SUMMARY.

FROM FRANCE.—By the packet-ship Utica, arrived at New-York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of October from that port, Paris papers to the 25th have been received.

Prince Talleyrand was very ill at Valencay, and three distinguished physicians had gone from Paris to visit him.

A letter from Florence says that a revolution has broken out at Palermo, and that the Prince of Capua has been proclaimed King.

The French camp at Bona, (Africa,) had been attacked on the 9th October, by Ahmed Bey with 4000 men, who were repulsed by Youssoff's cavalry with loss. About 88 heads fixed on the points of the bayonet were the fruits of this victory.

An interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, is spoken of, to take place early in December, somewhere in Silesia. The object is said to be to unite in some course respecting the affairs of Spain, and of Belgium.

The situation of Spain occupies all the European cabinets, and the recognition of Don Carlos is not possibly far off.

Gomez was still active and successful.

The Swiss Diet was in session, and had named a committee to report and consider upon the difficulties with France.

The Helvetic considers that the majority of the Committee of the Swiss Diet belong to the Liberal opinion. A letter of the 18th instant, from Berne, expresses a similar opinion, and adds:—"Judging from the composition of the Committee, the report will neither be for concessions, nor perhaps for conciliation, even. A warm discussion is to be expected, what the vote will be we cannot guess."

The Journal des Debats professes not to be satisfied with the composition of this Committee, and warns the Diet in a sort of semi-official tone, not to mistake the moderation of France for weakness.

M. de Mendizabal having been unable to pay the interest, as it became due, on the foreign debt of Spain, offered instead, orders upon the revenue of Cuba. Some of the French creditors had taken measures to attach Spanish Government funds in the hands of the Paris bankers.—The French Government it is said, would also insist with M. Mendizabal, that he should preserve good faith with the foreign creditors.

All the heads of the house of Rothschild are at this moment assembled at Paris. The death of M. Rothschild, of London, has rendered a re-organization of their partnership necessary. The branch at Paris will in future be the centre of all the grand operations in which they engage.

The health of the King of the French, at present, is feeble. It is said that he applies himself too much to business.

A letter from Bayonne speaks of a violent difference which had broken out between General Evans, and the municipality of St. Sebastian. The latter, it is asserted with confidence, have complained to Government, of the incredible action of the British Legion.

The accounts from Constantinople are to the 28th of September. It is said that Lord Ponsonby was about to return to England, and that Mr. Churchhill would also quit that capital.

The plague continued its ravages. It had made great havoc at Adrianople and extended to Brossa. At Smyrna it was making great havoc in those quarters of the town where the Jews and Turks reside.

Great Britain, France, and Portugal.—The French journals announce the recall of M. de St. Priest, the French Ambassador at Lisbon, of whose conduct in the revolution of the 10th September, the English envoy complained. The cause of his recall, says the Messager, is assigned to his having counselled the Queen and Prince to accept the constitution of 1820, and to refuse the asylum of the British men-of-war offered by Lord Howard de Walden.

The Morning Post reports that £300,000 worth of bills of the Spanish government on the Island of Cuba have been returned protested for non-payment; and adds, "A loan was contracted two years since in London for the service of the island of Cuba, which is reckoned one of the safest investments of the day. A rail road of sixty miles in extent is laid down by English engineers, and with English wealth, and mines are worked by English capitalists, and for British account."

Captain Phipps Hornby, C. B., cousin to Lord Stanley, is the new naval aid de camp to His Majesty, vice Raines, deceased.

High price of Bread.—One cause of the high price of bread is, perhaps, says the New-York Herald, the vast quantities of grain distilled in this city. From an accurate estimate proceeding from the distillers, we learn that 1,200,000 bushels of rye and corn are converted into whisky during one year in this city. The consumption of grain for bread is not greater than this. Besides the very milk we use for our tea is half alcohol, or something worse. All the refuse of the grain from the distilleries, is used by the philantrophical cow-feeders over on Long Island. It is ascertained that not over a dozen of the cows which furnish New-York with milk are sober enough to belong to a temperance society. Nearly the whole phalanx live on the refuse of the whisky still.

It is no wonder that bread is high—no wonder that loafers increase—no wonder that wickedness prevail.—The poor cows themselves are corrupted.

In consequence of the extravagant price which is now demanded for wheat flour, attention has been directed to the use of superfine rice flour. One part of this united with three of wheat makes the most wholesome and by far the cheapest family bread.—It is now extensively used by the bakers in New-York, and found to make superior bread to wheat flour alone. A correspondent in the Connecticut Courant, states that rice flour is pure farina, or nutriment—that it is perfectly dry, and therefore makes more bread to the barrel than any other flour. It is the most wholesome of all farinaceous substances, being the sole food of millions in Asia, where protracted lives are justly ascribed to the constant use of this simple food. There is a gluten in rice, which makes it palateable with no condiment but common salt, and fit to eat without fermentation. The difference in the price of the two kinds of flour is an object worthy the attention of families. A barrel of wheat flour ought to contain 196 lbs. and at the present prices this is upwards of five cents. a pound, and this too, being more or less damp, leaves not more than 190 lbs. of food.—The rice flour is perfectly dry, is all food, far more wholesome, and sells at a price somewhat below this rate.

It is pretty strongly intimated in some of the papers that Mr. Rives will be appointed by Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State—and Governor Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of War. It is thought that there will be a change in all the departments except the Treasury, which will continue to be held by Mr. Woodbury.

COMMUNICATION.

LETTER FIRST.

"He who trusts one whom he designs to sue, is
"Criminal by the act of trust!"

MR. CHUBB,—It has long been the boast of British civilians, jurisconsults and legislators, that the laws of the realm are tempered with justice, humanity, charity and mercy. To this high eulogium, in the abstract, we most willingly subscribe; but, in doing so in general terms, we are constrained to advance exceptions to the doctrine, from the known existence of acts whose instrumentality and operation, entail, through the agency of unworthy but unrestrained human passions, upon thousands and thousands of the same human family, inexpressible, unmitigated, and oftentimes indeed, unmerited, but unavailing ruin, misery and woe!

To such enactments, devoid of the fairest attributes of judicial interposition—christian consideration—the voice of public opinion daily and more powerfully proclaims itself opposed, and sends forth its earnest prayer and supplication for their abrogation from the Statute records of the land, as the sole scourge by which presumptuous man can alone arraign, convict and punish his fellow man, without the salutary and more merciful intervention of ameliorating or mitigating judges. Such, Sir, is precisely the condition to which a continued series of sufferers in this Provincial community are prostrated, from the present Law relative to debtor and creditor—a law, which having been prayed against by all ranks of the people, claims the immediate and imperative consideration of the Legislature, now about to assemble; and why it has been so long repudiated from its senatorial deliberations, no satisfactory reasons have been yet assigned. In the earlier stages, indeed, of appeals to the House, the intricacy and importance of legislating on Bankruptcy, were pleaded and fairly pleaded, as cause of delay of final adjudication. But now time, ample and sufficient time, has elapsed, to have matured even the most tardy comprehension, and to have unravelled any complexity, with which the subject might seem to be surrounded by within this Province; and yet, whilst the first lawyers and statesmen of England have been engaging their transcendent talents to ameliorate alike in their respective walks, the civil and criminal code, no efficient attempt has yet been made in the councils of this Colony; and as the law stands, a few unrelenting creditors may doom to confinement and uselessness an unfortunate debtor, even although he had surrendered his last solitary shilling to satisfy their demands. By the action of the Bankrupt Laws of England, an honest insolvent may be redeemed from the fangs of an obdurate or vindictive creditor; and set at liberty to discharge again his social and industrious duties in life—but here, unfriended, he may be spared only to dwindle that away in a loathsome gaol, and spared only too from resting there, by an accelerated passage, in an Alms-house coffin, to the dark or yet more enviable confines of a grave, or spared only to witness the light of Heaven's sun rise and set on his own unwilling idleness, and his spiritless family's state. True, indeed, on some specific terms, the *limits* may be granted,—not by the Creditor's act—but by the Sheriff's being satisfied, under his authority, to grant them—but surely, Sir, that partial emancipation falls far short of that freedom to which honesty in misfortune is fairly entitled at the hands of any civilized community.

True, again, it may be urged, that however disastrous such consequences are to the insolvent, the creditor must receive security and protection for his property; granted—but he is from the first of the transaction the custodian of his own property, and in this Province—in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred—the parties dealing perfectly understand their respective solvency and credit, and deal and charge accordingly.—If disappointment should arise, should that invest an irritated, and disappointed, and ruthless man, with power to keep another in bondage for Five Pounds Five Shillings, for one live-long year and a day; and having suffered that durance, and being about to be liberated, another *no less* merciful steps in, and detains the victim for another like period; which may be perpetuated from year to year, till life expires, and frees the prisoner from his withered prospect here.

Let usury and avarice, the insidious trafficker or the hardened scoffer, ridicule our philantrophy, if they will—the honest and christian community plead the cause we have espoused. To the latter nothing is required to be said—but to the former we address the language of a great authority quoted by a noble Earl in the House of Lords—"I must leave their feelings to be awakened by "some other power, for I write only for *human beings!*"

But, Sir, apart from such sentiments which influence well constructed minds, let us enquire of even the more sordid, if they can point out ill consequences of the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt?

Arguments have indeed been strained for its continuance, on the plea of the antiquity of such legal slavery. But can ever that boasted *antiquity* sanctify its present *iniquity*, or perpetuate its unhallowed power? We say it cannot; and as all valid arguments are wanting for its duration, we need advance few practical examples of the safety of its abrogation.

In the Province of Lower Canada, the Law is virtually annulled, as the Gaol Limits for Debtors are co-extensive with the utmost limits and boundaries of the whole Province, and, therefore, no comparative obstruction is imposed upon individual exertion of debtors. Traders and retailers of Quebec deal with their town and country customers from St. Louis, to Gaspe, on the Ottawa, with equal, if not more mental security, (because of this extended humanity,) than can probably be found in similar parties nearer our own home—whilst the credit of Montreal merchants stands as high on 'Change, or in the market as any here; and yet it is well known in every quarter abroad where they deal, that such freedom is given to debtors—and still "*We see nation trade with "nation, where no payment can be compelled. "Mutual convenience produces mutual confi "dence; and the merchants continue to satis-"fy each other, though they have nothing to "dread but the loss of trade.*" "*It is vain "to continue an Institution which experience "has shewn to be ineffectual.*"

But it may be urged, that although the "*inefficiency*" is manifest, it does not, therefore, necessarily involve total abolition of Imprisonment for Debt—and let that even be admitted, it remains nevertheless beyond all controversy, that that very "*inefficiency*" demands amendment and mitigation of the system—and that society essentially requires.

It is well understood in this our day, that practical legislation cannot be based on mere theoretical disquisition, and therefore a practical instance has been offered of the working of charitable legislation in Canada. Here we boast of the example we have given them in dealing with His Majesty's Government for *all* his Revenues. Strange, Sir, that our members should snore on in apathy, when called upon to legislate in the very *fractional* parts of their own and neighbours' interests—though the perpetual distress and bondage of many a fellow-creature is at issue. *Law* members may, if they will, quote *antiquity* and *precedent*, as rules for the *lay* members guidance on the question, and we will take boldness to offer, upon the principles of Blackstone, a declaration of a noble Senator in his place in the Lords.—"Perhaps," says he, "*precedent* may "be pleaded as an apology; but are we always "to be guided by precedent? If we had acted "on every occasion by precedent, the Habeas "Corpus Act, and every thing almost that is valuable in our Constitution had never existed; "and though there might be a few precedents, "was that any reason for not extending the system at present?" And, surely, if ancestry gave us so much that is valuable in our Constitution, we owe it to our own generation and to posterity, to improve on their foundation—and, surely Sir, no legislator will be found within the walls of our House, who will so far stultify himself in the estimation of his constituents, as to advance the absurdity that the monitory law of debtor and creditor is not susceptible of improvement.

If the limits of this essay permitted, I could enumerate hundreds of cases of aggravated insolvency within this Province, since 1825. I could name many individuals, Sir—honest, honorable individuals—who, from that sad crisis, have never been allowed to redeem themselves from ruin, through the inefficiency of your Law, and the ruthless grasp of insatiate creditors—court after court—City, Mayor's, and Supreme—have they been dragged into, paying their debts twice over by the heavy expenses of the law—and compelled, at length, when drained to the last farthing, and the bread snatched with rapacity from the mouths of their wives and families, to seek a sanctuary in periodical or perpetual captivity; and all, too, because of your cruel and unchristian Law! which denies him release on similar terms as the Laws of England would do, was he a Bankrupt there. If in the lower grades of life, our lawgivers lack want of instances of unmitigated wretchedness and sorrow—and if delicacy of feeling precludes their individual investigation of the prisons of the Province—let them summon to their bar every Sheriff in the country, and we will willingly abide the effects of their details on the minds of every well constituted member of the House. Should we be mistaken, "*their "feelings must be awakened by some other "power.*"

To us, Sir, they may turn a deaf ear—probably they may not to the lesson of the present Attorney General of England, so recently read upon a far greater extension of law than we have yet attained;—and they will not, Sir, disregard the admirable principles conveyed to the world by the great moralist of the nation, with which we shall conclude the present address, in his own graphic words—

"It may be hoped," (says he,) "that our "lawgivers will at length take away from us "this power of starving and depraving one another; but if there be any reason why this inveterate evil should not be removed in our age, "which true policy has enlightened beyond any "*former* time; let those whose writings form "the opinions and the practises of their contemporaries, endeavour to transfer the reproach of "such imprisonments, from the DEBTOR to the "CREDITOR! till *universal infamy* shall pursue the wretch whose wantonness of power, or "revenge of disappointment, condemns another "to torture and to ruin; till he shall be hunted "through the world as an enemy to man, and "find in his riches no shelter from contempt!"

Short time must now elapse ere we see, if indeed our lawgivers will participate in the denunciation, or if feeling and intelligence, as they unquestionably are, redeem the Province from the shame of this neglected subject, and raise by their enactments their less fortunate fellow creatures from the degradation and unavailing idleness and distress to which the present law immediately consigns them.

POST FACTO.

MR. CHUBB,

Sir,—If you think the following remarks worthy of a place in your journal, you will confer a favour by inserting them.

In the neighbourhood in which I reside, there is at present in circulation a Subscription List, opened for the purpose of raising a fund, wherewith to build a Breakwater on the south shore, about three miles west of Black Rock, so called, in Cornwallis, N. S. To this list about £180 are subscribed, and names are still adding.—Inside of a large sea-wall, there is a pond with from eight to ten feet depth of water, which would contain, at present, twenty vessels; this, as there are no rocks to impede the progress of improvement, with an expenditure trifling when compared with the advantages to be derived, might be enlarged and rendered a safe and commodious harbour. Taking into consideration the multifarious benefits which would accrue to the people of your Province from the increased importations of Ship Timber, Lumber, and Produce, from the western parts of the Township of Cornwallis and Aylesford, throughout the whole of the year, the projectors contemplate a call upon the Citizens of Saint John, for aid in this important undertaking. With an earnest wish that the measure will receive due encouragement from our own Legislature, to which application will be made for a grant, at the ensuing session, and liberal subscriptions from the people of Saint John, I remain, dear Sir,

Your's, &c.
AN OLD FRIEND.

New Tyrone, N. S. Dec. 5, 1836.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1836.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Representatives in General Assembly, from this quarter, are about taking their departure for the Seat of Government, to be present at the opening of the Session of the Legislature on Tuesday next. Recent important Despatches received by the Executive from the Home Government, the work of the Deputation from the Assembly—lead us to anticipate a session of great interest to the Province; and we trust the discussion of the several questions will be conducted in the utmost harmony and good feeling. To dispose of the large revenue that it is said will at once be surrendered to the control of the Assembly, with advantage to the general interests of the Colony, will require much care and deliberation: as a mean parsimony of the people's money, is to be avoided on the one hand, and a lavish expenditure of it on the other. There are, indeed, many objects of great public utility, besides those annually provided for partially, that require the fostering care of the Legislature, and which we trust, will not be lost sight of this Session, now that more ample funds will be placed at the disposal of the Representatives of the People.—We allude to a Geological Survey of the Province—the working of the Coal Mines on a scale commensurate with the advantages that would be derived therefrom—the removal of obstructions to internal navigation,—and the construction of Rail Roads or Canals in situations where such facilities to trade are really required. Favoured as this Province is by nature, such works have been too long neglected; but, we trust, that as a new political era is about to dawn upon New-Brunswick, those whose duty it is will take advantage of the times, and by fostering and improving her natural resources and capabilities, cause her to take a high stand among the Dependencies of Great-Britain.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning last, about six o'clock, a store occupied by Messrs. Doherty & Burgoyne, in Dock-street, was discovered to be on fire; but fortunately was extinguished before it communicated to any other part of the building. A large portion of the Goods were injured; and, we believe, were not insured.

We regret to state, that there is reason to believe, that this fire was the work of an incendiary, who we hope will yet be discovered.—*Chronicle.*

REPORTING THE DEBATES.—We are authorized to state, that Mr. Pierce is under the necessity of declining the reporting of the Debates this Session.—In consequence of the Assembly meeting sooner than usual, and the difficulties and expence attendant on transporting materials to Fredericton necessary for conducting the work, he has reluctantly been obliged to forego this desirable object.

We regret that Mr. Pierce should feel himself under the necessity of giving up his promised intentions of reporting the Debates this Session; particularly so, on account of the shortness of time, for procuring other Report rs.—*Ibid.*

ANOTHER NEW SHIP.—Launched from the ship-yard of Mr. John Haws, at Portland, on Saturday last, a very superior copper-fastened ship, of 523 tons, old measurement, owned by Messrs. Robertson & Hatton, of this city.—*Ibid.*

According to announcement, Sermons were preached last Sunday, in the Wesleyan Chapels in this City, by the Rev. Messrs. Wood and M'Nutt, and collections made to assist in purchasing books for the use of the pupils connected with the Sunday School. The amount obtained was £12—and the Rev. Mr. Wood has informed us, that some generous friend has since sent a donation of *twenty shillings* in aid of the same object.—*Gazette.*

WESTMORLAND ELECTION.—By the Stage from the eastward this morning, we learn that the Westmorland County Election terminated on Saturday last, in favour of Dr. WILSON, by a majority of 90.

NOVA-SCOTIA ELECTIONS.—Samuel G. W. Archibald, Esq. Speaker of the late House, has been returned for the County of Colchester, by a majority of 398 votes over his opponent, Mr. Logan. The following Gentlemen have also been elected:

County of Pictou—George Smith and John Holmes, Esquires. *Queen's*—Joseph Freeman and Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esquires. *Cumberland*—Messrs. Stewart and Lewis. *King's*—Messrs. Chipman and Dewolf. *Lunenburg*—Lot Church and Garret Miller, Esquires.

Township of Truro—Alex. Archibald, Esq. *Onslow*—Alex. M. Upham, Esq. *Windsor*—L. M. Wilkins, Esq. *Falmouth*—J. Elder, Esq. *Newport*—James Allison, Esq. *Londonderry*—Mr. G. W. M'Lellan, by a majority of *one* over his opponent, James Fleming, Esq. who has demanded a scrutiny. *Lunenburg*—Mr. Heckman. *Liverpool*—Wm. B. Taylor, Esq. *Cornwallis*—John Morton, Esq. *Horton*—Perez M. Benjamin, Esquire. *Annapolis*—Elnathan Whitman, Esq. *Granville*—S. S. Thorne, Esq. *Digby*—

Halifax.—Polls for the election of two members to represent the Town and two to represent the County, were opened at Halifax on Monday the 5th inst. On Wednesday the 7th, at twelve o'clock, the candidates stood as follows: *Town*—Thomas Forrester, 316; Joseph Starr, 312; Hugh Bell, 221; Beamish Murdoch, 156.—*County*—Joseph Howe, 712; William Lawson, 360; Wm. Annand, 329; H. A. Gladwin, 33.

GOOD NEWS.—The following are extracts from business letters received by a respectable commercial house in Quebec:

"*Liverpool, 23d Oct.*—It is now too late to do you much good by any remarks on the trade, but, for your guidance, you may rely on having an *unprecedented extent of shipping* next spring, because of the generally light stock and the prospects of increased consumption throughout the kingdom: a cargo of St. John's has been sold at 22½d. per foot, and your timber (white pine) has been bought freely to arrive at 20d.; the high and increasing price of Baltic timber, ensures high prices for Quebec goods generally, and good oak much wanting."

"*London, 22d Oct.*—Quebec spruce deals have been sold to arrive at £24 10s. per 100 ps. *invoice measure and quality, and ex ship*—and Quebec goods generally are in demand, and higher prices looked for: in fact, we look forward to an extent of business next spring hitherto unknown to Quebec, and we trust you will have a stock down to meet it, which is highly to be desired on all accounts."

THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.—The following passage from the evidence taken before the Emigration Committee is very curious, but at the same time, very true, and is well worthy of consideration by those who venture to pronounce, as some persons have done, against colonies as mere drains on the mother country. It occurs in the evidence of Mr. E. G. Wakefield. He says:

"I think that emigration is the best means of increasing population at home. I would beg the Committee to refer to the County of Lancaster. If that county was merely an agricultural county, its population might not be more than 100,000; it amounts, I believe, now to 1,500,000. With a moment's reflection, though the statement may be new, as the idea is novel to me, (that is, it is one formed of late years,) nothing appears more plain than that the county of Lancaster owes its population to the existence of colonies; that Manchester, which exists through the colonial trade, could not have existed if Englishmen had not emigrated to America, and there produced the staple of the Manchester manufactures. Then the trade of Liverpool, with all those docks of which we are so proud, and that vast amount of shipping of which we boast, has risen almost entirely from colonization; and you might be farther convinced of the fact by walking through the docks of London. In walking through the docks of London, a large proportion of the goods which will fall under your eye, are goods produced in the colonies; produced by English people, or by people whose ancestors emigrated from this country. The *rationale* of the assertion, that emigration ultimately increases population at home appears to have been sufficiently plain. In the time of Elizabeth, our queen had very few wants. Queen as she was, nearly all her wants were satisfied with beef and ale, and salt fish. She walked upon some reeds, and she put on her clothes with wooden skewers. Such were the wants of the greater part of the people of this country. At that time an Englishman, one of the greatest Englishmen in my opinion, Sir Walter Raleigh, went to America, and discovered a weed which weed was brought to England, and was found by many people to be extremely agreeable. The desire to obtain tobacco has formed, I really believe one of the greatest motives to that improvement in the industry of Europe which has raised Europe from the state in which it was in the time of Queen Elizabeth to its present state. Every body must have seen, that amongst those who produce all things, that is, amongst the labouring class, the desire to obtain tobacco is one of the strongest motives to labour which is ever felt. But it is not necessary to confine ourselves to tobacco: sugar, and many other new commodities, were discovered and produced by means of Colonization. The taste for these new commodities produced new wants; a desire to satisfy them gave a new stimulus to the industry of Europe, and especially of this country, industry has improved, skill has improved to such a degree that, with a much smaller proportion of hands we now produce an infinitely greater amount of food. I see Manchester and Liverpool the creatures of colonization. I see even the great improvements of agricultural which have taken place in this country during the last 200 years ago would not support more than 4,000,000 of people, and that, having been stimulated by the desire of satisfying new wants I attribute the power we now possess of maintaining 12,000,000 instead of 4,000,000, the influence of colonization. As emigration is one of the three great elements of colonization, emigration seems to me the means of increasing the population of the mother country.

English Trading Vessels.—Nobody who has not considered the subject can have any idea of the extent of the English mercantile marine at this moment, The number of her trading vessels, entirely exclusive of the Royal Navy, is 24,280. The capacity of these vessels is two millions five hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-five tons; and they give employment to one hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-three men and boys. The above calculations are made from thirty four folio volumes and manuscripts on shipping, presented annually to the Board of Trade. In addition to the immense fleet just enumerated as actually belonging to British ports, the British empire possesses three thousand five hundred and seventy-nine ships, of 215,878 tons, and 15,059 men, which belong to her colonies; so that altogether the country possesses 27,859 merchant vessels.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 2.

The *Victoria* has ceased crossing from Montreal to Laprarie; the rail-road cars stopped, and all the steam-boats laid up. At Quebec the River St. Charles was completely frozen over this morning, and the St. Lawrence covered with floating ice. The thermometer at sun rise—5° above zero. The ground, as yet, can hardly be said to be covered with snow.

The Disputed Territory.—We have conversed with persons whom we know to be accurate and impartial observers, who were employed on the survey for the Quebec and St. Andrew's rail-road. They proceeded from the head waters of the Etchemin, crossing the St. John, and nearly in a straight line south of the river as far as Mars Hill. Their report is very unfavourable as to the quality of the land and the growth of timber. There is no good land or timber after leaving the waters of the Etchemin, till near Mars Hill, the soil being generally thin and very stoney, the growth small black timber, as far as the eye could reach from the greatest elevations. Generally the valley explored is favourable for a rail-road.

UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, *Nov.* 16.

Mr. Secretary Joseph brought down from his Excellency a message, communicating to the House several despatches from His Majesty's Government relative to the affairs of this Colony. They approved of His Excellency's conduct *in refusing the Contingencies and withholding his assent from the money bills passed last Session; confirmed his view of the Constitutional powers of the Executive Council, as opposed to that of the late Executive Council, and House of Assembly; approved of his dissolution of the House; considered his explanation of his reply to the House of Assembly relative to the note addressed to the new Executive Councillors quite satisfactory; and conveyed His Majesty's thanks to Sir Francis for his prudent foresight, decision, and promptness in his proceedings.*

☞ The President and Members of the *Orphan Benevolent Society*, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of *forty shillings*, as a donation from Mr. JAS. LLOYD, Portland. By order,
Dec. 14. HUGH SHARKEY, *Sec'y.*

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.
Extreme Heat during the day, and Cold during the Night,
Indicated by a Registrating Thermometer.

Sat.		Sun.		Mon		Tues		Wed		Thu		Frid	
Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
27	15	26	36	41	31	40	13	18	11	24	19	34	32

Brussels-street, Dec. 10, 1836.

	Day.	Night.
Saturday,	37	37
Sunday,	54	33
Monday,	39	29
Tuesday,	36	34
Wednesday,	38	28
Thursday,	28	16
Friday,	23	13

Brussels-street, Dec. 17.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Zephaniah Bardslee, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Ann Berry, of this City.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. A. B. Thorne, Merchant, of this City, to Mrs. Eliza Dickson, late of New-York.

At Sheffield, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. W. Smithson, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. William Armstrong, to Miss Deborah Burpe.

At Miramichi, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Archibald, Mr. James Caie, Postmaster, to Miss Mary Johnston, eldest daughter of Mr. George Johnston, all of Chatham.

DIED.

On Saturday last, in the seventh year of her age, Helen Rebecca, fourth daughter of Neville Parker, Esquire.

On Saturday evening last, in the eighth year of her age, Grace Moffat, second daughter of Mr. John Moyes.

On Wednesday morning, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine will, Richard Austin, in the 18th year of his age.

On Thursday, aged 24 years, Sibel, wife of Mr. James Stockford, of this City. She bore long affliction with the utmost resignation, and left this world with cheering and cloudless assurance of a blissful immortality.—Funeral, Tomorrow, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Market-square, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

This morning, after a tedious illness, Miss Jane Daley, aged 22 years.—Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her brother's residence, York Point.

At Fredericton, on Thursday evening, the 8th instant, aged one year and seven months, Emily, youngest daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant Priestley, 43d Light Infantry.

At Orono, near Bangor, State of Maine, on the 25th ultimo, Charles, third son of the late Mr. Samuel Grosvenor, of Fredericton, aged 20 years.

On Friday the 25th instant, in the Parish of Blackville, near Miramichi, Mr. William Sutherland, aged 23 years, a very promising young man.

On the 28th ult., Mr. David Craig, aged 88 years.—Mr. Craig was a native of Scotland, was born in the year 1749, old style, and emigrated to this county in 1783. He has left behind him 7 children, 57 grand children, and 37 great grand children, direct descendants in all, 101. His ardent, unwavering, practical faith as a christain, won and retained the affection and esteem of all who knew him.—*St. Andrews' Standard.*

John Hunter—brother to the late Andrew Hunter, of Bathurst—a volunteer in the Euphrates Expedition, was lost in the Tigris, steamer, on the 21st May, 1836.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

At Shelburne, on the 30th ult. Jacob Weiser, Esquire, in the 67th year of his age. For many years he creditably filled the official situations of Coroner of the County, Deputy Post Master, and Prothonotary of His Majesty's Courts. He was much and justly respected by the whole community—and deeply lamented by his bereaved family.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday, schr. Elizabeth, Vaughan, Halifax, 5—Ratchford & Lugrin, and others, astd. cargo.
Monday, brig Lincoln, Crocker, Philadelphia, via Eastport—B. Tilton, assorted cargo.
Schooner Ray, Lingley, Boston, 3—Lockhart & Crane, assorted cargo.
Marie Dolphin, Hamel, Quebec, 14—Ratchford & Lugrin, flour.
Esperance, LeBuff, Quebec, 16—A. Robertson, flour.
Wednesday—Schr. Thistle, Best, Philadelphia, 8—J. & T. Robinson, flour, &c.
Thursday—Brig Fidelity, Mackinson, Belfast, 49—J. & H. Kinnear, merchandize.
Edwin, Dobson, Kingston, (Jam.)—E. Barlow & Sons, rum, &c.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

9th—Schr. Friend. Morris, Parrsboro, 18,000 ft. deals, 2 cords wood, and 1 firkin butter; Congress, Bohaker, Digby, 60 bushels apples, 40 brls. cider, 7000 feet scantling, 6 tons hay, 4 cwt. cheese, and 10 bushels turnips; Two Sons, Parker, Cornwallis, 8000 staves, 25,000 shingles, and 3000 feet deals; Dart, Tanch, Digby, 60 sheep, 3 oxen, 2 horses, 5000 staves, 50 pair boots, and 2 barrels apples; Fly, Newcomb, Cornwallis, 1200 bushels potatoes, 100 do. oats, 30 barrels cider, 3 do. shad, 30 cwt. meat, 100 cabbages, and 50 yards cloth, Barbara, Parker, Cornwallis, 400 bushels potatoes, 100 do. turnips, 400 lbs. fresh meat, and 6000 staves; Charles Thomas, Elderkin, Apple River, 43,000 feet deals; steamer Gazelle, Leavitt, St. Mary's Bay, passengers.

10th—Schr. John & Mary, Tomblinson, Annapolis, 7000 staves, 112 bushels potatoes, and 26 barrels apples; Henry, Amberman, Digby, 94 barrels cider, 37 do. apples, 325 bushels turnips, 100 do. potatoes, 56 cwt. beef, and 50 boxes smoked herrings; Superior, Morrison, Parrsboro, 80 tons plaster, and 30 bushels oats; Olive, Eastman, Parrsboro, 21,000 feet deals; Margaret, Melanson, New Edinburgh, 700 bushels potatoes, 10 do. barley, 2 quintals dry fish, 500 feet boards, and 5 cords wood; Pilgrim, Hatfield, Parrsboro, 24,000 feet deals; Prowest, Crouch, Parrsboro, 21,000 feet deals, 40 firkins butter, and 12 barrels beef.

12th—Schr. Industry, Nelson, Parrsboro, 24,000 feet deals, 10,000 do. boards, 5000 shingles, 2 cords lathwood, and 6 do. fire wood; Myrtella, Miriam, Parrsboro, 36,600 feet deals, and 50 bushels oats; Rising Sun, Morehouse, Digby, 13 cords wood, 1000 staves, 12 brls. cider, 50 do. charcoal, 1 do. apples, 140 bushels potatoes, and 640 lbs. beef; Brothers, Holder, Digby, 400 bushels potatoes, 300 do. oats, 500 lbs. butter, 560 do. cheese, 10 oxen, and 70 sheep; Caroline, Munro, Cornwallis, 1000 bushels potatoes, 200 do. turnips, 100 do. oats, 60 brls. apples, 20 do. cider, 35 do. pork, 30 do. beef, 40 cwt. pork, and 10 cwt. poultry; Paragon, Gilliat, Annapolis, 14,000 feet boards, 2000 staves, 6 brls. apples, 2 do. cider, and 2 firkins butter; Rachael, Lomur, Parrsboro, 30,000 feet deals; Congress, Norris, Parrsboro, 96 brls. beef, 4 do. pork, 10,000 feet deals, and 6000 do. boards; Ann, Knowlton, Apple River, 30,000 feet deals.

13th—Steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and 1 cow, and 22 carcasses mutton.

14th—Schr. Adventure, Vane, Digby, 45 cords fire wood, 4 cwt. butter, and 30 bushels oats.

COASTWISE.

9th—Schr. Eliza, Sullivan, Dipper Harbour, ballast

10th—Steamer Maid of the Mist, Hennebray, St. Andrews, passengers; schr. Margaret, Campbell, Pope Logan, 25,000 feet deals; Tripoli, Patterson, Salmon River, 10,000 feet deals and 1 barrel salmon; Diligence, Grady, Mispeck, 45,000 feet deals; brigantine Jane, Pettigrew, Hopewell, 45,000 feet deals.

12th—Schr. Ruth, Best, Sackville, 100 brls. beef, 10 do. pork, 30 firkins butter, 3000 feet deals, 20 sides upper leather, and 20 calf skins; Only Daughter, Flagg, Grand Manan, 250 quintals dry fish, and 20 brls. mackerel; Elizabeth, Fitzgerald, Salmon River, 30,000 feet deals; Union, Copp, Salmon River, 18,000 feet deals; Mary Jane, Gatcomb, Grand Manan, 300 quintals dry fish, and 13 barrels oil.

13th—Schr. Nightingale, Russell, Dorchester, 21,000 feet deals, 3000 do. boards, 10,000 shingles, and 12 firkins butter; Ploughboy, Ferris, St. Andrews, 3 hhds. and 5 tierces sugar, and 4 tierces coffee.

14th—Schr. Postboy, Heney, Welch Pool, 19 hhds. dry fish, and 6 barrels plaster.

16th—Schr. Sarah Ann, Ingalls, Grand Manan, 2 brls. oil, 4 do. blubber, 14 do. pickled fish, 400 quintals dry do. 15 hides, 2 brls. feathers, and 53 dead fowls.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

14th—Bunda, Harman, Liverpool.
16th—Elizabeth, Scott, Liverpool.
Papineau, Maxwell, Belfast.
Kingston, Kenny, Cork.
Bridgetown, Small, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Ship Granville, Taylor, Liverpool, timber.
Rowena, M'Kinnell, Belfast, staves.
Ocean Queen, Carr, Belfast, timber.
Edward Reid, Forrest, Loudonderry do.
Brig Prince Leopold, Richardson, Leith, timber.
Nonpareil, Griffith, Kinsale, timber.
Union, Oldreave, Cork, deals and staves.
Lincoln, Crocker, Eastport, plaster.
Sch. Frances, Fields, Boston, gypsum.
Henry, Amberman, Eastport, cider, &c.

The schr. Marie Dolphin, from Quebec, in coming into this harbour on Monday last, struck on a ledge of rocks and filled with water. She was immediately after taken in tow by the steamer *Gazelle*, and brought up to town. Her cargo has since been landed and sold at auction.

Quebec, Nov. 30.—The Adventurer is the only vessel now in port, and the consignees have given up the idea of sending her to sea this fall. She has gone into the Cul-de-Sac, where she will lay up for the winter.

The schr. Neptune, which arrived this morning from Rimouski, reports that she saw four or five vessels in the river, outward bound; the last off Crane Island.

The Resolution, M'Kechnie, which sailed from Clyde for Quebec on the 6th Sept. and the Elizabeth, Marwick, from Deal, have not arrived.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage and settlers, at the port of Quebec, during the years 1835 and 1836:—

1836—1185 ves.—	353,505 tons—	27,519 settlers.
1835—1132 „	323,305 „	11,586 „
Increase 53	30,200	15,933

CHEMISTRY.

THE Subscriber intends, should sufficient encouragement offer, to occupy his leisure time during the winter months, by giving a Course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY, accompanied with numerous *Experiments*, to illustrate the following Subjects: viz. *Affinity, Single and Compound Substances, Light, Heat, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, the Oxy-hydrogen Blow Pipe, the Steam Engine, &c.*

It is proposed to discuss the same Subjects to two Classes—to one during the day, and to another during the evening. Such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to attend either, will please leave their names at Mr. *M'Millan's* Book Store, or to the Subscriber.
Dec. 17. ROBERT FOULIS.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE *Fifth Number* of the Saint John Magazine, which by unavoidable circumstances has been delayed to this late period, will be published on next Monday or Tuesday.
December 17.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having claims on account of the Road Service, in this Parish, up to the present time, will hand them in to either of the Subscribers for settlement, on or before the 24th inst.
JAMES GALLAGHER,
WILLIAM G. CODY,
GEORGE MATTHEW,
Commissioners of Highways.
Parish of Portland, Dec. 17, 1836.

WANTED,—A COOK in a Gentleman's family. None need apply, but such as can produce good credentials. *Dec.* 17.

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions holden at the Court House, in and for the City and County of Saint John, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1836:

ORDERED, that the *Commissioners of Highways* for the several Parishes do forthwith render their Accounts, with proper Vouchers, as by law required, to the Clerk of the Peace,—and that all persons who shall be defaulters in rendering the same by the 31st day of December, instant, will be prosecuted for their neglect.

Also ordered, that all other Parish Officers having accounts with the County, which shall not be rendered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the 10th day of January next, will be prosecuted as the law directs for their neglect of duty.

And further ordered, That all persons having claims against the County, do render their Accounts made up to the 31st December instant, on or before the 10th of January next,—or their accounts will not be attended to until the next year.

By Order of the Sessions,
JAMES PETERS, *Clerk of the Peace.*

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber of the City of Saint John, on Friday the ninth day of December, A. D. 1836:

ORDERED, That the Draft of the Fisheries on both sides of the Harbour take place on MONDAY the 9th day of January next, and that a fortnight's notice thereof be given by the Directors of the Fishery, in the Courier of the 10th instant; that the Directors commence taking in the names on Monday the 26th day of December, and that no names be taken in by them after Six o'clock on the Saturday next following.

Extract from the Minutes.
JAMES WM. BOYD, D. C. C.

☞ NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that, in pursuance of the above Order, we, the Subscribers, Directors of the Fisheries, will commence taking in the names of the Freemen and persons entitled to a Draft in the Fisheries, on MONDAY, the 26th December, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the CITY COURT ROOM, and will continue until 6, P. M. on the SATURDAY following, after which no names will be taken.

JOHN KNOLLIN,
ROBERT ROBERTSON,
ROBERT M'ELVEY,
EDWARD BENNISON, } *Directors.*
St. John, Dec. 10, 1836.

SAINT JOHN
Subscription Assemblies,
1836-37.

THE First SUBSCRIPTION ASSEMBLY will take place at Masonic Hall on Thursday Evening next, the 22d December.
⁂ Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.
By Order of the Managers,
D. CLARKE, *Sec'y and Treas.*
☞ Carriages will be in attendance.
December 17.

CARD.

DOHERTY & BURGOYNE beg leave to express their sincere thanks to those Gentlemen who afforded them such timely assistance in extinguishing the Fire at their Store on Tuesday morning last; and particularly to the Members of the Fire Clubs, for the great exertion and care used by them in the removal and protection of their Goods.
Dock-Street, 17th December, 1836.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has opened the Long Room formerly occupied by Mr. BRAGG, as A CITY NEWS ROOM,—where Gentlemen can be accommodated with the best LIQUORS that the city affords; and by strict attention, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
December 17. JAMES O. BETTS.

RECITATIONS, &c.

"Admire, exult, weep, laugh—for *here*
Is room for all such pleasure; MAN,
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear."

MR. SLADER solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to a series of *Poetical Exercises* and *Rhetorical Illustrations*; the first course of which will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 20th inst. in the Mechanics' Lecture Room, Church street. In the course of the evening, Mr. S. will personate a variety of widely distinct characters, exemplifying the respective departments of Elocution; descending gradually from the highest field of pathetic declamation to the lowest walks of *chaste broad humour*. His selections for Tuesday evening (catalogues of which will be found in the Room) will afford an opportunity for the display of *versatility* in the science of Rhetoric.

N. B.—As the whole will be represented in character, several unavoidable intervals will be enlivened by appropriate Music.

☞ Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock, and the recitations will be commenced at 7, precisely.

Admittance—Double Ticket (admitting a Lady and Gentleman) 2s.; Single Ticket, 1s 6d.—to be obtained at the Book Stores, and at Mr. Williams', immediately under the Hall.
December. 17, 1836.

Commercial and Mathematical
SCHOOL,
(Germain street, opposite the residence of WM. SCOVIL, *Esq.)*

MR. MILLS' School, where Youth are prepared for the business of the Counting House, for the Sea, or for useful Mechanical pursuits, is open for EVENING PUPILS.
☞ Hours of attendance, from 6 till 9.
December 17.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers desire all parties having claims against them for the service of the Poor in this Parish, to render the same for settlement, on or before the 31st inst.
GEO. MATTHEW, } *Overseers of*
G. T. RAY, } *Poor.*
City and Parish of St. John,
Dec. 17, 1836.

LAST NOTICE
To Road and Poor Tax Defaulters!

THOSE Persons in this City who have neglected to pay their POOR and ROAD TAXES for the present year, are now notified that unless the same are paid forthwith, suits will be instituted against them for the recovery thereof, without further notice.
THOMAS BALDWIN,
St. John, 17th December. *Collector.*

Annapolis County Steam Boat
COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the *Steam Boat Company*, will be held at Mr. HALL'S, in Annapolis, on Monday the 16th day of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
FRANCIS W. PICKMAN,
Annapolis, Dec. 10*th*, 1836. *President.*

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Counting House, or in any other capacity, by a person aged 35 years, who writes an excellent hand, and is acquainted with the modern systems of Book-keeping, and possesses a knowledge of the Dry Goods Business. Please address A. B. at the Office of this paper. *Dec.* 17.

Saint John Foundry.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that their Establishment is now in successful operation,—and having a number of experienced workmen, they are prepared to execute orders in their line, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.

They have on hand a lot of Franklin and other STOVES, GRATES, Kitchen Ranges, PLOUGHS, House Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Iron Stoves, Pipes, and Tin Ware; together with a variety of Hardware, Nails, Dry Goods and Groceries, well suited to the wants of the Country.

They would call attention to their *Rotary* and *Franklin Cooking Stoves*, adapted for Wood or Coals: they are new improvements, requiring little more than half the usual quantity of Fuel, and such as they can recommend, having them now in use.

☞ Ship and Mill Work, with other Castings, done at the shortest notice.

Two STEAM ENGINES for Sale—of 4 and 6 Horse Power.
THOMAS C. EVERITT & CO.
St. John, December 17*th*, 1836.

For LIVERPOOL.
To sail about the 1st of January.

THE new copper-fastened ship BRENDA, 523 tons, Hannan, Master, has superior accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Apply on board, or at the Counting House of
Dec. 17. ROBERTSON & HATTON.

MEAL, NUTS, RAISINS, &c.
Just received per brig Lincoln, from Philadelphia, and for sale by the Subscriber:

1000 BRLS. CORN MEAL; 40 ½-do. BUCK-WHEAT do.;
14 brls. Hickory Nuts; 19 do. Oysters;
120 brls. hand picked APPLES.
Ex schr. Ray, from Boston:—
100 boxes and half-boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins; 25 brls. Onions.
Dec. 17. B. TILTON.

CANADA FLOUR.
Received per Papineau, from Quebec:

225 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR; 216 do. Fine do.
Which is offered for sale on very low terms, by
Dec. 17. G. W. POTTER.

CORN, CORN MEAL & APPLES.
Landing ex schr. Thistle, from Philadelphia, and for sale by the Subscriber:

458 BRLS. CORN MEAL; 900 bushels Round CORN;
50 brls. APPLES;—
Which will be sold low if taken from the wharf.
Dec. 17. B. TILTON.

OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

1 PIPE very superior Old Cognac BRANDY, Martelle's Brand, superior to any in the City, is now on tap at the Store of the Subscriber.
Dec. 17. CHARLES DAVIES.

MOLASSES.—Just received, and for sale by the subscriber—20 puns. prime Retailing MOLASSES.
17th December. JOHN WALKER.

GREAT BARGAINS!!
Doherty & Burgoyne

Beg respectfully to inform the Public, that they have commenced Selling Off their extensive Stock of Domestic & Fancy Goods,
AT PRIME COST!
comprising in the assortment, a handsome Variety of—

PLAIN, Figured and Plaid Silks; silk and cotton Velvets; Fancy Cloakings; Furs; Plain and Figured Satins; plain and damask Merinos; Bombazets, Bombazines, Crapes, bleached and unbleached Cottons, linen and cotton Shirtings, 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, Lawns, Linen Cambric, damask table Linens and Napkins, plain and twilled Printed Calicos, an extensive assortment of Shawls, Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Lace and Muslin Collars; silk, worsted, cotton and lambs'-wool Hosiery; kid, silk, lace, woollen and fur-trimmed Gloves; plain and figured Blonds, blond Laces, Quilling and Edgings, do. Edgings, lace Veils and Squares, Thread Laces and Edgings, Mecklin ditto, Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Evening Dresses, Jewellery, and German Silver Goods, Habit and Pelisse Cloths, Silk Camlets, Scotch Plaids, plain and figured Bobbinets, lace Caps, English, Welsh and Saxony Flannels, Linen and Cotton Bedtick, &c. &c.

By Wholesale and Retail.

☞ The Subscribers will feel obliged, if parties indebted to them, will call and settle their accounts to the present time.
Dock Street, 17th December, 1836.

THOMAS WALKER & SON
Have received per Gulnare, from London,
THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF
Drugs and Medicines,
—ALSO—

1 CASE *Read's Patent Enema Syringes*; 1 do. single and double patent and common TRUSSES;
1 bage of White Pepper;
500 lbs. SPERM CANDLES;
1 cask BRUSHES, consisting of Clothes, Hair, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, Sash Tools, and Dusters;
1 case ROWLAND'S *Kalydor, Maccassar Oil, Alsana Extract,* and *Essence of Tyre;*
1 case each candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel;
7 casks Dry Paints; 1 barrel Nutmegs;
1 cask Carraway Seed;
A box containing Hyacinths, Tulips, Narciss, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Crocus, and Snow-drops.
17th December, 1836. 3s

The Subscribers have received,
ON CONSIGNMENT:

A LARGE assortment of London staple Cordage; 2 tons Bolt rope; 1 do. white ditto, House-line, Hambro' line, Log lines, Fishing lines, and sewing twines; Barrels Roman Cement; Red, Black, Yellow, and Green Paints; 37 Casks Double Brown Stout, (4 dozen each); 10 Hhds. Cognac Brandy; 20 do. Port Wine; 50 Pipes, Hogsheads, and Qr.-Casks Madeira, Marsella, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines.
Dec. 17. W. H. STREET & RANNEY.

OIL CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED,—a large assortment of *OIL CLOTHS*, for table covers, &c. of variety of patterns.
Dec. 17. CORBET & TRENTOWSKI.

LADIES' SHOE STORE.
Just received, and for sale at the above Store:

LADIES' fine black Cloth Boots, to button, chamois lined and galosh'd;
Ladies' fine black cloth Adelaide Boots, chamois lined, galosh'd and fur trimmed;
Do. black and drab pilot cloth Over Boots, lined and unlined;
Do. drab cloth Riding Boots, *soles & uppers all cloth*; Gentlemen's do. do. do.;
Ladies' white, black, pink, blue, and other colored Satin Shoes;
Do. white and black Kid Shoes;
Do. plain and figured Silk do.;
Misses' white and black Satin do.;
Do. black cloth Boots, to button, chamois lined;
Do. black and drab cloth Over Boots, lined and unlined; and a variety of other kinds.
L. & S. K. FOSTER,
Dec. 17.—3 KING STREET.

Christmas and New-Year's Presents.

A CHOICE assortment of German and English *TOYS*, may be had at the Shop of the Subscriber, in Prince William Street.
WILLIAM MAJOR,
17th Dec. *Hair Dresser, &c.*

TIMBER.

640 TONS White Pine Timber, for sale by
THOMAS C. EVERITT & CO.
17th December, 1836. 2s

Portrait Painting.

J. W. SWIFT having just arrived from New York, begs leave to announce to the Public, that it is his intention of remaining in this City for a short period, for the purpose of attending to orders in the above branch. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call at his rooms in the house of S. HUMBERT, Esq. Germain st. and examine paintings already executed.
☞ Likenesses in all cases warranted.
St. John, December 10, 1836.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of SAMUEL QUIN, late of this City, Cooper, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM ANDREWS,
St. John, Sept. 24, 1836. *Administrator.*

☞ All persons indebted to the above Estate, whose accounts may remain unpaid after the 24th instant, are notified that they will then, without discrimination, be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. *Dec.* 15.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE Subscribers hereby give Notice, that they have duly appointed Mr. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM WHIPPLE, to act as their Agent in conducting a branch of their business at Portland, near *Saint John, New-Brunswick*; and that they will hold themselves accountable for all the prompt and faithful performance of all transactions connected with his Agency.
DANA, FENNO & HENSHAW.
Boston, 1st September, 1834.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,
Philadelphia,
New-York,
Boston,
Toronto, (U. C.)
Montreal,
Quebec,
may be had of the Subscribers, at their office above.
DANA, FENNO & HENSHAW.
January 10th, 1836.