LATEST NEWS.

TRIAL OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON AND ACCOMPLICES.

Speech of M. Berryer, the Prince's Counsel.

PARIS, October 1.—M. Berryer addressed the Court as follows on behalf of the Prince :—Gentlemen, I have not witnessed this trial without having been penetrated with a painful reflection. Is not that country most unfortunate in which so many convulsions take place in the course of so few years, and create doubts as to all its institutions? How many changes has not a single generation witnessed? A republic, an empire, a restoration, and a constitutional government. Is not such a state of things calculated to lead men to profane the majesty of the laws? In such a nation, and with such a succession of events, is it true that men of the greatest energy and fidelity, and the most invincible in contracted duties, are to be precisely those who are regarded as bad citizens? In such a state of society statesmen may well feel alarmed, but judges in political process should, before they give satisfaction to power, demand with energy whether it has not authorized by its acts, its antecedents, and its manifestations, enterprises which it declares criminal. When in 1815 the Ministers sent before judges the men who had escaped from the disasters of Waterloo, I defended those who had remained faithful to the Emperor; in order to save their lives, I allowed for events, and circumstances, and treaties. What I did then I do again now. The prisoner who has done me the honor to entrust me with his defence, in seeking me out in the ranks of a party so opposed to his own, has nothing to fear. He shall see that I will not betray his confidence. Although the questions to which I shall advert affect deeply the sources of our political struggles, I will only allude to them judicially. [M. Berryer here went over the facts of the landing, the proclamations, &c., and said :]—Does the chief of this enterprise stand before you with such a character of culpability that it is possible to punish him judicially? Is this an occasion for applying to a rebellious subject the articles of the penal code? No. In 1830 the people declared its sovereignty; it declared that it resumed its rights and asserted the will of the majority of the citizens. You have recognized this, and thus consecrated it at the head of your fundamental law. The principle which now governs you is the principle of 1791, in virtue of which an appeal was made to the nation; in virtue of which four millions of votes, in 1804, declared that France demanded hereditary government in the dynasty of Napoleon. This was abolished in 1814; but you know what passed in 1815. Gentlemen, amongst yourselves, how often have I heard voices raised against the abolition of the principle which consecrated the hereditary power of Napoleon; but how many have I seen descend even to party struggles for the re-establishment of the dogma of the sovereignty of the people, which had been destroyed? Is the restoration of the Emperor, then, a phantom, a dream? Well, then, the Emperor Napoleon is dead, and all is now dead with him! But in saying this, what do we say? Did his dynasty, which was founded by the national sovereignty, promise the country to last during the life of only one man? It is thus that you must now attack the guarantees of the power which you defend, in order to repulse that which claims them. The Empire has fallen, but under what circumstances? At the moment of the fall of the political dogma on which the Empire was founded, what did you do in 1830? You revived this dogma, and with it the hereditary rights of the Napoleon family. Is this the subject for judgment? Really one can hardly comprehend that there should be here a person under accusation. You have, by consecrating the principle, re-established the Empire. This principle had been abolished, but you restored it. Again I say, and I will say it a thousand times, there is no person here liable to judgment. In 1836 you proclaimed the maxim which I now lay down. You recognized then that the Prince did not fall within the common law, that he was not liable to the laws of the country. Why, then, is he brought before you? Are the times changed? Are rights no longer the same? Are the laws abolished? But you will say, perhaps, new disorders, violent revolutions must be prevented. You have a right to do this.—Govern, but do not judge—do not judge the heir to a crown! Is there one amongst you who could say to himself on entering, "I will be an impartial judge—I will weigh all rights. I will put the royalty of the empire and the royalty of July into the balance, and endeavour to judge impartially?' Impartial! You cannot be impartial, for you are the judges of established power, and you cannot cover the acts of the Government with the mantle of justice.—(Profound sensation.) You cannot give a verdict which would be that of the Government.—The client for whom I appear is proscribed, and you cannot apply to him the common law, from which you have excluded him. But if you will be judges, be at least human judges of human things, and look at the circumstances connected with the event which has placed these prisoners before you. The present Ministry was formed at a time when great political questions were agitated. This Ministry blamed the timidity of its predecessors; the nation was groaning under the sense of the concessions made to Foreign Powers. It accused the Government of the loss of the influence of France in Spain, and of having left that country under the influence of England. What did the ministry do? It invoked the memory of him, who carried his sword from the extremity of Portugal to the banks of Baltic, it has opened the tomb of the hero, it has touched his formidable arms, and has extended its hand to deposit them on his tomb. This is what the Ministry has done. You are now going to judge the Prince without taking into account the feelings which such appeals must have revived in his heart. Be men, gentlemen, and judge as men, and, before you judge, remember what has been done under a Prince, who once asked as a favor to be permitted to fight against the Corsican usurper.—(Sensation.) Under this Prince, Gentlemen, a Minister has said that Napoleon was the legitimate Sovereign of the country. What! after having heard these words, this appeal to the great name he bears, to the glory which he regards as his inheritance, would you have his heart dead to feeling, and could you expect that this ardent young man would not cry—"I will carry this great name to the frontiers to avenge France, and carry into neighboring States the terror of past defeats." "This name (would he say) is mine: these arms were bequeathed to me by the warrior; no other than myself shall place them on the tomb of the warrior. I will go, I will head the funeral procession, and I will say to France will you hear me." (Great sensation.) Be courageous enough to hear the truth. If the act which the Government calls upon you to condemn be a crime, it was the Government which inspired it by the acts which it has glorified. If it be said that success is the basis of moral law, listen to me, I will ask you to say, you whom we know, whether, if he had triumphed, you would have denied his rights, and refused to associate yourselves with his power?—(Profound sensation.) Judges and legislators, you respect the laws; well, then, open the code, and what do you see there? Death! death for the offence before your tribunal? Death! oh, no, you will not pronounce that verdict, you cannot. You cannot at the same time attach the name of Napoleon to a glorious tomb and upon the scaffold. You will then pronounce a political verdict—political reasons will engross the mind of the Judge, and decide his conduct. That would not be indulgence. You can pronounce another punishment—perpetual imprisonment, for instance. A punishmeet of infamy—(sensation)—a sentence of infamy upon the name of Napoleon.—(Sensation.) Oh, no, you cannot. You will not forget that you are men! And will remember that France, which has its eyes upon you, desires, above all things, respect for his feelings. You pronounce an infamous punishment against the nephew of the man to whom you owe every thing.—You turn against the family of your benefactor for benefits which he conferred upon you! Marshals, Dukes, Barons, who made you what you are? You will say, your exploits, your services!—Be it so; but it is to the magnificence of the empire, and to its liberality alone, that you owe, nearly all of you, the right of sitting in this assembly.—(Great agitation.) Gentlemen, you have to pronounce on a question which is purely political; you are not judges, you are politicians. You will then send the accused again into exile; exile is the position which the law has created for him. Let the law be excuted, and his exile recommence. Any other condemnation would be immoral in presence of the obligations which are imposed upon you, and, above all, with the reminiscences of your own lives.

The speech of M. Berryer appeared to have produced a profound impression upon the Peers.

THE CRISIS.

The *Journal des Debats* expresses much apprehension of the consequences which the violent language of the French press is calculated to produce in the present crisis. It observes, that "an alarming system of intimidation is organizing to prevent even in the Chambers the free expression of opinion on the great question of pence or war. The Government is weak, and the only vigour which its organs of the press exhibit, is exerted in denouncing the pretended plots of the Conservative party—that is to say, of the party devoted to the maintenance of public order and the Monarchy of July. With a disorganized Government, and with intestine strife, how could France contend with Powers who have every resource at their command? Is the banner of propagandism to be unfurled; and are the French to attempt to seduce the subjects of foreign Governments, by offering in exchange for the state of tranquillity they at present enjoy an endless series of revolutions? Is such an appeal calculated to captivate the people of foreign nations? Besides, have the men who seek to excite a general war and to propagate revolution given any proof of military or political genius?" Where is to be found their Mirabeau or their Napoleon?

The *Univers* says that "the interests of Russia and England are so much opposed to each other, that it is not surprising that every step taken to execute the treaty of London should produce and multiply causes of dissension. It is natural, therefore, that Russia should be dissatisfied at the deposition of Mehemet Ali, because it is not her interest that England should triumph too easily over him, and establish herself in Syria, for in that case the Sultan would have no occasion to demand the protection of the Emperor Nicholas. It is not through a spirit of moderation that the Emperor of Russia is opposed to the deposition of Mehemet Ali, but because it interferes with his policy. The treaty of London is a treaty of partition, and each of the Four Powers is watching his allies with a jealous attention, in order that no one should anticipate the other and take the lion's share. The French Government ought to know how to profit by these rivalries and cupidities. The strength of France is in 'the morality' of her policy with respect to the East, and it is her interest to respect the rights of nations."

The *Courier de la Cote d'Or* states that throughout all parts of that department the same excitement, the same enthusiasm, the same energy exists among all classes of the population, amongst old soldiers, amongst cultivators, amongst rich and poor—amongst moderate men and Radicals. The insolent summons sent by Commodore Napier to the authorities at Beyrout gave the signal for the unanimous expression of indignation which is now heard. "War," this journal says, "is desired by all classes; war is now the only safeguard of the national honour; it is the necessity of our situation; it is the *ultimatum* of the European policy; it is the only means by which the shameful treaties of 1815 can be put an end to; it is by war only that the hmiliations which the country has suffered can be revenged, and by which the oppressed people can be summoned to the conquest of their independence." "We are not the aggressors, and the allies will see how France knows how to defend herself in the name of justice, honour, and liberty."

The *Eco de Vesone* says that the town of Perigueux presents the same appearance which it did during the most flourishing period of the empire. Young conscripts are being drilled, and the reports of war serve not a little to stimulate their zeal, and the population is in hopes that the Government will know how to appreciate the enthusiasm which prevails amongst all classes, and make it conduce to the glory of France.

A letter, dater Versailles the 12th instant, published in the *National*, mentions that the *Marseillaise* hymn was demanded at the theatre of that town on the preceding evening, and that the commissary of police, far from opposing it, assured the public that at the end of the performance "the national hymn with which our fathers had repulsed the numerous armies coalesced against France" should be sung, declaring at the same time that "he associated himself, heart and soul, with the noble sentiments which the desire of hearing it inspired."

Foreigners in France.—The equivocal position in which we are with respect to Europe has caused a sort of panic amongst the numerous foreigners in France. Nothing but landaus, calèches, and postchaises are seen taking the road to the frontiers, several English families returning from Italy having preferred passing through Germany to return to England. There is also much activity going on in the higher classes of the Russian society, which, it is reported has been officially informed, through the organ of its embassy, that it must expect every minute to receive orders to leave France. That fear causes much uneasiness, it is said, to the Princess Bragation, who for more than 20 years has habituated herself to the *delices* of a Parisian life, and who is much alarmed at seeing the moment near at hand when she will be compelled to give up her box at the Italian opera, and her donkey excursions in the Bois de Boulogne. The *salon* of the Princess Bragation has taken too conspicuous a part since the restoration in the history of the higher orders of Parisian society not to receive from us an especial notice. Count Anatole de Demidoff is likewise much inconvenienced at this moment by the political position. He intended to pass the winter in Paris, and keep open house. He had obtained permrssion of M. Thiers to bring his wife; but all those projects are upset, and the noble couple will be compelled to winter at Rome. The young Princess de Montfort, is, it is said, *au desespoir*, for her reasons for marrying Count de Demidoff were on account of the promise which was made to her that she should reside in Paris. With respect to the father of the young and beautiful princess, the ex-King of Westphalia, he gave his daughter to the Count de Demidoff on the promise of paying, when he signed the contract, five millions of debts for his father-in-law. To finish with foreigners, let us cite what emanated from Lord Seymour, who has been in France for the last twenty years, and who, on the first rumours of a war, hastened to make preparations for his departure. Somebody was surprised at this intemperate resolution :—"God preserve us from remaining in France with such a Minister as M. Thiers, who has the monomania of mimicking Bonaparte. Who knows but the foolish whim of recommencing the decree of 1803 might be resorted to, and we should be detained as prisoners? But as M. Thiers only imitates Bonaparte in a small way, instead of sending us to Verdun, he would be capable of despatching us to Uzerches or Bourganeuf."—Sunday's *Causeries* in the *Quotidienne*.

COMMUNICATION FROM SIR MOSES MOTEFIORE TO THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor has just received the following letter from Sir Moses Montefiore, on the subject of the hon. and highly respected Knight's mission to Damascus :—

"Alexandria, Sept. 9, 1840.

"MY DEAR LORD MAYOR,—The deep interest your Lordship has taken in the cause of my persecuted and suffering brethren at Damascus, and the readiness with which your Lordship kindly granted the use of the Egyptian Hall for the meeting of the merchants on the subject, induce me to trouble your Lordship with this letter, to inform your Lordship that, amidst much opposition, many discouragements and fears, we have succeeded in obtaining from his Highness the Viceroy—

"A firman for the unconditional discharge of nine unhappy persons confined at Damascus on the accusation of being parties to the murder of Father Tomaso.

"Permission for such of the Jews as had fled to return to their homes unmolested.

"A general declaration that the Jews should have the same protection as all other subjects.

"It will, I am certain, impart to your Lordship much satisfaction to learn that so far our mission has not been in vain. More was anticipated when we left home, but the turn political affairs have taken, the agitation that prevails here, the disturbed state of Syria, and the opposition of the French authorities, have hitherto prevented our proceeding to Damascus, or obtaining a new trial, and thus daring our accusers to bring proof that my co-religionists were in any way implicated in the murder.

"The rise, progress, and end of the Rhodes affair afford a useful lesson to persecutors, and demonstrate that, where cupidity is united to religious fanaticism, truth is altogether shut out, guilt escapes, and innocence alone is sure to suffer.

"Notwithstanding our difficulties, it is not our intention to quit the East without visiting Damascus, unless compelled by actual hostilities. I have the honour to be, my dear Lord Mayor, yours most truly,

"MOSES MONTEFIORE.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c,"

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH TRADE.—We gather from an article in an English publication, that in the year 1821 the total number of foreign ships which entered the ports of Great Britain was 3,216, with a burden of 396,256 tons, and a complement of 26,043 men; and this number in 1838 had increased to 10,286 ships, 1,331,765 tons, and 79,550 men. The most rapid increase of foreign shipping is amongst the Baltic powers, the commercial marine of Prussia employed in English Commerce having increased in eighteen years from 150 ships and 1,662 men to 1,283 ships and 10,729 men; that of Denmark from 46 ships and 203 men to 1,532 ships and 7,552 men; and that of Hamburgh and the other Hanseatic towns, from 36 ships and 249 men to 325 ships and 2,695 men. The increase in the shipping of France, the United States, Russia, and Holland, employed in the trade with England, seems to have been less rapid, though still very considerable. In the same period of 18 years, the French shipping thus employed had increased from 1480 vessels worked by 8,546 seamen, to 2,787 vessels worked by 19,649 seamen; the American shipping from 450 ships worked by 6,216 seamen, to 558 ships and 10,533 seamen; the Russian from ships worked by 575 seamen, to 293 ships worked by 3,381 seamen; and the Dutch and Belgian from 456 ships worked by 2,560 seamen, to 1,017 ships worked by 5,927 seamen.

A comparison between the amount of British shipping and the number of men employed in the trade with foreign countries and the British colonies, gives the following result, which exhibits a just idea of the value of the colonial trade to Great Britain as a nursery for seamen: In 1838 the shipping employed in trade with foreign countries, amounted to 11,035 vessels, 1,750,333 tons, 99,385 men. Shipping employed in the trade with the British colonies, 6,600 vessels, 1,351,317 tons, 70,854 men.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

THE QUEEN.—Lord Frederick Fitzclarence related the other day at a public meeting on the Scottish borders, the following anecdote :—"Some time ago I was intrusted to present two addresses to her Majesty from the inhabitants of these districts, and, in order to lay them at her Majesty's feet, I waited one day at Buckingham House, where I represented the situation in which this part of the country is placed, and the desire which prevails to establish schools for the benefit of the children of the lower orders. I only mentioned this at two o'clock in the day, and when I proceeded home I found on the table a draft for 100 guineas for the benefit of the poor."

The Court is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace in the course of three weeks for the Royal accouchement. The alterations at Buckingham Palace, which relate chiefly to the personal convenience of Her Majesty and the Prince, are in a forward state of completion.

Death of James Cleland Esq., L. L D.—It is with extreme regret we have to announce the death of our much esteemed fellow-citizen Dr. Cleland, who for a long series of years held a prominent position in our civic affairs. This melancholly event occurred at an early hour on Wednesday night.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Immense Payment of Wages.—A correspondent informs us, that "Sir John Guest is paying £24,000 per month in wages, and that he is the only iron-master in this country that has erected a public school! The persons employed at the Dowlais Works are between four and five thousand, so that the wages will average about 28s. per week for each person.—*Cambrian.*

The Bank of England return of Oct. 15, gives us the average of weekly liabilities for the quarter ending Oct. 13, Circulation, £17,231,000; Deposites, £6,762,000; Liabilities, £23,993,000; Securities, £22,782,000; Bullion, £4,145,000; Assetts, £26,927,000.

The Bank of England has given notice that they will discount no notes or bills having more than 65 days to run. This, of course, has a material effect on the money market.

Lead.—A brisk demand has lately arisen for the article of lead, in consequence, it is supposed, of the vast preparations which are making in all directions for war. Pig lead is ranging at £20 per ton, and a further advance is looked for, as little or no supply can be expected from Spain.—*Newcastle Paper.*

Should the price be maintained, the Royal Irish Mining Company of Ireland will realise from their lead mines this year a profit of about 50 per cent. In the ordinary market the "Mining Company of Ireland" pay an annual dividend of 10 per cent., and, from their increasing operation, 15 or 20 per cent. may safely be calculated upon.

O'Connell signed the tee-total pledge in Ireland. The list of Father Mathew's converts now contains about three million names! Lord Lansdowne, the president of the council on a recent visit to Ireland, sent Father Mathew a £100 note as a token of his interest in the worthy priest's temperance operations.

PARISIAN MANNERS.

THE INSIDE KNOWN BY THE OUTSIDE.

The Hat.—The hat, by its shape and the manner it is worn, greatly facilitates the knowledge of the human heart and mind. He who wears it sideways upon an ear is a coward playing the fire-eater. He who wears it backwards is a simpleton. He who wears it lowered upon his eyes and raised behind is a scoffer. He who thrusts it perpendicularly over his eyes is a morose and growling fellow. He who holds it in his hand is a vain fellow. The man who always has a fresh and shining hat is a man of order; he has a methodical mind. He who has a pointed hat, with a broad brim, a broad band, in short, a hat which nobody else wears, is an *esprit faux*, affected, and full of pretentions.

The Hair.—Long dirty hair that greases the collar and shoulders can belong only to the pretended philosopher and the journeyman tailor. The *soi disant* original is as close shaven as a Chinese figure. The cross fellow, the booby, and the cobbler are ill-combed, shaggy, or bristling. The dancer, *coiffeur*, simpleton, and *lion* wear their hair combed, smoothened, oiled, and curled all round their head, and separated into two equal or unequal parts, like a doll of the *Journal des Modes*. The old soldier, postillion, and dramatic artist wear their hair *à la Titus*. The journeyman hair-dresser, the student of the first year, are dressed *à la jeune France*. Stiff hair often denotes obstinacy, flat hair patience, and curled hair almost always denotes wit and love of pleasure. Baldness is usually a sign of active intelligence, unless a bald-headed man draw his hair from the back to the front of the head, which betrays a vulgar and narrow mind. Grey hair before age denotes misanthropy, habitual mental or bodily sufferings, or an excess of mental labour. As for abundant hair, which does not whiten, it is the stamp of a mind at a dead calm.

The Beard.—Large moustachios worn by one who is not a soldier conceal an ugly mouth or hideous teeth, save when they ornament an officer of the National Guard, in such case they are a mere childish amusement of a booby playing the warrior. A collar of hair is extremely becoming to hackney coachmen and town sergeants. Whiskers cut on a level with the mouth, and those which thin upwards, spread as they occupy the space between the mouth and ear, are the natural ornament of locksmiths, publicans, and porters. A painter of the tenth order wears the *mouche a la Vandick*, or *a la Henri III.* But the beard *a tous crins* is peculiar to painters and sculptors' models, to unintelligible poets, village beggars, and Parisian "lions," to whom it is a substitute for a mane.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1840.

The Mail steam ship from Liverpool had not arrived at Halifax up to Saturday afternoon last.

Easterly winds have prevailed almost constantly for the last fortnight, part of the time blowing with much violence. On Sunday night it veered round to South West, and blew heavy from that quarter. Several ships arrived on Sunday, and eight last night, one of which is the whale ship *Pacific*, of this port, from a three years' cruise, with a cargo of 2200 barrels sperm oil.

There have been severe snow storms in various parts of the United States, in Canada, and in the upper districts of this Province.—Snow fell in this city on Staurday last, but dissolved almost as fast as it came down. The season thus far continues remarkably open, with scarcely any frost.

The Halifax Elections closed at Margaret's Bay on Wednesday last, by the resignation of Messrs. Murdoch and Keith. At the close the votes stood as follows:—County: Howe, 1085—Annand, 923—Murdoch 506. Town: McNab, 716—Forrester, 542—Keith, 355.

The choice of Electors for President of the United States, has now taken place in nearly all the States of the Union, and although the *official* returns of votes had not been sent in to the proper authorities in the several states at the latest dates, it appears to be quite certain that General Harrison will receive a large majority of the Electoral votes, and consequently will be President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Van Buren's term expires.—All the Presidents of the United States served two terms, (8 years,) except John Adams, who succeeded Washington; John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren,—these gentlemen were not elected a second time. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, and Jackson, served two terms each.

The Steam ship *President*, which left New York for Liverpool on the 2d inst., returned to that port on the 9th, after being at sea 7 days. She encountered a succession of tremendous easterly gales, and in five days had made but 300 miles. Her fuel consequently was rapidly decreasing, without the ship's making a corresponding headway; Capt. Keane therefore consulted with his passengers on the subject, and they all except two approved of his suggestion, that the ship should return to New York to increase her supply of coals, rather than proceed with her diminished stock, which was accordingly done. She sailed again on Wednesday last.—The New York Emigrant says :—

"The most painful thing connected with the delay is, the anxiety that will be caused by her non-arrival in England. After this day week, all connected with her, and the public too, will be in a state of the most painful suspense, which will increase in intensity every day, which cannot be less than eight or nine, and which will only be relieved by her arrival there."

The population of the city of New York, according to the census just completed, is 313,629 souls.—Of this number 144,324 are white males, and 153,630 white females. There are 15,675 colored people in the city, 6687 males and 9083 females. Increase of population in five years, 43,540. There are engaged in commercial transactions, 10,097; in manufactures and trades, 29,411. There are six white persons over 100 years of age in the city, and 60 between 90 and 100 years.

The population of Cincinnati is 46,382.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick, on Thursday evening last. Mr. George C. Partelow, First Teller, was elected Cashier, in the room of Mr. Alexander Balloch.

HORTICULTURE.—Our gardens have this year been unusually productive, both with regard to quantity and quality; and we have already recorded many instances of remarkable produce, reared in the city and neighbourhood. Among other articles, the finest *stick of Celery* we have yet heard of, was dug last week from Mr. Blatch's garden. When first taken from the ground, it was nearly 3½ feet in length; and when cleaned and trimmed for the table, the *clearly bleached and edible* part of it measured 18 inches in *length by 10 inches in circumference!*

NEW VESSELS.—On the morning of the 1st of November, the steamer *John Ward* (Capt. Wm. Eagles, Pilot,) towed through the Falls, the fine new barque *Perthshire*, of 810 tons, built at Oromocto, by Messrs. Scoullar & Partelow; and in the evening a beautifully modelled brig called the *Mary Stewart*, of 210 tons built at Springhill, (above Fredericton,) by Mr. William Wright.—*Courier.*

MADAWASKA AFFAIRS—*again.*—A correspondent of the Woodstock Times states that Oliver Linois, one of the Parish Constables of Madawaska, while in the prosecution of his duty on the lower side of Fish River, was stopped by the commanding officer of the *Posse* at that station, and told that if ever found in that vicinity again doing the duty of a constable, he would be sent to *Bangor*.

It is reported that the Americans intend booming the Madawaska.—Some violent and riotous proceedings are said to have taken place, between the Americans and Madawaskians, at an electioneering meeting on the 2d inst.

The authorities in the County of Carleton will surely put a stop to such unjustifiable proceedings, or make immediate report of the circumstances to the Provincial Executive.—*Ib.*

The first page of a late number of the London Journal of Commerce is entirely filled with advertisements of ships, no less than twenty-one of which are advertised for New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, &c.

The green-house of Mr. George C. Thorburn, at Astoria, Long Island, near New-York, was recently burnt, containing a large number of valuable plants, among which were eight hundred of the Camelia Japonica, a rare collection of Cactuses, Aloes, and other green-house plants.

Two steam boats, the *Empress* and the *Monarch*, were recently burnt on the Mississippi. The Empress first caught fire, ran foul of the Monarch and set her on fire. Both boats were destroyed.

[*From the Royal Gazette, Nov.* 11.]

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, Nov. 9.

Third Battalion Charlotte County Militia.—Major Joel Ingersoll having requested leave to retire from the Militia Service, from advanced age and declining health: The Commander in Chief accepts his resignation, and is pleased to allow him to retire with his rank.

Capt. Wilford Fisher having tendered his resignation, His Excellency has been pleased to accept thereof, and to permit Capt. Fisher to retire with the rank of Major, in approbation of his approved conduct and service.

His Excellency is pleased to dispense with the further service as Officers of the 3d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, of the following, viz :—Captain Philip Newton, Capt. John Cunningham, Lieutenant Daniel Gatcomb, and Lieutenant Augustus Bancroft.

By command,

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

The following persons are appointed Appriasers of Dutiable Goods in the County of Charlotte :—B. Fitzgerald, Robert Kerr, and William Calkin, Campo Bello: Justus Wetmore, Gideon Knight, and Hugh M'Callum, Magaguadavic.

The following persons are appointed Commissioners for Wrecked Property in the County of Charlotte :—The Honorable Thomas Wyer, and Mr. Peter Smith, at St. Andrews; and Mr. Michael Dogget, at Grand Manan.

Illustrations of the Bible, and Views in the Holy Land: By Robert Sears, New-York.—This is a highly interesting and instructive work, and sold at a cheap rate, [400 pages, 8vo. price $2]. It will be found worthy of public patronage.—We give the following extract from "*Reflections on Ancient Ruins*," as a specimen of the work:

RUINS! they possess a peculiar power. They afford subject-matter for pleasing and instructive thought to all those who have the taste to feel the beauty and sublimity which they so profluently exhibit, and the mind necessary to appreciate their importance. It is astonishing how perfectly the remains of past ages prove the universality of character which GOD has impressed upon the soul of man. Wherever there has been the seat of extensive power, there we invariably find a similarity of extent in the products of the people; and in some we find the more perfect exhibition of one trait of mind, and in some of another, yet for *grade* of *spirit* there seems to be no difference. Nor is there any region on the wide world's surface, which appears to be without these traces of times bygone, in which the giants of intellect walked the earth. The savage wilderness of what we deemed untrodden America, the sandy deserts of Syria, and the wild inlands of Africa, all attest powers of soul, in their architectural remains, unequalled since the days when their lofty and majestic constructions were erected, until, perhaps, the present time. In some the grand, in some the sublime prevails, in others the varied and the beautiful are apparent. But whatever be their peculiar characters, every place appears to have that as its treasure-house of thought, and magazine of interest, which is most appropriately adapted to the spot in which it is placed. Over many the rank grass now waves, and in others, but little is left to indicate the nature of the place, which once filled the then present scene; but, with all, sufficient is left, either in romance or traditionary record, to indicate its peculiarity. Man's noblest labors have vanished, and now only "can adorn a tale." We look back with admiration, awe, and astonishment, at the colossal architecture of former days. We view with reverence the mighty achievements of our great progenitors, and the wondrous perfection to which they carried the refinements of art through that mighty and ever-working engine—MIND. We trace its rise, fall, and decay. We linger for a time to take a last glimpse of the mighty deeds of man, and then come to the humiliating conclusion, that all his best, his noblest works, are but vanity; that all his labours, like himself, are mortal and perishable; that all around is subject to decay, for only ONE can brave the eternity of ages, and look serene on the ever-varying mutations of nature. RUINS! Why, what is our world but one vast Carthage, and what are we who inhabit it, but the Marius sitting amid the evidences of its decay? And what is the language of these Ruins? They tell us of stupendous piles, all-glorious as the hand of the most sublime artist could make them; and they speak of buildings whose domes courted heaven, and drank in the golden flood of living light from the sky; they tell us of oracles, but they give forth no response; of temples, but they ring with no chant; of the palace, but the shout of revelry is hushed there; of the hall, but the warrior's voice hath not left an echo. Yet a hollow sound comes from the chambers of the grave, and it peals over the crumbled stone, and the triumphal arch, the bust, and the pillar, the freize, and the relief, the pillared obelisk, and the proud sarcophagus, declaring "vanities of vanities!" The chart of time is before me—I stand amid the dateless tombs of thousands of years, the dynasties of all time rush on my vision. I turn a backward glance, and I see all the world's mighty empires; they crowd on each other, each in its own sepulchral grandeur, the world's melancholy funeral procession; the sceptre is snapped, the throne is prostrate, the power is gone.

The cloud-capt towers, and gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples,
must all dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.

And yet amid it all there comes the recollection that the intellect that planned, the spirit that soared, the mind which waved its pinions to such a noble flight, claps its wings in the midst of ruin, smiles upon decay, towers beyond the ashes of destruction, and builds its own monument in immortality. VIRTUE and INTELLECT survive the wrecks of TIME.

One fact is worty of notice; and that is, the MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE EAST remain unchanged with the rolling movements of ages—they alter not with the course of time. This remark is more strictly true, in reference to the scenery and manners of Palestine. In the language of a recent Traveller—"The hills still stand round about Jerusalem, as they stood in the days of David and of Solomon. The dew falls on Hermon, the cedars grow on Libanus; and Kishon, that ancient river, draws its stream from Tabor, as in the times of old. The Sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig-tree springs up by the way-side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountains. The desolation which covered the Cities of the Plain is not the less striking at the present hour, than when Moses, with an inspired pen, recorded the judgments of GOD. The swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise than when the Hebrews first approached its banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho, still incurs the greatest hazard of falling among thieves."

The British Association is to meet in Plymouth next year, and in Manchester in 1842. Professor Whewell was elected President for the ensuing year.

FRANCE.—The population of France in 1836, was 33,540,910.—In 1840, it is estimated at 34,331,000 souls.

The population of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is 2,662,489 souls.

STORM AND INUNDATION.—On Tuesday, Halifax was visited with a storm from the northeast, during which the tide rose to such a height as to flow over parts of Water street—filling several cellars and destroying sugar and other stores contained in them. The shipping sustained considerable damage.—*Halifax Post.*

CROWN LANDS IN NOVA-SCOTIA.—The act passed in the last session of the Assembly, for regulating the disposal of the Provincial Crown lands, has been referred to the Commissioners for Colonial Lands and Emigration, who have reported in its favour. In concurrence with this report and a direction of Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, an order has been issued from the office of the Provincial Secretary, dated the 7th inst, giving public notice that lands belonging to the crown will not be henceforth offered for sale in any part of the Province, at a lower upset price than two shillings and sixpence, sterling, per acre.—*Ib.*

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Apalachicola Advertiser of the 29th ult. gives information of the destruction of the steamboat Le Roy, by the explosion of her boilers while in the river, opposite Blountis town. Six persons were killed, including the captain and the engineer. Four were wounded, and three escaped unhurt. Nothing was saved but the mail, which was blown into the forecastle.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.—The survey undertaken by our Government of the territory in dispute between this country and Great Britain has been brought to a close for the present season, the early approach of winter having put an end to the field operations. This survey, as our readers may remember, is under the charge of Captain Talcott, late of the U. S. Engineer Corps, and Professor Renwick, of New York, gentlemen well qualified for the important trust, and in whose report the country may place implicit confidence. We hear indirectly, that the explorations, thus far, have gone to establish the justice of the claim preferred by the United States.—*Washington National Intelligencer.*

A cast-iron Beacon Light has been erected on York Ledge, at Portland, Maine. It is 35 feet high, and contains about 25 tons. The *Advertiser* says that the work is massive—of immense strength and will remain a thousand years. Though such Beacons are common on the coast of England, this is the first of the kind in the United States. The castings were wrought at the foundry of Staples & Bartol, of Portland.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR.—Having seen several communications in the *Courier* relating to certain published statements descriptive of the River Saint John, its Geographical and Geological features, which seem to have a greater tendency to exhibit acrimonious feeling than to lead to the developement of scientific truths—Allow me to state, that as far as regards the honor of bringing some knowledge of our River and its peculiarities before the scientific world, I have a prior claim to that of either of the learned disputants; for, long before Dr. Robb came to this country, and before our learned Geologist's much talked of reports were printed, I, a humble individual, unaided by titles, real or assumed, read before the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, a description of the River Saint John, and the Passamaquady Islands; and you, Mr. Editor, published in the *Observer*, in 1831, an extract relative to the Falls of the River, which had appeared, from my description, in the "Edinburgh Journal of Natural and Geographical Science," and in the "Paris Journal Geographique."

I will not at present notice the inaccuracies into which the learned gentlemen have both fallen, respecting the breadth of the River, its tides, &c., but on a future occasion I may trouble you on that subject; but, as to the "jaw-bone," I will not interfere, but leave them, like Samsons, fighting their own battles with it.

R. FOULIS.

St. John, Nov. 17.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. John O'Leary, of Cork, to Miss Mary Hickson, of County Kerry.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. James Nugent, of Quaco, to Miss Catharine Gallagher, of Portland.

At Fredericton, on Saturday evening, 7th instant, by the Rev. W. M. Leggett, William Watts, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Octavia Lombard, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Lombard, of Gorham, Maine.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, Mr. Andrew Blair, to Miss Mary Ann Segee, both of the Parish of Fredericton.

At Fredericton, on Saturday evening last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Mr. W. Davidson, Merchant, of this City, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Mr. James Cook, of St. John.

At New York, on Saturday the 7th instant, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. E. N. Mead, Mr. William H. Mott, of New York, to Mary R. second daughter of the late Captain Charles Thomas, of St. John, N. B.

DIED,

In Toronto, Upper Canada, on the 25th October, of apoplexy, Thomas Dalton, Esq., Proprietor of the *Patriot*, newspaper.

At Liverpool, Eng. on the 8th September, aged 92 years, Mr. Richard Seel, of Long-row, Belper. He was a soldier in the 27th Regiment of Foot, in the American Revolutionary War. He was present at most of the battles that were fought, and was wounded three times. The last time he received a musket ball in the breast, which remained there seven years before it was extracted. He knew Major Andre well, and was in America when that unfortunate officer was taken in the American lines. He was a remarkably healthy man, and could walk about, and retained all his faculties nearly to the time of his death.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 3—J. Whitney & Co. general cargo.

Ship Leander, Phelan, Liverpool, 42—Ratchford & Brothers, general cargo.

Clyde, Reid, Liverpool, 35—James Kirk, general cargo.

Brig Germ, Lincoln, New-York, 20—Thomas & Sandall, flour and bread.

Arethusa, Card, Baltimore, 24—H. Gilbert, wheat.

Schr. Only Son, Muirhead, Halifax, 21—Ratchford & Brothers and others, sugar.

Monday, brig Wm. Boothby, Cochran, Baltimore, 23—J. E. Chipman, flour.

Schr. John Thomas, Beckwith, Sydney, 21—Master, coals.

Cumberland, Williams, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.

Acadian, Vaughan, Boston—assorted cargo.

Last night, Whale Ship Pacific, Miller, 116 days from Callao, with 2200 barrels Sperm Oil, to the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.—Charles R. White, of New-York, died on board, from a hurt, on the 30th July, 1839.

Frederick, Flemming, London, S. Wiggins and Son.

Sovereign, Rogers, Yarmouth, NS.—C. M'Lauchlan.

Jane, Slater, Liverpool, 39—Crookshank and Walker, coals.

Several others not reported—among them Ships Ann Rankin, from Port Glasgow; Marchioness of Abercorn, and Branches.

This day. Schr. Gentleman, Quebec—Ratchford and Brothers, flour.

COASTWISE, &c.

Tuesday—Hazard, Sulis, Digby, firewood.—Swan, Evans, Cornwallis, potatoes and apples.—Sophia, Chute, Wilmot, potatoes and oats.

Wednesday—George Gordon, Smith, from a Fishing Voyage.—Nova-Scotia, (2) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.

Thursday—Brunswick, Hamilton, Truro, deals.—Enterprise, Edgett, Petticodiac, deals.—Vineyard, Wright, Salmon River, deals.

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