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Weekly Almanack.

JANUARY—1832.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	SEA.
4 WEDNESDAY	7 40	4 20	6 30
5 THURSDAY	7 40	4 20	7 0
6 FRIDAY	7 39	4 21	8 0
7 SATURDAY	7 39	4 21	9 0
8 SUNDAY	7 38	4 22	10 0
9 MONDAY	7 37	4 23	11 0
10 TUESDAY	7 36	4 24	12 0

First Quarter 10th, 8h. 26m. evening.

THE GARLAND.

"I have seen only made a nosegay of cold flowers, and have brought nothing of my own but the thread that made them."

Reading & Lyrics.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

"No every one that thirleth, come ye to the waters."—ISAIAH.

Wanderer in a weary land,
Fainting 'neath the sunny ray,
Seek the Fountain near at hand,
Till no longer on thy way;
Here are waters running o'er—
Drink of them, and thirst no more.
Pleasure's votary, thirsting still
For delights unmixed with pain,
Seeking yet some little rill
Where thou mayst refresh again,
See the fountain running o'er—
Drink its waters! thirst no more!
Mourner, in this vale of tears,
Thirsting after perfect peace,
Looking on to future years,
Dark and desolate as these:
Here's a fountain running o'er—
Drink its waters—thirst no more.
Parent, watching o'er thy child,
Giving every earthly thing,
Lost in wishes vain and wild,
To this Fountain thy children bring,
And of waters running o'er,
Let them drink and thirst no more.
Roy youth and hoary age,
Journeying in this world of strife;
Youth and maiden, child and age,
Freely drink the stream of life,
Here are waters running o'er—
Drink of them, and thirst no more.

The Rose of the Desert.

The sun o'er the mountain rose beaming and bright
In the sky of the Orient—a fountain of light;
Nature smiled in its splendour so cheerful and gay,
And all things rejoiced in the coming of day.
I pass'd through the desert where the Rose bloomed so fair—
It had oped its bright leaves to the sweet scented air;
A dew-droplet still hung, like a crystalline gem,
Which fell like a tear as it shook on its stem.
I returned, but alas! it was fading away;
The north wind had been, with his breath of decay;
It scattered its leaves o'er the spot where it grew,
Which were wafted away by the wind as it blew.
So virtue's fair form, unbefriended and poor,
Is oft seen to rise in some cottage obscure;
In the pride of her beauty she blooms for a while,
And lasts to the false one's soft tale with a smile!
But ah! the rude spoiler, he blights the fair flower,
Then leaves her to weep in affliction's dark hour;
Grief preys in her bosom, where joy ne'er must rise,
Till, heart-broken with sorrow, forsaken, she dies.
(Sheffield Iris.)

MISCELLANEA.

ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.
MODERNS.
SINGING.—An affected note of the voice, unwarrantably associated with foreign jargon, combined unintelligibly to show the considerable concert in the little compass of a less mind—"so sound, signifying nothing."
DANCING.—An elegant and delightful exercise, the unity of mind and body in graceful movements and pleasing attitudes, giving a social amusement to one by its ease and chastity to the other; practically recommended in youth, and a respectful observance of in old age.
PLAYING CARDS.—An amusement ingeniously invented, with good intent to banish the reserve of mixed society and prevent the divisions of distinction; under limitations a quiet and rational method of directing the mind, and better adapted to the old than young.
CONVERSATIONS.—An assemblage of talented friends, combined in cheerful conversation for the promotion of accomplishments, the further extension of knowledge, and the mutual instruction of each other.
THEATRICALS.—A mimic representation, showing that "All the world's a stage," a just delineation of character, the criterion of taste and education; a desirable recreation, calculated to improve, instruct, and delight, by "holding, as 't were, the mirror up to nature."
GAMES.—A noble game that kings may play at, teaching forethought, judgment, discretionary power, and just decision; a skillful, martial and ennobling ornament, which, to play well, superior intellect alone can accomplish.
POETRY.—The gift of the gods; a charm, unknown to vulgar minds; an emanation, showing the blended qualities of harmony, of diction, quick thought, and acute sensibility.
MUSIC.—The Elysium of the soul, the soothing of our sorrows, the sweet dispenser of delight, the talisman of love, the marshal courier of bravery; the spheric inspirer of devotion, may, all that is great and noble in our nature, all that is kind and benevolent is inspired by the magic of music; and man "that has not music in his soul is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoil."
ANCIENTS.
SINGING.—Nature's first melody, heaven's intonations of the voice, given to the most sensitive to charm the imagination, tranquillize the mind, and delight the listening ear; the breath of heaven, "the concord of sweet sounds."
DANCING.—The early hoop-dancing ballet, with all its feign'd formality of sad, slow and stately for the high, and the flow'd of Coventry sort of labours exercise for promoting health in the low; a move-

ment of the body, actuated by the "mind's construction," "letter ordered in France."
PLAYING CARDS.—A silent system of "begging your neighbour," practically and peacefully picking his pocket, to the utter destruction of his temper and your own principle; an insult to the understanding, and a lock-law on all common sense.
CONVERSATIONS.—A variety of profound, respectable, and pragmatical, personally persisting to preach prudence to those through-fared-care friends who possess the patience to listen to them.
THEATRICALS.—A periwig-pated personification of vice in high life, and depravity in low; a disturbed representation of nature, made up of rant, grimace and show, by those whose vanity leads them to seek in absurd display the bubble reputation in passions to rage,—"No more on't Hal! if thou lovest me." "I pray you, you avoid it."
GAMES.—A stupid, selfish game, invented for all born dumbly, calculated to improve prison discipline, perpetuated only to preserve quietness in society.
POETRY.—A sort of regimental torture of the English language, where
"Rank and file, the verb and noun
Agree to march on, never down,"
a sacrifice of sense to sound.
MUSIC.—A confused jangling of sounds on wind or other instruments; an impertinent intrusion to which listeners lend their ears, and which some deluded people consider pleasant; a good soporific, and suitable only to your hear, see, and say-nothing sort of folk.
(Liverpool Advertiser.)

IMPORTANCE OF FREE TRADE TO ENGLAND.

The following is an extract from an eloquent speech by Mr. BUCKINGHAM, at the Coronation Dinner at the Staffordshire Pottery:
"The freedom of trade, in connection with which his name had been proposed by their Hon. Chairman, Mr. Wedgwood, was of the highest importance, and he felt proud of the association. To no one country on the globe was a free trade more essential than to England, where its partial development had already produced wonders—but where its full enjoyment would lead to the creation of a wealth, such as the world had never yet seen; and where its just distribution of that wealth would produce more happiness than the mind of the most sanguine man living ever yet ventured to conceive. (Applause.) If the free trade was of the highest importance to England, as a manufacturing and mercantile country, he might say, with equal truth, that to no one part of England was free trade of more importance, than to the district in which we were now placed, namely, the Staffordshire Potteries. (Loud cheering.) Let them not believe that he was saying this, merely to elicit the feelings of the moment; no, he stood on far higher grounds, and he would give them a substantial reason for his belief.—In other countries, such as France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, and even America, the most valuable of their products, were rather the work of nature than of art. A small portion of human labour was sufficient to till the earth, to sow the seed, to plant the vineyard, and to rear the various plants for which those countries were remarkable; and, therefore, nature did the work. But in England, the great bulk of the people were engaged in taking some rude and raw material, fashioning it in shape and form, giving it grace, ornament, and beauty, till it acquired a value of which nature constituted perhaps only a tenth at most, and an English skill and labour did the rest. Now of all the districts he had yet visited, and he had extended his tour through nearly every province of England and Scotland combined, for the purpose of rousing the people to oppose the further continuance of the East India Company's Monopoly—he had visited none where the additional value given to the raw material, by the skill and labour of the hand of the workman, was greater than in the district of the Pottery. He had passed some hours this morning, in inspecting the extensive manufactory for his kind and hospitable friend, Mr. Wedgwood, under whose roof he had found a second home; and he confessed, that in tracing up the progress of an almost worthless lump of clay, through the varied processes by which the hand of man fashioned it into beauty, flushed it with grace, and adorned it with all the gorgeous splendour of the mingled lines of the rainbow, and the gold and gems of the richest mines, combined; it seemed to him so much a work of creation, rather than of combination, though in reality it was no more—that he firmly believed, if an untutored savage could be suddenly transported to such a manufactory, and see the rude lump of earth, brought in a few hours to such a gem of beauty, by the hand of man—he would believe, that magic guided the hand, and enchantment presided over the labours of the workman; that the production was of heavenly origin, and had no other aid than to be used in the honour of the gods—(Cheers.) Was he not then justified in saying, that there was no district in all England more deeply interested than this, in removing every existing restraint upon our commercial intercourse with other parts of the world, since there was none where the skill and labour of the workman conferred more value upon the raw material, than in this? and an every argument to the freest exportation and importation operates to oppress the value of that labour, the East India Monopoly, which prevents our free intercourse with India, China, Japan, and the Eastern Islands, with the countless millions of inhabitants, who are the labourers of the world, by preventing their receiving the full value for their labour, as if that value had been first permitted to have been received, and then plundered to the extent of one-half, from the pockets of those who had quietly earned it by their skill and industry combined." (Applause.)

IMMENSE WEALTH.

The house of Rothschild alone, a branch of which is established in London, is computed to be worth more than seventy millions of pounds sterling—about one thirtieth of the British Empire's annual produce. The house was established at Frankfurt (Germany) about the close of the last century, by Mayer Anselm de Rothschild, who died in 1812, leaving his business to five sons, who are all living.
Our passions are like convulsive fits, which though they make us stronger for the time, leave us weaker ever after.

COLONIAL.

From the New-York Advertiser, December 17.
It is assumed by Mr. PARRIS, and other leaders of the liberal party in Lower Canada, that his Majesty's Government have in the Despatch of Lord Goderich, abandoned all control for the future over the internal affairs of the Province, and that hereafter the House into enjoy the entire management of the Colony, wholly and totally independent of Great Britain. The following is the resolution of the House founded on this assumption, and after two days debate, adopted by a very large majority.
Resolved, That this House views with sentiments of gratitude the expressions of his Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare and happiness of his subjects in this Province, and the proofs of a just and liberal policy towards them, contained in the Despatch of his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Department, dated the 7th July last; but particularly the acknowledgments that the regulation of the internal affairs of the Colony ought to be left exclusively to the local Legislature.
The following are the passages in Lord Goderich's Despatch on which the House founds its opinion:—"Ninthly.—The Address then states that the confusion and uncertainty of which the House complains has been greatly increased by enactments affecting real property in the Colony, made in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, since the establishment of the Provincial Legislature, without those interested having even had an opportunity of being heard; and particularly by a recent decision on one of the said enactments in the Provincial court of appeals."
His Majesty's Government can have no controversy with the House of Assembly upon this subject; the House cannot state in stronger terms that they are disposed to acknowledge, the fitness of leaving to the Legislature of Lower Canada, exclusively, the enactment of every law which may be required respecting real property within that Province.
We will not pretend to say how just the opinion thus formed may be—we merely wish to draw attention to its practical consequences. Lord Goderich most either disavow upon the instant the construction thus put upon his words, an act which will be in the very teeth of the House of Assembly and the liberal party, and produce much discontent; or remain silent, which silence will of course be construed into an acquiescence of the Canada doctrines. Now in the event of this latter alternative being established, it follows, that the same rule should apply to one Colony as to another; and if the British Government gives up all jurisdiction in the internal affairs of Canada, they must do the same in the West Indies, and renounce all interference with the slaves. We therefore put the question—Is the King's government disposed to give up the jurisdiction of his power? It must do so if it yields to the demands of Canada, as Great Britain cannot have one law for Jamaica and another for Quebec, when acting upon a general colonial principle. This is a subject of deep importance to the West Indies, and we earnestly press it upon their attention.

they died, and there are they buried. In Westminster (west monastery) Abbey "the Kings, the great men, the rich men, the chief captains, and the mighty men," lie in glory, each one in his own house."
Marble has preserved the names, and frequently has preserved the features, of those who were conspicuous in their day for little else than elevated station, and excessive wickedness. Many for success in war, for political sagacity, for literary attainments, and a few for their piety, have been elevated to a niche, in that house of God, as candidates for immortality. But the genuine register of immortality is not kept in those halls. The names there recorded were more frequently of the great, than of the good, and many of them, the student of history must fear, will not be "found written in the Book of Life."
Better, far better and happier, is a Christian beggar, than an unchristian king.
Prince or pauper, however, there is one event to all. And whether the deserted dust was conveyed in state to Westminster Abbey, or carted unnoticed to the beggar's corner, it matters little. They shall all be made alive, and the Lord knoweth them that are his. Most affecting it is to think that as the former generations high and low, have all passed away, and are clean gone: So the present generation are passing, and will soon be in the dust beside them.
Feelings, their own mortal frame,
The same our way, our homes the same,
From scenes of duty, means of grace,
To God's tribunal all must pass.

NOBLE REVENGE.

During Gen. Burgoyne's destructive campaign in New-York, he ordered his troops to burn the beautiful mansion of the American Gen. Schuyler. Not long after, Gen. Burgoyne was obliged to surrender himself and his army as prisoners of war to the Americans. The celebrated Lady Ackland, who followed the fortunes of her husband with such remarkable constancy and fortitude, was then in the British camp. "I went," says she, as nearly as I can recollect the words, "over to the Americans, soon after our surrender, taking my children with me in my favourite calash. I acknowledge I felt kind as I passed through the enemy's camp; but no insult was offered me, and I saw no symptoms of any thing but respect, and compassion for my misfortunes. Arrived at Gen. Gates's tent, a gentleman came forward to hand me from my calash, and said in a soothing tone, 'You tremble, madam, do not be alarmed; when he took the children from the carriage, he clasped the youngest to his bosom and kissed it tenderly. The tears came in my eyes, as I said, 'Surely, sir, you are a husband and a father.' It was Gen. Schuyler, whose property had so recently been destroyed by our army. He afterwards invited Gen. Burgoyne and other officers to visit his house for a few days. 'You treat me with great kindness and hospitality,' said the British General, 'though I have done you so much injury.' 'That was the fortune of war,' replied Gen. Schuyler, 'let us think no more of it.'

The world is flooded with anecdotes of Johnson.—Let me record an anecdote of one of his hearers. He and Burke were one evening, I believe, at the Misses Cottrell's, when the conversation turned upon the great poet of antiquity.—At length it was settled on the part of Homer, Burke for Virgil. Johnson poured out a prodigious quantity of thought upon the subject, originality and grandeur of the Greek.—Burke delighted in the sustained majesty, the mingled grandeur and vigour, and the mellifluous eloquence of the Roman. The argument went on for hours, while no present thought of interrupting so noble a discourse, or of his own side, at length a young lady, who had been seated on her watch, and to her surprise finding it past midnight, she whispered the hour to her mother. "Tell me that the house is on fire, for nothing else can be an excuse for leaving such conversation."

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"HONOUR TO MONTREAL."

The Canadian mentions that when His Excellency Lord Aylmer last year visited the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec, he asked to see the church, and having entered, he required for the tomb of Montreal, not seeing anything to point out the place where it was. The ladies pointed out where the remains of the rival city expressed great surprise that there was no inscription upon the tomb of the hero. He then informed the ladies that he would cause one to be made at his own expense—and they have lately received a piece of white marble, bearing this inscription:—"Honour to Montreal. Le destin en lieu deboutant victoire la recompense par une mort glorieuse.—Translated thus—"Honour to Montreal. Destiny in depicting him of victory has recompensed him by a glorious death."

TOWNS IN UPPER CANADA.

GUELPH.—It is little more than four years since the place where Guelph stands was a wilderness, without a settlement within miles of it. Since that time a handsome village has sprung up, containing more than fifty inhabited houses, and the Guelph block of 40,000 acres, that a waste, has become a densely settled country. Guelph, which lies eighty miles from Guelph, on the edge of Lake Huron, is a thriving village, with more than twenty inhabited houses and several settlements in its neighbourhood, though strictly two years ago it was a wilderness. Guelph taverns have been established at convenient distances, and at both places mills have been built, or are in progress, as well as other manufacturing concerns, to supply the wants of the settlers; and these places, which were unexplored deserts but a few years since, had fair to be the finest settlements in the Province. Of the Huron tract, on which Goderich stands, more than one million acres of the finest land are yet to be disposed of. A new Presbyterian church is about to be erected in the village, which will add much to the appearance of the place.

DALHOUSIE.—The township of Dalhousie, in the Barlaston District, was settled in the years 1820 and 1821, mostly by Government, from Guelph and its neighbourhood. Owing to the roughness of the land, not one half of it is filled up yet. There are, however, a great number of large improvements, considering the bad quality of the land. The number of cleared acres amount to 3237, which, together with the cattle and other property, amounts to a valuation of £10,536 10s. The present yearly taxes are about £50.—The number of horses is, oxen 276, cows 312, young cattle between two and four years old, 186. There are also in the township, 1 grist mill, 1 tanning mill, 1 saw mill, 1 distillery, and 1 tavern. The population is about 900 souls.

HAMILTON.—The town of Hamilton, in the Gore District, now contains about one hundred inhabited houses, besides stores, shops, and ten new buildings in progress, intended for taverns, dwelling houses, &c. When these are occupied, the population will amount to at least 600. A three story building, the property of A. N. McNab, Esq. was lately commenced. When this is completed, it will make the town a handsome and well improved town, the first of which was not commenced more than two years ago. Thirty-eight new lots have been sold by him this season to be built on by different people. Amongst other improvements the Gaol and Court House have lately had a coat of tin put over roof and done, which adds to the beauty of the town, now among the handsomest and most improving in Upper Canada.

KEPITHVILLE.—The situation of the village of Kepithville is pleasant, being principally situated on the north side of the south branch of the Rideau river, over which there is a bridge. The country in the vicinity is fertile, and exhibits many traces of the industry of the inhabitants, there being many valuable farms in its neighbourhood. It has a neat Episcopal Church, also a Methodist Chapel in a state of forwardness. Three taverns, two merchant shops, a grist mill, saw mill, and clothing works. A little higher up the stream is a good saw mill on a valuable mill site. The place also enjoys the recommendation of a Post Office, with a weekly mail to Prescott.—The advantages possessed by this village cannot fail of raising it to a respectable rank among Canadian towns.

POPULATION.—According to the Returns laid before the Provincial Parliament, the population of Upper Canada is 234,865, as follows:—

Districts.	Population.
Gore.....	23,532
Home.....	32,271
Western.....	49,270
Niagara.....	21,974
London.....	26,180
Newcastle.....	16,488
Midland.....	38,322
Ottawa.....	4,356
Barlaston.....	24,112
Eastern.....	21,168
Johnstown.....	21,561
Total.....	234,865

The population of the city of Montreal, by the census just taken, appears to be 27,297. The country parishes of the island contain 11,980, which, added, make a total of 43,773 souls on the island of Montreal.

WEST INDIA POPULATION.—The following table exhibits the relative proportions of the White, Free Black, and Slave population, in some of the British West India Islands:—

Island.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Whites.
Jamaica,	341,312	23,888	23,000
Antigua,	31,000	4,000	5,000
Barbadoes,	79,000	5,000	16,000
Nevis,	9,800	1,000	450
Grenada,	25,000	2,800	900
St. Kitts,	19,500	25,000	1,000
Total,	505,312	50,800	48,850

FISHERIES.—In the absence of interesting political intelligence, it may not be unprofitable to direct public attention to such matters as are intimately interwoven with our colonial prosperity. Among these, we are of opinion that the Fisheries hold a place so prominent and important, as to call for the most careful consideration. Whoever these have been judiciously directed, they have been found to prove inexhaustible sources of national wealth and individual gain. The fisheries not only furnish one of the most nourishing necessities of life, but are likewise of incalculable value, as they afford employment for an immense number of people; and thus open a fountain whence an unending stream of opulence proceeds, besides forming a perpetual nursery of bold, expert, and industrious mariners, to support the naval strength of a commercial nation. From such considerations, Statesmen and Legislators have in all maritime countries, manifested an earnest and enlightened anxiety for the promotion and encouragement of this valuable source of greatness and wealth. The Dutch were the first European people who had the sagacity to discover the immense advantages resulting from well-conducted Fisheries, and the judgement and skill with which these were regulated and managed, long secured for them a pre-eminence in every market. That indiscretionary case destroyed the Fisheries, the golden mines of the United Provinces; the principal mine and chief support of Holland. They boasted that the proud city of Amsterdam was built upon herring bones, and the celebrated personer B. Witte, has asserted, that it was the possession of this branch of commerce, which enabled his countrymen to contend

so gloriously with their inveterate, and at that period rich and potent enemies, the Spaniards. The same causes long maintained their navy in a state of efficiency and strength; and perhaps its almost entire annihilation, may be attributed as much to those wise laws which excluded the Dutch Fishermen from the British coasts, as to the memorable victory of Camperdown. But passing from these speculations, (which we do not however consider altogether uninteresting or without their use, as they go to establish the exceeding value of the Fisheries) we would submit, that the wisdom of defending this branch of trade, by such enactments as are calculated so to regulate its prosecution, as to render it advantageous to those immediately embarked therein, and to subserve the general interests of the country, can neither admit of question or controversy. The extensive sea board of this Province, abounds with the most valuable kinds of fish, which form by much the more important article of Colonial exportation, and nevertheless it is passing strange, that so little legislative pains have been bestowed upon the management, direction, or encouragement of this fruitful source of commercial activity and common good. Some feeble attempts were indeed made to foster the Cod Fishery, while the take of Herring and Mackerel are entirely overlooked, or abandoned to the projects of individual speculation. It is not however our intention at present, to point out all the evil effects of the present system; if that can be called a system which is neither regulated or enforced by legal authority; our object now rather is to stir up a spirit of investigation, which may possibly lead to beneficial results.—Pictou Observer.

UNITED STATES.

When Mr. Jay made his treaty with England in 1793, cotton was not even mentioned in it as an article of American production. In the course of 30 years, that is in 1824, the growth of cotton was 560,000 bales. In the present year the crop is 1,088,847 bales; worth, at an average of 300lbs. to the bale, and at 8 cents per pound, twenty-five millions of dollars! Of this quantity, the port of New Orleans alone exported four hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-five bales.

The amount of duties received in the Custom House in Boston, for the fiscal year ending September 30, was 4,245,514 24, showing an excess over the year 1830, of 1,218,072 04. The duties secured in October and November amounted to 1,038,520, showing an excess over the same months of last year, of 438,698 dollars.

The question of the removal of the free people of color from Virginia, has been very earnestly taken up by the Legislature of that State.
New-York University.—We learn that the Council of the University have obtained a site for the institution, the five spacious lots in Broadway, lying next north of Niblo's Garden, the whole extent being 137 feet by 200, or 37,500 square feet. In this, and in all other measures of the kind heretofore, they have proceeded on the most enlarged views, which must render the Institution an ornament both to the city and nation.
Capt. Milgrove, of a British brig at New-York, charged with cruelty to a white and a coloured boy, has been examined. The Court deemed it more a misfortune than a crime, on the part of the captain, on hearing testimony; but as the boys could not be removed till Spring, he was ordered to pay their board till then, equal to 118 dollars.—Boston Patriot.

Deaths in New-York during the week ending Dec. 10.—181; an unusual number. 11 died of influenza.
The deaths in Boston during the week ending Dec. 17, were 76—the largest number known since the settlement of Boston. A number died of influenza.
Chillicothe in Ohio is surrounded by a country which after all domestic wants are supplied, drives annually to the markets on the Atlantic, 10,000 fat cattle, 30,000 stock cattle, 50,000 hogs, 500 horses; equal in value to at least one million five hundred thousand dollars. It is but a short time since all around this flourishing town was a wilderness.

The following table gives the number of Sheep in this State, estimated by Counties; it is an interesting statistical view of this branch of the productive industry of Vermont.

County.	Number of Sheep.
Bennington,	52,416
Rutland,	139,596
Addison,	112,781
Chittenden,	53,445
Caledonia,	38,748
Orleans,	28,777
Grand Isle,	8,630

OLD PEOPLE.—There were found in the United States during the last census, 2654 persons who were 100 years old and upwards.

POLISH ARMY.—"ORDER OF THE DAY."

"Head Quarters, Oct. 4.
"The decisive moment has arrived. The enemy has proposed to us humiliating conditions, contrary to the national dignity. It only remains for us to save our honour by rejecting them—to pass the frontier into the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and there seek an asylum. In our present situation, a prolonged struggle would only draw down great calamities on Poland. We lay down the arms which we took up in the sacred cause of the Independence and integrity of our native land, protesting against the violations and abuse of which we are the victims, and Europe, under whose protection we place ourselves, does pronounce definitely on our just cause. If, then, our prayers are not heard—if justice is refused us—if the Monarchs reject us, the Almighty will be our avenger, and the stone which closes the sepulchre of Poland will entomb the Independence of the Nations who are indifferent to our misfortunes. Our blood, shed in numerous battles, the perseverance and patriotism of which we have given examples, will be the subject of admiration and imitation for history and posterity.
"Soldiers!—Let us go where duty calls. We will sacrifice every thing except our glory, of which no force can ever deprive us; and we will await death with tranquility, and with that pure conscience which follows the conviction of having deserved well of our country."
"RYBINSKI, Commander in Chief of the Polish Army."

PARIS, Oct. 20.

All Egypt is infected with the cholera morbus, which is more destructive in the principal towns than ever the plague has been. From 600 to 800 persons die daily at Cairo. The Sarlinian and Austrian vice consuls in that city have fallen victims to the contagion. The Spanish consul who was seized with the disorder at Alexandria, is dead, though the disorder is much less disastrous there than at Cairo.
The Gazette de France says, "Letters from Marselles give an alarming account of the state of Egypt. From the 19th August to the 1st September above 9,000 persons had died of the cholera at Cairo.—The Baron of the vicery had been attacked by it.— Ibrahim Pacha was gone to Upper Egypt. The Vicery was on board of a man of war, when the disorder broke out on board, and there were only 1,000 or 1,200 deaths."

THE OBSERVER. ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1832.

At this first stage of our tour of observation for the year 1832, we pause respectfully to offer to all our PATRONS and FRIENDS the Compliments of the Season, and to take this opportunity of renewing the expression of our warmest thanks for the liberal and increasing support we continue to receive.

Our latest English dates are as yet only to the 31st of November—now sixty-two days old. Another week may be expected to furnish important intelligence from the Mother Country. Our vessels are hourly expected in our own harbours.

But although we have nothing very novel to lay before our Readers in this day's paper, we have, from the sources within our reach, drawn much which may afford subjects of interesting speculation.

From the Alliance of the 24th ult. we have made several extracts, and there is among them one in particular of deep import in the present crisis of affairs in England. We allude to the Petition for MODERATE REFORM, presented by the Bankers, Merchants and Citizens of Glasgow.

It comes from that class of the People of England who are the most interested in the prosperity of the country—a class whose very existence is involved in the fate of that prosperity. It breathes not the tone of faction or disloyalty—it speaks the calm language of reason and conviction.

That Reform is not to be delayed, it adverts not to deny; but it prays constitutional—temperate Reform. It powerfully discloses the extent of the dangers by which the question is at present beset; while it depicts as the most evil any attempt to nullify the independence of the higher branch of the Legislature.

For the sake of presenting the Constitution which has hitherto been the admiration of surrounding Nations, and the safeguard of British Liberty—for the sake of the peace—the Liberties—the existence of the Empire; it is to be earnestly hoped that His Majesty's Ministers will at once decide the measure of aid in their own hands, and repress with severity the audacious aspirations of those demagogues who under the name of efficient reform would level all government to build their own exaltation upon its ruins.

A communication in the Hibernian papers recommends as a probable employment for the Poor of that town during the winter, the building of a bridge for the streets, and the building of a Reservoir for water, &c. The former employment is stated to have been a great benefit to the poor last winter when the least skilled workman to earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day.

The East port Northern Light states that they have been since the 1st of January 1832 to have received at the Custom House of that Port, from the 1st of April last, containing chiefly of re-exports of goods in the transportation of a vessel from Nova Scotia.

The Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Mr. M'NAMES, has issued orders to all the Custom Houses of the United States to suspend the export of gold and silver coins, until the 1st of January next, for the purpose of relieving vessels in distress. This is a most humane regulation, similar to that already made by our own Government during the prevalence of severe weather on the British Coast.

A Hibernian paper relates that the following accident occurred in the city of New York being in want of a new suit of clothes, and which he would have to pay 60 dollars at a fashionable tailor's establishment in that city, went to Montreal in a private carriage, and on his return to New York, he found his trunk containing 22 dollars, and the remainder of his expenses from New-York to Montreal, and back.

Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and William Wirt, are candidates for the next term. The election does not take place till November next.

We have copied from the City Gazette, the following melancholy list of SUICIDES. Our readers will peruse it with feelings of sorrow, in which we deeply sympathize.

Suicides.—In addition to the melancholy catalogue of suicides already known to the public, the following are to be added to the list of the 14th of December, with the crew and a number of passengers in all amounting to 18 souls, all of whom, it is supposed, perished. Also, the loss of the Brig Independence, and further particulars of the loss of the Brig Independence.

The High Factor at Caroline, Bruce, Master, left St. John, N. S. on Saturday the 14th inst. bound to this place, with a cargo of 30 sheep, 7 head of cattle, 10 barrels of beef, and 10 barrels of apples, with the following persons on board—James Bryan, Master—John Davis, Henry Garty, John Callahan, George, David Cooper, Thomas, Schuch, Alexander, Thomas Harris, Patrick Kennedy, and two black men, Henry Kennedy, Patrick, Edward, and 22s. Crew—passengers.

The vessel drifted ashore on Tuesday the 26th inst. at Baxter's Cove, Cornwallis—five persons of the number were found dead on board—the whole are supposed to have perished.

A letter from Capt. G. C. Hunt, master of the Brig Velocity, addressed to James Kirk, Esq. of this City, dated at Sandy Cove, Dec. 24th, 1831, says, "I have to inform you of the total loss of the Velocity, on Thursday afternoon, with three of the crew, the rest of us narrowly escaped with our lives, but very badly frozen—the vessel completely broken up and the cargo ground up as it had passed through a reef—there will be but little of the cargo saved, but I think none of the cargo, except sheep, &c. The crew are unable to move about, and I saw very little life, although not so much frozen as the rest. We passed a most dreadful night in the woods on Thursday night, and were until one o'clock the next morning before we found our horses."

On Sabbath evening last, an appropriate Discourse was delivered by the Rev. G. NAVY, in the Baptist Meeting House, on the subject of "The Christian's Duty to his Country." To him that is offered, pity should be shown from his friend. After which, the Congregation was not large, the sum of 28 was collected for Benevolent purposes.—Communicated.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—The Collections for the benefit of the Poor, were made, as usual, on Sunday the 24th ult. At Trinity Church, the amount collected (exclusive of the Officers money), was £23 0 0 At St. John's Church, - - - - - 14 18 0 Wesleyan Chapel, St. John, - - - - - 11 12 6 Ditto Portland, - - - - - 2 12 0 (Courier.)

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Winter Assemblies.—We have great pleasure in announcing from authority on which we rely, that our good old-fashioned Assemblies are in progress of reform. We are informed that a meeting, having this object in view, took place yesterday evening, and that several gentlemen, whose names we have not yet learned, were nominated as Managers. The plan is understood to emanate from our public-spirited friends, but to proceed from the wish of that respectable portion of the community who in times past have been accustomed to "dance in the New Year." In this part of the world where public amusements of any description are rare, and there is little to break the monotony of our occupations throughout a dreary Winter, well conducted Assemblies are particularly desirable. They bring people together at a time "when the cares of the day are gone by, and all man's best feelings possess him," and substitute in the community a generous and friendly spirit, far that coldness and selfish indifference too often found to attend upon winter sessions. It has frequently been matter of surprise to strangers that dullness should ever reign in so populous a city as ours. With beauty, wealth and talent in abundance, there is but one thing wanting—and that one thing is PUBLIC SPIRIT.

THE LIGHT HOUSE on Paradise Island was burnt down last night—particulars not yet ascertained.

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POETRY.

MAIDENS AND WIDOWS. (From the Boston Statesman.) I love the young. I love to see The stiling of a thought of glee. I love to watch elastic feet. Unmann'd eyes, and mirthful sweet. I love the look that's never caught— The music of a laugh untanght— The reckless motion, liquid eye, Bewitching tongue, and husky reply— To sit at eve with radiant curls— And hide my hand in clustering curls— And, oh, I worship as I bow To a simple braid on snowy brow.

VARIETIES.

Extraordinary instance of voracity in a Steadfast. It has been remarked by fishermen and others residing on the shores of Lochfene, that within these dozen years there has been a wonderful decrease in the quantity of herrings taken; so much so, that what was formerly reckoned a tolerable year is now of very rare occurrence. This falling off has been attributed to various causes, and, among these, steam navigation has not been forgotten. The true cause, however, appears to be the vast accumulation of eels, stonks, and other destructive vermin in the loch, and with which it now swarms from top to bottom. Their enormous inroads upon the herring shoals may be estimated from the single circumstance that in one steek 12 herrings have been found, all entire, and in as good a state for use as if just taken from the net. When we consider the incalculable havoc which this must produce, we may cease from wondering at the herrings deserting their old favorite resort. The instance of voracity, however, which we wish more particularly to mention, occurred lately, when, on opening an immense fish of the above description, there was found, besides nine herrings, a part of an old shoe and a family letter-bag, containing a London newspaper, and a circular from the Scots Times, of which the following words were all that could be made out:—"Sir, we hereby intimate, that unless your subscription to the Scots Times, which is now two years due, be instantly paid up, we shall be under the necessity of stopping the paper and prosecuting for the amount."—From the address being entirely obliterated, we are ignorant for what tardy subscriber it was intended. A return, however, from so singular a "Dead letter office" struck us as a very unaccountable circumstance. We do not know what effect it may have upon some of our subscribers.— Scots Times. [An ingenious hint to delinquent subscribers.]

RUINED CITIES.—The tradition of ruined cities is common to all countries. In Cornwall it is believed that the land formerly extended many miles farther than at present, and that some of the neighboring islands formed part of the Continent. On the coast of Brittany there is a tradition that a city now destroyed by the sea, once exceeded in magnificence the present capital of France. The same story is related in Cornwall and Somerset. On the coast of North Wales, the present inhabitants say that about the year 500 A. D., a great number of cities and the whole of a tract called the Lowland Hundred were destroyed, and now form part of the Bay of Cardigan. On the coast of Suffolk, Dunwich, or the splendid city, is said formerly to have contained 52 churches and monasteries, which have been swallowed up by the sea; at present it has no place of public worship.

In the year 1457, a proclamation was issued by Henry VIII.; "that women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that men should keep their wives in their own houses."

SHIP AHOY! JUST received, a large assortment of Piano Forte and Flute Music, viz.—Ship Aho, arranged as a solo or duet; William the Fourth's Waltzes; Hours there were; From Greenland's icy mountains; Sets of Quadrilles, Cotillions, and Waltzes; the Banks of Allan Water; New-York—O what a charming city! And ye shall walk in silk attire; the Invincibles; the Moon is up; O'er the mountain; the Knight with a snowy plume; My back shall tempt the seas no more; Honeysuckle bells; List, hermit, list! the little Mountaineer; I see them on their winding way; the days of old Romance; the last Wish—by Mrs. Hemans; the round Moon coddly sails the skies.—For sale by H. S. FAVOR, Newport, (Maine,) Dec. 10, 1831.

THE NEW-YORK ALBION, BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN WEEKLY GAZETTE.

A JOURNAL, containing POLITICS, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND COMMERCE, possessing various sources of information and interest—a valuable contribution to the politician, the scholar and the man of letters. While it supplies information upon the most important subjects, it furnishes liberal and just opinions upon public men and public measures. The Albion is so adapted to the study, than the drawing-room and the closet. Its epitome and analysis of the principal Foreign News are as general and as interesting as any ever been attempted in a Weekly Paper. It is now, for the second time, considerably enlarged, and the commencement of the Tenth Volume is in progress, giving up the greater part of the page allotted to advertisements, to Miscellaneous matter of unusual selections, rendering it what it purports to be, a full and faithful Mirror of the News, Politics and Literature of Europe, more particularly that of England, its COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING Intelligence, published gratis in a separate Price Current Sheet, already complete, and to be considerably enlarged. Terms six Dollars per annum, payable in advance. The Albion is published every Saturday, Corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, New-York, and may be ordered by M. H. PARLEY, Esq., St. John, or by the Proprietor at New-Brunswick, 26th November.

MARINE INSURANCE STOCK.

2400 BARE OF STOCK in the Marine Insurance Company, for sale by JAMES T. HANFORD. LANDING, Esq., by the Plate, from Jamaica. 1000 POUNDS, and 1000 DOLLARS.—Esq. ship A. P. M. from London—6 Pipes choice O. L. P. M. from Jamaica.—Esq. ship A. P. M. from London—One half superior Black, Blue, Olive, and Brown CLOTHS.—for sale by Nov. 8. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

CALICOES.

Just received, and for Sale:— 550 PIECES assorted New Patterns, PRINTED COTTONS; 100 Dito FURNITURE Do. J. & H. KINNEAR. 13th Dec. 1831.—4†

SUGAR, BLANKETS, & FLANNELS. 12 H HDS. SUGAR; 2 Hds. BLANKETS; 2 Dito FLANNELS—Just received and for Sale. JOHN ROBERTSON.

LEMON SYRUP. A FEW Packages, containing three dozen each, of the above article.—For sale low by 6th September. JAS. T. HANFORD.

PER SHIP ELEANOR: 2 BALES Cloth; 1 bale of Pig Cloth and twilled, red and blue, 50 pieces of Bombazetts; 100 pieces Prints; 100 dozen Threads, assorted; 4 bales Slips, principally red shirts and flusings; 20 tons Iron; 40 bags Spikes, assorted. Per Larina, from Halifax; 27 Barrels of Seal Oil; 5 Tierces of Coffee. JOHN ROBERTSON. Nov. 8.

FORGET-ME-NOT, &c.

J. McMILLAN, HAS just received a few Copies FORGET-ME-NOT, (Ackermaun's)—The Atlantic Souvenir, Offering—Humourist—Foken—Atlantic Souvenir, and Pearl, for 1832.—Gold Paper—Screens and Handles—Card Backs, &c. &c. A few Reform Caricatures. Nov. 22.

AMERICAN ANNUALS.—1832.

THE TOKEN, for 1832, a Christmas and New-Year's Present, elegantly bound, with twenty-five Engravings.—The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1832, elegantly bound, with twelve fine engravings. Just received and for sale by H. S. FAVOR. Eastport, Nov. 26.

ANTI-MASONIC ALMANACKS.

THE Subscribers have just received 40 dozen ANTI-MASONIC ALMANACKS, No. 4, which they will sell very cheap. Nov. 8. SEELY & PATTEN.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES. NOW Landing ex Brig William & Robert, from St. Kitts.—for sale by Oct. 28. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

EMIGRANT DEPARTMENT.

St. John, N. B. September 13, 1831. EMIGRANTS arriving here with the intention of settling in the Country, will, without delay, receive Crown Lands upon the terms prescribed by Government; upwards of 50,000 acres being surveyed in the adjacent Counties, and open for application. Directions for information will always be given to those who are desirous to proceed into the interior for employment; and Persons who wish to purchase small cultivated Farms will receive particulars of several by application at the Office, Prince William-street, St. John. A. WEDDEBURN, Government Agent for Emigrants.

SAINT JOHN FOUNDRY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to acquaint the Public that they have entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on Business in this City, as ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BLACKSMITHS, under the Firm of FOULIS, ROSS, & HOGG, and hope that their endeavor to obtain public patronage will meet with such support from this community as their successful efforts may deserve.—They intend to Manufacture at their Establishment, on "The Saint John Foundry," foot of Duke-street, STEAM ENGINES, and all kinds of MACHINERY, to furnish CASTINGS in Iron or Brass, of all descriptions, to execute all kinds of Blacksmith Work, for Shipping, &c. with neatness and dispatch, to keep on Sale an Extensive Assortment of Cooking and Canadian STOVES, GRATES, and FRANKLINS, to put up Light House Lanterns, Improved Patent Windlasses, Gates and Railings of iron pattern, and to furnish the Trade with a selection of the best BAR IRON and STEEL, on moderate terms. ROBERT FOULIS, WILLIAM ROSS, DAVID HOGG. St. John, July 19, 1831. N. B. Immediate employment will be given to a few good Journeyman Blacksmiths.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY, PORTLAND.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to return thanks for the very liberal patronage with which they have already been favored, and trust, from the improvements they have lately made in the undertaking, still to merit public support. In addition to a large importation of Pig Iron, they have recently received a supply of London Sand, and all other necessary for enabling them to carry on a more enlarged and extensive business than heretofore. They have at present on hand, and will continue to keep a large assortment of the following description of Castings, at the reduced prices annexed:— Franklins, from £2.10 to £7.10 Cooking Stoves, 4; 10 to 15; 0 1/2 Grates, 1; 2 and upwards. Mill Machinery and Ship Castings, 2s. per cwt. Mill Brasses and Composition work of all kinds, at equally reduced rates.—Also on hand, a general assortment of Ploughs and Plough Castings. Orders, let at the Foundry in Portland, or at the Blacksmith's Shop at Hexton & Arden, Mill Bridge, will receive punctual attention. June 7.

LOWER COVE BREWERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the Improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmathen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MORAISE, where he offers for sale the following BEERS:— BURTON ALE; MILD Do.; PORTER and TABLE BEER; YEAST, GRAINS, and VINEGAR. Having employed an experienced Brewer, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to Customers, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. N. B.—Persons having Barley for sale, will please apply to Mr. JOHN MORAISE, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B., 26th January, 1830.

PRIME BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. W. Emslie, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, (East side Market-square.)

WOULD inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from Britain an extensive importation of superior ENGLISH LEATHER, with which he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of every description,—of warranted workmanship, and at the prices heretofore charged when made of American Leather. W. W. E. is determined to deserve the patronage of the Public, by affording his Goods at reduced prices, as he intends in future to supply such customers only, as will pay him in cash. N. B.—On hand, a constant supply of all kinds of Gentlemen's, as well as Children's, Country and City Country Cutters, from the best Manufacturers, St. John, September 27th, 1831.

JAMES KIRK, Has received ex Ship Lark, from Greenock, part of his usual

FALL SUPPLY OF HERRINGHEADS. H HDS. Leaf Sugar; Pipes and Hbbs. BRAN. WHISKY; Chain Cables and Anchors; Cordage CANVAS, &c. &c.—Which are for sale low for approved payments. The remainder of his Stock expected daily from Liverpool. 18th October.—4†

NEW GOODS.

BY the Jane, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a large addition to his former very valuable Stock of BRITISH MERCHANDISE: the whole of which he offers for sale at very low prices. EDWARD L. JARVIS. 2d August, 1831.—3†

NOVEMBER 8th, 1831.

Just received from London and Liverpool, in the ships Archelus and Eleanor.— A NEW SUPPLY OF BLACK and colored Yarns; plain and figured Gros de Naples; Bombazines and Norwich Crapes; 44 drab Chambrays; 4 and 5-4 black and green Crapes; Moreens; Bombazetts; a few London made Mulls and Tippets; Mautila and Boa Tippets; children's seal skin Caps and Chinchilla Turbans; a few real Astrachan and Russian Lamskins; Men's Fur Gloves; men's, women's, and children's lambs-wool and fleecy lined Gloves; gentlemen's and ladies' black silk Hose; fine lambs-wool Shirts and Drawers; gentlemen's fancy silk Bandannas, (new patterns), black silk Velvet; plain and figured black silk Vestings; fancy silk Hosiery; a general assortment of glass, silk, and all kinds of Buttons; Cloak Clasps; silk net Purse; black lace Veils; plain, figured, and Mond Gauze Handkerchiefs; worsted Fringe; a few handsome silver mounted Crest Frames, Bread Baskets, Bottle Stands, &c. 1 best quality plated assortment of Tea and Table Spoons; hand Purses and Belts; ivory Brace Watch Stands; Card Backs; Thermometers; Candlesticks; Vases; Castle-Burners; Paper Weights, Inkstands, &c.; common and three-spit steel Pens; patent Perring Pens; London-made, common, and strong shell dressing Combs; Pocket Dials; new patterns of Imperial, Continental, and superior time (royal) dials; hair, tooth, cloth, and comb Brushes, &c. The remainder of his Fall Supply daily expected per Joanna.

Per JOANNA, from LIVERPOOL: 100 Bales Cotton Warp; 2 Cases Hat; 100 boxes Raisins; 100 half-boxes Raisins; 3 bales Point and Rose Blankets; 10 boxes Mould Candles; 1 bale of Green Hair; 3 casks Shot; 10 cwt. Duck Nails; 70 boxes Soap; 20 lbs. Ravens Sewings; 100 bundles Cotton Warp; 160 pieces Cottons, assorted; 2 bales assorted Prints; 2 bales Narrow Cloths; 2 bales Broad Cloths; 2 bales Wines; 28 bundles and 928 bars round, square, flat, and Plough Flat Iron; also a quantity of Plough Moulds. Nov. 15. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JUST LANDING, From on board the Satisfaction from Bristol, and Edward Reid from Liverpool.

10 PIPES PORT WINE; 10 Quarter Casks SHERRY; 2 Pipes Cognac BRANDY; 3 Hbbs. Holland's GIN; 150 Boxes prime Bunch M. SCATELS; 5 Casks of Salmon, prime and young TWINES, Cord, Pullock, and M. lateral LINES; 100 Boxes hard Yellow SOAP, &c. &c. 22d Nov.—4† JOHN P. THURGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Has just received by the Julia from New-York:

A FEW Boxes Mould CANDLES; first quality superior FLOUR and APPLES. Also—on hand: Chests of Congo TEAS; and Halfpenny of Holland's GIN. Which articles will be sold at low rates, by early application. JAMES T. HANFORD. December 19.

LANDING, Ex Hannah V., from Philadelphia:

100 B BARKETS CORN MEAL; 100 do. Superior FLOUR. Dec. 14. MACKAY & MOORE.

MADEIRA WINE, Landing ex ship Larina, from Halifax:

4 H HDS. and 1 Very choice Old London 4 Qr. Casks V. P. MADEIRA; Also—1 Hhd. St. J. and Red WINE. For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. December 19.

SHANNADOAH FLOUR, SUGARS, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

Just received from Savannah, via New-York: 50 B BLS. superior Shannadoah Mountain Flour, family and FLOUR, short and long; 25 Do. RYE FLOUR, superior quality, from Southern Market. Also—Per brig Thomas, D. M. from Jamaica: 3 Hbbs. first quality Jamaica SUGAR; 1 Pouchon high proof Jamaica SPIRITS; All which will be sold, low for punctual payments. —on HAND: Superior, fine, common and coarse CLOTHS, of all colours and qualities, which will at all times be made up to order, on the most reasonable terms. Also—constantly on hand a large and general assortment of every description of Ready-Made Clothing, which will be put up to order on accommodating terms. Also—Just received—The latest London Fashions for 1831, which the public can be gratified in viewing by calling at the Clothing Store of the subscriber, Water-street. H. P. WHITNEY. 13th September.—4†

JUST RECEIVED, Per Joanna, from Liverpool—

A FEW Bales Printed and Shirting COTTONS, a large assortment of Hosiery, Ladies' French Scarfs, Pillars, &c. Mawhood & Co's patent India Rubber Pillows; Beds Overalls; Cushions; Cloaks; Bags, &c. A large assortment Cotton Umbrellas, at very low prices; Gaudle Wick, Velvets, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Vestings of all kinds, Wadding, Men's strong Lambs-wool Drawers, &c. &c. November 14. P. DUFF.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Just received at the above Establishment, by the Sir Howard Douglas: A new assortment of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, of all descriptions; Misses do. do.; Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Pumps; Boys and Children's ditto ditto.—On hand, Ladies and Gentlemen's SPOON SOCKS, which will be sold low for Cash. SAMUEL WATTS. N. B.—Among the above articles are a few pair of Ladies' Silk and Satin SLIPPERS, Pramela and Cordovan WALKING SHOES. These are really very superior articles, and those who want had better call soon. S. W. St. John, October 18.

LADY OF THE LAKE.

Just received per brig Lady of the Lake, from Greenock: 6 CASES Sheathing COPPER, 20, 22, and 24 oz.; 6 Bales Brown COTTONS; 4 Bales HOMESPANS; 1 Bale Shirting STRIPE; 1 do. GINGHAMS; 1 do. Britannia Handkerchiefs; 1 do. Gingham; 1 Case Scotch Claw HAMMERS and Screw AUGERS—Thomson's make; 10 Cwt. best Sheffield CAST STEEL. October 18. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CANVAS NAILS, &c.

Received by the Marchioness of Queensbury: 190 B BALS, 40 Bales half bleached ditto; 72 Casks assorted NAILS. Also—Per Post Boy from Eastport: 80 Bags YELLOW CORN. J. & H. KINNEAR. 22d Nov.—3†

JUST RECEIVED, Per Joanna, and Marchioness of Queensbury:

A CHINA and EARTHENWARE.—Also, well assorted CRATES, for the Country. E. WILLIAMSON. 22d Nov.—3†

CARPETING, &c.

Received per the Edward Reid, Esq. 1 BALE Brussels CARPETING, 2 Bales Superior CLOTHS, 1 Case JEWELLERY, 84 Kegs assorted NAILS; 2 Bales ass'd SLOPS. J. & H. KINNEAR. 22d Nov.—3†

NOVEMBER 29th.

Received per brig Eliza, from New-York: FINEST Ground Green Mountain FLOUR; CORN MEAL; RYE FLOUR; Best Pilot and Navy BREAD; RICE; PITCH and TAR. And per Volante, from Jamaica: 25 Pouchons RUM.—For sale by E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

RUM, BUTTER, &c.

Received per ship Post Boy, from Cayenne Bello: 15 Puns. Jamaica RUM. Per ship Temperance, from Cumberland: 30 Firkins BUTTER; 6 Casks OATMEAL, 15 Kegs BARLEY; 9 Barrels BEEF.

Per ship Edward Reid, from Liverpool: 2 Bales CLOTH REMNANTS, Hbbs. and Hbbs. LOAF SUGAR.—For sale by 29th Nov. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

PRINTS, GREY COTTONS, &c.

Just received, and for sale: 5 PACKAGES of very superior and cheap PRINTS; 2 Bales Grey Cottons; 40 Dozen 2, 3, and 4 thread Flax Sail Twine, of a superior quality; 2 Bales Blankets; 10 Barrels Hax and Hulled OIL; 30 Pans Ozanburgs; 10 coils small white Rope. November 29. JOHN ROBERTSON.

LANDING, Ex brig La Plata, from Savannah-la-Mar:

30 P PUNS of 11 1/2 proof Jamaica RUM; —in store— 130 Kils Soused SALMON; 20 Cases of No. 1 TOBACCO; 20 Hds. of MOLLASSES, &c. &c. Nov. 8. MACKAY & MOORE.

EX AETHUSA, ELEANOR, and JOANNA.

The Subscribers have received, and offer for Sale, on liberal terms: SUPERFINE Black, Blue, Olive, and Brown BROAD CLOTHS; White, Red, and Yellow FLANNELS; Trusses; Slips; Flusings; Hosiery, &c. 25 Boxes of Liverpool SOAP. Nov. 15. MACKAY & MOORE.

CLOTHS.

A FURTHER supply, including superfine and excellent Black and Blues, saved Hat Blues, Broad Hosiery, &c.—just received and for sale on accommodating terms, by E. DeW. RATCHFORD. Oct. 11.

BEEF, PORK, &c.

JUST received a small lot of Prime Moss Irish BEEF and PORK; a few Barrels Nova-Scotia Butter, do. fresh OATMEAL; do. Firkin BUTTER.—For sale at low rates, by Nov. 1. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

WHISKY, MOLASSES, RAISINS, &c.

The Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale: 31 PUNCHBANS SCOTCH WHISKY, of a superior quality; 12 Bbls. MOLASSES; 240 Quarter Boxes Larch Marselet RAISINS, for family use; 12 Boxes Mould CANDLES, (short sizes). JOHN WALKER. October 18. St. John-street.

FROM QUEBEC.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the Cargo of the schooner Legat, just arrived.—Consisting of: Prime and Cargo BEEF; Prime PORK; Middlings FLOUR; Ship Bread; SOAP; CANDLES, &c. At low rates, if taken from the Vessel. Nov. 15. E. DeW. RATCHFORD.

BUTTER.

50 FIRKINS Cumberland BUTTER—just received, and for sale by MACKAY & MOORE. Nov. 22.

LONDON SPERM CANDLES.

20 BOXES London Sperm CANDLES, of a superior quality.—Just received and for sale low, by JOHN WALKER. St. John-street, Oct. 11.

DEMERARA RUM.

35 PUNCHBANS Demerara and Windward Island RUM.—For sale by JOHN WALKER, St. John-street. 4th October.

COTTONS.

4 BALES PRINTED COTTONS; 4 Bales Printed CALICOES; Just received per Joanna, and for sale cheap by Nov. 15. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

GIN AND PORK.

The Subscriber offers for Sale: 10 H HDS. and Pipes Superior Holland's GIN; 50 Bbls. Irish PORK; Just received per ship Galatea, from L. Derrin. August 2. JAMES T. HANFORD.

LOAF SUGAR.

13 H HDS. Double and Single Refined LOAF SUGAR.—just received and for sale by JOHN WALKER, St. John Street. —also— 8 Hbbs. Brown SUGAR.

OATMEAL.

2 TONS OATMEAL, fresh from the Mill, for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON. October 25.

Blankets for Sale at this Office.

NOTICES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business as AGENTS and CO-MERCHANTS, under the Firm of MACKAY & MOORE, and respectfully solicit a share of patronage. W. MACKAY, D. MOORE. North Market Wharf, St. John, June 26th, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having re-entered into Co-partnership, beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BRIZEL, head of Peters' Wharf, and commenced business as Auctioneers & Commission Merchants; where the smallest favour will be thankfully received. RICHARD SEELY, WILLIAM PATTEN. N. B.—They have on hand an Assortment of FINE GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will dispose of very cheap, as usual. April 12.

THE Subscriber being duly authorized to settle all concerns relative to the late Business of KEATOR & SAMES.—All persons therefore indebted either by Note or Hand or Book Account, are respectfully required to take notice that all Notes of Hand and Book Accounts, that remain unsettled on the 1st day of November next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. JAMES KEATOR. P. S.—Call at the Store of KEATOR & THORNE, St. John or Water-street—three doors from the corner of the South Market Wharf. 26th July.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late EDMOND D. SHARLAND, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and those indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to HANNAH F. SHARLAND, Adm'r. THOMAS SECORD, Administrator. Hampton, 23d Sept. 1831.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of PETER DUFFUS, late of this City, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JAMES GRUNDY, GEORGE MATTHEW, JR., Administrators. St. John, August 29, 1831.

THE Subscriber having this day resigned his Business to Mr. EDWARD L. JARVIS, requests all persons to whom he may be indebted, to present their accounts forthwith for payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by immediate payment or otherwise, at the Store lately occupied by the Subscriber. Such accounts as may remain unsettled after Six Months from this date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. RALPH M. JARVIS. June 9, 1831.

EDWARD L. JARVIS having succeeded to the Business formerly conducted by R. M. JARVIS, Esq., offers for sale his late Stock of British MERCHANDISE, at reduced prices. North Market Wharf, 9th June, 1831. N. B.—A further Supply of Goods is hourly expected.

THE Subscriber having a Power of Attorney from Mr. THOMAS SMITH, late Merchant of this City, together with Mr. DANFORD, his Assignee, by which they are authorized to collect the Debts due Mr. SMITH, requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle the same without delay, or they will be put in suit. W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys. 7th June, 1831.

THE subscriber, at the request of the Heirs, has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of MARGARET BAYLEY, (relict of BARZILLA BAYLEY), late of this City, deceased. Those who have claims against the said Estate will render them within Three Months from this date; and those who are indebted to said Estate, will please pay the same to Messrs H. DERRIN, Esq., Attorney at Law, who is authorized to receive the same. THOMAS BARLOW, Adm'r. St. John, 1st Nov. 1831.—3†

INSURANCE.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take effect at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts. JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney. St. John, March 8, 1831.

SAINT JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Election of DIRECTORS of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the present year, having taken place at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, on the 24th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms. By Order of the President and Directors. THOMAS REAVISIDE. St. John, 19th July, 1830.

FIRE INSURANCE.

E. DeW. RATCHFORD, AGENT for the TRINIDAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, continues to issue Policies, and renew Receipts, for Insurance on Houses, Bams, Stores, Mills, and other buildings, vessels in port, or on the stocks, Household Furniture, Farmers' Stock and Utensils, Merchandize, Machinery, and every other description of property, against Loss or damage by Fire, on liberal terms.—It is a notorious fact, that the subject of insuring against fire, does not receive from the inhabitants of this Province that attention which its importance demands; and the premiums, for fire insurances particularly, bear so very small a proportion to the value of the property insured, that much less sympathy is felt for those sufferers who may have neglected to avail themselves of the means of providing against such calamities. The capital of this Company, \$200,000, has been all paid up, and invested in the best securities; independently of which, a SURPLUS FUND of more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for losses, and the stock bears a high premium. The Agent will at all times attend personally to the survey of buildings on which insurance is desired within the City, and applications in writing (post paid) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention. Saint John, N. B. 15th November, 1831.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Office of this Company, is open for Business every day, (Sundays excepted), from 11 A. M. till noon.—Answers to all applications for Insurances will be given at noon on the day following that on which they are made. E. DeW. RATCHFORD, Secretary. St. John, September 3, 1831.