

The Weekly Observer.

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE STAR:

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1830.

Vol. III. No. 24.

Office in HATFIELD'S Brick Building,
Market-square.

The Garland.

THE DEAD FATHER.

BY THE REV. B. LITTLE.
Come hither, child, and kneel
In prayer, above thy father's lifeless form—
He loved thee well in sunshine and in storm,
Through days of we and woe;
His blessings on thy head no more are given,
As once they came like gentle dews of heav'n.
Look on that pallid face!
Its wonted smiles are calmly resting there,
Unbroken by the deep drawn lines of care—
Sorrow hath left no trace
Of furrowed bitterness upon the cheek
And still expression of that blanched cheek.
Thou scarce canst feel thy loss,
Or know the chilling cares that have begun
To shadow thy bright pathway, gentle one!
Many a withering cross
May in thy guileless bosom plant its sting,
And to thy hopes a poisoned chalice bring.
How sad the fireless hearth!
His manly form shall never—never more
Darken the threshold of our cottage door;
Nor the full sound of mirth
Go up in gladness to the whitened wall;
For death has entered with his funeral pall.
A chair is vacant now!
A cheerful eye, and a contented face,
Have left, for aye, their wonted dwelling place;
And we must bow!
Blessing's gone! a noble form is risen,
To darkness this cold earth and gladden heaven.

HYMN.

BY THE LATE BISHOP HEBBER.
I praise'd the Earth, in beauty seen
With garlands gay of various green;
I praise'd the Sea, whose ample field
Shone glorious as a silver shield;
And Earth and Ocean seem'd to say,
"Our beauties are but for a day!"
I praise'd the Sun, whose chariot roll'd
On wheels of amber and of gold;
I praise'd the Moon, whose softer eye
Gleam'd sweetly through the summer sky;
And Moon and Sun in answer said
"Our days of light are numbered!"
O God! O God beyond compare!
If thus thy meeker works are fair!
If thus thy beauties gild the span
Of ruin'd earth and sinful man,
How glorious must the mansions be
Where thy redeemed shall dwell with thee!

PEARLS.

BY MISS M. A. BROWN.
Why should I tell of the diamond's blaze?
Why should I sing of the sapphire's rays?
Ye are purer, and fairer, and dearer to me—
Gems of the ocean, pearls of the sea!
There are feelings of all that is sweet and mild,
Dreams that are pure as the dreams of a child,
Many an innocent holy thought,
By gazing on you, to my bosom brought.
I love to behold you, fairy pearls,
When ye wreath around rich raven curls—
I love to see you when some neck
Almost as white as your own ye deck.
I think, in looking on you, of the wave
That birth to your simple beauty gave;
I think of the rolling waters that sweep
Over your brethren of the deep;
And I think of the crimson coral shells,
Where first ye lay in your native shells;
And I dream of the Nereid's faded song,
That floats those airy hills among.
I remember the venturesome diver who first
Beheld you amidst the sea weeds aur;
And snatch'd you eagerly away,
To smile again at the smiling day.
And I think of the tranquil, tranquil sea,
When the stars were hating steadily,
As if they were looking the clear waves through,
To see if their glances could rest on you.
And there are better thoughts than these,
That rise when I see you, pearls of the seas!
Ye are like pure spirits that dwell through life
Ungrudging amidst its care and strife.
And there's a hand that shall bear them away,
At last, to the light of a cloudless day,
And treasure them more than ocean gems,
And 'till then in heavenly diadems!

MISCELLANEA.

GRAVITY.—Happiness is a great treasure, and why should not a man keep it to himself? What propriety, or what decency, is there in a man's poking the pertness of his contented cheerfulness into the face of every one he meets? It is exceedingly vulgar, if an individual be ever so rich, that he should jingle his money in the audience of all the world.—Gravity can never be called impertinence; it does not obtrude itself upon the attention, but it rather courts insoberservation, and forms a species of personal retirement. It is a little sentry-box, in which a man shuts himself up and keeps himself to himself. If an individual is laughing and grinning in society, you seem to be under the necessity of asking him what he is laughing at. If a man comes smiling into a room, and looking gaily and cheerfully around him, you are under a kind of necessity of taking some notice of him. He forcibly quarters himself upon your sympathy, and so far he is a troublesome fellow, and he is a disturbance to the train of your thoughts. Whereas a grave man is as good a companion as a man fast asleep. He does not take your attention or thoughts away from yourself. You may speak to him if you like, but you are not compelled to it; you are quite at liberty, and Englishmen love liberty; therefore they love gravity, and cultivate it with much diligence and most distinguished success. Moreover, every one loves the reputation for wisdom, and how is it to be had, save and except by wise sayings or by wise looks? And which is easiest, to look like a wise man or talk like a wise man? The argument is in favour of looks, at least ten to one.—We should approve gravity in others for its convenience to ourselves, and we should cultivate it in ourselves not only for its convenience to others, but for its accommodation to ourselves. It becomes a species of panoply, defending ourselves from attacks that might disturb or discompose us. Get into a Paddington coach, or a Richmond steamer, without the armour of gravity, and ten to one some impertinent fellow will attack you with "Fine day, Sir." But look

grave, keep your lips properly compressed, as if they were not to be opened for a trifle, preserve the perpendicularity of the spine, cock up your nose, and turn up your eyes, or knit your brows, and look round about you as if wondering how you came into such a vulgar conveyance, and then you may travel from Dan to Beersheba without a question. By the proper bearing and right management of gravity, you hold the power of speech and silence in your own keeping; and if you choose to condescend to say, "Fine day, Sir," you enjoy the reputation of condescension. Gravity is like the shell of a live oyster, it may occasionally relax and gape a little for convenience, but if any thing offensive comes near, it can forthwith close itself with a most exquisite pertinacity, and if need be, can pinch the fingers of the impertinent.

Gravity is so complete an essential of the English character, that if a man be seen walking in the streets with a smile upon his face, and the outward symptoms of gaiety in his looks the odds are, that he is a foreigner. But if he be an Englishman, it is more than ten to one that he is half crazy. Now what is the cause of this gravity? Why are the English people so exceedingly grave? What is the philosophy of the thing? says a Frenchman. Nay, Monsieur, excuse us, if you please! the *onus probandi* lies with you. What is the philosophy of your vivacity? We are the rule, you are the exception. Explain, if you please, your most unconscionable levity, the everlasting activity of your limbs, the ready relaxability of your muscles, the courteous flexibility of your spine, the aspen-leaf motion of your tongue, and the hilarious crowing of your lungs. You do not learn all this from any thing in nature. The animals that live around you are all exceedingly grave. There is no giggling in a pig-sty, there are no shruggings of shoulders and gesticulations among your horned cattle; your sheep are grave, your horses are grave, your asses are grave; all as grave as any Englishman. Look at your poultry, your geese, your chickens, and your turkeys; all of them are perfectly serious and grave. You may talk about the lively song of the lark; but look at the owl—there is gravity enough in that bird of wisdom to make every thing in a world of sky-fall of larks. Every thing is in favour of gravity; we have the majority on our side; cows, sheep, asses, horses, dogs, cats, pigs, ducks, geese, *canis familiaris*, keep us in countenance. Besides, if we wish to give any account of your pre-eminence gravity, we might quote for illustration our insular situation, and our consequent familiarity with fish. They are the gravest of all animals, and the quietest withal. True, they may now and then make a frolic leap out of the water; but then they are like Englishmen at a carnival—they are out of their element. What can be graver than a cod's head and shoulders? What are you laughing at, Monsieur?—*London Atlas.*

POPULATION OF LARGE TOWNS.—Now that an Act of Parliament is passed for taking a new Census, various conjectures have been formed as to which of the large towns has increased most in population since the last Census. The following taken from one of Dr. Cleland's Statistical Works, shows the amount of population in the large Towns in 1821:—

THREE OF THE LARGEST TOWNS IN	
England—London, 1,274,800	Manchester, 127,500
123,788; Liverpool, 118,972	5,000
Wales—Swansea, 10,007; Carmarthen, 5,906	Holywell, 8,209
Scotland—Glasgow, 147,043; Edinburgh, 138,235; Paisley, 47,003	332,921
Ireland—Dublin, 126,276; Cork, 100,636; Limerick, 96,012	352,858
France—Paris, 729,000; Lyons, 115,000; Marseilles, 102,000	937,000
Isle of Man—Douglas, 6,054	6,054
Island of Guernsey—Port St. Peter, 11,173	11,173
Island of Jersey—Town and Parish of Saint Helier, 10,118	10,118

DISEASED SHEEP.—The quantity of sheep affected with the rot in the West of England is unparalleled. In Scotland, too, the disease has become very prevalent. Formerly the mutton from the Highlands was probably the best in the world. All that is fed on the cultivated land now is diseased. In order to prove the correctness of the opinion that the flock and poisonous herbage was really the cause of the disorder, a gentleman, who has an estate a short distance from Glasgow who sent the worst mutton that came to Glasgow market seven years ago, finding the butchers would not buy his sheep, he set to work and under-drained the fields; followed, pared, and burned, according as the soil would admit of it; used various composts of lime and salt, and sowed pure clover and grass seed. His sheep are now the best that come to Glasgow market, which enhances the value of his property at least two-thirds—a noble example for the kingdom at large.—*World.*

ORGANIC DEFECTS.—Professor Rudolphi, in a memoir read before the Berlin Academy of Sciences, remarks, that the intermarriage of parties who labour under defective organs is not a matter of such little moment as many apprehend. "It fell under our observation," says he, "that here, in Berlin, a deaf person having married a person who could hear, the male offspring of this marriage are all deaf and dumb, while the females have their hearing perfect.—It has been also communicated from North America, that, in one family, several members for various generations have been struck with blindness at a certain age.—Block mentions, that, in the family of a Berliner, a severing of the iris and a central cataract are hereditary; and I am acquainted with a girl, who is one of the youngest of that family, and is afflicted with these evils in both eyes. Indeed, we may observe the absence of the black pigment of the eye in more animals than the white mouse and rabbit.—*Athenaeum.*

FALSE ATTITUDES.

The false postures and attitudes, taken by young persons at school, or when engaged in some particular trade or labor, often become a cause of distorted spine and other deformities—a state to be deplored in all, but more especially pliable in the female sex. In the remarks which we propose making on these causes, prevention, and hygienic treatment of these deformities, we shall content ourselves with the arguments and illustrations in the work of Surgeon Duffin, to which we have already directed the attention of our readers, and which we again recommend to the attentive perusal in this place, to speak with professional or technical precision; but while endeavoring to be plain, we hope to be accurate; at least enough so for hygienic purposes.

The back bone is a pillar, built of twenty-four short cylindrical bones, called vertebrae, joined one upon another, and extended from the large solid bones that support the body, when sitting erect, to the lowest part of the head. We say nothing for the present of the projections from the vertebrae, but proceed to remark that the body, as the centre part is called, does not directly touch the one above, or the one below—there intervenes a strong elastic substance of considerable thickness, which is girt round by a powerful ligamentous band. This substance, called technically intervertebral, retains the two vertebrae to which it belongs, continuously together; and though, strictly speaking, it prevents all immediate motion of one bone of the spine upon another, permits of the most extensive motion of the whole column of bones taken conjointly, by means of the great elastic power of which it is possessed.—To which ever side the body inclines, this substance continually yields, and returns in a moment to its proper position, by a very powerful spring, when the weight of the body and force of the muscular contraction cease to operate. As this substance is continually yielding, under pressure during the day, a person of ordinary stature, will often be found considerably taller in the morning, than at night. In old age, the body is shorter than in youth, from the greater condensation of this substance; and its inclination forwards, in persons advanced in years, depends upon the yielding of this compressible substance to the weight of the superincumbent structure. Hence, any undue inclination to either side, during life, if frequent, constant, or protracted, will cause a certain diminution in the thickness of this substance on the side to which the body inclines, accompanied by a proportionate rising of the same, on the opposite side, and will in the course of time produce permanent distortion of the whole column of bones. This effect will be more easily produced during childhood, when the bones are in a state of growth, the ligaments more yielding, and the intervertebral substance, peculiarly soft. "A tamour of the head or jaw," remarks Mr. Charles Bell, "which makes a child carry the head to one side, or constant tamour, or the carrying of a sick child always on one arm by a negligent or awkward nurse, will cause in time a fixed and irremediable distortion."

The moving power of the vertebrae, or back bone, consists in several layers of muscles. On each side of the spine is a full mass of cushion of flesh, the muscles of which are attached to various projections from the individual bones, (vertebrae) by the joint and concurrent action of these muscular masses, the vertical position is maintained; and according as one or other side, or a particular portion of either, contracts, the body is bent in that direction.—The muscles on the front part of the body bend it forward, when they are called into contraction by volition.

Now it must be very obvious, that by a long voluntary contraction of the muscles on one side of the back time, as when we lean in that direction for a length of time, in writing or drawing at a desk, or when engaged at some particular handicraft employment, they acquire, eventually, a diseased inflexion, they become in measure permanently contracted—while those on the opposite side, from being in a state of rest, become weaker, such as is already said, to compress the intervertebral elastic substance on the side towards which the body leans, and finally to render it firmer and thicker, than on the opposite side. There is then formed an lateral curvature, which becomes fixed spinal distortion, and a raising of the shoulder on the same side with the prominence of the spine on the same side.

The natural consequence of sitting long in the same posture, is an attempt to rest the muscles by leaning a little, to one or other side; and hence a risk of deformity in young persons, who are kept too long a time in school, of acquiring a permanently false attitude, and of suffering from spinal deformity. The risk will be increased, if the person be of a feeble and sickly habit of body and allowed to sit long in such a position as to throw up one of the shoulders and the ribs of the same side.

The Influence of Modern Physical Education of Females, in producing and confirming Deformity of the Spine. New-York, Charles G. Francis, 1830.

SURGICAL RECOVERY OF AN EYE.—M. Mannoir, Professor of Surgery at Geneva, having performed the operation for cataract, by extraction, upon a man of 22 years of age, weakened by an operation for hernia which he had endured six weeks before, perceived to his regret that although the pupil remained beautifully black and perfectly intact, the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye were not replenished, the cornea became sunk and wrinkled, a few bubbles of air compressed the anterior chamber, and the patient was in the greatest yielding to the first melancholy impression, the operation, by a happy presence of mind, conceived the hopes of filling the cavity, he sent immediately for some distilled water, warmed it, placed the patient on his back, and filled the external cavity of the eye with water, opened the eye-lid, and treated into all the accessible cavities, the folds of the cornea disappeared, and its convexity was restored. Having kept the eye shut for some minutes, he then directed the patient to open it, and found it in the most satisfactory condition, the patient distinguished all the objects presented to him as well as after the most successful operation. A slight pain was felt after the introduction of the water, which went off after a shorter time. From that time the eye healed without difficulty, and when opened a week after the operation, it was perfectly cured, and the pupil was a little obscure, but did not see so well as immediately after the operation. But six days after the bandage was removed the shade of the pupil was much diminished, the sight grew stronger, from day to day, and no doubt was entertained that the patient would soon be able to read common print.—*Journal Royal Institution.*

PROVISIONS OF CREATURES FOR THEIR YOUNG.—It is very pleasing to observe the provisions that are made by creatures for the security, and in many cases, comfort of their young; we see the land-birds collect a variety of materials; and where requisite, of warm substances, to shelter their broods. Others require no such provisions. The water-birds provide down from their bodies to line their nests; vegetable matters would soon become damp, but this plumage contracts little moisture and

hence the eggs are kept dry in humid situations.—The stop, or nest of a rabbit is a very conspicuous instance of maternal care, the mother, plucking off nearly all the hair and fur from her stomach, and mingling it with short dry grass, forms a mass of materials for the comfort of her young ones, securing them in it with great art, and visiting them with the utmost vigilance and caution. The insect weaves up the hair of its skin to form a covering, a web of cotton or of silk impervious to the contingencies of the weather—all tending to the security and well-being of its young; manifesting the deep and settled affection for its offspring impressed by the creator upon the parent, in whatever grade or state it may be placed; for even the sea monsters draw out the breast.—*Journal of a Naturalist.*

ANAMALIZED BREAD AND BISCUITS.—We stated some time ago that a large quantity (400,000) of biscuits, anamalized with gelatine, had been sent to Algiers for the use of the French troops, in Paris. A French Paper now informs us that the experiment answered thoroughly, and that the discovery is likely to prove of great value, not only to the army and navy, but in domestic economy, generally, as animal food in the ordinary way may, with the use of anamalized biscuits, be dispensed with. The composition of the biscuit is as follows:—Flour 325 parts; dry animal matter obtained from meat and bones by pressure and evaporation, 10 parts; water, 100 to 120 parts. Two ordinary sized biscuits form a soldier's ration. They are said to be equal in nutrition to one quart of good soup, with a proportionate quantity of bread.

HAIR AND HOSS MADE TO ORDER.—The whole at very reduced prices.—**MAHOAGANY** in Logs, Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

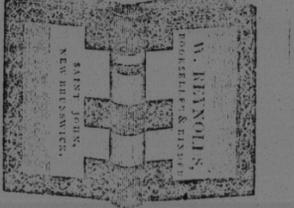
Tanning and Curbing, in the best manner. St. John, Nov. 16.—1

A CARD.

MRS. WALLACE, most respectfully informs her former Patrons, and the Public generally, that she has recommenced her business of DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY, at her residence, Germain-street, next below the entrance to that of the late ENRY WRIGHT, Esq. Also, Ladies' and gentlemen's Plain Sewing done on the most moderate terms.

N. B. A few Young Ladies from the Convent can be accommodated as Boarders, to learn different branches of the above business, as known on application as above.

St. John, October 19, 1830.



As just received from London and Glasgow, a NEW assortment of BLANK BOOKS, of all sizes and bindings: Greek, Latin, French, and English School Books;—Aldine's Primers and Toy Books, in great variety;—PLAYING CARDS; Charts; Nautical Almanacs, 1831; Annals; Blassie's Catalogue of 1830; Card Racks, Skreep, and other Fancy Articles; Fine Cutlery.—A Catalogue of Books and Miscellaneous Articles, shortly to be published.

Empty Trunks, from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches long.

A few tubs of excellent BUTTER, and half ton of prime Annapolis CHEESE, for family use.

23d November.

COMMISSARIAT.

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

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

WHEREAS His Majesty's Government has directed, that the Military Year in force should coincide with the Calendar year, it is hereby notified to those Persons in this province, who have heretofore attested their Affidavits, half yearly, are now required to attest them on or after the 1st day of January, in each year; and those Persons who have attested their Affidavits Quarterly, are now required to attest them on or after the 1st day of January, the 1st day of April, the 1st day of July, and the 1st day of October, in each year.—as near as possible to the Half Pay, Widows' Pensions, Compensated Allowance, nor Chelsea Pensions, which are issued from this Office unless these directions are complied with.

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.

As just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit:—

- 1 Chain CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 105 fathoms;
- 1 Chain do, 1 1/4 inch, 105 fathoms;
- 1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.;
- 1 Skiff or Pinnace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened;
- 1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH;
- 1 CAMBOOSE;
- 2 Double JACK SCREWS;
- 5 Crates Crockery Ware—well assorted.

Dec. 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Various kinds for sale at this Office

LIFE.—Years and hours are no certain measures of the duration of life. A long life is that in which we live every hour, and feel that we do so. It is a life made up of vivid, rapid, and varied sensations, the parents of lasting impressions, and of prolific combinations of ideas; a life in which the feelings are preserved fresh by past associations, and the fancy exercised by a quick succession of images; a life which, whether it makes us feel the blessings or the burdens of existence, still gives the full consciousness that we do 'live, breathe, and have a being.' All that is not this, is nothing,—or at best, the raw material of life, unworked and unenjoyed; it is the charcoal and oyster shell, substantially identical with the diamond and the pearl, but wanting in the lustre and polish which confer on them their rarity and value.—*Lady Morgan.*

Coming out of his pulpit, some of his friends went to shake hands, and tell him what a sweet sermon he had delivered. "Aye," said he, "you need not remind me of that; the devil told me of it before I was out of the pulpit."—*Southey's Life of Bunyan.*

WEALTH INCOMPATIBLE WITH SKILL—Few young men of agreeable perstey Conversation turned out great artists; to look in the glass than canvas shine like a lucid prim'd HATS; talking, Sir Joshua usque.—forming, to should sew up his own hand, a good Ass-love of distinctness; sold at a small advance and if a man— was

FISH: 2 cwt. Sea Wagon, No. 2, 7th December. W. P. SCOTT.

By the Labor of the Islets, and other late Arrivals from Europe, the Subscribers have Received—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **DRY GOODS,** Suitable for the Season.

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

—ON HAND—

200 Tons White Pine TIMBER, THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. Peter's Wharf, 16th November.

NOTICE.

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

DAVID HATFIELD, PETER HATFIELD.

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

St. John, November 20, 1830.

TO LET, from 1st of May, the Store, in Ward-street, adjoining the premises of G. D. Robinson, Esq.

Nov. 30. D. HATFIELD & SON.

TIMBER—for Sale.

300 TONS White and Red Pine, and Birch TIMBER—For Sale by J. & B. KINNEAR.

TIMBER, for Sale.

TWO CARGOES, White Pine, Red Pine, and Birch, with broken Stowage, suitable for various kinds for sale at this Office.

Apply to GEORGE BALL, November 20.

BRITISH NEWS.

TREASURY CLERKS.

The King, it is said, has commanded his Private Secretary to procure for his inspection a list of the clerks in the several departments of the Treasury, with the amount of their salaries, their age, and period of service, as a statement of their property or income derivable from other sources than their official situation.

The rule, for which we would strenuously contend, is to pay Government officers well for what they do, but for no more. The first and obvious effect of such a rule would be to put down the whole system of acting by deputy.

The owners of a line of packets between Providence and Philadelphia, lately wrote a letter to the Hon. Richard Rush, informing him that they had given his name to one of their packets.

An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain, in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American Colonies, which has settled a question that has for years agitated the public mind.

The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a particular branch, has never been denied by the United States.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding 70 tons burthen, and upon the same terms with British vessels, any production of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom.

The following are the prominent points which have, in late years, separated the two Governments. Besides a restriction, whereby all importations into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own produce, carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value.

The dissenting Scotch clergy who are supported by their flocks, enjoy livings scarcely inferior to those of the established kirk. These statements are from Chambers' Book of Scotland, lately published, in which is also the following: "The population of Scotland, by the census of 1821 was 2,093,456. It may be assumed that that number is now increased to about 2,600,000, and calculating by the usual proportion, 600,000 of these are under ten years of age."

Roman Catholicism is progressing fast in Scotland, chiefly by the immigration of Irish, and the conversion of Presbyterian outlying Highlanders. The Roman Catholics have some remarkably fine chapels, and the clergy are universally known as quiet and unobtrusive men. The Roman Catholicism of Scotland is, on the whole, of a very mild kind. Neither Methodism nor Quakerism seems to have been successful in Scotland; of Methodists there are several scattered congregations, principally of the dregs of the population of large towns; of the society of Friends there is only one association in Edinburgh, formed by some of the most respectable and wealthy citizens.

CONDITION OF GREAT BRITAIN. The owners of a line of packets between Providence and Philadelphia, lately wrote a letter to the Hon. Richard Rush, informing him that they had given his name to one of their packets.

An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain, in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American Colonies, which has settled a question that has for years agitated the public mind.

The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a particular branch, has never been denied by the United States.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding 70 tons burthen, and upon the same terms with British vessels, any production of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom.

The following are the prominent points which have, in late years, separated the two Governments. Besides a restriction, whereby all importations into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own produce, carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value.

UNITED STATES. EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS: DECEMBER 7, 1830.

After a few introductory observations, in which he alludes to our obligations to the Author of all good for health, peace, and plenty, and the prosperity of our free institutions, the President adds: "The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collision serve only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable."

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people. The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated.

Relations with Turkey. The Commissioners appointed to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte for the purpose of obtaining for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by European Powers, have obtained a treaty which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

Relations with Russia. Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so rarely cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States.

Relations with France. The negotiation with France (respecting our claims or spoliation upon our commerce) has been conducted by our Ministers with zeal and ability, and in all respects to your entire satisfaction.

Northwestern Boundary. The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fully before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and extended spirit which characterized those before announced.

Alterations of the Constitution proposed. The President again recommends such an alteration of the constitution as will secure to the people directly the choice of the Chief Magistrate, and prevent it in any case from devolving upon the House of Representatives.

The Indians. It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country; and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But progress has never for a moment been arrested; and by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth.

After a few introductory observations, in which he alludes to our obligations to the Author of all good for health, peace, and plenty, and the prosperity of our free institutions, the President adds: "The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collision serve only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable."

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people. The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated.

Relations with Turkey. The Commissioners appointed to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte for the purpose of obtaining for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by European Powers, have obtained a treaty which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

Relations with Russia. Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so rarely cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States.

Relations with France. The negotiation with France (respecting our claims or spoliation upon our commerce) has been conducted by our Ministers with zeal and ability, and in all respects to your entire satisfaction.

Northwestern Boundary. The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fully before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and extended spirit which characterized those before announced.

Alterations of the Constitution proposed. The President again recommends such an alteration of the constitution as will secure to the people directly the choice of the Chief Magistrate, and prevent it in any case from devolving upon the House of Representatives.

The Indians. It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country; and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But progress has never for a moment been arrested; and by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth.

The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States were annihilated, or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The decay of population and civilization might be traced to the Westward—and we now propose to acquire the territories occupied by the red men of the South and West, by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the United States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual.

This desirable result, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and cordial provisions of the acts of Congress of the last session, by which our parts were, upon the reception and announcement by the President of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part; pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parliament, 1825, a restriction, then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the United States to the colonies—a restriction which she never expected that we should abolish.

Relations with Turkey. The Commissioners appointed to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte for the purpose of obtaining for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by European Powers, have obtained a treaty which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

Relations with Russia. Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so rarely cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States.

Relations with France. The negotiation with France (respecting our claims or spoliation upon our commerce) has been conducted by our Ministers with zeal and ability, and in all respects to your entire satisfaction.

Northwestern Boundary. The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fully before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and extended spirit which characterized those before announced.

Alterations of the Constitution proposed. The President again recommends such an alteration of the constitution as will secure to the people directly the choice of the Chief Magistrate, and prevent it in any case from devolving upon the House of Representatives.

The Indians. It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country; and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But progress has never for a moment been arrested; and by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth.

Charles Gilchrist, entering into that he saw present, and in of the proceed prisoners, A requested that statements to quest we which mark, that it the statement- scription of the lection from the mentioned above found. That the brig- Brownrigg gave the same board the brig.

The exami- reced the De- for the whole- ed to be pro- According to the terms of the District of Ne- day next, and the power to be adopted by Judge to Wa- take place, a- will be used.

CENSUS. states the w- at 213,750. turus of the- The pro- is said to be 000 person- Rhode I- cense sine- tains 16,8- 5365. The increase in- West A- entered by their charge for opening produce a port alone.

A Patro- thus to the- 2 geese—2- best sheep- of real wh- best 2 year- coal—4 ba- zen cabinet- good "old- one of my- LARS IN G- such custo- [Note: a- of a sin- the last na- would be

We wa- able, this- speech of- at the ope- we have h- less than- advice, know not- of another- we occu- ter we co- equally b- Journals- sident's 3- slier, relat- Trade, the- &c., on v- Colonial a- are to us- documents- responded- spirit whi-

The H- firely wit- ture, now- observe t- has been- ment. W- some of t- the Pictor- has been- tom; and- generally- Tar on t- Resolutio- considera- supported, an- ncke, &c- large maj-

We are- of Parliam- to the m- retired al- of Govern- tance. 7- ns pensio- to that r- ally don- The mon- the name- has been- which pr- the count- un lertak- assisted, direction, the milit- deal, to- who hav- that, we- dispropor- tained a- ed. But

The H- firely wit- ture, now- observe t- has been- ment. W- some of t- the Pictor- has been- tom; and- generally- Tar on t- Resolutio- considera- supported, an- ncke, &c- large maj-

We are- of Parliam- to the m- retired al- of Govern- tance. 7- ns pensio- to that r- ally don- The mon- the name- has been- which pr- the count- un lertak- assisted, direction, the milit- deal, to- who hav- that, we- dispropor- tained a- ed. But

the countries now annihilated, or the whites. The...

Daves was then called and examined, but no additional facts were developed.

According to an act of the last Congress, increasing the terms of the United States Courts for the Southern District of New York, a Court will be opened on Monday next...

CENSUS.—The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser states the whole population of New-York City at 213,750, mostly taken from the official returns of the recent census.

Rhode Island.—Census, 1830, 97,236. Increase since 1820, 14,167. Providence contains 15,833 inhabitants—gain since 1810, 5365.

West India Trade.—Two British vessels entered yesterday. The duties in cash on their cargoes will be near \$10,000—so much for opening the ports. This new trade will produce a half million of dollars duty in this port alone.—New York Enquirer.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION. A Patron of the Eastport Sentinel, writes thus to the Editor:—“I send you 1 turkey—2 geese—3 chickens—1 ton of hay—half of the best sheep I've killed this season—10 bushels of real white blue noses—half of one of my best 2 year old—4 cords wood—a boat load of coal—4 bushels turnips—40 squashes—3 dozen cabbages—2 pair of ducks—a barrel of good ‘old orchard,’ which was sent me from one of my Western friends, and TEN DOLLARS IN CASH, [what printer would die with such customers!]”

[Note.—To printers nearer home, remittances of a similar nature (more especially such as the last named item) from delinquent patrons, would be quite acceptable.—W. O.]

The Observer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1830.

We were in the confident hope of being able, this day, to lay before our readers the Speech of His Majesty WILLIAM the Fourth, at the opening of the British Parliament. But we have been disappointed, and are now no less than sixty days behind with our European advices.

The Halifax papers are occupied almost entirely with the affairs of the Provincial Legislature, now in Session. It gratifies us highly to observe that the puzzling Revenue Question, has been at last brought to an amicable adjustment.

Tax on Tea!—In the Nova Scotia legislature, on the 13th inst. Mr. Rudolf submitted a Resolution, laying a duty on Tea, which caused considerable conversation, and was warmly supported by Messrs. Lawson, Blanchard, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Deblow, Unicker, &c. The resolution was carried by a large majority: amount of duty not named.

We are encouraged to believe that the subject of reduction will occupy the early attention of Parliament now convened. An inquiry into the manner in which superannuated and retired allowances are granted to the serjants of Government, is an object of prime importance. The proportion which the sum paid as pensions to retired officers and clerks bears to that required for the salaries of those actually doing duty, could hardly be credited.—The money thus paid away, is well entitled to the name of the ‘dead weight,’ by which it has been distinguished, for it is a burthen which produces no return; and which prevents the country moreover from engaging in many unprofitable, by which its industry might be assisted, or its energies receive a more useful direction. Many of the pensions, especially the military and naval pensions, are paid, indeed, to men who have served faithfully, and who have met with casualties incapacitating them for exertion on their own account; so that, were not the amount of some of these disproportionate, no objection could be entertained on the principle on which they are granted. But there are multitudes enjoying this

privilege, who have performed no service, or have obtained situations of great emolument, by dint of mere interest and without any claim whatever. Such a department of public expense demands therefore the closest inspection—such abuses call loudly for redress.

At a meeting of the Members of ‘The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of New-Brunswick,’ held on the 14th inst., the following Gentlemen were unanimously admitted Members:—Wm. LIVINGSTONE, Esquire, C. M. University of Glasgow; and JOHN PADDOCK, Esquire, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, &c. &c.

LARGE HOG.—Mr. CHARLES ADAMS, Master Shipwright, of this City, killed a Hog on Wednesday last, which weighed 325 lbs. It was not eighteen months old, and is considered the largest Hog of that age, ever killed in this Province. It was brought from Ireland in September, 1829—required little food, and had no extra care.—Would it not be a public benefit, if our Agricultural Society, or any patriotic individual, would introduce similar breed into the Province, for the general improvement of that species of stock.

ANOTHER LARGE HOG.—A Hog belonging to Mr. EWEEN CAMERON, of this City, which was killed on Thursday last, is expected to weigh upwards of 600 lbs. It was 25 months old, and, until lately, received an extra feeding or care.—Courier.

A Correspondent furnishes us with the following interesting particulars:—“The French people of Grand Dagua, County of Kent, though the major part are far from being in a state of independence, have, by united efforts, during the last summer, raised a stupendous chapel, 120 by 90 feet. Mr. Barter, its Architect, deserves great credit for his superior style of workmanship. This noble structure is already enclosed, and a few days ago they agreed with a certain person for Six Hundred pounds to finish it, (he being allowed four years to complete the work,) during which time they are to find him a dwelling house, gratis, and furnish all necessary materials for the progress of said work.”—Miramichi Gleaner.

St. ANDREW'S, Dec. 14.—Another vessel of Smuggled Goods.—We have again to record another flagrant case of seizure and rescue. On Wednesday last, a seizure was made by Samuel M. Gawn, Esq. Water at St. Stephen, of two yoke of Oxen, and a sled loaded with nine bags Indian corn, 12 bags Indian Meal, 30 lbs. Pork, 1 barrel of Onions, and 4 Chairs.—The goods were deposited in Mr. M. Gawn's store, and on the following day he took the Oxen to St. Andrew's, and delivered them to the Officers of his Majesty's Customs.

About two o'clock on Friday morning (during Mr. G.'s absence,) his store was fired by about twenty men, with their faces blacked and otherwise disguised to resemble Indians, armed with muskets, several of which were discharged, in order to put down any interference.—The goods were rescued and carried over to Colons, in the United States, in triumph. If this kind of conduct is to be tolerated, the sooner we know it the better, that we may prepare to fix our heads in some other land, where the Law is respected. We don't but that such representations will be made to the Government of the United States, as will prevent a recurrence of any similar outrage.—Herald.

On Monday last, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, attended by Captain Deeds, A. D. C. proceeded to the Council Chamber, and, being sent down, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly. The Speaker and Members waited upon His Excellency accordingly, when His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bill, entitled:—An Act for granting to His Majesty certain duties of Import on Wine, Brandy, Gin, Rum, and other Distilled Spirituous Liquors, and Brown Sugar, for the support of His Majesty's Government, and for promoting the Agriculture, Commerce, and Fisheries of this Province.

The following are the duties imposed by the act:—For, and upon, the following Wines, that is to say:—Champagne, Madiran, Port, Lisbon, Claret, and Sherry, 2s. per gallon. For, and upon, all other Wines, 1s. 6d. per gallon. For, and upon, all Brandy, Gin and Spirits, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, 1s. 4d. per gallon. For, and upon all other Brandy, Gin and Cordials, 1s. and 4d. per gallon. For, and upon, all Whisky, 1s. per gallon. For, and upon, all Rum and other Distilled Spirituous Liquors, 1s. per gallon. For, and upon, every hundred weight of Brown Sugar, 2s. 6d. For, and upon, all Brandy, Gin, Rum, or other Spirituous Liquors, manufactured, extracted, or distilled, in this Province, 7d. per gallon. Molasses and Coffee are not subject to any Excise Duty.

We have great pleasure in offering our Congratulations to the Inhabitants of this Province, on the happy adjustment of the Revenue Question.—And we are particularly gratified at having it in our power to state that the discussions on this important subject in the House of Representatives were conducted very temperately. Though the additional duty imposed upon Brandy in the last Session has been greatly reduced, and the duty on Sugar has been greatly reduced, and the duties on Molasses and Coffee removed—so that that Tax has been more than counterbalanced by the relief which has thus been afforded. The Bill, we believe, will meet with little opposition in His Majesty's Council. It was sent up on Friday afternoon, and returned the following day, agreed to.

Quebec, December 2.—A failure for about \$245,000 has occurred here within last week; the losses fall most heavily on persons in trade at Quebec and on a lumber merchant in Upper Canada. The house was chiefly engaged in Timber trade to London and in the foreign trade to Spain. These losses and other circumstances appear to have given rise to further want of confidence and unfavourable rumours.

Bermuda, November 23.—The Transport Ship John, with the right wing of the 37th Regt., under the command of Colonel Smith, C. B. arrived at St. George's on Wednesday last, in five weeks from Cork.—Captains Wood, Casty, Thorens—Lieutenants Herrick, Bradshaw, Skelly, Willis; Whalley (Adj't.), Hobson—Ensign Smith, Paymaster Halfhide, Assistant Surgeon Neill, and Quarter Master Hayes, also came in the John.

MARRIED.

At Bermuda, on the 14th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Tucker JAMES FARRINGTON, Jun. Esq. of Parrsborough, (N. S.) to Miss ELIZA M. PAXSTON, and W. J. STONE, Esq. of Halifax, to Miss MATILDA PAXSTON, daughters of the late R. F. Peniston, Esq. At Digby, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. R. Veit, Capt. Edward Collins, to Mary, daughter of Timothy Crowley, Esq. all of Digby. Recently, at Batavia, N. Y. [so say the papers] Mr. G. W. Harris, to Mrs. Lucinda Morgan, whose abduction, four or five years since, has rendered his name familiar to every reader.

DIED.

Yesterday, Mr. MICHAEL HACKETT, a native of the county of Fintona, (Ireland,) aged 26 years.—Funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at three o'clock, from his late residence, German Street.—Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. At Portland, on Monday 13th instant, Mr. Andrew Ruddle, Shipwright, aged 65 years—a native of Kin sale, (Ireland.)

At Fredericton, on Saturday 11th inst. after a long & very severe illness, the Honourable SAMUEL DENNY STREET, one of His Majesty's Council in the Province of New Brunswick, in the 79th year of his age. At Essex Vale, on the 8th inst. after a short illness, Sarah, daughter of Mr. George Hayward, in the 10th year of her age. At St. David, on the 8th inst. Mr. Archibald Stevenson, in the 72d year of his age. His death, which was instantaneous, was occasioned by a tree falling on his body, that had been previously lodged on another tree, which latter he cut down. Mr. S. was a native of Wigan-shire, North Britain, and emigrated to this Province in 1824. At Parrsboro', (N. S.) on the 22d ult. Elisha P. Fullerton, son of James S. Fullerton, Esq. of that place, leaving a wife & 4 children to lament his early death. On board of the Indus, on her voyage from Jamaica to Halifax, Mr. Joseph P. Boyle, Supercargo of that vessel.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED. Wednesday, brig George, Thomas, New-York, 4—N. Merritt, assorted cargo. Friday, Roseau, Baker, Dominica, 17—John V. Thurgate, rum and molasses. Ship Charlotte, Hay, Bristol, via Boston and Saint Andrew's—E. D. W. Hatchford, bolst.

CLEARED. Brig Elizabeth, Moon, Plymouth, timber. Eclipse, Moore, Ar, timber. Ann, Barclay, Liverpool, do. Brothers, Hudson, Sunderland, do. Breakwater, Scamun, Plymouth, do.

MELANCHOLY DISASTERS.—We have been informed, that during the violent gale of wind, accompanied with snow, which prevailed on Monday and Tuesday night, in a schooner, plaster laid on, from Parrsboro', (N. S.) was driven on shore about 7 miles above Digby Gut. The vessel, we understand, had a crew of three men and a boy; two of the men were washed from the deck soon after the vessel struck the other, named Kalkburn, and the boy, succeeded in holding on by the pump until low water, when, after much difficulty the former got on shore, in an almost naked condition, and with scarcely life left, having been literally stripped of his clothes by the force of the waves which were continually breaking over the vessel. The boy in attempting to follow him, being exhausted by his previous exertions, was unable to contend with the heavy surf that broke on the beach, and soon shared the fate of his more fortunate companions. An other small vessel, loaded with potatoes and tubers, is reported to have wrecked at the same time, about 17 miles below Digby Gut; and, melancholy to relate, all who were on board are supposed to have perished. The name of the vessel is not known.—Courier.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.

THE Rev. Dr. BURNS proposes giving a LECTURE in the Scots Church, every Second Sunday Evening, at six o'clock, during the Winter Months. The first will be delivered on Sabbath evening next, and will have for its subject—The Mode of Baptism. St. John, Dec. 21.

FLOUR, &c.

325 BBLs. Fredericton Superior FINE FLOUR; 160 Do. Howard-street do.; 100 Do. INDIAN MEAL; 62 Do. RYE FLOUR; 12 Do. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE; 25 Tierces RICE. Dec. 21.—J. & H. KINNEAR.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!

150 BOXES best English Soap, for sale low by Dec. 21. M'RAE & M'KENZIE.

TOBACCO.

26 KEGS Manufactured Tobacco—just arrived in the Brig George from New-York,—for sale by Dec. 21. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

ALE AND PORTER.

A FEW Casks Bottled ALE; Ditto DRAUGHT PORTER,—which will be sold at cost, if applied for immediately. Dec. 21. D. D. W. RATCHFORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

And possession given immediately: THAT Valuable Freehold PROPERTY, in St. James's-street, Lower Cove, containing a Dwelling House and excellent TANNING establishment, formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Kit. Terms extremely low. Also for Sale—A strong hard-working young HORSE, fit for Saddle or Harness, and well adapted for the Lumbering Business. Six months' credit would be given to any purchaser with a good indorser.—Apply at this office. December 21.

MAIL STAGE.

Between Saint John and Fredericton. THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he intends to run a Stage on the Nepesis Road until the River freezes, after which time he will run on the Ice during the Winter months, between Saint John and Fredericton, leaving St. John on Friday at 11 o'clock, and Fredericton at 11 o'clock on Monday.—Persons wishing to go by the Stage, will please leave their Names at the Post Office. December 21. JAMES WILLIAMS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Mails between this City and Saint John, will, in future, be conveyed by the Stage, twice a-week, and will arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at noon, and be closed same days, at 7 o'clock p. m. Second Mails for Fredericton, will be despatched at 11 o'clock on Fridays, and return at 11 on Tuesdays. The Canada Mails will be forwarded at the same time. Post Office, St. John, N. B. December 14th, 1830.

NOTICE.

THOSE Gentlemen who may be disposed to encourage the publication of The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal, will please transmit their names without delay, to enable the subscriber to regulate the number of impressions which shall be struck off, and which will be commenced immediately on the arrival of men and materials that are duly expected. EDMUND WARD. Halifax, Nov. 30, 1830.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for Sale by the Subscriber: 5 HDS. and 1 Good SUGAR, 16 Barrels; 7 HDS. MOLASSES, 4 Pouchons Domerica RUM. December 7. JAMES T. HANFORD

RIGGING.

For a Brig of 150 Tons.

THE Subscriber has received per ship Wm. Pitt, from Liverpool, a complete Set of Standing and Running Rigging, for a Vessel of about 150 Tons, which he will sell on liberal terms if applied for immediately.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter.—The fine, fast sailing schooner DESPATCH, 87 Tons burthen. Dec. 21. W. P. SCOTT.

NEW VESSEL.

THE subscriber offers for sale a new VESSEL of about 140 Tons—now on the Stocks at Parrsboro'—of the following Dimensions, and of the best materials:—Length of Keel, - - - 61 feet, 6 ins. Length from stem to stern, - - - 72 feet, post, inclusive, - - - 72 feet. Breadth of Beam, - - - 21 feet, 5 ins. Depth of Hold, - - - 12 feet. 11 inches dead rise; Floor, 12 feet. The Vessel is Copper Fastened, and will be sold low. Terms liberal.—please apply to E. D. W. RATCHFORD. December 21.

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, Renewal Receipts, &c. ELSHA DE W. RATCHFORD, St. John, May 21, 1828. Agent.

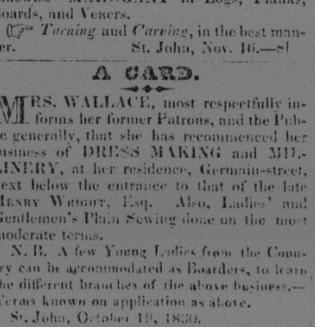
FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

THOMAS NISBET, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand an Elegant Assortment of FURNITURE, of all descriptions. Also a Large assortment of DRESSING GLASSES, of various sizes. Hair and Moss MATTRASSES—The whole at very reduced prices.—Likewise—MAHOAGANY in Logs, Planks, Boards, and Veners. Carving and Turning, in the best manner. St. John, Nov. 16.—

A CARD.

MRS. WALLACE, most respectfully informs her former Patrons, and the Public generally, that she has recommenced her business of DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY, at her residence, Germain-street, next below the entrance to that of the late Henry Wright, Esq. Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Plain Sewing done on the most moderate terms. N. B. A few Young Ladies from the Country can be accommodated as Boarders, to learn the different branches of the above business.—Terms known on application as above. St. John, October 19, 1830.

W. REVYNOUL'S PATENT.



Has just received from London and Glasgow, A NEW assortment of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes and bindings; Greek, Latin, French, and English School Books;—Children's Primers and Toy Books, in great variety;—PLAYING CARDS; Charts; Nautical Almanacs, 1831; Annuals; Blussia's Art of Dancing; Annals of the French Revolution of 1830; Card Backs, Skreep, and other Fancy Articles; Fine Cutlery.—A Catalogue of Books and Miscellaneous Articles will shortly be published. Empty Trunks, from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches long. ON HAND: A few tubs of excellent BUTTER, and half a ton of prime Annapolis CHEESE, for family use. 23d November. COMMISSARIAT, St. John, N. B. November 12, 1830. Notice to Half Pay Officers, to Widows of Officers, and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Government

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

CABLES, ANCHORS, &c.

Just received by the Subscriber, and for sale low for Cash or a moderate credit: 1 Chain CABLE, 1 1/2 inch, 105 fathoms; 1 Chain ANCHOR—17 cwt.; 1 Skiff or Pinace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened; 1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH; 1 CAMBOOSE; 2 Double JACK SCREWS; 5 Crates Grockery Ware—well assorted. Dec. 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TIMBER—For Sale.

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

TIMBER, for Sale.

TWO CARGOES, White Pine, Red Pine and Birch, with broken Stowage, &c. Apply to GEORGE BALL, November 22.

AUCTION SALES.

To-Morrow, (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, Will be Sold at the Store of the Subscriber, without Reserve:

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS—A QUANTITY OF BRITISH GOODS: COMPRISING—Superfine and Second Broad CLOTHS; CAMBLETS; Striped Cotton Shirts; HARDWARE, &c.—Also: West India Produce, &c. &c. Dec. 21. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

On THURSDAY Next, at 11 o'clock, Will be Sold at the Store of the Subscriber, without Reserve:

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS: 5 PUNCHIONS Jamaica RUM; 2 Hds. Madeira WINE; 5 Pieces Superfine Polisse CLOTHS; 4 Do. Grey SAGOOTHY; 3 Do. Brown do.; 5 Do. Blue do.; 3 Do. Horse Clothing; 10 Do. Osmburgs; 6 do. Ravensduck; A Lot of HARDWARE; Half Chest Indigo, &c. &c. Also—A lot Plated Castors; Sugar Basin & Cream Jug; Plated Stand, with Spirit Lamp; Plated Dish Warmer; Silver Spoons; and Sundry Household FURNITURE. Dec. 21. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

PER SHIP WILLIAM PITT. BONNETS & HATS.

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

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

VARIETIES.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.—The annals of the north are filled with accounts of the most serious and fatal conflicts with the polar bear.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAGAZINE, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

A SUFFICIENT number of Subscribers having been obtained, to warrant the publication of the above Work.

The Magazine will be printed with a new type, and on paper of a superior quality, and the workmanship shall be executed in a superior manner.

The British North American Magazine, and Colonial Journal, will be delivered free of expense at Picton, Toronto, Amherst, Windsor, Keewauke, Annapolis, Liverpool, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Yarmouth, Sydney, Cape Breton, and Digby, in this Province.

Halifax, November 22, 1830.

NEW BOOKS.

LADY MORGAN'S "France in 1820—30"; The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1831; The Token, for 1831; the Lady and Gentleman's Pocket Memento for 1831; a Treatise on Fevers, by Southwood Smith, M. D.

Halifax, Dec. 10.

NOTICE.

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

The different Printers in Town—in the neighbouring Provinces—and in the U. States, will do an act of kindness by giving insertion to the foregoing.—All Letters to be post paid. Halifax, December 8, 1830.

J. HARDING, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, announces, that it being his intention to practice the different branches of his profession in Saint John, he purposes publishing some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of certain diseases of the Heart and Lungs, which have recently been so very frequent both in Dublin and Edinburgh, where so many opportunities have occurred to him, (during his assistance in different Hospitals) of forming Clinical remarks, with a strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with the view of obtaining Subscribers, and as soon as a sufficient number have come forward, he will immediately proceed in publishing the work.—Any persons residing in this or the neighbouring Provinces, wishing to become Subscribers, will be received by forwarding their names to Dr. HARDING, at his residence in Prince William-street, (in Mr. PETTINGELL'S house).

Advice to the Poor, between the hours of 9 & 11 A. M.—GRATIS. August 10.

W. M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practicing all the different Branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. COO'S Boarding House, Prince William-street, every day from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.—Town and Country Business attended to.

As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Occular and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles. He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jaffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c. Night calls attended to by ringing the Door Bell. Advice to the poor GRATIS. May 18.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this City, and begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he will continue the above Business, in its several branches, at his shop, North West corner of the Market-square, adjoining the Drug and Medicine Store of Mr. W. O. SMITH, and hopes, by strict attention and a disposition to please, to merit a continuation of their patronage.—All favours will be gratefully received and executed in the best and most fashionable manner, on moderate terms. St. John, August 10.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his Father, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. N. B. All orders from the Country thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Oct. 5. WILLIAM J. LOCKHART.

MACKEREL.

60 BARRELS No. 2 MACKEREL, in shipping order, now landing ex schr. Frances Ann, from Halifax.—For sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD. On hand—A few Barrels Canada BEEF—very low. December 7.

RICE, TAR, and PITCH.

In the BETHELMAN from Boston, is received by the Subscribers—18 TIERCES Prime RICE; 50 Barrels TAR; 20 Barrels PITCH; ALSO—In Bond: Superfine and Rye FLOUR; Ship, Navy and Pilot Bread; Tobacco; Cotton Batting; Chocolate; Corn, and Indian Meal; Wool Cards; Red Oak STAVES, &c. &c. For Sale at moderate rates. Nov. 23.—J. & H. KINNEAR.

JAMES KIRK.

Has imported ex Brigs SALUS from Greenock, and COURIER from Liverpool—Part of his FALL SUPPLY of DRY GOODS.

IRISH Mess Pork, Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Canvas, Crates Earthenware, Coal Tar, &c. &c.—Which he offers for sale upon low terms. St. John, Nov. 16.—G.

CLOTHS—Per COURIER.

RECEIVED by the above Vessel, a further supply of CLOTHS, which with a quantity remaining on hand, comprises a very excellent assortment of Black, Blue, Olive, Drab, Green and Mixt Cloths, Cassimeres, and Pelissier Cloths—which are offered on very reasonable terms. Also Received: 10 Casks excellent SUGAR—for sale cheap. 16th Nov. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

FRESH TEAS.

THE Subscriber has received, by the last arrivals from Halifax, a fresh supply of CONGO TEA—For sale at the lowest rate of the day. JAMES T. HANFORD. 12th October, 1830.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM.

The Subscriber has on hand, A FEW PAIRS, fine flavoured JAMAICA RUM, which, to close a Consignment will be sold at a reduced price. JAS. T. HANFORD. 12th October, 1830.

J. M'MILLAN.

Has received by the Prince Lebon, and offers for Sale, as follows: 100 REAMS, including Post, Cap, Letter, and Note PAPERS, gilt and plain; Wrapping Papers, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6—the Brown of a superior quality; Quills, 3d, primes, and capitals, Dutchified, and Clarified; Bibles, Common Prayer, and Psalm Books, in various bindings; Murray's School Books, improved editions, with a variety of Miscellaneous Articles. As the above have been purchased with money, they will be sold cheap, wholesale or retail, for Cash. An additional Supply is daily expected from LONDON.

A Few of the Popular ANNUALS, for 1831, and the New-Brunswick ALMANACK, for 1831. St. John, Nov. 23.

CLOTHING & FLOUR STORE.

H. P. WHITNEY.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Business in the Store of the late SAMUEL WIGGINS, Esq. St. John-street, in the CLOTHING and FLOUR LINE; where he intends to keep a regular Supply of every description of Fashionable CLOTHES, which will be sold on the most liberal terms.—Also, on hand, Superfine, Fine, Common, and Coarse FLOUR—for sale at lowest prices. Sept. 11.—37

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, Has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of GOODS, suitable for the Season—consisting of: GENTLEMEN'S & Ladies' Gloves, ass'd. Ditto Ditto Shoes & Boots, Ditto Ditto Cotton & worsted Stockings and half Hose; A variety of Mecklin and Gimp Lace; Lace Veils; Bobbinets; Gros de Naples; Blue, black and brown, broad and narrow Cloths, of all descriptions; Paints and Oil—raw and boiled; Boxes Glass—assorted; Boxes yellow and Windsor Soap; Brown and Bleached Canvas; Flannels; Bombazets; Shalloons; Gent's fine Beaver Hats; mens' and boys' do. assorted; An extensive assortment of furniture, printed and plain COTTONS, bleach'd & unbleach'd; Silk Handkerchiefs; Coloured and black Lining Cambrics; An extensive assortment of Ironmongery; Nails, Bolt and Bar Iron; Camp ovens, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. Brandy by the Hogshead; Hollands Gin; Port and Madeira WINE. Prime Mess Pork; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for prompt payments. JOHN M. WILMOT. June 8.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Brig Joseph Anderson, from Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber:—200 PIECES 9-8 wide White COTTON; 200 Ditto 9-8 wide Grey ditto; 1 Bale Canvas; 40 bbls. Coal Tar; 1 Pipe each boiled and raw OIL; 110 Boxes SOAP. Nov. 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TOBACCO.

50 KEGS Prime 16's—just received per Sarah, from New-York, and for sale by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received per late Arrivals, A PART OF HIS FALL GOODS; WHICH will be sold at his usual low prices. The remainder hourly expected. Prince William-street, Nov. 16, 1830. JOHN SMYTH.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

Per Fairy from Liverpool: FEW Bales Point BLANKETS; Red FLANNELS; CLOTHS; CAMBLETS, and DAMASKS.—AND—Per La Plata, from Jamaica: Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Arrow Root, Segars, Hides, and Horns. Per Lord of the Isles: 200 Quarter Drums fresh packed Turkey FIGS Per Joseph Anderson: 3 Bales superior Black and Blue CLOTHS For sale cheap for Cash. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. Tuesday, Nov. 16.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

Per Margaret from London, and Miranichi from Liverpool. LOWE & GROCOCK, have received by the above Vessels, the undermentioned Articles—having been purchased by Mr. GROCOCK, they will be found suitable for the Season, and are for sale Cheap:—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, of various descriptions; Black & color'd silk, gauze & other Handk's Silk, crape, and worsted Shawls; French & English gauze and silk Scarfs; Bobbinets and Laces; worsted Cravats; Flannels and Blankets; Ribbons; Gentlemen's half Hose; Gentle's lamb's wool & worsted Stockings; Ditto and Boys' Fur Caps; Colored & black Norwich Crapes & Bombazets; Camblets; Mens' Hats; BELLERENOS, 1/4 & 6-4—a new article for Ladies' Dresses; Haberdashery, of all sorts; Muffs, and Tippets, of the following Furs—Squirrel, Sable, Fitch, Ermine, Lynx, and Russia Fitch; Swansdowne Stocks; Gloves; White Guernsey Sheets; Ladies' colored Stays; Umbrellas; Woollens; Cloths; Cassimeres; Knives & Forks; Tin Covers; Saucepans; Nails; Guns; Candlesticks; London White Lead, &c. &c. Hourly expected by the Lord of the Isles—An unusual large and choice Supply of Fancy and Plain GOODS. November 9.

LIKENESSES.

WITH THE FEATURES PAINTED IN COLOURS, ONLY TWO DOLLARS EACH! J. H. GILLESPIE, PROFILE MINIATURE PAINTER, [Late of London, Edinburgh, and Liverpool.] RESPECTFULLY solicits the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of St. John and its vicinity, to visit his PAINTING ROOM, in the house belonging to Mr. NAGEL, opposite Trinity Church, Green-street—where his very curious and elegant apparatus (by which he has taken the Likenesses of upwards of 30,000 persons) may be examined, and where specimens may be seen. Mr. G. detains the person sitting only ten minutes.—Paints the Features and Drapery neatly in Colours, at a very low charge; and, from having practised above twenty years, he generally succeeds in producing a strong resemblance.—At Halifax, (N. S.) he lately painted upwards of 1400 Likenesses. June 1.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he has purchased the improvements belonging to the BREWERY in Carmarthen-street, Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. JOHN MONAHAN, where he offers for sale the following BEERS—viz: BURTON ALE, MILD Do. PORTER and TABLE BEER. ALSO—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 MONAHAN, North Market Wharf, or to the Subscriber, Lower Cove. EWEN CAMERON. St. John, N. B. 26th January, 1830.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

PENMANSHIP, TAUGHT IN EIGHT LESSONS—By JOHN B. MASSEY, WRITING MASTER, FROM LONDON. JOHN B. MASSEY most respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Saint John, and its vicinity, that on Thursday next, he intends commencing giving Instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen, at their own houses, in Classes of five to seven, in the superior system of Penmanship, improved by the celebrated Mr. Lewis of London, the theory and method of whose tuition is founded entirely upon Geometrical principles, and is obtained in the short course of Eight Lessons. Persons who have never written before, will obtain such proficiency in Ten Lessons as will enable them to correspond with their friends, in the most beautiful style of Penmanship. Terms may be known on application to J. B. M., at his residence, Mr. HOPELY'S, where specimens of improvement may be seen. St. John, November 30, 1830.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable and well known Leasehold Property in Indian Town, at present occupied by Mr. George Clarke, as a Tavern and Boarding House. It is eligibly situated for extensive business in the above line, having a shop, sitting room, frost proof cellar, a large pantry, and a never failing well of good water on the first floor; two rooms and bed-rooms, with a kitchen and other conveniences on the second floor; two large rooms and three bed-rooms on the third floor; and well finished bed-rooms on the garret floor. The ground rent is only six pounds per annum. If the above property is not sold before the first day of March next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction.—For further particulars enquire of JOHN ROBERTSON, North Market Wharf, Dec. 14, 1830.

MR. JOHN PADDOCK, SURGEON.

ing returned to this City, begs leave to offer his Professional Services to the inhabitants. Application to be made at the residence of his Brother in King's Square. St. John, Sept. 7, 1830.

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 5th instant, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation;—Notice is hereby given, that the Business of the Company is continued, and Risks taken upon the most eligible terms. By order of the President and Directors. THOMAS HEAVISIDE. St. John, 19th July, 1830.

SUPERIOR CONVEYANCE.

For Passengers from Ireland—Next Spring. The very superior fast sailing copper fastened Ship WILLIAM & GEORGE, THOMAS BRYSON, Master; Burthen 400 Tons.—Will sail from Londonderry early in the Spring, with Passengers for this Port. Persons wishing to engage a Passage for their Friends, by said Ship, will please apply to JEREMIAH STASON, Esq. Fredericton; or to WILLIAM P. SCOTT, South Market Wharf, St. John. 16th November, 1830.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that having lately imported from Great Britain a quantity of the first quality Pig Irons, they are now prepared to execute with promptitude and accuracy, orders for Machinery Castings, of all kinds; Hollow Ware; Franklins; Cooking Stoves, and Apparatus; Grates; &c. &c. Composition Rudder Braces, and Brass Work executed in the best style. N. B. Orders left at the Foundry, Portland, or at HARRIS & ALLAN'S, on the Mill Bridge, will be carefully attended to. Portland, June 22, 1829.

NOTICES.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that in addition to the business of a General Commission Agent, he has undertaken that of an AUCTIONEER. October 19. JAMES T. HANFORD.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that he has revoked and countermanded the Power of Attorney given by him to Mr. WALKER TISDALE, on the 25th day of April, 1827; and that in future his business will be managed by himself—no other person having any general authority to receive or pay monies on his account. JAMES CUDLIP. St. John, Nov. 23, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM WATERS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Twelve Months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH WATERS, Sole Administratrix. St. John, November 23, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HUGH JOHNSTON, Esquire, deceased, will render the same for settlement, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSTON, Executor. St. John, 30th March, 1830.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GODSOE, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof: And all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to NATHAN GODSOE, Adm'r. St. John, May 25, 1830.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on Lots No. 8 & 9, Golden Grove, or conveying therefrom any of the Stock, Farming Utensils, &c. in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOE. May 25.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

Table with columns: DECEMBER—1830, SUN, MOON, RISES, SETS, RISES, SETS. Rows include dates from 22 WEDNESDAY to 28 TUESDAY.

First Quarter 22d, 5h, 18m, afternoon.

SAINT JOHN:

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. BATHFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET SQUARE.

Birth Extraordinary.—Doctor Graham, of Victoria, an experienced accoucheur, in the London District, on the 5th ultimo, delivered the wife of Mr. Bennet, of Charlotteville, in said District, of three fine boys; who, as well as the mother, are all doing well. The eldest is called "Sir," the second "John," and the third "Colborne," Mr. Bennet being in indigent circumstances, it is expected that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will give each of the boys a grant of land. At a previous birth Mrs. Bennet was delivered of twins.—Gore (U. C.) Balance.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c.

Now Landing ex Brig ALEXIS, from Montego Bay: PUNS, and Hbds, Extra Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS, SUGAR in Barrels; COFFEE; Boxes ARROW ROOT, Do. Superior Spanish SEGARS, A few HIDES; AND—78 Loos MAHOAGANY. All which will be sold Cheap from the Wharf. Dec. 7. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

Mackerel, Gin, and Brandy.

150 BLS. Fat MACKEREL; 4 Pipes Holland GIN; 2 Pipes Cognac BRANDY—Now landing from the schr's Lavinia, at North side Market St. JAMES T. HANFORD.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

Has received by the Forth, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of: Hbds of Double & Single Refined Sugar; Bales Brown and Bleached CORNS; Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespun; Ginghams and Checks; Casks and Jugs Raw and Boiled OIL; Kegs White Lead; Boxes 7 x 9, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12 GLASS, &c. &c. Manifests for sale at this Office.