

always appeared, that "the American Systems," so called, is neither more nor less than the English manufacturing system in an American dress, having for its tendency the formation of a similar moneyed aristocracy, which in England has impoverished the many to enrich the few; the same measures and the same means are resorted to in order to procure the same results in this country. To judge of this correctly, and to maturely weigh the consequences, it may be well to investigate the causes which led to rather forced Great Britain into the adoption of this plan, and the consequences that may result to this country.

From the time of Queen Anne, (1700) the commerce and navigation of England contributed so to augment the power of that country, that the government was enabled to conquer a part of the East Indies—expel the French from Canada—take Gibraltar and several of the West India Islands. The vast capital accumulating in the hands of the Merchants, inspired the government with the idea that it might be profitably used in the country, and to the government itself, involved as they were in continual wars. Great Britain at this period had very few manufactures; the amount of cotton imported in 1704 was no more than 2 millions of pounds sterling. Premiums, drawbacks, and tariffs were then introduced, and manufactures increased considerably. In 1803, about a century beyond this period, the imports of Cotton were forty millions, and the exports more than that amount. The English tariff of 1804 seems to have been the model of our own; foreign goods paid 66 per cent, and woollens 60 per cent. Besides the direct aid given to manufactures by the British Government, there was an indirect impulse growing out of their feudal systems. There has always been a great disparity in the division of landed property; in latter times it has been principally owing to the accumulation of wealth in a few hands, and hence the small freeholders have become nearly extinct; there is scarcely a trace of yeomen in England—that is, farmers cultivating their own land.—The soil of Great Britain is the property of the Nobility, of corporations, of the Church, and of the gentry—cultivated through tenants; those tenants are the English farmers. It is scarcely necessary to observe that such a tenant can only by great industry and good fortune hope to acquire an independence. Numerous as the class of tenants are, it bears no proportion to the working classes, who with the greatest industry can scarcely keep themselves from starving. To the difficulties under which this numerous class labour, is added the law of settlements, which prohibits any person from building a house, unless the owner of 4 acres of land; nor can a married day laborer change his parish, even if he cannot find employment in his own. Such appears to have been the indirect means by which government and the landed interests dispose of the surplus population. The landed interests thus pressing on the tenants, the tenants pressing on the day labourers or hired agriculturists; a great proportion were thus driven into the manufactories.

One fact is of importance—because it shows how even an enlightened nation may be driven into extremities.—England, notwithstanding the boasted high standing of her agricultural products, does not in fact produce sufficient grain for her home consumption; the average of imported grain amounting since 1790 to about three or four millions sterling—and yet England has sufficient land, not only for the production of sufficient grain, but for a surplus. Arthur Young complains of the great area of uncultivated lands in Northumberland, asserting that for the produce of these uncultivated lands alone the national debt might be paid. Near Somerton in Somersetshire, there is a common of 2000 acres of land. In Wales, according to Evans, there are upwards of 150,000 acres lying uncultivated; and Bell assures us that to raise agriculture to its proper standing, an annual premium of £500,000 sterling would be required. Government instead of encouraging agriculture, turned blindly to manufacture. Not satisfied with having excluded foreign goods by a prohibitory tariff, they allowed in 1791 and the subsequent year, nearly two millions in bounties, including the fisheries; these protections, together with subsidies, enabled the manufacturing capitalists to undersell the foreign manufacturers in their own country. Such extraordinary effects prove efficacious, but it was only momentary. The British merchant was enabled to undersell his competitors; the manufacturing classes were preserved from starving, but the consequences were fearful; they drove the working classes to this already overgrown branch of business—and a glance at the poor tax and comparative state of wealth in England, shows us the evil at this time as enormous.

In the year 1803, the population of England amounted to eight millions and a half of souls. Of these, eighty thousand five hundred were supported in work houses, and three hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine persons out of the work-houses; besides this number provided for by government, assistance was rendered by nine-thousand private auxiliary societies; and yet there were still found in London alone, fifteen-thousand beggars; the number of paupers it is officially ascertained, being thus in England, greater than the whole of the rest of Europe. Such was the state of things 26 years ago, when England was considered in a healthy state, notwithstanding her European wars. To give only a few instances, Manchester in the year 1804 had a population of 40,000 souls; the amount of goods manufactured in that borough was four millions of pounds sterling. Manchester has now 120,000 inhabitants, but the amount of exports is scarcely double to what it was in 1804. Glasgow in 1791 had 3000 looms, it has now 30,000 looms, and also 3000 power looms; the population of these towns, and in the most of the manufacturing districts has increased in a treble degree, while the population of England has since 1803, increased from eight to fourteen millions. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that out of 120,000 souls in Manchester 20,000 are out of employment—lost to the community, and a dead weight on the body politic. England has two millions paupers. By this unnatural state of things, produced by forcing manufactures to produce commerce, and neglecting the cardinal interests of agriculture; and by the millions of paupers, without home or bread, England has brought herself to the crater of a volcano; although the

evil day may be procrastinated, yet it will come, without there is a radical change in the whole system.

The situation of France, as regards this inequality of landed property, is by no means so objectionable as that of England, and yet it has caused a revolution. The subject grows in interest as we progress—we shall resume it hereafter.

COMMUNICATION

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MR. EDITOR, A Correspondent in your last number having betrayed that confidence which is tacitly reposed in every person with whom one converses in a friendly manner, that no part of the conversation shall be afterwards repeated to the prejudice of either, I am obliged to make a few remarks upon his communication, that he may not quite come off with impunity when he has so little deserved it. I suppose he told you his communication was a fiction, and that no private feelings would be injured by its publication. It is not the first time he has deceived a little from the truth in order to insure success to his designs. I need scarcely tell you that he is one of the most futile young men in town; his communication sufficiently shows what he is. He has for some time pretended to be my friend, and having so far situated himself into my confidence as to draw some unguarded expressions from me; he publishes me, as a melancholy monk, in the Newspaper. This is a fine proof of friendship!

If, however, he had ridiculed no one but myself, perhaps I should have treated his communication with that contempt which so futile a production deserves. But, little gallantry as he would represent me to possess, I have too much respect for the Ladies, not to resent the insult which he has offered to their understanding. His compliments are flattering indeed: the Ladies are much obliged to him for his good opinion of them. It is not, however, much to be wondered at, that a person of so little understanding should be likely to think others like himself; but for a professed gallant to express himself in a manner so unqualified, seems to show the want of something more than understanding. Perhaps he may yet find that the Ladies are so much "determined by merit," as not to be very solicitous about his company.

But having done justice to others, I may now be permitted to do justice to myself. And first I must aver, that I am by no means the melancholy monk which he would represent me to be. Because my pleasures and all amusements are of a graver kind, and I do not follow that I am melancholy! Such a conclusion may be worthy of the understanding of "G," but there is not much logic in it. It seems, too, that I am mighty odd and eccentric. Why! Because on all occasions I give my opinion fearlessly! So I do, and with modesty likewise. My opinions are those of mature consideration, and I am neither afraid nor ashamed to advance them on any proper occasion. When I am in company where a subject is introduced on which I have not thought, and on which, therefore, I have no opinion, I am for the most part silent. If this be oddity and eccentricity, I shall consider those terms as epithets to my honor. He seems much alarmed at the idea of the dull studies of the closet. Perhaps if his talents were worthy of improvement, he would think it otherwise. It is not uncommon for weak minds to be frightened at the thoughts of study. Void of ambition, the hill of science presents no inviting prospects to their languid view, nor is there any thing attracting in the evergreen arbours of Literature. A masquerade is an object of intense interest; but the reputation of great learning and talent, is resigned, without regret, to the melancholy.

With regard to what he says on the subject of religion, as I do not like to see controversy of that kind in a newspaper, I shall not enter into any discussion with him on the subject. I am not, however, in much pain about my sentiments, even if he has stated them; though it may be true that they are very unfashionable. He who should make fashion the tests of Religious truth, would, I imagine, be thought very deeply read, either in Theology or the human heart. Enough, however, on this subject; if I were to say more, he might think me inconsistent with myself, and perhaps would be vain that I had taken so much notice of him. Cautious, therefore, of increasing the vanity of one who seems so little to need it, I shall content myself with letting him know that he is not to call me his friend in future. Saint John, December 28th, 1829.

JUST PUBLISHED, And now ready for delivery at the Office of the New-Brunswick Courier.—Price 7fd. A Sheet Almanack; FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Containing—the Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon, time of High Water, Phases of the Moon, Universal Calendar, Eclipses, His Majesty's Council and House of Assembly, Principal Officers of Government, Court of Chancery, Governor and Council for hearing and determining causes relating to Marriage and Divorce, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Vice Admiralty, University of King's College at Fredericton, His Majesty's Customs at Saint John, Provincial Revenue at Saint John, Terms of the Nisi Prius Courts, Terms of the Sittings of the Court of General Sessions at the Charter Court of Common Pleas, Staff of the Army and Garrison in New-Brunswick.—Also—The Charter Officers of the City of Saint John, Magistrates for the City and County, Overseers of the Poor, Port Wardens, Harbour Master, Branch Pilots, Visiting Physicians, City Gauger, City Surveyor, Auctioneers, Surveyors of Lumber, Inspectors of Lathwood, Staves, &c. Cutlers of Dried Fish, Inspectors of Pickled Fish, Chamber of Commerce, Counselors, Attorneys and Public Notaries practising in the City, Provincial Marine Hospital for the relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen, Bank of New-Brunswick, Saint John Marine Insurance Company, Savings Bank, Charitable Institutions, Army and Department of the Mail, Signals made at Partridge Island, a Table showing the number of Days from any day in the month, to the same day in any other month through the year, a Counting House Calendar, and a Scale of the Rates of Carriage and the several Districts.

This Publication is recommended to the attention of the public, being particularly adapted for a place in Public Offices, Counting-Houses, or Stores; but, at the same time, will be equally serviceable in a more general point of view, and is, therefore, recommended to the use of the community generally, as being a useful Sheet for reference. See &c. Courier Office, December 26th, 1829.

2d JANUARY, 1830.

SELLING OFF.

The Subscriber intending to close his Business in February next, now offers the remainder of his COMMODITY GENERAL ASSORTMENT, at very reduced prices, for Cash only;—and if not sold previous to Thursday the 25th of February next, they will on that day be offered at Public Auction, at his Store fronting the Market-square. Sale to continue from day to day until the whole be disposed of.

He also offers to rent on or before the 1st February, and possession given on the 1st of May next, or sooner if required. THAT WELL KNOWN WHARF AND STORES thereon, next adjoining the Property of N. MERRITT, Esquire, with the privileges thereto belonging.—Also, the WHARF and SHOP thereon, fronting on Prince William-street, (now in the occupation of Mr. SOLOMON S. KNIGHT) with other Buildings. At the same time he requests all persons having demands against him to present the same for adjustment, within delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. NOAH DISBROW.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1830.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

Director next week, Charles Simonds, Esq. DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 3. Bills for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before 3 o'clock on TUESDAY.

Marine Insurance Office.

Committee of Directors for the ensuing week: CRAVEN CALVERLEY. R. W. CROOKSHANK, Sen. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE, FACING NORTH.	
Days	Thermometer
2 Sat.	28 NE
3 Sun.	28 NE
4 Mon.	31 SE
5 Tues.	31 SE
6 Wed.	31 SE
7 Thurs.	31 SE
8 Fri.	31 SE
9 Sat.	31 SE
10 Sun.	31 SE
11 Mon.	31 SE
12 Tues.	31 SE
13 Wed.	31 SE
14 Thurs.	31 SE
15 Fri.	31 SE
16 Sat.	31 SE
17 Sun.	31 SE
18 Mon.	31 SE
19 Tues.	31 SE
20 Wed.	31 SE
21 Thurs.	31 SE
22 Fri.	31 SE
23 Sat.	31 SE
24 Sun.	31 SE
25 Mon.	31 SE
26 Tues.	31 SE
27 Wed.	31 SE
28 Thurs.	31 SE
29 Fri.	31 SE
30 Sat.	31 SE
31 Sun.	31 SE

In January 1829, the Thermometer stood as under, at 8 a. m.

3d day,	-4	The sign minus (-)
4th	-24	before the figures
5th	-29	denotes below zero.
6th	-20	

THE American Papers, received by the last Western Mail, furnish us with London dates to the 23d November, and Liverpool to the 24th, being only a few days later than those published in our last. From these accounts, it is indeed very painful to learn, that Manchester, as well as all the other great Manufacturing Districts in the Mother Country, are still in a riotous state. No improvement whatever, it appears, had taken place in the condition, nor were any measures broached for the relief of the poorer classes;—And it appears quite evident, that unless plans, effective ones we mean—are speedily devised and executed, for their relief, we must not expect that any alleviation whatever in the present distresses, will take place.

It is confidently stated in the English Prints, that at the next Meeting of Parliament, the intended communication by Steam from Valencia to America, will be carried into execution. It will be supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Mr. O'Connell. Lisbon Letters had been received in London, by which it appears, that the Portuguese Government is endeavoring to evade one of the stipulations of its Commercial Treaty with England. In consideration of the low duty imposed on the wines of Portugal imported into England, it is agreed to admit English Manufactures at a duty of 15 per cent. lower than those of other States. It now contends, that though British Manufactures imported in English or Portuguese vessels, are entitled to admission on the reduced duty, yet that the same manufactures, imported in ships belonging to other nations, are liable to the higher tariff of 30 per cent. The English Consul, (Mr. MACKENZIE,) at Lisbon, has been instructed to remonstrate against this interpretation of the Treaty. The Liverpool Times of the 24th, says—"It is with pleasure we state, that great activity still continues to exist in the Cotton market. The sales last week were upwards of 28,200 bales, almost an unprecedented amount, and the business done on Saturday and yesterday, was also very considerable, being about 6000 bales."

WEST-INDIA TRADE.—The last advices from ENGLAND, furnish us with some additional information, relative to the negotiations said to be going on in London, for this some time past, between the Minister of the United States, and the President of the Board of Trade, in reference to this important branch of commerce. But the latest information, as yet received, we think, throws very little, if any, additional light upon the subject—certainly, at least, it does not afford sufficient grounds, to support us in giving an opinion, either on the good or bad effects of the measure now in progress, and stated by the London Editors to be occupying the consideration of the BRITISH CABINET. We shall ere long, have something more definite and conclusive on this point. It has been already stated, by the Editor of the St. Andrews Herald, on the authority of a private Letter received there from England, that the intended arrangements are now nearly completed, the particulars of which may be expected by the December Mail. As the commercial interests of the NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES, are most deeply involved in this matter, we have inserted in our columns, such speculations as are now afloat, regarding it—which will, doubtless, be perused with interest and avidity, by the mercantile community. What the consequences will be, if our American neighbours are once more permitted to enjoy the advantages of the WEST-INDIA TRADE, on equal terms with ourselves, it requires no great degree of foresight to discern, nor any spirit of prophecy to predict.

LITERARY.—The London Literary Gazette announces the forthcoming of a new Annual, of a decidedly religious character, to be entitled "Immortality." Its Editor is the Rev. William Shep-

herd, author of "Clouds and Sunshine" &c. &c. It will support the doctrines of the Established Church. Another work is announced, entitled, "The Offering," especially designed to establish and illustrate the connexion between polite literature and religion. The work to be edited by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M. A. Another work is announced, to be published monthly, entitled, "The London University Magazine." It will owe its principle contents to the students of this University, and will be strictly scientific miscellany; containing "Reviews of new publications, matters of Science, Critical and other Essays, Sketches of Character, Satires on Man and Manners, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, occasional Reports of Professor's Lectures, a Monthly Summary of the Proceedings of the University, and Miscellaneous Intelligence connected with it—allowing, besides, a voluminous et cetera for subjects which may not be included under any of these heads.

HUMAN MORTALITY.—It is generally supposed that this earth is inhabited by one thousand millions of men, or thereabouts, and that thirty-three years make a generation, and therefore that in thirty-three years there die one thousand millions. Thus the number of those who die on earth, amounts to Each year, thirty millions; Each day, eighty-two thousand; Each hour, three thousand four hundred; Each minute, sixty; Each second, one. This calculation must necessarily strike us; if the mortality be so great every year and every hour, is it not probable that he who reflects on it may himself be one of those soon to swell the list of the dead. It is at least certain, that it ought to lead us to think seriously and often on this subject. Now, at this moment, one of our fellow-creatures is going out of the world, and before another hour is past, more than three thousand souls will have entered into an eternal state.

TURKEY.—On reference to another column, the reader will find a lengthy article on European Turkey, from the last number of the Quarterly Review. As the late struggle between the PORKE and RUSSIA, was watched with much political anxiety by the other Governments of Europe, and the result of that contest is generally supposed to have been far from agreeable to the principal Powers, we do anticipate that the comments of a Journal usually believed to tell the truth, on political subjects, will be read with eagerness, and therefore we transfer the whole article entire to our pages.

We are requested to mention, that on Thursday evening last, the Iron Bolts, used for fastening the window shutters of several Stores on the North and South Market Wharves, were stolen therefrom. As some of the party concerned, are well known, it is necessary for us to state, that unless they come forward to the light, and make a suitable acknowledgement, their names will be handed to the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court next week, when a Bill of Indictment will no doubt be preferred against them for Larceny. Such conduct, to say the least, is, highly reprehensible, and calls loudly for the exposure of the individuals concerned in these "petty offences."

TRY THIS EXPERIMENT!—At this inclement season, when fuel is generally high and scarce, it may not be amiss to put our readers in possession of a plan, by which a number of rooms can be warmed with only one fire. The following are its outlines:—Take a tube and lead it from the outside of the house, through the fire-place, mostly used, and then into the apartments you wish to have warmed.—In each room it is requisite to have a hole in the tube, with a stop, in order that the hot air may be impeded, as soon as the room becomes sufficiently warmed. The tube may be made of tin or wood, except that part which passes through the fire, which should be iron. The tube should ascend from the part that is open to the cold air—the dense air will then propel the rarified air upward. By this simple process, every room in a house may be completely warmed, and that too, at a very trifling expense. Should any of our friends wish to make the experiment, all the necessary information can be obtained on application at the Office of this Paper.

MARRIED, At Indian Town, on Saturday evening last, by the Reverend Dr. BURNS, Mr. JOHN COWAN, to ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. P. SPIDER, of the Parish of Portland, &c. &c. On Wednesday last, by JAS. BRITAIN, Esq. at Greenwich, Mr. DAVID A. LYON, of the Parish of Kingston, to Miss ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of Mr. C. Flewelling. At St. George, on the 31st Dec. by the Rev. Jerome Allen, Rector, Mr. Thomas Carman, to Miss Helen Hase Walton, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Walton of St. Andrews.

DIED, At Granville, N. S. on the 21st Dec. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM LANE, Carpenter, third son of Capt. George Lane, of Carleton.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED. Saturday, Brig Rosemount, Whitart, Barbados, 24—John Whitart, ballast. Brig Woodman, Wolfendale, Liverpool, via Eastport, E. Barlow & Sons, Merchants. Friday, Brig Albert, Chaudler, New-York, 6—John V. Thurgar, ballast. Friday, Sch. Mackereel, Chace, Halifax, 7—Crookshank & Walker, tons. SCHEDULE FOR LOADING. January 4th, Donegal, Johnson, Ireland. " 5th, Eliza, Johnston, Cork. " 7th, Woodman, Wolfendale, Liverpool. " 8th, CLARED, Donegal, Ireland. Brig Leslie Gault, Connell, Dublin, timber. Mary Ann, Masters, Kingston, (Jam.) fish and lumber.

The Rosemount left at Barbados, the Brig Lenwick, India, of this port to sail same day for Domingo and Trinidad.

FOR SALE, The following GOODS, received per ANN and WOODMAN, from LIVERPOOL: 124 B OILS CANVASS; 21 crates well assorted EARTHENWARE; 9 Casks assorted Hardware; 24 Tons of Flax; 2 Bales BED CORDS; Salmon, Shad, Mackerel, Herring, and Sowing Twines; Coddles; Mackerel Lines; Deep Sea, Hand-lead, and Log Lines; 20 Dozen Spades; 20 ditto Shovels; 40 Dozen L. H. Wringing Pans; 1 Ton Irish Shovels; 1 1/2 ton Best Iron Pots; 100 Dozen Berron Madeira; 100 Ditto Pale Sherry; 40 Ditto Port; 20 Dozen Porter; 5 hogheads Cognac Brandy. The above being on Consignment will be sold at cost and charges.—For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM STOKES & Co. 9th Jan. 1830. PETERS' WHARF.

JANUARY 9TH, 1830. 89 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM; 40 Hhds. ditto. Molasses, Landing from the Brig CHARLES, for sale by JOHN WARD & SONS.

AUCTION SALES.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January next, if not previously disposed of by private contract.—THAT Leasehold PROPERTY situate on the North side of North-street, in King's Ward, belonging to the Estate of the late DANIEL MITCHELL. The LOT is 35 feet in front extending back 65 feet—there is a Spring of excellent water in the yard, and at a small expense the premises may be made a comfortable residence. Terms made known at Sale. S. L. LUGRIN, Executor. December 26th, 1829.

NOTICE. By virtue of a Licence from His Honor the President, and His Majesty's Council. NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 29th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Sales Room of Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, the HOUSE and Premises on Queen's-square, now in the occupation of Charles Ward, Esquire; the said premises comprising a Lot on the square of 40 by 100 feet, and a Lot in rear of the same, fronting on Sidney-street of 40 by 120 feet, together with a right of way, adjoining the last mentioned Lot, 16 feet wide; also the Stone HOUSE, BARN, and about 15 acres of Upland, situated on the Marsh Road, adjoining the property of Walker Tidale, Esq.; the whole being part of the real Estate of the late James Ewing.

Notice is also hereby further given, that by virtue of the above License, there will be sold by Messrs. Crookshank & Walker, at their Sales room, on the 6th day of February next, 25 acres of Land, situate in the Black River Settlement, and fronting on the Bay of Fundy. St. John, January 9th, 1830.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold on SATURDAY the 3d day of July next, at the corner of the Exchange Coffee House, in the Market-square.—ALL the Right, Title and Interest of HUGH JOHNSTON, of and to all that certain Lot or Tract of LAND situate, lying and being at Musquash, in the Parish of Lancaster, containing 78 Acres, more or less, at present in the occupation of Alexander Hephburn, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.—Taken by Execution at the suit of John Whitart, against the said Hugh Johnston and John R. Parfellow. SALE to commence at 12 o'clock. JAMES WHITE, Sheriff. Saint John, January 2d, 1830.

FRUIT, &c.—on Consignment. Received per brig WOODMAN, from Liverpool: 20 BOXES LEMONS, 40 Half Boxes, } Fresh Bunch Muscatel RAISINS, } 60 Quarter Boxes, } 5 Bags fresh soft shell ALMONDS, 5 Jars Malaga Green GRAPES, Also,—just received from New-York. 200 Barrels Superfine FLOUR, 100 Ditto Scratched ditto, 10 Tierces of RICE.—For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR. January 9th, 1830.

TO LET,

For one or more years, and possession given the first of May next;—THE STORE on the North-West side of the Market-square, at present occupied by Mr. M. DELAP.—Also: The Dwelling part above the same, consisting of two flats. They will be let separate, or together, if required. Also: the STORE occupied by Messrs. Lowe & Grocock. For further particulars apply to JOHN MELICK. Saint John, 9th January, 1830.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing ex Sch. Mackereel from Halifax, 51 CHESTS best Congo TEA, 5 Chests best Twankey ditto, and ex schooner Hannah, from St. Andrews: 20 Sides SOLE LEATHER. For sale by CROOKSHANK & WALKER. 9th January, 1830.

JANUARY 9TH, 1830.

The Subscriber offers for Sale—in store:— 21 H HDS. and Tierces SUGAR; 100 Boxes Soap; 100 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES; Casks fine Currants; ditto Raisins; Drums Turkey Eggs; bags Almonds; 20 Kegs CANNISTER GUNPOWDER; Shot; Single and double refined SUGAR; Barrels fine Green Coffee, Bags Hazel Nuts; Pipes Brandy; Bags Pepper; Boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins; Congo, Hyson, and Gunpowder Tea; Ladies winter Boots; Leather ditto; Children's ditto, &c. &c. On Wednesday last, by JAS. BRITAIN, Esq. at Greenwich, Mr. DAVID A. LYON, of the Parish of Kingston, to Miss ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of Mr. C. Flewelling. At St. George, on the 31st Dec. by the Rev. Jerome Allen, Rector, Mr. Thomas Carman, to Miss Helen Hase Walton, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Walton of St. Andrews.

DIED, At Granville, N. S. on the 21st Dec. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM LANE, Carpenter, third son of Capt. George Lane, of Carleton.

MARRIED, At Indian Town, on Saturday evening last, by the Reverend Dr. BURNS, Mr. JOHN COWAN, to ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. P. SPIDER, of the Parish of Portland, &c. &c. On Wednesday last, by JAS. BRITAIN, Esq. at Greenwich, Mr. DAVID A. LYON, of the Parish of Kingston, to Miss ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of Mr. C. Flewelling. At St. George, on the 31st Dec. by the Rev. Jerome Allen, Rector, Mr. Thomas Carman, to Miss Helen Hase Walton, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Walton of St. Andrews.

DIED, At Granville, N. S. on the 21st Dec. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM LANE, Carpenter, third son of Capt. George Lane, of Carleton.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED. Saturday, Brig Rosemount, Whitart, Barbados, 24—John Whitart, ballast. Brig Woodman, Wolfendale, Liverpool, via Eastport, E. Barlow & Sons, Merchants. Friday, Brig Albert, Chaudler, New-York, 6—John V. Thurgar, ballast. Friday, Sch. Mackereel, Chace, Halifax, 7—Crookshank & Walker, tons. SCHEDULE FOR LOADING. January 4th, Donegal, Johnson, Ireland. " 5th, Eliza, Johnston, Cork. " 7th, Woodman, Wolfendale, Liverpool. " 8th, CLARED, Donegal, Ireland. Brig Leslie Gault, Connell, Dublin, timber. Mary Ann, Masters, Kingston, (Jam.) fish and lumber.

The Rosemount left at Barbados, the Brig Lenwick, India, of this port to sail same day for Domingo and Trinidad.

FOR SALE, The following GOODS, received per ANN and WOODMAN, from LIVERPOOL: 124 B OILS CANVASS; 21 crates well assorted EARTHENWARE; 9 Casks assorted Hardware; 24 Tons of Flax; 2 Bales BED CORDS; Salmon, Shad, Mackerel, Herring, and Sowing Twines; Coddles; Mackerel Lines; Deep Sea, Hand-lead, and Log Lines; 20 Dozen Spades; 20 ditto Shovels; 40 Dozen L. H. Wringing Pans; 1 Ton Irish Shovels; 1 1/2 ton Best Iron Pots; 100 Dozen Berron Madeira; 100 Ditto Pale Sherry; 40 Ditto Port; 20 Dozen Porter; 5 hogheads Cognac Brandy. The above being on Consignment will be sold at cost and charges.—For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM STOKES & Co. 9th Jan. 1830. PETERS' WHARF.

JANUARY 9TH, 1830. 89 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM; 40 Hhds. ditto. Molasses, Landing from the Brig CHARLES, for sale by JOHN WARD & SONS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform their Customers who have unsettled Accounts with them, especially those residing in the Country, that their Co-Partnership, under the Firm of MACKENZIE & TISDALE, will expire on the first day of April next, at which time Mr. MACKENZIE intends leaving this Country, and which makes it necessary for them to request immediate payment of Balances due to them. Those persons who have demands against them will not fail to bring forward their Accounts for payment. Their present extensive STOCK of GOODS on hand, they will continue to sell off at reduced prices until the first of April, together with 250 barrels best FALM MACKEREL, just received, and warranted put up in good order. ANGUS MACKENZIE, CHARLES W. TISDALE. St. John, 5th December, 1829.

GEORGE A. GARRISON will draw up Conveyances and attend to Writing of all descriptions as heretofore, during the Winter, at his residence, corner of Success and Germain-streets. December 19th, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has for sale—together with his usual retail supply of GROCERIES, &c.

150 B BLS. of Wheat and Rye FLOUR, and CORN MEAL; 200 Bushels Corn; 100 ditto OATS; 10 Cwt. Oatmeal; 10 bbls. white Beans & Pease; 60 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD; 20 Halfbarrels water, butter and sugar Crackers; 60 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS; Drums of Figs; soft shell'd Almonds; Barrels HICKORY NUTS; 70 Do. American APPLES; 30 do. Onions; A few cwt. Smoked HAMS; Ditto. Smoked Cheese; kegs Lard; 100 Cwt. Saffron; 6 boxes Spermacandles; 20 Kegs cut and wrought Nails; 20 Barrels best N. S. CIDER; 5 do. Vinegar; Puncheons Rum; ditto Molasses; Barrels Sugar; Boxes Tea; 60 Boxes Digby Herring; 150 Bbls. Mackerel; 500 Bushels Liverpool Salt; 20 bags fine ditto; 3 Barrels TAR; 10 do. PITCH. ALSO— 12 Tons HAY—in bundles; 30 cwt. clear well seasoned PINE BOARD; 1000 feet Ash Oars. G. CHADWICK. December 19th, 1829.

FLOUR. 156 B Barrels Scratched FLOUR, in Bond,—For sale by W. & T. LEAVITT. 19th Dec. North Market Wharf

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against cutting Timber or otherwise Trespassing on Lot No. 2, on the Washdemock Road, formerly belonging to the Estate of ALEXANDER M'REA; as in the event they will be prosecuted as the Law directs. JAMES COWAN. St. John, December 19, 1829. 2d JANUARY, 1830.

The Subscribers offer for sale (in Bond) 200 BARRELS of different Brands Superfine Flour; 40 do. Middlings do.; 450 bags best Northern Yellow Corn; 160 bags, kegs and baskets Crackers; 50 bags Bran.—IN STORE, 20 halfbarrels superfine Flour; 100 barrels Onions; 50 do. Apples; 10 Tierces of Rice; 100 Barrels Pilot and Navy Bread; 15 kegs first quality Tobacco; 5 boxes Wood Cards; 3 bales American grey Cottons; 25 pair American Boots; 100 ditto Irish Mess Pork; 100 boxes mould and 50 do. dipt. Crandles; 6 hds. and 20 bbls. best Jamaica Sugar; 20 chests Teaz 5 pipes Cognac Brandy; Port and Sherry Wine; 1 hhd. Leaf Sugar; 100 boxes & half boxes Muscatel Raisins; 20 lbs. Liquid and 3 lbs. Paste Blacking; 100 boxes English and Campo Bello Soap; 50 casks 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d. fine Rose Nails; 20 kits souse Salmon; 100 coils different quality Cordage; 100 bbls. bleached and unbleached Canvas; 20 pieces Hessians; 25 do. Dowls; 25 do. Duck; 50 do. Honespuns; 25 Pieces superfine Cloth; 20 crates (of different importations) Earthenware; 50 pieces low priced Red and White Flannels; 40 doz. Spades and Shovels; 20 doz. Wringing Pans; an assortment of Salmon, Herring, Sewing, and wrapping Tomes; 500 Lines and Bed Cords; Hardware; 600 assorted Chairs; 100 and 200 Cut Nails; Countertops and Countertops; 50 pieces fine Manchester Prints; 50 pieces Lining Cottons and Sarsnet; 50 pieces White Ferts; White Steam Loom Cottons; 25 Pieces Irish Prints; 12 hales Batting; 300 Boxes assorted Window Glass; Bombazons and Bombazetts, with numerous other Goods suited to this Market. J. & H. KINNEAR.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, in a pleasantly situated house, with or without Board. Enquire at this Office. January 2d, 1830.

TO LET, in a pleasantly situated house, with or without Board. Enquire at this Office. January 2d, 1830.

TO LET, in a pleasantly situated house, with or without Board. Enquire at this Office. January 2d, 1830.

TO LET, in a pleasantly situated house, with or without Board. Enquire at this Office. January 2d, 1830.

TO LET, in a pleasantly situated house, with or without Board. Enquire at this Office. January 2d, 1830.