it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate in a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration, whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

* * * * * *

There are perhaps few men who can, for any great length of time enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavourable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves, but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered as a species of property; and Government rather as a means of promoting individual interests than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people. Corruption in some, and in others, a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert Government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may rapidly qualify themselves for their performance: and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration, whether the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted, and official individ and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

No very considerable change has occurred during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated.—Importations of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished, while domestic competition, under no illusive excitement, has increased, the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the difficult tasks of Government, and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels in which individual enterprise,—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry effecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

* * * * * *

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importance which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent: they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A deduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imposts and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of 19th May, 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty five dollars and eighty-one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty-four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the expenditures for the same time are twenty-six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the first of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and seventy dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions, four hundred and five thousand and five dollars and eighty cents; reducing the whole debt of the Government, on the first of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, including seven millions of five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the first of July last, was eight millions seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual depression in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

* * * * * *

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands, and thrust them farther into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy: and the Indians in general receding further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only Sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians, which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, Whether the General Government had a right to sustain these people in their pretensions? The Constitution declares, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the Confederacy which eventuated in our federal union, as a sovereign State, always asserting her claim to certain limits; which having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently recognised in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New-York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an Independent Government within their State? and unless they did, would it not be the duty of the General Government to suppport them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New-York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama, that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those States.

Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve, for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Chocktaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honour demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of these States, and of every State actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honour, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district West of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it; each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavour to teach them the arts of civilization; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary; for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry.—But it seems to me visionary to suppose that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chace. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service, during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of Government. In this spirit, the measures which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have need of no more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our commerce. Those not wanted for this object, must lay in the harbours, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay: and even under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be, to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class; and look rather to the possession of materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposits in Navy Yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force, in the report of the Navy Board, that in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affairs, the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be.

* * * * * *

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that department. Abuses have been reformed, increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured, and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view, this Department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly, to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the Government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the people. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a Free Press.

* * * * * *

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of Commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of Executive interference under a government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognised and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed, as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it; and the meed should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, Fellow Citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful Providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved upon me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1829.

PRO REGE, LEGE, ET GREGE.

There are no later dates from Europe.

The Halifax papers announce the arrival at that port of his Majesty's packet *Plover*, in 7 days from Bermuda, and that on coming out of that place she passed one of the Transports from hence with part of the 81st Regt. As that would be the 6th Dec., the Transport that then arrived must have had a passage of 15 days after our Pilot left her beyond Grand Manan.—We are gratified also to learn that the same packet brings very favourable accounts of the state of the health of his Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, who had gone to Bermuda for its recovery.

We own we are no great admirers of American State Papers, and Presidential Messages we have generally thought defective in many of those qualities which ought to distinguish such important documents, emanating from so high a quarter. Compared with the dignified simplicity, conciseness united with fulness, distance and reserve combined with kindliness and ease, which mark the Speeches from the British Throne, the Messages in question are frequently marked by a minuteness of detail, a familiarity of statment, and a species of condescending argumentation approaching to absolute garrulity and *verbiage*. The Message of General JACKSON, extracts from which occupies so large a portion of this day's impression, we are disposed to receive with much of that good feeling in which it has been obviously produced. Whatever may be its minor defects, it possesses certain great redeeming qualities, and we wish that it may always be our good fortune to receive such friendly Messages from the fountain head of the great Western Republic. We fondly hope that the sentiments which it breathes may be found in unison with those of the great body of the American people, and that thus the Jacksonian regime may fix an era in their history which like the oasis of the desert may remain fresh and green to the latest generation.

We are now within two day's of Christmas, and are yet surrounded with *black frost*. This is surely very uncommon. Last night it blew quite fresh from W. to N. W.—This morning it is intensely cold.

On Saturday last, a man named *James Fitzgerald*, was brought before Mr. Alderman PETERS, charged with stealing several articles of Wearing Apparel, from the hall of a Gentleman's house on the Tuesday preceding.—Upon examination, he was fully committed to take his trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—Timothy R. Wetmore, Esq. to be Clerk of the Peace for Queen's County, in the room of George P. Bliss, Esquire, resigned.—*Royal Gazette, December* 15.

MIRAMICHI, Dec. 15.—Our River which had been frozen for some days past to such a degree, that several persons had crossed it on horseback, is now open. Winter has not yet established its influence, an unusually great freshet, which commenced on Saturday, broke the fragile surface, and exposed the liquid bosom of the Miramichi!—*Gleaner and Scheetlasma.*

HALIFAX, Dec. 14.—*Public Ordination.*—On Sunday the 20th inst. his Lordship the Bishop of Nova-Scotia has signified his intention to hold an Ordination in St. Paul's Church, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when Mr. Clinch, a Scholar from King's College, Windsor, will be admitted into Deacon's orders, and the Rev. Edwin Arnold, B. A., will be ordained Priest.—*Journal.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 30.—An instance of extraordinary, and, we believe, unprecedented dispatch has been used in discharging and loading the brig Ann & Mary, from Demerara, consigned to Messrs. Forsyth, Walker & Co. She commenced discharging her inward cargo, which consisted of 320 puncheons and 60 hogsheads Rum, on Saturday at eleven A. M., and will be ready to go to sea this evening (Monday,) with a full return cargo. As several pilots report that there is no ice below to obstruct the navigation, there is every probability of her getting safely to sea.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, of the 21st October, received by a Mercantile House in Quebec, via Boston:—"The *Home* has arrived, bringing Quebec accounts to the 26th ult. The pine by this vessel was sold yesterday at 18d. per foot, and, being a good lot, that price may be considered the top of the market. Good oak being scarce, is worth 2s. 6d., but inferior quality, of which the supply has been heavy, is less saleable at 2s. a 2s. 3d. per foot. Red pine, elm, and ash, command about the last quotations—deals are in demand. Part of the *Chieftain's* cargo has been sold at £14 a 15, we expect to obtain £12 for the remainder. Staves are accumulating in first hands, and the sales are limited at former rates.—Ashes are at a stand, both kinds being offered at 37s., without finding purchasers for them at that price, speculation having ceased, and a large supply being expected."—*Ib.*

The Royal Society of London have offered anew a Premium for the cultivation of Hemp in the Canadas; and also a Premium for the production of Silk in any of the Colonies.—*Official Gazette.*

The letters which were last received from the Earl of Dalhousie, dated at Rio Janeiro, mentioned that his Lordship had been received with kindness and attention by the Emperor Pedro. The Earl and his suite were entertained at the Royal Palace and were present at a Grand Review of the Brazilian Troops on the celebration of the Anniversary of the Constitution. In the evening, His Lordship, the Countess and suite, were present at the Opera with the Royal Family.—*Ibid.*

The London Gazette of the 5th October, contains the appointment of General Sir Gordon Drummond to the 49th foot,—of Major-General Sir Colin Halket, to the 71st,—and of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B., to the 95th Regiment.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, at Gilberton Lodge, Parish of Portland, by the Rev. B. G. Gray, Rector, Mr. GEORGE ELISON, to MARY ANN, second daughter of Mr. John Jones, all of the said Parish.

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. WILLIAM DRUMMOND, to Miss ANN MAGEE, both of this City.

At Fredericton, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. George M'Cawley, Mr. WILLIAM M'BEATH, of Fredericton, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Moffat, late of St. John.

On the 26th ult. by D. Morehouse, Esquire, Mr. JAMES PARENT, to MARGARET, third daughter of Mr. Isaac Guion, all of the Parish of Queensbury.

At St. Andrews, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Jerome Alley, Captain WILLIAM MELONEY, to ELIZA, daughter of Capt. James Paul, of that Town.

At St. George, Mr. WILLIAM HARVEY, to Miss JANE M'VICCAR.

At Miramichi, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. S. Bacon, Mr. JOHN HARLEY, to Miss ANN COUGHLAN.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. JOHN C. M'PHERSON, a native of the Isle of Mull, (Scotland,) in the 42d year of his age.

Yesterday morning, Mr. ARTHUR DYER, aged 27 years, (a native of Portland, Maine,)—Funeral, To-morrow, at 3 o'clock, from the house of Mr. Elliot Dyer, Queen-st., when the friends are requested to attend.

At the Parish of Wickham, (Queen's County,) on the 25th ult. Mr. JAMES BERRY, formerly of this City, in the 73d year of his age.

At Campo Bello, (N. B.) on the 10th instant, DAVID OWEN, Esquire, aged 78, Fellow of one of the Oxford Colleges, a man greatly distinguished for his learning. His remains, we understand, are to be carried to England.—[*Eastport Sentinel.*

On his passage from Quebec to Florence, the Honorable MICHAEL HENRY PERCEVAL, Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

Monday, brig Commerce, Card, St. Andrews—E. D. W. Ratchford, pitch pine lumber, &c.

CLEARED.

Ship Alexander, Thompson, Liverpool—timber.
Active, Duncan, Liverpool, do.
Brig Harriet, Atchison, Port Maria, (Jam.) via St. Andrews—lumber and fish.
Talisman, Cock, Lucea, (Jam.)—fish & lumber
James Lawes, Beverley, Cork—timber.
Sch. John & Mary, Holmes, Trinidad—lumber, &c.

Brig Lerwick, Innis, hence, at Para, 31st October.

The Indian Chief, Calder, 28 days from Barbadoes, at Indian Island, left brig Rosemount, Wishart, of this port, to sail in ten days; and brig Isabella, next day.

Brig Pacific, from Whitehaven, for St. Andrews, in ballast and with specie, was totally lost on Sunday night the 29th ult. at Little River Head. Crew drifted ashore on the quarter deck.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

Damages by the Gale of Saturday night and Sunday morning last, in the harbour of St. Andrews.—Barque Elizabeth Ann, driven high and dry ashore, and so much injured as to be irreparable; brig Frederick, a good deal chafed at the wharf. Several small craft drifted ashore, but we have not heard that they sustained much injury.—*At the Ledge, (St. Stephen)*—Batque Margaret, drove ashore, broke her rudder braces, and sustained other partial injury; brig Tantivy, drove ashore, but got off again, and is supposed to be not much injured. Other vessels drifted ashore, but got off again, and sustained no damage.—*Herald.*

A DENTIST'S CARD.

DR. F. GOURAUD, the LADIES' DENTIST, has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John and its vicinity, that he has returned from the Province of Nova-Scotia, and will be at his House in Germain street, near Rocky Hill, until the 3d day of January, and then will leave the City for Fredericton, where he intends to sojourn a couple of weeks, and then go to Saint Andrews, on his way to the United States.—Those who may wish to have any attendance given to their TEETH, will please to call until the 28th of the present month.

St. John, Dec. 22, 1829.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready for delivery at the Courier Office, Market-Square,
—PRICE, 7½D.—

A SHEET ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1830.

☞ The Publisher recommends this publication, with confidence, to the attention of the Public; as it will be found particularly adapted for a place in Public Offices, Counting-Houses, and Stores; and at the same time will be equally serviceable in a more general point of view, and is, therefore, recommended to the use of the community generally. *COURIER OFFICE, Dec.* 22.

CLAPBOARDS.

Just Received:—
A FEW Thousand 4 ft. sawn CLAPBOARDS, 50 Barrels TAR; 10 Do. PITCH.
—*ALSO, ON HAND*—
10 M. Ft. CLEAR PINE LUMBER,
15 M. Ft. REFUSE Do. Do.
For Sale cheap by
22d Dec. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

FLOUR.

156 BBLS. SCRATCHED FLOUR, in Bond—for sale by
W. & T. LEAVITT,
22d Dec. *North Market Wharf.*

DECEMBER 22, 1829.

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

SECOND HAND CABLE.

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

VALUABLE PREMISES FOR SALE.

THAT LOT and substantially and comfortably finished Stone and Brick DWELLING HOUSE, in Germain-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.

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.

DEMERARA RUM.

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

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'REA; as in the event they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.
JAMES COWAN.
St. John, 15th December, 1829.

FURS.

The Subscriber has just received a new Consignment of
SUPERIOR FURS,
—consisting of—
SABLE, LYNX, SIBERIAN SQUIRRELL, GENUINE ERMINE, RUSSIAN LAMB, FITCH, and PERWISKA MUFFS & TIPPETS; SEALSKIN CAPS; Black LAMBSKINS, GENET, and LYNX Do.; Patent Leather PEAKS for Caps, &c. &c. P. DUFF.
15th December, 1829.

ECLECTIC LIBRARY.

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

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. Gallie, 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 Accounts.

ALSO—IN THE SAME STORE:
11 *Packages MERCHANDIZE*,
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.

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

RUM & COFFEE.

By the Harriet, from Port Maria, (Jamaica,) the Subscribers have received—
90 PUNCHEONS of RUM, of superior strength and flavour;
6 Tierces and 16 Barrels COFFEE.
—*IN STORE*—
THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,
—*among which are*—
Gentlemens' Superfine & Second CLOTHS;
An assortment of Ladies' PELISSE CLOTHS;
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SLOPS, &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.*

THAT comfortable and substantially finished HOUSE and PREMISES, situate on the North side of *Great George's-street*, nearly opposite the Poor House, at present in the occupation of Mr. WADDINGTON.—The House contains six Rooms, three of which have fire places; together with a frost 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 20th 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
JOHN ROBERTSON.
8th December.

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.

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 Vessels 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.

☞ 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.

TO LET,

THE well known FARM, near this City, belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esq.—Apply to
R. E. ARMSTRONG.
St. John, Nov. 17, 1829. 4t