Poetry.

TIME AND BEAUTY.

Ruthless Time, who waits for no man,
But with scythe, and wings, and glass,
Lies in wait for youth and woman,
Saw one morning Beauty pass.

O'er the flowers she bounded lightly,
Smiling as a summer's day;
Time, who marked her eyes beam brightly,
Chose the fair one for his prey.

"Maid," he rudely cried, "good morrow!
Knowest thou not what rights are mine?
Beauty 'tis my want to borrow;
And I come to gather thine."

"I'll not yield it," cried she boldly;
"Monsier, do not draw so nigh."
"Come with me" he answered coldly,
"Go with thee!" said she, "not I."

Time his scythe extended o'er her,
Threatened with his withered hand;
And his hour-glass shook before her,
Pointing to the running sand.

But the maiden all intrepid,
Answered, laughing carelessly,
"I am young, and thou decrepid,
What hast thou to do with me?"

Time replied, with purpose steady,
"Wrinkles I must lend thy brow."
Beauty cried, "I'm not yet ready,"
Flying, cried, "not ready now."

Time pursued, with will unshaken;
Beauty fled with rapid feet,
Yet was soon well nigh o'ertaken,
For the old man's wings are fleet.

But the maiden, nothing fearful,
Call'ng on Wisdom, power divine;
Wisdom comes, with aspect cheerful,
Leads her to her ancient shrine.

There her eye all passion loses,
But with reason shines serene;
Truth in sober charms diffuses
Gently o'er her softened mien.

Thought restrains her youthful wildness;
Calmness holy hopes bestow;
On her face love joined to mildness
Blends its light with virtue's glow.

Time saw heavenly graces cluster,
Left o'ercome his will undone;
Beauty smiled in angel lustre;
Time was vanquished; Beauty won.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Abernethy.—One of the innumerable dances of sound sense, combined with extreme vulgarity, related by a celebrated surgical character, is as follows:—A very delicate looking young lady, about eighteen years of age, with a waist of about ten inches in circumference, applied a short time since to Dr. Abernethy for advice. She described a difficulty of respiration, loss of appetite, weak digestion, &c. Mr. Abernethy listened to her tale with some degree of patience. When it was finished, he thundered out, "Go, Miss, into the next room—unlace your stays, and walk a dozen times up and down the apartment." The young lady, terrified at his look, did as she was bidden; went into the adjoining room, loosened one or two ligatures of her stays, and walked up and down the required number of times. On re-appearing before the sage, he asked her "how she felt?" to which she faintly replied, "a little better." "Only a little better—ten, Miss, to the room, unlace the remainder of your stays, and walk fourteen times up and down, and then come back to me." The young lady implicitly obeyed the mandate, and on the question being again put to her, "how she felt?" she answered, "much relieved."—"No wonder you should feel relieved," rejoined Mr. A., "for know, Miss, in that diminutive space you confined *six and thirty yards of guts*, therefore, how could you feel ill?"

Didorous says, that among the ancient Egyptians one of the articles or conditions of their marriage contracts was, that "the husband should be obedient to his wife." I have often heard speak of the "Egyptian bondage," but never knew it had been carried so far as this before.

It is said that Earl Grey was very anxious to learn his Majesty's opinion upon the probable dissolution of the present Parliament in the Spring, should they prove hostile to the measures of the minister. Upon which the King is said to have very frankly expressed himself in nearly the following words:—"Look ye, my Lord, the *present* Parliament brought you in, and by the present Parliament you must steer your course; so keep a good look out ahead for squalls, my Lord; go whistle for a trade wind; put on your ringtails and water-sails, and hoist your sky-scrapers: for if you should be run upon the rocks of dissolution, it is my opinion that the Whig ship 'Cabinet' may go to pieces."—*Age.*

The generality of people love company merely for their own sakes, because they are dull, helpless, or unhappy, alone. I like it not only on my own account, but that of the individuals who compose it; for, if I have not a friend or a person of parts in the society, I would much rather sit alone, as I generally do about 360 nights in the year.

It is stated in the *Sheffield Iris* as a remarkable fact, that in the town of Sheffield, containing 60 or 70,000 inhabitants, there is not a single family residing either in a cellar or a mill.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHEN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—*viz:*
BURTON ALE,
MILD Do.
PORTER and TABLE BEER.
YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR.
Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MONAHEN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove.
EWEN CAMERON,
St. John, N. B. 25th January, 1830.

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15 Hogshead
30 Ditto MOLASSES,
2 Ditto & 8 Qr. Casks PORT WINE,
2 Pipes O. L. P. MADEIRA,
400 Bols. Superfi. FLOUR—*part in bond.*
1000 Bols. ALEWIVES.
—ALSO—
An extensive stock of British DRY GOODS.
Hyson and Congo TEAS, &c. &c. &c.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c.
The Subscriber has received per Ship H. M. Pitt, Thomas Ogilvie, Master, from Liverpool—his usual Supply of
SHIP CHANDLERY.
ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT:
20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons assorted IRON; 4 bales CANVAS; 2 bales Sabroon, Shad, and Herring TWINES; 40 dozen 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 10 crates well assorted CROCKERY; 75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS; 1 ton SHEATHING PAPER; 2000 bushels SALT—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market.
IN STORE—1500 bushels Turk's Island SALT; 40 barrels prime Fall MACKEREL; 20 barrels BEEF; 400 boxes Digby and Granville Smoked HERRINGS; 50 cwt. best COD FISH; 2 tons LOG WOOD, &c. &c.
7th December. W. P. SCOTT.

RECEIVED,
Per Brig Duncan, from Liverpool—
A FEW Casks CURRANTS, RAISINS, and FIGS—in fine order;
2 Pipes of RED WINE;
1 Hogshead of MADEIRA WINE;
2 Bales of Italian WRITING PAPER;
1 Box LEAD PENCILS.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
March 8, 1831.

again."—He (Mr. End) hoped this he... and deceptious trade would be put down, and that some enactment would be passed, to punish persons guilty of carrying it on.

Mr. S. Humbert made some few comments on Mr. End's arguments, to which Mr. E. replied.

Mr. Simonds, in reply to the hon. Speaker's observations, assured the committee that it was indisputable, that real estate in St. John had, since 182.., fallen nearly £50 per cent. in value, and that the merchants there had lost full half their incomes by the general loss of trade.

Mr. Clinch could not support this grant on any principle; not even on the principle that Charlotte County should be equally assisted, which certainly might be considered an inducement.—The hon. member then went on to shew, that Charlotte County might have as good a claim in this respect as St. John, or any other part of the Province; and afterwards observed, that so many arguments had been advanced, that there could not be a doubt that St. John derived advantages enough from her trade, fully to compensate all the disadvantages of these paupers.—For himself, he had never considered emigration to this Province so productive of evil as some did, but, rather, as beneficial. Most of the emigrants did, indeed, leave the Province as fast as they could, after landing; but he wished more of them would stay here; for, since such emigration had taken place, the rate of wages was very much reduced. The emigrants had not indeed done much towards assisting the lumbering trade, though some of them had been found useful even in that; but they answered the purpose of common labourers as well as any men. If a few of them became so poor as to be obliged to be maintained by the parish funds, the far greater portion of them became profitable labourers.—As to Fredericton, he (Mr. C.) thought it had still less claims in this respect than St. John; because, if the emigrants disseminated themselves over the Province, they would not be likely to stay in Fredericton. Some of them, however, might perhaps be attracted by the superior accommodations of the poor-house in Fredericton. [We could not hear the hon. member's concluding sentences.]

Mr. Partelow thought the observations of Mr. End so ably answered by Mr. S. Humbert, that it would scarcely be worth while for him to notice them, had he [Mr. E.] not advanced another extraordinary proposition, (in his reply to Mr. S. H.) as to advertisements in the St. John papers. He (Mr. P.) would ask that hon. gentleman, whether any false statements, calculated to attract emigrants, had ever in any case appeared in any of the St. John papers? Whatever had appeared there had merely been advertisements, saying that a certain vessel was about to sail for a certain port, and directing parties who wished their friends brought out, either to deposit money or to give references to the owners. Those advertisements never contained any reference to the climate, soil, or state of the Province, &c. But in England very false statements of the kind were frequently made. He [Mr. P.] had known vessels of 100 tons burden called 950 tons; and the most attractive allurements used to procure a freight of passengers.—The hon. member then proceeded to make some comments on the arguments of Mr. Speaker, and the additional observations of Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Cunard thought this discussion premature, as far as St. John was concerned.—As to the present grant: when he [Mr. C.] heard the county of York compared to St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi, and other maritime places, he really did not know why it was so compared, unless for the purpose of giving an improper colouring to the case. If he had heard it compared to King's, Queen's, and other inland counties, then it would have been a fair comparison. But was there any such application from any of those inland counties? None. Had York better claims than either of those counties? None. York, being an inland county, was not subject to the tide of emigration which oppressed the sea board counties; and being so situated as to have the means of giving employment to all the poor people which it contained, certainly did not stand in the same situation as the sea-board counties. It therefore had not equal claims.——Mr. Slason replied to Mr. Cunard.

Mr. Taylor also made a few observations in support of the resolution, which reached us very imperfectly. We heard the hon. gentleman state, that York had greater claims than any other inland county, because it was the Seat of Government, to which emigrants were very naturally attracted.

Mr. Wyer contended that York, and especially Fredericton, had ample means of supporting all its poor, from the assessments it could raise. The high salaries enjoyed by so many government officers, the revenues of the college, &c. were expended in Fredericton; and he had no doubt that £20,000 per annum were spent in the place.

Mr. End replied to Mr. Partelow, by observing that it was true no false statements appeared in the newspaper advertisements; because, beyond a certain number of lines, the expense would be increased; but they always contained a direction to "apply to the master on board," &c., which, doubtless, would lead to the same effect.

The resolution was negatived.

RETURN OF DUTIES ON WINE.

On the Petition of Lieut. Col. Eeles, and the officers of the Rifle Brigade, (praying a return of duty on wines imported by them for the use of their mess,) being read,—

Mr. Partelow decidedly opposed it. It appeared to him a very extraordinary petition. It had no certificates attached; and even if it had all the certificates on earth, he should oppose it. He could not think of letting the military officers drink wine on better terms than the members of that House. He thought the petition the greatest absurdity that could be, and wondered how it got into the House. It stated that the officers drank all the wine themselves; but he (Mr. P.) thought it very probable that others occasionally helped them. Perhaps the gallant Colonel (Col. Allen,) who brought the petition in, sometimes assisted.—He (Mr. P.) thought this matter quite out of all question.

Mr. S. Humbert concurred. He thought the petition a very strange one indeed. [We could not distinctly hear the few words the Hon. Gentleman uttered.] These officers came forward to obtain the return of duty on wine drank in their mess, not on what had been actually consumed, but the petition stated that they *had drank it or would drink it!*

Mr. Cunard said, if the evidence required to support the petition was not sufficient, it might be passed over for the present.—But in reply to Mr. Partelow, the Hon. Gentleman observed, that there was nothing amazing in this petition. It was a thing allowed in other countries. In England a bounty was allowed to the army on their wine. It was quite enough for the people of this province, to have the officers come and spend their money here. The British government paid them; the province paid them nothing. It was His Majesty's money that they spent. In every country he [Mr. C.] knew of, the navy were allowed wine without duty, and why should not the army have it so. It was so in England and in Nova Scotia. Why should not an officer drink his wine duty free, when the province did not pay 2d. towards it? They might as well say, the bread he eats shall pay duty.—If there was no certificates to the petition, then pass it over, till the petitioners furnished them; and when they did so, then grant the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Allen said he had introduced the petition, and had seen no objection to it. He had thought it customary to allow the return.—Mr. Partelow had alluded to a certain gallant colonel, who might have drank a little of this wine; and he [Mr P.] seemed to presume from that, that the gallant colonel would support the petition. The natural inference from that argument was, that Mr. P. had drank none of the wine, and therefore would oppose the petition.—He [Mr. Allen,] supposed the Committee would be guided in this instance by the practice in the other colonies. In Halifax, the wine used by the military mess was duty free; as it was also in Great Britain. If nothing more than a certificate from the treasurer was required, that could easily be obtained. If it was customary for His Majesty's troops in other colonies and in Great Britain to have their wine duty free, he [Mr A.] did not see why the troops in this province should be compelled to pay duty. Mr. Cunard has observed, the troops spent as much money in the province. It was well known that the soldiers drank their rum duty free, and the officers should have their wine so.

Mr. Simonds observed, that if every thing had been done strictly according to the law of the province with regard to this wine, he might be inclined to allow the grant. [The Hon. Gent. then read the first section of the revenue law.] If all those requisitions had been complied with, and the proofs were before the house, there would be no difficulty. Otherwise, he could not support the petition.

Mr. Partelow said, the clause of the revenue just read, did not at all apply to this wine. It merely had reference to rum for the use of the troops, which was to be delivered to a commissary. He would like to know whether the commissary had imported this wine expressly for the use of the officers.

Mr. S. Humbert observed, that the formalities of the law had not been complied with. The wine had been imported as private property. If it had been otherwise, he would have been for the petition. But to grant it now would be a violation of the law.

Mr. Chuch made a few remarks, which were almost inaudible. We understood the Hon. Gent. to say, that this case did not seem to come under the cases wherein the law allowed the drawback.—It appeared that some proof was required as to the wine. He did not suppose it could be ocular demonstration, as that would not be sufficient. But there was another way of proving the wine, which was, by *tasting* it. Perhaps if a majority of that Committee could have that opportunity of ascertaining the evidence, they might be inclined to grant the petition. If not, perhaps the House would suspend its judgment, till it could have that chance of trial.

Mr. Cunard replied to the foregoing arguments.

Mr. Taylor did not think this wine contemplated by the first section of the revenue bill; and could see no reason why the officers could not pay duty for their wine, as much as other persons.

Mr. Weldon moved, that the petition be not complied with. He could not see how it could be complied with on any principle whatever.—If it had been usual for to allow the drawback, he would have made no objection; but it was quite unusual. It had never been the practice; and there was no need of introducing it at this late period. Every thing had gone on well hitherto.

Mr. Wyer supported the petition.

Mr. End thought that if it had not been usual, it was high time that it was usual. It was very ungenerous to require the duty. It was perfectly consistent with the spirit of the revenue act. [Which the Hon. Member quoted.] Why should it not be the practice of the House to give the drawback, as well as other colonies? Was not the army as beneficial to this province as to them? Certainly. Did any Hon. Gent. believe, that any fraud had been committed, with regard to that wine? They could not. And must fully believe the statements of this petition. It stated that all the wine had been drank, by the officers and their guests (*Mr. Partelow*—No, Not guests.) He [Mr. E.] thought there was no reason why the petition should not be complied with.

Mr. S. Humbert, in reply, observed, that if the drawback were given, it would compel the officers to drink every drop of the wine themselves. It would entirely prohibit them from offering any friend a glass of wine, which would be a great hardship to them.—The petition was not complied with.

LAW OFFICERS' SALARIES.

The allowance of £100 to His Majesty's Attorney General for his services for the year 1830, was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Simonds stated, that he took it for granted, there was no application intended to be made for remuneration for past services. If that was the case, it was not necessary for him to say any thing then; and he would leave this motion to the Committee. But he would merely observe, that if any such claim were made, he should be prepared to oppose it.

Mr. Partelow said this application was expressly and solely for the year 1830.

On the motion that the sum of £100, be granted to the Clerk of the Crown of the Supreme Court for his services for this year; Mr. Barlow opposed it, and moved that the sum of £75 be granted; which motion was supported by Mr. Cunard.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Partelow supported the original motion; on the ground that the salaries of other officers, the Sergeant at Arms, the Chaplain, &c. had been restored to their old amount, and that the duties of the Clerk of the Crown were very great and increasing.—£100 was resolved on.

The sum of £29 6s. 6d. was resolved to be paid to C. H. Jones, Deputy Treasurer of West Isles, for Gauging, &c.; but with an understanding, that it should be intimated to that officer that another person should be appointed as gauger, &c. that office being utterly incompatible with that of Deputy Treasurer.—[The House was in Committee of Supply the whole day.]

Monday, March 21.

MILITIA SYSTEM.

Mr. Partelow, pursuant to leave obtained early in the session, brought in a Bill to alter and amend the present Militia Law. The object of the bill was, to suspend the operation of the present Militia system, and to make some salutary provisions for the mean time.—The bill was read a first time.

Tuesday, March 22.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Committee of Supply, some considerable discussion arose, as to the expediency of continuing the grant in aid of the Provincial Agricultural Society; in the course of which Mr. Clinch, with his peculiar *naivete*, rather humourously described the *benefits* which had come under his own observations, arising from the operations of that Society. It appearing to be a pretty general opinion in the House, that it was inexpedient to grant any further sum in aid of the Agricultural Society; and it also appearing, that there are sufficient funds in the hands of the Society to liquidate the claims of their Secretary, the matter was concluded with an understanding, that no resolution should be proposed on the subject.

COLLEGE ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee of Public and Private accounts, to whom had been referred the accounts furnished by the College, (by direction of His Honor the President, and in compliance with the Address of the House,) read and presented a long report. From this report, it appeared, that the said accounts were not at all satisfactory; that they were made up in so confused a manner, as to render it impossible for the Committee to make such a report to the House, as would shew the amount of income and expenditure of the College,—information absolutely necessary to guide the House in making any pecuniary appropriation towards its support; and that various charges in the said accounts were enormously extravagant. The report recommended that the House should disallow the accounts, and address His Honor the President, praying him to direct more satisfactory information in this respect to be laid before them.

The report was received, and ordered to be laid on the table; shortly after which, the house went into Committee of the whole, in consequence of the said report.—Mr. Smith in the Chair.

Mr. Simonds wished to know, for what purpose the House was in Committee on the Report; whether it was to decide if the House should grant money to the College. If for that object he should be prepared to oppose any such grant.

Mr. Ward, Mr. Weldon, and Mr. Partelow, said two or three words respectively, which we did not hear.

Mr. Cunard was not prepared to say what was the object of the present Committee. He only knew that the House had directed a Committee to make a report on the College accounts, but as to what the House should do with it. That Committee had made their report, and it was now for the House to determine thereupon. He (Mr. C.) doubted the controlling power of the House in this matter. Having agreed to the charter and endowment of the College, he thought the House had no power to control its accounts at all. They might call for such accounts; as they called for the accounts of the Custom-House, which they could not control; neither, in his opinion, could they control these accounts, although they might object to them.

Mr. Simonds thought the shortest way of proceeding would be, to pass a resolution, to refer the accounts to the Committee of Supply. Then when the annual grant to the College should be brought up, the Committee should consider the accounts, and determine whether they would grant the appropriation or not. He thought there could now be but one opinion, that some further information was necessary, as to the funds and income of the College, and as to the management of them. The question must come up in the Committee of Supply; and he hoped that Committee would pause, before granting the £1100 this session. One reason why this appropriation should not be made was, that the funds of the College did not require it; and another was, that the mismanagement of the funds required investigation.

Mr. Speaker submitted to the House, whether it would be proper to refer these accounts, in their present state, to the Committee of Supply; because then the House would go into that Committee without proper information. It would be better for all parties that further information should first be afforded the House. It was evident that such information might be afforded; and he thought it improper to refer the report to the Committee of Supply, without such statements as were required.

Mr. S. Humbert contended that the House had some control over these accounts. The House could, at least, express its opinion of them; and if they were not satisfactory, could call for further information, and desire that they should be made so. He (Mr. H.) would not presume any wilful impropriety in the accounts; and he therefore thought they might be amended. He agreed with Mr. Speaker, as to the impropriety of referring them to the Committee of Supply in their present state; and thought that the information now sought for, should be obtained by addressing the President. Such information must be obtained before any thing could be done.

Mr. Simonds stated, that the information he wished to get was, a correct account of the annual expenditure of the College; of the salaries to the Professors, and to the Steward; and, in fact, to every other person having duties to perform in the College as an institution for education. Further, he wished to ascertain, how much the Professors respectively receive from other funds, exclusive of their collegiate emoluments. This was necessary information; without these accounts the House could not know the annual expenditure of the College, which it was very important to know. Without that knowledge, the House could not tell whether it would be expedient or proper to grant the appropriation of £1100, out of the Provincial chest this year. He (Mr. S.) would be very glad if such information were obtained.

Mr. Taylor thought it no more than right that the House should have the information, and take the necessary steps to obtain it. From inspecting the former address to His Honor on the subject, it certainly appeared that the particular statements now required were not mentioned therein; consequently, there was no reason to find fault with the College officers for not furnishing them. It would be improper, therefore, now to censure the accounts, because that information had not been asked for.

Mr. Slason said a few words, which we did not hear.

Mr. Chandler observed, that there appeared to be great difference of opinion as to whether the College appropriation was a perpetual or an annual grant. If annual, there could be no doubt of the power of the House to disallow these accounts; but if permanent, he [Mr. C.] did not know how they could interfere with the salaries of the Professors, &c. This was the great question. If it was a permanent grant, he could not see how the House could refuse the appropriation. This was his opinion now; but he was not fully prepared on the subject. Mr. S. Humbert appeared to think, that the House had power to control this matter; if so, they might refuse the whole salaries of the establishment; but if not, they could not interfere with the appropriation. Whenever the House had a power of controuling public institutions, he [Mr. C.] would be disposed to exercise it in a salutary manner; but he was not inclined to assume any doubtful power.

Mr. Simonds said this was a very important point. But what was the intention of establishing the College? Was it not for the good of the whole Province? Surely it was. If so, the whole people of the Province, as represented in that House, ought to have a voice in the matter.—[Among a few other remarks which Mr Simonds had made, *on the presentation of the report* on these accounts, the honorable member had observed, that fortunately for the country, there happened to be a saving clause in the law which endowed the College. By that clause, the appropriation of £1100 could not be drawn out of the Province Treasury, without the consent of the Legislature, of which that House was a constituent part. This was the only thing which would save the Province from this very lavish grant.—Mr. Weldon replied, that that clause properly applied only to the sum granted from the casual revenue.]—With that saving clause in the law, the House had a right to interfere. They were virtually the whole people of the Province, and were to exercise their discretion for the benefit of the whole. If they thought the grant should not be continued, they had a right to disagree to it, and prevent its appropriation. If they admitted that the grant was intended merely for the benefit of the Professors, then it would be a different thing. But if they thought it was intended for the benefit of the whole people, they should carefully protect the people's rights, and, when the question should come up in Committee of Supply, should give a decided opinion.

Mr. Partelow replied to Mr. Slason; and also observed, that the reason for bringing in this report was, to shew to the House that there were sufficient funds remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the College, to pay all its annual expences, without any further appropriation.

(Mr. Speaker) thought that a reason why the

(Continued on 2d page of paper.)

... assorted;
An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain COTTONS, bleach'd & unbleach'd;
Silk Handkerchiefs;
Coloured and black Lining Cambrics;
An extensive assortment of Ironmongery;
Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron;
Camp'ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c.
BRANDY by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin;
Port and Madeira WINE.
Prime Mess Pork; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c.
☞ All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments.
June 8. JOHN M. WILMOT.

SPRUCE LOGS.
PERSONS wishing to Contract for supplying SPRUCE LOGS, to be delivered the ensuing Spring, will please apply to
Jan. 4. GEORGE THOMSON.

SPRUCE OR PINE SAW LOGS,
Wanted.
PERSONS desirous of entering into contract for the delivery of a quantity of SPRUCE or PINE SAW LOGS, early in the Spring, may do so on advantageous terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTSON.

RIGGING,
For a Brig of 150 Tons.
THE Subscriber has received per ship *Wm. Pitt*, from *Liverpool*, a complete Set of *Standing and Running Rigging*, for a Vessel of about 150 Tons, which he will sell on liberal terms if applied for immediately.
—ALSO—
For Sale, Freight, or Charter—The fine, fast sailing schooner DESPATCH, 87 tons burthen.
Dec. 21. W. P. SCOTT.

THE subs... offers for ... SEL of about 140 Tons—now on the Stocks at Parrsboro'—of the following dimensions, and of the best materials:—
Length of Keel, - - - 64 feet, 6 ins.
Length from stem to stern post, inclusive, } 72 feet,
Breadth of Beam, - - - 21 feet, 5 ins.
Depth of Hold, - - - - 12 feet.
11 inches dead rise: Floors, 11 feet.
The Vessel is *Copper Fastened*, and will be sold low. Terms liberal.—please apply to
E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.
THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality PIG IRON, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for *Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franklins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates, &c. &c.* Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style.
N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN's, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.
Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit:
1 CHAIN CABLE, 1¼ inch, 105 fathoms;
1 Chain do. 1⅛ inch, 105 fathoms;
1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.;
1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT—British built, Coppered fastened;
1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH;
1 CABOOSE;
2 Double JACK SCREWS;
5 Crates Crockery Ware—well assorted.
Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Estate, will make immediate payment to
NATHAN GODSOE, *Adm'tr.*
St. John, May 25, 1830.
☞ CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on Lots No. 8 & 9, Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the Stock, Farming Utensils &c. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOE.
May 25.

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

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

March—1831.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
30 Wednesday	5 45	6 15	8 4[illegible]	0 23
31 Thursday	5 41	6 16	9 41	0 53
1 Friday	5 42	6 18	10 39	1 27
2 Saturday	5 41	6 19	11 35	2 2
3 Sunday	5 39	6 21	*Morn.*	2 41
4 Monday	5 37	6 23	0 28	3 29
5 Tuesday	5 36	6 24	1 17	4 27

Last Quarter 5th, 7h 30m. morning.

SAINT JOHN:
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON,
AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET SQUARE.
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