithful, honest, and good conduct during that time, to pay Forty Shillings, and fees of office.—All other persons Five Pounds and fees of office.

BENJAMIN L. PETERS, Comptroller of the City, Daniel Ansley, and Thomas Harding, } s. tee.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. John Carroll, Mr. Michael Haggerty, 75 years of age, to Elizabeth Montgomery, aged 72.

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. John Hennessy, to Miss Mary-Ann McCleary, both of this city.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning last, after a lingering illness, Thomas Suckton, Esq. in the 71st year of his age. Mr. S. was a native of Cookermouth, England, and came to this Province in 1791. He was universally respected for his probity, and for his mild and inoffensive manners—he was a very superior accountant, and had been Chamberlain of this City from 1817 to 1827.—He has left six Children to lament his loss.—His remains were interred on Thursday last—respectfully attended.

On Thursday morning, Eliza Merritt, only daughter of Mr. James Burns, aged three years.

On Friday last, after a protracted illness, through which she evinced a great deal of Christian patience and fortitude, Mrs. Phoebe Randage, in the 42d year of her age.

On the 18th inst. in the 70th year of his age, at his residence in the Madewick, Archibald M'Lean, Esq. Captain in the half-pay of the late New-York Volunteers. He was a native of the Isle of Man, North Britain, held a Commission during the American War, as early as the year 1776, and distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly at the memorable battle of the Entow Springs in South Carolina. He was a Staff Adjutant during the late War; and was many years a Representative and a Magistrate of York County. In every situation, Capt. M'Lean discharged his duties with strict honor and probity. He was distinguished with the Troops in this Province, in the year 1783, and has left a wife and numerous family to regret his loss.

At Lakefield, King's County, on Monday last, Mr. Caleb M'Creedy, aged 54 years.

At Springfield, King's County, on Sunday the 21st ult. after a lingering illness, which he bore with patience and Christian resignation, Mr. Caleb Spragg, aged 64 years, leaving a widow and large family to mourn their loss.—Mr. S. was a native of the State of New-York, and came to this Province with the earliest Settlers after the Revolution.

At Digby, on the 22d instant, Mr. William Taylor, aged 38 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, schr. Dispatch, Gamble, Trinidad, 34—W. P. Scott & W. Flaherty, sugar.

CLEARED.

Brig Prince Leboon, Pratt, Cork, dwags. Myra, Crowell, New-York, plaster.

Shipper, and supposed loss of Lines.—The [Br.] brig Cores, Cain, which sailed from Liverpool on the 13th Nov. for New Orleans, with a full cargo of dry goods, salt, &c. struck on Timbeller Island, 115 miles westward of the Belize, on the night of the 5th ult. On the morning of the 10th there being then three feet water in the Cabin, the second mate and nine of the crew left the vessel in a long-boat, and succeeded in gaining the shore in safety. The captain, first mate and four of the crew remained on board with the jolly-boat; and, as they have not been seen or heard of since, the presumption is, that the boat was swamped in endeavoring to reach the shore. The second mate and nine men above mentioned arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult. in an oyster boat.—New York Statesman.

[The Cores formerly belonged to this port, but lately she has been owned in Liverpool.]

Arrived at Charleston, Feb. 4th, Br. ship Francis Peabody, Mock, from Liverpool.

Published March 1, 1830.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine Flour, ex Flour, to weigh, 2 5 2

The Sixpenny Rye Flour, to weigh, 2 5 2

And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves, of the same proportion

LAUGHLIN DONALDSON, Mayor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mail for Halifax, &c. via Digby, will, on and after the 5th March next, be made up at 3 o'clock, p. m. on Mondays.

ST. JOHN, FEB. 27.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. have removed to their Store on PETERS' Wharf, facing Ward-street.

1st March, 1830.

RUM, COFFEE, &c.

The Subscribers have on hand, and offer for Sale, at the lowest Market Prices:

PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM; Tierces and Barrels of COFFEE; Boxes SOAP; Casks of NAILS and SPIKES; IRON, &c. &c.

—ALSO—A General Assortment of DRY GOODS.

THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. St. John, 2d March, 1830.

TO LET.

And possession given on the 1st May next: THAT pleasantly situated three story HOUSE, at the corner of Union and Nelson-streets, the Property of Mr. SAMUEL BAGSHAW, with a STORE on the Lower Floor, suitable for Dry Goods or Groceries. There are six Rooms with fire places, nine Bedrooms, a Kitchen; and a frost proof CELLAR, with an excellent WELL OF WATER in the same. Further particulars will be made known on application to the Subscriber.

March 2. GEORGE SEARS.

TO LET.

From the 1st of May next: THE STORE in Hatfield's Brick Building, fronting the Market Square, at present in the occupation of Mr. James Kirk.

2d March, D. HATFIELD & SON.

TO LET.

From the 1st of May next: THE STORE in rear of the Premises of George D. Robinson, Esq., on the South Market Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. A. Smiley.—Inquire of

2d March, D. HATFIELD & SON.

BLANKS

of various kinds for sale at this Office.

AUCTION SALES.

On THURSDAY Next, at 11 o'clock, Will be offered by the Subscribers, at their Sale Room:

—In order to close several Consignments—

8 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM; 5 Do. Demerara do.; 5 Tierces RICE; 10 Bbls. SUGAR; 12 Bbls. GROUT BREAD; 3 do. DRIED do.; 25 Baskets CRACKERS; 3 Small Kegs do.; 10 Casks of 12d. to 20d. NAILS; 5 Barrels BLACKING; 10 Boxes DPT CANDLES; 3 Do. ARROW ROOT; 5 Bales BATTING; 2 Hbds. SCALE FISH; 10 Boxes RAISINS; 1 Barrel COUNTRY PORK; 1 Do. do. BEEF.

An elegant TIME PIECE; some FURNITURE; and DRY GOODS—consisting of Cloths, Bombazetts, White Cottons, &c. &c.

—Also—At the same time will be offered, TEN SHARES CAPITAL STOCK of the SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Terms of Sale—For the Insurance Stock approved endorsed Notes at 3 and 6 months; and for the Merchandise, sums over £20, approved endorsed Notes at 3 months, and for sums under £20, cash.

March 2. J. & H. KINNEAR.

NOTICE.

All Persons having any demands against the Estate of CALEB SPRAGG, late of the Parish of Springfield, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested, within Six Months from this date: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to

ANN SPRAGG, Executrix, GEORGE SPRAGG, Executor, ROBERT SPRAGG, Executor.

Springfield, (K. C.) March 1, 1830.

INFORMATION WANTED.—MARY RILEY, a native of GRANARD, County LONGFORD, left BELFAST, for ST. JOHN, New BRUNSWICK, in March last, since which she has not been heard of by her relations. Any intelligence of her will be gratefully acknowledged by her sister MARGARET RILEY, care of Mr. CHARLES McDONALD, Montreal.

Montreal, February 11, 1830.

BOARDS WANTED.

TWO or Three GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD in a private family.—Inquire of

February 9. JOHN S. MILLER.

FOR SALE—By the Subscribers: 20 PUNCHEONS Fine Old Strong Demerara RUM;

10 Hbds. Trinidad SUGAR; 30 Bbls. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

St. John, February 23.

RUM & LINEN.

Just Received, and for Sale by the Subscribers: 10 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM; —AND— One Case fine IRISH LINEN.

Portun. MARCH.—By Bryant. The stormy March is come at last, With wind and cloud and changing skies: I hear the rushing of the blast That through the snowy valley flies.

BEAUTY.—The quiet old moralist, Quarles, in his Ecchirion, gives us the following advice: "Gaze not on beauty too much, lest it blast thee; nor too near, lest it burne thee; if thou like it, it deceives thee; if thou love it, it disturbs thee; if thou lust after it, it destroys thee; if vertue accompany it, it is the heart's paradise; if vice associate it, it is the soule's purgatory; if it is the wise man's bonnet, and the fool's furnace."

NEWSPAPERS.—The following observations are so just, that we cannot forbear inserting them here: "Newspapers." There is hardly any thing so much needed in a family as a newspaper, and yet nothing, comparatively speaking, is esteemed so little value.

HIGHLAND SIMPLICITY.—Last week a young girl, fresh from the West Highlands, came on a visit to a sister she had residing in Glasgow. At the outskirts of the town, she stopped at a toll-bar, and began to rap smartly with her knuckles on the gate. The keeper, amused at the girl's action, and curious to know what she wanted, came out, when she very demurely interrogated him as follows:—"Is this Glasco?—Yes. Is our Peggy in?—After a smile at her simplicity, the good-natured fellow put her on a way of finding where her sister resided. The lass thanked him in her imperfect English, saying, her mother had desired her to be sure to enquire for Peggy, at the first big door she came to in Glasgow.—Scotch paper.

Filling up a Library.—A steward wrote to a bookseller in London, for some books to fit up his master's library, in the following terms: "In the first place I want six feet of theology, the same quantity of school metaphysics, and near a yard of old civil law in folio."

THE KING'S COCK CROWER.—Among the customs which formerly prevailed in this country during the season of Lent, was the following:—An officer, denominated the King's Cock Crower, crowed the hour each night, within the precincts of the palace, instead of proclaiming it in the manner of the late watchmen. This absurd ceremony did not fall into disuse till the reign of George I.—Liverpool Mercury.

FRESH TEAS. Now landing ex Schr. Mackerel, from Halifax: 51 CHESTS best CONGO TEA, 5 Chests best TWANKEY Ditto. And ex Schr. Hannah, from St. Andrews: 30 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER. Between Saint John and Saint Andrews.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they intend running a STAGE between St. John and St. Andrews, during the Winter season, for the accommodation of Passengers; leaving each place every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 A. M.—go half way, exchange passengers, and return. Application to be made to JAMES WILLIAMS, Carleton; or PATRICK KELEHER, St. Andrews. N. B.—All orders left at the FERRY HOUSE, South Market Wharf, St. John, will be punctually attended to. December 29.

89 PUNS. DEMERARY RUM, 40 Hhds. Do. MOLASSES, Landing from the Brig CHARLES—for sale by JOHN WARD & SONS.

HOUSES & LANDS.

TO LET. And possession given 1st May next: THE whole or part of those extensive Premises, in the Parish of Portland, at present occupied by the Subscriber. There are Six Rooms with fire-places, and a great variety of Bed-Rooms, suitable for one or two families, together with a good Yard. Apply to JACOB TOWNSEND. 2d February, 1830.

TO LET. And possession given 1st May next: THE whole or part of the HOUSE in St. James'-street, at present occupied by the Subscriber. The House contains eight Rooms, four of which have fire places, together with a Grocery Shop. There is also attached to the same a good Garden. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES M'CARDELL. 2d February, 1830.

TO LET.—From 1st May next: THE STORE at present occupied by the Subscriber. W. P. SCOTT. St. John, 12th January, 1830.

TO LET.—From 1st May next: THAT large House at the corner of Brussels and Waterloo-streets, with Out-Houses, Garden, &c. attached; a small House next the Garden, and the two new Houses next that, with Pans and Field. Also, two Houses on Elliot Row; three near the Eastern end of Duke-street; two near the Market at Lower Cove; one on the North side of Queen's-Square; one near the corner of the Square; two near the Catholic Chapel. Also, one Room in the second flat of the Subscriber's Store, fit for an Office. Also, a number of Building Lots.—Possession of great part of the above can be given immediately.—Enquire of THOMAS G. HATHEWAY. Jan. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors. March 3.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7/3 acres of Marsh in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cobourg-street, in this City, with an excellent GARDEN attached thereto.—The House having been built by the Subscriber, under the expectation of occupying it himself, every attention has been paid to have the Work executed in the best and most substantial manner. JAMES PETERS, JUN. February 24th, 1829.

STORE FOR SALE. THE three-story BUILDING, on Peters' Wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. RICHARD B. D. KING, will be sold on very moderate terms, and a long credit given, on application to Oct. 13. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE. 400 ACRES of excellent LAND, situated in King's County, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation, with a House, &c. on the same. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK, Druggist. St. John, October 14, 1828.

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 authorized to issue Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

JUST PUBLISHED. And now ready for delivery, In one neat volume, 12mo. fine dmy paper, (price, in boards, to Subscribers, One Dollar)— FORMS OF PRAYER, Adapted for Public Worship, the Domestic Altar, Sunday Schools, the Chamber of Sickness and Death.—To which are added, Prayers for the Use of Young Persons, and Graces before and after Meals—with a CONCLUSION, recommendatory of Prayer as a Christian Duty. BY GEORGE BURNS, D. D. Of this City.

Pray'r is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Pray'r the sublimest strains that reach The Majesty on high. [Montgomery.] Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Stores where they left their names.—A supply is on hand, for purchasers, at Mr. J. M'ILLAN'S Book Store. August 18.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per the Woodman, THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Comprising the following Articles: BLACK and Blue Cloths; Drab Whitney; Ladies' Coating; Blankets; Printed Cottons; Living Do.; Bed Ticking; Neck Hdks.; Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Umbrellas; Ratinfett and Bombazetts; Ladies' & Gent's. Gloves; Camlets & Plaids; Flannels; Ladies' & Misses' Beaver Bonnets; Gros de Naples; Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Sewing Silks; Sarsets; Ribbons; Worsted Braids, &c.; and, A handsome assortment of HARDWARE; which they will sell at reduced prices for prompt payment KEATOR & SANDS.

GREAT BARGAINS. THE Subscriber has been Commissioned to dispose of the GOODS of Mr. Edward Dougherty, taken by Execution.—He therefore requests the attention of his Friends and the Public, to the Sale of them in the Store in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. Galtie, where all this valuable STOCK, comprising FLANNELS, WOOLLENS, LINENS, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, and HABERDASHERY, must be sold immediately, Wholesale and Retail, at such Prices as they will bring, to pay Debts and Expenses incurred here, and to close the Account. ALSO—IN THE SAME STORE: 11 Packages MERCHANDIZE, Just received by Mr. M. M'ULLOY, per the Brig Symmetry, calculated for the Season, will be sold at Low Prices. MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, Dec. 8.

RUM & COFFEE. By the Harriet, from Port Maria, (Jamaica,) the Subscriber has received— 90 PUNCHIONS of RUM, of superior strength and flavour; 6 Tierces and 16 Barrels COFFEE.

THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS, among which are— Gentlemen's Superfine and Second CLOTHS; An assortment of Ladies' PELISSE CLOTHS; FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SLOPS, &c. &c. THOS. MULLIG & Co. St. John, December 1, 1829. JANUARY 5, 1830.

LOWE & GROCOCK, Have received per Woodman, from Liverpool, AN ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and Coloured BOMBAZETTS; Red, White, and Salisbury Flannel; Ribbons; Gloves; Black Crape; Plaids; Broadcloths, &c. &c. Which, with their STOCK on hand, they offer cheap for Cash, at their well known Store, North side of the Market-Square.

FLOUR. 100 BBLs. Superfine FLOUR, 150 Do. Scratched do. 50 Barrels RYE FLOUR, 30 Ditto CORN MEAL. All of best quality, just received, and for sale very low, by E. DEW. RATCHFORD. January 19. IN STORE—FRESH OATMEAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool— PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of— BALES of superfine and common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shittings; Fustians; Moleskins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. JOHN M. WILMOT. May 12.

RUM, Ex Schr. INDUSTRY, from HALIFAX. By the above Vessel, the Subscriber has received, 40 PUNCHIONS of strong DEMERARY RUM, which he will dispose of low for prompt payment. IN STORE— A few Pans, high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS. GEORGE D. ROBINSON. 19th January, 1830.

DEMERARY RUM. 10 PUNS. Demerary RUM, just received from St. Andrews, will be sold at lowest price in the Market. ALSO ON HAND, of former importations: Puncheons Jamaica SPIRITS, Hogsheds, Tierces, and Barrels SUGAR, Tierces and Barrels COFFEE, Bags PIMENTO, &c. For sale low by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. 9th February, 1830.

FLOUR. Received per Schooner GOOD INTENT, from BALTIMORE 100 BARRELS Howard-Street 100 BBLs Superfine FLOUR, 100 Barrels SHIP STUFF, For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. December 1, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and bargues Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz:— COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. May 26. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform their Customers who have unsettled Accounts with them, especially those residing in the Country, that their Co-Partnership, under the Firm of M'KENZIE & TISDALE, will expire on the 1st day of April next, at which time their Mr. M'KENZIE intends leaving this County, and which makes it necessary for them to request immediate payment of Balances due to them. Those persons who have demands against them will not fail to bring forward their Accounts for payment. Their present extensive STOCK of GOODS on hand, they will continue to sell off at reduced prices until April, together with 250 Barrels best FAL MACKAREL, just received, and warranted put up in good order. ANGUS M'KENZIE, CHAS. W. TISDALE. St. John, 1st December, 1829.

GOODS, ON CONSIGNMENT. The Subscriber has received per Ship WILLIAM PITT, from LIVERPOOL: 30 CRATES well assorted CROCKERY; 5 Hampers double Gloucester CHEESE; 5 do. do. Cheshire do; 100 Coils Cordage, (assorted sizes); 20 Do. Bolt Rope; 2 Pipes and 2 half Pipes Brandy; 2 Pieces best Hollands; 50 Bolts Canvas, from No. 1 to 6; 4 Chain Cables, 1/4, 4-8, 3; 6 Anchors; 6 Bbls. Coal Tar; 20 Shoop-Compasses, (assorted sizes); 50 Dozen Cod Lines; 10 do. Pollock do. 10 do. Log Lines; 10 do. Bed Cord; 6 do. Deep Sea Lead Lines; 6 do. Hand do.; 6 Casks Nails; 6 Casks Spikes; 50 do. Pump Tacks; 200 Lbs. Scupper Nails; 2 Sides Pump Leather; 100 Lbs. Shoe Thread; 100 do. Sail Twine; 100 do. Salmon do.; 100 do. Herring do.; 100 Pairs Gentlemen's Strong Shoes; 50 do. Lady's do.; 50 do. Children's do.; —ALSO, ON HAND— 200 Kits Salmon; 100 do. Codfish; 100 do. Scale do.; 200 Boxes Quoddy Herrings; 50 do. Digby do.; All of which will be sold at reduced prices. November 3. W. P. SCOTT.

JANUARY 5, 1830. The Subscribers offer for Sale—(in Bond)— 200 B BARRELS of different Brands Superfine FLOUR; 40 Do. Middlings Do.; 450 Bags best Northern Yellow CORN; 100 Bags, Kegs and Baskets CRACKERS; 80 Bags BRAN.

IN STORE—20 Half barrels Superfine FLOUR; 100 Barrels Onions; 50 do. Apples; 10 Tierces Rice; 100 Barrels Pilot and Navy Bread; 15 Kegs first quality Tobacco; 5 boxes Wool Cards; 3 Bales American grey Cottons; 25 Pair American Boots; 100 bbls. Irish Mess Pork; 100 Boxes Mould and 50 do. Dipt Candles; (Ten); 6 Hhds. & 30 bbls. best Jamaica Sugar; 20 chests 5 Pieces Hessians; 25 do. Dowels; 25 do. Duck; 5 Do. Homespuns; 25 Pieces Superfine Cloth; 20 Crates (of different importations) Earthenware; 50 Pieces low priced Red and White Flannels; 40 Doz. Spades and Shovels; 20 doz. Frying Pans; An assortment of Salmon, Herring, mackerel, & wrapping Tines; Cod Lines and Red Cord; Hardware; 6 dozen assorted Chairs; [for sale]; 104 & 204. cut Nails; Counterpanes and Combs; 20 Pieces low Manchester Prints; 25 Pieces fine Cottons and Sarsets; 50 Pieces white Ferts; white steam loom Cottons; 25 Pieces Irish Prints; 12 bales Batting; 300 Boxes assorted Window Glass; Bombazines and Bombazetts;—with numerous other Goods suited to this Market. J. & H. KINNEAR.

NEW GOODS—PER TWEED, from LONDON. The Subscribers have received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street. WOMENS' and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Emboss'd do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazetts; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Children's do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Ladies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsted Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Children's Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; [Shoes]; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Moleskins, &c. R. & W. REID. May 26.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz:

BALES bleached and unbleached COTTONS; do. Fustians and Moleskin; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cuses Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhds. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 & 9, 8 & 10, and 10 & 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Aloa Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;—All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

PHENIX SQUARE, FREDERICTON. THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to the inhabitants of SAINT JOHN, and the community at large, for past favours, and takes this method to inform them that he has removed to the new and elegant House lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS C. EVERITT, corner of Phenix Square, and from its central situation together with the manner in which it is fitted up (being inferior to none in the Province), he trusts, from several years' experience in the business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. W. MILLER. Fredericton, January 12, 1830.

NOW LANDING, The Cargo of Schooner SARAH-ANN, from St. Kitts, viz: RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, BRUSH, and ARROW ROOT— For Sale by Jan. 26. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. DECEMBER 22, 1829.

For Sale by the Subscribers: 25 BARRELS Demerara SUGAR, 12 Hhds. Ditto MOLASSES, 50 Barrels Inspected HERRINGS, Crates of EARTHENWARE; With an extensive and newly selected assortment of BRITISH DRY GOODS; ALL OF WHICH THEY OFFER CHEAP FOR CASH. LOWE & GROCOCK, North side of the Market-Square.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals: W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 20 M. HEADING; 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAR, } IN BOND. 500 Do. Corn Meal, } 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 3 Bales second superior Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Blocks; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3-3 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 3 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FURNACES, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brussels-street. BEGS leave to remind his friends that he continues to dye and finish in the best manner— Lustreings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Cloths, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleansed, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleansed and raised. Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Bills of Lading, Manifests of various forms, Seamen's Articles, Boy's Indentures, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE. Arrival and Departure of His Majesty's MAILS, at and from ST. JOHN, (N. B.) MONDAY.

For Fredericton, &c. by Nerepis, at 11 A. M.— TUESDAY. From Fredericton, by the River. For St. Andrews & United States, by land, 10 A. M.— WEDNESDAY. From Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. per packet. From St. Andrews and United States, by land, at 12. For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 P. M.— THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 A. — FRIDAY. For St. Andrews and United States, at 10 A. M. For Fredericton and Canada, by River, 11 A. M.— SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 A. M. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by packet, 3 P. M. From St. Andrews & U. States, by land, 12 M.

The Inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-Indies, and the United States, must be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or triple Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. Hours of Business.—from 10 to 3. DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY. Bills intended for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on THURSDAY.

SAINTE JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. WATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET-SQUARE. Terms.—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

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