

dem of Poland. Gen. Czartowski was the first minister of Poland in 1814, when the Emperor gave to that country a liberal constitution, the execution of which was afterwards suspended by the same sovereign; Prince Radzivil, cousin of the Gov. Gen. of the Duchy of Posen, (Polish Poland) and brother in law to the King of Prussia.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the cholera morbus continued to abate.

Authentic accounts from Warsaw, dated December 4, announce that a new Provisional Government had been formed in that city, upon principles more hostile to Russia than those originally avowed. It is also stated that the most active measures were taken at Warsaw to enable the inhabitants to repel attack. The Poles have laid the foundation stone of their regained power, and will, in all probability, succeed in raising the superstructure.

Population of Poland.—At the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of Poland, (i. e. the Russian province so called, of which Warsaw is the metropolis) contained 4,088,289 souls, exclusive of the army.—The increase since the year 1825 had therefore been 383,983. The Jewish portion of the inhabitants had been almost universally located in distinct quarters; they amounted to 384,263 individuals. The extent of property insured in the Warsaw Assurance Office, was 420,000,000 guilders, (£43,250,000) in value. Warsaw itself possesses a population of 136,551 souls, independently of a garrison of about 15,000 men; and of this population 30,146 are of the Israelitish faith.

It has been remarked that the insurrection at Warsaw must be more extensive than has been thought of, as it reached from Pole to Pole.

Count D'ebitch, who was in Berlin when the news from Poland reached that city, left immediately for Russia, and we may expect to hear of his being on the frontiers of Poland with an army, ere long.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Our State Gazette is silent upon the causes of the commotion, which began at the Military School at Warsaw. Detachments of regiments of the Russian Guard, who, contrary to the provisions of the constitution, form part of the garrison at Warsaw, were ordered to put down the rebellious pupils, whilst several companies of the Polish troops took part with the latter. Thus the combat began. The insurgents having forced their way through the Russian troops, marched immediately towards the Belvedere, the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine, half a league from Warsaw. His officers fell under the blows of national vengeance, but Constantine made his escape by a back door. Several acts of cruelty seem to have preceded the last arbitrary proceeding of Constantine. Thus, a short time before, he ordered the knot to be applied to some merchants suspected of smuggling. Two General Officers having ventured to make remonstrances to him on the inexpediency of an intended change in the stations of the troops, were tried by a court martial and shot. These facts are corroborated by several letters, in which they are represented as positive. It appears, however, that the explosion of the national resentment was not quite unexpected by Constantine, as the Princess Lowicz, his consort, had left the Belvedere some days previously. Several letters add, that the inhabitants of the environs of Warsaw, on hearing of the first occurrences in that capital, collected in great numbers to hasten to the assistance of their fellow-countrymen. This event has produced a powerful sensation at Berlin. It is generally thought that it is not a revolt, but a revolution. A popular commotion is said to have broken out at Posen; but it is added, that it was put down by the armed force, composed in part of Silesian regiments stationed in the environs. Great activity prevails in the War Department. Part of the Guards are to march immediately for the Grand Duchy. Several regiments, on their way to the Rhine, have received counter orders, and are to proceed to the same destination.

Prussia.—It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Konigsberg.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances in Konigsberg, perhaps at the same moment 30,000 troops are marching on Luxemburg; an army advances towards Poland, (Posen), and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the Kingdom!

Paris, Dec. 14.—This morning the trial of the accused Blomberg began. A considerable force of infantry and cavalry is posted at the Luxembourg, and the whole National Guard of Paris is ordered to be ready at the first summons. The citizens of Paris have well obeyed the order of Father Lafayette, as they call him, and do not quit their uniforms. What is more important, they leave word with their porters when they go out, in order to be able to appear at any time. Numerous parties of armed citizens appear in the streets. I am happy to state that, at least till now (three o'clock) not only there is no excitement in the streets, but no sign of an approaching disturbance. The military aspect of the prison streets, in fact, is small crowd towards the gates; but even there no such appears. Whether it is owing to our dim weather of to-day, or to the deep and serious interest excited by this proceeding of the trial, the fact is, that Paris seems less agitated and less alive than usual. Does this forebode evil or good? The most of the sentence which was the chief of the insurrection, was so very insurrection, that some of the people were murdered or maimed in the streets. The chief of the insurrection, were killed, and Count Stanislas was taken to rally the troops. The cause of the insurrection is not yet ascertained, but it is understood to be already 10,000 men.

The following speech was pronounced by Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th.—M. Lafayette.—I decline to enter into the question of causes or consequences. But if I am asked if you are now to discuss whether all France shall arm, I answer the question is already decided; the

people did not wait in 1789 or 1830 to deliberate, but marched against the enemy. We must therefore prepare for war, as the best means of securing peace. We cannot hope to make all Europe in love with our institutions.—There are those who still look with a jaundiced eye upon the accession of a citizen King to our throne.—The revolution of Belgium, the eldest daughter of our great week, may yet excite uneasiness. At this moment you see Poland ready to rival in zeal and patriotism the friends of liberty, not only in France but in all other countries. Poland is, perhaps, upon the point of repairing the shame of the last years of Louis XV, and the immense fault which Napoleon committed when he neglected the occasion of restoring that fine country, after the three divisions which had destroyed it. (Loud acclamations from the left.)

We have announced our rule to be, that we will not allow other powers to interfere, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of other countries. Suppose foreign powers should think proper to seize upon Belgium, or to assist Holland, could it be done in cold blood? Certainly not. The same thing may happen on the side of Poland. Suppose Austria prevailed upon by Prussia, or for any selfish purpose of her own, was to make herself a party to the quarrel in Russian Poland.

(Several voices)—This supposition is unreasonable. M. Lafayette (turning towards Gen. Sebastiani)—I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not then place ourselves in the fittest posture for defence? Cheers.

By private accounts from Paris, we learn that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Ministers of the Interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country, who have access to the best source of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of the peace.—Court Journal.

The Journal du Commerce says—"It is asserted that after a very animated discussion in the council of ministers, couriers were despatched to the French ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna and London, with instructions to declare to the three powers, that in case Prussia or Austria should join Russia in endeavouring to reduce Poland to subjection, France would consider such intervention as a declaration of war."

The Temis contain the following: "we are assured that M. de Peyronnet has written to Charles X. to request him, if he be condemned, not to take any step for obtaining his pardon. It is also said that he has declared to the ex-King, that none of the accused would plead in their defence the refusal which they made to concur in the coup d'etat, which has been first suggested by Charles X. but that it would become his dignity and his situation to make known himself the truth on this subject."

NETHERLANDS.—Four English frigates are at anchor off Ostend. In the National Congress at Brussels, on the 11th, the pretence administrators in the departments of war and finance read their reports; both were highly favorable as to the state of the country; neither money nor troops are wanting, if these statements be correct. Divisions in, and complaints of, the provisional government grow more ripe every day.

ITALY.—Pope Pius VIII. died in November. The Prince, says the Herald, was raised to the Holy See in 1829, was a man of mild manners and unassuming good sense. The possession of the latter he proved in a high degree by the instant and cordial acknowledgment which he made of the change of government in France, almost the last act of his reign. The impression his death has made at Rome is certainly that of regret; not so much, however, for his loss, as that the sitting of a new Conclave will close the theatres, and drive for a time, the visitors to Naples or Venice.

It will be perceived by the following that the Italian states are also ready to revolt. Literally all Europe is in a ferment.—

MILAN, Nov. 28.—A conspiracy was got up here against the government. The signal of the insurrection was to have been given a few days since in the pit of our theatre. The police, however, received early information of the plot. At the rising of the curtain, instead of the actors two regiments of Hungarian grenadiers were posted on the stage with their muskets pointed towards the audience. The public endeavoured to effect their escape but the doors of the theatre were guarded by strong detachments of soldiers. The inhabitants were arrested en masse, and taken to the fortresses of Mantua and Spielberg. At the latter the insurrection proceeded relative to this affair will be held and judgments pronounced as to the guilt of the parties, if it be proper to qualify with the appellation of judgment the arbitrary wish of Austrian Commissioners.

ALGIERS, Nov. 23.—The Lieutenant-General Commander in Chief of the troops before Algiers hastens to communicate the following letter and order of the day:—"At Bivonne on the Atlas, 10 o'clock at night, Nov. 21.—After an obstinate battle, and which lasted four hours, the expeditionary corps of the African army has forced the passage of the Atlas. The battle did not close until night. I am now four leagues from Medeah. To-morrow morning I shall be engaged in chastising severely some tribes who have taken part in defence of the Atlas, and in the evening I shall contrive to reach Medeah, or return to Algiers, after showing the barbarians all that the army can do against them."

SPAIN.—The latest accounts from Madrid state, that there had been a recent incursion of the Constitutionalists into Catalonia, but that they fled before a very small Royalist force, without even firing a shot.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—In our market of to-day, which was, in the whole tolerably well attended with buyers, wheat experienced a steady sale, at little, if any, variation from Monday and Wednesday's prices. Tallow and Wool have been changing hands to some extent, and Colonial produce is rather lighter. Tallow, we suspect, is principally bought on speculation, in consequence of the political embarrassments of Russia, and the general confusion that exists on the Continent;—and Wool has been bought chiefly for the American market.

Dec. 18.—We are without any regular arrivals, or expresses this morning from abroad, which produces a degree of gloom over the market generally, and causes are again evincing a tendency to decline.

Appearances and preparations warrant the conclusion, that the Ex-King of France and party have resolved to spend the remainder of their chequered lives in Holyrood House.—Scotsman.

With regard to the trial of the Ministers, the Gazette de France says—"How can they who have annihilated the charter of 1814, try and condemn men of their order, who only violated the charter? If it were criminal to infringe what was it to abolish?"

Prince George of Cambridge is now named for the crown of Belgium, and the hand of a French Princess.

We insert the Petitions of the Chambers of Commerce of this City and St. Andrews, which we sincerely hope may meet with that attention they deserve, in the proper quarter. The evils complained of have been much felt by all classes, and the representations made, were never more loudly called for than at the present moment. Frequent changes of Colonial policy are to the last degree injurious, and cannot be too strongly deprecated. We fondly hope that the time is not far distant, when a perpetual end will be put to that tendency to sport with the interests of the remote dependencies of the empire, too long manifested on the part of the home Government, and when fluctuation and change will give place to permanence of commercial system, the only sure basis of that confidence on the part of the enterprising capitalist which alone can lead to any great or satisfactory results.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—An inspection of the movements of the Thermometer, as exhibited below, will shew the remarkable state of our weather of late. Should the present mildness of temperature continue a day or two longer, the little sleighing we have had, will come to a close. Whether the approaching solar eclipse has any effect on the state of our atmosphere, we will not presume to decide. Our Western neighbours appear to have all the snow and "killing frosts" to themselves this winter. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and as far south as Baltimore, have been visited with snow storms almost unexampled in point of extent and duration. Business of almost every kind except that of shovelling snow from the streets and highways, was for a time suspended, and no sooner was any thing like level ground and moderate weather regained, than the pleasures of sleigh-riding were indulged in to an unusual extent. In New York, by a preceding paragraph, it would seem that that amusement was made almost a business for some days, for which excess the inhabitants of that city may be excused, as they seldom have more than two or three days of that pleasant diversion throughout the winter months.

SHAMEFUL.—This morning, about 9 o'clock, as a milkman was proceeding cautiously down King-street, with two kettles of milk, a couple of boys coasting down the street, at a very rapid rate, on a hand-sled, ran against and tripped him, so that he fell heavily on his back, but we believe without receiving any particular injury, more than the loss of his milk.—The consequences might have been serious, however; and we cannot help expressing our surprise that our Authorities should permit such glaring infringement of the laws to exist, in the most public streets of the city, and at the very door of the Police Office, to the great danger of the limbs and lives of constantly passing foot passengers, not only in the night, but in broad day light.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.—Our brethren of the type in Canada, seem to enjoy the influence of a more auspicious planet than ours, otherwise they would not be encouraged to expand their editorial wings as they are now proposing to do. Witness the following statement in proof of what we affirm. A daily paper is proposed to be published in Montreal. The Montreal (official) Gazette is to be published three a-week instead of twice, and the Quebec Mercury is to print two full sheets per week, instead of a sheet and a half.

Drowned.—On Saturday last Mr. JAMES BRICKLY, of this City, was found drowned in the Marsh Creek, a short distance below the bridge over the Aboucau.—It appears that he had attended a wedding at Little River on Thursday evening last, and that he started to come home about three or four o'clock on Friday morning. Whether he missed the road, or slipped over the bank, is not known, but the former is expected.—Search was made for him on Friday, after it became known that he was missing, but it was late on Saturday before he was found, when a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body, which returned the following verdict—"Accidentally drowned in the Marsh Creek, in consequence of having missed his way, on the night of the 3d instant."—He was a native of Ireland, and has left a wife and three children.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2.—A distressing report has been received in Town from Sambro. On Monday, Bombardier Stevenson, the Signal Director at the Light House, was conveyed to Sambro in a boat belonging to a Mr. Martin, who informed him that he had discovered the wreck of a Vessel near the Lobster Rock—had picked up a Rudder which was 23 feet long, with two Composition Puntles, and two of Iron, a Windlass, Pump, Brass Hand Rail, Iron Chain and Heupen Cables, an Anchor, a Liveen Shirt marked D. T. and a pair of fine white Trowsers.—The above is the only information at present received—we understand some Persons have proceeded to Sambro in the hope of obtaining further particulars.—Royal Gazette.

Stutley House, the residence of M. Richardson, Esq. was yesterday forenoon destroyed by fire. Little else could be done than to save the furniture, the stables, barns and other out-houses, and to that object the attention of all was successfully directed.—Jb.

Bay Chaleur.—We perceive, by the Quebec Mercury, that a Post communication is established between Quebec and the Bay Chaleur. We hope the day is not far distant, when we shall have a good Road through the Miramichi and Bay Chaleur settlements, to the Capital of Lower Canada, on which a Stage Coach may run through in a week.—Nova Scotian.

Boston, Jan. 18.—It is stated, under the date of Payta, 12th September, that Capt. A. B. Bingham, of H. B. M. ship Thetis, and Mr. Hall, his Chaplain, were drowned in the river Guayaquil 19th Aug. by the upsetting of their boat. [The Halifax Royal Gazette adds:—Capt. Bingham commanded the Little Belt, some years since, on this station—he was an excellent officer & a most worthy amir.]

To the Right Honorable the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, in the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of St. John, Province of New-Brumswick, Humbly Sheweth—

That your Memorialists have learnt with much surprise and alarm, that it is in the contemplation of His Majesty's Ministers, to recommend an alteration of the present duties on Foreign and British Colonial Timber and Deals, and such an alteration as, if adopted, will be productive of much immediate embarrassment, and ultimately will prove most injurious to the Mother Country and to these Colonies.

Your Lordships must be well aware of the strict and growing connexion which exists between Great Britain and her American Colonies; and your Memorialists strongly urge the policy of fostering, in place of interrupting, that connexion, which the proposed measures, it appears to your Memorialists, are calculated directly to hinder.

Should the Foreign Nations bordering on the Baltic and North Sea, have the privilege of importing Timber and Deals into Great Britain, at less than the present duty, there can exist no competition between them and the American Colonies—arising from the greater length of the voyage from America, and from the indubitable fact of the ability of Foreigners to navigate their vessels, at rates greatly lower than possibly can be done by the subjects of Great Britain.

The effect of the alteration contemplated in the system of duties, will be to prohibit the importation of Timber and Deals from the American Colonies, and to open in their stead in the manner the establishments of the subjects of Great Britain will be broken up, and the Colonies be deprived of almost their only medium of exchange for the manufactures of the Mother Country. For if these manufactures cannot be paid for in the produce of the Colonies, they cannot continue to be imported, and the intercourse between Great Britain and the Colonies will be in a great measure suspended; and thus the consequences to which the Memorialists have before adverted, must inevitably follow.

Should the duty on Timber imported from the Baltic and Norway be lessened, the effect of the measure will operate to the prejudice of the trade with the Colonies in precisely the same manner as in case of the duties upon Colonial Timber would do, should such an increase take place while the duties upon Baltic Timber remain as they now are.

The greatest advantage in the Mother Country, which your Memorialists can suppose to be contemplated to be a rise from the alteration proposed, will be an increased demand by the Northern States for her manufactures. Yet it is most obvious, that as an article of commerce, if the consumption on the one hand, is to be reduced, necessarily the quantity of the measure will be offered in exchange, on the other, she will essentially gain nothing; and even the reduction in the price of the article itself will not do more than make good the difference in the mode of payment, as those Countries have had, even at the present rate, the balance of trade in their favor. She is in such a case, merely supplying her goods to another market, while she is losing the market offered by the Colonies, and benefiting such herself, at the expense of some of the most valuable of the dependencies of the British Crown. Your Memorialists further beg to state, as an example of the profit which at present accrues the inhabitants of this Colony, that they have voluntarily taxed all Foreign manufactured goods considerably in addition to the amount of duties chargeable on the same articles by Act of Parliament.

Thus showing a desire to profit by the introduction of all the manufactures of British manufactures. Besides, from the facts which have been stated in the event of the alteration contemplated taking place, the carrying trade must necessarily be thrown solely into the hands of Foreigners; which it appears to your Memorialists, will ultimately more than compensate any present advantage, which the measure might possibly produce to the manufacturers of the Mother Country.

It is with the utmost deference admitted to your Lordships, that the consequences would be most ruinous to the Shipping Interests of the Kingdom, on a large proportion of which is employed in the conveyance of Lumber from North America, and that they must prove fatal to the various departments of trade connected with that intercourse.

Your Memorialists further beg leave in the most particular manner to observe, that the greater part of the shipping employed in the conveyance of Timber from British America, is exclusively related to that purpose. The vessels are too large for the Baltic Trade, and are by no means adapted for the West India or India trade; and the alteration proposed, would not only be the loss of almost the whole of this class of shipping.

Your Memorialists further beg to state, that within a few years, many of the inhabitants of this and the adjoining Provinces have, at almost an incredible expense and labour, erected Saw Mills and other extensive establishments, for the purpose of increasing the exportation of Deals to the market of the Mother Country, relying upon the permanency of the Trade being sustained. In the event of any alteration of the duties, necessarily affecting this branch of it, the proprietors must suffer severely, and in many instances be irreparably ruined.

Your Memorialists, therefore, cannot but press upon your Lordships most serious consideration, the probable effects of a measure involving the employment, and even the mercantile existence of so considerable a portion of the British community.

Your Memorialists would also beg leave to suggest to your Lordships that the encouragement of the Trade to Great Britain from her own Colonies, is of the utmost importance, considered in a National point of view, & that the length of the voyage to North America, the unfavorable nature of the climate, and the extent of the Trade itself, have formed a barrier for some time, which can hardly be equalled, and which most valuable class of men, admirably calculated for manning the British Navy, must be altogether lost, should the proposed alteration take place.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray for your Lordships most serious consideration, the probable effects of all their premises. And as in duty bound they will ever pray, (Signed) L. DONALDSON, President Chamber of Commerce St. John, N. B. 25th January, 1831.

To the Right Honorable and Noble, the Commons House of Parliament—in Parliament assembled, The Petition of the Chamber of Commerce, at St. Andrews, New-Brumwick, Humbly sheweth—

That your petitioners have had reason to fear that the views of His Majesty's Ministers are directed to a reduction of duties on Baltic and other Foreign timber, and on the produce of the Colonies, which, if carried into effect, will eventually ruin the trade of the North American Colonies in that article.

Your Petitioners respectfully beg leave to state to your Honorable House their reasons for giving this declaration of opinion, which will at once appear, by its reference to the proximity of the Continental Ports in the Baltic to Great Britain, in comparison with these Colonies, which enables Foreign shipping of cheap construction, and navigated at a trifling cost, to carry their productions, at one third the freight required for the protection of the trade to these Provinces.

Your Petitioners would also remind your Honorable House, that if consumers of wood, or chiefly the respectable and wealthy classes of the community, and if not being like excisable commodities, indispensable for the daily comfort and support of the poor—And that the carrying trade from hence is entirely in the hands of British subjects, employing fully one fourth of the tonnage of the empire.

That the mercantile trade in these Provinces, have lately been kept in a continual state of agitation and alarm, from the ready attention paid to the application of Foreigners, for any alteration in the Colonial trade, which has been attended by any class of British subjects.

Your Petitioners further wish to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the fact, that the trade of these Colonies, as respects the imports in manufactured goods is entirely confined to Great Britain, by excessive duties imposed on the manufactured goods of other countries by Acts of Parliament. And that to reduce the protective duties on their principal articles of export to the Parent Country, whilst they labour under such restriction, would be a manifest act of injustice.

Your Petitioners, with all due deference for what they are given to understand are the views of Government, most respectfully beg leave to state, that they are in favor of Free Trade, and that they are

wholly subservive of the true interests of these Colonies, and the Parent State. They draw this conclusion from practical experience and the evidence of facts—and they beg your honorable House will confirm a permanent commercial system of Colonial policy, to give stability to credit, and to restore that confidence so essentially necessary to the true interests of trade, and to the security of the affections of His Majesty's subjects in these Provinces.

Your Petitioners, therefore humbly pray, that your honorable House will not sanction any change in the trade between these Colonies and Great Britain, either by increasing the duty on Colonial timber, or lowering it on Foreign timber, in order that capital may be invested in security, free from the fluctuations and ruin, consequent on vacillating measures.

And as in duty bound they will ever pray, JAMES ALLANSHAW, Chairman.

** The subject of Dr. Burns's Lecture next Sunday evening, will be—The analogy of Divine operation in the natural and moral creations. Feb. 8.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"A member of the Temperance Society," and the Lines of "C. I." are received, and will be attended to.

Come passenger in the Playhouse from Eastport, last evening—Wm. Bowman, Esq. from England, via Canada States.

State of the Thermometer in the shade, Northern exposure, from the 1st to the 7th of February, 1831:—

Table with 3 columns: Date, At 8 in the morning, At 10 in the evening. Rows for Feb. 1 through Feb. 7.

MARRIED.—At Hampton, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. William Walker, Mr. Thomas Pravis, to Amy C. Davis, and youngest daughter of Rufus Roloff, Esquire, of that place.

In All Saints Church, St. Andrews, on Thursday morning the 27th inst., by the Rev. Jerome Alley, Rector, the Reverend SAMUEL DANBY, LEX. SERRIF, Rector of Woodstock, youngest son of the late Hon. S. D. Street, to JOANNA POTTS, second daughter of Thomas West, Esq. of St. Andrews.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED.—Tuesday, 26th, Mrs. Brown, Ladies—T. Sandell, Ballast, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Halifax—J. & J. G. Woodward, Sunday, 26th, Esq., Scotchman, New York, 9—J. Robertson, flour, slaves, &c.

CLEARED.—Brig Union, Swinford, Belfast—Timber. Sch. Frances Ann, Kennebec, Boston—grain, slaves, &c.

Arrivals in Great Britain. Chate, Dec. 6th—Wilson, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Feb. 8th, 10th—Baker, Peter, Halifax—Mildred, 10th—Firth, Hunter, St. John—Off Highland 14th, Aberdeen—Queensbury, Monmouth—Off Highland 14th, Aberdeen—India, 26—Deal, 17th—Horn, 17th—Trigonmouth, 17th—Alban, 17th, New Brunswick—on the 1st Dec. lat. 30, lon. 30, fell in with the Union, Clark, British water-logged; took up the matter and 15 men; also the matter and 15 men on the 11th, carrying 1000 lbs.

Advertisements must send to this office, and will be attended to in our next.

AUCTION.—On Thursday Next, at 10 o'clock, The Subscriber will Sell at his Auction Room, 6 BARRIE'S FISH FORD; 6 BARRIE'S SHIP FORD; 1 Tons of Great Bread; 2 Bales of Flour do.; 1 Brito Inspected Gunpowder; 5 Tons Flat and Square IRON—in Lots to suit purchasers; A Quantity of CORBAGE; And sundry Articles of DRY GOODS.

To close several Consignments, Feb. 8. THOMAS L. NICHOLSON.

MOULD CANDLES.—Just Received, and for Sale in 75 BOXES Campo-Bello MOULD CANDLES—at Niagara-on-the-Lake, in a suitable manner. [Feb. 8.] J. & H. KINRAR.

TO LET, And possession given the 1st of May next: A pleasant situated Dwelling House, on the West side of German-street, near the residence of Thomas Harding, Esq. The House contains five Rooms with fire-places, and three without—a good Kitchen and Cellar. Apply to Feb. 8. S. L. LUGRIN.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, in the Parish of Springfield, and County of Kings, six miles from the Belisle Bay, and forty-two from St. John. There is a good Log House, and twenty-five acres cleared. It may be divided into two Lots of 200 acres each, if more convenient for purchasers. Inquire of JAMES HOLMES, St. John.

N. B. BLACKSMITH Work and House SHEDDING, executed with dispatch at his Shop, British-street, Lower Cove. Feb. 8.

FOR SALE, THREE-FOURTHS the first Ship AMANDA, Register 75 Tons, built last year expressly for the River Trade, for which she is every respect well adapted.—It can be taken out, and of the best description, and she can be used for a considerable time at a very trifling expense.—For satisfactory particulars the terms of sale, liberal. CROOKSHANK & WALKER, February 8.

SELLING OFF, VERY LOW, FOR CASH, THE Subscribers intend closing their Co-partnership business on the 1st day of May next, therefore the public are respectfully informed that they will sell their remaining STOCK OF GOODS, at very reduced prices, until Tuesday the 5th day of April, when all that remains will then be Sold at Public Auction. All Persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call and settle their Accounts. REATOR & SANDS, N. B. They have a quantity of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER on hand at 24

Poetry.

THE COURSE OF CULTURE.

BY T. G. FISHER, ESQ. Sung at the second Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Survey the world, through every zone, From Lima to Japan. In lineaments of light 'tis shown That culture makes the man.

The first man, and the first of men, Were tillers of the soil; And that man Mercy's mandate then, Which destined man to toil.

Even in the seraph-sex is thy Munificence described; And Milton says, in lady's eye It Heaven identified.

At length Mr. Murray believes that he has discovered such a remedy in the vapor of nitric acid; and this fact is the more worthy of attention, since it comes from a source where empiricism cannot be suspected.

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PETERBORO' STAGE HOUSE.—This establishment at Peterboro', Maidson County, is believed to be the first—certainly one of the first—Temperance Hotels ever established in the country.

LONG DIP.—An accident lately happened to a commercial gentleman, who in the course of his business, had occasion to enter a soap and candle manufactory in Change Alley, London.

SPRUCE OR PINE SAW LOGS, Wanted. PERSONS desirous of entering into contract for the delivery of a quantity of SPRUCE OR PINE SAW LOGS, early in the Spring, may do so on advantageous terms, by applying to JOHN ROBERTSON.

PROSPECTUS Of a new Weekly Paper, to be published at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, entitled THE SAINT ANDREWS COURANT: BY COLIN CAMPBELL.

THE great increase of population and business not only in the town of Saint Andrews, but throughout the County of Charlotte, renders the publication of another Newspaper, both desirable and expedient.

ARMY AND NAVY LISTS will be regularly received, and such extracts taken from them as may be interesting to this and the neighbouring Colonies.

THE Provincial Legislature is in Session, extracts from the Journals and Debates of the House of Assembly will be impartially given, and the Laws published as expeditiously as possible without interfering with articles more immediately pressing.

THE COBURN will be published on paper of a respectable size and good quality, and the mechanical part of the work such as to give general satisfaction.

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:—

JUST RECEIVED, Per Brig Joseph Anderson, from Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber—200 PIECES 9-8 wide White COTTON.

SHIP CHANDLERY, SALT, &c. The Subscriber has received per Ship Wm. Pitt, Thomas Ogden, Master, from Liverpool—his usual supply of SHIP CHANDLERY.

20 BARRELS COAL TAR; 4 tons assorted IRON; 4 bales CANVAS; 2 bales Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES; 40 dozen 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 10 crates well assorted CROCKERY; 75 coils assorted CORDAGE; 20 kegs NAILS; 1 ton SHEATHING PAPER; 2000 bushels SALT—All of which will be sold at the lowest rates in the market.

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. JOHN SMYTH, Prince William-street, Nov. 16, 1830.

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber, in addition to his former Supply of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, Has just received the remainder of an extensive Spring Importation of CLOTHS, 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; Bombazetts; 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 Moss Pot; Kegs Pearl Barley; Bags Pepper; Indigo, &c. &c.

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.

RUM AND SUGAR. 10 PUNCHONS JAMAICA SPIRITS, 5 Tierces Prime SUGAR—Just Received and for Sale by 16th Nov. JOHN ROBERTSON.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Has received by the Foran, from Glasgow, a Part of his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of—

HEADS of Double & Single Refined Sugar; 8 Bales Brown and Bleached Cottons; Ditto Shirting Stripes and Homespuns; 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.

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 Pinnace BOAT—British built, Copper fastened; 1 Double and Single Purchase WINCH; 1 CAMBOUSE; 2 Double JACK SCREWS; 5 Cates Crockery Ware—well assorted. Dec. 11. JOHN ROBERTSON.

JUST RECEIVED, Per Brig Joseph Anderson, from Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber—200 PIECES 9-8 wide White COTTON.

SPRUCE LOGS. PERSONS wishing to Contract for supplying SPRUCE LOGS, to be delivered the ensuing Spring, will please apply to GEORGE THOMSON, Jan. 4.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, Per Fairy from Liverpool: A FEW Bales Point BLANKETS; Red FLANNELS; CLOTHS; CAMBLETS, and YAMASKS. —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. Nov. 16. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. Printing, Wrapping, and Sheathing PAPER.

Just received, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 114 REAMS Super Royal Printing PAPER; 15 do. Log do.; 15 Reams large Wrapping Paper; 50 Do. small do.; 15 Do. large do.; 95 Do. small do.; 1000 Lbs. Sheathing PAPER. Dec. 7.—47 T. L. NICHOLSON.

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. Cook'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. An Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Oculists 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 Jeffrey, 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.

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.

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

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.

ANTIGUA MOLASSES. 18 PUNS choice Antigua MOLASSES, now landing ex Sch'r Ploughboy, for sale low for Cash. Dec. 14. E. DEW. RATCHFORD. JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. Now Landing ex Brig ALEXIS, from Montego Bay: PUNS and Hnds, Extra Proof JAMAICA SPIRITS; SUGAR in Barrels; COFFEE; Boxes ARROW ROOT, Do. Superior Spanish SEGARS, A few HIDS; —AND— 78 Logs MAHOGANY. All which will be sold Cheap from the Wharf. Dec. 7. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

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. 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. 25th January, 1830.

HOUSES and LANDS.

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 Moffat. 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.

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 elegantly situated for extensive business in the above line, having a shop, sitting room, first 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, Dec. 14, 1830. North Market Wharf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE corner WAREHOUSE on Peters's Wharf, opposite the store of Mr. Stephen Howard, formerly occupied by Mr. R. B. D. King as a Grocery Store, now in perfect repair, having a Shop fitted up in a part of the lower flat, and will be Let altogether or without the second and third flats. Any person disposed to purchase, will find the price low and the payments easy, on application to Jan. 11. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, From the 1st day of May, 1831: THE HOUSE and PREMISES in Wellington-street, at present occupied by the Subscriber. Also, a TIMBER POND, adjoining the Public Slip at Portland Point. Also, a PASTURE FIELD, containing rather more than three acres, opposite the late Collector Wright's farm, near the city.—Apply to Dec. 21. CHARLES DRURY.

TO LET, from 1st of May, the STORE, in Ward-street, adjoining the premises of G. D. Robinson, Esq. Nov. 30. D. HATFIELD & SON.

FOR SALE. THE Two Story framed House, lately erected by Mr. Nelson Hardenbrook, at Portland,—it is yet unfinished, and will be sold low, and on easy terms of payment.—Ground rent, £4 per annum. Apply to Jan. 11. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

NOTICES. 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. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law. NATHAN GODSOE. May 25.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HENRY 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 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.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Deeds, &c. &c. &c.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. Published February 1, 1831. THE Sixpenny Wheatens List of Superfine lbs. &c. Flour, to weigh, - - - - - 2 4 The Sixpenny Rye - - - - - 3 6 And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny Loaves in the same proportion. LAUCHLIN DONALDSON, Mayor.

WEEKLY ALMANACK. FEBRUARY—1831. SUN MOON FULL Rises. Sets. Rises. Sets. 9 WEDNESDAY - 7 2 4 58 4 35 9 7 10 THURSDAY - 7 0 4 50 5 22 9 56 11 FRIDAY - 7 59 4 61 6 10 10 42 12 SATURDAY - 7 57 4 63 6 45 11 18 13 SUNDAY - 7 56 4 64 sets. 11 56 14 MONDAY - 7 54 4 66 7 30 10 33 15 TUESDAY - 7 53 4 67 8 51 9 03 New Moon 12th, Oh. 35m. evening.

SAINT JOHN: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BY DONALD A. CAMERON, AT HIS OFFICE, IN MR. HATFIELD'S BRICK BUILDING, WEST SIDE OF THE MARKET SQUARE. Terms—12s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance. PRINTING, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms.