entered upon a course of rapid improvement unknown since the abdication of that Emperor.

I will but allude to an evil of the first magnitude, I mean the African slave trade, in the suppression of which France and England take a lively interest; an evil which still forms a great reproach upon the civilization of Christendom, and perpetuates the barbarism of Africa, but for which it is to be feared there is no hope of a complete remedy, while Cuba remains a Spanish Colony.

But whatever may be thought of these last suggestions, it would seem impossible for any one, who reflects upon the events glanced at in this note, to mistake the law of American growth and progress, or think it can be ultimately arrested by a convention like that proposed. In the judgment of the President it would be as easy to throw a dam from Cape Florida to Cuba, in the hope of stopping the flow of the gulf stream, as to attempt by a compact like this to fix the fortunes of Cuba "now for hereafter;" or as expressed in the French text of the convention "for the present as for the future," (pour les present comme pour l'avenir,) that is for all coming time.—The history of the past,—affords no assurance that twenty years hence France or England will even wish that Spain should retain Cuba; and a century hence, judging of what will be from what has been, the pages which record this proposition, will, like the record of the family compact between France and Spain, have no interest but for the antiquary.

Even now the President cannot doubt that both France and England would prefer any change in the condition of Cuba to that which is most to be apprehended, viz: an internal convulsion which should renew the horrors and the fate of San Domingo.

I will intimate a final objection to the proposed Convention. M. de Turgot and Lord Malmesbury put forward as the reason for entering into such a compact the attacks which have lately been made from the Chinese by lawless bands of adventurers taking possession of that island, avowed design of which is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty instead of putting a stop to these [illegible] President [illegible] ings, would give [illegible] great po[illegible] them, however [illegible] time, under no cha[illegible] respe[illegible] that in no future time, under no cirumstances, by no amicable arrangement with [illegible] Spain on the American continent succeed in rendering themself independent, in fine by no overruling necessity of self-preservation, should the United States ever make the acquisition of Cuba.

For these reasons, which the President has thought it advisable, considering the importance of the subject, to direct me to unfold at some length, he feels constrained to decline respectfully the invitation of France and England to become a party to the proposed Convention. He is persuaded that these friendly powers will not attribute this refusal to any insensibility on his part to the advantages of the utmost harmony between the great power of the United States on a subject of such importance and the wish not to disturb [illegible] Spain draw any [illegible] by Spain. [illegible] will Spain draw any [illegible] by Spain. [illegible] of this opportunity to assure [illegible] the distinguished consideration.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—In our last we made rather a lucky guess at the men and measures likely to find favour with the British people. In the composition of the new Government, more talent, capacity and worth are probably combined, than it has ever before been the good fortune of Great Britain to command in one administration. It is not, as it has been erroneously termed, a coalition, but rather a union of Liberal Conservatives and Conservative Liberals, who, sacrificing party distinctions which had no longer a meaning on the altar of the PUBLIC GOOD, have come forward at the call of duty to form and head a new party, the aim of which will be, while conserving all that is right and good in the British Constitution, to bring forward such measures of necessary reform as ought no longer to be withheld. These reforms, as we anticipated, are chiefly in the direction of a better system of education, the removal of restrictions on industry and knowledge, and a reform in the representation.

We are inclined to think that the present Government will be well supported by the House of Commons. If it should meet with factious opposition, an appeal to no doubt be made to the people, and in such case, we think it would obtain a larger majority than ever fell to the lot of a British ministry.

[illegible] the first Council. They will, Royal [illegible] Before, be out by next mail. We no doubt the stock will be immediately put [illegible] supposed on market, where it will, in all [illegible] is already selling at a premium.

This is one of the many advantages we obtain on our connection with such men as Jackson, Peto and Brassey.

Comparative Statement of Timber and Sawn Lumber Exported to the United Kingdom for three years, ending 31st Dec., 1852.

	No. of Ships.	Tons Register.	Railway Sleepers, Sup. feet.	Birch Timber, Tons.	White Pine Timber, Tons.	Palings, 1000 Pieces.	Laths, 1000 Pieces.	Lathwood, Cords.	Deals, &c., Sup. feet.
1850 - - -	160	191,983	1413,000	16,677	99,260	1628	480	1398	85,550,000
1851 - - -	135	205,623	648,000	11,288	101,250	2234	1065	1134	104,097,443
1852 - - -	145	223,590	827,384	9296	84,994	1717	1316	1341	124,654,599
Foreign Ships included in the above statement, viz:—									
In 1850,	53	Ships,	22,527	tons.					
" 1851,	57	"	40,556	"					
" 1852,	92	"	63,629	"					

PRODUCE FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.—The following are the principal articles of Produce imported into this Port from the small Ports in Nova-Scotia during the Quarter ended the 5th instant:—Apples and Pears, 8607 barrels; Bark, 42 cords; Butter and Cheese, 668 cwts.; Barley, 2587 bushels; Carrots, 70 bushels; Charcoal, 550 barrels; Coals, 328 chaldrons; Cider, 681 barrels; Deals, 1,364,000 feet; Firewood, 307 cords; Eggs, 3230 doz.; Feathers, 400 lbs.; Homespun Cloth, Socks, &c., £183; Lathwood, 72 cords; Live Stock, viz., Cattle, 743; Sheep, 4436; Horses, 84; Pigs, 3; Meat, salted and fresh, 269 cwts.; Oats, 5905 bushels; Potatoes, 43,970 bushels; Staves, 11,000; Turnips, 6237 bushels; Treenails, 10,000; Fish, viz., Dried Fish, 3730 quintals; Herrings, smoked, 2783 boxes; Fish, pickled, 1360 barrels; Fish Oil, 63 barrels.

THE NEW SHIP "STAR OF THE EAST."

This splendid clipper-built Ship was launched from the Building Yard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright on Monday last; and although we have frequently, during the past few years, called the attention of our readers to the many fine specimens of naval architecture which have graced our harbour and done credit to the enterprise of our shipbuilders, never, till the present time, could we, with such perfect confidence, claim from the public the amount of credit, which is justly due to this ship and her enterprising builders.

To the curious in such matters, an examination of the ship will be amply repaid, and we will here mention a few particulars regarding her—viz.

Length of keel, 206 feet; length aloft, 221 feet; extreme length from figure head to taffrail, 237 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet; main mast, 41 inches diameter—extreme length, 84 feet; topmast, 19 inches diameter—extreme length, 53 feet; topgallant-mast, 14 inches diameter—extreme length, 75 feet; bowsprit, outboard, 27 feet; jib-boom, 55 feet; main yard, 89 feet; topsail yard, 70 feet; topgallant yard, 52 feet; royal yard, 36 feet; skysail yard, 27 feet. The quantity of canvass in her bending suit of sails, (studding sails excepted,) will be over 5500 yards.

Depth of keel and keelsons, through and through, eight feet eight inches, (seventeen inches sided.) Timbers and planking, Hacmatac and Pitch Pine.

The truss work forward is of the most substantial from the keel up, for the support of the sharp bow, which is ornamented with full female figure-head, gilt.

Tonnage, per register, 1219 tons—per carpenter's measurement, 1650 tons.

This noble structure is thoroughly copper-fastened, and will class seven years.

The workmanship has been entirely under the direction of the builders, which is a sufficient guarantee of its quality and faithfulness. Her lower decks are particularly deserving of notice, and must merit approval whenever looked at.

Her fore cabin is forty-four feet long, and contains ten state rooms of the most capacious description, all finished with white and gilt.

The after cabin is thirty feet long,—has four state rooms, superbly finished with mahogany, satin and rosewood; in addition to which we may mention bathing rooms, shower baths, pantry, store room, &c., of the most convenient style and finish.

Her model is curious, and well worthy of notice, being very sharp at both ends, and yet so flat on the floor as not to require any ballast in launching.

Taken as a whole, we pronounce the "*Star of the East*" the most splendid Ship ever built in this Harbour. Capt. Richard Wright is in command, and we wish him and his brother the full reward of their industry and perseverance.

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday last, from the Building Yard of Mr. John Storms, in Portland, a very superior Ship, measuring 1194 tons N. M., and 1204 tons O. M.—She is owned by Messrs. Storms and King, and is named the "TASMANIA." Her model, materials and workmanship are of the very best description, and altogether she is an excellent vessel, and will do credit to her enterprising owners in any port.

[illegible] the "INDIA," a small Barque, measuring 214 [illegible] N. M., was launched some days ago, from the [illegible] Engineer [illegible] of Messrs. Thompson & Stackhouse, [illegible] written to, with [illegible] Messrs. Gilbert & Co. are the own[illegible] spect the Bri[illegible] the appearance of being a fine little [illegible] named for [illegible] ray creditable to her builders.

[illegible] monstration [illegible] that the C[illegible] other public [illegible] ing ceremo[illegible]

[illegible] IDGE.—This beautiful structure [illegible] ted, the last few days ha[illegible] on the side-rail, [illegible] ell as it [illegible] on the [illegible]

MEC[illegible] evening [illegible] vered [illegible] the [illegible]

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ALBERT MINING COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Albert Mining Company, held at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, on Thursday the sixth day of January, 1853, the Members of the said Company unanimously

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President of the said Company and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Nathaniel Gould, of London, Edward Anthony of New-York, Wm. Caines, of St. John, Edward Allison, of New-Brunswick, Esquires, were elected a Board of Directors.

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An abstract of the Report was then read by the Secretary, Dr. Paterson. This document contained a number of interesting facts in reference to operations of the Parent Society and of our own Auxiliary; but our space will not admit of our noticing them at present.

The following resolutions, which we supported with great ability by the several speakers, were then passed unanimously:—

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Ferris, seconded by Charles A. Hartt, Esq.:

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has been just read, be received, and that the same be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Rev. I. W. D. Coy, Rector, seconded by Rev. Mr. Elder:

Resolved, That we most thankfully and cordially join with our brethren in England in the acknowledgment, that the increased amount during the year ending in May, 1852, by the British and Foreign Bible Society, calls for an expression of deep gratitude to Almighty God; whose continual blessing this meeting would earnestly implore, to sustain the Society in its work, to clear a pathway for its progress where it meets with obstruction, and to crown its labours with success.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Bl[illegible], seconded by Rev. Mr. Smith:

Resolved, That this meeting rejoices to recognize the growing support what Bible Societies are receiving from all denominations of Protestant Christians, and to perceive the differences on this head are fast yielding to the salutary and absorbing principles in which we all agree, that the Bible—the whole Bible—should be open to the free instruction of all men, being adapted to all conditions of society, and, therefore, most fitted for enlightening and purifying the world.

Moved by His Honor Mr. Justice Wilmot, seconded by John Hart, Esq.:

Resolved, That the present period is one of peculiar interest to those who rejoice at the circulation of God's Holy Word throughout the world—as we near the Jubilee year of the Bible Society; and we now call to mind the signal blessings [illegible] nearly fifty years standing, we should [illegible] and encouraged to make this, our [illegible] part to urge on the great [illegible] influence the [illegible] light, let [illegible] this [illegible] by a [illegible]

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THREE STEAMERS FROM ENGLAND!

The Steamship *America*, with the British Mail of the 25th ult., arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, after a stormy passage of fifteen days from Liverpool. Among the passengers, was Mr. John McMorran, of this City.

The Mail for this City, was received by express on Tuesday morning.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th Dec., the Earl of Derby, explained the circumstances which had led to the resignation of the government, which he declared had fallen before an unprincipled combination of parties in the lower house, who had leagued themselves together for the destruction of the ministry from the first moment of the session. The task of constructing a new government had been confided by her Majesty to Lord Aberdeen, to whom he could promise, from the Conservative party, greater forbearance than it had received at his (Lord Aberdeen's) hands. It was a satisfaction to himself and his colleagues to think that, on resigning office, they left the country in a better position than they found it; and he could only hope that their successors, whoever they might be, would continue in the course which had been so auspiciously begun. He moved that the house adjourn to Thursday.

The Duke of Newcastle could not refrain from giving a positive and emphatic, though he hoped courteous, denial to the statement of Lord Derby, that there had been a combined endeavour of various parties in the lower house to overthrow his government. On the contury, there had been the most anxious desire that the government should be allowed to lay before the country the measures which it had promised. The noble earl had himself given the best answer to his charge of combination when he informed the house that Lord Aberdeen required a week to form an administration.

The Earl of Derby entered into some explanations, after which the discussion dropped, and their lordships adjourned till Thursday. [On Thursday their lordships again adjourned to Monday.]

Although a ministerial "crisis" usually exercises a depressing influence on the British funds, a glance at our fluctuating table will show [illegible] the resignation of the Derby Cabinet had [illegible] contrary effect. At to-days market the [illegible] ment of a strong ministry had a f[illegible] and Consols and 3¼ per Cents ha[illegible] proved. Consols for A[illegible] 1: 3¼ per C[illegible] Exchequer Bi[illegible]

Lord Malmesb[illegible] Capt. Harris, [illegible] Luna, with a sal[illegible] W. M. Dyer [illegible] Mobile.

[illegible] FOUR DAYS LA[illegible]

[illegible] latest da[illegible] Polo, C[illegible] ne, having [illegible] from [illegible] Aver[illegible] Forbes, had [illegible] the 11th [illegible]

[illegible] New-York on [illegible] erpool on the [illegible] more or less [illegible] Manilla, for New Or[illegible] edge by contact with [illegible] Savannah. The ship [illegible] eans, had all her masts [illegible] Abba Brake, for Mobile, put [illegible] loss of a topmast. The Childe [illegible] New-Orleans, lost spars; wanted [illegible]

[illegible] of O[illegible]er.

The Australian (steamer,) left Melb[illegible] the Mails for England, and 150,000 o[illegible] with gold, eleven days before the Marco Polo [illegible] arrived at Adelaide, and was to leave that [illegible] with an addition of 65,000 ounces of gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The steamship Ericsson went down the bay this morning on her second trial trip.—Her performance exceeded the anticipations of her most sanguine friends, and astonished even the doubters. She started off at the rate of 8 knots, against a strong flood tide and a head wind, and would doubtless increase her speed outside.

Mr. Ericsson took down a large party of gentlemen, including many editors from this and other cities.

The Ericsson ran down some ten miles below the Narrows, and back to her anchorage, off the Battery. Both going and coming she had the tide against her; and yet, though her engines are little more than half finished, she made 9 miles an hour. She carries little more than six pounds pressure, while she is calculated for twelve.

THE CARLETON CHANCERY SUIT.

So much misapprehension seems to exist on the subject of the suit now pending in Chancery between the inhabitants of Carleton and the Common Council, and so many unnecessary difficulties have been thrown in the way of a settlement of it by compromise, that the Committee of the inhabitants of Carleton feel it due to themselves to lay before their fellow-citizens on both sides of the Harbour a statement of what they have proposed, in order to bring about this much-desired settlement. It is needless to go into the particulars of the different proposals which, from time to time, have been offered, sometimes by one side, sometimes by the other. They will confine themselves altogether to their own *final* proposition.

The Carleton Committee have long been satisfied that it will be impossible to come to any settlement at all, upless everything is excluded from it which did not form part of the dispute. It is, therefore, [illegible] that the Bill which is proposed to *settle the Suit now pending in Chancery*," and not a "Bill to repeal an Act [illegible] the Corporation of the City of St. John," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof." It is their wish to keep the Bill for the settlement totally distinct from every other matter, and to admit into it nothing which has relation to any other purpose or object; and in so doing, it is their desire to adhere strictly to the Decree of the Master of the Rolls.

1. The Master of the Rolls ordered (Judgment, p. 14,) that it should be referred to one of the Masters of the Court, to take an account of the rents of the Western Common Lands received by the Common Council, and also of the sums expended by them for the advantage of that side, "*and to state the amount justly chargeable against the said Common Lands.*" Some progress has been made in taking this account; but in order to come to a speedy settlement, the Carleton Committee have agreed that £20,000 should be the sum made chargeable upon their Common Lands, although quite sure, that if the taking of the account should be carried on to its completion, not the half of that sum would be found to be justly chargeable.

2. The Master of the Rolls declared (Judgment, p. 8,) that the Common Council "are bound to keep a *separate account* of the proceeds of their expenditure in relation to the Common Lands," and (p. 9,) that "*in blending the accounts*" of them with other accounts, as they have done, they have acted wrong. But notwithstanding this clear and distinct declaration of the Court of Chancery, the Common Council continue to "blend the accounts" of the Western Common Lands with other accounts, the whole of the "Corporation Rents" being blended into one account, and the payments made on "account of the proceeds of their expenditure" in relation to them, being mixed up together with all "payments made for sundry services." To prevent a further continuance of this illegal mode of keeping the accounts, the Carleton Committee require, that with the Act of Settlement a clause should be introduced, to compel the Chamberlain to keep the Western Common Lands account in the separate form which has been ordered by the Court of Chancery.

3. The Master of the Rolls declared (Judgment, p. 8,) that "the Corporation have not the right to dispose of the funds arising from the Common Lands, nor the lands themselves, except in conformity with the special directions of the Charter." To this declaration of the Court the Common Council have as yet paid no attention whatever, the funds having all along been otherwise disposed of by them. The Carleton Committee, therefore, require, in order to put a stop to this illegal course of proceeding, that a clause should be inserted into the Act of Settlement, to compel the Corporation to apply the whole of the rents of the Western Common Lands (after deducting the interest due on the £20,000 made chargeable upon them, or in so much of it as may remain unpaid,) "to the sole improvement, benefit and advantage of the West side, and of the inhabitants thereof;" with this proviso, in order to prevent the abuses which might arise out of the fact, that at the Council Board there are EIGHT Eastern against only FOUR Western members, viz., that every vote for the expenditure of the surplus revenue should be concurred in by a majority of the Carleton members.

4. The Master of the Rolls declared (Judgment, p. 11) that by the Charter the Western Common Lands are designed to be for the "common *benefit and advantage* of the inhabitants of the Western side." To ensure the attainment of this *benefit and advantage*, the Carleton Committee require, that by the Act of Settlement the Common Council should be compelled to have all the Common Lands, which are not yet laid out, surveyed and properly laid out, in order to their being leased and made productive of *benefit and advantage* whenever occasion may offer; this, however, to be done at the expense of the Western revenue.

5. The Master of the Rolls declared (Judgment, p. 15,) the question of costs to be reserved. As the costs of the Common Council have all along been paid out of the General Revenues, the Carleton Committee desire that the Common Council should be required, by the Act of Settlement, to pay out of the same revenue their taxable costs, to an amount not exceeding £250; and to pay all other costs and expences which have been incurred out of the Western Common Lands rents.

These terms proposed by them *have been accepted by the Common Council;* but while accepting the propcal of the Carleton Committee, the Common Council insist upon introducing into the settlement things which never formed part of the dispute, and those mtters which the Carleton Committee never can agre to. If, therefore, this long protracted suit is not now brought to a close, it is not because tere is not a sincere desire on the part of the Carleton Committee to come to a settlement: it is not because the Carleton Committee ask anything tlat is unreasonable, for all they require *has been conceded by the Common Council;* but because the Common Council, by a vote of the EIGHT EASTERN against the FOUR WESTERN members, have resolved to introduce into the settlement points never disputed, which will have the effect of depriving the inhabitants of Carleton of advantages now enjoyed by them under the Charter—advantages which they are determined never to surrender.

ONE OF THE CARLETON COMMITTEE.

Upham, January 8th, 1853.

To Mr. JOHN JORDAN, Jun;

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have frequently seen the Bridge over Hammond River, lately built by the Messrs. TITUS, while in course of construction, and we believe the work has been done in a very substantial and workmanlike manner, and that your conduct in the supervision of it has given very general satisfaction.

Your very obedient servants,

SAMUEL FOSTER, J.P., JAMES R. FOWLER,
JOSHUA UPHAM, JOSHUA FOSTER,
ISAAC A. DODGE, JOSHUA C. UPHAM.
JAMES W. UPHAM,

BE NOT DECEIVED.—*Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root*, does not, like many patent Medicines, deceive those who use it. It is just what it professes to be, and always cures the diseases for which it is recommended, when taken according to directions. Such is the universal testimony of those who have used it. Sold by CHALONER & HUNT—also by FELLOWS & Co., King st., St. John.

MARRIED.

[illegible] Martha Anne Moore, [illegible] At Constitution, Chili, [illegible] 8th August last, Captain Ed[illegible] John, N. B., Master of the C[illegible] Senoretta Dona Juana Mirea B[illegible] place.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, at the residence Mrs. Rawleigh, in Orange-street, after a long and vere[illegible] illness, Ezekiel Barlow, Esq., in the 59th y[illegible] of [illegible] Mr. Barlow was the last survivor of the Firm of Messrs. E. Barlow & Sons.

[illegible] Wednesday last, Frederick A., youngest son [illegible] William and Jane Durant, aged one year and [illegible] months.

[illegible] Monday evening last, Mrs. Bryan McGow[illegible] aged [illegible] years.

[illegible] dly, at Lincoln, County of Sunbury, [illegible] Sunde[illegible] evening, Charlotte, the beloved wife of th[illegible] Hon. [illegible] Hayward, and youngest daughter [illegible] the late [illegible]el Perley, Esq., in the 60th year of he[illegible] age.

At Han[illegible] King's County, on the 8th inst. [illegible] Anne, wife [illegible] the late William Robinson, in thou[illegible] 49th year o[illegible]r age, formerly of this City, and [illegible] native of the [illegible]nty Tyrone, Ireland.

At the Eng[illegible]h Settlement, on Saturday, 18[illegible] December, Mr. [illegible]chard Smith, in the 63d year [illegible] his age, a native [illegible] Whitehaven, England.

At same place, the 11th December, Mrs. [illegible] Stretton, aged 83 [illegible]rs.

On Wednesday l[illegible] in the 47th year of her [illegible] Mary, wife of Mr. M[illegible]son H. Trecatin. Funer[illegible] tomorrow, (Sunday,) [illegible] 2 o'clock, from her late [illegible] sidence, St. Patrick-st[illegible], when friends and [illegible] quaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

At Fredericton, on Fr[illegible]y morning, 7th inst. after a severe illness, Ma[illegible], wife of [illegible] Colter, aged 37 years, leaving a kind [illegible] nine children to lament their [illegible].

At Fredericton, on the 7th inst., [illegible] Ballard, 72d Highlanders, aged 30 ye[illegible] 10th inst., Thomas Cowan, Private 7[illegible] ers, aged 22 years; and on the 11th in[illegible] Eadon, Private 72d Highlanders, aged [illegible]

At Shemogue, on the 14th Dec., M[illegible] of Joseph Avard, Esq., aged 56 y[illegible] husband and twelve children to [illegible]

At Woodburne, Charlotte Coun[illegible] Mr. John McDouall, son of the late [illegible] Esq., aged 35 years, leaving a wife [illegible] numerous circle of friends to lamen[illegible] 5th inst., [illegible]ex. McDouall, [illegible] and child and a [illegible] children.

At Sackville, on the 26th Nov. last, Mr. Ezra Terrice, aged 35 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Ship Constitution, Mainland, Baltimore, 18 days—Geo. Thomas, wheat, &c.
Brigt. Hiram, Fitzgerald, Boston, 3—Master, general cargo.
Schr. Lucinda Jane, Wall, Philadelphia, 21—J. & R. Reed, flour, wheat, &c.
Tuesday—Brigt. Charlotte, Dolby, Boston, 3—G. Thomas, ballast.
Wednesday—Schr. Louisa, Whelpley, New-York, 6—A. T. Heney, general cargo.
Melinda, Smith, Bath, 3—Crane & Co., coals.

COASTWISE.

Wednesday — Schr. Fidelia, Morris, Parrsboro, deals, plaster, &c.

CLEARED.

Jan. 8th—Barque Fame, Goudy, Greenock, deals, &c.—John Robertson.
11th—Barque Eliza, Durkee, Belfast, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.
12th—Barque Cecilia, Cann, Limerick, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.
13th—Brigt. Clyde, Whipple, Porto Rico, lumber—Crane & Co.
14th—Barque Evadne, Smith, Cork, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.; Brigt. Kendall, Cathrin, New-York, hacmatac knees, laths, &c., ton, lumber, butter, barley, &c.—Geo. Eaton.
15th—Brig Juverna, Elder, Barbadoes, boards, palings, &c.—John Robertson.

Left at Surinam, 16th ult., brig Vixen, Moore, for this port.

Arrived at Mobile, Dec. 30th, ship David Cannon, Robertson, Liverpool.—At Boston, Jan. 8th, barque Statesman, Corning, Glasgow —At Salem, 8th, schr. Hellespont, Ellwell, St. John.—At Bath, 8th, brigt. G. D. T., Atkinson, Salisbury,—At Holmes' Hole, 8th, schr. Echo, Holder, from Saint John, for New Haven.

Cleared at New-York, Jan. 7th, brig Laleah, Frazer, St. John; 8th, ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool; schr. Mary Wise, Crocket, St. John.—At Philadelphia, 8th, brig Ætna, McKellar, Barbadoes.—At Boston, 15th, schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, St. John.

Arrivals in Britain from St. John.—Dec. 17th—Andover, in Penarth Roads; 18th—Palendar, in the Clyde; 19th—Forfarshire, at Bristol; Pytho, at Liverpool; 20th—Sarah, at Belfast; 21st—Zenobia, at Liverpool; Cosmo, at Bristol; Delaware, at Gravesend; 22d—Tenaro, at Bristol; Pathfinder, at Pill; Sarah Millidge, at Gloucester; Tusket, at Queenstown; Tasso, off Dover; 23d—William Charlton, at Portsmouth, with loss of boats, camboose, bulwarks, &c., having been thrown on her beam ends in a gale.

Arrived at Pill, Dec. 17th, ship William Vail, from Quebec.—At Liverpool, 17th, Catherine, do.—At Gravesend, 20th, Britannia, do.

Sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 22d, ship Mary Caroline, Fox, Mobile; Conway, Marshall, and Themis, Brewer, New Orleans.

Spoken, Dec. 3d, lat. 41, long. 24 30, barque Allen Brown, from Glasgow, for Boston.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.—The Florida, Mills, has arrived from Savannah, and reports, Dec. 18, lat. 43 N, lon. 32 W, fell in with the Isabella, of and for Hull, from St. John, N. B., water-logged, and with loss of rudder; took off the crew.

Missionary Anniversaries.

SERMONS on behalf of the WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be preached on Sunday, 16th inst., in