degree, as to produce a number of scientific officers to conduct the operations on a large scale against European armies.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 5.—*Wholesale Poisoning at Madeira.*—The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with extracts of several letters from Madeira, received by the Howard, to the 29th October. It will be seen that a horrid act has been committed there, the particulars of which are:—

MADEIRA, OCT. 29, 1829.

A most extraordinary and horrid deed, worthy of St. Bartholomew's day in France, has been committed here this week. The Governor of the Island, and the other Miguelite authorities, knowing that the 13th Regiment of infantry was inclined to *Constitutionalism*, bribed the commissioner who was charged with furnishing bread to the troops, to poison the bread for that regiment. A hundred soldiers felt immediately the effects of the poison, and were carried to the hospital. The news soon spread;—the remainder of the regiment rebelled, and arrested the commissioner. The 2d of infantry and the artillery, (regiments rather attached to Don Miguel,) unexpectedly took the side of the 13th. On the 26th, the troops besieged the palace of the Governor, in order to extract a major supposed to be concerned in the transaction, but he escaped on board a corvette. The greatest confusion prevails. It is expected that the revolted troops will proclaim Donna Maria 2d.

It is said almost with certainty, that this attempt was committed by order of the old Queen and her son Don Miguel.

FROM PORTO RICO.—Mr. Stone, supercargo of brig Otter, 16 days from Mayaguez, informs us that a squadron arrived at St. John's 24th Oct. from Spain, consisting of one (Russian) transport, with seven hundred Spanish sailors, one Spanish corvette and a brig, destined for Havana to join Laborde's squadron. They had on board a Spanish General and his family, who had despatches for the Governor of Havana, the purport of which had not transpired, but reported to be an inquiry into the reasons why Governor Vives and General Barradas sent the expedition to Mexico with so few men on board. Another expedition was to sail from Ferrol to join the above at Havana.—*Newburyport Herald.*

SINGULAR WOODEN BRIDGE.—The bridge on the Washington road, where it crosses the rail-road, is one of the improvements which the rail-road has brought, if not into existence, at least into practical and useful operation. The bridge is the invention of Lieut.-Colonel Long, of the Board of Engineers, and is upon a very novel and very simple principle. There is not a single curve used in its construction. Every piece of timber which bears a weight bears it in the direction of the grain; so that there is no spring, no shaking, and you pass over the bridge as if it were of stone. The quantity of timber used in it is comparatively small; and any part of it may be removed, upon occasion to re-place it, without injury to the structure. There is not a tenon or motion necessary, so that the timber is not weakened, but employs its whole force for the purpose for which it is intended. The bridge is seventy feet in length; and we see no reason why, with a proportional increase in the size of the timber, a bridge of similar construction might not be built of three or four times the length.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

From Macgregor's Observations on Emigration to British America.

With respect to the advantages which our North American possessions present, and the prospects they afford to new settlers, it may be observed, that the upper or inland, and the maritime Colonies, have each their respective advantages. Canada, however, will likely continue to be the country that will absorb the greatest number of Emigrants. But, from all that I have been able to learn, and from the opinions of the most thinking men of practical experience and local knowledge, I conclude that from one to two hundred thousand settlers might be sent, at little more than half the expense, and with equal, if not greater advantage, to Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Cape Breton, and the District of Gaspe. The proximity of these countries to plentiful fisheries is of great benefit to new settlers, who are enabled to procure, at an easy rate, or with little trouble, what may constitute, for some time, one of the principal articles of food. Herring, cod, salmon, mackerel, and many other varieties of fish abound in the rivers and along the coasts.

In Upper Canada, it is true, the lands are equally fertile, and, in some respects, superior to those of the Lower Province; but the distance to the unoccupied districts, with the consequent expense of carriage, and fatigue of travelling, are much greater; while the inland parts, at the same time, want the benefit of fisheries and the immediate markets for the productions of the soil, which the maritime Colonies possess. The last inconvenient objection will, however, in a great measure, soon disappear, as the canals now cutting to avoid the cataracts and rapids, and the roads which are gradually extending to the remote settlements, will facilitate the carriage of luggage and goods; and the produce of the soil will also, in consequence, find a readier market. The emigrant who directs his course to Upper Canada, a country which has for some years afforded an asylum for some thousands of poor settlers, need not apprehend the want of fertile land, nor, after two or three years, the necessaries and many of the conveniences of life. Yet, notwithstanding the vast tracts of unoccupied land, he will, in order to secure a desirable farm, have to proceed a great distance into the back country, apart from society, and without the conveniences to be found only in a populous neighbourhood. He must not, however, be discouraged if he suffers much more, from the time he lands at Quebec or Montreal, until he plants himself and family in the woods, than he experienced in removing to America from the land of his forefathers. Every succeeding year will open more cheering prospects to him; the emigrants, who arrive after him, will settle beyond him in the wilderness, and he will soon observe houses, villages, and corn fields occupying the place of gloomy and boundless forests. It has, unfortunately, been the fate of the majority of those who have emigrated to Canada, to encounter severe hardships after landing. It must, at the same time, be mentioned, in justice to the Government of the Province, and to the gentlemen of Quebec and Montreal, that the emigrants have not only received kind and liberal assistance to enable them to proceed to the Upper Province, but the greatest care has been taken of sick poor among them at the hospitals.

The districts of land still unoccupied in Lower Canada will accommodate an immense population. On the lands through which the river Saguenay and its streams flow, Scotch Highlanders from the upper parts of Perth, and the inland parts of Argyle, Inverness, Ross, Caithness, and Sutherland shires, might be located to great individual advantage, and with importance to the political value of Canada. Such people are eminently qualified to colonize this district; and I almost coincide with the Quebec gentleman who says, in a letter to Colonel Cockburn, "that it (the basin of Saguenay) is the *arx et domicilium imperii* of North America, and should be settled with people of military habits." No men can more readily assume steady military habits, if necessary, than those I recommend to the country. Another tract, lying between the rear of the Canadian settlements on the south side of the St. Lawrence and the Province of New-Brunswick, is capable of supporting many thousands. There are other tracts in Lower Canada worthy of much attention.

As respects New-Brunswick, as the soil is at a short distance from the sea coast, equal to that of Canada, it is, at the same time, accessible at little more than half the expense. The lands on the River St. John and its numerous tributaries, are equal to those of any of the Colonies, and this Province will, at no distant period, form a most important part of America; but bordering on the United States, great care should be taken in sending to it only emigrants of correct, industrious, and, if possible, at the same time, of military habits. This extensive and beautiful Province is watered in every direction, by noble rivers, and their tributaries: along the banks are rich tracts of intervale or alluvial lands, annually irrigated and fertilized like the Nile. These lands are eminently adapted for growing hemp, flax, Indian corn, the average returns of the the latter being eighty five bushels per acre. All kinds of green or white crops, produced in England, thrive here.

The River Restiguche, which separates Canada from New-Brunswick, falls into a spacious harbour at the head of the Bay de Chaleur. This majestic river and its numerous appendant streams, branch over more than 2000 square miles of New Brunswick and Canada. The largest stream running into it from the north is the Metapedias, rising in a lake of that name, situated in the middle of the county of Cornwallis, in Lower Canada. From one of the southern streams of the Restiguche, the distance to the river St. John is but a few miles; and by this root the Courier travels with letters to New-Brunswick, or Canada. A road to open a direct communication between the settlements on the Bay de Chaleur and Canada, by the lake Metapediash, has been contemplated. Next to a public road from Fredericton to the St. Lawrence, I consider a road that would enable the inhabitants of the Bay de Chaleur, particularly those on the north side, to have a direct and certain intercourse with Quebec, an object of the greatest importance to this neglected, and almost forgotten, but still valuable part of Canada.

A profitable salmon fishery was for many years, followed on the River Restiguche, which has, for some time, been declining; and the timber trade seems to be almost upon losing it altogether. I have been told by those longest settled on the river, that an extraordinary decrease in the number of salmon annually frequenting it has taken place; this may be in consequence of its waters being much more disturbed than formerly.

In Nova Scotia, although there are not now remaining extensive tracts of good land ungranted, yet farmers of frugal and industrious habits, and with some means, are sure to succeed; and such is the state of society in, and the improved condition of this Province, that a man does not feel that he is very far removed from all that he has formerly been accustomed to. This valuable Province has rich mines of coal, iron, copper, and other minerals; gypsum, freestone, slate, &c.; plentiful fisheries along its coast; good roads, excellent harbours, mills in all the old settlements, and not far distant from unoccupied lands, and also the benefits of education within reach of the children of settlers.

Cape Breton, with its eminent advantages for the fisheries, and for grazing, and also in most parts for agriculture, is admirably adapted for families from the Highlands and Isles of Scotland, from the Isle of Man, or from Wales. Last year about two thousand emigrants arrived in this Island from the Hebrides, in a state of wretched poverty, and would have suffered great miseries, had not several of their relations or acquaintances previously settled in the Colony. Cape Breton has mines of coal and other minerals, salt springs, &c. It is well wooded, and pierced with the arms of the sea; some leading roads have been made, and others are opening through the Island.

In Prince Edward's Island, families from the inland counties of England, and from the Agricultural shires of Scotland, to the number of five or six thousand, would find farms to suit them, on terms fully as liberal as in any of the other Colonies where lands are equally well situated; and in this Colony also the state of society and local advantages are superior. This Island has long been considered the most beautiful of our American Colonies. It is thriving rapidly in agricultural improvement; and for its extent, will become a productive grain country.

The Island of Newfoundland, the lands of which are so imperfectly known in the United Kingdom, and which, like those of Nova Scotia formerly, seem still according to the generally received opinion, condemned, as if doomed by nature to everlasting barrenness, affords notwithstanding, situations for an additional population of ten to twelve thousand families. It must at the same time be considered, that settlers adapted for Newfoundland should be such brought up along a sea-coast. Families from the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, the Isle of Man, the shores of Wales, Cornwall, and South of Ireland, would succeed best.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN:
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1829.

PRO REGE, LEGE, ET GREGE.

WE have no later dates from Europe since our last.

GALE.—During the night of Saturday last, we were visited by a most violent gale from the South, accompanied with torrents of rain. Besides throwing down a Racket Court in Germain-street, a tree in a lot fronting on Prince William-street, a shed and some fences in Lower Cove, it carried off the tops of two of the small pinnacles on the tower of St. John Church, consisting of four pieces of stone each, and weighing about five cwt. One of these masses unfortunately fell on the roof of the main building, and, being connected with iron, hung together and descended from thence to the Gallery, where it came in contact with the Organ and several of the Pews, which it considerably injured. The other fell on the roof of the tower itself, and did no damage. The iron with which these pieces of stone were connected was bent nearly to right angles, which may serve to give us some idea of the violence of the gale at that altitude.—Yesterday, the weather being favourable, all the repairs necessary for the security of the building during the winter months were completed, and we understand that the expence which will be incurred in getting the decorations of the tower put in *statu quo* will not exceed £10.—We do not recollect of ever witnessing a course of such open and mild weather at this season of the year as we have of late been favoured with. We fear we may soon hear of complaints of the want of snow for lumbering purposes, as well as the expedition of travelling.

IN last *Royal Gazette*, we have a pretty full account of the late Trial for Piracy, which took place at Fredericton. The trial was conducted on the part of the Crown by CHARLES J. PETERS, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney-General, and on the part of the prisoners, by CHARLES S. PUTNAM and D. L. ROBINSON, Esquires.—The charges were laid against certain Mariners on board the Barque *Thomas*, bound from Cork for this port, JOHN COOPER, Master, who were accused of having stolen a Boat and other property on board said vessel to the value of £14, and with having made a revolt. The evidence adduced went clearly to establish the innocence of the accused, who were accordingly acquitted by the Court without hesitation.

BOUNDARY LINE.—It is stated in the Canada papers on authority on which the Editors say they can rely with implicit confidence, that His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS and the Hon. Judge CHIPMAN, are to appear before the King of the Netherlands, on the subject of the Boundary Line, by the beginning of January ensuing.

THE congregation at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday evening last, was large and respectable, and the collection made to assist in completing the accommodations of the new Manse at Horton, (N. S.) amounted to £12 : 17 : 3.

BY a Decree of the President of Mexico, dated 15th September, 1829, *Slavery is forever abolished throughout that Republic.*—When the financial situation of the Republic admits, the proprietors of slaves are to be indemnified.

The *St. Andrews Herald* of the 8th inst. says:—"In 1815 there was no land communication between Saint Andrews and St. John. In 1816 the Legislature granted £3000 towards that object. The St. John Mail had previous to this period, been forwarded by water, but in 1816, a contract was made for the carrying of it by land. For the first six months, it was carried weekly by a person of the name of Baldwin, on foot, but subsequently to this period, by Mr. Kelleher, but the principal part of the time on horseback. For the last two years, it has gone twice a week, either by land or water, and the contract has been participated in by others. We have frequently seen Mr. Kelleher leave the Post Office with no more letters and papers than he could conveniently put in his side pocket, and once, he informe us, he went with a single letter. Last week, we noticed that the Western Mail was brought across the Ferry in three bags, containing about two bushels, and requiring two men to carry them to the Post Office. It now requires a horse and waggon to carry the Mail to St. John, and when the road, as at present, is too rough for a waggon, two horses are required."

[*From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette, December* 8.]

BY AUTHORITY.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova-Scotia having nominated the Rev. GEORGE COcitin, A. M. of the University of Cambridge, to be Archdeacon of New-Brunswick, the same has been graciously approved of by His Majesty.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, FREDERICTON,
2d December, 1829.

RICHARD SIMONDS, Esquire, having been appointed a Member of His Majesty's Council, he this day attended, and, after having taken the usual Oaths, took his Seat.

MIRAMICHI, December 1.—*Melancholy Accidents.*—On Tuesday last, as four men were crossing the river from Clarke's Cove to Douglastown, the canoe swamped, and two of the men, Thomas Stapleton and Patrick Cogbran, were drowned. The other two saved themselves by clinging to the canoe, until the timely assistance of some humane persons from Douglastown, rescued them from their perilous situation, and saved them from a participation of the fate of their companions.

On the same day, a man named Patrick Reilly, in the employment, we are informed, of Messrs. Duncan & Loch, of Newcastle, was killed by falling into their well.—*Gleaner & Schediasma.*

HALIFAX, December 9.—The Roads in the interior parts of the Province, were hardly ever in a worse state than they are at present. The season has been uncommonly mild and open, and much rain has fallen. The Eastern Mails, due on Sunday evening, were not received until Monday evening. The Couriers experienced a great deal of difficulty in travelling.—*Royal Gaz.*

QUEBEC, November 18.—All vessels in port are expected to clear by Monday next. The open state of the weather affords them a good opportunity of getting to sea without difficulty. At present there is no appearance of ice in the river.—*Star.*

Extraordinary dispatch in Settlement, worthy of the attention of Emigrants coming to Canada.—A respectable farmer, an entire stranger to this country, with five children, of whom the eldest is only 14 years of age, left Buckinghamshire, in England, on the 1st of Sept. last. On the 5th he sailed from Liverpool in the John Francis, and arriving at Quebec on the 15th October, made immediate application to His Majesty's resident Agent for settlers, and obtained the necessary information for his guidance. The following day he decided on proceeding to the Township of Inverness, and went that evening with his family and baggage, by batteaux, to St. Nicholas, and on Tuesday the 20th reached his destination. Having lodged his family in a settler's house, and engaged the services of an intelligent guide, he instantly proceeded to examine the lands, and made choice of Lot No. 10, in the 6th range, on the banks of a beautiful navigable river, distant about 45 miles from this city. There he made immediate preparation for clearing land and building a house, having for the latter purpose, engaged the assistance of his guide. On the 14th instant, he and his family were lodged in a neat new log-house, 24 feet by 16, with two glazed windows, and fully provided with every thing necessary for the winter.—The total expence from the time the family quitted the ship at Quebec, till they were fixed in their own house, including the transport, building, clearing, &c. did not exceed £15. The number of days from their leaving their native place in the centre of England, was sixty-six.—*Ibid.*

Statement of the number of Arrivals, Tonnage and Settlers, during the present, and last year:—

	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1829,	860	233,576	13,337
1828,	701	183,141	12,697
Increase	159	50,435	660

From the Montreal Gazette.

Ashes.—We have been obligingly furnished with the following statement, made up to the 21st Instant, of the quantity of Ashes, shipped and in store for the present year, which when compared with that of 1828, shows an increase in the shipment alone of 4629 barrels—another very gratifying proof of the increasing trade of this place in that very important manufacture. It is pleasing to notice that, notwithstanding this increased exportation, Ashes were advancing in the English market by the last advices received.

1829.	Pearls.	Pots.	Total.
Shipped,	10,500	25,888	36,388
In Store,	112	227	339
	10,612	26,115	36,727
1828.			
Shipped,	9,982	21,777	31,759
Shipped in 1829			36,388
Shipped in 1828			31,759
Increase of 1829			4,629

COLONIAL TRADE.—The New-York Courier and Enquirer, of the 1st instant, says—"John Bull had better throw open his West-India Ports to us at once, for our Eastern neighbours will continue in a round about way to get at it, and with profit. From the 6th July, 1828, to the 6th July, 1829, the following articles found their way to the West-Indies:

1274 horses, 1137 mules, 138 oxen—total 2549. The amount shipped from the 3d October ult. to this date, is 454 horses, 177 mules, 80 oxen—total 711—making the whole shipment from the 6th November, 1828, to the 17th November, 1829—Horses, 1728; Mules, 1514; Oxen, 218—Grand Total, 3260."

COTTON.—It strikes us, from a view of London and Liverpool Prices Current, that an uncommon quantity of Cotton, other than that from the United States, is now introduced at those markets—particularly of that from India, which has generally been considered of short staple, and as not making strong cloths. The peace with Turkey will probably revive the business with Egypt, and occasion a great cultivation of cotton there and supplies thence.—Egyptian cotton is, we believe, of good staple, and fine, but not perfectly white. The United States cotton, always highly esteemed, is better this year than usual.—*Boston Palladium.*

WAR-OFFICE, OCTOBER 6.—Rifle Brigade—R. G. Parather, gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Davidson, promoted; and First Lieut. J. R. Groves to be Adjutant, vice Norcott, who resigns the adjutancy only.

Oct. 26.—81st Regt.—Ensign H. De Visme, to be Lieut. vice Spearman, who retires; Hon. J. W. Macdonald, to be Ensign, vice De Visme.

DIED:

On Friday evening last, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARY PARTELOW, wife of Mr. Jubiel Partelow, Jun. in the 56th year of her age.

Suddenly, at Miramichi, on the 11th ult. JAMES ABBOTT, Esquire, aged 36 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

Saturday, brig Timandra, Robertson, Falmouth, (Jam.) 35 days—W. Jarvis, rum and sugar.—Brig Susan, Hutton, of St. Andrews, arrived from St. Thomas' the day before the Timandra sailed.

Schooner Sarah, Pearce, New-York, 6—D. Hatfield & Son, flour, &c.

Sunday, brig Mary Ann, Masters, Kingston, (Jam.) 26—D. Hatfield & Son, rum, &c.

CLEARED.

Ship Shannon, Ward, Hull—timber.
Margaret, Garrison, London, do.
William Pitt, Ogilvey, Liverpool, do.
Brig Bethiah, Harding, Boston—grindstones, &c.
Schr. Rambler, Moore, New-York—gypsum.

Spoken, on the 3d November, lat. 50, 19, long. 26, brig Prince Leboo, hence, for Cork, out 20 days.

Trieste, Oct. 8.—The Gambia, Holmes, bound to Gibraltar and Cadiz, two thirds loaded, broke her chain, and since has been striking against the quay. The cargo is discharging, but the vessel, no doubt, is bilged.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held at the Coffee-House, on MONDAY next, at One P. M.—As some matters of importance are to be discussed, a punctual attendance is expected.

JAMES ROBERTSON, JUN.
15th December. *Secretary.*

ECLECTIC LIBRARY.

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

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; GRISET, and LYNX Do.; Patent Leather PEAKS for Caps, &c. &c.

P. DUFF.
15th December, 1829.

GREEN COFFEE.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.

22 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES;
5 Tierces and 5 Barrels } SUGAR;
6 Cases CLARET WINE,
Just arrived from St. Andrews, and will be sold cheap—by E. DEW. RATCHFORD.
December 8.

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. MUNNOLLAND, per the Brig Symmetry, calculated for the Season, will be sold at Low Prices. MATTHEW DELAP.
St. John, Dec. 8.

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.

PYRAMID & DOUBLE STOVES.

LARGE Double STOVE; 1 Ditto Brass mounted Hall Stove, adapted to wood or coals—For sale cheap, by
Dec. 8. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

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.

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.

PORK & CANDLES.

Just received, per the SYMMETRY, from LONDONDERRY, and for Sale—

100 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK,
48 Boxes DIPT CANDLES,
55 " MOULD Ditto.
J. & H. KINNEAR.
St. John, 24th Nov. 1829.

JAMAICA RUM, COFFEE, &c.

E. DEW. RATCHFORD,

Has received per Barque George Canning, from Jamaica—

50 PUNCHEONS Strong RUM,
50 Bags PIMENTO, } *Part in Bond.*
13 Tierces COFFEE,
3 Puns. LIME JUICE,
2 Tons LOGWOOD.

In Store—Fresh Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia Beef and Pork; Canada Do.; Pilot & Navy Bread; Pease and Beans; bbls. Salmon and Cod Oil.—All of which will be sold at lowest market prices for satisfactory payment. *Dec.* 8.

FLOUR.

Received per Schooner Good INTENT, from BALTIMORE

100 BARRELS *Howard-Street* Superfine FLOUR,
100 Barrels SHIP STUFF,
For Sale by
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
December 1, 1829.

FINE FLOUR.

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

TO LET,

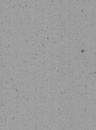
THE well known FARM, near this City, belonging to the Estate of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esq.—Apply to
R. E. ARMSTRONG.
St. John, Nov. 17. 1829. 4t

PIANO FORTE.

WANTED—A New or Second-hand PIANO FORTE, of good tone and approved workmanship. Any person having such to dispose of at a low rate, will hear of a purchaser on application at this Office.
November 17.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given—



THE HOUSE in Main-Street, Lower Cove, lately occupied by Mr. WARDLOW. The Premises embrace every convenience for a small family; and from its contiguity to the Barracks, is a most desirable residence for an Officer in the Army.

Any further information in reference to the above, will be afforded on application at this Office. *St. John, 29th September*, 1829.