

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1830.

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THE GARLAND.

[From the "Winter's Weath," for 1830.]

THE MINSTER.

BY MISS HENRIETTA.

A fit abode, wherein appear enshrined
Our hopes of immortality.
Speak low—the place is holy to the breath
Of awful harmonies, of whisper'd prayer;
Tread lightly—for the sanctity of death
Broods with a voiceless influence on the air;
Stern, yet serene—a reconciling spell
Each troubled billow of the soul to quell.
Leaves me to linger silently awhile!
Not for the light that pours its fervid streams
Of rainbow glory down through arch and aisle,
Kindling old banners into haughty glows,
Flashing proud shires, or by some warrior's tomb
Dying away in clouds of gorgeous gloom:
Not for rich music, though in triumph pealing,
Mighty as forest-sounds when winds are nigh;
Nor yet for torch and cross, and stole, revealing
Through incense-mists their sacred pagantry:
Though o'er the spirit each hath charm and power,
Yet not for these I ask one lingering hour.
But by strong sympathies, whose silver cord
Lies close to mortal veins, my soul is bound;
Thoughts of the human heart, that here have pour'd
Their anguish forth, are with me, and around;
I look back on the pang, the burning tear,
Known to these almas of a thousand year!
Send up a murmur from the dust, Remorse!
That here hath bow'd with ashes on thy head!
And thou, still battling with the tempest's force,
Thou, whose bright spirit through all time hath led,
Speak, wounded Love! if penance here, or prayer,
Hath laid one haunting shadow of despair!
No voice, no breath—of conflicts past no trace!
—Doth not this hush give answer to my quest?
Surely the dead religion of the place
By every grief hath made its might confess!
—O! that within my heart I could but keep
Holy to Heaven a spot, this pure, and still, and deep!

THE NEWS.

Behold the sick man in his gray chain,
Barred from the busy crowd and breathing air,
How every passing rife proves its power
To whittle away the long, dull, lazy hour.
As down the pane the rival rain-drops chase,
Curious he'll watch to see which wins the race:
And let two dogs beneath his window fight,
He'll shut his Bible to enjoy the sight.
So with each new-born nothing rolls the day,
Till some kind neighbour, stumbling in his way,
Draws up his chair the sufferer to amuse,
And makes him happy while he tells—the News!
The News! our morning, noon, and evening cry—
Day and day repeats till we die,
For this the cry, the critic, and the foe,
Daily the hour away in "Tomson's" show;
For this the gossip takes her daily route,
And wears your threshold and your parlour out;
For this we leave the parson in the lurch,
And pause to prattle on the way to church;
Even when some coffin'd friend we gather round,
We ask, "What news?" then lay him in the ground;
To this the breakfast gives its sweetest zest,
For this the dinner cooks the best remains unpressed.
What gives each tale of scandal to the street,
The kitchen's wonder and the parson's treat?
See the pert housemaid to the keyhole fly,
When husband storms, wife frets, or lovers sigh;
See Tom your pockets ransack for each note,
And read your secrets while he cleans your coat;
See, yet, to listen, see, even madam deign,
When the ang sempster's hours her ready strain,
This wings the lie that malice breeds in fear,
No tongue so vile but finds a kindred ear;
Swift flies each tale of laughter, shame, or folly,
Caught by Paul Pegg, and carried home to Polly;
On this each foot calumniator leans,
And nods and hints the villainy he means;
Full well he knows what latent wildfire lies
In the close whisper and the dark surmise;
A muffled word, a wordless wink has woke
A warmer thro' than if a Dexter spoke;
And he o'er Everett's periods who would nod,
To track a secret half the town has trod.

THE MISCELLANIST.

From Mrs. Hall's "Juvenile Forget-Me-Not," for 1830.

THE MISSES.

(Addressed to a careless Girl.)
BY THE LATE MRS. BARRELL.
We were talking last night, my dear Anne,
Of a family of Misses, whose company is generally avoided by people of sense. They are most of them old maids, which is not very surprising, considering that the qualities they possess are not the most desirable for a helpmate. They are a pretty numerous clan, and I shall endeavour to give you such a description of them as may enable you to decline their visits; especially as, though many of them are extremely unlike in feature and temper, and, indeed, very distantly related, yet they have a wonderful knack at introducing each other; so that, if you open your doors to one of them, you are very likely, in process of time, to be troubled with the whole tribe.
The first I shall mention, and, indeed, she deserves to be mentioned first—for she was always fond of being a ringleader of her company, is Miss Chief. The young lady was brought up, until she was fourteen, in a large rambling mansion in the country, where she was allowed to romp all day with the servants and idle boys of the neighbourhood. There she employed herself in the summer, in milking into her bonnet, tying the grass together across the path to throw people down; and in winter, making slides before the door for the same purpose, and the accidents these gave rise to always procured her the enjoyment of a hearty laugh. She was a great lover of fun; and at Christmas time distinguished herself by various tricks, such as putting furze balls into the beds, drawing off the clothes in the middle of the night, and pulling people's seats from under them. At length, as a lady, who was coming to visit the family, mounted on rather a startish horse, rode up to the door, Miss Chief ran up and unfurled an umbrella full in the horse's face, which occasioned him to throw his rider, who broke her arm; after this exploit, miss was sent off to a boarding school: here she was no small favourite with the girls, whom she led into all manner of scrapes; and no small plague to the poor governess, whose tables were hacked, and beds cut, and curtains set on fire continually. It is true miss soon laid aside her romping airs and assumed a very demure appearance; but she

was always playing one sly trick or another, and had learned to tell lies, in order to lay it upon the innocent. At length she was discovered in writing anonymous letters, by which whole families in the town had been set at variance; and she was then dismissed the school with ignominy. She has since lived a very busy life in the world; seldom is there a great crowd of which she does not make one, and she has even frequently been taken up for riots, and other disorderly proceedings, very unbecoming in one of her sex.
The next I shall introduce to your acquaintance is a city lady, Miss Management, a very stirring, notable woman, always in a bustle, and always behindhand. In the parlour she saves candle ends; in the kitchen, every thing is waste and extravagance; she hires her servants at half wages, and changes them at every quarter; she is a great buyer of cheap bargains, but as she cannot always use them, they grow worm and moth eaten on her hands; when she pays a long score to her butcher, she wrangles for the odd pence, and forgets to add up the pounds. Though it is her great study to save, she is continually outrunning her income, which is partly owing to her trusting a cousin of hers, Miss Calculation, with the settling her accounts, who, it is very well known, could never be persuaded to learn perfectly her Multiplication Table, or state rightly a sum in the Rule of Three.
Miss Loy and Miss Place are sisters, great slatterns; when Miss Place gets up in the morning she cannot find her combs, because she has put them in her writing box. Miss Loy would willingly go to work, but her housewife is in the drawer of the kitchen dresser, her bag hanging on a tree in the garden, and her trinkets anywhere but in her pocket. If Miss Loy is going a journey the keys of her trunk are sure to be lost. If Miss Place wants a volume out of her bookcase, she is certain not to find it along with the rest of the set. If you peep into Miss Place's dressing-room, you find her drawers filled with foul linen, and her best cap hanging upon the carpet broom. If you call Miss Loy to take a lesson in drawing, she is so long in gathering together her pencils, her chalk, her India Rubber, and her drawing paper, that her master's hour is expired before she has well got her materials together.

Miss Understanding. This lady comes of a respectable family, and has a half sister distinguished for her good sense and solidity; but she herself, though not a little fond of reasoning, always takes the perverse side of any question; she is often seen with another of her intimates, Miss Representation, who is a great tale-bearer, and goes about from house to house telling people what such a one and such a one said of them behind their backs. Miss Representation is a notable story teller, and can so change, enlarge, and dress up an anecdote that the person to whom it happened shall not know it again; how many friendships have been broken by these two, or turned into bitter enemies! The latter lady does a great deal of varnish work, which wonderfully sets off her paintings, for she pretends to use the pencil, but her productions are such miserable dabblings, that it is the varnish alone which makes them pass to the most common eye. Though she has of all sorts, black varnish is what she uses most. As I wish you very much to be on your guard against this lady, whenever you meet her in company, I must tell you she is to be distinguished by a very ugly leer; it is quite out of her power to look straight at any object.

Miss Trust, a sour old creature, wrinkled and shaking with the palsy. She is continually peeping and prying about, in the expectation of finding something wrong; she watches her servants through the keyhole, and has lost all her friends by little shynesses, that have arisen no one knows how; she is worn away to skin and bone, and her voice never rises above a whisper.
Miss Rule. This lady is of a very lofty spirit, and had she been married, would certainly have governed her husband; as it is the interferences very much in the management of families; and, as she is very highly connected, she has as much influence in the fashionable world as among the lower orders. She even interferences in political concerns, and I have heard it whispered that there is scarcely a cabinet in Europe where she has not some share in the direction of affairs.

Miss Hap and Miss Chance. These are twin sisters, so like as scarcely to be distinguished from each other; their whole conversation turns upon little disasters. One tells you how her lap dog spoiled a new Wilton carpet; the other how her new muslin petticoat was torn by a gentleman's setting his foot upon it. They are both left-handed, and so exceedingly awkward and ungainly, that if you trust either of them with a cup and saucer, you are sure to have them broken. These ladies used frequently to keep days for visiting, and as people were not very fond of meeting them, many used to shut themselves up and see no company on those days, for fear of stumbling upon either of them; some people, even now, will hardly open their doors on Friday for fear of letting them in.

Miss Take. This lady is an old dotting woman, who is parbilled, and has lost her memory; she invites her acquaintance on wrong days, calls them by wrong names, and always intends to do just the contrary thing to what she does.
Miss Fortune. This lady has the most forbidding look of any of the clan, and people are sufficiently disposed to avoid her as much as it is in their power to do; yet some pretend, that notwithstanding the sternness of her countenance on the first address, her physiognomy softens as you grow more familiar with her; and though she has it not in her power to be an agreeable acquaintance, she has sometimes proved a valuable friend. There are lessons which none can teach so well as herself, and the wisest philosophers have not scrupled to acknowledge themselves the better for her company.

I may add, that, notwithstanding her want of external beauty, one of the best poets in our language fell in love with her, and wrote a beautiful ode in her praise.

PONTIUS PILATE.—After residing for some time in Caesarea, and avoiding all collision between his troops and the turbulent zealots of the capital, Pontius Pilate determined to transfer the winter quarters of his army from Samaria to Jerusalem. The Romans had hitherto so far respected the prejudices of their subjects, as not to introduce their standards, which appeared not only the offensive image of the eagle, but likewise that of Caesar, within the walls of the city. The troops entered the gates by night, and in the morning the people were shocked and surprised at beholding the ensign of the Emperor publicly displayed in their streets. They abstained from all violence, but a numerous deputaion set out to Caesarea, and for many days entreated Pilate to remove the standards. Pilate treated the affair as an insult on the Emperor, and, weary of their importunity, concerted some troops, with which he surrounded and totally dispersed them. When the soldiers appeared, the Jews with one accord fell on the ground, declaring they were ready to die rather than sanction the infringement of their law. Pilate had the prudence to withdraw the obnoxious emblems. The refractory spirit of Jerusalem broke out on other occasions. Pilate seized some of the revenue of the Temple, and applied it to the useful and magnificent design of building an aqueduct, which was to bring a supply of water to the city from the distance of 200 stadia—25 miles. The populace rose, and interrupted the workmen. Pilate, having dressed some of his soldiers in the common garb of the country, with their swords concealed, commanded them to mingle with the people, and when they began their usual obstruction to his works, to fall upon and disperse them. The soldiers executed their commission with greater cruelty than Pilate had intended, and committed dreadful havoc among the unarmed multitude. Such was the man, not naturally disposed to unnecessary bloodshed, but, when the peace of his province appeared in danger, stern, decided, and reckless of human life—on all other occasions by no means regardless of ingratiating himself in the popular favour, before whose tribunal Jesus Christ was led. Pilate was awed perhaps by the tranquil dignity of Jesus, or at least saw no reason to apprehend any danger to the Roman Sovereignty, from a person of such peaceful demeanour—he probably detected the malice, though he might not clearly comprehend the motive, of the accusation brought forward by the priests and the populace. Still, however, he shrunk from the imputation of not being "Caesar's friend," and could not think the life of one man, however innocent, of much importance in comparison with the peace of the country, and his own favour at Rome. In this dilemma he naturally endeavoured to avoid the responsibility of decision, by transferring the criminal to the tribunal of Herod, to whose jurisdiction Christ was at Jerusalem belonged, and who happened to be at Jerusalem for the celebration of the Passover. At length, however, finding the uproar increasing, he yields without much further scruple, and the Roman soldiers are permitted to become the willing instruments of the Jewish priesthood, in the crucifixion of that man in whom Pilate himself could find no fault. We leave to the Christian historian the description of this event, and all its consequences. Yet our history will have shown that the state of the public mind in Judaea, as well as the character of Pilate, the chief agent in the transaction, harmonize in the most remarkable manner with the narrative of the Evangelists. The general expectation of the Messiah—the impatience of the Roman sovereignty, fostered by the bold and turbulent doctrines of Judas the Galilean; the extraordinary excitement of the more fanatical part of the people, which led them to crowd round the banner of each successive adventurer, who either assumed or might assume that character; the rigid prudence of the Chief-priests; the least indication of revolt should compromise the safety of the city and temple, and expose the whole nation to the jealous resentment of the Roman Governor; these circumstances of the times sufficiently account for the reception which such a teacher as Jesus of Nazareth met with in Jerusalem. Appearing, as he did, with doctrines so alarming to the authority of the priesthood; so full of disappointment to the fanatic populace; so repugnant to the national pride, as implying the dissolution of the Mosaic constitution, and the establishment of a new and more comprehensive faith, and, above all, openly assuming the mysterious title, the Son of God; it excites less astonishment, than sorrow and commiseration, that the passions of such a people should at once take arms, and proceed to the most awful violence against a teacher whose tenets were so much too pure and spiritual for their comprehension, whose character was so remote from their preconceived notions of the expected Messiah.

Murray's Family Library, History of the Jews, vol. 2.

DEATH OF AGRIPPA.—Having completed a reign of three years over the whole of Palestine, Agrippa ordered a splendid festival at Caesarea, in honour of the emperor. Multitudes of the highest rank flocked together from all quarters. On the second day of the spectacle, at the early dawn, the king entered the theatre in a robe of silver, which glittered with the morning rays of the sun, so as to dazzle the eyes of the whole assembly, and excite general admiration. Some of his flatterers set up a shout—"A present god." Agrippa did not repress the impious adulation, which spread through the theatre. At that moment he looked up, and saw an owl perched over his head, on a rope. The owl had once been to him a bird of good omen.

While he was in chains at Rome, a fellow-prisoner, a German, had argued, from the appearance of one of these birds, his future splendid fortune; but he had added this solemn warning, that when he saw that bird again, at the height of his fortune, he would die within five days. The fatal omen, proceeds Josephus, pierced the heart of the king; and with deep melancholy he said, "Your god will soon suffer the common lot of mortality." He was immediately struck, in the language of the sacred volume, by an angel. He was seized with violent internal pains, and carried to his place. There he lingered five days in extreme agony being "eaten of worms," the cause of his intestine disorder.—Murray's Family Library, History of the Jews.

COMBUSTIBILITY OF THE HUMAN BODY.—There is no vice more brutalizing than drunkenness. An inbred propensity to drinking is perhaps the most decided mark of the predominance of the mere animal over conscience and intellect; but the habit often steals upon nobler natures under the guise of sociality. In whatever shape it comes, nothing so sorely and speedily obliterates every trace of the Creator's image from the greatest of his works, and sinks man below the level of the beasts. The penalty however is not paid merely in mental debility, and the contempt of the better part of mankind. The drunkard's body becomes a charnel house of corrupted humours, offensive to all who approach it; and in course of time, the liquid fire he pours into his veins, produces a change in his physical constitution, which exposes him to a catastrophe more fearful, perhaps, than any imagination has painted. The accounts given of the bodies of drunkards having caught fire from the contact of a lamp or candle, and burned away spontaneously to ashes, have been too generally regarded as mere fables; though they are in reality sober medical truths, and present nothing, perhaps, repugnant to the known principles of Chemistry.

The following are given by a medical friend, as the general results deduced from a comparison of the cases with one another:—

1. Women have been the most frequent victims.
2. Almost all were advanced in years. Most had exceeded sixty.
3. Great weakness was present in all the cases.
4. Many of the persons were of a very thick form.
5. Most of them were addicted to drinking, some to very great excess.
6. Generally there was a light of some kind near them.
7. The combustion proceeded with great rapidity.
8. The accompanying flame was not steady, or difficult to extinguish with water, but injured nothing that was not almost in immediate contact with the body.
9. The place where the combustion took place was filled with an erympumatic smell; the walls, besides soot and ashes, were covered with a fetid greasy damp.
10. This disease appeared in cold weather, commonly in winter.

The phenomenon is clearly one which comes under the department of animal chemistry, and has certainly not yet met with the attention it deserves, probably from there not being in our literature a good collection of cases, such as have been made by our German neighbours, and even by the French, who are not particularly famed for research.—Edinb. Scotsman.

ESTIMATE OF HEADS.—The subject is a comparative estimate respecting the dimensions of the heads of the inhabitants in several counties of England. The male head in England, at maturity, averages from 6½ to 7½ in diameter; the medium and most general size being 7 inches. The female head is smaller, varying from 6½ to 7, the medium male size. Fixing the medium of the English head at 7 inches, there can be no difficulty in distinguishing the portions of society above from those below that measurement.

London.—The majority of the higher classes are above the medium, while amongst the lower, it is very rare to find a large head. Spitalfields weavers have extremely small heads, 6½, 6½, 6½, being the prevailing measurements. Coventry.—Almost exclusively peopled by weavers, the same facts are peculiarly observed. Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.—Contain a larger proportion of small heads than any part of the empire; Essex and Hertfordshire, particularly. Seven inches in diameter is here, as in Spitalfields and Coventry, quite unusual: 6½ and 6½ are more general; and 6½, the usual size for a boy of six years of age, is frequently to be met with here in the full maturity of manhood.

Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.—An increase of size of the usual average is observed; and the inland counties in general, are nearly upon the same scale. Devonshire and Cornwall.—The heads of Hertfordshire.—Superior to the London average. Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Northumberland.—Have more large heads, in proportion than any part of the country. Scotland.—The full-sized head is known to be possessed by the inhabitants; their measurements ranging between 7½ and 7½, even to 8 inches; this extreme size, however, is rare.—Literary Gazette.

BURMAN PREJUDICES.—A strong prejudice appears to run amongst the Burmans, not only against all deformities, but against those labouring under incurable diseases, and even against such as have been accidentally mutilated. There is an indescribable mixture of caprice, folly, and inhumanity in the different modes in which

this is evinced. One who has lost the sight of both eyes is forbidden to enter the palace enclosure; but if he has lost one eye only he may enter. The dumb are also interdicted from the privilege; and the loss of an ear or nose is a sufficient disqualification for the same honour. The loss of any limb, even in action, and when defending the rights of his sovereign or country, deprives a Burman of the right of entering the palace enclosure, and is attended with the inevitable loss of court favour and preferment. It would be no invidious deduction from these facts, to say that the religion and customs of the Burmese are not calculated to make heroes or patriots. This will account for the extraordinary conduct of the Burmese prisoners who were wounded in different actions with us, and who refused to suffer amputation, or to let the bandages and tied to death after it was performed. One young man, who had submitted to the operation, mistook the nature of it altogether, and conceiving that this was our peculiar mode of treating prisoners of war, with the passive courage and disregard of life so frequent with the people of the east, presented the sound leg also for amputation.—Crawford's Embassy to Ava.

CHARAGAHREN.—This species of sea-moss, which we briefly noticed in our number for August last, is become a very favourable article of diet in case of pulmonary consumption, and for debilitated subjects, particularly children and elderly subjects. It imparts to water and to milk, on being boiled as there directed, a very strong and agreeable jelly; and from the numerous trials that have been given it by some eminent practitioners of Dublin, it evidently affords more solid nourishment to the system than any other jelly; and it appears it has also evinced a peculiar corrective effect on scorbutic habits. The jelly, sweetened with the sugar of milk, as recommended in our number for August last, is very pleasant to the palate, and is evidently easily digested in the stomach. As an article of diet for consumptive patients, we can assert from observation, that it is very superior to any gelatinous subject with which we are acquainted, and that mixed with the jelly of the arrow-root it affords most excellent food for weakly or scorbutic children. Mr. Toddhunter, of Dublin, to whom we are indebted for our first acquaintance with this article, informs us that it is, at some seasons of the year, very abundant on the Clare coast.—Gazette of Health.

MARRIAGE.—In examining the lives of those who have reached a hundred and upwards, we generally find that they were married three, four, and sometimes five times, and had numerous children. This shows that marriage is conducive to our health. That bachelors should not be as fair subjects for longevity as the married does not appear to me to be difficult of solution. To be unsettled on so important a point as marriage, which seems so decidedly marked out as our natural state in social society, must effect that serenity of mind which is necessary for maintaining the equilibrium of our constitution. There are but a few circumstances like Sir Isaac Newton. He early announced that his studies so much occupied his mind, that he could not devote the requisite attention to a family; and he remained, as it were by compulsion, single, without experiencing any unpleasant observations. After all the jokes and sarcasms at the expense of married men, those upon old bachelors are, far more poignant. They are, indeed, constantly reminded of their inferiority in the scale of society; for let us attempt to disguise it as we may, the good opinion of the sex is one of our highest gratifications. A widower of fifty stands higher in their estimation than a bachelor of forty, and he will sooner get a young wife.—Hartator's Simplicity of Health.

BROKEN HEARTS.—There is a certain cant among authors, touching the more delicate feelings of women, their strong susceptibilities, and liabilities to that interesting climax of wretchedness, a broken heart; but I believe there are as many men die of broken hearts as women, indeed the only broken heart I ever saw was that of a man. It was in the Anatomical Museum of the celebrated Mr. Brookes, who introduced it to my notice with all the pathos of which he was capable. "Here, said he, is the palpable illustration of a broken heart. This heart, this heart, sir, is the heart of—" "Of whom?" said I, impatient at his pause. "Of a coal-heaver," said he, who died suddenly from the effects of that rent, caused by overstrained exertion in carrying a heavy sack of coals.—Wilton Warwick.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have published the first number of what they call The Farmer's Series—that is, "Treatises upon subjects most interesting to persons employed in the various branches of agriculture, and to those generally who reside in the country."—The first number, of which the subject is the Horse, is very well adapted for obtaining the attention of those to whom it is addressed. A great deal of curious information respecting the general history of the horse, the various foreign breeds, the history of the English horse, and the different breeds, is given in this tract; and the descriptions are illustrated by wood engravings, very well executed.

LONG BEARDS.—The longest beard recorded in history, was that of John Mayo, painter to the emperor Charles V. Though he was a tall man, it is said that his beard was of such a length, that he could tread upon it. He was very vain of his beard; and usually fastened it with a ribbon to his button-hole; and sometimes he would untie it by command of the emperor, who took a great pleasure in seeing the wind blow it in the face of his courtiers.

Good-will, like a good name, is got by many actions, and lost by one.—Jeffrey's Thoughts.

Mr. J. Parkin

England, &c.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF TRADE IN SOME OF THE STAPLE MANUFACTURES.—(From Bell's Messenger, Nov. 1.)

In our last Paper we considered the present state of trade in some of the leading branches of our manufactures; and as there is now an appearance of revival in many of the principal staples of commerce, whilst others are continuing under great depression, we trust it will not be without use to resume the subject of our late remarks.

There is no doubt but the last six months have been distinguished by a degree of caution and timidity in capitalists and large retail shops, which have led to undertrading in an unusual degree. This state of distrust was a necessary process in the restoration of credit to that sound state from which it had been disturbed by an undue and rash extension.

It may be assumed as a pretty general rule, that whenever credit has been pushed to a greater extent than usual, there is always a danger of reaction in exact proportion to such extension.

In a highly enterprising commercial community, like that of this country, there is a constant tendency, in periods of confidence, to an extended or excessive use, or, more properly speaking, to an abuse of credit, when there is any prospect of employing capital to advantage. And it is, we fear, a necessary consequence, that we should be liable, periodically, to an inconvenient contraction of credit, as a sort of compensatory punishment for the previous undue enlargement of it.

Thus, periodical adjustment of credit to its proper dimensions is always a painful process. And as a contemplation of a state of actual suffering conveys a more vivid impression than the mere recollection of such a state when passed, it is natural enough that any distress, present before our eyes, should be reviewed through an exaggerated medium.

A reference to our commercial history will satisfy any unbiased person, that during the war, and the restriction of cash payments, there seldom elapsed an interval of five years without a considerable pressure of commercial distress. But a revival has assuredly followed, and consumption and demand have adjusted themselves to that due relation which, in a prosperous community, they should always maintain.

Notwithstanding the fall of prices during the last year, there has been so much reaction from extensive speculations as we have witnessed on former occasions; nor consequently any such great or sudden losses as to break up establishments before solvent, and trading with sufficient means.

The failures heretofore have been confined to houses (we speak principally of the Woollen, Silky, and Sugar Trades), which were either insolvent for some time past, or which, with little or no capital, had made large purchases, whether for the home trade or export, on long credits, and had not, in consequence of the diminished facilities of the Money Market been able to stand against a small difference of price, or the least delay in making sales, or in getting remittances to meet their engagements.

A great number, moreover, of small traders appear to have been going on under insolvency, living upon their credit till their means of offering securities for fresh loans were exhausted, or till an increased difficulty of negotiating such securities brought them to a stand. Indeed, the large majority of the failures which have occurred within the last six months, prove to have been the failure of parties who were insolvent before the commencement of the present stagnation. And it may be observed generally, that upon the periodical occurrence of stagnation of markets, and of a temporary rise in the rate of interest, many traders necessarily fail, who, having been previously insolvent, could not, under any circumstances, have struggled on much longer.

It is at the same time a matter of just surprise, that houses should be able to struggle on so long as several appear to have done in a state of insolvency.

One of the circumstances that mainly contributed to the facility with which credit was recently granted, (the undue extension of which has produced the stagnation)—was, the general conviction that the revulsion of 1825 and 1826, had effected a complete clearance of all that was unsound in business. It was naturally concluded, that all houses which had withstood the shock of that great crisis must have conducted their business on solid ground. This has proved not to have been the case; inasmuch as several failures have occurred of houses that are now found to have been insolvent in, or prior to, 1826; and the discovery thus made has greatly contributed to the state of distrust which has for some time hung over the money market.

We commence, however, with stating, that there is a general revival of trade in many of the leading manufactures of the country, and this we most confidently assert. No man who looks abroad can deny this.

In Glasgow, Bristol, Liverpool, and London, large shipments are daily preparing for the Mediterranean; and the woollen, cotton, and hardware districts, by the accounts of the country papers, exhibit an unusual bustle and activity.

The treaty of Adrianople has opened a large portion of Europe and Asia to British commerce; and as we are no longer excluded from the accustomed channels of trade with Turkey and the Black Sea, we may expect that our exports will flow thither in their usual abundance.

We are indeed strongly persuaded that an alteration in our currency, in a very slight degree, is alone wanted to restore every thing to its former state. The sources from which the national revenue flows are unimpaired, and our progress in the career of manufacturing and commercial prosperity will doubtless be resumed with more vigour and upon more solid grounds, after the severe but salutary process which a tendency to sanguine speculation (inseparable perhaps from a spirit of enterprise) obliges us periodically to undergo.

Our readers will however observe that in these speculations we have kept out of view the state of agriculture and the landed interests.

The truth is, this inquiry would open too large a subject at the present: but these are two articles of commerce, or rather of domestic trade upon which we shall make a few remarks before we close—These are iron and coal.

The depression of these two articles has been unusually great, and has produced considerable embarrassments, not only amongst capitalists, but amongst all persons engaged in this trade.

Lead by a regular progression of decline, has defeated all calculations of a minimum of price. The fall is sufficiently accounted for by the circumstance that some of the mines of Spain—mines of extraordinary abundance—have of late been worked on such a scale as to undersell us in all the foreign ports which were formerly supplied from this country.

The iron trade is also one in which great depression and stagnation still exist. But this is undoubtedly to be referred to the distressed state of the farming and land-interest.

Iron is one of the staples intimately connected with the prosperity of lands and building. The farmer is a large consumer of iron for his daily wants, and the iron-master is sure to participate in his prosperity or distress.

It has been well observed, in a daily Paper of great and deserved celebrity, that many large farms have a smithy of their own; but besides the common operations of the blacksmith, carts, waggons, ploughs, harrows, drags, spades, and nearly every implement of husbandry, require when the funds of the farmer permit, a renewal and repair from this one source. "No wonder then," the writer observes, "that when we hear of agricultural distress, we hear with the next breath, of decay and falling off in the iron trade. So true is it, that every branch of industry is, and ever must be, dependent upon each other."

But then say the manufacturers, "We must have cheap bread." It is in this delusion that the fallacy of our free trade and of our corn laws has mainly risen and existed. Cheap bread is a fascinating sound; but dearness and cheapness are merely relative terms, and the latter can, in this respect, only impose on those who lose sight of the indissoluble connexion which must ever exist in the same community between all the articles which contribute to the wants, nay, even the luxuries, of life. Cheap iron, perhaps, is desirable as well as cheap bread; but, when cheapness reaches the iron-master he feels his trade ruined. It is precisely the same with cottons and woollens. A calico shirt may be bought for a shilling, a pair of stockings for fourpence, and a coat for half its former cost. But who is the better for this? Has cheapness of bread, of cotton, of iron, of woollens, extended the trade in the one or the other, or added to the happiness of the people? Far otherwise. When things were at remunerating prices, every class of the community were flourishing, contented, and happy.

Surely then those who have been loudest in their call for cheap bread must have found how senseless, and how useless, in the result, that cry has been; and that enlightened band of theorists, who led the van in that cry, must by this time see, unless they are wilfully blind, that in doing so they were only sacrificing at first one interest to another, which in the end, if not arrested, must involve all in one common ruin.

Extracts from an article in the London Courier, on the French Agriculture, &c. of England.

In like manner the progress of manufactures on the continent of Europe, though considerable since the peace, has nothing to excite uneasiness in us, for in any part of the Continent it goes little beyond the supply of the home consumption. A table of the yearly exports from France, which now lies before us, and is taken from one of their most useful periodicals (*Le Bulletin des Sciences Statistiques*) exhibits, an amount equal only to a third of the exports from this country, and holds out very little, we might almost say no expectation of approaching nearer to an equality with us; because ages must pass before the French can excavate canals, or bring their roads to the improved state of those of England. Their industry also is fettered by high duties and prohibitions. Thus their hardware manufactures are kept back by the dearthness of their iron, while to permit the import of British iron at a low duty would be ruinous to their mines and blast furnaces. Linen, long a staple manufacture in Normandy and other northern provinces of France, cannot now be made so cheaply as here, or in Ireland; because the backward agriculture and petty farms of France prevent the raising of flax at so cheap a rate as in Russia, whence we draw our supplies of the raw material; but which the French, from a dread of injuring their own cultivation, do not venture to admit.

The principal branch of export from France is silks, amounting to £3,000,000 sterling; of woollens they send abroad only £1,500,000, and of cotton goods about £1,000,000. The other heads of export are jewellery, clocks, watches, glass, porcelain, and leather; paper and printed books; hardware and chrysal products; the whole amounting to somewhat less than £3,000,000. How small when compared to the cottons, the woollens, and the hardware of this country. The prices of our produce and manufactures exported have declined greatly since the peace, but the aggregate of our exports still amounts to £30,000,000 sterling.

Labour in France being as cheap as in almost any part of the Continent of Europe, we may infer from this sketch how little danger there is of foreigners rivalling us in our principal manufactures. The high prices of provisions in this country in the latter years of the war, and subsequently in 1817 and 1818, was of a nature to excite uneasiness, and to inspire an apprehension, that our master manufacturers might find it their interest to convey their capital and machinery to other countries. But since it became evident, (from the crops of 1820, 21, 22,) that in ordinary seasons our growth is equal, or nearly equal, to our consumption, it was clear that the price of corn could not continue high for a series of years; and that England, with her advantages in cheap fuel, and communication by water, was the fit seat of manufacture on an extensive scale. A declension in

the price of provisions bears hard on our agriculturists, accustomed, as they so long were, to high prices, and ill prepared as they have hitherto been to bear the transition; but every step we have taken downwards, every approach we make to the scale of 1792, enables our manufacturers to produce their articles at a lower rate. It thus tends to place our productive industry on a firmer footing, in foreign markets, and to improve our situation and prospects when estimated, as every mercantile country must submit to have its industry estimated, by its power of withstanding the rivalry of its neighbours."

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.—We find the annexed statements and deductions copied from a publication lately made by Col. Evans:—

It is generally supposed that the country is now more burdened with debt, than it ever was before, since the origin of national loans. I venture to maintain the entire fallacy of that position, on the following grounds—

1. Burdens of this nature, whether public or private, can only be relatively estimated by comparison with the income of the debtor.

2. We will take four periods:—after the succession war, 1716; conclusion of the American war, 1783; the commencement of the late wars, 1793; and the present time.

3. The average revenue of the first period (1716) may be put at £4,750,000; the annuity to the public creditor, payable out of it, being nearly £3,500,000. Of the second period (1783) £12,000,000; annuity, £9,000,000. Third period (1793) Revenue, £17,000,000; annuity, £10,000,000. Average revenue of recent years, £30,000,000; annuity, £28,000,000.

Then, with respect to the surplus revenue, the surplus of the present time is about twenty fold greater than in the first mentioned period—the population having only trebled. [Average price of corn then about 40s.] The surplus now is about seven-fold greater than in 1793; (the population not being increased in the same proportion, nor even doubled—having been, in 1793, 15,000,000.)

The population of the United Kingdom has trebled within a century: the revenue has become twice times more than it then was (1716); and the interest on the debt nine times greater, (£28,343,000). It is, therefore, impossible to deny that the incumbrances are now proportionately less than they then were. It is clear, also, from the same data, that the income of the state has been gaining upon the incumbrances during the past hundred years.

If any one had asserted, in the reign of George the First, that in another century the ordinary annual revenue would equal in amount the principal of the debt, which was then considered to weigh so overwhelmingly on the nation, he would have obtained no credit. Yet such has been the fact. This is attributable to the increased industry and wealth of England and of Europe; to the consequent necessity of a larger quantity of circulating medium; to the increased produce of gold and silver mines, especially in America.

All those causes are operating more powerfully now, by many degrees, and through a far wider extent, than they were a hundred years ago. The persons who take alarm about the possible increase of the national debt, forget that it does not follow that the income is to be stationary.

If the debt should amount to 1600,000,000, instead of 800,000,000, & the income become during the next hundred years in the ratio that it has done during the last, it would amount, in 1930, to four or five hundred millions per annum. I do not say that it will; but I should like to know the reason why it may not."

RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS BY THE LATE WAR.

A French paper gives the following description of the different posts in Asiatic Turkey, ceded to Nicholas by the treaty of Adrianople:—

"Situated upon the coast of Circassia, between the 44th and 45th degree of latitude, Anapa is improperly considered as an Asiatic city. A short distance separates it from the Gulf of Taman, and, consequently, from the sea of Azof and from the peninsula of the Crimea. The Turks founded this establishment in 1784, when the Russians had occupied Taman, which before that period was the principal market of the Circassians.

Anapa was the residence of a Pacha. Its situation and its possession was so much the more important to the Turks, as it served them as a means of communication not only with the Mussulman inhabitants of Caucasia, but, probably, with the Sunnite Tartars of Bekaria, who acknowledged the Sultan for their Caliph or religious chief. From the distance of this communication, it must be taken for granted that between Derbent and Bristar there existed one or more points of embarkation, and also that the Black Sea was passed over in order to gain the Gulf of Menschick. One thing at least is certain, that the Khan of Bokara sent every three years three millions in gold to the Sultan, and received an Embassy charged to thank him for that service. Now, it is difficult to point out any other route that this Embassy could have taken, than the interior of Caucasia, which extends in its whole length from Anapa to the Black Sea. The passage by Persia and Kourdistan would present much danger. The population does not yet amount to beyond 3000, of which one third are Turks; the rest Circassians, Armenians, and Greeks. The last were rigidly watched, and treated as captives.

The fortress of Anapa mounts 80 brass cannons. It was taken in 1807 by the Russians, and it is a fact worthy of observation, that they were headed by two Frenchmen. The Duke of Richelieu commanded the land force, and the Marquis of Traversay the fleet. After the peace of 1812, Anapa was restored to the Porte—a measure so contrary to the interests of Russia, that it could only be excused on the part of Gen. Koutousoff, the negotiator for peace, by the urgent necessity of disposing of the army of Moldavia against the French, who were about to attack Moscow. The Pacha of Anapa excited a continual state of hostilities between the people of Caucasia and the Russians. He furnished the former with arms and with ammunition, and purchased the men, the women, and

children, who were captured in their excursions beyond the Kouban. The Turks had also established in this place an open market with the Circassians for the supply of their haroms at Constantinople. The young women brought from the interior of the country were there exchanged for the merchandise of Europe. "Anapa," says M. Gamba, "might then become an advantageous station for the French, who should have establishments on the coast of Abazes, or Mingrelia, especially if this port should pass under the dominion of Russia, who will, no doubt, endeavour to civilize by commerce the Circassians, and successively the other inhabitants of Caucasia."

Pursuing the oriental coast of the Black Sea to the 42d degree of latitude, Poi discovers itself. This city is situated at the mouth, and upon the left bank, of one of the most celebrated rivers of antiquity—the Phasis, better known now in that part of the world under the name of Roon. The possession of this city by the Turks deprived the Russians of the navigation of the river, which was the more felt by them, as it closes the provinces belonging to Russia between the Black Sea and Georgia, where Teflis is the centre of their government. It was proposed to give a new direction to the Phasis by opening a canal, which should lead directly to the sea from the fort of Rienskaia. This fort was constructed by the Russians, on the right bank, at a league below the mouth, to counterbalance the importance of Poi; but this work presented great difficulties, and the acquisition of Poi rendered it unnecessary. The rich productions of Mingrelia and of Iberia will descend now without obstacle to the sea.

Since Russia, in consequence of her late conquests from Persia, has extended her frontier to the Upper Araxes, the northern part of Armenia is in some measure incorporated in the provinces of Georgia and Iberia. The direct communication is about to be re-established by the cession of Akhalzikh. This place is strong, and from its position on the Kour, which is the great river to its entrance into Georgia. A part of the territory is to be ceded to Russia, at the same time as the town of Akhalzikh, but this portion is not yet determined on.

To the cession of these three important places, some German journals add that of Akhalzikh, a town belonging to the Pachalik of Akhalzikh, and situated 20 leagues to the east of that place on the western frontiers of Georgia. It is possible that it may be included in the portion of territory just mentioned; but as to this, nothing certain is known.

Akhalzikh (or Akiska, as the Turks call it) was the capital of Ottoman Georgia. It is situated on a river which bears the same name, and which runs into the Cyrus. The town is surrounded by ditches and a double row of crenelated walls, flanked by square and round towers. The Citadel commands it. The population may be calculated at about 40,000. In this number are included 500 Catholic families, and as many scattered about in the rich villages of the neighbourhood. In the town there are two Catholic churches, attended by six priests, who have obtained permission from the Holy See to celebrate worship in Armenian & English.

A RENCONTRE AT VERSAILLES.

From the Journal of an English Gentleman, who resided many years on the Continent, published in the London Court Journal.

"Ne jugez pas sur l'apparence; Tout est ici illusion." FRANCE SOUV.

No place I have visited in Europe has afforded me more numerous and varied recollections than the Palace of Versailles. Here the Augustus of France held his Court, the most splendid of the Continent. Corneille, Racine, Bossuet, and Moliere have walked through these noble apartments—Maintenon, La Valliere and beauties innumerable, have graced them with their presence. De Pompadour and Du Barre, of infamous memory, also paced haughtily these corridors in the succeeding reign; and from this regal dwelling the descendant of Capet was dragged by an infuriate populace, to be at length consigned to the guillotine. This melancholy thought had taken full possession of my mind the last time I visited the Chateau. On entering the Grand Orangerie, and whilst examining the magnificent collection, I observed a gentleman sitting under the celebrated orange-tree, which tradition affirms was planted in 1559, by the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He was occupied in looking over a small map of the environs. Disturbed by my approach, he raised his head—Louis XVI. I thought was before me—he seemed to have left the dwelling of the dead, had returned to the abode of his ancestors, and was still employing his time in his favourite pursuit, the study of geography. This person bore a striking resemblance to the portraits I had seen of the unfortunate monarch; but his countenance was more handsome, his features mild and expressive of benevolence. A sentiment of awe and respect came across me—I stood like one in the presence of Majesty. The stranger perceived my embarrassment, but did not, of course, divine the cause;—he laid aside the map, and guessing from my dress that I was an Englishman, politely rose from his seat, and in a mild tone, inquired whether I was looking for the orange-tree denominated "Francis the Second?" Upon my answering affirmatively, he pointed to it, and, referring to the probability of its having been planted by the hands of a sovereign, he said, "that little doubt could be entertained as to the fact: you English gentlemen," he added, "keep a genealogical list, whereby you may trace the pedigree of your race horses; and before the Revolution, a register which I have in my possession, was preserved by the Director of the Royal Gardens, in which were carefully inscribed the names of the most celebrated and luxuriant trees, and the persons by whom they were planted. Yonder case, marked 24, bears the name of Madame La Valliere, still fresh and beautiful as was the lovely horticulturalist;—by its side stands another, called Madame de Pompadour, a perfect prototype of this woman—tall, majestic, but impaired with age, notwithstanding the art that has been used in plastering over its withered branches to prevent further decay. Residing in the vicinity of this Chateau, I often cooed into the Orangerie,

and sit for hours under the shade of these fine exotics." I mentioned the name of Monsieur de B., whose house was about a mile from the Park, and I told him I was going to dine there. "That Gentleman is one of my friends," replied the stranger; "I will, if you permit, accompany you thither, being on such terms with that excellent man, that I can, without being deemed an intruder, take my soup with him to-day." We proceeded together through the gardens, and, passing the Grand Trianon, he said, "I once had the intention of purchasing this fine edifice, but I resisted the temptation, thinking that, in these stormy times, it would be more prudent to remain secluded, having already made myself sufficiently conspicuous to dread another commotion." He spoke of England and her constitution; with the nature of the latter, Charles Fox suggested the following remarks:—"He was in Paris in 1802; I called upon him twice at his hotel in the Rue Richelieu, but was not fortunate enough to find him at home, or at least visible; I left a note for him in the following terms:—"I beg to present my respects to Mr. Fox, and as I have always had a veneration for his character, which is known and admired by every republican, I request the honour of his company, and to name some morning for breakfast with me, being extremely desirous to become acquainted with Mr. Fox." I received for answer, "that the short time he had to remain in Paris would not allow him the pleasure of accepting my invitation." The truth, however, is," continued the stranger, "that Mr. Fox's visits to the Tuileries were a preclusion of republican acquaintances."

We arrived at the house of our mutual friend, and, during the dinner, the conversation turned upon theatrical topics—the merits of Talma and Fleury—the beauty and success of Mademoiselle George. Coffee was served. "I did not know you were acquainted with the gentleman who is now relating a facetious anecdote," said my friend Monsieur de B.—"Nor am I; we met each other fortuitously in the Orangerie of Versailles." "Do you know his name?"—"No." "Then you will be surprised to learn that you have been conversing with one of the most extraordinary and celebrated men of the Revolution—General Santerre." "Good God!" exclaimed I, letting a cup of coffee fall upon the ground; "is that man, who bears so great a likeness to the King of France, the individual who assisted at his execution?—the same person who commanded the attack on the Bastille, and led the citizens against the Tuileries on that dreadful day the 10th of August? he was, you know, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards when the King perished on the scaffold."

I now beheld the man with horror.—Those terrific words addressed to the Monarch, when orders were given to beat the drums,—"You are brought here to die, not to speak!" sounded in my ears like a clap of thunder. I retired to another room, and shuddered at the idea of being under the same roof with such a being. I remained for some time absorbed in thought, and was only aroused from my reverie by the approach of Santerre himself. He perceived an alteration in my looks, when he came near, yet in the same mild and gentlemanly manner, which distinguished him, he thus addressed me:—"I understand your feelings; you deem me a monster, who shed the blood of his Sovereign. History may perhaps vomit forth my name with horror. Do not, however, believe I am so bad as my enemies have depicted me. The heaviest charge brought is the expression attributed to me at the foot of the scaffold. I declare to heaven, that I never used such language;—I ordered the drums to beat, 'tis true, when the King, addressing the multitude, exclaimed—"Mon peuple!" But, as Commander-in-Chief, it had come to my knowledge, that upwards of 500 well known persons of the ancienne noblesse were present, and were prepared to cry out for mercy. I observed also, a powerful body of Marseillois, armed with piquards, who were watching them, and every one of the former would have been sacrificed, had a favourable word to the Monarch been uttered; it was from the most humane motives, therefore, and not to distress the King in his last moments, that I ordered the drums to beat. I deplored this lamentable event as much as any man in France; and my subsequent conduct in La Vendee, when appointed to act against the rebels, proves that, with every opportunity of exercising cruelty, I refrained from excess, and was even blamed by the Directory for not employing more severe measures. I went several times to the Temple whilst the King was confined there, and urged certain measures he ought to pursue to save himself. I thought at one time he would have acceded to my suggestions; but the Queen interposed—had it not been for this circumstance, His Majesty would have been liberated. So true is the fact I state, that only the day previous to the Queen's trial, she thus addressed me:—"I believe you are an honest man;—I wish I had taken your advice;—I am a victim to my obstinacy; but do not count upon it;—I know this fickle ungrateful people better than you do;—and you, in your turn, will be a victim to their perfidy."

Santerre, before leaving me, added, "I attach importance to the esteem of honest men; and should you ever have an opportunity, do, I pray, exhibit my political conduct in its proper light."

SUMMARY.

The health of the King continued good. He was to pass the winter at Windsor Castle. Amongst other extraordinary effects, it is calculated that the construction of railways, on all the principal roads of the kingdom, would enable this country to dispense with the use of a million of horses, and thereby to save their food, which, being converted into corn, would supply three millions of men! Foreign supplies would, of course, then be unnecessary, at least, for some years, perhaps for ages to come.

At a meeting of the Common Council of the city of Dublin, Mr. Butler moved the freedom of the city to Robert Alexander, Esq. the intrepid and talented proprietor of that unimpeachable newspaper, the Morning Journal, of London. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Sisson, and passed unanimously.

COTTON.—Of the cotton imported into Liverpool, the first ten months in the present year, amounting to 614,000 bags, 419,300 were from North America, 144,600 from South America, 19,800 from Egypt, 16,600 from the East Indies, and 14,500 from the West Indies.

At a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Belfast, some curious information respecting the rapidly increasing trade and commerce of Belfast, was laid before the gentlemen present, showing, that between the years 1786 and 1828, the tonnage of vessels entering that port had increased from 38,421 tons, to 241,560 tons.

A Cabinet Council was held in London, 13th Nov. which, it was understood, had reference solely to the settlement of the Greek question.

There is a rumour that the Vice-Royalty of Ireland had been offered to Earl Gray, by the Duke of Wellington.

The vacancy in the Irish Representative Peerage, occasioned by the demise of the Marquis of Headfort, will be filled up by Lord Downshire.

Fifteen farmers in Berkshire, who held farms in one of the most fertile parts of the county, have relinquished their farms, for the purpose of emigrating with their families to Van Diemen's Land.

Lawyers.—No less than 250 articled clerks have applied to be admitted as attorneys in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, on the 11th inst.

It is stated that the Emperor Nicholas has invited Admiral Cadogan to take command of the Russian navy.

The Navy.—The number of Flag-Officers who have died since January, 1816, amounts to 166, or 12 a year. From the 1st of last January, 10 have died—viz. four Admirals, one Vice, two Rear, and three Sub-annuated Dittos.

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BONES.—A ship with human bones from Hamburgh, arrived at Leamouth on the 25th inst. the property of an agriculturist of Morayshire, and intended for manure. The master of the vessel states that the bones were collected from the plains and marshes of Lepsic, and are part of the remains of thousands of brave men who fell in the sanguinary battles fought between France and the Allies in October, 1815. What a commentary is this upon "military glory," and how true is the exclamation of the poet—"To what base uses we may return, Heroic!"

THE TOWN OF LOCHEVEN.—It may be known to many of our readers, that on the beautiful island of Lochleven, on which stands the ruins of the castle which served as the prison house of Mary Stuart, when she was forced to abdicate her throne, there is a very old and stately mansion. From the venerable appearance of its moss covered trunk, the spectator finds little difficulty in believing the tradition which makes it a contemporary of the unfortunate queen. It stands on that part of the island which is the most fertile garden of the castle; and, though the shock of a thousand tempests had swept over it un injured, yet the rude blasts of the storm of Sunday se'night lopped off one of its principal branches. The tree, however, is still stately and strong; and will, we have no doubt, though somewhat curtailed of its fair proportions, speak of Mary and her times to future generations.—Stirling Jour.

STONYHURST.—The College of Stonyhurst is situated in Lancashire, at the foot of the high hill of Pendel, which, as it was formerly the favourite resort of sorcerers, has, in the opinion of a neighbouring parson, afforded, by a natural succession, a residence to the mysterious ecclesiastics who are adepts, in the witchcraft of Ignis. The scenery by which it is surrounded is of a solemn and almost dreary character. Immediately before the great entrance, which opens into a considerable square, and is surmounted by two very lofty towers, an avenue, in the old English fashion, rises between two large basins of artificial water, whose stagnant tranquility gives to the approach a dismal aspect. This avenue leads, on the right hand, to a very extensive deer-park, the neglected walls of which indicate that the spirit of the chase has long since departed from the spot where learning and religion have fixed their abode. A rocky precipice behind the castle (for such it may be justly designated) of ancient and venerable trees. The remains of a noble garden occupy the front; and although its terraces are now dilapidated, and the play-ground which is used by the students has sprung upon its fine parterres, a noble walk of thickly interwoven yew-trees, which is called the Wilderness, has been spared, and still offers the memorials of magnificence in its long and meandering vistas. It is originally intended that the building should consist of two wings; only one, however, was completed, as the expense exceeded the fortune of the projector. The portion of the edifice which is finished, is of great extent. It is of a gothic character, in the exterior; but its apartments, and especially the splendid hall, which is flagged with white and polished marble, are of far greater dimensions than the rooms which are generally found in buildings of a similar style. As you look from the great central window of massive stone, you see the ridge of Pendel stretched out in a line of black and dismal barrenness. The rivers Ouder and Ribbles, whose banks are lined with fine woods, flow in the valley beneath. The town of Clitheroe is seen on the left, where the plains of Yorkshire present a rich contrast of cultivation in their wide and distant reaches. Ripchester lies on the right; and behind, a line of healthy hills, called Longridge Fell, extends itself for several miles. This fine old mansion was the property of the Sherbourne family, and was afterwards occupied for a period by one of the Dukes of Norfolk. It came by purchase into the hands of the late Mr. Weld, of Ludlow Castle. He had been educated at St. Omer's, among the Jesuits; and after they had been successively obliged to fly from their sanctuary there, and from Broage and Liege, they were received by their old pupil at Stonyhurst. Da-

ring his life they held the house itself, free from all charges, paying a moderate rent for a considerable tract of ground; and on his death (he had first become an ecclesiastic, though he had a very large family) he devised the house to that sacred corporation, to which he was indebted for his instruction in piety, and for which, as a religiousist, he had always entertained a warm predilection. His obsequies were performed with great pomp in the college chapel, and a funeral oration was pronounced on his merits, amongst which his bequest to the followers of Loyola was not the least conspicuous.—New Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

The following extract from a letter from the United States, is published in a Jamaica paper.

"The fact is, as we have on one or two occasions stated to you, the Jamaica Rum trade is fast hastening to a close, and in a year or two we don't believe one hundred puncheons will be consumed in this State. Societies are being formed in every portion of the country, for the promotion of temperance, and the consequent abolition of the use of ardent spirits, and you can form no idea, what effect is thereby produced. The subject is pressed on the community and the pulpit, and in every other shape likely to prove effectual, and in many parts of the country it is considered—disreputable to sell distilled spirits."

The receipts on account of the city, in New-York, for two weeks ending Nov. 28, were \$10,387 55; expenditures, \$29,691 48.

COLONIAL.

HAIRMAKING.—Lieut. Stokes, and a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, arrived from Bermuda in H. M. Packet Calypso.—Royal Gazette.

The Transports, from New-Branswick, with the 74th Regiment, have arrived at Bermuda. The Wellington sprung ashore on the voyage, and would require repairs. The Amelia-Ann was to sail for England, with part of the 74th Regiment, about the 23d inst.—19d.

We regret to state that His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, was confined to his house, when the Colonel left Bermuda, having taken rather a severe cold.—19.

A late Jamaica paper contains a report of the death of His Excellency Sir Charles Brisbane, Governor of St. Vincent.—19.

QUEEN, Dec. 14.—It gives us pleasure to see that a Meeting has been called in Montreal for the 18th inst. to devise means in aid of establishing a steam communication between Quebec and Halifax. We are persuaded a line of steam boats in that tract would afford profitable pecuniary investment, and much increase the business and intercourse with our sister Provinces. Arrangements for communicating intelligence, the passage being regularly performed in from six to eight days, it would be attended with benefit, with the regular Post-Office packets and a western line at Halifax, it would divert a great portion of the very large sum now paid to the United States for postage and passage. It is astonishing that such an undertaking has not long since been accomplished. If the Maritime Steam packets were to be operated by the line at Halifax, a boat to Quebec would give the whole trade in postage and passage to British interests, by which it ought to be enjoyed.—Nelson's Gazette.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette. Sir,—This question has often been before the public in Lower Canada, but it does not seem to be generally well understood. It certainly excites an interest amongst us, commensurate to its importance.

This Province, I believe, the only part of the British Dominions particularly interested in the disputed territory, which amounts to 125 or 130 millions of acres. The boundary line between New-Branswick and the United States, was drawn by the Treaty of 1763. It was a line "drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix to the highlands." This source has since been determined and agreed upon, by the Government. There could be no difficulty in running a line "due north to the highlands" from the point agreed on. But there has been a difficulty about the high lands, instead of the place where the line drawn due north was to terminate. The Treaty says it is to stop at the "North West angle of Nova-Scotia," now New-Branswick. In the express words of the Treaty, it is from this point, "the north west angle of Nova-Scotia," that the boundary between the United States and New-Branswick is to run, "along the said high lands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-western head of Connecticut River, &c." All the territory to the north of the northern boundary line of Nova-Scotia (now New-Branswick) which with its western boundary line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix, forms the northwestern angle of Nova-Scotia, also forms part of Lower Canada.

New-Branswick has therefore a particular interest in the question as it stands at present. All the territory to the east or to the west which may be lost or acquired north of the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, must be lost or acquired by Lower Canada. It is to be hoped that the particular interest of Lower Canada may be sufficiently sustained by the Lieutenant-Governor and the late Solicitor General of New-Branswick, who are the Commissioners on the part of the British Government to sign the claim before the Empire, under the King of the Netherlands. From what may be determined to be "the north west angle of Nova-Scotia" formed by the two lines above mentioned, the line will certainly run to the head of the Casseville river. All the line west from that angle will be the line between Lower Canada and the United States; all the line to the east will be the line between New-Branswick (formerly Nova-Scotia) and Lower Canada. New-Branswick certainly can claim nothing west of the line due north from the source of the St. Croix. If it either gains or loses, it must be on its northern boundary line with Lower Canada.

It is, however, of less importance to what particular Province the disputed territory may belong, than that it should belong to the Empire, which can provide for the settlement of the boundary between its Provinces hereafter. For danger in the present instance is, that the claims of Great-Britain may be supported as the claims of Nova-Scotia, in which case, the decision of the Empire will, according in every probability, go against her: for it cannot be pretended that the western limit of Nova-Scotia extends beyond a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix, and the formal claim of the British Government is in the name of Prince in 1763, was that this line due north extended across the whole country to the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, which, it was alleged, formed the northern boundary of Nova-Scotia.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, Quebec, 12th Dec. 1830.

WELLAND CANAL.

The Welland Canal is at length completed, and vessels have passed from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. We heartily congratulate the friends of that great project, and the Canadian public generally, on the final accomplishment of the scheme. The author of any great public work, or the individual by whose talents and energy it has been achieved, should not be forgotten; and therefore, we should be doing violence to our own feelings, and an injustice to an excellent individual, did we not on this occasion record the name of William Hamilton Merritt. To Mr. Merritt, the honour of effecting the object we now announce is fully accomplished. It is certainly due; for it would not have been carried into effect, during the present generation at all events, but for his steady perseverance and indefatigability. His name must be always associated with the Welland Canal, in the same degree as De Witt Clinton's is with that of the great Erie Canal.—N. York Albion, Dec. 18.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

COULD I, from Heaven's inspir'd, as sure presage, To whom the rising year shall prove his last, As I can number in my punctual page, And thus down the victims of the past; How each would trembling wait the morrow's breath, On which the pre-ordain'd stamp must be set; And, reading here his sentence, how repel'd With anxious meaning, heavenward turn his eye! Time there would seem more precious than the joys, In which the sports away the treasure now; And pray'd more ceaseless than the noise Of drunks, or of the music-drawing bow. Then doubtless many a trifler, on the brink Of this world's hazardous and heaving shore, Fore'd to a pause, would feel 't was good to think, Told that his evening sea must rise no more.

Ab self-deceiv'd! Could I prophetic say, Who next is fated, and who next to fall, The first might then seem arriv'd to play; But, naming none, the voice now speaks to ALL. Observe the dappled foresters, how light They bound and airy o'er the sunny glade— One falls—the rest, wide-scatter'd with affright, Vanish at once into the darkest shade. Had we their wisdom, should we often wail, Still new repaired wreaths, and new to wail, A thousand useful admonitions repeat, Die self-accus'd of life we all to waste! Sad wail! for which no after-thrift stores, The grave admits no cure for guilt or sin; Dews-drops may deck the turf that blots the banes, But tears of giddy grief no cure will win. Learn then, ye living! by the mouths be taught Of all these reprobates, insensate sinners, That, soon or late, death also is your lot, And the next opening grave may yawn for you.

(COPPER.)

The Observer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1830.

PRO VERE, LIBRE, ET URBE.

Our advices from England are to the 13th November, but they bring nothing new. We have thus allowed us a few moments for retrospection, a duty unquestionably suitable and reasonable at the close of one year and the commencement of another, both as respects our own temper and behaviour, and the progress of events in the world around us. But our chief province being that of political observers, we shall confine ourselves to a few notices of leading events during the past year, and on a review of it the passing of the Emancipation Bill, and the cessation of Eastern hostilities, stand prominently forward as the events by which the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine will be distinguished in all succeeding times. In regard to the latter, our remarks of ours are now quite superfluous, the various events of the warfare having been noticed by us as they occurred, and our anticipations respecting the final result have been so fully realised, that the termination of hostilities with all the circumstances attending it has proved the interpreter of many passages which we put forth in the exercise of our best capacities as discerners of the signs of the times.—On the subject of Catholic Emancipation, we have freely stated our sentiments, and have uniformly viewed it as a measure far from being likely to prove a catholicism for the disease by which Ireland is so greatly afflicted, a view of the subject which every successful detail of the still agitated condition of that country tends fully to confirm. For the real benefit of Ireland, every thing remains to be accomplished. The months of this new year, as they revolve, may develop some means of substantial and permanent amelioration. We shall hail with emotions of the most heartfelt satisfaction every ray of light that may be cast upon this dark and disheartening subject.—In the meantime, we look forward with deep interest to the approaching meeting of the Imperial Parliament.

The New Year was ushered in with rejoicings which were never more general, and we believe, never more hearty. Firing became loud and frequent throughout our city as the midnight hour approached, and for some time it was past. Indeed, during the whole of New-Year's day it was heard at intervals; and the assemblage of skaters and spectators at Lily Lake and other shippery places was immense.—Yesterday we had a fall of snow, which remains with us to-day, and sleighs will now be in general requisition.

BEAR SHOOTING.—On Thursday morning last, Messrs. ROSS, MERRITT, and REYNOLDS, all of Indian Town, sallied forth from the house of Mr. LYONS on the Nerepis road, accompanied by the latter, in quest of game, when they discovered the winters retreat of several bears, and succeeded in killing no less than seven of these animals! It would appear that the wild creatures of our forests are either greatly on the increase in point of numbers, or that they have of late been more in the way of approaching the habitations of men than formerly. We had occasion, not long ago, to notice the vast numbers of Red Deer that had fallen before the shot of the sportsman in the course of the last year, and the abundant supplies of venison brought to our market.

It is stated that Mr. RICHARD HEAL, of Grand Lake, while skating within a short distance of his own dwelling, a few days since, broke through the ice, and melancholy to relate, was drowned. His body was shortly found, and efforts made to restore animation, which however were ineffectual.—The deceased was a native of England, and aged about 24 years.

The Collection in the Baptist Meeting-House, on New-Year's evening, for the benefit of the Poor, amounted to the sum of 27-10-6.

The Miramichi Clearer says—"On Monday, a building match was held on the River, which from its glare resembling a sheet of water, had a very imposing effect, and gave additional interest to this exciting and amusing exercise."

St. Andrews, December 29.—The Revenue.—Nearly £20000 has been remitted from the Office of the Deputy Treasurer here, to the Province Treasurer at St. John, since the 1st January last: three months ago, we stated that the Revenue collected under the Laws of the Province had fallen off as compared with last year. We now learn, and we state it with pleasure, that the receipts of the whole year fall little, if any, short of the preceding one.—19d.

Daring rescue of Smuggled Goods.—Thos. Armstrong, Esq. Seizing Officer at Saint Stephen, being in possession

of the necessary authority, and accompanied by a Tide Water from this Town, seized, on Thursday last, a quantity of flour, meal, corn, &c. which was secreted in a barn some distance above Milltown, St. Stephen; and while in the act of conveying these articles to a place of safety, on a cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen hired for that purpose, were attacked near the Milltown Bridge by about twenty-five armed men, disguised, having their faces blacked, red shirts over their other clothes, and black hats with feathers in them, and the oxen, cart and goods were rescued from those who had legally seized them by virtue and under authority of His Majesty's Commission.—they then proceeded with the rescued articles across the Bridge to the American side of the River. The parties, we believe, are not known—they are supposed to be all American citizens: the most strict inquiry and scrutiny will be made into the affair, and we sincerely hope, that so flagrant and daring a defiance of the laws will not be permitted without every practicable means being taken to administer that punishment to the offenders, which their unprincipled and disgraceful conduct richly deserves.—19d.

Perpetual Motion.—Saint Andrews is likely at last to be immortalized,—all the skill and ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of Railways and Steam Carriages, at once sink into insignificance, when compared with the grand and important discovery of Perpetual Motion. An ingenious mechanic of this Town, has been upwards of four years contriving this grand desideratum of human ingenuity. His machinery, which we are told is extremely simple, is in a state of great forwardness.—A few weeks close application will complete it in all its parts, when the bounty of £30,000 will be awarded him for his trouble and ingenuity.—We have not yet seen the instrument, but are promised an examination of it when completed, when our readers may expect a minute description thereof. Connected with the discovery of perpetual motion, the great Sir Isaac Newton once made a prophecy, whether the truth of it will be verified in this instance or not, would be improper in us to state.—19d.

THE EXAMINER.

The new arrangement relative to this paper having gone into effect, it is hoped the mechanical execution will be second to none in the States. The Editor is now in the receipt of regular files of London, Scotch, and Country Papers, the United-Service Journal, Army List, &c. &c. The Parliamentary Debates will be given generally entire, from the most able and faithful London reports, without any regard to party interests, and the proceedings of all other political bodies inserted unaltered. The Editor will continue to endeavour strenuously to maintain a principled, impartial, and fearless course, and addresses his paper particularly to the Provinces, whose transatlantic sources of intelligence, during the winter season, will be materially diminished. N. B. The Exchanges and Promotions, and other Army and Navy transactions, will have punctual insertion. The Examiner is published in Boston, every Thursday, at 55-Street, at \$5.00 per annum, or \$4.50 in advance: \$2.50 in all cases, payable on the receipt of the second number. J. THOMAS, Editor.

Boston, December 17, 1829.

MARRIED.—At Indian Town, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. JOHN COWAN, in Miss ELIZ. AINS, daughter of Mr. P. Snider, all of the Parish of Portland. At St. Stephen, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Stoughton Thomson, Mr. JAMES MANSUET, to JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. Donald Brown.

DIED.—At Annapolis Royal, (N. S.) on Sunday the 27th ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. ALEXANDER R. ROBERTSON, in the 34th year of his age—leaving a wife and one child to lament their loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Saturday, brig Eliza, Johnston, Jamaica, 32 days—E. Barlow & Sons, rum. Peggy, Young, Jamaica, 35—C. Calverley, rum. &c. Charles, Duane, Demerara, 30—J. Ward & Sons, rum and molasses. Rosemont, Washet, Barbadoes, 24—J. V. Ishart, hollat Woodman, Woodlands, Liverpool, via Eastport, E. Barlow & Sons, Merchandize. CLEARED. Ship Ann, Smith, Liverpool—timber. Wm. Bond, Buckley, Belfast, do. George Canning, Forryth, Montego Bay, (Jama.) fish and lumber. Brig Symmetry, Dale, Londonderry—timber. Brig Mary-Ann, Dixon, from Truro, (N. S.) for Liverpool, put into this port yesterday morning, and sailed again last night. Brig Jane, Armstrong, and Prince Laboo, Pratt, from this port, have arrived at Cork.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received per the Woodman, THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, Comprising the following Articles: BLACK and Blue Cloths; Drab Whitney; Ladies' Coating; Blankets; Printed Cottons; Lining Do.; Bed Ticking; Neck Hdkfs.; Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Umbrellas; Rattinet and Bonnazetts; Ladies' & Gent's Gloves; Camlets & Plaids; Flannels; Ladies' & Misses' Beaver Bonnets; Sewing Slips; Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Gros de Naples; Sarsets; Ribbons; Waxed Braids, &c.; and, A handsome assortment of HARDWARE; which they will sell at reduced prices for prompt payment. KEATOR & SANDS, St. John, 5th January, 1830.

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

HATS, BONNETS, & CAPS. THE SUBSCRIBERS Have just received per Brig Woodman, from Liverpool, THEIR FALL & WINTER SUPPLY, CONSISTING OF A GENERAL assortment of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Superior Beaver and Plaid Black & Coloured Hats, BONNETS, CAPS, &c. &c. which they will sell Cheap for Cash, at their Stores, North side of the Market-Square, next to J. M. WILSON, Esquire. 67 LIVERMORE.—They keep on hand of their own manufacturing, a constant supply of warranted Water-Proof HATS, of every description, which they will sell at their usual low prices. EVERITT & STRICKLAND, 5th January, 1830.

JANUARY 5, 1830. LOWE & GROOCKOCK, 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 Stores, North side of the Market-Square.

HATS & BONNETS.

G. SEARS. Has just received per WOODMAN A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HATS, CONSISTING OF GENTLEMEN'S superior Waterproofs; Plated and Wool Ditto; Ladies' Drab and Black Beaver Bonnets; Misses' and Children's Ditto Ditto. Mens' and Boys' Hair Seal CAPS. The above articles will be sold at the usual reduced prices for Cash—prompt payment. January 5, 1830.

JANUARY 5, 1830.

The Subscribers offer for Sale—(in Bond)—

200 BARRELS of different Brands Superior FLOUR; 450 Bags best Northern Yellow CORN; 100 Hogs, Kegs and Barrels CRACKERS; 80 Bags BRAN. IN STORE—20 Half barrels Superior FLOUR; 100 Barrels Oatmeal; 50 Hds. Apples; 100 Barrels Pilot and Navy Sugar; 15 Kegs first quality Tobacco; 5 Boxes Wool Cards; 8 Bales American Grey Cottons; 25 Pait American Hams; 100 lbs. Irish Men Pork; 100 Boxes Maud and 50 doz. Dips Candles; (Tr.) 6 Hds. & 20 lbs. best Jamaica Sugar; 20 chests 5 Puncheons Jamaica Rum; 5 doz. Diemata do.; 5 Pipes Cognac Brandy; Port & Sherry Wine; 1 Hogshead Leaf Sugar; 100 Boxes and half boxes Muscovat Rainis; 20 Barrels Liquid and 3 barrels Paste Blacking; 100 Boxes English and Campo Bello Soap; 50 Cakes 64, 84, 104, 124, and 204. fine Rose Nails; 50 Kinds superior Nails; Canvaspanes and Canvas; 90 Pieces Hessians; 25 doz. Dowels; 25 doz. Duck; 50 Do. Hosepumps; 25 pieces Superior Cloth; 20 Crates (of different importations) East India Tea; 50 Pieces low priced Red and White Blankets; 40 Doz. Spades and Shovels; 20 doz. Fraying Fans; An assortment of Salmo, Herrings, wine & wrapping Twines; Cad Lines and led Carries; Hardware; 6 dozen assorted Chisels; [cutting] 106 & 204. cut Nails; Canvaspanes and Canvas; 50 Pieces fine Manchester Prints; 50 Pieces Lining Cottons and Sarsets; 50 Pieces white Prints; white steam loom Cottons; 25 Pieces Irish Prints; 12 Bales Butting; 800 Boxes assorted Window Glass; 200 Boxes Bonnazetts and Bonnazetts—with numerous other Goods suited to this Market. J. & H. KINNEAR.

TO LET—From 1st May next:

A 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 Barn 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 Cavalry 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.

RUM & COFFEE.

By the Marriet, from Port Maria, (Jamaica,) the Subscribers have received— 90 PUNCHEONS OF RUM, of superior strength and flavour; 6 Tierces and 16 Barrels COFFEE.

THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following Articles: Gentlemen's Superior & Second CLOTHS; An assortment of Ladies' PELUSSE CLOTHS; FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SLIPS, &c. &c. THOS. MILLIDGE & Co. St. John, December 1, 1829.

GREEN COFFEE.

13 TIERCES PRIME GREEN COFFEE, received per Barque Geo. Canning, from Jamaica.—For Sale by Dec. 15. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

HOUSE & LOT—For Sale.

A comfortable and substantially finished HOUSE and PREMISES, situated on the North side of Great George-street, nearly opposite the Poor House, at present in the occupation of Mr. WASHINGTON.—The House contains six Rooms, three of which have fire places; together with a front proof Cellar, and a Kitchen and Wood-House adjoining.—Intending purchasers may have an opportunity of viewing the premises at any time between this and the 23d of January next, when if not previously disposed of, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction. For terms, which will be made easy, and further particulars, apply to Dec. 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

VALUABLE PREMISES FOR SALE.

A LOT and substantially and comfortably finished Stone and Brick DWELLING HOUSE, in German-street, opposite the residence of the late Honorable JOHN ROBINSON, together with the Out-Houses in the rear thereof, the property of the Subscriber, are offered for sale by private bargain, between this time and the 23d of January next; when, if not then disposed of, they will be Sold or Let by Public Auction. The above Property is well adapted for the residence of a genteel family.—The terms of payment will be made easy.—For further particulars, application may be made at Mr. NISBET'S Lodgings in Prince William-street, to JAMES ROBERTSON, Jr. St. John, December 22d, 1829.

SOLEICHO LIBRARY.

TWO SHARES for Sale.—Apply at the Office of M. H. FRILEY, Esquire, 15th December.

FLOUR.

156 BLS. SCRATCHED FLOUR, in Bond—for sale by W. & T. LEAVITT, North Market Wharf. 22d Dec. RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES. Received per Ship George Canning, from Montego-Bay— 80 HIDES. And per Schooner Hannah— 10 Puncheons high proof Jamaica RUM, 10 Tierces SUGAR.—For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, December 8.

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 FINE MACKAREL, just received, and warranted put up in good order. ANGUS M'KENZIE, CHAS. W. TISDALE. St. John, 1st December, 1829.

DEMERRARA RUM. Ex HANNAH SMITH, from Halifax—the Subscriber has received 10 PUNNS Demerara RUM, which will be sold low for Cash. Dec. 15. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

FINE FLOUR. 100 BARRELS Superfine Scratched FLOUR—just received per Hanford, and for sale low by Dec. 1. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FALL GOODS. LOWE & GROCOCK. Have received per the Pyrences, from London, a new and extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, consisting of—

SUPERFINE Saxony Broad Cloths & Casimeres; printed, white, and unbleached Cottons; Hosiery, of all descriptions; Muffs; Tippets & Flouncings; Ribbons; Laces; Netts; Black Bombazines; Plaids; Printed Bombazines; Moreens and Fringes; coloured & black Gros de Naples; Flannels; Cloakings; Gloves; Shawls; Worsted Comforters; Silk Handkerchiefs; Haberdashery; Gentlemen's Superfine Black, Brown, and Dash water-proof Hats; Ladies' Cloaks; Guns and Pistols; Writing and Wrapping Paper; with many other articles, well adapted for the present season, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

ON HAND—Crates Earthenware; Molasses and Sugar; 2 Hogheads of superior old Sherry; Kits of Salmon, Tongues, and Souds. October 27, 1829.

JOHN S. MILLER. SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER. Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brunel-street. BEGINS leave to remind his friends that he continues to dye and finish in the best manner—Lustrings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsted Goods, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned 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.

ADVERTISEMENT. THE Subscriber intends leaving the Province early in January next, for Great-Britain, for the purpose of obtaining a STEAM-BOAT, with sufficient propelling powers to ply on the Bay of Fundy, and also a STEAM ENGINE for a Vessel to be built in this Country, to navigate the River St. John. These Ventures will be of moderate size; economy with capability of action will be studied, so as to render the scheme lucrative. The Subscriber presumes that his experience while Engineer of the Saint George and Saint John Steam-boats, has enabled him to judge what will suit the convenience of the Public, and be profitable to the Proprietors. If Persons wishing to obtain Shares in the above speculation, will please communicate with the Subscriber, by letter, post paid.

ROBERT FOULIS. St. John, December 15, 1829. SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, At the Office of the City Gazette, THE SAINT JOHN ALMANAC, OR NEW-BRUNSWICK FARMERS' CALENDAR, FOR 1830. VAST numbers of Almanacs have annually been imported from the United States, which, although they contain some useful matter, yet, being calculated for a different Meridian, are not found applicable to many important purposes. In compliance with the suggestions of a number of persons, who have expressed their regret that a necessity for such importations should be thought to exist, and with a view to supersede the idea of such necessity, and to contribute in part towards rendering the Province independent of foreign supplies of that article, the present work has been undertaken. Particular care has been taken in calculating the Astronomical Tables for the Meridian of SAINT JOHN; and it is thought that such a degree of accuracy has been attained, as will entitle them to confidence, and render them generally useful. To the improvement of our rural and domestic concerns also, such a degree of attention has been given, as will, it is hoped, obtain the approbation and patronage of the Agricultural community, and of the public generally. December 15.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. THE AETNA 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, Agent. St. John, May 24, 1828.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

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. Galie, 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 MERCHANDISE. Just received by Mr. M. MULHOLLAND, per the Brig Symmetry, calculated for the Season, will be sold at Low Prices. MATTHEW DELAP. St. John, Dec. 8.

New Goods. The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, WHICH will be Sold Cheap for CASH. (No PURF.) Call and see. Prince William-street, JOHN SMYTH. October 13, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per the Springhill from Liverpool, THE REMAINDER of HIS FALL SUPPLY, Calculated for the Season; WHICH, together with his STOCK on hand, will be sold off immediately on the very lowest terms. M. DELAP. No. 1, North corner of the Market-Square. November 3.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART of HIS SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of—BALES of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians; Moleskins; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinetts; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Nets; 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. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

PORK & CANDLES. Just received, per the SYMMETRY, from LONDONDERRY, and for Sale—100 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK, 48 Boxes DIPPED CANDLES, 65 " MOULD DITTO. J. & H. KINNEAR. St. John, 24th Nov. 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and bargues Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Cairns from Liverpool, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, 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, Ashion Palms, Fine Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 25d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 26.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals:—20 M. W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 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 superfine 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.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz:—BALES bleached and unbleached Cottons; do. Stripes, Homespans and Checks; do. Fustians and Moleskins; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhd. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Alton 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.

Received per Brig PERSERVERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers:—BALES Red and White FLANNELS; Rose Witney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Slops; Superfine and Second Cloths. Per Brig Newcastle, from Sunderland—50 Bales Bleached CANVASS, No. 1 to 8, HAWERS, from 3 1/2 to 6 inches, 3000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP.

IN STORE—Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigua MOLASSES, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 25, 1829.

GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT.

The Subscriber has received per Ship WILLIAM PIT, from LIVERPOOL:—30 CASKS 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 Bales Canvas, from No. 1 to 6; 4 Chain Cables, 3, 4-8, 5; 6 Anchors; 6 Bbls. Coal Tar; 20 Ships Compasses, (assorted sizes); 20 Dozen Cod Lines; 10 do. Pollock do. 10 do. Log Lines; 10 do. Bed Cord; 6 do. Head Sea Lead Lines; 6 Casks Spikes; 60 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. Seal do.; 200 Boxes Quoddy Herrings; 50 do. Digby do.; All of which will be sold at reduced prices. November 3. W. P. SCOTT.

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.

WOMEN'S and GIRLS' DEVONSHIRE HATS and BONNETS. Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embroid do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazines; 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; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobinetts; 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; Homespans; Moleskins, &c. R. & W. REID. May 26.

GEORGE THOMSON. Has received per ship BROTHERS from LIVERPOOL, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET, from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN:—PART of HIS SPRING SUPPLY of DRY GOODS.

Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Liested and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dipt Candy, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 10.

JUST RECEIVED, PER HANNAH FROM LIVERPOOL:—10 BALES White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS.—For Sale, cheap, by GEO. D. ROBINSON. 6th OCTOBER, 1829.

E. DEW. RATCHFORD, Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash or approved paper:—BEST Cognac BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; Jamaica Spirits; Sugar, in hhd. and bbl.; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wines; Gin; Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, & Bohea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Dipt Candy; English and Campo Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior, 16 bands to the lb.; ground and root Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Brimstone; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Bone; Imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; bag Pease; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; White, Yellow, and Green Paint; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to Sponyarn; Hawers; Canvas; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 12 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Composition Rudder Braces, suitable for a Vessel of 300 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Coal Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; ROWLAND'S Philadelphia Mill Saws; Smith's Bellows & Vices; 60 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds & Slab Iron; wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Lignum Vitae; Mahogany; Baizes; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; London Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Cassimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Muslin Handkerchiefs; 200 reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of ORANGE CAPS and FUR COLLARS.

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

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscribers:—10 PUNCHIONS Jamaica Spirits; 5 Hhds. ditto SUGAR; 10 Hhds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 2 Tierces Prime COFFEE. ALSO—Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone Middlings Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise. GEO. D. ROBINSON. August 25.

JAMAICA RUM, COFFEE, &c. E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Has received per Barque George Cairns, from Jamaica—50 PUNCHIONS Strong RUM, 50 Bags PIMENTO, Part of 13 Tierces COFFEE, 3 Bundles LIME JUICE, 2 Tons LOGWOOD. In Store—Fresh Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia Beef and Pork; Canada Do.; Pilot & Navy Bread; Pease and Beans; bbls. Salmon and Cod Oil.—All of which will be sold at lowest market prices for satisfactory payment. Dec. 8.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have received per Sch. Elizabeth, from Halifax:—4 Hogheads choice old L. P. MADEIRA, 4 Qr. Casks Per Ship Pacific, from Liverpool:—100 Pieces very superior Bleached CANVASS, Nos. 1 to 8. Which will be Sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

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 1/2 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 OR TO LET. And immediate possession given, if required:—THE HOUSE in Germain-street, which is 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, Esq. BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Esq. March 3.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cabourg-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, Junr. February 24th, 1829.

TO RENT—From 1st May, THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber.—Also, the COUNTING HOUSE and STORES, with YARD attached, in Nelson-street. February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

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

TO LET. And immediate possession given—THE HOUSE in Main-Street, Lower Cove, lately occupied by Mr. WARLOW. The Premises embrace every convenience for a small family; and from its contiguity to the Barracks, is a most desirable residence for an Officer in the Army. Any further information in reference to the above, will be afforded on application at this Office. St. John, 29th September, 1829.

FOR SALE. 400 ACRES of excellent 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.

STORAGE TO LET. ON the South Market Wharf, and Donaldson's Wharf. Apply to W. P. SCOTT. June 9.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM, in the Parish of Hampton, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River, containing 200 acres, 15 of which are cleared, the remainder well stocked with hard and soft Wood—is offered for Sale.—Eight tons of Hay was cut this year.—There is on the premises, a well finished one and a-half story Farm House, a log Barn, and other improvements.—The Farm adjoins the property of Mr. Jonathan Titus, and is but 24 miles from the city, with a good turnpike road all the way.—For terms and further particulars, please apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, or to JAMES ROBERTSON, September 15.—37 on the premises.

TOBACCO. A further supply of first quality Richmond King TOBACCO, Just received per Sch. ELIZA-JANE, from New-York, and for sale at the lowest price, by Nov. 24. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

SECOND HAND CABLE. 90 FATHOMS 11 inch Hemp CABLE, which has been very little used—for Sale low by Dec. 22. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

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, Esq. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE YOUNG, deceased, late of this City, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JOHN T. YOUNGHUSBAND, St. John, November 7, 1829. Admr.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby warns all persons from cutting Saw Logs or otherwise Trespassing on Lands belonging to him, on the Mispick Stream, or in the Loch Lamond Settlement, as they will be prosecuted for the same to the utmost rigor of the Law. R. W. CROOKSHANK. St. John, 17th November, 1829.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against Cutting Timber or otherwise Trespassing on Lot No. 2, on the Washademoak Road, formerly belonging to the Estate of ALEXANDER M'RAE; as in the event they will be prosecuted as the Law directs. JAMES COWAN. St. John, 15th December, 1829.

JUST PUBLISHED. And now ready for delivery, In one neat volume, 12mo. fine demy paper, (price, in boards, 16 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 Graves before and after Burial—with a Conclusion, recommendatory of Prayer as a Christian Duty. BY GEORGE BYRNE, D. D. Of this City. Prayer is the simplest form of speech, That infant lips can try; Prayer the sublimest strains that reach The Majesty on high. (Hunt's poetry.) Persons 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. McNEILL'S Book Store. August 18.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Manifests of various forms, Entries for Dutiable articles, Seamen's Articles, Boy's Indentures, Powers of Attorney, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

MAILS. Arrival and Departure of His Majesty's Mails, at and from St. JOHN, (N. B.) MONDAY. For Fredericton & Canada, by Nerepis, at 11 A.M. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews & United States, by land, 10 A.M. WEDNESDAY. From Halifax, Acornpolis, 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.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. 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.

ASSISE OF BREAD. Published January 1, 1830. THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of Superfine lbs. ea. Flour, to weigh, 13 1/2 lbs. The Sixpenny Rye Loaf, to weigh, 11 1/2 lbs. And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Mayor.

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 Tuesday.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS FOR THE WEEK. David Hatfield, William Boseman, Thomas Merritt. Office Hours.—12 to 3.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. JANUARY—1830. Sun Moon Full. Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. 6 WEDNESDAY - 7 36 4 24 4 43 9 15 7 THURSDAY - 7 35 4 25 4 49 10 9 8 FRIDAY - 7 34 4 26 5 28 11 4 9 SATURDAY - 7 34 4 26 5 28 11 53 10 SUNDAY - 7 33 4 27 6 28 12 4 11 MONDAY - 7 32 4 28 7 29 0 43 12 TUESDAY - 7 31 4 29 8 30 1 31 Full Moon 8th, 10h. 53m. evening.

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