houses, 17 stables, 9 barns, 10 head of cattle, and 191 acres of cleared land and under crop. It is worthy of mention and of praise, that many of the settlers in Hamilton, last spring, made large quantities of Maple sugar, of a quality which, when shewn in Quebec, excited general surprise and admiration, considering the very short existence of the settlement.

The number of unemployed poor has in former years been a great annoyance to the inhabitants, both of Town and Country. Humanity has been grievously put to the proof, and public sympathy was generally and successfully excited. In 1827 and 1828, when Emigration to Quebec amounted to 12,000 souls, not one half of that of the present year, the number of unemployed, and therefore distressed strangers, was very considerable. The calls upon private charity were loud and frequent—benevolent institutions were formed—and the crying evil was but in part removed. In 1829, when Emigration had advanced to near 16,000, the number of unemployed poor at the close of the season was much reduced, in proportion to that of the preceding year; and at the present time, the 9th December, 1830, at the close of an emigration on our shores amounting to 58,000, and exceeding all that has been before experienced in the history of British or any other Emigration, to one port—it is a fact, that the number of unemployed poor strangers, in this city, was never known to be so trifling, and, consequently, so little burthensome on the inhabitants.

These are facts that speak loudly in favor of the general state of the Province, as regards Emigration. We think they are conclusive of very great improvement, arising, in a great measure, from the judicious policy of the Government at home, in placing the interests of the stranger and inexperienced Emigrant, who arrives in this vast country, at once in the charge of a responsible officer, to whom may be safely confided his hopes, his means, his present employment, and future advancement in life.

In other points of view, the retrospect, at the close of the year 1830 is not less satisfactory. It may be shortly stated that the Revenue of this year will exceed that of 1829, as that exceeded the Revenue of any previous year, while it is generally admitted on all hands that moral, agricultural and mechanical improvement is daily extending itself throughout every part of the Province.

Two STEAM BOATS are at this moment building in this port. One, on a large scale, will ply between Halifax and Quebec, connecting together the several British Colonies, in North America—the other, of sufficient dimensions for the purpose, will run as a ferry boat between this city and St. Nicholas, the outlet of the Craig's Road Settlements.

With respect to the amount of Emigration to be expected next year from the United Kingdom, it is not too much to consider it as very likely to reach 40,000 souls.

Finally, we congratulate our readers on the statements made above, the importance of which will amply justify the length to which we have extended this article. It is now clear that Emigration judiciously conducted, must tend to the mutual benefit, assistance, and welfare of the Empire on the one hand, and of these Provinces on the other. It blesses both the giver and the receiver. Whether, then, we consider the introduction of capital—the improvement of waste lands—the acquisition of a loyal, peaceable population—it must be admitted that here is good in Emigration: nor can he be deemed a sound politician, or a wise patriot, who refuses his approbation to its continuance and extension.

The RAILWAY system, which has produced such wonderful effects in other countries, is now, we rejoice to see, likely to be introduced into this Province. In this paper will be found an advertisement of a Railroad from St. John's in a straight line to the St. Lawrence—besides which, we find, by the Montreal Gazette of Monday, that Railroads are contemplated from St. John's to Stanstead, from St. John's to Chambly, and from Chambly to Longueuil. It is said, such is the frequency of transportation on all these roads at present, that no doubt need be entertained of any failure in the remuneration, should a Railroad be completed on any one of them.

The spirit of improvement is evidently abroad in the Province, and we anticipate the most important results.

By the Advertisements published in the papers of the day, it will be seen that the Stockholders of the Bank of Quebec intend to petition the Legislature for authority to increase their Capital to £225,000. Also for leave to establish a Branch Bank in the City of Montreal, similar to that of the Bank of Montreal in this City.

A new Bank is proposed in Kingston, Upper Canada, to be called the "Commercial Bank of Upper Canada."

A Public Meeting has been held at Perth, (U. C.) for the purpose of rendering the River Tay navigable, so as to give to the people of the country an uninterrupted navigation to the waters of the Rideau.—*Ib.*

The Observer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1831.

We have no later advices from Europe this week.

We have heard considerable of late, respecting the formation of a *Fire Insurance Company* in this City, and that there is some probability of its going into effect, provided a Charter be obtained from the Legislature, to whom we learn application will be made at the approaching Session.—The Shares, it is said, are intended to be small, perhaps £5 or £10 each. We doubt not that the Stock would pay a good per centage, as much property in this Province is insured in foreign parts.

CONTINUED MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—"The Iron Foundry and Smelting Furnace," says a writer in a late *Novascotian*, "are always considered the first steps, in a new country, to the permanent and profitable establishment of mechanism and sciences generally." Of such steps to improvement *we* may now boast in no ordinary degree, for besides the Foundry which for some time past has been in vigorous and successful operation, in our immediate vicinity, *another* similar establishment is to be set on foot, in the very heart of our city, the ensuing season, by Messrs. ROSS, FOULIS, and HOGG, whose acquaintance with those arts and branches of Mechanism necessary for such an undertaking, furnishes a guarantee for their advantageous prosecution of the same. The establishment, we understand, is to be located on the ground belonging to T. HAYFORD, Esq. at the foot of *Duke Street*, such portion of which as will be requisite for the erection of suitable buildings having been leased for a term of years, at the rate of £50 per annum.

The Nova-Scotia Legislature have granted £1000 towards erecting a Light House on *Brier Island*, provided the Legislature of New Brunswick grants a similar sum.

CASE OF LIBEL.

Among the various cases tried before the Circuit Court, which was opened here last Tuesday, and is still in Session, there was one which came before a Special Jury on Friday last, in which *use of the press* felt peculiar interest. It was a case of Libel which was brought on by an *ex officio* Information filed by His Majesty's Attorney General, against JOHN HOOPER and THOMAS GARDINER, as being the writers and publishers of a certain communication signed *Hampden*, which appeared in the Newspaper called the *British Colonist*, published in this City by JOHN HOOPER, attacking in very severe and unmeasured terms the Judges of the land, the various practitioners at the Bar, and the Law Officers generally throughout the Province. It applied to them the opprobrious epithets of "*harpies*," "beasts of prey," "wretches," &c. and reflected not only on their *public* and *professional* but on their *private* characters, as men destitute of feeling, and sacrificing every principle of virtuous conduct to mercenary considerations. The case was opened on the part of the Crown, by His Majesty's Attorney General, who cited various Law Authorities, to prove that any publication, such as the one in question, tending to bring into contempt, or to throw odium on, the Administration of Justice in the Country, and thereby to render the people dissatisfied therewith, is a *Libel*, and obnoxious to punishment. The Defendant Mr. HOOPER, being present, made his own defence, in which he admitted having published the article of which it was clearly shewn from the witnesses examined, on the part of the Crown, that he had had no concern whatever in the composition,—that he did so in the ordinary course of his duty without any *malice prepense*, and would with equal readiness have admitted a reply thereto if any such had been sent him for insertion,—that the witnesses examined had given it as their decided opinion that no injurious effect had been produced on the minds of the people by the publication, and that it was not calculated to lessen the reputation either of the Bench or Bar in this Province—that it was quite of a *general* character, and did not villify a single *individual*—that the *mode* of prosecution was arbitrary and uncalled for—that if the decision of the Jury should go to find him guilty as charged in the Information there would be a glaring infringement of the liberty of the press, the great boast of Englishmen, and a most dangerous precedent would be given, to which the inhabitants of the neighbouring Provinces and surrounding nations would point with the finger of scorn. Such were some of the leading points in the defence of the publisher, who did not produce any witnesses in his favour distinct from those brought forward in support of the prosecution, and who in the course of his pleading gave a strong declaration of his loyalty, patriotism, and real English feeling. The Defendant Gardiner, who resides at Fredericton, did not appear personally or by Council, but it appeared in evidence that he had re-written the obnoxious article from a manuscript of one Wm. L. Layton, (a lodger) to a distant part of the Province), and had forwarded the communication to the *Colonist Office*.—The pleadings on the part of the Crown were summed up by His Majesty's Solicitor General, who upheld the averments of the Defendant, and by considerable length of argument maintained the law and equity of the grounds and *mode* of the prosecution.—His Honor the Judge, in charging the Jury, gave it as his opinion that the offensive publication was a Libel—that the mode of proceeding on the part of the Attorney General, was an ancient, legitimate, and unobjectionable mod—and that which he, himself, would be the last man to infringe the liberty of the press, to which the world at large had been so much indebted, he did not consider that general and unqualified abuse of whole bodies of public men, came within the proprietorship of that liberty, which he, at the same time, readily admitted did not proscribe free discussion, or fair argument or gardiage both in word and measures.—The Jury retired at three o'clock, and after being enclosed till ten o'clock the next day,—(19 hours in all)—they could not agree as to their verdict, two of their number having stood out to the last against the sentiments of the *ten*, which went to find, that while Mr. HOOPER was the publisher of the article, he had given it publicity without any evil intent. Whereupon the Attorney General was pleased to suspend all further proceedings against the Publisher, but having himself at liberty to proceed as he shall see fit against the other parties implicated in the transaction, one of whom, namely, Gardiner, was by the same verdict found *guilty*.—We have thus endeavoured to give a plain, unvarnished, and unbiassed statement of the facts of the case, so far as they have come to our knowledge, and wailst, as publishers of a newspaper liable to an unguarded hour to fall into a similar error, we cannot refrain from expressing our entire satisfaction at the result, we would by no means extenuate the offence, or attempt to justify ourselves, should, in our hands, the *liberty* of the press ever degenerate into LICENTIOUSNESS.

In our last, we exhibited the attack made by Mr. CROKER on the present LORD CHANCELLOR, for inconsistency with his declarations as *Mr. Brougham*. This we think is making *much ado about nothing*. Had there been any appearance of change in principle or political sentiment on the part of his Lordship, there would have been ground for animadversion, But there is no such thing. And it is clear as day that he is far better qualified *in* than *out* of office, especially with the colleagues he has got, to carry into practical effect those great principles which have actuated his whole political or public life. It is therefore a pure absurdity to cast about the disappointment he has given, and the want of consistency he has shown, or the abandonment of principle he has evinced, in not bringing forward his plan of reform, as promised. At the same time it is equally clear, that what is termed his explanation, is no explanation at all. The puzzle is as great as ever, and probably will remain so as long as the authorship of Junius. "All that can be said is," to use the words of a contemporary, "& his friends might have said so with perfect good humor from the beginning, that, like honest Benedict, when he said he would die a bachelor, he did not think he should live to be married."

Melancholy Accident.—La Tenght, about 10 o'clock, CHARLES KING, Jr. aged 25, son of Mr. Charles King, of this City, was unfortunately drowned, by falling between the wharf of N. MCGRATH, Esq. and the brig *George*.—The manner in which the accident happened we learn to be, that in attempting to go on board the pilot boat *Tartar*, to which he belonged, and which lay outside of the George, he had first to get on board the brig, and she lying some distance from the wharf, he grasped the wharp or spring, intending to throw his feet from the wharf to the side of the brig, which, however, he failed in doing; and after holding on to the warp for a short time, lost his hold, fell into the water, and sunk almost immediately.—Two other young men in company, had got on board the boat, who were prompt in rendering assistance as soon as the danger was known, but to no purpose.—The body was found this morning, and a Coroner's Inquest held thereon.—*Verdict*—Accidentally drowned, in attempting to get on board the brig George.

The following letters have been handed us, for insertion. We willingly comply with the request; and trust that the praiseworthy example, which, in the present instance, has not been allowed to pass unrewarded, will be the means of stimulating others to make like exertions for the preservation of property, when placed in similar trying circumstances:—[*Ed.*]

St. John Marine Insurance Office,
January 14, 1831.

Sir—There are Marine Insurance Companies who have wisely adopted a regulation, that who never a Ship Master loses *more than one vessel*, (except under particular circumstances), his name is never permitted afterwards to appear in any of their Policies of Insurance.

On very different terms, as a Ship-Master, are you regarded at this Office.

This is the second time I have been authorised by the President and Directors to present you with a purse of One Hundred Dollars, as a testimony of their approbation of your meritorious conduct, management, and perseverance, in preserving the lives of your crews, and the property committed to your care, under very disastrous circumstances.

Your late conduct in bringing into Harbour, the brig *Sea Horse*, then under your command, after having had, in a violent gale, all her masts, sails, and rigging swept away by the board, when at a considerable distance from land; together with your example of firmness in remaining by the wreck, when opportunities were afforded you, to quit your perilous situation; cannot be too highly applauded.

I am, Sir, your most
obedient humble servant,
THOMAS HEAVISIDE, *Sec'y.*

To the President and Directors of the
Saint John Marine Insurance Company.

Gentlemen—I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the very handsome compliment paid to me thro' your Secretary, THOMAS HEAVISIDE, Esquire, accompanied with a donation of Twenty Five Pounds.

Considering it at all times incumbent upon myself as Master of a Vessel, when overtaken by disasters at sea, to use my best endeavours not only to preserve the lives of all on board, but also to persevere to my utmost with the view of saving the property entrusted to my care, whether the same be for the benefit of owners or underwriters.

I have only to add, that should I be again so unfortunate as to meet with shipwreck, my best endeavours will be used to carry those principles into effect.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL RISK.

St. John, January 14, 1831.

FREDERICTON, JAN 12.

Most Distressing Occurrence.—It becomes our painful duty to state, that on the afternoon of Saturday last, MR. JOHN BARKER, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Barker, of this place, while amusing himself in skating on the river, (a short distance only from his own dwelling) was precipitated into an air-hole in the ice, and was drowned. It appears from what we have learned of the melancholy circumstance, that he proceeded a considerable distance across the river, and in returning homewards, at full speed had over-reached his distance before he was aware of the danger which presented itself. He swam some distance until he gained the shore ice, where in making an effort to regain the surface, the ice gave way, and he sunk to rise no more. He was seen by several persons from the shore, among whom were his own Father; but before any of them could reach the spot, all assistance was too late. His body was soon afterwards found—medical aid promptly obtained, but in vain.—*Royal Gazette.*—[Mr. Barker has left a wife and four young children.]

Fire.—On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Shaw, Blacksmith, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the most great exertions of the Firewards, Lt. Col. Edgecombe the Officers and Men under his command, aided by the different Fire Companies and inhabitants of the town, who promptly assisted on the occasion, the entire building, with almost every thing it contained, was burnt to the ground. The family were in bed, but they were providentially alarmed by an unusual noise, with the appearance of smoke issuing from somewhere about the chimney; for had they continued in bed for the sequel to the danger which they escaped, the consequences might have been truly awful.—*Ib.*

From the Newcastle, Jan. 12.

The Legislature was on Tuesday prorogued with the usual formalities.—The vote of £300 for the Picton Academy, has been withheld by the Council—the seats of Mr. Uniacke and Mr. Bill, the members elect for Cape Breton and Windsor, have been declared vacant, and new writs are to be forthwith issued. The assent of his Majesty to the Custom House Bill, has been signified by a dispatch from the Home Government; and Mr. Roach's Bill for abolishing Declarations, (the Council have so amended it as to make the sum £25 instead of £250,) was not again sent up, and has of course failed. The £2,059 voted for the Bridge service having been rejected by the Council, some discussion arose upon the propriety of placing a further casualty vote at the disposal of the Executive—but a Resolution to this effect was finally rejected.

The King has fixed the fourth of June for the celebration of his birth-day, in memory of his revered father.—*Liverpool Courier.*

SERMON ON TEMPERANCE.

☞ A Sermon on Temperance, will be preached by the Rev. Mr. ASHLEY, on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the Asylum Chapel, King's-square.—*Pews free for all.* January 18.

☞ POSTPONEMENT.—In order not to interfere with the above, the Rev. Dr. BURNS will postpone his Lecture in ended for Sunday evening next, till the following Sunday. January 18.

DEBATES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

☞ Subscribers for defraying the expense of a Reporter in the House of Assembly, at the approaching Session, are requested to meet at the Exchange Coffee House on Tuesday evening next, the 25th instant, at 7 o'clock. January 18.

State of the Thermometer in the shade, Northern exposure, from the 11th to the 17th January, 1831:—

	At 8 in the morn. deg.	At 10 in the even. deg.
Jan. 11	6	27
12	33	10
13	32	3
14	2	3
15	2	27
16	27	21
17	17	1

* Below Zero.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Caldwell Fullerton to Miss Margery Calhoun, both of Portland.

DIED,

In this city, on the 6th inst. Mr. Joseph Cowgle, in the 52d year of his age.

On Saturday night, suddenly, Mr. William Tennant Cabinet Maker, aged 52 years, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland.—His remains were interred yesterday, numerously and respectably attended.

On Sunday night, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Samuel Crawford, aged 4 years and 11 months.—Funeral To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, in Charles street.

At St. Andrews, on the 5th instant, in the 43d year of her age, Margaret, wife of Peter Stubs, Esquire.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

TUESDAY, *brig Mary Ann, Dixon, Parrsborough, (N. S.) —lumber, oats, &c.*

CLEARED.

Ship Jane, Warnock, Belfast—timber.
Nestor, Vale, Liverpool, do.
John Bently, Robertson, Liverpool, do.
Brig Rosseau, Baker, Dominico, lumber.
Allegro, Green, St. Lucea, (Jam.) do.

FOR SALE,

A VERY neat London built CARRIAGE, in excellent order, with or without a double set of new Brass Mounted HARNESS; a Light Double SLEIGH, with SKINS, &c. complete, adapted for one or two Horses, with or without Harness—and a very good WAGGON, with both SHAFTS and POLE, so as to be used for one or two Horses. Also, a thorough bred English STALLION, in fine condition, seven years old.—The Property of a Gentleman about to leave the Province. For further particulars inquire at this office.

January 18.

A PERSON who has for some years past served in the Wholesale and Retail business in this City, is desirous of obtaining a situation on 1st May next.—Further particulars can be had by applying at this office.

January 11.

JANUARY 11, 1831.

The Subscribers have in Store the following

GOODS,

for sale at very low rates, and at liberal credit, viz:

50 PUNCHEONS Jamaica RUM,
60 Do. W. Island do.
15 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR,
30 Ditto MOLASSES,
2 Ditto & 8 Qr. Cask 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.

11th JANUARY, 1831.

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:—

25 PUNS. Windward Island and Jamaica RUM;
10 Puns. Molasses and 20 bbls. Sugar;
250 Bbls. Superfi. FLOUR; 50 do. RYE do.;
100 Do. Indian Meal; 50 do. Navy Bread;
15 Tierces RICE; 20 dozen Brooms;
100 Barrels Irish Mess PORK;
50 Do. and 15 Tierces BEEF;
14 Cwt. Irish BACON;
50 Do. *New-Brunswick* OATMEAL;
30 Bags do. common & pearl BARLEY;
50 Firkins Butter; 100 kitts spiced Salmon;
50 Bags and Bbls. East India and Jamaica COFFEE; 50 boxes Soap and Candles;
50 Crates assorted Earthenware;
50 Casks ditto Glassware;
400 Boxes ditto Crown Glass;
250 Bolts bleached and unbleached Canvas;
50 Coils assorted Cordage;
200 Casks fine wrought Nails; 100 do. Cut
500 Kegs London White Lead; [do.;
100 Do. Green and assorted do.;
3 Casks and 40 Jars Boiled Linseed Oil;
25 Bags Corks; 100 doz. n Woollen Socks;
10 Chests Tea; 1 chest Indigo;
Assorted Bar Iron and Copper;
Best Madeira and Sherry WINES;
3 Bales assorted Stops;
200 Reams assorted Writing Paper;
100 Assorted BLANK BOOKS;
50 Kegs and 25 Firkins Putty;
50 Boxes Day & Martin's Blacking;
25 Pieces Carpeting and 50 Hearth Rugs.

—ALSO—

Lamp Black, in bbls.; Ivory, in bbls.; Whiting in do.; Red Ochre in do; bbls. Yellow Ochre; Casks of Glue; Powder of Litharge; Red Lead; Orange Red; English Umber; Ground Paint; Brushes, and Sash Tools; Patent Floor Cloth and Painted Baize; Table Mats and Doileys; Kegs of Mustard; Ginger; Bags Pepper; Cinnamon; Rose and Point Blankets; 300 pair of Flannel Drawers—with a further assortment of British DRY GOODS, to numerous to detail.—*All of which are offered at as reasonable rates and terms of payment as possible.*

J. & H. KINNEAR.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will in future be conducted by RICHARD SEELY, on his own account.

RICHARD SEELY.
WILLIAM PATTEN.

St. John, January 11, 1831.

☞ The subscriber having purchased the STOCK in TRADE of the late firm of SEELY & PATTEN, offers to the public a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES—North side of the Market Square.

11th January. RICHARD SEELY.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Co-Partnership of DAVID HATFIELD & SON, will be dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of May next. All Persons having demands or unsettled Accounts, are requested to present the same for adjustment; and all Persons indebted, will make immediate payment.

DAVID HATFIELD.
PETER HATFIELD.

☞ The Business will on the 1st of May, be assumed by P. HATFIELD, who also proposes transacting the Business of an *AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT*, and solicits the patronage of His Friends and the Public.

St. John, November 20, 1830.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to issue *Policies, Renewal Receipts*, &c

ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD,

AUCTION SALES.

To-MORROW, (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock,
Will be Sold at the Store of the Subscribers—without reserve

A QUANTITY of DRY GOODS, including—80 Pieces Twilled Cottons;
1 Case Black & Blue Superfine CLOTHS
Pieces FRIEZE CLOAKING. *Also:*
6 Small Boxes Arrow Root; and
A few Chaldrons COALS, yet remaining on board ship *William Booth.*

Jan. 18. CROOKSHANK & WALKER

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE *Subjects* and *Mode* of BAPTISM, Scripturally and impartially considered, by GEORGE BURNS, D. D., of this City. Subscribers will receive their copies at the Stores where they left their names; and there is a supply for purchasers at Mr. M'Millan's Book Store, Prince William-street.

Subscribers for the FORMS OF PRAYER, lately published by the same Author, are particularly requested to call for their copies at said Store. January 4.

SAINT JOHN

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting fo the Stockholders, on the 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation;—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms.

By order of the President and Directors.
THOMAS HEAVISIDE.

St. John, 19th July, 1830.

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.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!

150 BOXES best English SOAP, for sale low by

Dec. 21. M'RAE & M'KENZIE.

SOAP, CANDLES, RICE, &c.

The subscriber has just received per sch'r *Frances-Ann*, from *Boston*:

50 BOXES best Mould CANDLES—short 6's and 8's;
9 Do. Sperm CANDLES;
8 Tierces new RICE;
50 Barrels TAR and PITCH—all of which will be sold low. *Also on Consignment:*
30 Boxes Yellow SOAP.

Jan. 4. E. DE W. RATCHFORD.

RIGGING,

For a Brig of 150 *Tons.*

THE Subscriber has received per ship *Wm. Pitt*, from *Liverpool*, a complete Sett 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.

FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

THOMAS NISBET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand an Elegant Assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, of all descriptions. *Also*—A large assortment of DRESSING GLASSES, of various sizes. Hair and Moss MATTRASSES—*The whole at very reduced prices.*—Likewise—MAHOGANY in Logs, Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ *Turning* and *Carving*, in the best manner. St. John, Nov. 16.—8f

NOTICE.

At a Meeting of the RECTOR, CHURCH WARDENS, and VESTRY, of TRINITY CHURCH, in the Parish of St. John, held on Saturday the 5th day of December, instant:—

IT was Ordered—That in future a person be employed to collect the *Rents* for the PEWS, both in Trinity and Saint John's Churches, in this Parish, from such Persons who shall neglect to pay the same on the days appointed for that purpose or within one week thereafter; and that an additional charge of *five per cent.* on such *rents* be required towards the payment of such collector for his trouble, and that unless the amount of the *Rents* together with the additional *five per cent.* as aforesaid be paid to such collector after being called for, *the Rule requiring the Sale of Pews for the non-payment of Rent shall be strictly enforced.* From the Minutes.

By order of the Vestry,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
Dec. 28. *Vestry Clerk.*

COMMISSARIAT,
St. John, N. B. November 12, 1830.

Notice to Half Pay Officers, to Widows of Officers, and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Government has directed, that the Military Year in future should coincide with the Calendar year,—It is hereby notified to those Persons in this Province, who have heretofore attested their Affidavits, half yearly, are now required to attest them on or after the 1st day of January, and on or after the 1st day of July, in each year; and those Persons who have attested their Affidavits Quarterly, are now required to attest them on or after the 1st day of January, the 1st day of April, the 1st day of July, and the 1st day of October, in each year—as neither *Half Pay, Widows' Pensions, Compassionate Allowance*, nor *Chelsea Pensions*, will be issued from this Office unless these directions are complied with.