een presented to Her Ma-
demand for redress, and of
circumstances here can be
can I suppose it to be your
leave of the subject with
e opinion so strongly ex-
and principles involved in
on Her Majesty's Govern-
s would hardly have been
sessed of the carefully col-
s been presented to your
hat demand.
asion to renew to you the
ed consideration.
JOHN FORSYTH.

wed the reading of these
srs. Fillmore and Granger
iana, and Pickens of South
r. Pickens was opposed to
correspondence, as propo-
o get over the subject as
Fillmore and Mr. Granger
mportance of the subject.
belligerent speech. The
lly moved by Mr. Walker,
he House adjourned.

Brother Jonathan.

D.—We have seen so many
zon, "very like a whale,"
the observer chooses to
d to see such terrible omens
me of our contemporary
n in this M'Leod arrest, at
aper topic, there seems to
t all regret; as it promises
perceive, than a speedier
ies pending between the
States and that of Great

ween Messrs. Forsyth and
to present a new and very
ich at the first glance put
having suffered himself to
es upon a second and more
nts. Mr. Fox says:

e destruction of the steam-
blic act of persons in her
the order of their superior
erefore, according to the
be the subject of discussion
Governments. It cannot
of legal proceedings in the
individuals concerned, who
thorities appointed to obey

d in the above paragraph,
nt to the present question,
n the part of Mr. Fox, or
nore commits his govern-
itted before. It is "well
n of the steamboat 'Caro-
ersons in her Majesty's ser-
their superior authorities,"
the matter does not make
British Home Government
uld his silence make it any
other military operations,
uperior authorities' under

hat the soldiers under Gen.
cted an Indian War in the
orids, and there spiked the
That too, was a public act
States service, acting under
perior authorities," Gene-
Had the province or colo-
Spanish hands, the indem-
imed, or the affair might
s of a quarrel. Neither
nd Gen. Jackson, whose
tion of the rights of terri-
unsured for it, though such
Neither did the United
sible for it. The friends
ys claimed it as one of the
s done on "my responsibi-
effectual step.
's deduction from the pre-
of the burners of the Caro-
e ground of legal proceed-
ught on our ground. In a
o nations, the citizens or
ing a crime in the territory
ble personally to the laws
y what "authority." The
n does not extend into our
rsonal shield to her subjects
ed the line. The laws of
protect strangers in their
r their misdemeanors; and
n of a foreign power can
l limits to justify or con-
alk of it.
he burners of the Caroline,
to await trial, he will most
here be evidence sufficient.
most assuredly be senten-
l, we doubt whether he will
est for his release were put
ve know it would be grant-
would commence with an
f New-York has a right to
sition which is *undeniable*.
put the request for release
hat a similar request was
the United States, for se-
-York, who were guilty of
ed, and destruction of pro-
e burning of the Caroline;
xcuse also. But McLeod,
l all this trouble, by taking
is bail.
t it may be well to notice,
vertiser, good authority by
structions of Captain Drew
o pursue the Caroline into
was an act of *his* own res-
was supposed to be at Navy
rked before, if Capt. Drew
ensured for the act, neither
n censured for spiking the
Henry Clay pleaded elo-
te of censure, while some
ng Gen. Jackson's friends
Porter, it is true, was sus-
but it was only a technical

le with an extract from the
rnal. The assertion that
g the Caroline has not yet
the British Government" is
fore the late Forsyth and
place. We honor the go-
uren for its manly tone in
nly course by which an ad-

the Buffalo Patriot—has
posing that Sir Allan Mac-
sequence of sanctioning the
e.—Sir Allan received the
the promptness with which
of the militia in this section
rebellion, and more espe-
isguided persons who had as-
ancomb in the West. The
Caroline in American wa-
onounced on by the British

burning of the Sir Robert
sh Government has demand-
continue to be, the subject
between the two Govern-
e home government has not
particular act of the destruc-
may mention the following
sion of the Imperial Parlia-
ll was asked the question
ion of Ministers to recom-
tow any reward on Captain
d in that affair. His Lord-
ad not done so, and as the
ct of a very delicate nature,
r farther."

nt of a crew of 279 of
Potomac, at Rio Janeiro,
given up their allowance

, recently, bequeathed
e support of the insane

L WANTED.—A good
er will be given to a SHIP
400 Tons, on application to
TCHFORD & BROTHERS.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1841.

European intelligence to the 20th of December has been received via New York, since our last paper. The mail last evening furnished dates about a week later than previously received. The interment of Bonaparte's remains took place at Paris on the 15th Dec., and passed off quietly.

The Syrian affairs were nearly settled, the Pacha of Egypt consenting to withdraw his forces from Syria, and to restore the Turkish fleet, upon his being established in the heriditary government of Egypt.

Accounts from China are to the 4th of August. The British forces had taken the island of Chusan, battered down the town of Amoy, blockaded Nankin, &c. Particulars are given in another part of the paper.

Parliament is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday the 26th of January.

The Royal Mail steam ship *Columbia* has probably by this time completed her first voyage across the Atlantic, and the news by her may be expected here by the last of the present week

From the Boston Mercantile Journal, Jan. 13.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Oxford has arrived at New-York, bringing advices from London and Liverpool, to the 20th December.

The Queen and Princess remained in good health. Viscount Melbourne was admitted to an audience by the Queen on the 11th.

The greatest activity prevailed in the several dockyards in England. Steam-ships and ships of the line were preparing for sea with great despatch.

The Naval and Military Gazette says that the Board of Admiralty have ordered several frigates of the *largest class* to be laid down next year.

The liabilities of the Bank of England on the 8th December, were £22,783,000.—The assets, £25,589,000.

The steam ship Britannia arrived in 14 days. The British Queen had not arrived in London on the 19th of December.

Immense excitement was felt in Paris, and, among the populace, a renewal of the war feeling against England.

The London Times of the 12th, says the French war expenses, of 1840, cannot amount to less than £11,000,000 sterling.

The cotton market is improving, and American kinds had advanced ½d. per pound. Flour continued the same—34s. 6d., duty free.

The Brighton Gazette states that it is the intention of Government to increase the naval force in the Mediterranean to twenty-five sail of the line.

At the last dates from Constantinople the divan had before it a decree revoking the sentence passed against Mehemet Ali.

The weather has been very cold in England, with much snow and rain. Several extensive floods and freshets had occurred in England and Ireland, destroying much property.

The appeal of Madame Laffarge, from the judgment of the Court at Tulle, in the poison case, has been rejected by the Court of Cassation. Seventeen grounds of exception were taken, every one of which was overruled.

The convention between Mehemet Ali and Commodore Napier, was signed on the 26th of November, and on the 28th, Hamid Bey set off in an English steamer, with orders to Ibrahim for the evacuation of Syria.

The Hanover Gazette of Dec. 14, announces the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and Navigation between Hanover and the United States.

It is in contemplation to create the Province of New-Brunswick into an independent Episcopal see.

London, Dec 15—We have just received the following extract of a letter from Beyrout, dated Nov 18th, 1840. "The city of Jerusalem is under the rule of the Ottoman Government. The inhabitants, headed by the Judge, having deposed the Governor, had made the Egyptian troops in Garrison prisoners. Three hundred cavalry in the city had been dismounted for the purpose of serving in the police."

Napoleon's Funeral.—The principal and most interesting news from France, are the details of the Napoleon funeral pageant. Every thing, contrary to expectation, proceeded quietly.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of December, a great number of persons were already assembled at the door leading to the Church of the Invalides, which was not opened till 9. At last the doors were thrown open, and after rushing about, through endless long passages, we found ourselves in the interior of the beautiful chapel of the Invalides. The effect was most striking. The whole of the nave carpeted in black, with seats arranged "en amphitheatre," and the whole arrangements were of the most superb and costly description. The pillars were ornamented with gilded trophies, the names of Napoleon's victories, Austerlitz, Wagram, &c.

At 1 o'clock the cannon announced the departure of the King for the Tuileries. His Majesty, wearing the uniform of the National Guard, took his seat on the throne prepared for him, at the right of the altar. Near the King were the Princes and his Majesty's aides-de-camp. On the left of the altar was the archbishop of Paris, with the bishops assisting and the clergy. In an enclosed seat near the King, were the Queen, the Princesses, and the ladies in attendance. The Ministers, Marshals, and Peers, occupied conspicuous places.

A little before three two guns, in quick succession, and then 19 others, announced the arrival of the imperial coffin at the entrance of the Hotel.—The archbishop immediately went with his clergy to receive it, and to sprinkle it with holy water.—At three precisely, the orchestra began a solemn march, and the clergy re-entered the nave, chanting, and moving slowly toward the dome. At this moment the excitement was intense—the music died away, there was a dead silence throughout the church, and immediately there was seen the imperial coffin covered with its velvet and embroidered pall, on which was the imperial crown veiled in crape, borne on the shoulders of the sailors, and some non-commissioned officers of the army, surrounded with a closely pressed throng of sailors, with the young Prince behind, the pall bearers at the angles, and a crowd of officers following, which moved up the church at a very rapid rate.

The effect of this at its first coming into the nave, when every one testified their respect by a profound stillness, and all the troops presented arms, was one of the most imposing parts of the ceremony. Before the coffin had, however, reached the entrance of the dome, the solemn march was again renewed, and at length burst out into a glorious strain of triumph. Nothing could be finer.

The Prince de Joinville then presented the body to the King, saying—"Sire, I present to you the body of the Emperor Napoleon."

The King replied, raising his voice, "I receive it in the name of France."

General Athalin carried the sword of the Emperor upon a cushion, and gave it to Marshal Soult, who presented it to the King.

His Majesty then addressed General Bertrand, and said—"General, I charge you to place this glorious sword of the Emperor upon his coffin." This the General then did.

The avenue leading from the quay to the Invalides, is immensely long and straight. Along its sides were alternately ranged candelabras and statues of distinguished warriors of France, from Charlemagne and Joan of Arc, down to Napoleon's Marshals. It was a good idea, thus to make those great warriors welcome the last and greatest.

The day, although intensely cold, as far as the season of the year would admit of, was a day such as proverbially graced Napoleon's fetes in his imperial splendor, and greeted him again as he received his last honors. We heard it called a Napoleonic day.

From the point of view of the esplanade of the Invalides, the coup d'œil of the procession was magnificent. It was, perhaps, the best situation for seeing it pass. The sight was really grand as the procession headed the funeral car along the vista leading to that splendid building at its termination. The funeral car we have said—but this epithet might have been left aside, for splendid as was the machine that bore the Emperor's coffin, it was a triumphal car in truth, but had but few attributes of a funeral nature.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Friday evening, Mr. Blatch delivered his second Lecture on China, to a most respectable and crowded audience. The subjects introduced were, the History of China, its Government, Laws, Religion and Literature. Interesting details were brought forward on these subjects by Mr. B., in his usual clear and happy style, and were listened to apparently with much interest by the large assembly, who occasionally testified their satisfaction by repeated plaudits. The manner in which these Lectures have been received and spoken of by all classes of our citizens must be highly gratifying to Mr. Blatch, who is deserving of the thanks of the community at large, for the information he has furnished respecting a country and people, hitherto but little known here, but which at the present time are regarded with much interest.—*Courier.*

Last evening, Mr. Blatch delivered the third of his highly interesting Lectures on China, to a crowded and most respectable auditory. The leading subjects of the Lecture were the Language, Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, manners, customs, ceremonies and character of the people of that extensive and densely populated country. The Lecture was delivered in a very animated manner, and the audience appeared deeply interested in the subject; which they testified by repeated vehement plaudits. We were particularly struck with the clearness and force of the arguments, proving that the astonishing statements respecting the enormous population of this immense territory, were no exaggeration, as many have erroneously supposed them to be.

Mr. Blatch will conclude his course on Friday evening next; and we understand that this, the last Lecture on China, will include a notice of some of the most interesting places in the Empire; a history of the Tea trade, a sketch of the process of preparing and shipping the Teas, of the Opium trade, and of the course of events which have led to the present peculiar crisis.

The Provincial Parliament is to meet to-morrow (Wednesday.) The Members for this city and county have left town for Head Quarters, to attend to their official duties.

On Sunday night, the wind blew heavy from the South East, accompanied with rain, which carried off the whole of the snow, leaving us bare ground in the middle of January. The gale also broke up the river to a considerable extent, and the harbour has since been filled with the broken ice to a greater degree than we ever before witnessed, at any season of the year. One or two barns and some fences in this vicinity were prostrated. The weather is now clear and pleasant.

The population of Kent County, according to the late census, is 7477—increase in six years, 1446. Parish of Richibucto contains 2088, Weldford 1130. Carleton 1644, Wellington 1452, Dundas 1163.—Inhabited houses, 1140; families, 1190; Grist Mills, 13; Saw Mills, 31; Estimated quantity of Land cleared, 20,413 acres; Horses, 881; neat cattle, 3579; sheep, 6684; swine, 4923.

Late freshets in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have done immense damage on low lands, sweeping away bridges, dams, filling cellars, lower floors of warehouses, &c.

In Montreal, also, much damage has been done to the lower part of the city by a great rising of the tide. The water ran into the cellars and lower parts of the houses, where it froze into solid masses of ice. The poorer classes of people, it is stated, suffered greatly from cold.

The weather has been extremely cold in some parts of the United States. In Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, the thermometer falling to 20 and 26 deg. below zero; in New York city 6 deg. below zero.

The population of North Carolina is 756,939. Increase in ten years, 18,952. Of the above, 246,217 are slaves, and 22,724 free persons of color.

The Liverpool packet ship Garrick, recently lost near New-York, was a fine ship belonging to the Collins line. She was about 1000 tons, and had on board a valuable cargo of dry goods, estimated to be worth from D.300,000 to D.500,000, a large portion of which, together with the ship, which is valued at about D.70,0000, is insured in New-York. The passengers were all saved, and much of the cargo is secured.

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.—We understand that the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute have granted the use of their 'Hall' to the St. *John Sacred Music Society*, who will give one of their pleasing Concerts at that place about the first of February.

We are also much pleased to hear that it is the intention of the Sacred Music Society to sell a limited number of tickets; this, we think, will be a much better arrangement than the one heretofore adopted: as many persons who have been debarred from attending their Concerts, from the want of intimate friends, oelonging to the Society, to furnish them with tickets, will now, we have no doubt, be most happy to avail themselves of the privilege of purchasing them.

The coming Concert, we anticipate will give more satisfaction than any heretofore given by the Society, as they will have the assistance of a professional Gentleman, on the Piano-forte, who is one of the best performers, on that instrument, in America.—*Chronicle.*

Launched on Monday last, from the Ship Yard of Messrs. Wrights, for Messrs. Ratchford & Brothers, a schooner of about 110 tons, O. M. She is of a peculiar and beautiful construction, uniting speed with the capacity of our best carrying ships. We understand that she was draughted by, and built under the inspection of a gentleman who has built some of the finest class ships in Her Majesty's navy.—*Ib.*

SMALL POX—We regret to learn that four cases of Small Pox occurred among the crew of the ship *Coronation*, on her passage from the Clyde to this port, three of which proved fatal. The survivor has been placed in the Hospital on Patridge Island, under medical attendance, and is expected to recover, while the ship is in quarantine, undergoing the necessary of fumigation, and from the measures adopted by the Board of Health, there is, we think no danger to be apprehended of the disease being introduced into the City.—*Courier.*

Number of Vessels owned at the port of Yarmouth, N. S., 126—Tons, 13,389. New Vessels building, 9—Tons, 1300. Sold during the past year, 11 Vessels—872 Tons. Lost during the past year, 8 Vessels—1101 Tons. Condemned, 1—160 Tons. Total, 156 Vessels—16,822 Tons.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

The population of Great Britain, including the army and navy, in 1801, was 10 942,000 souls; in 1831, it was 10,539,000—and, in 1840, nearly 20,000,000—showing, probably, the greatest increase of an old nation, on record in the world.

QUEBEC, Dec. 31.

The Montreal Herald of Tuesday says, that His Excellency the Governor General has declared that he will not remove the detachment of troops lately sent to Madawaska to replace them by a civil posse, as is said to have been recommended by Sir John Harvey, and thence infers that His Excellency must have had positive instructions from the Imperial Government that the territory is to be kept, and the report of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge acted upon. Captain Millar, the Herald states, left Montreal on Monday with Despatches for Sir John Harvey.

A Militia Order, issued by Sir George Arthur, dated the 14th December, for the formation of two flank companies to each battalion of Militia throughout the Province, to consist of men from 18 to 40, has been represented as connected with the arrest of Mr. M'Leod, and other proceedings on the American frontier. We consider it rather as a convenient arrangement for making the Militia effective for any service which may be required of them at any time.—[Quebec Gazette.

THE BAPTISTS in all North America, are estimated at 587,206,—Ministers 4,503,—Churches 8021,—Associations 423.

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, Jan. 8.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—We continue to see this title frequently repeated of late in the United States' papers.

The Fish River posse, who have established themselves a short distance from Madawaska, threaten to drive off the British troops at that settlement, if they are not speedily withdrawn. The Albany Daily Advertiser, whose editor is the Adjutant General of the Whig Government of New York, speaks of a "speck of war" with England, and predicts great things under the administration of General Harrison. It expects some "singular results" from a war with England; the establishment of a national Bank; the relief from all danger on the side of Canada; a system of imposts, indispensable to reimburse the expenses of this contest; encouragement of home manufactures; a stop to the excessive importation of foreign goods and "the tide of foreign emigration." These "singular results" might happen; but we doubt if they would be signal benefits, to the great body of the people of the United States, however much they may appear to subserve the views of the present whig, or dominant party.

In the meantime, no opportunity is lost in setting forth in the newspapers, the justice, and even moderation of the claims of the United States. They, indeed, seem to take some credit for not insisting on the due north line from the source of the St. Croix, running to the southern bank of the St. Lawrence.

Among the boundary discussions which have recently appeared, is one which is republished in the State Journal of New-York, of the 23d December last, from the *Courier & Enquirer*; and another in the *Kennebec Journal*, a Maine paper of the 2d inst. by J. Holmes, who was formerly a distinguished member of Congress.

The Courier & Enquirer article, is chiefly distinguished by its abuse of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, (formerly United States' Geologist,) the British Ministry, and, indeed, the British nation; and it concludes: "We trust the day is not far distant, when we shall have an administration of sufficient intelligence, to know that there is on record so important and conclusive a debate on this plain and simple question," (meaning the debate on the treaty of 1783,) which it alleges proves the "wilful misrepresentation adopted by the British Ministry."

Mr. Holmes speaks of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh's report with equal acrimony. He adds: "the whole transaction" is "grossly partial, unfair, and sophistical," and speaks of the document, as "inflated and paradoxical," &c.

Neither of these writers adduce any new documents or facts; the first *omits* an essential part of the boundary description of 1783, and is apparently ignorant, that the Jurisdiction of the Province of *Quebec* extended, and was exercised at Madawaska, and other parts, on the St. John, before and after the treaty of 1783. This, however, is unimportant, as wherever jurisdiction is exercised within the British Empire, it is *the same*, the Jurisdiction of the Crown.

These American writers may be very honest and sincere, although they accuse others of being the contrary. This, however, proves nothing in their favour. We principally notice them as leading to a popular feeling, which is not likely to contribute to a reasonable settlement of the differences which have long existed on this question, the difficulties of which have been acknowleged by both parties, and by the Umpire whom they chose to decide between them.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—*Two Boys drowned.*—Robert and Dennis, sons of Mr. John Piper, the first in his eleventh and the other seven years of age, while crossing the second Pond, on Tuesday last, unfortunately fell through the Ice, and where both drowned. Mr. Piper lost a daughter on 30th Dec. Thus within the short space of eight days, have three been taken from his family.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

ICE IN BERMUDA.—It will, we presume, be scarcely credited, but such is the fact—that on the night of the 24th instant, Ice of considerable thickness, was formed on low ground, and in the neighbourhood of the Marshes in various parts of these Islands, but more particularly in the Parishes of Warwick, Paget's, Pembroke, and Devonshire.—We did not observe it ourselves, but we are assured by Gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, who saw some of it, that in many places it was full a quarter of an inch thick.—The cold has done some injury to vegetation, which is evidenced by the black and withered appearance of the plants. The sweet potato vines have suffered much.—Ice forming in Bermuda is, we believe, almost without a precedent; such a thing at least, has not, we understand, occurred within the recollection of some of our oldest inhabitants.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

CAUDLE.—A correspondent, who recollects the birth of the Princess Amelia, the youngest daughter of George III. and Queen Charlotte, 50 years ago, mentions the distribution of caudle on that occasion, of which he partook. It was served in the spacious room next the presence chamber, in St. James' palace. It was drawn from two large boilers placed behind a bar, by a lady, and then given to two of the gentlemen of the household in full dress, and by them to the company, on splendid silver salvers. The cups which held the caudle held about a quarter of a pint each. There was both brown and white, of which the persons to whom it was presented made choice. Another of the household handed a slice of seed and plum cake to the company, who having been thus regaled, were directed to leave the chamber immediately, to make room for others. This ceremony continued a fortnight, commencing every day at ten o'clock, and ending at twelve. The weather was remarkably warm at the time, but nevertheless the room was crowded every day to excess, and persons actually came from Bristol, Liverpool, and other distant places, to partake of the royal treat.—*London Courier.*

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,
During the week ending on Friday.

17 hhds. and 10 barrels Brandy, 9 hhds. Geneva, 8 puns. Rum, 2 barrels Wine, 7 puns. Molasses, 100 barrels Wheat Flour, 50 chests Tea, 18 barrels Pork and Beef, 50 do. Oatmeal, 100 do. Mackerel, 200 quintals Codfish, 157 tons Coals, 532 boxes Soap, 100 boxes Candles, 94 crates and 9 hhds. Earthenware, 10 hhds. Glassware, 6 Piano Fortes, 90 tons Iron, 36 do. Nails and Spikes, 11 do. Copper Bolts, 1 ton Paints, 6 do. Oakum, 3 do. Cordage, 17 Chain Cables, 19 Anchors, 25,000 yards plain and Printed Cottons, &c.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Geo. B. Robertson, to Miss Mary Stratton.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Daniel Campbell, to Miss Margaret Thompson, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

On Sunday the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. James Quirk, to Miss Catherine Spence, both of Portland.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. William Gailey, of the Parish of Studholm, King's County, to Miss Rebecca Elliot, of the Parish of Portland.

At Dorchester, on the 29th December, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. John Henry Brownell, to Miss Mary Taylor, eldest daughter of Mr Reuben Taylor, of the above place.

By the same at Sackville, Mr. Daniel Eastabrooks, to Miss Rebecca Wheeler, of the above place.

At Stewiacke, 1st inst. Mr. James Adams, of Truro, late of St. John, N B. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Geo. Taylor, Esq. of Middle Stewiacke.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, after a long illness, Capt. Joshua Barnes Williams, in the 48th year of his age.—Funeral to take place on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Capt. Cronk, Princess street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

On the 11th instant, aged three weeks, Julia, infant daughter of Mr. Aaron Eaton, Merchant of this city.

On Thursday last, Albert, son of Benjamin Chaloner, Esq. aged 6 months and 24 days.

At Westmorland, on the 6th inst. in the 82nd year of her age, Mrs. Experience, relict of Ralph Siddall, Esquire. She died, as she had lived, in peace with all—and with a calm, but firm assurance of another and a better state of existence.

On the 22d ultimo, at his residence in Dunfries, York County, Mr. Hamilton Davidson, in the 92d year of his age. Mr. D. was one of the old Loyalists who came to this Province at its first settlement;—he was a warm hearted, kind man, a sincere friend, and died like a christian.

In Eastport, on the 27th ult. Capt. John Shackford, aged 86 years.

We have to day the melancholy duty of announcing the death of Lt. Colonel SNODGRASS, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army serving in Nova Scotia. He expired at half past 6 o'clock on Thursday evening last.—*Halifax Morning Post, Jan. 16.*

☞ The Members of SAINT JOHN'S LODGE, No. 632, under the Grand Lodge of England, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room in the Saint John Hotel, on Thursday next, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of attending the Funeral of their late Brother, JOSHUA B. WILLIAMS.

By order of the W. M.
WILLIAM H. A. KEANS,
St. John, Jan. 19. *Secretary.*

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Saturday—Barque Duke of Wellington, Grant, London, 44—Milby & Thomas, ballast.—Passenger, Wm. Walker, Esquire.
Monday—schr. Margaret Traynor, Martin, Halifax—sugar and tea.

COASTWISE, &c.

Thursday—Good Intent, Stanwood, Yarmouth, fish and cheese
Nightingale, Fitzgerald, Shepody, deals.
Beaver, Parker, Welch Pool, fish.
Victoria, Holder, Beaver Harbour, deals.
Lark, Bent, Beaver Harbour, deals.
Sunday—Barbara, Wright, Digby, beef.
Pearl, Smith, Digby, cordwood.
Monday—Wave, Fry, Grand Manan, fish.
Lively, Chimming ditto, do.
Victoria, Doggatt, ditto, do.
Tuesday—Baynes, Battle, St. Andrews, molasses.
Spartan, Leary, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Abeona, Payson, West Port, meat and fish.
Anne, Wilson, Campobello, fish.

CLEARED.

Ship Calliope, Grundell, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.
Calcutta, M'Kinnell, Liverpool, timber and deals—J. Kirk.
Royal William, Driscoll, Cork, deals—Wm. M'Cannon.
Albion, Webster, Cork, timber—H., J. & D. Mackay.
Pursuit, Spence, Liverpool, timber—H., J. & D. Mackay.
Schr. Harp, Wood, Barbados, boards, &c. & T. Robertson.
Essex, Mansfield, Portland, ballast.
Cumberland, Green, Boston, fish—Master.

A letter received from whale ship James Stewart, of this port, dated 25th August, 1840, reports her at the Bay of St. Peter and St. Paul, Kamtschatka, with 1500 barrels black oil and 70 barrels sperm oil, exclusive of 800 black and 50 of sperm, shipped to London in March last; 12 months out.

Particulars of the loss of the Brig Eugenia.—(furnished by Captain Young.)—The brig Eugenia, of and from Saint John, N. B. on her passage for Dublin, 27th Nov. lat 47 30, long 40 30, met a heavy gale from the S. W., wind changed S. S. E. blowing a complete hurricane, the brig under close-reefed main-topsail.—About 4 p. m., the courses and fore-topsail blew loose from the yard, and laid the vessel on her beam ends. While lying in that state, the sea making a full breach over her, all hands were washed off the side; but all succeeded in regaining the vessel again. The old sea from the S. W. and the ship's masts lying in the water, brought the vessel round, with decks to windward, when, a few minutes after, both masts went by the decks, and the bow-sprit by the knight heads, and swept every thing from off the decks. When she righted we found the hatches stove and the vessel water-logged.

The wind then changed to the N. W. and blew a gale. The following morning, the decks blew up; the midship beams broke, when the decks were swept—All the provisions and water we had left, was 200 lbs. beef, and 14 gallons water. On the 12th December the weather being fine, and seeing no vessel for some days, we went to the pumps for the purpose of freeing her, to get a barrel of beef that was in the forecastle, as we were suffering very much with hunger. The weather continuing moderate, the 4th day we freed her, and were just able to keep her so, as the greater part of the water that came on deck went into the hold. On the 23d, being then nearly in a state of starvation, we were all taken off, by Capt. Palmer, of the the packet-ship Garrick, who has treated us with much kindness, since we have been on board his vessel.

Arrived at Charleston, 2d January, ship Hannah Kerr, from Liverpool, for Savannah.—At Mobile, 28th Dec. Jane Walker, Gillis, Liverpool.

Sailed from Liverpool, 5th December, ship Frances, Brown, and Laurel, M'Bride, Savannah; 6th, Sarah, Cousins, do; Ann Hall, Tucker, Mobile; 7th, St. Andrew, Leitch, Charleston; 10th, Mary Caroline, Lawson, Savannah; 11th, Thetis, Brown, Charleston.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, Dec. 5th, ship Britannia, Atchison, Mobile; 9th, Gossypium, Brown, New Orleans; 10th. Magnificent, Whitty, Savannah.

Cleared at London, Dec. 10th, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Hunt, Savannah.

In Portland Roads, Dec. 11th, barque Sarah, Kinney, from London, for Savannah.

Arrived at Liverpool, 8th Dec. ship Speed, Pentreath, St. John; 9th, Don, Muir, St. Andrews; "Settelleto," (probably *Satellite* or *L'anlathgeland*,) St. John; 11th, Woodstock, Pines, do.

Crookhaven, Dec. 7.—The America, Mackie, from Quebec to Liverpool, was run on shore this morning and now lies on the strand, with masts cut away—crew saved.

Havre, Dec. 10.—The packet-ship Ville de Lyons arrived here, has brought the crew of the brig Britannia, of Carlisle, from Miramichi, for Carlisle, which they picked up from the vessel, being waterlogged five days, having shipped a sea on the 11th ult. which carried away stancheons and boats, started the stem, and did other damage.

Subscription Assemblies.

THE Third of the SAINT JOHN SUBSCRIPTION ASSEMBLIES for this season, will be held at the Saint John Hotel, on Tuesday Evening the 26th instant.

Carriages will be in attendance at eight o'clock.

By order of the Managers,
EDW. B. PETERS,
January 19, 1841. *Secretary.*

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give Notice, that a Half Yearly Dividend of Twenty Shillings sterling per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 23d day of February next, during the usual hours of business, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 23d day of February, to be fixed by the local Boards.

The Books will be closed preparatory to the Dividend on the 8th day of February, between which time and the 23d day of February, no transfers of Shares can take place.

By order of the Court.
G. DEB. ATTWOOD, Secretary.
London, 10th December, 1840.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY *next, 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Long Wharf, in Portland, will be sold by the subscriber, at Auction:*

THE New Ship MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, 342 Tons Register, iron fastened, with Masts, Spars, Anchors, Chains, &c. She is a strong well built vessel, of excellent model.

Terms made known at time of sale.
Jan. 19. T. L. NICHOLSON.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY, 25th inst. at the late residence of Hugh Mackay, Esquire, Carleton street, at Eleven o'clock, will be sold—

A QUANTITY of handsome and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, consisting of—Mahogany SOFAS, COUCHES, and CHAIRS; Mahogany Dining, Centre, Card, and Work TABLES; a very fine toned and superior London made PIANO FORTE; Carpets, Rugs, Fenders, Fire Irons, Mirrors, Damask Window Curtains, with Poles, &c. complete; Silver, plated, China, and Cut Glass Wares; a very large and handsome Dinner Set; Chests of Drawers, Mahogany Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedroom Furniture, &c.

Also,—A Gig, Waggon, and Sleigh, in good order, and a quantity of Harness.

☞ Catalogues will be prepared previous to the day of Sale, specifying Terms and other particulars.

JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, Jan. 19, 1841.

PHŒNIX
Book & Stationery Warehouse.

Per "British Queen."

A FEW of the Annual specimens of Literature and Art, for 1841, viz:—The Book of the Boudoir, Finden's Tableaux, Keepsake, Book of Beauty, Drawing Room Scrap Book, Juvenile do., Heath's Picturesque Annual, Friendship's Offering, Forget-Me-Not, Juvenile Album, &c.

Milton's, Channing's, and Burns' Works.

Whewell's Mechanics, Hutton's Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary; Gibbons' Rome.

Legends of Venice; do. Cloth Fair, Harry Lorrique's Confessions, Valentine Vox, Master Humphrey's Clock; Cruikshank's Odd Volume, Offering of Mirth, and At Home; Sporting Almanack, Shakspeare's Seven Ages, Heads of the People, the Epicurian, Juvenile Works, &c.

Mathematical Instruments, Gunter's Scales, Ne Plus Ultra Desks, Inkstands, Slates and slate Pencils, drawing and common Pencils, silver and Albata Pencil Cases, pocket and desk Knives, Skates, Sticks, a small assortment Tunbridge Wares, common and shell Needle and Card Cases, ivory and skin Tablets.

Paper, Pens, Quills, Inks, Wax and Wafers.

Flutes, Clarionets, Reeds, Violins and Strings, Bugles, &c.; Rifle Swords, Belts & Slings, and Trimmings; Superfine Canister Powder, Flasks, and Shot Belts.

Just Published, new editions of Murray's First Book, for children; do Spelling Book; do. Introduction to the Reader; Dilworth's Spellings; Hincks' Geography; Testaments; 12 mo. School Copy Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant; Universal Spellings, and Springer's Hymns.

Also, a novel system of Arithmetic, or *Willcolke's & Fryer's Mental Reckoner*—being the most complete, simple and expeditious method of practical mercantile arithmetic ever offered to the Provincial public; and possessing as it does the approval and patronage of so distinguished and competent an authority as our present Governor, His Excellency Sir J. Harvey, the publisher is persuaded its merits will be fully appreciated by the intelligent community to whom it is offered.

The above are offered for sale at unusually low rates, and a liberal discount given to wholesale cash purchasers.

Prince William street, Jan. 19, 1841.—3w

SPLENDID ANNUALS,

Per "British Queen."

BOOK OF BEAUTY; KEEPSAKE, Heath's PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, Friendship's Offering, Drawing Room Scrap Book; Book of the Boudoir, Children of the Nobility; Forget-Me-Not, *New and splendid Portraits of* HER MAJESTY *and* PRINCE ALBERT, *engraved on Steel.*

—ALSO—

An exquisite assortment of ARTIST'S MATERIALS, &c. from London—all of which will be sold low for Cash, at the VICTORIA BOOK-STORE,
Jan. 19. 14, *King street, St. John, N. B.*

COGNAC BRANDY, SOAP, &c.

Landing from the ship *British Queen.*

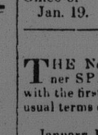
10 HHDS., 10 quarter-casks Old Cognac BRANDY; 100 boxes hard yellow SOAP, on sale by JOHN V. THURGAR,
January 19. *North Market Wharf.*

FOR SALE,

ALL that FARM formerly owned by the Hon. G. H. HAZEN, at Sussex Vale, now in the occupation of Mr. J. A. REEVE, consisting of 125 acres, more or less—25 of which are cleared. Situated on the North side of the Post Road leading from Saint John to Westmorland, with the extensive Portage thereon of 84 Rods.—The Buildings on the Farm are recently erected and are finished in a most substantial and handsome manner; they consist of a Dwelling House, painted and papered, fit for the immediate occupation of a respectable family; a spacious Barn, with Stabling; a Wood House and Coach House, with other buildings.—The present proprietor had planned the whole for his permanent residence, but is compelled to sell, being about to leave the Province.—For further particulars apply at the Office of GEORGE WHEELER, Esq. Saint John, or on the premises at Sussex Vale.

Sussex Vale, 13th January, 1841.

For GREENOCK—Direct.



THE fine new Ship "LA BONNE MERE," Robert G. Moran, Master, will sail for the above Port on or before the 24th instant. She has splendid accommodations for a few Passengers. For Passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or at the Office of JOHN HAMMOND,
Jan. 19. Peters' Wharf.

For St. Andrews,

THE New Coppered and Copper fastened Schooner SPITFIRE—will sail for the above Port, with the first fair wind, and will take Freight on the usual terms on application to
RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
January 19.

In the Press,

AND will be published during the present month,—price 2s. 6d., octavo,—"An Account of the RIVER SAINT JOHN, with its tributary Rivers and Lakes", by Edmund Ward, Assistant Emigrant Agent, Fredericton.

The object of this work is to make the British Public, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring Province of Nova Scotia, acquainted with the superior fertility of that of New-Brunswick, particularly the portion of it to which the above work refers; it is therefore offered at a price that will merely pay the expense of printing and binding.

Fredericton, Jan. 16, 1841.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Office,
8TH JANUARY, 1841.

AT a special Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the paid up Capital, was declared payable to the Stockholders, at this Office