THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1840.

There is nothing later from Europe than was received by the Unicorn.

Intelligence by the Great Western may be expected soon, the 4th of June being the day appointed for her leaving Bristol.

It is reported that Mr. Cunard intended despatching a steamer, named the Achilles, to Halifax, on the 1st of June. If this be correct she has probably arrived at Halifax by this time.

Our paper to-day contains a great variety of interesting and valuable intelligence.

The Queen held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace, May 12, which was numerously attended, and was to hold another on the 25th, in celebration of her birthday.

Queen Victoria's dress on the occasion:—"Dress of white tulle over white satin; the body and sleeves richly ornamented with diamonds and blonde; the skirt elegantly trimmed with a deep blonde flounce, pale roses and diamonds; train of pink Irish poplin, richly brocaded in silver, and lined with white satin. Head dress, feathers, and diamonds; necklace and ear-rings en suite."

The Queen gave on the 11th a State Ball at Buckingham Palace—it being the first since her marriage. The Queen opened the ball in a quadrille, in which her partner was Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Albert dancing with Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The Prince afterwards waltzed with the Princess Augusta.

CHEAP BREAD.

The Bakers of this city, we learn, have agreed that the price of Bread shall, during the present low price of flour, be as follows:—

2 lb. Wheaten loaf,	- - -	4d.
2 lb. Mixed do.	- - -	3½d.
4 lb. Rye do.	- - -	5d.
2 lb. do. do.	- - -	2½d.

Superfine Flour is now selling at the Mills for 32s. 6d., and American from 35s. to 37s. 6d. per barrel—which is cheaper than it has been sold in this market for a number of years past. Large quantities of wheat and flour are constantly arriving from American ports.

About 7 o'clock last evening, there was a very sharp flash of lightning, which was instantly succeeded by a tremendous peal of thunder; one or two heavy showers followed, which were of great service to the gardens, &c.—The atmosphere soon after became clear again.

An inquest was held on the 13th instant, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of *Robert Madewell*, private in H. M. 69th Regt. Verdict—"Accidental death by drowning."

Temperance Meeting at Sussex Vale.—We beg to remind our readers, that Thursday next, the 18th instant, is the day fixed for Capt. O'Halloran to address the friends of Temperance at Sussex Vale; and we have much pleasure in stating, that the Rev. Wm. Gray, (our talented and revered Rector,) will also ascend the platform upon the occasion in question.—*City Gazette.*

We are happy to learn that our friend Dr. GESNER, the Provincial Geologist, has received the distinguished honor of being elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London.—*Courier.*

LARGE OX.—An enormous Ox, weighing about 2400 lbs. owned by Mr. H. W. Pitts, arrived here yesterday in the schooner *Sukey*, from Portland, (Me.) It was raised and fatted about three miles from that place, and may well be classed among the rare living curiosities of the day. An opportunity of viewing this mammoth animal will be afforded next week.—*Ib.*

[This immense ox was paraded through our streets to-day, splendidly decorated with ribbons of various colors. He will, we learn, be slaughtered and exhibited for saleon the 19th inst., when the *gourmands* of our good city will have an opportunity of testing the qualities of this fine looking specimen of *Yankee* beef. We wish them good appetites and a healthy digestion.]

LAUNCH.—A beautifully modelled, well proportioned and faithfully built Barque of 330 tons, named the "*Brilliant*," owned by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, was launched on Saturday last from the building yard of Messrs. Francis & Samuel Smith, in Portland. These builders have gained very deserved celebrity for the ships hitherto constructed by them, and we are assured the Brilliant will tend rather to increase than diminish their well earned reputation.—*Ib.*

On the 16th ult. a ship of 565 tons, called the *Hope*, was launched from the building yard of John Jardine, Esq., Richibucto; and on the 2d inst. another ship, of 581 tons, named the *Lady Worsley*, was launched from the same ship yard.

A gentleman was walking in Duke-street, on Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, where he discovered lying in the centre of the road, near Charlotte-street, a beautiful mahogany portable WRITING DESK; and judging from its appearance, it would seem as if it had been stolen, rifled of its contents, and then thrown where it has been found.

Since writing the above, the owner of the desk has called upon us to state that he was robbed after 10 o'clock on Friday night—not only of the desk, which contained from £7 to £10—but also several articles of wearing apparel, some of which were found scattered about the premises on the following morning.—The desk stood upon a table in the owner's bedroom, and on retiring to rest about 10 o'clock, he noticed it in its usual place. The robber must have either been in the house on its being locked; or had forced the doors open after the inmates had fallen asleep, as no noise was heard through the night. On rising in the morning, the gentleman missed his desk, and on going down stairs he discovered the doors to be wide open. It is high time that something should be done for the protection of the citizen.—*News.*

THE NEW WORLD.—The first number of a quarto edition of the New World, published at New-York, has reached us. The folio edition is also continued, being issued on Saturday mornings, and the quarto in the afternoon. The latter is the most convenient form for preservation, while long experience has shown that the folio form is preferred by the public for a newspaper. The paper contains a large amount of interesting miscellaneous reading.—*Boston D. Adv.*

[We received the first number of the quarto edition of the *New World* by last night's mail. It contains 16 pages of a most convenient size for binding, and is very handsomely printed. The price is four dollars per annum for a single copy, or seven dollars for two copies, payable in advance. The paper can be seen at this office.]—*W. Obs.*

MIRAMICHI, JUNE 9.

Damage by the late Fires.—Two weeks ago, we stated, that our settlements were enveloped in dense clouds of smoke, which denoted that extensive fires were raging in the neighbouring woods. Since then, we have learnt, that much damage has been done to the property of individuals residing on the South West branch of this River, and all along the line of road to Fredericton.

Mr. Kelly, the Courier, informs us, that a small bridge, situate between Hunter's and Doak's, and a fine frame barn, near the same place, was destroyed. Also a small cross way near Swim's Ferry. The large bridge over Moore's Creek. Two dwelling houses and barns, the property of John and James Weaver. A house and barn, owned by Mr. Redmond, in Boies-town: and Mr. Thomas Brown, of the same place, had a fine horse burnt to death, and another so severely injured, that there was little hopes of its recovery. Mr. John Decantlin had the greater part of his fencing destroyed, and a large flock of sheep. But few settlers, we learn, escaped without damage to their stock or fences. It was with much difficulty, and considerable risk, that he, as well as several other travellers, were enabled to proceed on their journey.—*Gleaner.*

(From the Royal Gazette, June 10.)

Downing street, 14th May, 1840.

SIR—I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the Address from the Legislative Council and House of Asembly of New Brunswick, which accompanied your Despatch, No. 19, of the 31st March.

Her Majesty has commanded me to instruct you to signify to the two Houses of the local Legislature, in answer, the high gratification with which she has received the assurance of the interest they take in her Union in Marriage with His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and of their conviction that an event so conducive to the Queen's domestic happiness, will also tend to promote the welfare of Her Majesty's Provincial Subjects.

To contribute to the prosperity of so important a branch of the British Empire as the Province of New Brunswick, will always be regarded by the Queen as at once amongst the highest of the duties to the discharge of which she has been called, and amongst the greatest felicities of her Reign.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.
Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., &c.

Provincial Appointments.—Lauchlan Donaldson, Isaac Woodward, and William Mackay, Esquires, to be Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed from the Province of Nova Scotia, to take into consideration and report upon the subject of a daily communication between Halifax and Saint John.

We understand that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has received Her Majesty's most Gracious permission to accept the increase of his official income, which the Legislature of New-Brunswick has so liberally voted.—And, we further understand that her Majesty has been very graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. A. E. Botsford's seat in the Executive Council.—*Sentinel.*

The Fredericton Sentinel, in reference to the Temperance Reformation in Ireland, has the following remarks:—

"The temperance reform is one of the greatest moral institutions, with which the world has been blessed, since the social habits and depraved appetite of man, laid the foundation of an evil, which is every where alike fatal to public prosperity, individual welfare and domestic happiness; and no person who professes to be governed by christian principles,—especially a christian minister,—should withhold his support from a cause, that operates most powerfully in reclaiming the unhappy victim of intemperance; and which restores him to his family, his country, and himself; arrests him on the very threshhold of eternity, and brings him back to usefulness and virtue."

HISTORY OF BRITISH AMERICA, by Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., in two vols. Harper's Family Library, Nos. 101 and 102. This work comprehends Canada, Upper and Lower, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Bermudas, and the Fur countries; their history from the earliest settlement, their statistics, topography, commerce, fisheries, and their social and political condition; also an account of the manners and present state of the aboriginal tribes. It is, however, sufficient that the history is published in Harper's Family Library, the best work extant, to proclaim its usefulness, its excellencies. We know of no work at present that could be more replete with interest than this.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning Atlas.*

Anniversary of the Art of Printing.—At a meeting of the German citizens of Philadelphia, held on Saturday evening, 23d instant, at the Pittsburg Hotel, it was resolved to celebrate on the 21st of June next, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Art of Prioting.—*N. Y. Empire State.*

Printer's Festival.—At a numerously attended meeting of Printers, and others connected with the craft, in Boston and vicinity, held on Thursday, June 11, it was unanimously resolved, that the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Art of Printing be celebrated on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at Faneuil-Hall. The invitation to unite in the celebration is not to be limited to the City of Boston, but to be extended to every town and city in the Union, and to all Printers and their associates in the Art of Arts, whether native citizens or children of other countries.

PICTOU, June 2.—DARING OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—We regret to have occasion to refer to one of the most disgraceful acts of violence that has, within our recollection, been committed in this county. It appears that as Mrs. Elizabeth Emmery, (the mother of a large family at the West River,) was returning home on the evening of the 26th ult. she was waylaid and attacked by a ruffian, who used her in the most cruel manner. Upon passing the late residence of Dr. McCulloch, she was dragged off the road into the bushes, knocked down, and while in that state, his knee was placed on her chest, and was threatened with having her throat cut if she continued to cry out for assistance. He then commenced rifling her pocket, and notwithstanding all her exertions, succeeded in robbing all the money she had, amounting to fifteen shillings. Mrs. Emmery returned to town and procured medical relief, and on the following morning pointed out the ruffian to one of our constables, who immediately took him in charge.

On the prisoner being brought up for examination he stated that his name was Philip Burke, lately from Miramichi, where he has left a wife and two children.—He was fully committed to stand his trial at the ensuing term of the Supreme Court.

QUEBEC, JUNE 3—*Wreck of the Atlantic with a General Cargo for Quebec.*—The brig Hero, Miller, which arrived yesterday from St. John, Newfoundland, brought 18 passengers from the wreck of the Atlantic, of which event we have collected the following particulars:

The new barque Atlantic, of Perth, (284 tons) George Morton, master, from Dundee to Quebec with a general cargo, ran on shore near Cape St. Francis, (Newfoundland) at half-past seven o'clock, on the night of Tuesday, 5th May. The passengers, twenty seven in number, and the crew, had a miraculous escape, but all succeeded in getting ashore with the exception of a boy named Hogg, who was unfortunately drowned. From a Newfoundland paper brought by Captain Miller, of the Hero, with a perusal of which we have been favoured, we learn that the passengers of the Atlantic arrived at St. John's, the capital of that Island, in a very destitute condition, and appeals were being made to the charitable public to secure for them assistance of which they stood in need. Scarcely an article of clothing was saved from the wreck—the loss of the ship having been almost the work of an instant, and the circumstances superseding every consideration but the preservation of life; many got on shore as they rushed from their beds on being aroused from the shock. His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland promptly and humanely sent to their assistance on being informed of their situation. They reached St. John's, from the wreck of the Atlantic at Pouch Cove, overland, not however, without much difficulty; and some of them had suffered injuries in the awful dangers which they had providentially escaped. The following is a list of the passengers who arrived in Quebec, from the wreck of the Atlantic; we have no doubt that the National Charitable Societies of this city on whom they may have claims will immediately take into consideration the situation of such of them as stand in need of relief; Thomas Rutherford, Peter Macfarlane, engineer; Alexander Mackenzie, currier; Donald McGregor with a wife and three children, labourer; Benjamin Hogg, labourer with a wife and three children; Henry Burgie, furrier, with a wife and one child; James Robertson, merchant; and John Duff, a boy. Total 18, the others, nine in number, remained in St. John's.—*Quebec Gazette.*

QUEBEC, June 2.—on Sunday, Her Majesty's Troop ship Athol sailed for England, having on board the 15th Regiment, now returning home after a long service in the Canadas, in which the good conduct of officers and men have been alike conspicuous. It would appear that the non-commissioned officers and privates have conceived an affection for the Colony, since we learn, that the number embarked in the Athol is 290, whilst 277, have extended their services in North America under the regulations lately promulgated, authorising the transfer of soldiers desirous of remaining in Canada, who belong to Regiments which are quitting the Command, to Regts. destined to remain in these Provinces for a longer period.—*Mercury.*

QUEBEC, June 5.—Montreal papers of Wednesday last statethat a number of benevolent gentlemen had associated themselves together for the relief of destitute emigrants, and that His Excellency the Governor General had kindly contributed £50 to the fund. His Excellency the Governor General had visited the Emigrant Shed at Windmill Point, Montreal, and seeing the destitute condition of many of its occupants, had generously advanced £20 to defray the expence of conveying their baggage from the wharves to the Canal.—*Gazette.*

W. H. Merritt, Esqr. President of the Welland Canal Board, has returned from Montreal, having obtained from the Governor General the means wherewith to commence those works on the canal which are necessary for its permanent enlargement.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Kingston, May 30th.—THE PORT OF KINGSTON.—The trade of this Port has never, perhaps, been in a more prosperous and flourishing condition, than at the present moment. The quantity of produce on our wharves is enormous; and though many new storehouses are being erected, the want of Store Room is very severely felt. The Ottawa and Rideau Company alone, have nearly 30,000 Barrels of Flour on hand. The Rideau Canal is in active operation, and our Forwarders will carry on an unusually extensive and highly profitable business this season.

From the Oswego Herald of June 8.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BURN THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—*Arrest of Lett and Defoe.*—While the Great Britain was lying at the wharf in this village on Saturday, receiving passengers and baggage for Lewiston, a trunk was taken on board by a carman, and left near the ladies' cabin. Soon after the trunk was moved to a different position by a person on board, who was noticed by a lady, and very soon after it exploded, with a report like that of a cannon, blowing the trunk to atoms, and throwing fire in all directions, so that it was communicated to the wood and other materials on deck. Much glass was broken in the boat and other injury done. One gentleman only happened to be in an exposed position, and he escaped with a severe burn in the face and some other slight injuries. The fragments of the trunk show that it contained a jug or stone vessel of some kind, with a composition of white rosin, turpentine, vitriol, gum shellac, cotton, &c.

At the time of the explosion, Lett, the reputed murderer of Captain Usher, and who, it is said, boasts of having blown up Brock's monument, and for the apprehension of whom, we believe about $10,000 reward has been offered within the last two years by the authorities of Upper Canada, was seen walking upon the dock at no great distance from the boat.—He was soon after arrested in front of the United States Hotel by Constable Reid, to whose promptness and energy on the occasion much credit is due. Lett was armed with four pistols and a bowie-knife, and made a desperate and unavailing effort to use them and escape. The carman immediately recognized Lett as the person who employed and paid him for carrying the trunk on board. Such was the excitement and indignation among our citizens, that Lett was forthwith tendered to the Captain of the British boat Gildersleeve, then in port bound to Kingston, on condition that he should be surrendered to the Canadian authorities. Very properly no doubt, the captain declined the proposal, and Lett was well secured in jail.

From the description given by the lady refered to above, of the person who removed the trunk from where the carman left it, suspicion settled upon a man by the name of Defoe, supposed to be an accomplice of Lett. The citizens, in conjuction with the village authorities, took measures for the arrest of Defoe, and at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees called on the occasion, a resolution passed authorizing the offer of a reward of $250 for his apprehension. During the evening, Defoe was discovered and arrested at the Centre House in this village, and committed to jail. The prisoners will be brought before the police magistrates for examination to-day, and the facts disclosed in the investigation, which it is believed will implicate others in this infernal plot, for the wanton and wicked destruction of human life, we intend to lay before the public, as the natural fruits of that modern frontier patriotism, encouraged by profligate demagogues and the toleration of lawless mobs. Lett and Defoe are Canadian refugees, who we understand have been lounging about this village several days.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 28.

DARING ACT OF PIRACY ON THE COAST OF CUBA.—Letters received in this city yesterday from Havana, dated 22d May, 1840, contain the following particulars of one of the most daring acts of Piracy on record.

On the 22d ultimo, the English schr. Vernon, John Cunningham, master, sailed from Falmouth, Jamaica, for Halifax, and on the eighth day out, being a little north of Cape Antonio, she was chased by an open boat containing seven men, who fired at the brig. Having hove to, the boat came along side the brig, and the crew thereof pretending to belong to a Revenue Cutter at anchor just round the point, requested the Captain of the Vernon to go on board of her in his own boat, with his papers—which he did. Capt. C. with three men started for the cutter, in company with the seven strangers in their boat; and when they had got a short distance from the schooner the rascals ordered him to stop and undress—this done, the pirates (for such they proved to be) began to murder the three Englishmen, stabbing and cutting throats. The captain and two men were killed, and the other man jumped overboard and swam to the shore. He wandered on the shore five days, when he was discovered by the Captain of a Cape Antonio coaster, by whom he was furnished with necessaries.

The Captain, having learned from the destitute wanderer the outline of the outrage, gathered a force and went in search of the pirates and their prize, which he succeeded in finding. The surviving English sailors were employed in the forced labour of unloading their vessel—and it was learned, that after finishing their job, they were to have their *throats cut.* The Captain of the coasting craft resorted to stratagem to circumvent the outlaws. He took with him three old muskets, saluted them most cordially, and told them he had brought the guns to be put in order, and that his vessel was near by, and *calculated for the business*, and that he had come out on the same business. They readily accepted an invitation to breakfast with him, and on their arrival, he made use of the force he had prepared for the occasion and the whole seven were secured. M. Philpot, who was the bearer of the information to the Captain General and who was present at the examination of the culprits, says the cold-blooded recitals of these demons made his heart shrink within him. These pirates reside at Regia, and are well known in Havana.—The sailor who escaped to the shore, says that while he was in the woods, he saw several parcels of sails, blocks, compasses, and merchandize, which were probably the effects of other vessels that had been taken and destroyed. The surviving Englishmen were provided for by M. Philpot till the British Consul should send for them.

The population of French origin in Lower Canada, is said to be about 520,000—of British origin 180,000.

First Public Sale of the Newly Discovered Assam Tea.—It is stated in the St. James' Chronicle, that the Commercial Sale Room in Mincing Lane, where the public tea sales are held, was crowded at the hour of sale, in consequence of its being known that the whole of the Honorable Company's recent importation of Teas from their Territories in Upper Assam, India, were to be sold. Mr. Thompson was the tea broker selected by the company to offer these teas for sale. They consisted of three lots of Assam Souchong, and five lots of Assam Pekoe. On opening the first lot, which was Souchong, Mr. Thompson announced that each lot would be sold, without the least reservation, to the highest bidder. We never before witnessed such excitement as prevailed when the first lot was competed for. The first bid was made at 5s. per lb., a second bid was made of 10s. per lb. After much competition, it was knocked down for 21s. per lb. the purchaser being Captain Pidding, the proprietor of Howquay's Mixture Tea. The second lot of Souchong was bought for the same person for 20s. per lb. The third and last Souchong sold for 16s. per lb. Captain Pidding being the buyer. The first lot of Assam Pekoe sold for 24s. per lb.; after much competition, every broker appearing to bid for it, it was bought for Captain Pidding. The second, third and fourth lots of Assam Pekoe fetched the respective prices of 25s. 27s. 6d. and 28s. 6d, per lb., and were also purchased, like the previous lots, for Captain Pidding. For the last lot of Pekoe, which was the last of the tea to be sold, a most exciting competition took place—there were nearly sixty different bids made for it. It was at last knocked down at the extraordinary high price of 34s. per lb. Captain Pidding was also the purchaser of this, and has thereby become the sole proprietor of the Assam, as well as the Howquay's Mixture Tea. The general opinion of the collected tea brokers and dealers, with whom the room was crowded was, that the Assam tea is not only valuable as a curiosity, but that the tea itself, is of a very superior quality, being of a pleasant flavor, and of such strength that some asserted that the fifth water from it was as strong as the first. The fact of Captain Pidding having become the sole purchaser of the whole of this seemed to excite a great sensation; it was whispered that he intended to allow small parcels of it to be sold by each of his agents at prime cost, and in such small quantities as to allow of the greatest number of people trying, by tasting it.—*Hunt's New York Merchant's Magazine.*

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 5.]

Arrival of the first Steam Packet from Liverpool, via Halifax.—On Wednesday afternoon arrived at this port the Steam Packet UNICORN, Capt. Douglas, from Liverpool. The Unicorn was first seen from Mr. Parker's Observatory at 12 minutes before 5, being then near the light house, and she arrived opposite to the wharf at East Boston in 48 minutes. She was saluted from India wharf and East Boston, and from the Revenue Cutter. The cutter was dressed with flags, and the English and American flags were hoisted at the Observatory and at the Maverick House. Capt. Sturgis of the Revenue Cutter, went on board the Unicorn and saw her moored at the wharf. Before proceeding to the wharf at East Boston, she passed near the end of Long Wharf, and took a turn round towards the Navy Yard, thence back to East Boston. The handsome painted glass windows of her cabin were broken by the firing from East Boston.

From the same, June 6.

CELEBRATION OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.—The celebration yesterday of the arrival of the first steam ship from Liverpool, was conducted in a manner worthy of the occasion. At three o'clock the City Government and a large number of invited guests assembled at the City Hall, and at half past three the procession was formed under the direction of the City Marshal, and proceeded to Faneuil Hall, which had been fitted up in a handsome style, suitable to the occasion. The Hall was festooned with a large number of flags of the United States and Great Britain, and was decorated in a very appropriate and tasteful manner. An elegant collation had been prepared, to which the large audience was seated after grace had been said by the Rev. Mr. Rodgers. At five o'clock, the Mayor, who presided on the occasion, addressed the company in a handsome and appropriate manner. He explained the objects of the meeting, and congratulated the citizens of Boston on the arrival of the first steam ship from Liverpool, which he regarded as one of the most important and interesting events that had occurred for many years. He took occasion to speak in high terms of the energy and enterprise of Mr. Cunard, and regretted his necessary absence on the present occasion. In conclusion, he alluded in an eloquent manner to commercial enterprise as second only to Christianity in advancing the world in a moral and political point of view, and as strengthening the bonds of friendship between the nations of the earth. He then offered the following sentiment:

"Commercial Enterprise: it waked up the dark ages; it launched mankind on the sea of improvement; it launched their bark and spread their sails until a sail is no longer needed to join the two Continents together."

His Honor then again referred to Mr. Cunard, and offered the following sentiment:

"Hon. Samuel Cunard: identified with an improvement which has blessed two countries, they will vie with each other in doing him honor."

This called out the son of Mr. Cunard, who made a few appropriate remarks, in which he thanked the citizens of Boston in the name of his father, for the kind attentions paid to him on his former visit, and for the enthusiastic manner in which the arrival of his first ship had been received. He proposed as a toast, "Prosperity to the citizens of Boston,"—which was received with great applause; and the band played "God save the Queen."

The Mayor then rose and said he would read an extract from Messrs. Topliff's books, which was as follows:—

"Steamer Liverpool, 18 days from England; we add, God save the Queen and God save the United States of America."

This was received with three cheers.

Capt. DOUGLAS was then introduced to the audience, and made a few remarks. He said the Unicorn was the smallest ship of the intended line; that a greater portion of her was filled with her machinery, but the other ships were of the first class. He said his voyage would have been shorter, but for the constant succession of head winds.

The Mayor then proposed as a sentiment, "England and America: amidst all fluctuations of trade—all vicissitudes of time and explorations of landmarks, may we never forget the relation in which we stand, of mother and daughter."

This called up Mr. GRATTAN, who made an eloquent and highly interesting speech, which was received with great applause. He said the inhabitants of New England had been compared to the granite and ice which were their chief articles of export. But from his short residence here, he could deny the charge, unless, indeed, it was intended to compare them to granite in point of firmness in good resolves, and to ice in the purity of their moral characters. He proposed as a sentiment:

"The Unicorn: long considered an apocryphal animal, but now known as a reality;—and he would add, May the Lion of England never lay his paw, or wag his tail, or shake his mane, in anger at the Unicorn."

The Mayor then proposed the following—

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts: as she is likely to become the half-way house between England and the Rocky Mountains, we will take care that all the travellers have a hearty reception."

Mr. PHILLIPS, the Mayor of Salem, being called upon made a few appropriate remarks, and proposed:

"The City of Boston: may her future prosperity be commensurate with her past fame and the public enterprise which pervades all classes of her citizens."

The Mayor then gave—

"The Judiciary: amid all changes and revolutions we rejoice that justice changeth not."

Although this part of the Government was ably represented, yet no one responded, and the Mayor *then* proposed—

"The House of Representatives of Massachusetts—we rejoice that that at least has a *Speaker!*"

Mr. WINTHROP responded to this in his usual happy manner and proposed as a toast—

"James Watt of Great Britain, and Robert Fulton of Little Britain." (Penn.)

The Mayor then read a letter from Gov. Everett, in which he expressed deep regret that he was unable to be present on account of ill health.

Mr. GRATTAN took occasion to pronounce an eloquent eulogy on the late Governor of the Commonwealth, which was responded to by the audience with three cheers.

Professor LONGFELLOW, being called upon, made a few remarks which were not distinctly heard in all parts of the hall. He proposed—

"Steam-ships: the pillar of fire by night and the cloud by day that guide the wanderer over the sea."

The RUSSIAN CONSUL made a few remarks and proposed: "Prosperity to America, growing up more and more."

Mr. BIGELOW, Secretary of State, proposed: "Nova Scotia; there has been much dispute concerning her north western angle; there will be no dispute hereafter touching the enterprize of her people."

Capt. STURGIS proposed: "The Cunard Steamers: may they cut their way through friends and foes."

Mr. GEORGE S. HILLIARD made a few remarks in his usual neat and classic style, which elicited much applause. He was followed by the Consul of the King of the Two Sicilies. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting—among them Mr. Rockwell; General Dearborn; a son of Gov. Campbell, of Nova Scotia; but we have not space for a more particular account of the celebration, which passed off very pleasantly, and will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be present.

From the same, June 12.

THE STEAM SHIP UNICORN.—By invitation of Mr. Cunard, a large party of ladies and gentlemen on Wednesday visited the steam ship Unicorn, and were by her on an excursion in the bay, during which they were entertained by a handsome collation on board. The occasion afforded an opportunity for examining the accommodations, the workmanship, and the machinery of the vessel. As she has been already described, it is unnecessary to repeat the description here. She exceeds in the appearance of strength and fitness in her general structure and in her machinery, as well as in the beautiful finish of her cabin, anything which has been before seen in our habour. The ornaments and paintings of the cabin, without being gaudy, are highly finished and beautiful. The company having assembled on board, she left East Boston at about 12 o'clock, and moved down the harbour, passed by Nahant, and Marblehead, and entered Salem harbour, where she was received a by salute from the shore, and welcomed by a large collection of people on the wharves, the vessels in the harbour being ornamented with flags. She did not however come to, but turned about, and after proceeding a short distance along the Beverly shore, crossed the harbour towards Marblehead, where she was again saluted from the shore. Crossing thence towards the southerly side of the bay, she next directed her course towards Boston, and arrived again at the wharf in East Boston at 5 o'clock. The day was fine, the sea still, and the atmosphere delicious. The excursion was enlivened by the music of the Brigade band, and by occasional quadrilles. At a proper hour the company were conducted to the cabin, where a spacious and splendid table was set, with all the delicacies of the season. During the entertainment, the accomplished host gave a toast which he introduced by some handsome complimentary remarks, and his example was followed by Mr. Grattan, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and by several other gentlemen.—The company appeared to enjoy the whole excursion in a very high degree. The ship left the harbour in the evening on her return to Halifax.

The Boston *Atlas* says,—

Such were the accommodations and entertainments on board—so agreeable, not to say exhilirating, the *voyage*, that the ladies were for going, one and all, directly to Old England. They did not care to stay on this side of the Atlantic another moment—not even to bid farewell to their friends in Massachusetts. They were *in the Unicorn* and they wished to land in *Liverpool.* But Mr. Cunard and Capt. Douglas both knew, that there were not provisions enough in the ship to support so many hearty Yankee people, during a voyage of 3000 miles over the ocean; so these two gentlemen were obliged, much no doubt against their will, to return to East Boston, as already intimated, for additional supplies. The instant they touched the dock, quite a struggle took place. The ladies regretted to go ashore; the officers were unwilling to part with them. They seized each other by the hand; when a great number of persons coming down the deck to the rescue, the ladies were hurried into carriages by their relatives, put on board of the ferry boats, and sent to Boston; and thus finally delivered from the hands of the *British*, and prevented from being carried in state, "as hostages and prisoners of war into Halifax," or some other part of the Queen's dominions!

MAINE BOUNDARY.—HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, May 1.—Mr. Hume begged to ask whether her Majesty's Government were now able to state in what condition the negociations respecting the Maine boundary were?

Lord John Russell. I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to answer the question which the hon. gentleman has just put to me; but, as no doubt, there is considerable anxiety upon the subject, and as papers upon the subject have been published in the United States, I think it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at present stands between the United States and this country relative to the Maine boundary.

The House will recollect that I stated that there were two very distinct questions; the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of Ghent; and the other was with respect to the interpretation of our agreement for the sake of preserving jurisdiction and possession undisturbed by the two parties made in the course of the spring of 1839. With respect to the former part of the subject, a proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign affairs, in the name of the Government, last year, and the reply to that was a counter proposition of a totally different nature being made by the government of the United States.

At the same time commissioners were appointed by the government of Great Britain, who had surveyed the disputed country, and had arrived in this country in January last. The report was received only a few days ago; it contains matter of very considerable importance, and is now under the consideration of the government, and an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition made by the government of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition they last made.

That is the only answer I can give at present upon that branch of the subject. With respect to the question relating to the provisional agreement of last year, it is unfortunate that it is almost entirely upon it that recent difficulties have arisen. The Noble Lord then adverted to the differences that had arisen between the two countries on this subject; and concluded by saying, I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of existing differences.—(Cheers.)

Another Set-to in Congress.—Messrs. Raynor and Montgomery have been following in the footsteps of predecessors, and "milling it." They did not, however, choose the council chamber, but "pitched into each other" outside the Post Office.—These affairs are getting so common, that like a murder or duel in the south, they will not be worth recording unless marked with some peculiar atrocity. We shall soon have to elect our representatives for the strength of their muscle, rather than for the strength of their minds. The day may come when questions will be settled by "fistesses." It would save a great deal of time spent in talking, at all events.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning Atlas.*

Congress.—The Journal of Commerce in reporting the proceedings of Congress June 1, says:—"At least thirty members addressed the Chair at once." "The time for the breaking up of the house seemed to have arrived. The body seemed to be on the verge of dissolution—all respect for the chair, for order, and for each other being entirely lost. Where this ferocious spirit is to end, no one can tell."—The honorable members seem inclined to have a "glorious row." There must be some "Upper-crust soap-locks" among them.—*Ib.*

Baltimore, May 8.—METHODIST CONFERENCE—The present General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is, on many accounts, one of the most important that has ever assembled since the organization of that Church in 1784. The numbers which it represents, the varied and superior talents which it combines, and the unusually important interests involved in its acts, invest it with an importance hitherto unknown and unfelt. The six Bishops are all present, and nearly all the representatives from the different annual conferences. The British Conference, as you know, is represented by the Rev. Robert Newton, and the Canada Conference by the Rev. Messrs. Stinson and Ryerson. Mr. Richey and Mr. Harvard, from the Canadas, are likewise present. Mr. Newton has preached frequently since he has been here, and has gained golden opinions from all who have heard him. On Sunday last he preached to six or eight thousand on Monument square.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.—It is stated in a late English paper that the receipts of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society during the last year were £81,542 13s. 3d., being an increase of £6700 compared with the preceding year. The number of the missionary stations of the society is 250, and of the missionaries 362; of the communicants, at the different stations, 78 228; of scholars in missionary schools, 53,703 ---*Boston Merc. Journal.*

The New York Express of Thursday last, says: "The receipts at our Custom House for the month of May, were in amount but *one-fourth of what they were in the corresponding month of* 1839. The whole receipts here since January, are *less than a third of those of a similar period last year.*"

BANK STOCK.—An extensive sale, principally the property of the Canada Marine Insurance Company, took place at Quebec on Thursday last, when the competition for stock was animated. Sixty-four D200 shares of the Montreal Bank were sold to different parties at from 8¾ to 11¾ per cent. premium. Sixty-five shares Quebec Bank brought from 1¾ to 2¾ per cent premium. Forty shares British North Am. Bank Stock, £30 sterling on each paid in, were offered at the upset price of £37 12s 6d, and realized £38 7s 6d or £40 currency. On the same day, for another account, twenty-five shares of the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, (£15 paid in) were offered, when ten shares were knocked down at £10 per share, and the remainder withdrawn.—*New-York Times.*

Buffalo, June 8.—Amount of Flour and Wheat cleared at this office for the week ending the 7th.

brls. flour,	bush. wheat,	Tolls,
41,648	38,313	D.17,965 23

Flour is held here at D.3 60 and at Michigan City at D.2 50 per barrel.

PRICE OF BREAD.—Official notice is issued by the Mayor that the price of fresh Flour being $3 60 per brl. the bakers must give, during the week commencing June the 1st, 43 ounces of bread for *ten cents.* Of the second quality, or three loaves for *ten cents*, they must give 58 3-4 ounces.—*New-Orleans Bulletin.*

For the four days previous to the 2d. inst. 30,000 bales of Cotton were exported from the port of Mobile.

The Public taking care of their own Bread.—The citizens of Montreal, during last summer, we believe, having become exasperated at what they considered extortion, by the bakers of the city, got up an establishment to be conducted by a society on behalf of the public, by means of which bread was to be manufactured at the lowest possible prices. This has, it would seem, operated well, and arrangements are in progress to make it permanent.—Some objections may be fairly made to this system, as a combination against a particular class of tradesmen,—but if they have brought it on themselves, by a perseverance in a bad article, an exorbitant price, or light weight, they aveh themselves to blame. Late notices of seizures would seem to indicate, that Bakers in other cities besides Montreal might take a hint that the public have great interest in their daily bread, and dislike any unnecessary inflictions connected with the victualling department.—*Novascotian.*

From the Pittsburg Intelligencer.

During the past year between 4 and 5,000 souls have left Pittsburgh, wholly unable to procure work there. Three fourths of the manufacturing industry has fallen off for want of sales and a market. One very extensive Foundry which produced $300,000 a year, has entirely suspended, and all hands discharged, and about 100 hands from manufactory in Kensington.

In more prosperous times, says the Intelligencer, out of about 200 drays and carts, it was very difficult to get a load of merchandize hauled without delay and inconvenience, now three fourths of the number are idle more than half their time;

SUMMARY.

THE WOOL SACK.—In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an act of parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of English wool; and, the more effectually to secure this source of national wealth, the wool-sacks on which the judges sit in the House of Lords were placed there, to remind them that in their judicial capacity they ought to have a constant eye to the preservation of the staple commodity of the kingdom.

POPULATION OF LONDON.—Dr. Olvthus Gregory, in a lecture on diseases in London, said that with the increase of population there was a diminution of disease, that London comprises an area of 70 square miles, or 9½ miles in diameter. The total population of the metropolis is now 1,950,000, and by the end of the next year it will exceed 2,000,000; and in ten years a population of 400,000 has been added, which is as much as the ancient city in the time of Charles the second.

CIRCULATION OF LONDON PAPERS.—The number of stamps issued to the several Newspapers in Great Britain, affords the means of determining the extent of circulation of each paper. According to the late official returns, it appears that the number of stamps issued to several of the London morning papers from Jan. 1 to March 31, was as follows:

To the Times,	1.230.000
Chronicle,	525,000
Herald,	530,000
Post,	280,000

From this statement it appears that the circulation of the Times averages more than 15,700 a day, and that it is greater than that of any other two papers taken together, and that the amount of duty which it pays to the Government exceeds £20,000 per annum.

A disastrous fire broke out in London on the morning of May 14, in Mary-le-bone street, which was attended with the loss of one or two lives, and great hazard of the lives of several other persons, who were saved with difficulty. A lad was saved by forcing a hole by crow-bars through a solid wall. On the day after the fire, the firemen succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of one of the sufferers, whose body is supposed to be that of M