are represented to be weary of the latter, call for his assistance. The south, which under the administration just displaced had threatened to separate from the rest of the Republic under Flores, has sent forward its re-adhesion if Bolivar be again called to the head of the nation. New Grenada is tranquil and has submitted to the new order of things, with the exception of La Hache, against which an expedition had been sent.

Many persons look to General Paez as the leading patriot of Colombia. We have always suspected his loyalty to the state from the first moment he attempted to dismember it. So far from this person having resisted the alleged intrigues of Bolivar to place a crown on his head, he was the first to propose it! In 1826 he sent an agent expressly to Lima, where Bolivar then was, to advise him to usurp the sceptre which the Liberator, as he had always done previously, positively refused to do. In 1829, this same *patriot* sent his confidential agent Col. Austria again to Bolivar, with similar proposals. The answer we have before us in detail, from which we extract only one passage:

"*His Excellency declares he will never exchange his title of Liberator for that of Emperor or King—and that this has been, and is, the most sincere expression of his feelings; and lastly, that should Colombia determine, in the most unequivocal manner, to elect a King, His Excellency will never be the Monarch.*"

Losing all hopes of gratifying his own ambitious views by transforming the Republic into a monarchy, he in pique attempted the dissolution of the country, with the design of placing himself at the head of Venezuela. How then can General Paez be regarded in the light of a patriot or benefactor to his country?

The people of the United States, as well as those of England, can have no feeling but that of good will towards the Southern Republics. It is immaterial to them who rules, or what party predominates, provided the good of the country is kept in view. The prosperity of Colombia is alone desirable to them, because in a state of prosperity Colombia would be most useful to both. We do not see any necessity, nor do we believe there is any, for a feeling of rivalry and interference in the domestic affairs of that Republic; and we feel confident that the diplomatic functionaries of other nations have never been instructed by their Governments to espouse this or that party or faction.

Our own opinion is, that a republican form of government is best adapted to Colombia; at all events, that it would at this time be dangerous to attempt any other. We are further of opinion that Bolivar is the most fit and proper man to be at the head of affairs in that country, and we shall continue in the same way of thinking until we see some *actual proofs* (for as yet we positively have none but the reverse) that he does cherish secret and ambitious designs against the liberties of his country.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

SIR—I am pleased to see that, in its last No. the Quarterly Review has taken up, with that energy and earnestness which the subject deserves, the great question of the expediency or non expediency of renewing the Charter of the Bank of England, at its expiration in 1833.—Much has been said against renewing the Charter of the E. I. Company, but great as it unquestionably is, this question dwindles into insignificance when compared with the immense influence which chartered banks, as generally spread over the face of England as they are over Scotland, must necessarily have on the individual comfort and general prosperity of that part of the United Kingdom. A commerce so extensive as that to India and China, concentrated in a few ports and in the hands of a few individuals, comparatively, has an imposing, and consequently, a delusive appearance and effect on the public mind. The mercantile class is, besides, an active and influential body, and their complaints and remonstrances echoing, as they do, from one end of the empire to the other, make it appear as if the whole nation were in arms against this great monopoly, to the exclusion of every other subject. But as much as general internal prosperity is of more importance than the profits of commerce, as much as agriculture and the home trade preponderate over manufactures and the foreign trade, so much does the freedom of banking outweigh the freedom of E. I. commerce.

Within the memory of many now living, Scotland has arisen from being a poor country to be a rich and prosperous one, from a state of comparative barbarism to a state of high civilization, in short, from being almost unnoticed on the map of Europe to be "the observed of all observers," and this great change is mainly attributable to the effects of her present Banking System. At the time I allude to, her farmers were ignorant, and her landlords little capable of instructing them in their profession: her agriculture was in consequence execrable, and, the result (as will be the case in every country on earth,) her inhabitants were poor and depressed, from the highest to the lowest of her scanty population. The almost miraculous strides she has made upwards, since that time, are obviously the effects of the system of money circulation she has pursued.

A country, for instance, produces with difficulty as much food as supports its population; a bank fixes itself in its centre, and, in a few years, the same county supplies other parts of the kingdom with its surplus produce. How this happens is easily comprehended. To forward their own interest, the directors extend their issues to the utmost, on which a regular yearly, and sometimes, half yearly interest is payable. Any man having a fair character for industry and honesty, however poor he may be, giving the security of another, sometimes even as poor as himself, gets an issue of bank notes equal to all his reasonable wants. This is called a cash credit. This person, immediately, with his loan, sets about improving his utensils, he buys horses, manure, &c. employs labourers in draining and otherwise improving his farm. In a few years his produce, multiplied fourfold, perhaps, enables him to repay his loan, and, in many cases, to lodge in the hands of the bankers money to be re-issued to others, under the same system. The capital of the bank, the deposits of the country, and the multiplication of the necessaries and comforts of life, by the hand of industry, increase in an equal ratio, and general prosperity becomes visible in the contented countenances of an increased and increasing population.

Extend such a system to England and what would be its effects?—It would throw into the shade, it is true, many a gentleman farmer, but it would give energy to the hand of industry, employment to her redundant population, and stimulus even to her commerce. What has caused such extreme distress of late years, through this fine country? Just that poor men, however skilful and industrious, have been thrown down from being independent agriculturists to the situation of labourers, and, in many instances, of paupers, while a few capitalists, idle, in many cases, in still more, extravagant, making large farms of many small ones, and entrusting the principal management to hirelings, have sat down contented, while thousands and tens of thousands have wanted food to eat and raiment to put on. Let her banks be multiplied and their solvency be unquestioned, let them do as in Scotland, issue as much as the public will receive of their paper, and not a hand will remain unemployed, not a family will be unprovided for, not an acre of land but will produce (high, comparatively, as her agriculture stands) double what it now does, and general prosperity will inevitably follow; while a restricted circulating medium, caused by few banks and those doubtful, has produced, and will continue to produce poverty, wretchedness, and discontent, through every part of the political body.

Had I time and space I should endeavour to contrast Scotland, under her enlightened banking system, with the state of this Province, where the farmers are not only not able to procure cash credits, but are unable to procure either cash or bank notes for their produce actually brought to market, but in many cases are obliged to take *Trade*, as it is called, at prices far above the real value of the articles. That our government should expect agriculture to flourish under such a system, is one of those anomalies too often presented to our notice. That the government and societies should expect to give it a stimulus by certain premiums, while funds can not be procured for the ordinary wants of the agriculturist, just proves to us that man in his present state is blind, and is only blundering on his way, every where and under every circumstance. But this subject would lead me much too far—I therefore subscribe myself,

Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

St. John, 9th Dec. 1830. LYNX.

FOR THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—That a manly gravity of deportment is a quality eminently becoming the Members of a GRAND JURY, no one acquainted with its duties will undertake to deny. Any thing, therefore, having a tendency to produce an effect different from this, certainly should not be admitted to interfere with the deliberations of those bodies.

It is, consequently, I must say, a gratification to me, that I have witnessed in the Jury on which my services are usually required, the abolition of a system too much calculated to produce the ill effect to which I allude: I mean the system of adopting Rules purporting to be for the maintenance of order, which impose trifling fines upon the Members for a number of acts, many of which require no notice at all, and none of which are such as may not, with much better effect, be prevented by the individual interposition of the Foreman.

Save one against want of punctuality in attendance, this Jury pursues its duties without any such Rules; and I will undertake to say, that all of its Members who have observed the different effects of this, and the Rule-system, will readily assent to the superiority of the former, in *really* producing good order: the frivolous discussions arising from the latter, relative to Fines, do, to say the least of them, but illy become the dignity of a Grand Inquest of the County.

I am, Sir, Yours, D.

The Observer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1830.

We have no later intelligence from Europe this week. We can attribute, therefore, to our columns to-day no other quality than that of *variety*.

Colombia seems to be in a state of great distraction. BOLIVAR and his supporters have, as might be expected, virulent traducers, but they have also their warm partisans, and consequently the statements of both parties must be received with many grains of allowance. We are not among the number of those who regard the accusations against Bolivar as wholly originating in mean jealousy. His motives have been questioned by persons who had no interest whatever in opposing him. His frequent acceptance of the Dictatorship; his unseasonable eagerness to impose the Bolivian code on all the countries in which he had influence; the jealousies entertained of him in his own army; all these throw a tinge of suspicion over his intentions, to which a leader who had never shewn any arbitrary leanings, would scarcely have been subjected. It would ill become us, at this distance, to accuse whole nations of ingratitude, in order to elevate the character of one man, concerning whom they have much closer opportunities of judging than we can possibly possess. We give all credit to the talents and heroism of Bolivar; we allow something for the disunion and jealousy of his uninformed countrymen; but we cannot forget that in Peru, he excited the same apprehensions of despotism as he has done latterly in Colombia, nor that an attempt to force a code of laws or a constitution on a nation may be characterised as a tyrannical proceeding. At the same time, under all the circumstances of the case, he is perhaps the most fit person to be at the head of affairs in that quarter, and our only wish is that such a form of government may be established on a permanent basis as will best conduce to the peace and prosperity of Colombia.

We would call the attention of our readers to some judicious remarks on *Banking*, in a preceding column, from the pen of a respected correspondent.

From the Courier.

Agreeably to advertisement, the Annual Meeting of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society took place on Wednesday evening in Masonic Hall. The attendance was large and respectable. The business was ushered in with singing a hymn upon those important words of Christ "Search the Scriptures." From the Report, which was read by the Secretary, we gathered the following items:—

That from the Depository there had issued since the 1st December, 1829—196 Bibles and 481 Testaments—exclusive of a grant from the Parent Society of 100 Bibles and 250 Testaments which had been appropriated to the Sunday Schools in the City.

That the funds on hand amounted to £61 from subscriptions, £26 from the Ladies Society, £13 8s from the Branch at Grand Lake—in all £100 8s. This is exclusive of a balance of £20 7s. 1½d., in the hands of the Treasurer, after the last years remittance. Remittances from St. Stephen and Sussex Vale were still expected.

It was gratifying to understand from the Report that the Committee have passed a resolution to ascertain the Biblical wants of Saint John, and its vicinity, and especially to find out those poor families and individuals who from poverty or utter recklessness about the matters, possess neither Bible nor Testament, with a view in the course of the year of supplying the wants as far as their means will allow. This appears to us the great local advantage which should be derived from Bible Societies, and we would therefore, on behalf of this object, appeal to the liberal feelings of our citizens. Let subscribers increase their subscriptions, and let those who have not yet subscribed come forward with a ready and a willing mind.

The Secretary also read the greater part of a printed abstract of the Parent Society's Report for the present year, which exhibited from the correspondence of Dr. Pickerton, the Society's continental agent, that the work of Bible dissemination was actively going on in the different parts of Germany, Sweden and France—that in some places the unapocryphal Bible was becoming more popular—that 1700 Roman Catholic Students at the University of Munich, had been supplied with the Scriptures—and that in two or three villages, (as discovered by one of the Secretaries of the Prussian Bible Society,) scarcely a vestige of the Scriptures could be found. Into Spain, Portugal, Italy and Austria, where Bible Societies do not yet exist, the Scriptures are frequently introduced through private means. In Greece and Turkey the door is open for the introduction of the Scriptures among Greeks, Jews, Armenians and even Turks themselves. In the East the good work is going on: Calcutta, Singapore, and Madras form theatres for much activity in the Bible cause. At the latter place, the translation of the Scriptures into the Malayalim, Canarese, Tamil and Telooga languages is rapidly proceeding. The printing and distribution of the Scriptures in several Eastern tongues is going on also at Bombay, Colombo, Malacca, and Amboyna. In New South Wales, there is an anxious desire among the natives to possess the Word of the living and true God. Arrangements are in contemplation for printing the Old Testament as well as the New in the Tahitian language. In Africa the Society's operations have not penetrated far—£1000 has been voted for the preparation of the Malagasse Bible. The Arabic Bible is preparing for the press. In Egypt, Turkish Bibles are circulated; and in Sierra Leone the Word of God is still valued among the liberated Africans. In Buenos Ayres scarcely any thing has been effected in the circulation of the Scriptures; and the political convulsions that have agitated Mexico, and the operation of the Edicts against the circulation of the Scriptures, have proved formidable barriers to the agency of Mr. Thomson in that country.

The Society's funds have amounted to £84,952, and the expenditure to £81,610.—The issues from the Depository have consisted of 325,453 copies, and on the continent 108,960; making a total of 434,422.—133 new Societies had been formed during the past year.

After the Report was read, the excellency of the Bible was well set forth, and the claims of the Bible Society nobly advocated by the different Gentlemen who moved and seconded the Resolutions—and we would desire to honor more particularly under this head, the Reverend Messrs. *Strong*, *Joll*, and *Elder*, *Alexander M'Leod*, *Esq.* and Messrs. *Blatch*, *Ewing*, and *Gibb*.

Having received a copy of the Resolutions we have much pleasure in laying them before our readers.

1. That the Report now read, be received and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2. That the grateful acknowledgements of this Meeting be tendered to the Committee of the Parent Society for their seasonable and very liberal grant of the Scriptures, by which so many of the poor children attending the Sunday Schools have been supplied with the Word of God.

3. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President, Office Bearers, and Collectors of the St. John Ladies' Association for their continued exertions in favour of the Bible cause.

4. That this Meeting recognise with much pleasure the continued attachment of the Branch Bible Societies of Saint Stephens, Grand Lake, and Sussex Vale, to this Auxiliary, and express a hope that their foliage will be ever green and their fruit more and more abundant.

5. That this Meeting hail with joy the intimation in the Report, that the Committee have passed a resolution to ascertain the wants of the poor of Saint John and its vicinity in regard to the Scriptures of Truth.

6. That the increasing prosperity and extending usefulness of the Parent Institution, as unfolded in the abstract of the report for the present year, form a subject of much congratulation and ought to inspire all lovers of the Bible with gratitude to God, who is thus guiding the operations of the Bible Society to promote his own glory and the true interests of his Church.

7. That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Management during the ensuing year.

Neville Parker, Esq.	Messrs. Zebulon Easty,
J. C. Wetmore, Esq.	William Lewis,
George Bond, Esq.	John Wishart,
Messrs. S. Sinnott,	Hugh Allen,
Gilbert Ray,	John Robertson,
Henry Bentzigar,	James Holman,
Angus M'Kenzie,	John Owens,
Campbell Gibb,	Robert Bradley,
Nathan S. Demill,	Robert Salter.

The collection in aid of the funds amounted to £7 9s

The Meeting was closed with singing a doxology in praise of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Israel's one God.

His Honor the President has been pleased to confirm the appointment of ROBERT PARKER, Esq. as a Director of the St. John Grammar School, in the room of CHARLES J. PETERS, Esquire, removed from the City.—*R. G.*

MARRIED,

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. GEORGE M'LEAN, Merchant, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Gilbert, all of this City.

At Indian Town, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. MICHAEL FISHER, merchant, of Fredericton, to NANCY ANN, daughter of the late Mr. Israel Merritt, of the former place.

DIED,

At Annapolis, on the 6th instant, the Rev. JOHN MILLIDGE, L. L. D., Missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel; who during the time he was Missionary at Granville, and the many years in which he was Rector of Annapolis, was distinguished for the untiring zeal and great ability with which he discharged the duties of his sacred office.

Eminent as Dr. MILLIDGE was for unaffected piety, active benevolence, and all the virtues which adorn the character of a faithful Minister of the Church of Christ, his loss will be deeply deplored by that Church, and his memory will be long venerated by all who lived within the sphere of his unobtrusive, but most useful and truly christian labours.—Dr. M. was 56 years of age.

At Fredericton, on Sunday 5th instant, after a short but very severe illness, ANN ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. William Miller, in the 22d year of her age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED,

FRIDAY. brig Cupid, Squires, Liverpool, via Eastport, 41—S. Smith, goods.

Bethiah, Harding, Boston, 5—J. & H. Kinnear, flour, &c.

CLEARED.

Ship Try Again, Hyde, Cork—timber.
William & George, Bryson, Londonderry, timber.
Cassandra, Grierson, Cork, &c.
New John, Ayr, Liverpool, do.
Brig Zephyr, Evans, Hull, timber.
Cabinet, Field, Waterford, do.
Sabis, Tait, Liverpool, do.
Commerce, Carson, Liverpool, do.
Infanta, Boardman, Greenock, do.
Schr Frances Ann, Kenny, Boston, assorted cargo,

Brig Tweed, at Halifax—spoke, 15th Nov. in the Caicos Passage, brig Mary-Ann, Rees, of this port, from Montego Bay for London, all well.

The J. Lawson, at Halifax—spoke, 26th ult. lat. 32, lon. 67, ship George Canning, Crook, hence, for Jamaica.

Brig Harriet, Atchison, of this port, was left at Demerara, Oct. 29—bound to Europe.

Brig Margaret, Dewar, hence at Jamaica, 28 days.

Brig Hibernia, from Ireland for St. John, N. B., put in to Salem, 26th ult., with loss of sails, and her mast sprung.

VESSELS UP AT NEW YORK—Brig George, Thomas, and Schr Sarah, Pearce, for this Port—for Bermuda, Br. brig William H., Grimshaw, schrs Mary Alice, Baker, and Lilly, Hood.—SAILED, brig Berwick, Lemon Jamaica.

Capt. Wright, of the brig Mary, reports that, while at anchor near Crane Island, in the night of the 15th Nov. blowing heavy, a boat passed full of people, who hailed him and reported themselves as the crew of ship Thos Ritchie, of St. John, N. B. from Quebec for London, which vessel had been lost in the river.—Halifax Journal.—[We know of no such vessel belonging to this port.—W. O.]

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

And possession given immediately:

THAT Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, in St. James's-street, Lower Cove, containing a Dwelling House and excellent TANNING establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. George Moffat. Terms extremely low.—Apply at this office. December 14.

For BOSTON,

The Regular Packet Brig

BETHIAH,

J. HARDING, Master:

Will sail for the above Port on SATURDAY next, wind and weather permitting.—For Freight, or Passage (having superior accommodations) apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of

J. & H. KINNEAR,

December 14. *North Market Wharf.*

NEW BOOKS.

LADY MORGAN'S "France in 1829—30"; The *Atlantic Souvenir*, for 1831; the Token, for 1831; the Lady and Gentleman's Pocket Memento for 1831; a Treatise on Fevers, by Southwood Smith, M. D. Physician to the London Fever Hospital; National Class Book, for the use of Schools; the Malte-Brun School Geography, illustrated by numerous engravings, and an Atlas of 19 maps, charts, and tables, by S. G. Goodrich; English common Law Reports, edited by Sergeant and Lowber, 16 vols. 8vo.; Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.; Starkie, on Evidence, 4 vols.; Angel on Tide Waters; Spirit of the Pilgrims, for Dec.; Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, by Sir W. Scott, being No. XVI. of the "Family Library"; Journal of the Heart, by the author of "Flirtation."—The above received this week, for sale by H. S. FAVOR.

Eastport, Dec. 10.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Mails between this City and Saint Andrews, will, in future, be conveyed by the Stage, twice a-week, and will arrive on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, at noon, and be closed same days, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Second Mails for Fredericton, will be despatched at 11 o'clock on *Fridays*, and return at 11 on *Tuesdays*. The Canada Mails will be forwarded at the same time.

Post Office, St. John, N. B. December 13th, 1830.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit:

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1¼ inch, 105 fathoms;
1 Chain do. 1⅛ inch, 105 fathoms;
1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.;
1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened;
1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH;
1 CAMBOOSE;
2 Double JACK SCREWS;
5 Crates Crockery Ware—well assorted.

Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

OATMEAL.

13 CWT. of *fresh* OATMEAL—just from the Mill—for Sale by

Dec. 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

ANTIGUA MOLASSES.

18 PUNS. *choice* Antigua MOLASSES, now landing ex Sch'r Ploughboy, for sale low for Cash.

Dec. 14. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable and well known Leasehold Property in Indian Town, at present occupied by Mr. George Clarke, as a Tavern and Boarding House. It is eligibly situated for extensive business in the above line, having a shop, sitting room, frost proof cellar, a large pantry, and a never failing well of good water on the first floor; two rooms and bed-rooms, with a kitchen and other conveniences on the second floor; two large rooms and three bed-rooms on the the third floor; and well finished bed-rooms on the garret floor. The ground rent is only six pounds per annum. If the above property is not sold before the first day of March next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction.—For further particulars enquire of

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Dec. 14, 1830. *North Market Wharf.*

NOTICE.

THOSE Gentlemen who may be disposed to encourage the publication of *The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal*, will please transmit their names without delay, to enable the subscriber to regulate the number of impressions which shall be struck off, and which will be commenced immediately on the arrival of men and materials that are daily expected. EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, Nov. 30, 1830.

IF THOMAS and JOHN SULLIVAN, Brothers, who left the County Antrim, in the North of Ireland, about 28 years since, or either of them, will make known their place of residence by letter addressed to C. R. H. at the Store of Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCH in Halifax, they will be informed of something to their advantage.

The different Printers in Town—in the neighbouring Provinces—and in the U. States, will do an act of kindness by giving insertion to the foregoing.—All Letters to be post paid.

Halifax, December 8, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that he has revoked and countermanded the Power of Attorney given by him to Mr. WALKER TISDALE, on the 25th day of April, 1827; and that in future his business will be managed by himself—no other person having any general authority to receive or pay monies on his account. JAMES CUDLIP.

St. John, Nov. 22, 1830.

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.

LIGHT HOUSE CONTRACT.

THE Subscribers will receive Sealed Tenders, till Monday the 20th December from persons desirous of contracting to erect a LIGHT HOUSE of WOOD, with a Building for the Keeper's residence, on *Gannet Rock*, near the Island of Grand Manan; the same to be completed on or before 1st of September next.

Plans and specifications for the work will be seen after the 20th instant, upon application to THOMAS BARLOW and JOHN WARD, Esquires, who will furnish such information to the persons tendering, as may be required.

The Tenders will be opened on the 21st December, at noon, and no Tender to be attended to unless accompanied by satisfactory securities for the due performance of the contract.

THOMAS BARLOW,
JOHN WARD, Jun.
R. W. CROOKS,
ALLEN OTTY,
CHARLES SIMONDS.

St. John, November 16, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces that in addition to the business of GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, he has taken out a LICENSE as AUCTIONEER.

October 12. JAMES T.

CARPETING, &c.

Received per the WILLIAM PITT, from LIVERPOOL, and for Sale:

4 PIECES Venetian CARPETING;
4 Ditto Kidderminster ditto;
6 Ditto Superfine Brussels ditto;
300 Pair Twilled Flannel DRAWERS;
25 Do. BLANKETS;
1 Pipe } GENEVA.
2 Half Pipes }

December 7.—3t J. & H. KINNEAR.

PER SHIP WILLIAM PITT.

BONNETS & HATS.

THE Subscribers have received a few Cases of Ladies' and Children's Beaver BONNETS, of the latest fashion; Fancy Coloured do; do. do. Round HATS.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's superfine broad brim'd HATS; low priced Plated and Wool do.—forming, together with their Stock on hand, a good Assortment, which will be sold at a small advance for prompt payment.

December 7.—3t G. & E. SEARS.

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c.

The Subscriber has received per Ship WM. PITT, Thomas Ogilvie, Master, from LIVERPOOL—his usual Supply of

SHIP CHANDLERY.

ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT:

20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons assorted IRON; 4 bales CANVAS; 2 bales Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES; 10 dozen 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 10 crates well assorted CROCKERY; 75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS; 1 ton SHEATHING PAPER; 2000 bushels SALT—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market.

IN STORE—1500 bushels Turk's Island SALT; 40 barrels prime Fall MACKEREL; 20 barrels BEEF; 400 boxes Digby and Granville Smoked HERRINGS; 50 cwt. best COD FISH; 2 tons LOG WOOD, &c. &c.

7th December. W. P. SCOTT.

Printing, Wrapping, and Sheathing

PAPER.

Just received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

114 REAMS Super Royal Printing PAPER; 15 do. Log do.;
15 Reams large Wrapping Paper;
50 Do. small do. do.;
15 Do. large Tea do.;
25 Do. small do. do.;
1000 Lbs. Sheathing PAPER.

Dec. 7.—1t T. L. NICHOLSON.

TIMBER---for Sale.

300 TONS White and Red PINE, and BIRCH TIMBER—For Sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.

December 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

5 HHDS. and 16 Barrels } Good SUGAR,
7 Hhds. MOLASSES,
4 Puncheons Demerara RUM.

December 7. JAMES T. HANFORD.

By the LORD OF THE ISLES, and other late Arrivals from Europe, the Subscribers have Received—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season.

—ALSO—

Best Yellow Soap, Mould Candles, Brandy, Geneva, Rose and Cut Nails, Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.

—ON HAND—

200 Tons White Pine TIMBER.

THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO.

16th November, *Peters' Wharf.*

NEW

PRINTS & LININGS.

220 PIECES New PRINTS and Lining COTTONS—of a great variety of Patterns and Colors, just opened and selling very low, by

P. DUFF.

Also—A few Cloth Spanish CLOAKS; Cotton Bed Tick; Cotton Sheeting; Grey and Bleached Shirtings, &c.

16th November 1830.