ly abominable, and induces to exclaim in the language of Virgil—

"Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit,
"Barbarus has segetes."

Should the French, therefore, attack Austria through the Italian States, their success must be certain. The people will all rise, and join, as in a common cause, to expel the hated Austrians from those countries which they have reduced to a state of barbarous vassalage—crushing under their feet every liberal art and science, lest it might become the means of rendering the people discontented under their yoke.

As respects Russia, she is safe in her distance, and will doubtless be kept in check by the attempt that the French will make to excite the Poles to insurrection.

Certain, therefore, as we think will be a continental war in the spring, the next and most important question is,—will England be involved in it? Our sincerest wishes are one way; our fears point another—and here a most important question arises.

The treaties of Vienna and Paris do not certainly bind England to maintain the state of possession on the Continent. They were Treaties, indeed, to which she became a party for the general settlement of Europe; but it is a mistake to imagine that they bind her to the maintenance of them in all their conventional details. They were Treaties offensive and defensive only so far as they bound Great Britain to a perpetual expulsion of the House of Bonaparte from any European throne. Up to this extent England is clearly bound by these Treaties, but she is not bound to guarantee the state of possession to any particular power by those treaties. She entered into no defensive alliance to uphold them, with the exception before stated; and under such limitations she may at any time withdraw from them, and leave the parties more immediately engaged to recede from, or to enforce them, according to their respective interests. Such we apprehend to be the just view of the case. England therefore is not bound to interfere by any stipulation of national faith.

We confess that we so much prefer a state of peace and non-interference, that we could bear to look at the success of the French armies on the continent, for a campaign or two, without any apprehension of hazard to ourselves. Let the powers of the Continent bear the first brunt of the storm, and maintain the integrity of their own boundaries, if they can, by the fidelity and valour of their own subjects, and at their own cost. They have no right to demand the sword or the treasures of England, unless under a state of circumstances which is not likely to occur. A State or Government, worth preserving, ought to have a strength, inherent in itself, equal to its own conservation, and the affections of the people will not easily depart from rulers under whose sway they are contented and happy.

At the same time we must not act with such a morbid indifference or dastardly pusilanimity as to preserve peace at a price beyond its actual value. We must not stand by and see Europe conquered in detail,—we must not countenance by a non-interference the contagious spread of revolutionary and jacobinical principles, or look silently on while all ancient institutions are swept away.

We hope the event will not arise that will call for us to interfere, but should the occasion occur, we must act as becomes a firm and courageous people, avd buckle on our arms, should the enemy threaten either our national independence or our honour.

As we have previously said, there can be little doubt that a continental war will take place in the spring. The French ministers have just declared, that although satisfactory reasons have been assigned for the armaments of the Northern Powers, it was still necessary that France should display her military strength, and by the promptitude of her preparations, have a better security against foreign aggression, than by a reliance on the friendship and forbearance of the different States of Europe. M. Lafitte adds, at the same time, that France was determined to maintain against all the world the principle of non-intervention, and would consider an ARMED INTERFERENCE in the affairs of Belgium equivalent to an invasion of her own soil.

Against a war of revolutionary principle, it would be the duty of this country to arm, as we did in the war of 1793, which was very well called by Mr. Windham, a war of non-intercourse, —a war to cut off the contagion of anti-social corruption. But a war for mere power, and against the mere change of possession, it can never be the policy of this country to incur.

Put the case that France should attack the Netherlands,—are there not two chances in our favour? first, that she may not be successful from the resistance of the Continental Powers; and secondly, if she should be so, that her power may break to pieces under intestine divisions long before it could be brought into conflict with this country.

The plain question appears to be,—is it worth *one hundred millions* of money to prevent France from possessing the Netherlands?

(*From the London Atlas.*)

Prospects of War.—There is a general, but, as yet vague, opinion abroad that war will shortly break out on the Continent, where, how, or why, remain to be settled. France is arming in all directions to resist invasion; but who the invader is, nobody can tell. Nor is the *animus* apparent. It is true that Prussia and Russia are also arming, and pouring down troops on the south; but why they do so, or what all this bustle of the soldiery tends, cannot be discovered. It is suspected in one quarter that Russia is at the bottom of the plot, with her ancient passion for aggrandizement; another "authority" thinks that Austria indulges in some unknown, and, therefore, devilish intrigue; a third supposes that the whole affair is a concert between the allied powers to replace the House of NASSAU on the throne of Belgium; while the fourth is satisfied that it is the rumbling of one universal revolution of nations against governments. Whenever any mysterious movement takes place in Europe, there is a cap to fit every country ready at a moment's warning. Russia is accused of ambition—Austria of intrigue—and so on. It is not unlikely that these secret motives have severally their weight in the events to which the different cabinets are accessory; but we believe, in the present crisis of affairs, the great object will be found to be—we only throw in our conjectures along with others—one of combined and common interest. Neither France nor England are inclined to undertake a voluntary war; therefore the merit of the pretext lies at another door. France and England have latterly—France more especially—acted upon popular and enlightened principles. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have not. They, therefore, desire to maintain that state of things against the existence of which the two leading nations have set the example of resistance within themselves. It is because the Holy Alliance is broken up by the virtual secession of England and France (we hope our new Ministers will make it actual,) that some of the European States are now agitated. The struggle will be between the ancient and the modern regime. Of the result of a contest of this kind no rational doubt can be entertained. But in the mean time treasure will be lavished, and blood will be spilt; and new empires will arise over ruins and hecatombs. Our part ought to be plain enough. We have neither the means nor the inclination to go to war. We have no interest in the selfish conflict. Belgium can be settled by negotiation—France can protect herself. The Italian States must go on in their own sluggish way, or right themselves by the force of accident or opinion. Spain and Portugal are incurable, and ought to be left to themselves until, by the eating in of their own corruption, they decompose and rot away. Russia, with a thin population, spread over an immense surface, and without a treasury, may plan in vain the conquest of a continent; she has neither ships nor soldiers for such an enterprise; her gold lies buried, it is said, in forts at the foot of the Balkan; and, certain it is, that unaided by an ally, she cannot now raise from her scattered hosts the muniments of victorious aggression. Austria has nothing to boast of but her Gobelin-manufacture of intricacies; the web of ministerial perplexities, worked in darkness, trusting to chance for the external *tableau*. It is not for us, secure as we are in our own liberties, and progressing onward to wise and gradual reforms, to rush madly into the wild arena, and risk the benefits we are accumulating to posterity. Our chivalry will not be tempted by the gauntlet —why should we wantonly cast it down ourselves?

(*From the Standard.*)

WAR.—We continue to receive from all quarters of the Continent rumours of approaching war. Large bodies of Russian and Prussian troops are in active motion towards the south. Austria is in arms; the smaller states of Germany (Saxony for example) are augmenting their forces. As, however, the Emperor Nicholas or his cabinet is the only *directing* power in this movement, we must wait until we learn what effect the alteration in our ministry will have upon his Imperial Majesty, before we venture to predict that war is the inevitable consequence of all this preparation. In France there is a party very well inclined to be hostile; but if we may believe that Marshal Soult, as the newspapers tell us, has declared that the finances of the country do not afford the means of going to war, we are not apprehensive that their inclinations will be indulged. We extract the following from the *National*, which is by no means pleased at the prospect of peace:—"Yesterday, there was a long discussion in the council, on the subject which engages all minds at present—war. If our information be correct, Marshal Soult demanded, with much earnestness, that the means should be given him of putting the army and all fortified places on a respectable footing; and the answer which he consequently received was, that money is wanting—that the treasury is exhausted, and cannot undertake extraordinary expenses. It is said that one minister, who is a general, undertook to prove, with the map in his hand, by political and military reasons, that Europe has neither the power nor the will to make war; and his assertions obtained general approbation." The general officer was, we suppose, Sebastiani, and it would not be difficult to conjecture his arguments. Russia was never able to maintain a large army against civilized troops, at any distance from her own frontiers, without obtaining pecuniary assistance from others, and as from England "the oil that fed the lamp" can be no longer expected, we do not know where else she has to turn.—France is embarrassed, and it is not probable that Lafitte, her prime minister, will be so indifferent to the state of the European money market, as to do any thing that would depress the funds and produce bankruptcies without end, unless upon some more urgent motive than any which at present exists. As we may leave Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, out of the question, the only continental powers that remain are Austria and Prussia, who may find enough in the domestic circumstances of their own territories to keep them from needlessly agitating the questions of revolution and anti-revolution; nor, indeed, are the finances of either in a flourishing condition. As for England, our way is clear. Let the nations of the Continent wrangle among themselves as they please. We are not called upon to interfere upon one side or another. The quarrel of Belgium, now that it is in effect lost to Holland, by the most absurd mismanagement ever displayed, can be arranged by pacific means. Letters from Paris state that an extra levy of 80,000 men is resolved upon. This is in all probability, no more than a measure of precaution.

(*From the Paris Constitutionnel.*)

The news of the warlike preparations of foreign powers has produced a most powerful effect throughout our frontier provinces. All the population of the East is in motion, and, yet more patriotic than in 1793, waits only the orders of government to fly to arms. Lorraine has set the first example; associations have been formed, and general confidence is established. In the departments of the Meuse and Meurthe, all the communes, civic or rural, have subscribed to purchase musquets and sabres for the volunteers. Everywhere, in short, the same eager spirit is manifested. Already we hear that the warlike Burgundy is preparing itself; Champagne, which acted so nobly in 1814, will not be behind. Franche Comte Dauphine, l'Auvergne, the central provinces, all France, indeed, will rush as one man against the enemy who will dare to confront us. On the other hand, the government is not inactive. The indefatigable conqueror of Toulouse (Soult, of course!) is in his closet every morning at four o'clock, and is occupied in organizing victory for us. Let Europe then, or rather let the Kings of Europe advance against us! We fear them not; for we have on our side justice, the consciousness of our strength, and the sympathy of all nations.

(FOR THE COURIER.)

ANSWER TO H'S. ENIGMA,

In the British Colonist, of Dec. 31.

N stands for North, nose, nonsense, Nell and
E for the East, *Enigma*, err and eddy, [Neddy,
W for West, wrong, weak and windy words,
S stands for south, some, silly, song, and surds—
Take those initials, Enigmatic muse,
And see when spelt if they will stand for *News!!*

Jan. 3, 1831. R.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1831.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Director next week, . . *N. Merritt, 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 COMPANY.

Committee for January:

JOHN WARD, President.
JOHN V. THURGAR. ISAAC L. BEDELL,
THOMAS T. HANFORD, THOMAS BARLOW.

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, 24th July, 1830. *Sec'y.*

WE have, this week, the satisfaction of announcing the receipt of two Mails from England—the one for November arrived in town, by land, from Halifax, on Sunday—and that for December, via Digby, on Wednesday morning, bringing London dates to the 9th of the month.

By these means we are enabled to present our readers with a variety of intelligence respecting the continued state of agitation which is still prevalent on the Continent of Europe, and which will, in all probability, ere long involve surrounding nations in a general War; this, at least, is the prevailing opinion among some of the best informed political writers in England. The cause of the war, it is expected, will arise out of the settlement of the affairs of Belgium—a declaration having been entered into in October last, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the principal points of which are—

Firstly—That Belgium in the case of its actual and permanent separation from Holland, shall be constituted an *independent* state for ever.

Secondly—That the future government of this state shall be settled in a manner distinctly conformable with the spirit of those previous treaties by which the order of Europe, and especially the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, was constituted, and that the guarantees given by those treaties shall be strictly preserved.

Thirdly—That England and France shall be invited by the other three powers to a solemn agreement in this new declaration.

To this declaration, therefore, may be attributed the dispute which it is expected will set all Europe in a blaze; for should the Belgians resist their interference, the triple alliance will proceed to enforce obedience at the point of the bayonet. But France, whose Northern frontier will be in sight of the flames, may feel the heat, and has already pledged herself to intercede in case coercive measures be adopted towards the Belgians. What course England will adopt in the present portentous posture of affairs, yet remains to be developed.

It is stated in a Paris paper, (but contradicted by the London *Courier*,) that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had had been entered into between Great-Britain and France. Should this eventually prove to be the case, it were needless for us to speculate upon the consequences.

We are glad to be enabled to state, that, although considerable property was nightly destroyed in some parts of England, yet the latest accounts incline to the belief that in the disturbed districts the lawless and riotous proceedings of the people were fast giving place to order and tranquillity.

Reduction and reformation continue to be the order of the day in all the Government departments at home, and, we hear, are to be extended to the Colonies. In addition to the noble example set by HIS MAJESTY himself, the heads of the Cabinet, it is stated, have generously agreed to relinquish *one-third* of their salaries. This act, so praiseworthy in the new Ministry, will, no doubt, have its effect throughout the whole Empire.—Among a list of salaries published in *Bell's Messenger*, we notice that of the Collector at Halifax, which is to be reduced from £2000 to £1500. A similar reduction, it is reported, will take place in the Customs generally, where the salary exceeds £200 per annum.

A rumour has prevailed in town for some days past, that His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS has been appointed Minister at the Hague, in room of Sir C. BAGOT, recently recalled. The only ground for this report, that we can discover, is in the following paragraph from the London *Courier* of the 10th November:—

THE HAGUE.—His Excellency the French Ambassador set out yesterday morning, it is said, for Paris. Last Wednesday SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, English Charge d'Affairs at this Court for the differences with America, embarked at Dordricht in the *Prince Frederick* steam-boat, for Antwerp. He is said to be entrusted with an important mission. Some persons believe that the departure of these two gentlemen is connected with our affairs.

Colonial Trade.—This subject was brought forward by Mr. Herries, in the House of Commons, on the 8th November, when it was announced that it had at length been settled by the Americans *now* accepting the offer made to them by the Act of 1825. Mr. H. subsequently introduced a schedule of proposed duties, in order to protect these Colonies in their trade with the West Indies, when competing with the direct trade opened to the United States. The proposed arrangement permits American Flour, Wheat, Lumber, Staves, &c. to be brought into the Northern Colonies free of duty; but when carried direct to the West-Indies, Shingles of 12 inches are to pay 10*s.* per 1000—above that length, 21*s.*; Staves, 18*s*; Hoops, 7*s.* 10*d*; white, yellow, and pitch pine lumber, and all other lumber, 1*l* 11 6 per M.; Flour, 6*s.* per barrel; and Wheat 1*s.* 2*d.* per bushel. All other Bread Stuffs are to be free in all the Colonies.

OPENING OF THE WEST-INDIA PORTS.—The packet-ship *George Canning*, from New York, with the President's proclamation announcing the opening of the United States ports to British vessels from these Provinces and the West Indies, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d November; upon the receipt of that document by the Government at home, His Majesty's Order in Council was immediately issued, opening the Trade of the West India Colonies to the vessels of the United States, agreeably to the terms of the Act of Parliament passed in the 6th year of the Reign of His late Majesty.

The London *Gazette* of the 9th November, contains an Order in Council declaring the Port of Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, a free Warehousing Port.

His Majesty's yacht *Herald*, having on board His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT, arrived at Portsmouth in 19 days from Quebec.

The collections lately made for the benefit of the Poor, in the different places of worship in this City, and the Parish of Portland are:—

St. John and Trinity Churches,	£30	0	0
St. Andrews Church, - - -	10	2	6
Baptist Meeting House, - -	3	12	0
Wesleyan Chapels in this City and Portland,	11	5	6

Inquest.—On the 27th ult. an Inquest was held at Musquash, before G. C. CARMAN and GEO. ANDERSON, Esqrs. on view of the body of *Archibald Cooper*. Verdict,—That the said Archibald Cooper, on the 25th December, instant, in the Parish of Lancaster, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being seduced and moved by the instigation of the devil, did in a certain Barn, take and drink a large quantity of Rum, or ardent spirits, for the purpose of destroying his life; and that the said Archibald Cooper, is a felon of himself, feloniously, voluntarily, and of his malice and forethought, himself killed and murdered, against the peace of our Lord the King, his Crown and dignity. (!!!)—*City Gazette.*

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Fredericton, Jan. 3, 1831.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Honor the President has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.:

3d Battalion Charlotte County Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant James Brown, Junior, vice Wilson, dated 3d January.
Wilford Fisher, Gent. of a new Company, dated 4th of January.
Philip Newton, do. vice Frankland, 5th Jan.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign James White, dated 3d of January.
John Cunningham, Gent. dated 4th of January.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Samuel Cheney, Gent. dated 3d January.
Daniel Gatcomb, Gent. dated 4th of January.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, Adjt.-Gen.

On the first day of the New Year the Indians, in the vicinity of this place, paid their annual visit to Government House. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, their numbers were nearly seventy,—an unusual increase from former years. The scene was enlivened by the excellent Band of the Rifle Brigade, and the Indians departed highly pleased with the kind reception they met with from his His Honor the President. —*Royal Gazette.*

ST. ANDREWS, JAN. 4.

We have perused with attention the new Ministerial appointments. There is one which alarms us greatly, viz. that of Mr. Poulett Thompson, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Mr. T. is an extensive Baltic Merchant, and a strong advocate for the equalization of Duties on British American and Baltic Timber.—*Herald.*

The surrender of the Casual Revenue of the Crown in these Colonies, is an affair of some importance to them. We fully expect to learn, very shortly, that they will be called upon to support their own Civil Lists.—As respects this Province, we know of no objection to it. But the spirit of reform extends even here, and we believe that there is only one opinion, which is, that retrenchment ought to be made in some of the public departments—that done, and that it will be done, and readily too, we have no doubt,—then little appears to be left for its loyal inhabitants to ask for, save and except, the repeal of that part of the Act of Parliament which imposes a heavy duty on Bread Stuffs.—*Ibid.*

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 9.—11th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. F. Love, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice Turner, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in New-Brunswick.

74th Foot—Brevet Major Donald John Macqueen to be Major, without purchase, vice Hutchison, deceased.

STAFF.—Major Patrick Grieve, from the 10th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova-Scotia, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, vice Cochrane appointed to the 10th Foot; Major Charles Barker Turner, from the 11th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in New-Brunswick, with the rank of Lt.-Col. in the Army, vice Love, appointed to the 11th Foot.

To-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock, a Lecture will be delivered in the Scots Church, tending to shew, from reason and revelation, *that all children dying in infancy are saved.* Jan 8.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Enoch Waterhouse, to Miss Eliza Tobin, both of this City.

DIED,

At Fredericton, on Monday the 27th ult. Mr. ROBERT PAYNE, Sen. in the 88th year of his age.

At West Isles, on the 29th Dec. Mr. William Stewart, aged 78 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday, brig Charity, Calhoun, Philadelphia, 8 days—B. Tilton, flour.
Monday, Schr. Frances-Ann, Kenny, Boston—E. DeW. Ratchford, assorted cargo.
This morning, Brig General Coffin, Tabor, Kingston, Jam. 28, E. Barlow & Sons, rum, &c.—Brig John, M'Gill, of and for Halifax, sailed same day.—Barque Ceres, Nash, of St. Andrews, ar. on the 11th Dec. from Santa Martha.
Spoke on the 15th ult. brig Sophia, of Halifax, from New York, for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Ship Independence, Ewins, Kinsale, timber.
Maida, Peckit, Hull, do.
Dorothy, Dearness, Liverpool, do.
Margaret, Cock, London, do.
Brig Billow, Elder, Cork, do.
Cupid, Squires, Belfast, do.
Sir George Murray, Williams, Liverpool, do.
Thomas Hanford, Johnson, Demerara, fish & lumber.
Spray, Hume, Demerara, via St. Andrews, lumber.
Alexis, Hale, Montego Bay, fish and lumber.
Sch'r. Frances Ann, Kinney, Boston, molasses.

The brig Alexis, Hale, in going out of the harbour, yesterday, got aground near *Reed's* Point. She has sustained considerable damage, and will, in all probability, be condemned, as unseaworthy.

UNION LODGE, No. 38, meets at Masonic Hall, on TUESDAY Evening next, at 6 o'clock—R. N. *Jan.* 8.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call at the Office of R. SANDS, Junior, in Prince William Street, opposite Messrs. *W. & F. Kinnear's* office, without delay to adjust their accounts.
RICHARD SANDS.
Saint John, Jan. 8, 1831.

PER PACIFIC, FROM LIVERPOOL:

40 KEGS very fine New RAISINS, Barrels of shelled Jordan ALMONDS, Crates of CROCKERY.
—ALSO—*Lately received:*—
60 Boxes Mould CANDLES,
50 Boxes Dipt do.
30 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
200 Gallons Pale SEAL OIL—for Lamps,
Puncheons superior Jamaica RUM,
4 Pipes Hollands GIN,
3 Pipes BRANDY,
Tierces GREEN COFFEE,
Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR, &c. &c.
To be sold Cheap—Wholesale or Retail.
W. HAMMOND.
St. John, January 8, 1831.

JANUARY 8, 1831.

The Subscribers have in Store, the following GOODS, for sale at very low rates, and at liberal Credit—viz:

50 PUNCHEONS JAMAICA RUM,
60 ditto W. Island ditto,
15 Hogsheads and 50 Barrels SUGAR,
30 Hogsheads MOLASSES,
2 Hhds. & 8 Quarter Casks PORT WINE,
2 Pipes O. L. P. MADEIRA,
400 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR—*part in Bond,*
1000 Barrels ALEWIVES. —ALSO—
An extensive stock of British Dry GOODS,
Hyson and Congo TEAS, &c. &c.
CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

PER WILLIAM BOOTH,

1 PUNCHEON excellent WHISKEY; 14 Cwt. DIPT CANDLES,—*for sale low, by applying to* SOLOMON BRICE,
January 8. *Duke Street.*

SOAP, CANDLES, RICE, &c.

The Subscriber has just received, per Schr. Frances-Ann, from Boston—

50 BOXES best MOULD CANDLES—short 6's and 8's;
9 do. Sperm Candles; 8 Tierces new RICE;
50 Barrels TAR and PITCH—All of which will be sold low. *Also, on Consignment:*
30 Boxes Yellow SOAP.
Jan. 8. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

MACKEREL.

250 BBLS. No. 1 & 2 inspected Prime Fall MACKEREL,—for sale for Cash, by D. & L. SMITH,
Jan. 8. *No.* 4, *South Market Wharf.*

SPRUCE LOGS.

PERSONS wishing to Contract for supplying SPRUCE LOGS, to be delivered the ensuing Spring, will please apply to
GEORGE THOMSON.
St. John, January 8, 1831.

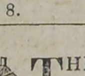
SPRUCE or PINE SAW LOGS,

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
Jan. 8, 1831. JOHN ROBERTSON.

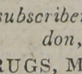
TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,



THE Premises of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, situate on the north side of Duke-st. between Germain and Charlotte streets, at present occupied by himself, and comprising a well finished Dwelling House in front, having seven rooms and a good cellar—and in the rear a Dwelling House and Cooper's shop. The rent will be low, please apply to
Jan 8. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

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 ann. Apply to
Jan. 8. E. D. W. RATCHFORD.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

The subscriber has just received from London, a general supply of

DRUGS, Medicines, Confectionary, Pickles, Sauces, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils and Colours; Isinglass, Surgical Instruments, and a variety of Fancy Articles, for sale at the Laboratory, foot of King street, H. COOK.
Dec. 11, 1830.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK SALE CONTINUED.

THIS EVENING, at SIX o'clock, the sale at the Store of Mr. S. STEPHEN, *will be continued, when will be offered to the public, a very valuable collection of*

BOOKS,

Comprising—Theological, Classical, Historical, and other Works, by the following authors, *viz*—Leslie, Dick, Hawker, Gardiner, Peirce, Clarke, Walker, Porteus, Thucidides, Isocrates, Wingate, Seneca, Paley, Blair, Simson, &c. &c.
Jan. 8. GEO. D. ROBINSON.

SHIP BREAD.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, the Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room:

100 BARRELS SHIP BREAD,
100 do. Ditto, (*in Bond.*)
Jan. 8, 1831. T. L. NICHOLSON.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP between us the Undersigned, heretofore carrying on Trade under the Firm of THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due by our said late Partnership, will be settled and adjusted by S. L. LUGRIN, who is duly authorized to receive and give discharges for the same.
THOMAS MILLIDGE,
S. L. LUGRIN.
St. John, (N. B.) 1st January, 1831.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of THOMAS MILLIDGE & CO. being dissolved, the Subscriber will continue the Business on his separate account. S. L. LUGRIN,
1st January, 1831. *Peters' Wharf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those who stand indebted to him, to make payment to Mr. S. L. LUGRIN, who has authority to receive and grant releases.
THOMAS MILLIDGE.
1st January, 1831.

NOTICE.

At a Meeting of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry, of Trinity Church, in the Parish of St. John, held on Saturday the 5th day of December instant:

IT WAS ORDERED—That in future a person be employed to collect the *Rents* for the PEWS, both in Trinity and St. John's Churches, in this Parish, from such persons who shall neglect to pay the same on the days appointed for that purpose, or within one week thereafter; and that an additional charge of *five per cent.* on such *Rents* be required towards the payment of such collector for his trouble, and that unless the amount of the *Rents* together with the additional *five per cent.* as aforesaid, be paid to such collector after being called for, *The Rule requiring the Sale of Pews for the non payment of Rent, shall be strictly enforced.* From the Minutes.
By order of the Vestry,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
Dec. 28. *Vestry Clerk.*

MRS. COOK,

RETURNS her best thanks for the very liberal support she has received from her friends and the public, since her commencement in business in St. John. She is, by this means, enabled to keep her Table and every other comfort for the accommodation of either transient or permanent Boarders, equal to any in the Country.

Mrs. C. has also lately fitted up a convenient and comfortable STABLE, where the best attention will be paid to Horses.
Prince William-street, 1st *Jan.* 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE SUBJECTS AND MODE OF

BAPTISM,

Impartially and Scripturally considered.
BY
GEORGE BURNS, D. D.
Minister of Saint Andrews Church, in the City of Saint John, New-Brunswick.

*** SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work, will receive their copies at the respective places where they left their names; and a supply for Purchasers is left at the Book Store of Mr. M'MILLAN, Prince-William Street. *January* 1, 1831.

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES:

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

FROM the representations of some of the most respectable and experienced inhabitants of St. John, who duly appreciate the great advantages attending the *residence of pupils in the same house in which they receive their education,* MRS. BLATCH (*from London,*) has been induced to open an establishment for the reception of Young Ladies as BOARDERS, together with a *limited* number of *Daily Pupils.*

Having, from her earliest infancy, been educated for the *express purpose* of devoting her time to Tuition, and having had considerable experience in the best methods of imparting instruction, both in schools and *private families of distinction* in England, Mrs. B. flatters herself that she will be enabled to give her pupils, not merely a *superficial* education, but a *well-grounded* knowledge in all the useful branches, which, combined with such accomplishments as may be required, and a strict attention to *morals, deportment and conversation,* will render them useful and agreeable members of genteel society.

Mrs. B's establishment is, *in all respects,* conducted on the plan of the *best English Seminaries;* and as it has been commenced under such auspices as above mentioned, she is enabled to refer to various residents in St. John, of the highest respectability, should such recommendation be deemed necessary.

The number of *Daily* Pupils is *strictly limited* to *Twelve,* and none can be received under *eight* years of age. BOARDERS are *unlimited,* both as to *age and number.*

The TERMS *of the establishment can be known on application.*

As Mrs. B's invariable rule is to receive pupils *only at the commencement of a Quarter,* it may be necessary to state, that the Quarters respectively commence and terminate as follow:—viz.

1st Quarter—From the third Monday in January to March 24th.—*2d Quarter*—From March 25th to the second Saturday in June.—3d *Quarter*—From the third Monday in July to September 28th.—*4th Quarter*—From September 29th to the second Saturday in December.—The *Vacations* occupy from the *second Saturday in June* to the *third Monday in July,* and from the *second Saturday in December* to the *third Monday in January.*

N. B.—It is particularly requested that those friends who intend to place Young Ladies with Mrs. B. as *Boarders,* during the ensuing Quarter, (commencing *Monday, January* 17*th,* 1831,) will favour her with timely intimation, in order that due accommodation may be provided.

Germain-street, St. John, N. B.
December 18, 1830.

WHIPS, BOOKS, &c.

G. BLATCH has just received a small assortment of WHIPS of all kinds, from SWAINE & Co., *Makers to their Majesties, London,* which he will sell low for cash. Also, still on hand, a few copies of "EMMANUEL," (a *Religious Annual* for 1830,) a splendid and cheap Christmas and New-Year's Present, for all ages; and various other new, valuable and interesting *London Publications,* Engravings, &c.

N. B.—G. B. being *Agent* to SWAINE, SON, & ISAAC, of *London, Whip Makers to their Majesties and the Royal Family,* can procure Whips for Country Dealers in any quantity, from that house, on the most favourable terms.
December 18, 1830.

DECEMBER 11, 1830.

500 BARRELS fresh Ground Superfine & Scratch'd FLOUR, comprising Genesse, Philadelphia, and N. York brands—(*part in Bond*);
100 Half barrels fresh ground Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR;
100 Barrels do. do. RYE FLOUR;
100 do. CORN MEAL—(*part in Bond*);
25 do. Middlings FLOUR,
50 do. Navy & Pilot Bread, and Crackers,
25 do. APPLES and ONIONS,
5 do. fresh HICKORY NUTS,
100 small Boxes London SOAP,
30 Boxes (short 6's) Mould CANDLES,
3000 Lbs. very fine GREEN COFFEE,
20 Firkins BUTTER, [*Nova-Scotia;*
2000 Lbs. fine old CHEESE—*from one Dairy in*
2000 do. do. do. from other Dairies;
200 Gallons Pale SEAL OIL,
500 Barrels Alewives; 25 do. No. 2 Mackerel;
10 Barrels Sea SHAD and HERRINGS,
50 Quintals Cod and Scale FISH,
10 Puncheons fine flavored Jamaica RUM,
10 Hogsheads Retailing MOLASSES,
500 Bushels Coarse SALT; 20 bags Table Salt,
10 Cwt. RED WOOD;
ALSO ON HAND—*Just received:*
50 Cwt. Fresh Ground OAT MEAL;
With a general assortment of DRY GOODS and LIQUORS—the Subscriber will sell at low rates for approved payment.
B. TILTON.
No. 18 South Market Wharf.

EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE.

GEORGE SCAMMELL,

GRATEFUL for past favors, begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has appropriated a part of the Ball Room as a Sitting Room for the accommodation of Gentlemen, to smoke Segars and take their Glass; and it is the full intention of G. S. to make the room as comfortable as possibly in his power, so as to merit the patronage of those friends who honor him with support.

G. S. begs to return his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has met with in the Boarding department, and hopes by a strict attention to the comforts of those who favor him with a preference, to merit a continuance of their kind patronage.

Fine old WINES, the best of SPIRITS, and old Havannah SEGARS. *Dec.* 25.

RUM AND MOLASSES.

Just landing from on board the brig ROSEAU, from Dominica—

50 PUNS. *fine flavored* RUM;
5 do. choice retailing Molasses,
For sale very low by
December 18. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HIDES.

Just received, and for sale very low for Cash:

350 SALTED, and 200 DRIED } HIDES.
D. & F. LEAVITT,
1st January, 1831. *North Market Wharf.*

COALS.

100 CHALDRONS superior HOUSE COALS, per ship *William Booth,* from Belfast,—For Sale by
Jan. 1. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

PORK, &c. &c.

Per the Pacific and William Booth, received and for sale—

100 BBLS. PRIME MESS PORK,
14 Hundred Weight BACON,
25 do. do. Dipt CANDLES,
2 Hogsheads WHISKY,
84 Casks assorted NAILS,
50 Boxes Liverpool SOAP.
Jan. 1, 1831.—4† J. & H. KINNEAR.

PORK, HARDWARE, &c.

Received per Lord of the Isles, and Pacific, from Liverpool, and for sale by the Subscribers:

30 BARRELS IRISH PORK,
4 Cases HATS, assorted,
3 Tons cast Iron POTS and BAKE PANS,
5 Crates of Saucepans and Tea Kettles,
7 Dozen short handled FRYING PANS,
2 Casks FILES, assorted,
5 Casks HARDWARE, assorted,
150 Casks Cut NAILS, 2 Chain CABLES,
2 Crates EARTHENWARE, &c. &c.
WILLIAM STOKES & Co.
1st January, 1831.—6§ *Nelson-street.*

COD OIL.

10 BARRELS COD OIL—For Sale by DANIEL & LEWIS SMITH.
1st January, 1831.

SOAP.

Just received, and for Sale:

120 BOXES YELLOW SOAP.
J. & H. KINNEAR.
December 25, 1830.

DEMERARY RUM.

10 PUNS. just received—and for Sale low by E. D. W. RATCHFORD.
December 18.

FLOUR, APPLES, &c.

Landing this day, ex Brig GEORGE, from New-York—

100 BARRELS fresh ground *Gennesse* FLOUR,
50 Half ditto ditto ditto,
100 Barrels CORN MEAL;
25 Barrels Winter Pippin APPLES,
Barrels Hickory NUTS, (crop 1830,)
Ditto White Wine and Cider Vinegar,
Ditto Spirits Turpentine,
Ditto best Seed Lamp Oil,
Ditto Wafer and Groat Bread,
Ditto Beans,
Macabeau SNUFF, in bottles,
Tierces and half tierces Rice,
Half & qr. boxes Bunch Raisins, (*new fruit,*)
Kegs best Fig Tobacco, 16's and 32's to the lb.
50 Boxes Sperm and Tallow Candles—assorted
20 Doz. Corn Brooms & Brushes, [sizes;
2000 Bunches ONIONS—*For Sale by*
December 18. D. & L. SMITH.

LOST,

ON the evening of the 12th instant, a small SILVER WATCH, with a black ribbon, two gold Seals and Keys, one of the Seals bearing the initials C. S.—on the inner case the No. 2136. Whoever has found the same, by returning it, or applying to the Courier Office, shall be liberally rewarded. *December* 25.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE.

THE Royal Mail Stage leaves the Post-Office in St. Andrews for St. John, every Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and every Friday at one o'clock, stops all night at Johnson's, the half way house, and arrives at St. John the following day at noon.—It leaves Saint John every Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, and arrives at St. Andrews on the evening of the same day. It also leaves Saint John every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, stops at the half way house all night, and arrives at Saint Andrews at noon the following day.

For further information or passage, apply to Mr. D. ROSS, lower end of the South Market Wharf, St. John; Mr. GIDEON KNIGHT, Post-Master, St. George; or the Subscribers, at St. Andrews.
PATRICK KELLEHER,
January 1. MOSES S. JOHNSON.

E. TILBE, FURRIER,

(Germain-street, next to Trinity Church,)

BEGS leave respectfully to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to the above situation, where she intends carrying on the business. Having had much experience in some of the first houses in London, and being in possession of the latest fashions from thence, she will make up or alter to the present fashion, Furs of all descriptions, into Mantilla, Boa or Pelerine Tippets, Muffs, or Flouncing.

Gentlemens' Caps, Gloves, and Collars, cleaned and re-made. *December* 25.