

England, &c.

SCIENTIFIC AND EXPLORING VOYAGE.

We have received Cape Town Gazettes to the 16th of August. His Majesty's ship Chanticleer had arrived there from the scientific voyage in which Captain Forster had been engaged. The particulars, as furnished by an officer of that vessel, are interesting. The magnetic experiments began at Monte Video, which the Chanticleer left on the 5th of October last year, and proceeded to Station Island, on the eastern coast of Terra del Fuego. The Chanticleer anchored in a little harbour on the northern side, which Captain Forster named Port Cook, after the great circumnavigator. Station Island is covered with extensive woods, crowning even the summit of the hills. The principal tree is the antarctic beech, which, being an evergreen, clothes the country with perpetual verdure. Celery, scurvy grass, and some berries of the elegant arbutus, were among the most useful vegetables. The ground is wet and swampy, and covered with lichens, mosses and peat. After the necessary observations, the Chanticleer sailed from Port Cook on the 21st of December, with a view to secure the advantages of the summer at South Shetland. On the 24 of January last they fell in with the first iceberg in lat. 60, and as they advanced they became more numerous, and at one time eighty-three were in sight from deck.

The Chanticleer stood a little to the southward of the Shetland group, and came upon an extensive tract of land, with a range of lofty mountains, covered down to the water's edge with ice and snow. Being near shore, Captain Forster landed and took possession of the country in the name King George the Fourth, depositing a copper cylinder containing a notification to that effect. The place was called Cape Possession, and the land was named at the same time Clarence Land, in honor of his Royal Highness, Cape Possession is in lat. 64 south, and is, as far as our knowledge goes, the most southern land on the globe. This was the ultimate limit of Captain Forster's progress southward. Some red snow was collected similar to that of the Arctic region.

On the 19th of January, the Chanticleer anchored in the Harbour of Deception Island, described as one of the most extraordinary places in the world. It is of volcanic origin, consisting of hills of black ashes and cinders, red lava, and superincumbent masses of ice and snow, of prodigious magnitude. The shores rock with steam, while enormous icebergs stand upon their brink, and the summits of snow-clad hills smoke with vapour. The only living things on it are the penguins, and their numbers exceed all computation. Some thousands of these were slaughtered, and several hundred of them salted and packed for sea-store. Some sea leopards were obtained. This animal is a singular and undescribable species of seal, and it yielded a considerable quantity of oil, and it is a dismal prospect here against the eye, and all is a wild and dreary waste.

On the 8th of March the Chanticleer quitted this remarkable place, and proceeded to Cape Horn, to prosecute the experiments, and obtain the necessary observations. It approximates in climate, character and productions, to Station Island. The climate of the southern regions has been somewhat misrepresented, and its rigour and severity too highly coloured.—Many facts illustrative of this statement might be given; suffice it to say, that the vegetation of Cape Horn, in the latitude 56 degrees south, is as luxuriant and vigorous as the corresponding latitude of the northern hemisphere. Having achieved the object of her voyage to the southern regions, the Chanticleer left Cape Horn on the 24th of May, and after a prosperous run of 27 days, made the Table Land; but, by the prevalence of adverse winds, put into Mussel-bay for the purpose of getting time, and where they enjoyed the delicious luxuries of fruit, vegetables and fresh meat, to which they had been strangers for nine months, having been on their own resources for that period, and entirely secluded from the civilized world. They obtained abundance of supplies of all kinds at Mussel-bay, and experienced the greatest hospitality, kindness, and attention from the inhabitants.—London Standard.

Accounts have been received from Sierra Leone of the death of Major Ricketts, Royal African Colonial Corps, the Lieutenant Governor of Sierra Leone. This is the seventh Governor of that ill-fated Colony who has died since 1824. At the present moment there is not a single white man left out of the Regiment; and of all the Officers who came from the line in 1824, three only are left—Captain Fraser and Lieutenants Berwick and Burrows.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope, being informed of the constant sale of slaves at Rio Janeiro, and of the slave trade being carried on still in a scandalous manner, has charged his Nuncio to represent the matter to the Emperor Don Pedro, and to obtain from his Imperial Majesty an act to prohibit this infamous traffic.—Paris paper.

GRAND CEMETERY FOR LONDON.—We have seen the plans of the Pyramid which is to form the principal feature of this novel undertaking. It was intended to be a progressive work, proportionate to the annual demand for burial.—When finished, it will be capable of receiving no less than five millions of individuals, being somewhat larger than the celebrated Pyramid of Egypt; simple in form, sublime in effect, and curious in its arrangements. Its area will be surrounded by a terrace walk, inclosed by a wall, thirteen feet high and the ground within this inclosure to the base of the Pyramid, is to be tastefully laid out for private tombs and monuments, in the style of the famous Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, near Paris. It will present an object of extraordinary grandeur to the metropolis. A large drawing of the design is exhibiting at the Royal Repository at Charing Cross, explanatory of the theory, which appears capable of any extension that may be required.—London University Magazine, No. 1.

LUTHER'S BIBLE.—In the course of the five and forty years after the first publication of Luther's translation of the Bible, it went through

one hundred and one entire editions! One alone (Constein) disposed of 1,070,333 copies between the years 1715 and 1795.

Numerous engravings, entitled, "Napoleon Francis on Horseback—Napoleon Francis on Foot—The Arrival at Grenoble—The Return from the Island of Elba—The Dream"—have been clandestinely circulated in Paris. After many vain researches, the Police have discovered the plates of these engravings in a private apartment of the domicile of the Sieur Dubreuil. M. Dubreuil, accused at one and the same time of the offence of the unauthorised publication, and of the nondeposit of these seditious engravings, has appeared at the Correctional Police. The King's Attorney-General, M. Menjaud de Damarin indicted the accused, showed the deep die of the offence, and prayed for the laws, enforced against him. The Tribunal condemned the accused to three months imprisonment, a penalty of 500 francs, and the expenses.

We are glad to hear that the Life and Times of Daniel Defoe is preparing for publication. If well executed, we do not know a literary biography, or a period to illustrate, in the whole annals of English literature, better calculated to make an interesting publication.

Dr. Richardson's Zoology of North America, with twenty-eight spirited engravings by Landseer, has been published in 4to. price £1. 11s. 6d.

A volume was lately published by Murray of Albemarle-street, entitled "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America." By George Head, Esquire.

A little work, with the captivating title of "Lies of the Day," has lately been published in London. It is said to contain much honour and pungent satire.

M. de Chateaubriand was busily engaged on his History of France, two volumes of which he expected to publish in January next.

TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE.

The following remarks are taken from Bell's Weekly Messenger:

It is obvious that one of the great objects of Russian ambition is to establish a foreign commerce with the South and West of Europe, together with the North and East. The Treaty of Adrianople lays the beams of this mighty commerce on solid foundations, and furnishes to Russia all the elements of becoming a great maritime power in a very few years. It opens Tartary, the Crimea, and the whole south of Russia to the Mediterranean. In a word, it is the most valuable acquisition which Russia has made since the reign of Peter the Great.

It was said by Voltaire—"Light comes now from the North;" and it will undoubtedly be to the Northern Anteroar that the Black Sea will be indebted for its emancipation and freedom. The Euxine will now become the goal to which the Mediterranean trade will flow; and the colonial produce of the West Indies, and the rest of the world, so far as the necessities of those who inhabit the shores of this sea shall require, will take the same direction.

The position in which Russia now stands, is undoubtedly a proud one. It has more of the sublime and terrible in it than of the beautiful and enchanting. She has extended her limits, and confirmed her sway, from the Archangel to the Archipelago, and cut out a sort of maritime rail-road from one ocean to another, which will bring her the commerce, and waft to her the flags of the whole world.

The Russians have long ago formed a navy; they have taken into their service strangers from every part of Europe, and have instructed many of their own subjects in the naval profession. But the interest of the great proprietors of the soil in that kingdom, led them rather to the profits of an inland commerce, for which their empire, by the navigation of its rivers, was so well adapted. Until within the last twenty years, most of the Russian vessels employed in foreign trade, were the property of strangers settled in that country, and manned by foreigners.

Before the late treaty, Russia was inconveniently situated for maritime commerce; the ports of Archangel and the Baltic were not accessible for more than four months in the year; the Northern Ocean, near their coast, was not navigable; and their possessions on the Black Sea laboured under the greatest disadvantages, whilst the necessity of passing the Bosphorus, at the option of the Turkish Government, existed. All the obstacles are now at an end, and have not only been surmounted, but are converted into new and fearful instruments of power. The policy and sagacity of the rulers of this empire, have attained the highest point of wisdom and art,—that of making hindrances and impediments auxiliaries and allies.

The natural course of events however, has produced the downfall of the Ottoman power in Europe; for it would be absurd to bind ourselves to this necessary result of the treaty of Adrianople. In the lapse of a very few years, the coast of Asia, on the Propontis and Hellespont, must become an integral part of the Russian dominion. We may by a timely policy and a vigour in our councils, cut off Russia from falling under her dominion; and prevent Greece from falling under her dominion; but upon the shores of the Archipelago she will firmly establish herself. It is in the Greek Islands, and on the continent of the Morea and the Peloponnese, that we must look for a barrier against the Emperor Nicholas; for elsewhere he will do as he pleases.

The spirit of the Russian Government naturally inclines to conquest and aggrandisement, and this sentiment is kept alive by the principal characters of the state. By extending the limits of the Empire, they create new and more distant commands, which, whenever the weakness of the head begins to develop itself, will become independent sovereignties, and the nobles of Russia will set up for themselves, like the successors of Alexander the Great. The Empress Catherine the Second once threatened to march to India; but it is useless to speculate on a remote danger of this kind at present. It cannot be confessed that this country committed a great error in policy in keeping so jealous an eye upon France and America, whilst we neglected the growing preponderance

of Russia. The Empress Catherine should have been resisted upon the seizure of Oczakow. It is useless, however, to dwell upon an error which is now without remedy.

We are not amongst those who, apart from the consideration of the value of Turkey as an Eastern barrier, feel much sympathy for the decline of this brutal and bigoted empire. The Turks have too long trampled upon the fairest provinces of the East, and trodden down under their hoof, arts, civilization, and science, whilst they have at all times exhibited the most bitter enmity and opposition to the progress of the Christian religion. Now it must be admitted on all hands, that as Christianity, politically speaking, is the greatest engine of civilization, Mahometanism is most opposed to this grand source of human happiness and improvement. While the barbarians of ancient times fled before the preaching of the gospel, the Mahometan, even at the period when it blazes in its meridian height, alone resists and opposes it, and is the greatest obstacle to its triumphant progress. Whilst the effects of Christianity have been so extensively felt, that they have brought within the pale of society and gospel consolation the Indians of North and South America, and are daily melting down the more innocent superstitions of the Hindoo, the Mahometan alone stands aloof, and not content with resisting the truth, takes up arms against its propagation. His is not the sullen resistance of black and malignant infidelity, but the arms of force and determined opposition. It would give us no pain therefore to see the Turks thrust from Europe into Asia. A victory over them is a battle gained in the cause of our common Christianity. A faith which has been propagated by the sword, though it may have a right to exclaim against the use of this instrument against itself, as inconsistent with Christian warfare, may well submit to be disarmed, and think itself not ill requited in the day of its humiliation and conquest, that its weapons are merely broken in its hands.

(From the London Literary Gazette.)
RUSSIA.
Although we have given some details of the statistics of this mighty empire on former occasions, we owe it to our readers not to withhold further elucidations, of so engrossing a subject, at a period when it must be peculiarly desirable to them to possess data of a correct and authentic character. And such, we can assure them is the nature of the information which we now proceed to lay before them. The empire of Russia takes precedence of every other in Europe, as regards its extent and population. The numbers of the motley race by which it is tenanted, amounted, at the close of 1828, to 62,592,000 souls, of whom the following is a classification by distinct nations:—

1. Slavonians	54,000,000	of 7 grades.
2. Finlanders	3,000,000	11
3. Tartars	2,500,000	10
4. Caucasians	1,010,000	6
5. Germans	500,000	2
6. Mongolians	320,000	3
7. Esquimaux	90,000	7
8. Samojeads	70,000	14
9. Malsurs	65,000	3
10. Indians	25,000	3
11. Kamtschales	12,000	3
12. Unknown origin	1,000,000	14
62,292,000, of 83 various grades or races of human beings.		

In respect of the religious creeds professed by this party-coloured multitude, it falls under the subsequent heads, according to an estimate made two years ago:—

Greeks	46,300,000
Catholics	6,000,000
Mahometans	3,300,000
Lutherans	2,600,000
Shamanses	700,000
Jews	600,000
Lamaites	201,000
Reformed Church	84,000
Armenians	79,000
Hermulitters	10,000
Mennonites	6,000
Filipponese	3,000

The population of Russia in Europe, independently of her Polish possessions (which in 1827 contained 3,850,658 souls), amounted in that year to 44,603,600, which is double that of Great Britain. Relatively to the other states of Europe, it is extremely thin in inhabitants, and stands inferior even to Norway and Sweden in density of population.

In financial respects, the following present the general results for the year 1827:—

Revenue (Poland inclusive)	£138,333,333	£17,298,600
Expenditure	£135,484,996	£16,937,620
National Debt	£300,000,000	£37,500,000

The military force consists—in infantry, of 23,800 guards and 294,600 of the line; in cavalry, of 63,520; of 24,000 irregulars; 360 pieces attached to the horse, and 732 pieces attached to the foot artillery, forming a total of 47,088. This is the amount of the regular establishment; but, in time of war, like the present, it is greatly augmented by levies under the Imperial ukase. The Polish army consists of 50,000.

The Russian navy, at the beginning of 1828, comprised 50 ships of the line, 35 frigates, and above 100 other large vessels, besides floating-batteries, gun-boats, galleys, &c.—the whole manned by somewhat more than 50,000 sailors. The establishment has of late been considerably increased.

The whole empire does not present above 1840 cities and towns, 1210 strong places, and 227,400 villages and hamlets. Among the first mentioned are Petersburg, 325,000; Moscow, 260,000; Warsaw, 126,443; Kiev, 40,000; Sandomir, 50,000; Odessa, 40,000; Riga, 47,000; Tula, 36,000; Kaluga, 25,000; Kasan, 50,000; Astrachan, 36,000; and Irkutsk, 30,000.

Intelligence has been received at Berlin of Baron Humboldt's expedition in the Ouratic mountains. This savant has carried his researches further than had been expected. The Ouratic mountains are already in his rear, and he was on the road which leads to the frontiers of China.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, December 8. This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the Seat of Government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen. The task devolves on me, under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the Federal Legislature of twenty-four sovereign states, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs; and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our Union.

In commencing with you for the first time, it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign Providence; that we are at peace with all mankind, and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the same race secured in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happiness.

Our foreign relations, though in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To the settlement of these shall continue to be an object of my earnest endeavors, and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed as our country is with every thing which constitutes national strength, and fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to act with a view that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter myself, that, supported by the other branches of the Government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the people, we shall be able under the protection of Providence, to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the United States and other Powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years been the subject of negotiation with England, France, and Spain. The late periods of our history, and the course which the Government of the United States, under the sanction of the Executive, have pursued in relation to these subjects, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects which have been respectively charged. Relying upon the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to the Executive, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterizes our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may be said to be in a state of amicable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations, is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations. Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted, that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for the development of the policy which the present administration of Great Britain desire to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope, that, as a just and pacific character, and as this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our differences.

Under the Convention for regulating the reference to arbitration of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the proceedings and the result have been conducted in that spirit of candor and liberality, which is so characteristic of the acts of sovereign States, and which, by the most unexceptionable means, important and delicate subjects of contention. The first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replication, on our part, is in a course of preparation. This subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic sense of this confederacy. The exposition of our rights, already made, is such, as it has been presumed to be in the eyes of our constituents in the report of the commissioners by whom it has been prepared, and in the prospect, our interests at the Court of the Sovereign who has exercised his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the United States, whose character, talents, and illustrious acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust. With full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France our ancient ally, we have a right to expect the justice which becomes the Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent, and manly people. The beneficial effects, in respect to the commercial convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are too obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her Government. Should this result induce a disposition to embrace, on the whole, the whole principles which constitute our commercial policy, our honor to that Court will be found, instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful and beneficial conclusions. The claims of our citizens for redress in the honor of their property, long since committed under the authority, and in many instances, by the express direction, of the then existing Government of France, remain unsettled; and must, therefore, constitute a subject of important discussion, and possible settlement, between the two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims, and the established policy of all enlightened Governments, as on the known integrity of the French Monarch, that the injurious delays of the past, will find redress in the equity of the future. Our Minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French Government, with all the earnestness which is called for by their importance and interminable duration, and in a manner which will place the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our Minister recently appointed to Spain has been authorized to assist in removing evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial Convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or by urging the acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnities for spoliation upon our Commerce, committed under her authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed as our part, and a due confidence in the honor of that Government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Powers our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by her territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in the rank of nations, the United States have always found a steadfast friend. Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the desolations of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favorable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The Treaty of Peace between these Powers has been ratified, and we cannot be insensible to the great benefit to be derived to the commerce of the United States, from unobscuring the navigation of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia, under a flag at peace with the Porte. This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by most of the powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from us. During the past summer, an antecedent, but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it was renewed, under circumstances which promised the most favorable results. Although these results have fortunately been thus far obtained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to cause to them our most zealous attention.

During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of them, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ the information regarding this crucial, and, as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. This information being received, the appointment of the established rule of our Government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our Citizens upon Denmark for spoliation, but all that we have a right to demand from that Government, in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal feeling, however, upon which the subject has, with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by the Government, together with the uniform just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by His Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers continue, as they long have been, of the most favorable character. The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of its tranquillity, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics of our own hemisphere have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal order, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self-government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South American emancipation. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension related, and perhaps forever wilder, in that Republic, by the love of independence, and the spirit of independence in the master spirit, and if a corresponding spirit prevails in the other states, the devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The Government of Spain a pacific policy towards her former colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fall largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Governments generally, are a subject of settlement, while the principal part of those upon Brazil has been adjudicated, and a decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty negotiated and concluded in 1825, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; and if met by a proper disposition on the part of that Government, important benefits may be secured to both parties. Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister Republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbors, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been so friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you that prejudicial, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico, against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to our own, which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, may be imputed the failure of several measures equally injurious to both parties but particularly to that of the Mexican Government to ratify a treaty negotiated and concluded in 1825, and which would have been so mutually beneficial as to have secured to our citizens an important and valuable concession. It appeared expedient to give to Mr. Poindexter the option either to return or not, as in his judgment, the interest of his country might require, and instructions to that effect were prepared; but before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the Government of Mexico, through its Charge d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister. This was promptly complied with; and a Representative of a rank corresponding with that of our Minister Diplomatic Agent near that Government was appointed. Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacle to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poindexter, it is proper to say that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be imputed to any evidence that the impatience of a proper interference by him, in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and so also, that the result of that charge has never been affirmed by the Government of Mexico in its communications with this country. I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our Constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice-President. Our system, as it is, has, by its framers, deemed an experiment; and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the people belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed to be a choice, in any case, to be deferred, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency of Representatives. Experience proves that a proportion of agents to exercise the will of the People multiplied, tends to danger of their wishes being frustrated. Some may be unfaithful; all are liable to error. So far therefore, as the people can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little room to expect a choice in the first instance, and, in that event, the election devolves on the House of Representatives, where, it is desirable, the will of the People may not be always ascertained, or if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by twenty-four voices, and fifty often occur; that one of these may be controlled by an individual Representative. Holders and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballottings may make it appear that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to come his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the people will constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another, from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates;—finally, although all were inflexibly honest—all accurately informed of the views of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect the President; and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority, to rectify the mode of voting, and to amend our system. But although no evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—that the majority is to govern—it must be very certain that a President elected by a minority, cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will. Let us, then, endeavor to amend our system, that the confidence of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all impediments to the election of President and Vice-President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and by a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connection with such an amendment,

There are no later dates from Europe.

It would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate in a single term, of either four or six years.

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The general rule to be applied in granting the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importance which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the year, the sum of twelve millions, four hundred and ten thousand and five dollars and eighty cents; reducing the whole debt of the Government, on the first of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty cents.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of rendering them capable of a more useful and permanent settlement.

possessed by Maine or New-York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an independent Government within their State? and unless they consent, it is the duty of the General Government to support the as in resisting such a measure?

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the leading members of the Georgia and Alabama, that their attempt to establish an independent Government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those States.

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart a simple district West of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy the territory within the limits of the new States, whose limits they could control.

On Saturday last, a man named James Fitzgerald, was brought before Mr. Alderman Petrus, charged with stealing several articles of Wearing Apparel, from the hall of a Gentleman's house on the Tuesday preceding.

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The Halifax papers announce the arrival at that port of His Majesty's packet Plover, in 7 days from Bermuda, and that on coming out of that place she passed one of the Transports from hence with part of the 81st Regt. As that would be the 6th Dec, the Transport that then arrived must have had a passage of 15 days after our Pilot left her beyond Grand Manan.

We own we are no great admirers of American State Papers, and Presidential Messages we have generally thought defective in many of those qualities which ought to distinguish such important documents, emanating from so high a quarter.

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At 3 o'clock, from the house of Mr. Elliot Dyer, Queen's, when the Glens are requested to attend.

At the Parish of Wickham, (Queen's County), on the 20th ult. Mr. James Barry, formerly of this City, in the 73d year of his age.

At Camp Bells, (N. B.) on the 10th instant, David Owen, Esquire, aged 78, Fellow of one of the Oxford Colleges, a man greatly distinguished for his learning.

On his passage from Quebec to Florence, the Honorable MICHAEL HENRY PARCIVAL, Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec.

ARRIVED. Monday, brig Commerce, Capt. St. Andrews—E. D. W. Hatchford, pitch pine lumber, &c.

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FURS. The Subscriber has just received a new Consignment of SUPERIOR FURS, consisting of SABLE, LYNX, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, GRUNNIE ERMINE, RUSSIAN LAMB, FITCH, and PERWISKA MUFFS & TIPPETS; SEAL-SKIN CAPS; Black LAMBSKINS, GENET, and LYNX DO.; Patent LEATHER PEAKS for Caps, &c. &c.

SOLEICHO LIBRARY. TWO SHARES for Sale.—Apply at the Office of M. H. PERLEY, Esquire.

GREAT BARGAINS. THE Subscriber has been Commissioned to dispose of the GOODS of Mr. Edward Dugdaley, 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. Galle, where all the Valuable STOCK, comprising PLANNETS, 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.

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

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 Country, 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 MACKARELL, just received, and warranted put up in good order. ANGUS M'KENZIE, CHAS. W. TISDALE. St. John, 1st December, 1829.

RUM & COFFEE. By the Harriet, from Port Maria, (Jamaica,) the Subscribers have received— 90 PUNCHONS of RUM, of superior strength and flavour; 6 Tierces and 16 Barrels COFFEE. —IN STORE— GENTLEMEN'S SUPERFINE & SECOND CLOTHS; An assortment of Ladies' FINEST CLOTHS; FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHIRTS, &c. &c. THOS. MILLIDGE & Co. St. John, December 1, 1829.

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

HOUSE & LOT—For Sale. THAT comfortable and substantially finished HOUSE and PREMISES, situated on the North side of Great George's-street, nearly opposite the Poor House, at present in the occupation of Mr. WADINGTON.—The House contains six Rooms, three of which have fire places; together with a front porch 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.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, At the Office of the City Gazette, THE SAINT JOHN ALMANAC, OR NEW-BRUNSWICK FARMERS' CALENDAR, FOR 1830.

VALUABLE PREMISES FOR SALE. THAT LOT and substantially and comfortably finished Stone and Brick DWELLING HOUSE, in Germain-street, opposite the residence of the late Honorable JOHN ROBINSON, together with the Out-Houses in the rear thereof, the property of the Subscriber, are offered for sale by private bargain, between this time and the 23d of January next; when, if not then disposed of, they will be Sold or Let by Public Auction. The above Property is well adapted for the residence of a genteel family.—The terms of payment, will be made easy.—For further particulars, application may be made at Mr. NISBET'S Lodgings in Prince William-street, to JAMES ROBERTSON, Jr. St. John, December 22d, 1829.

RUM, SUGAR, & HIDES. Received per Ship George Canning, from Montego-Bay— 80 HIDES. And per Schooner Hannah— 10 PUNCHONS high proof Jamaica RUM, 10 Tierces SUGAR.—For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. December 8.

DEMERRARA RUM. Ex HANNAH SMITH, from Halifax—the Subscriber has received— 10 PUNS. Demerrara RUM, which will be sold low for Cash. Dec. 15. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against getting Timber or otherwise Trespassing on Lot No. 2, on the Washademoak Road, formerly belonging to the Estate of ALEXANDER M'RAE; as in the event they will be prosecuted by the Law direct.

JAMES COWAN. St. John, 15th December, 1829.

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.

FLOUR. Received per Schooner GOOD INTENT, from BALTIMORE: 100 BARRELS Howard-Street Superior FLOUR, 100 Barrels SHIP STUFF, For Sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER, December 1, 1829.

PORK & CANDLES. Just received, per the SYMMETRY, from LONDON, and for Sale: 100 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK, 48 Boxes DIRT CANDLES, 55 Mould Ditto. J. & H. KINNEAR, St. John, 24th Nov. 1829.

JAMAICA RUM, COFFEE, &c. E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Has received per Barque George Conning, from Jamaica: 50 PUNCHONS Strong RUM, 50 Bags PIMENTO, 13 Tiers COFFEE, 3 Pans LIME JUICE, 2 Tons LOGWOOD.

W. O. SMITH, Druggist, North-West corner of the Market-Square, Has received per Pyrenees, from London: GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines; Surgeons Instruments; Spices; Perfumery; Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

FALL GOODS. LOWE & GROOCCOCK, Have received per the Pyrenees, from London, A new and extensive assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, consisting of— SUPERFINE Saxony Broad Cloths & Castimers; printed, white, and unbleached Cottons; Hosiery, of all descriptions; Muffs; Trippets & Flouncings; Ribbons; Laces; Netts; Black Bombazines; Plaids; Printed Bombazines; Moreens and Fringes; coloured & black Gros de Naples; Flannels; Cloakings; Gloves; Shawls; Worsteds Comforders; Silk Handkerchiefs; Haberdashery; Gentlemen's Superfine Black, Brown, and Drab water-proof Hats; Ladies' Cloaks; Gans and Pistols; Writing and Wrapping Paper; with many other articles, well adapted for the present season, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Jr. INFORMS every body that he has purchased the Stock, and will continue the Store lately occupied by Mr. James Gallagher, on the North Market Wharf, next adjoining the Store of Mr. H. Blakeloe, where he will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of DRY GOODS, FLOUR, CORN, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.—which are offered to the Public at exceedingly low prices. Country Produce, Fish, &c. will be taken in exchange.

E. D. W. RATCHFORD, Offers for Sale at his Auction Room, very low for Cash or approved paper: BEST COGNAC BRANDY, in pipes and half pipes; Jamaica Spirits; Sugar, in hhds. and blbs.; Refined Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Wine; Gin; and Ale and Porter, in wood and bottle; Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas, in chests and boxes; Boston Mould and Dipt Candles; English and Campo Bello Soap; an extensive variety of manufactured Tobacco—some very superior, 10 hands to the lb.; ground and root Ginger; Mustard; Pepper; Blimstone; Sulphur; Alum; Crown Blue; Imperial and common Barley; Nova-Scotia Oatmeal; Nova-Scotia, Quebec, and United States Pork and Beef; hags Peaso; Arrow Root; Muscatel Raisins; White, Yellow, and Green Palm; boiled and raw Oil, in jars and casks; Spirits Turpentine, in jars; Cordage of all sizes, from 6 inches to 3 inches; Hawser; Canvas; Oakum; Lines; a few Anchors, from 2 to 12 cwt.; a small Chain Cable; a set Composition Rudder; Races, suitable for a Vessel of 800 tons; a Patent Compass; Patent Deck Lights; Coal Tar; Pitch; Tar; Rosin; Turpentine; Lamp Black; an excellent assortment of Bar and Bolt Iron; Sheet and cut Nails, of all sizes; Spikes; 2 casks well assorted Hardware; ROWLAND'S Philadelphia MHI Saws; Smith's Belloves & Vices; 50 crates Iron; Ploughshare Moulds & Slab Iron; wrought well assorted Earthenware; 15 casks Warren's Blacking; a quantity of Red Wood and Logwood; 5 Tons Lignum Vite; Mahogany; Balise; Flannels; Blankets; Slop Clothing; Loudon Prints and Muslins; a few pieces elegant Furniture Prints; a few pieces assorted Cassimeres; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Muslins and Moslin Handkerchiefs; 200 reams Writing Paper; a quantity of Japan and Cabinet Ink, in bottles of three sizes—and other Stationery; Saddlery. Also, a quantity of ORANGE CAPS and FUR COLLARS.

FINE FLOUR. 100 BARRELS Superfine Seratched FLOUR—just received per Hanford, and for sale low by Dec. 1. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per Brig CERES, from Liverpool, CASKS and Cases HARDWARE, Cases COTTONS add MUSLINS, Bales WOOLLENS; Which, together with his former Stock, he offers low for Cash, or other Approved Payment. July 21. GEO. THOMSON.

TOBACCO. A further supply of first quality Richmond Fig TOBACCO, Just received per Schr. Elizav-Jane, from New-York, and for sale at the lowest price, by Nov. 24. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received per Barque Forth, from Greenock, a Consignment of the following Articles—viz: Bales bleached and unbleached Cottons; do. Stripes, Homespuns and Checks; do. Fustians and Molestin; do. Carpeting; do. Bed Ticks; do. best No. 10 Threads; Trunks Prints; do. Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs; do. Cambrics and Muslins; do. cotton & worsted Stockings; cases Gentlemen's Beaver Hats; hhds. double and single refined Sugar; Boxes 7 M, 9, 8 M 10, and 10 M 12 Window Glass; 40 Casks best Alloy Ale; kegs White Lead; do. Yellow Paint; Jars boiled and raw Linseed Oil; casks do. do.; a few tons Pots, Pans, and Kettles;—All of which he will sell at a moderate advance for Cash or other approved payment. April 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT. The Subscriber has received per Ship WILLIAM PITT, from LIVERPOOL: 30 CRATES well assorted CROCKERY, 6 Haupers double Gloucester Cheese; 5 do. do. Cheshire do; 400 Coils Cordage, (assorted sizes); 20 Do. Bolt Rope; 2 Pipes and 2 half Pipes Brandy; 2 Pieces best Hollands; 50 Bolts Canvas, from No. 1 to 6; 4 Chain Cables, 2, 4-8, 2; 6 Anchors; 6 Bbls. Coal Tar; 20 Ships Compasses, (assorted sizes); 50 Dozen Cod Lines; 10 do. Pollock do. 10 do. Log Lines; 10 do. Bed Cord; 6 do. Deep Sea Lead Lines; 6 do. Hand do.; 6 Casks Nails; 6 Casks Spikes; 50 do. Pump Tacks; 200 Lbs. Scupper Nails; 2 Sides Pump Leather; 100 Lbs. Shoe Thread; 100 do. Sail Twine; 100 do. Salmon do.; 100 do. Herring do.; 100 Pairs Gentlemen's Strong Shoes; 50 do. Lady's do.; 50 do. Children's do.; —ALSO, ON HAND— 200 Kits Salmon; 100 do. Codfish; 100 do. Scale do.; 200 Boxes Quoddy Herrings; 50 do. Doby do.; All of which will be sold at reduced prices. November 3. W. P. SCOTT.

JAMAICA RUM, &c. Just received per Brig UNION V., THOMAS VAUGHAN, Master, from Montego-Bay: 20 PUNS. JAMAICA SPIRITS, of very superior flavor; 20 Bags PIMENTO; 60 LANCEWOOD SPARS—an excellent article for Carriage Shafts. —IN STORE— Demerary RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES— For Sale cheap, by Dec. 1, 1829. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received on CONSIGNMENT, per late Arrivals: 20 M. W. O. Hhd. STAVES and 20 M. HEADING; 25 Do. R. O. Ditto; 200 Ditto Cypress Shingles; 100 Barrels TAR, { IN BOND. 500 Do. Corn Meal, } 8 Pipes very superior Hollands; 8 Bales second superfine Cloths; 7 Cases Muslins, Linens, Printed Cottons and Handkerchiefs; 2 Casks English made Block; 1 Chain Cable, 1 3/4 inch—105 fathoms; 1 Do. do. 1 1/2 do. 80 do.; 8 Anchors, 10 to 15 Cwt.; 1 Pair Double Scotch Jack Screws; 2 Casks COOKING FURNACES, &c. Which, with their usual assortment of Dry Goods, Teas, West India Produce, &c. will be sold very cheap for approved payment. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

BRANDY, GENEVA, & SPIRITS. Now landing ex Ship WILLIAM BOOTH from BELFAST: 2 PIPES old Cognac BRANDY; 1 do. best HOLLANDS; —ALSO— Ex Brig MARY from KINGSTON: 10 Pancheons Strong SPIRITS. For sale on moderate terms. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. —IN STORE— A few barrels GOD OIL; Ditto White Beans and Onions. November 10.

NOTICE. PERSONS desirous of Subscribing for the new published American Paper, entitled, THE OLD COUNTRYMAN, English, Scotch, Irish, and Colonial Mirror; will have an opportunity of so doing, by applying to CHARLES DAVIES, Princess-street; where the different numbers of said Paper may be had immediately, and every information given respecting it. St. John, (N. B.) November 10, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per the Springhill from Liverpool, THE REMAINDER OF HIS FALL SUPPLY, Calculated for the Season; WHICH, together with his STOCK on hand, will be sold off immediately on the very lowest terms. M. DELAP, No. 1, North corner of the Market-Square. November 3.

GEORGE THOMSON, Has received per ship BROOKERS from LIVERPOOL, and brig THOMSON'S PACKET from DUMFRIES & WHITEHAVEN: PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS. —ALSO— Brandy, Geneva, Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Linseed and Pale Seal Oil, Paints, Soap, Window Glass, Mould and Dipt Candles, Cheshire Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Loaf Sugar, Shelled Barley, Oat Meal, English and Swedes Iron, Tin Plate and Iron Wire, Nails and Spikes, Chain Cables, Cordage, &c. &c. Which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment. May 19.

NEW GOODS—Per TWEDD, from LONDON. The Subscriber has received by late arrivals from London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, Which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash. Store, second door below the Market Inn, King-street. WOMEN'S and Girls' Devonshire HATS and BONNETS; Do. do. Fancy Willow do.; Do. do. Black Embos'd do.; Pieces black & colored Gros de Naples Silks and Satins; Do. black and colored Bombazines; Do. assorted Bombazettes; Mens' and Womens' Silk and Kid Gloves; Children's do. do. do.; Ladies' fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Silk, Worsteds, and Cotton Shawls; White & colored Stays; Lace Caps & Collars; Babies' Seal Skin Caps; 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets; Edgings, of all sorts; Mecklin and Bobbin Laces; Worsteds Braids; Stay and Boot Laces; Black & Green Crapes; Hosiery, of all sorts; Ladies' and Children's Morocco & Seal Skin Fashionably printed Calicoes; Shoes; Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins; Bleached and unbleached Cottons; A great variety of Table Linen; Mens' Superfine and Plated Hats; Apron Checks; Homespuns; Molesting, &c. May 26. R. & W. REID.

JUST RECEIVED, Per HANNAH from LIVERPOOL: 10 BALES White, Red, Yellow and Green FLANNELS.—For Sale cheap, by G. D. ROBINSON. THE SUBSCRIBER Is just receiving ex brig Tweed from London, and bargues Lord Byron from Greenock, and George Canning from Liverpool, CONSIGNMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, —VIZ: COGNAC BRANDY, in Pipes and Hhds. Paints, Oil, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Saddles, Harness, Soap, Candles, Crates Earthenware, Bottles, Stationery, An excellent assortment of Bar, Bolt, Rod, Plate and Flat IRON, Plowshare Moulds, Anchor Palms, Fine Rose NAILS, from 3d. to 28d. Best Horse Nails, Sheathing ditto, Spikes, &c. &c. All which are offered at the lowest rates, for satisfactory payments. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. St. John, May 26.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Just Received—and For Sale by the Subscriber: 10 PUNCHONS Jamaica Spirits; 5 Hhds. ditto Sugar; 10 Hhds. choice Retailing MOLASSES; 8 Tiers Prime Coffee. —ALSO— Fresh Teas; Clear and Bone-Middled Pork, Mess Beef, Soap, and a variety of Merchandise. August 25. GEO. D. ROBINSON. Received per Brig PERSPERANCE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscriber: BALES Red and White FLANNELS; Rose, Witney & Point Blankets; Flushing and other Slips; Superfine and Second Cloths. Per Brig NEWCASTLE, from Sunderland—50 Bales Bleached CANYASS, No. 1 to 8, 50 CAILS CORDAGE, assorted, HAWERS, from 3/4 to 6 inches. 3000 Pieces Brown EARTHENWARE, 100 Boxes Yellow SOAP. —IN STORE— Jamaica RUM and SUGAR, Antigua MOLASSES, &c. &c. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. August 25, 1829.

JAMES ROBERTSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand in Prince William-street, lately occupied by Mr. DORR, (next door to Mr. W. Reynolds' Book-Store,) where all kind of Watches and Clocks, Quadrants, Compasses, and every other thing in the line of his profession will be repaired in the best manner and on most reasonable terms. J. R. has on hand a quantity of Window and Flint Glass, Cutlery, Hardware, Wedding Rings and Jewellery; and a variety of Miscellaneous articles for sale cheap,—and as the precious metals are somewhat scarce; the produce of the Country will be received in payment. A Store in King-street to Let, with accommodations for a small family, opposite the Market-Inv. June 2.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has received per AUGUSTA, from Liverpool—PART OF HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, —consisting of— BALES of superfine & common CLOTHS; White and Grey Shirtings; Fustians; Molestias; Bed Ticks; Cotton Warp, &c.; Trunks and cases of Printed Cottons; Hosiery; Shoes; Gloves; Muslins; Bobinets; Umbrellas; Parasols; Small Wares, &c.; cases Hats; Boxes Soap and Candles; Jars Oil; Paints; Cordage; Canvas; Iron; crates Earthenware; Casks and cases of Hardware, &c. &c. Which Goods he will sell cheap for satisfactory payment. May 12. JOHN M. WILMOT.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received his usual Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, WHICH will be Sold Cheap for Cash.—(No Perf. & Call and see. Prince William-street, } JOHN SMYTH. October 13, 1829.

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY of Birch and Pine TIMBER, of large size and excellent quality. Apply to Nov. 17. E. D. W. RATCHFORD. 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 authorised to issue Policies, to receive Receipts, &c. ELISHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 24, 1828. Agent.

HOUSES & LANDS. FOR SALE OR TO LET, And immediate possession given, if required: THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with a three stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden in excellent order, and 140 feet of Ground on the street. Also—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors. March 3.

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES, on the North West side of the Marsh, and about one mile distant from the city. The same will be sold with or without 7 1/2 acres of Maus in front thereof.—The terms of payment will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser, and possession given immediately, if required. C. I. PETERS. St. John, February 3.

FOR SALE, THAT pleasantly situated and handsome Free-Stone DWELLING-HOUSE, lately erected by the Subscriber, fronting on Cobourg-street, in this City, with an excellent GARDEN attached thereto.—The House having been built by the Subscriber, under the expectation of occupying it himself, every attention has been paid to have the Work executed in the best and most substantial manner. JAMES PETERS, JUN. February 24th, 1829.

TO RENT—From 1st May, THE HOUSE with STORE and WARE ROOM, in Dock-street, formerly occupied by the subscriber.—Also, the COUNTING HOUSE and STORES, with YARD attached, in Nelson-street February 3. WILLIAM BLACK.

STORE FOR SALE. THE three-story BUILDING, on Peters' Wharf, formerly occupied by Mr. RICHARD B. D. KING, will be sold on very moderate terms, and a long credit given, on application to Oct. 13. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

TO LET, And immediate possession given— THE HOUSE in Main-Street, Lower Cove, lately occupied by Mr. WARBLOW. 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.

FOR SALE, 400 ACRES of excellent FARM, in the Parish of King's County, forty-two miles from Saint John, upwards of twenty acres cleared and in good cultivation, with a House, &c. on the same. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK, Druggist. St. John, October 14, 1828.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM, in the Parish of Hampton, (King's County), fronting on Hammond River, containing 200 acres, 15 of which are cleared, the remainder well stocked with hard and soft Wood—is offered for Sale. Eight tons of Hay was cut this year.—There is on the premises, a well finished one and a-half story frame House, a log Barn, and other improvements.—The Farm adjoins the property of Mr. Jonathan Titus; and is but 24 miles from the city, with a good turnpike road all the way.—For terms and further particulars, please apply to Messrs. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, St. John, or to JAMES ROBERTSON, on the premises. September 15.—31

STORAGE TO LET, ON the South Market Wharf, and Donaldson's Wharf. Apply to W. P. SCOTT. June 9.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at this Office.

JOHN S. MILLER, SILK, COTTON, LINEN & WOOLLEN DYER, Next door to the residence of Mr. DANIEL SMITH, Brunel-street, BEGINS leave to remind his friends that he continues to Dye and Finish in the best manner— Lustings, Silk and Cotton, Silk & C. Shawls, Crapes, Worsteds, Cordes, Hosiery & Gloves, Plush, Camel's Hair, Ribbons, &c. ALSO—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments of every description cleaned, and Stains removed from Cotton and Linen Goods of all kinds; Carpets cleaned, and Blankets cleaned and raised.

Having imported a new apparatus for the purpose of cleansing Gentlemen's clothes by Steam—he flatters himself, that this improvement will enable him to finish his work in a style far superior to any heretofore done, and to the satisfaction of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands. St. John, July 15, 1828.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to W. H. ROBINSON, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } Executors. St. John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GEORGE YOUNGHUSBAND, late of this City, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JOHN T. YOUNGHUSBAND, St. John, November 7, 1829. Admr.

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby warns all persons from cutting Saw Logs or otherwise Trespassing on Lands belonging to him, on the Mispick Stream, or in the Loch Lamond Settlement, as they will be prosecuted for the same to the utmost rigor of the Law. R. W. CROOKSHANK. St. John, 17th November, 1829.

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MAILS. Arrival and Departure of His Majesty's MAILS, at and from ST. JOHN, (N. B.) MONDAY. For Fredericton & Canada, by Nerepis, at 11 a.m. TUESDAY. For St. Andrews & United States, by land, 10 a.m. WEDNESDAY. From Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, &c. per packet. From St. Andrews and United States, by land, at 12. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 1 p.m. THURSDAY. From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis, 11 a.m. SATURDAY. From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land, 10 a.m. For Halifax, Digby, &c. by packet, 3 p.m. The inland Postage on all Letters for Europe, Newfoundland, West-India, and the United States, shall be paid at the rate of 9d. per single Letter, and so in proportion for a double or triple Packet, &c.—or they cannot be forwarded.

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