

freight of which amounts to 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 francs; that the foreign trade, which consists chiefly of commissions for foreigners, and very little of transactions on Russian account, occasions an annual interchange of imports and exports to the extent of more than 24,000,000 of rubles. This maritime traffic operates in a direct manner, to give increased occupation to the inland trade between the south of Russia and Germany; finally, in consequence of the migrations which are constantly taking place to and from all points of the west, multiplied commercial communications, relations of friendship, and reciprocal wants are created, which cannot fail hereafter to unite the northern coast of the Black Sea by insubmersible bonds with western Europe." We subjoin a few other paragraphs.

All the ports and coasts of the Mediterranean have been considerably injured since the commencement of this war, and are placed by it in a strikingly disadvantageous situation. About 500 sail of Austrian ships are laid up, untried in the harbour of Trieste, in consequence of want of employment. Fortunate must those consider themselves which, having remained in the Black Sea, are freighted by the Russian Government for transports. More than four hundred Genoese are also thrown idle, upwards of one hundred English ships are excluded from a trade which they must have expected to turn to their advantage, since they proceeded to it with great industry.

During the whole of last winter the greater part of Europe was in a state of anxiety respecting the first necessary of life; but that anxiety would have been completely removed if supplies could have been obtained from the immense masses of produce collected on the coast of the Black Sea. England, Holland, and the North of France, purchased the Russian corn in the Baltic for thirty rubles the chetyrt, which might have been had for twelve on the Black Sea.—Tallow, for which they paid at the rate of ten or eleven rubles, might have been bought in Odessa for seven or eight. In short, all the trade of Europe is injured, merely on account of the circumstance that there are two straits, not a mile broad, and that the Porte assumes the right of closing them, solely because it possesses at any moment the power of aggression.

"The vengeance of Russia is the vengeance of the world." Russia requires the fulfilment of concluded Treaties, and the free passage of both straits for the ships of all nations. These demands are, in respect to national rights, perfectly consistent with the strictest justice; nay, they even tend more to favor other European nations than Russia, as the shipping of the latter is considerable. Essentially, all that is aimed at is, to secure the 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 of francs, which western Europe obtains in the Black Sea, and to prevent it from being diverted to other quarters, and to connect all the other advantages which the common use of that sea has already afforded and promises for the future.

Under the Government, or rather under the paternal protection of the Czar, the Black Sea will henceforth be the goal to which the Mediterranean trade will flow; that trade will be directed to this quarter with great success, and to the great advantage of all parties; the south of Europe will be forever secured against scarcity, for the exchange of its productions for our corn and other articles will take place with increasing facility. It is already the mart whence the colonial produce necessary for our consumption is derived; and these reciprocities, these beginnings of mercantile exchanges, and of all kinds of relations, must increase and become more solid and extensive, as the population of our immense territory is so yet far from having reached one-ninth part of its natural proportion; and a foreign trade will, as it hitherto always has, in future experience a friendly reception, foster, and protection, in the Russian ports of the Black Sea. On the other hand, Russian Georgia already presents a wide field for commercial enterprise, and a new market for the most valuable productions of Europe.

For a considerable number of years past, Georgia merchants have travelled through Germany to the Baltic fair, where they are in the habit of laying out several millions for manufactured goods. Their purchases are transported over land to Odessa, where they are shipped for Redoubt Kale; they are then conveyed up the Phasis, and arrive at last at this, whence they are distributed to the different points of the interior of Asia. Considerable parcels of Champagne, bought in France, or at second hand in Odessa, have already taken this course; but the Georgia merchants are now making arrangements for establishing a direct intercourse with London and Manchester, where they will purchase the English and French articles suited to the Asiatic markets, and ship them direct for the mouth of the Phasis. Two cargoes worth from 30,000 to 40,000 francs, purchased personally by Georgian merchants in Marseilles, are now at Constantinople, on their way to Redoubt Kale. Russia, ever disposed to protect foreign trade, permits the free transit by land of goods for Georgia, and, on them, levies only an ad valorem duty of five per cent. To give a ready welcome, encouragement, and protection to trade, industry, and foreigners, is the system observed by Russia in the government of her Asiatic dominions.

Erivan, Nakhichevan, and Mount Ararat, anciently the political and religious territory of the Armenians, who are united with Russia, will hence become the central point of the resources and the enterprise of that wealthy and eminently industrious people, who, delivered from Asiatic tyranny, and placed under the protection of Russia, will at length be able to spread themselves in security over the whole of Asia, and to find a suitable field of operation for the employment of their capital and their activity.

The mail last evening brings the news of the death of the Hon. Boshrod Washington, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died at Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon last, in the 71st year of his age.—He was elevated to the Bench by President John Adams, in 1797.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1829.

THE NOVEMBER MAIL has taken us quite by surprise, though we are generally premature in our calculations. No Mail is considered due at Halifax until the 10th of each month, and here we seldom see it before the 20th. On this occasion, however, His Majesty's Packet Calypso, which brought the Mail, had a fine run of 24 days from Falmouth, and we find ourselves already in possession of London dates to the 4th, and Falmouth to the 7th ult. We are indebted chiefly to the Nova-Scotian, for the compend of news which we have furnished to-day. The Courier having been detained a day at Halifax, the Mail from thence did not arrive till yesterday afternoon, which necessarily has abridged our time, and prevented us from extending our extracts as we would otherwise have done. It affords us much pleasure to state that, in as far as regards our home concerns, we have nothing but what is encouraging to record. The statements we formerly published on the authority of respectable English health of His Majesty, are pointedly contradicted in the Government papers, and we fondly hope, that if the alarming reports were not wholly without foundation, they have, at least, been greatly exaggerated.—From the Quarterly Accounts of the Revenue, recently published, it appears that there is an increase of 263,942 over the amount for the same period of last year, owing to an improvement in the Customs, which counterbalances a deficiency in the Excise, and an increase in the departments of the Stamps, Taxes, &c., which, though not large, it is nevertheless gratifying to notice.—There is a decided improvement in the state of the Manu-

facturing districts, both in South and North Britain, which is most cheering in its effects upon a large and important part of the population.—Ireland is represented as at present tranquil.—The march of improvement goes on unimpeded. In this wonder-working age, Steam is a most surprising agent. Not only have we heavy laden carriages driven on at the rate of upwards of thirty miles per hour, and at the expense of only 3d. per mile, but we are informed by the London Courier, that a very ingenious process of manufacturing biscuits for the Navy, by the mechanical power of steam, has been tried with complete success.

The flour, in the first instance, is intimately mixed and kneaded by a machine; it is then rolled out by another to the requisite thickness, and each biscuit is cut and marked at once with the King's Arms by a stamp, in the same manner as sovereigns are struck at the Mint. Biscuits thus prepared, we are told by the same paper, have been carefully tasted by the first Naval authorities. But why not refer the whole matter to the decision of Parliament after due—(we were going to say deliberation, but we should rather say) mastication?

It is curious to witness the different views and feelings with which the Treaty of Peace between the Eastern Belligerents is contemplated by the various Journalists at home and abroad. Some applaud the Emperor for justice, moderation, and magnanimity; while others condemn him in no measured terms. And while one class regard the Treaty as a kind of Pandora's box, from which every species of mischief is to come forth, another class as comprising every thing that is salutary to the nations at large. We are not disposed to vacillate amid such conflicting sentiments, nor has the highest authority sufficient influence to make us change or modify the opinions we formerly expressed. Three things are to us quite clear, namely, that the Porte is humbled to the very dust, and until he discharges a debt utterly beyond his ability, he must remain at the mercy and under the influence of his great and powerful creditor.—But we must keep in with Russia, otherwise our intercourse with her Ports on the Black Sea, must be obstructed;—and that as the Porte acquiesces in the proposals made by Russia, France, and Great-Britain, regarding the settlement of Greece, and Plenipotentiaries are immediately to be appointed for an adjustment upon the basis of the Treaty of London, the progress of these negotiations is what will occupy public attention in place of the war just ended.

An idle rumour of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, seems to have got afloat in certain quarters, which has been contradicted by Ministerial papers. We know not whether some little electioneering in the North may be traced altogether to the above report, but certain it is, that in at least three instances a canvass for the representation of Burghs has commenced. Sir JAMES CARRICK has actually made his bow to the constituents of JOSEPH HUME, and it seems not improbable that should a dissolution take place, the young Baronet may oust the old Squire. The friends of the latter, however, have come forward, and have stoutly denied that he has any intention of retiring from public life. The other cases to which we refer, are not of general interest.

There is one of our extracts from late papers which cannot fail to be perused with much interest in this Province. It is that which relates to our worthy Lieutenant-Governor's claim for his respected father, Admiral Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS, the honor of having been the first to originate, but to execute the manoeuvre generally termed "the breaking of the line." There is at least one individual in this place, who was present on the occasion referred to, and can attest it as a matter of no uncertainty, that to Sir CHARLES belonged the undivided honour of having suggested the measure, and taken a prominent part in carrying it into practical effect. It was well known then, and we believe it has not been disputed, that he was also the inventor of the Quill Tube, now universally used in the Artillery department of the Army. We cannot but admire the amiable feeling in which Sir HOWARD's zealous efforts to maintain his parent's well earned reputation, have originated.

THE first volume of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S History of Scotland, which is to commence Dr. LARDNER'S Pocket Cyclopaedia, was to make its appearance in November last, and may therefore soon be expected on this side the Atlantic.

From the following ORDER IN COUNCIL, which has been politely handed us by the Officers of His Majesty's Customs, for publication, it will be seen that a commercial privilege has been granted to Africa, which that part of His Majesty's dominions has not heretofore enjoyed:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, the 12th October, 1829. Present.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," the several sorts of Goods enumerated as described in a certain Table therein contained, denominated "A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions," are either prohibited to be imported or brought either by Sea, or by Land Carriage, or Navigation, into the British Possessions in America, or into the Island of Mauritius, or are permitted to be imported, or brought into those Possessions, under the restrictions made in such Table, and in and by the said Act, provision is made respecting the manner in which Vessels and Goods shall be entered and cleared, inward and outward, in the British Possessions in America, and in the said Island of Mauritius, and for the prevention of Smuggling in the said British Possessions in America, and in the said Island of Mauritius. And, Whereas, by an Act passed in the Seventh year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs," and by an Act passed in the Eighth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," and by an Act passed in the Ninth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," and by an Act passed in the Tenth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," the before-mentioned provisions of the Acts so passed, in the Sixth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, have been altered and amended. And Whereas, by the said Act so passed

in the Sixth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty's Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to give such directions, and make such regulations touching the Trade and Commerce, and from any British Possessions on or near the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, or in Africa, or within the limits of the East India Company's Charter (excepting the Possessions of the said Company) as to His Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary; and that if any Goods shall be imported or exported in any manner contrary to any such Order of His Majesty in Council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the ship importing or exporting the same. His Majesty doth therefore, by the said Order or Orders in Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the Powers so vested as aforesaid in Him, in and by the said Act so passed as aforesaid, in the Sixth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's said Majesty's Reign, doth hereby extend and make applicable to the said British Possessions in America, and to the Island of Mauritius, and as relate to the entry of Vessels and Goods inward and outward in those Possessions, and the Island aforesaid, and the same are hereby extended and made applicable to His Majesty's Settlements at Sierra Leone, and all other His Majesty's Settlements on the Western Coast of Africa.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the said Order or Orders herein according.

J. BULLER.

[From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette, December 1.]

IN HONOR of the President having thought proper in consequence of a representation from the Trustees of the Schools for the Parish of Kent, in the County of York, to revoke and cancel a License granted on the 1st day of August last past, to Thomas Cockburn, to keep a School in this Province, the Trustees of the said Schools in hereby given, that the Trustees of Schools in the different Parishes may be apprised thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

The Trial of the Seaman for Piracy, having only terminated as our paper was going to press; we cannot redeem the pledge we gave in our last Gazette, by giving our readers the proceedings of the trial. We are happy to state, however, that the whole have been honorably acquitted, without the Jury having occasion to retire for deliberation.

The Rev. George Cowell, A. M., of the University of Cambridge, has been appointed Head Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, on the appointment of the Rev. Geo. McCawley to a Professorship in the College.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The College which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to establish with the privileges of an University for this Province, is now regularly organized and in operation.

On Sunday last, being the regular Advent and the Ecclesiastical year, the Collegiate Body assembled at the Parish Church at Fredericton, in their proper costume, a part of the church having been allotted for their exercise. The service was delivered by the Rev. the Vice-President, explanatory of the principles and objects of the Institution, and exhibiting a view of the great and good effects, for which, by the blessing of Almighty God, it may be productive in the present and future ages. The exercises consisted of a recitation of the Rules of Discipline to be observed, as fixed up in the Chapel and Lecture Rooms of the College; and notifications of the course of Lectures for the Term, and the Rules of Discipline to be observed, as fixed up in the Chapel.

It is intended to adopt, as nearly as circumstances will admit, the most approved parts of the system pursued in the Universities of England; but the College being constantly open to the students of the Province, and the Legislature of the Province, the expenses necessary to be incurred by the Students will be comparatively very moderate.

[From the Halifax Press, November 24.]

ORDINATIONS.—The Parish Church of Aylesford, in this Province, was the scene of several Ordinations during the Episcopate of the first Bishop who was ever consecrated in British North America. In this Church our present Diocesan, the Rev. the Dean, Dr. Deane, was ordained thirty and forty years since. Here also he was afterwards admitted to the order of Priesthood, and on Sunday last, the Reverend Richard Thomas Tucker, Bachelour in Divinity, Cambridge, was ordained Priest at his Lordship's hands in the Chapel of the Rectory.

It must have given satisfaction to His Lordship, as well as to the other Clergy present, to reflect upon the material improvements which forty years have wrought, and the happy opportunities which the inhabitants of these Colonies now enjoy.—A Church, pointing, with its modest spire, to the heaven to which its ordinances lead, is not, at this time, so isolated a building amid our woods, as it was when this sacred spot was marked at Aylesford; and a body of commerce, such as knelt around the Altar at the ordination on Sunday last, is not now so rare a spectacle as when the ministry of the church first began in this Colony, to divide the word and to dispense the sacraments.

LENDING LIBRARIES.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Dartmouth, which was held in the Vestibule of the Church on the evening of the 16th inst., a District Committee of the Society for Promoting the Lending Libraries, which had been for some months projected, was finally organized; a collection of religious and miscellaneous bound books and tracts, which was resolved to place immediately in some depository for their distribution, was exhibited; and a spirited subscription was entered upon for defraying the expense of a Periodical Lending Library.

These Lending Libraries, which may be formed at a moderate rate, under the auspices of the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, are likely to be highly beneficial to our Colonies, wherever, indeed, they have been established, in our Colonies, and at Home, they have been highly valued, and have fully answered the expectations of those who have promoted them.

RETIRED OFFICERS.—When it was first rumored that this command is to be merged in the Bermuda Islands, Jamaica, we felt disposed to be somewhat sceptical of the subject.—We regret to state, however, that such is the fact. Admiral Colpoys has been appointed to the united command of the West-India and North American Stations. The Winchester, flagship, was commissioned early in October, by Capt. C. Austin; and it is probable that she would leave England about the middle or end of January. It is expected that the Admiral will proceed in the first instance to Jamaica, to relieve Admiral Fleming; afterwards to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to the Westward, particularly to the adjoining Provinces of New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; and many more are used for the supply of different parts of the Province, particularly in the westward, that are never entered for inspection.—Halifax News-Scotian.

Extract of a Letter, dated Liverpool, October 27.—"We have not much demand at this season in our Timber markets. Prime Marseilles, sold to 3d. per foot more than in former; our stock is not considerable, and if the fall import which we expect, should be short, we may look for better prices in the spring. To-day, best Marseilles, would fetch 22d. to 22½d. common to inferior, 15d. to 20d.; Deals, by the cargo, 3d. to 3½d."

The ship William, from New York, employed to carry His Excellency Sir HENRY TOWNSEND, Lady TOWNSEND, and Family, to Bermuda, struck upon rocks near that Island, on the 31st October. The Passenger, and Crew were saved, and, in a few hours after the disaster, arrived at Bermuda.—Halifax Royal Gazette.

William T. Young, Esq. has been appointed Agent for Lloyd's for the Port of Halifax.—Ibid.

The Hussar had a passage of 16 days to Barbadoes, but, much sickness prevailing at that Island, she only remained there a short time, and proceeded with His Excellency Sir PEARSON and Lady SARAH MARGARET, and their Family, to Bermuda. She left that place on the 25th ult. We are happy to learn that His Excellency's health was then improving.—Ibid.

The Fire which occurred at the Acadia Subaltern House on Saturday evening last, was soon happily extinguished. It originated from a stove in the apartment of the Reverend Teacher. The injury sustained was not great.—The Institution, we are happy to state, was never in a more flourishing condition than it is at present. It is daily furnishing instruction, in all the useful branches of education, to upwards of three hundred children.—Ibid.

Quebec, Nov. 14.—The navigation has, for this season, drawn nearly to a close. There remains in port only a few ships.—The weather is fine, the river perfectly open, and no doubt is at present entertained, if ordinary discharges be employed, that all these vessels will get clear off to sea.—Star.

Nov. 16.—The principal Chief of the South St. Louis Indians, of St. Regis, a few miles above Montreal, arrived here on Thursday, accompanied by his nephew, (another Chief), and made application for his way to London, to claim the other half of their Secretary of St. Regis, which they have been refused. They have taken their passage in the ship Montreal, which will sail to-morrow or next day for Liverpool.

It is understood that Kowka, one of the Chiefs of the Huron village at Lorette, near this city, will also take his passage for England, and that the deputation is supported by the tribes in both Provinces, to meet completely the distribution of the Government supplies of guns and ammunition, clothing, &c. and to claim lands.—Newspaper Gazette.

Deaths.—On Saturday morning, the Lady of the Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, of a Daughter

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. BERR, Mr. WILLIAM GRUBBS, to Miss MARGARET QUINN, both of this Parish.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, Captain WILLIAM ARTHURSON, of the High Street, of this Port, to Miss ANN RUSSELL GRANT, of this Parish.

On Friday morning, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend the Rector of the Parish, JOHN SUTTON, Esq. resident at ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of HUGH FLEMING, Esq. of Vinegar-Hill, Parish of St. George, County of Charlotte.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Newport, (N. S.) on the 25th ultimo, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. JOHN SWAIN, Senior, leaving a family of 10 children, 73 grand children, and 33 great grand children, to lament their loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED, Wednesday, brig Ward Chipmunk, Pickance, Barbados, Schooner Rambler, Moore, New York, 15—Crosk-shank & Walker, flour and sugar.

Thursday, ship George Canning, Forsyth, Jamaica, 46, E. De W. Hatchford, rum, coffee, &c.

Saturday, brig Edw. Harding, Boston, A. J. & H. Kinross, assorted cargo.

Ship Spence, Murray, Liverpool—Lumber, Barbadoes, Lee, Cork.

Clara, Robertson, London—Lumber, Thomas Hillier, do. do.

Walls End, Ware, do. do.

Big Robert, Raw, Cork, Trinidad—Lumber, &c.

Margaret, Down, Demerara, do.

Sch. Eliza-Jane, Crowell, Baltimore—plaster, &c.

We are informed, that a brig, said to be the Wm. Penn, hence for New York, was seen on shore on Inland Island, on Thursday last; she is said to have dragged her anchor and drifted on at high water, and when the tide fell, was left on the rocks. It is thought she will be lost.

The sloop Nancy, Irving, from Westmorland, for this port, went ashore at Cape Braze, on the night of the 7th November, and was totally wrecked.

Brig Mary-Ann, Masters, hence, at P. Royal (Jam.) the Brig Leopold, and from Yarmouth, (N. S.) for Bermuda, was fallen in with in lat. 41, 35—she was way-lagged, diminished, and abandoned.—The passengers and crew have arrived at New York.

The brig Victoria, of London, lumber laden, drifted on shore at Cape Forchu Bar, (N. S.)—It is supposed she had previously been on one of the Seal Islands.

Brig Cornish, 27 days from Liverpool, at Halifax, left the Wadswan, for this port, to sail in 4 days.

Ship Independence, and brig John & Mary, hence, at Cork; and Sir Wm. Wallace, from do., at Belfast.

Liverpool, Oct. 6—Arrived, Venus, from St. John and Bristol; Th. Wm. Wallace, St. John; Th. Lora, and Woodman, from do.; 19th, Atlantic, at Parishes, do.

SAINT JOHN SOCIETY LIBRARY.

ONE SHARE FOR SALE.—Apply at the Office of M. H. PERLEY, Esquire.

—ALSO—

TWO SHARES in the ELECTRIC LIBRARY.—Apply as above. 8th Dec. 1829.

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 the Public, to the Sale of them in the Store in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. Gallie, where all the valuable STOCKS, comprising FLANNELS, WOOLLENS, LINENS, HARDWARE, PERFUMERY, and HABERDASHERY, must be sold immediately, Wholesale and Retail, at such Prices as they will bring, to pay Debts and Expenses incurred here, and to close the Account.

—ALSO IN THE SAME STORE:—

11 Packages MERCHANDIZE, just received by Mr. M. MURPHY, per the Brig Symmetry, calculated for the Season, will be sold at Low Prices. MATTHEW DELAP, St. John, Dec. 8.

JAMAICA RUM, COFFEE, &c.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD, has received per Barque George Canning, from Jamaica—

50 PUNCHEONS Strong RUM, 50 Bags PIMENTO, } Part in Bond;

13 Tierces COFFEE, } Bond;

3 Tons LIME JUICE, } Bond;

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.

RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES.

Received per Ship George Canning, from Montego-Bay—

50 HIDES.

And per Schooner Hannah—

10 Puncheons high proof JAMAICA RUM,

10 Tierces SUGAR.—For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. December 8.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.

22 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES;

5 Tierces and } SUGAR;

5 Barrels } 6 Cases CLARET WINE;

Just arrived from St. Andrews, and will be sold cheap—by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. December 8.

AUCTION SALES.

To-Morrow, (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, Will be Sold by E. D. W. RATCHFORD, At his Auction Room—

PUNS, Jamaica SPIRITS, (without reserve to close a Consignment);

10 Barrels fine Jamaica SUGAR,

5 Do. COFFEE, 5 Bags PIMENTO,

2 Bags GINGER, 2 Do. PEPPER,

20 Kegs Tobacco, 5 Barrels Oatmeal,

4 Hhds. Porter, 1 Ton Logwood,

20 Boxes Soap, 20 Do. Mould Candles,

1 Dozen handsome Otter Caps,

A Canada Store and Pipe,

A Sleigh, Horse Sled, 2 Office Desks,

Lamp Black, Glue, Mustard,

5 Crates Earthenware, Jars Lamp Oil,

Baizes, White Cottons, Muslins,

Threads, Laces, & various other articles.

Terms:—225 and upwards, Approved

Endorsed Notes at Three Months; all under £25—Cash. December 8.

EXTENSIVE & VALUABLE SALE OF DRY GOODS.

AT AUCTION—WITHOUT RESERVE!

On MONDAY next, at 10 o'clock, the Subscriber will commence Selling at his Auction Room, an extensive and valuable

STOCK OF GOODS

—among which are—

PIECES Black, Blue, and Olive Broad CLOTHS;

Ditto SILKS and SATINS;

12 Ditto assorted BOWAZENS;

A variety of Silk Shawls and Hdks;

Crape and Rock Spun Do.;

120 Pieces Bobinet, of the best quality;

120 Do. Book Muslin—assorted;

Checks and Homespuns;

Brussel Quilts and Counterpanes;

50 Pieces Superfine Flannels, 2 yds. wide;

20 Pieces Printed Calicoes;

200 Pieces of assorted Laces;

Sewing Silks of every colour, &c. &c.

Further particulars will be given in Bills.

The Sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be disposed of.

Of BARRAERS may be expected. December 8. JOHN KERR.

PYRAMID & DOUBLE STOVES.

1 LARGE DOUBLE STOVE; 1 DITTO

1 BRASS mounted Hot Stove, adapted to wood or coals.—For sale cheap, by Dec. 8. E. D. W. 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.

For BOSTON (REGULAR PACKER)

THE last sailing Brig BETH-

THAN, Joshua HARDING, Master—will sail on THURSDAY next (weather permitting).—For Freight, or Passage, having superior furnished accommodations, apply to Captain HARDING on board, or to

J. & H. KINNEAR, December 8.

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 CO