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Weekly Almanack.

February—1841.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
10 Wednesday - -	6 51	5 9	11 0	2 40
11 Thursday - -	6 50	5 10	Morn.	3 25
12 Friday - -	6 49	5 11	0 9	4 21
13 Saturday - -	6 47	5 13	1 17	5 22
14 Sunday - -	6 46	5 14	2 20	6 41
15 Monday - -	6 45	5 15	3 18	7 57
16 Tuesday - -	6 44	5 16	4 7	9 3

Last Quarter 13th, 1h. 27m. morning.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.
Thomas Leavitt, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be left at the Bank before three o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount Days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK
Lewis Burns, Esq., President.
Discount Days .. .. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Bills or Notes for Discount, must be lodged at the Bank before one o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
Alfred Smithers, Esquire, Manager.
Discount Days .. .. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before three o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
James Kirk, Esquire, President.
☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
Incorporated 1825.
Capital 150,000 Dollars,
With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars

THE whole of the first named sum, $150,000, is invested in securities, and on the shortest notice could be cashed and applied to the payment of losses.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will issue Policies for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c. &c, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates as any similar institution; and will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the city, on which Insurance is desired.

Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B. 3d Sept. 1840.

Marine Insurance.

AN Association of Merchants having been formed for the purpose of Insuring *Vessels, Cargoes,* and *Freights*, have appointed a Committee of the following Gentlemen for the purpose of fixing premiums, arranging and settling losses, &c., viz:—John Duncan, A. S. Perkins, John Hammond, and John Walker, Esquires. Application to be made to
I. & J. G. WOODWARD, *Brokers.*
☞ Office, Peters' Wharf,
St. John, 21st April, 1840.

EMIGRANT AGENCY OFFICE,
Fredericton, September 26, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Office of the Assistant Emigrant Agent will be kept in the lower part of the Phœnix House, immediately opposite the Army Hospital; and that the hours will be the same as at other public offices—from 10 till 3 o'clock; where Immigrants and others can transact business connected with that Department, and advice and assistance will be afforded to persons wishing to obtain land for settlement, or who may desire employment in this Province.

Persons having Landed Property to dispose of can have a description of the same entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose; and applications for servants or labourers that may be received at this Office, will be registered in a similar manner.

EDMUND WARD,
Assistant Emigrant Agen
☞ Letters forwarded to be post paid.

British and Foreign Newspaper Office, India Club House, and Colonial Reading Rooms, Chichester, England.

P. L. SIMMONDS, Newspaper and Advertisement Agent and Correspondent, supplies with promptitude and regularity, and upon moderate terms, all the London, Provincial, and Foreign Periodicals and Newspapers. Advertisements, orders, and communications received for every Newspaper published.

Terms: A quarter's payment in advance, or a respectable reference in London.

Agent for all the Canadian, Nova Scotian, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bahama, and West India Papers, which, with the Newspapers from the other British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and the principal London, Irish, and scotch Journals, are regularly filed at Mr. Simmond's News Offices and Reading Rooms.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Binder,
West side Cross Street, 4 doors from King Street, St. John, N. B.

IMPORTER and dealer in all kinds of Mercantile Account and other Blank Books; Navigation and School Books, by the most approved authors; Works in the different departments of Literature and Science; Maps, Charts, and Nautical Instruments; Musical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments; fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c. &c.
☞ Books imported to order.

Flour.

THE Subscriber having erected a set of Grist Mill Machinery at *Black River*, of the best English manufacture, with five run of French Burr Stones, is now Grinding FLOUR of an excellent description from sound and sweet American Wheat, which he will supply to Bakers and Families at the lowest market rates, for prompt payment.

A constant supply of FLOUR, *Horse Feed* and *Bran* kept on hand at his Store, South Market Wharf. ROBERT D. WILMOT

Pictorial Illustrations of THE BIBLE.

A FRESH supply of the above work is just received, and can be obtained at the various Book Stores in the City, and at the store of
G. & E. SEARS,
January 12, 1841. *King street.*

The Garland.

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

Oh, time is sweet, when roses meet,
With Spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the cost, when hearts are lost,
If those we love have found them.
And sweet the mind, that still can find,
A star in darkest weather;
But nought can be so sweet to see,
As old friends met together!

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing, did not heed it!
Though grey each brow that meets us now,
For age brings wintry weather,
Yet nought can be so sweet to see,
As old friends met together!

The few long known, whom years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear,
To soothe a friend's distresses;
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face hard weather;
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see
And meet old friends together!

Miscellaneous.

JOSEPHINE, EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

BY JAMES H. PERKINS.

When a few centuries shall have thrown their shadows upon the strange fortunes of Napoleon; and given to every thing about him the tinge of romance, the story of his first wife, Josephine, will seem to the student rather a fable than a fact; he will look upon her as we look upon Mary of Scotland, but with a deeper interest; for she, far more truly than her lord, was from first to last "the child of destiny."

Told, while yet unmarried, that she would be a wife, a widow, and a Queen of France—the entire fulfilment of the first part of the prophecy, gave her courage to believe in the last part also when under sentence of death.—When her bed was taken from under her because she was to die in the morning, she told her weeping friends that it was not so, that she would sit upon that throne on whose ruins Robespierre then stood triumphant; and when asked in mockery, to choose her maids of honour, since she was to be Queen, she did choose them, and they were her maids of honour, when half of Europe looked up to her. On that night which was to have been her last on earth, Robespierre fell. Had he fallen a few days earlier, her first husband would have lived; had his fall been but one day later, Josephine would have been among the ten thousand victims whose names we have never heard. But he fell on that night, and her destiny was accomplished.

She married Napoleon, and, through her, her husband was appointed to the army of Italy. Step by step they rose, till at last the crown rested upon her head; the second part of the prophecy was proved true, and she began to look forward to that loss of power and rank which had also been foretold, and which was to close the strange drama of her life.

And he that had wedded the child of destiny grew every day more strong and more grasping. In vain did Josephine attempt to rule his ambition, and chasten his aims; he was an emperor; he wished to found an empire, and by slow degrees he made himself familiar with the thoughts of putting her away.

When the campaign of 1809 was at an end, hardened and narrowed, the General came back to his wife; his former kindness was gone, his playfulness was checked; he consulted her but seldom, and seldom stole upon her private hours with that familiar love that had so often made her heart leap. She saw that her hour drew nigh.

It was the evening of the 20th November; the court was at Paris in honour of the King of Saxony. Josephine sat at her window, looking down upon the river, and musing on the dark fate before her, when she heard Napoleon's step at the door. She sprang to open it, using her usual exclamation, "mon ami!" He embraced her affectionately, that for an instant her fears and woes seemed vain. She led him to the chair, placed herself at his feet, and looking up into his face, smiled through her tears.

"You are unhappy, Josephine," said the Emperor.

"Not with you, sire."

"Bah," said he quickly, "why call me sire!" these shews of state steal all true joy from us."

"Then why seek them?" answered Josephine.

The Emperor made no reply. "You are now the first of men," she continued; "why not quit the war, turn ambition out of your councils, bend your thoughts on the good of France, and live at home among those who love you."

"Josephine," said he, turning his face from her, "it is not I, it is France that demands the sacrifice."

"Are you sure of that, my lord?" said his wife; "have you probed your heart to the bottom? is it not ambition prompts you to seek reasons for repudiating me? for think not, Napoleon, I misunderstand you; are you sure it is the love of France?"

Every word she spoke touched him to the quick; and rising hastily, he replied "Madam, I have reasons; good evening."

"Stay, sire," said she, taking hold of his arm, we must not part in anger. I submit. Since you wish it, I submit cheerfully. It is not in my nature to oppose your will; I love you too deeply. Nor shall I cease to love you, Napoleon, because I am to leave your throne and your side. If you still go on victorious, I shall rejoice with you; if reverse comes, I will lay down my life to comfort you, I will pray for you morning and night, and in the hope that sometimes you will think of me."

Hardened as he was, Napoleon had loved his wife deeply and long. Her submission to his stern resolve; her calm, but mournful, dignity; her unshaken love moved even him; and for a moment affection struggled with ambition. He turned to embrace her again; but in that moment her face and form had changed. Her eye and her whole person seemed inspired! He felt himself in the presence of a superior being. She led him to the window and threw it open. A thin mist rested upon the Seine and over the gardens of the Palace; all around was silent, among the stars then before them, one was far brighter than the rest. She pointed to it.

"Sire," she said, "that star is mine—to that, and not to yours, was promised empire; through me, and through my destinies, you have risen; part from me, and you fall. The spirit of her that foresaw my rise to royalty, even now communes with my spirit, and tells me that your fate hangs on mine. Believe me or not, if we henceforth walk asunder, you will leave no empire behind you, and will die yourself in shame, and sorrow, and with a broken spirit."

He turned away sick at heart, and overawed by the words of one, whose destiny had been so strangely accomplished. Ten days were passed in resolves and counter-resolves—and then the link that bound him to fortune was broken. Josephine was divorced; and, as he said himself at St. Helena, from that hour his fall began.

Josephine was divorced—but her love did not cease. In her retirement she joyed in all his successes, and prayed that he might be saved from the fruits of his foul ambition. When his son was born, she only regretted that she was not near him in his happiness; and when he went a prisoner to Elba, she begged that she might share his prison, and relieve his woes. Every article that he had used at her residence, remained as he left it, she would not let a chair be removed. The book, in which he had been last reading, was there with the page doubled down, and the pen that he had last used was by it, with the ink dried on its point.—When her death drew nigh, she wished to sell all her jewels, to send the fallen Emperor money; and her will was submitted to his correction. She died before he returned from Elba; but her last thoughts were of him and France, and her last words expressed the hope and belief "that she had never caused a single tear to flow." She was buried in the village church of Ruel, and her body was followed to the grave, not alone by princes and generals, but by two thousand poor, whose hearts had been made glad by her bounty.

Her marble monument bears only this inscription:

"EUGENE AND HORTENSE TO JOSEPHINE."

What a fund for future writers in her character and fate; and what a lesson to all of us, whether in prosperity or adversity.

Massacre of the Mamelukes by Mehemet Ali.—Mohammed Ali was now firmly fixed in his government, and it was evident that something more than Turkish wisdom preserved him in it. Telegraphs were established from Alexandria to Cairo; and every insurrection which begun, was disconcerted in the space of a few hours. The Mamelukes deemed his agents supernatural, but his only agent was M. Drovetti, the French Consul. This gentleman still holds the office of Consul, and he it was whose prudence and dexterity seated Mohammed Ali on the throne. Every measure of the latter was of his planning; and the Viceroy well knows that to him the success of his ambition is wholly due. Drovetti is the most perfect courtier in his manners and appearance I ever met; the elegance of his address is only surpassed by the depth of his dissimulation, and the skilfulness of his subterfuge. There is, however, something terrible in his countenance; and as he stalks along the plain of Alexandria every evening, muffled up in his white *bernous*, the Franks are seen to retire with a sort of deferential horror, and whisper, as he passes, 'Make way for Catiline.'

'What share he had in the destruction of the Mamelukes I know not; but, in his quality of privy councillor, it is to be presumed the bloody business was not transacted without his knowledge: of the expediency of the policy which dictated the measure, I believe there can be little doubt, considering the matter '*a la Turque*.'—The Mamelukes or Mohammed Ali must have fallen; the Viceroy determined it should be the former. He invited them to a grand feast, said to have been given in honour of his son, at the citadel, and for the alleged purpose of a reconciliation with the Beys, for whom it was reported he had prepared magnificent presents. The Mamelukes distrusted the Pacha's sudden friendship; they resolved not to attend the banquet. The emissaries of the Pacha laboured to convince them that their suspicion was unfounded; and they prevailed, at last, on the generous-minded Mamelukes [for such they were] to trust to the honour and hospitality of Mohammed Ali. They went to the feast, they were received with every demonstration of friendship; but the Pacha was not to be seen; the Beys suspected treachery, they looked to the doors by which they entered the citadel, but they were fast closed; immediately a galling fire of musquetry, from the surrounding parapets, opened upon them; there was no escape; they looked their murderers in the face; they called for quarter, but there was no mercy; they shook their swords at their assassins, but they were beyond their reach.

'A soldier, who assisted at the massacre, informed me, that the poor wretches in their despair kept running to and fro, from one door to another, vainly seeking a place of safety, until there was not a single Mameluke left standing. The greater number were dispatched; but many were only wounded; the ferocious soldiers now descending from the walls, cut and hacked the expiring Beys. I asked the soldier if it was not a sorry sight?—He said, it was lamentable to see such fine clothes as they wore spoiled with blood!

'The Pacha all this time was shut up in a turret of the citadel, looking at the slaughter of his guests, and suffering, you will imagine, all the agonies of remorse; Oh, no! in Turkey when policy aims the blow and perfidy plays the host, as much glory redounds to the murderer from the massacre, as accrues to the Christian soldier from the number of foes he has cloven down in the field.

'This horrible feat of Turkish policy took place in 1812; the number of killed is generally supposed to have been from 300 to 500. Turner gives 800. One only of the Beys escaped, by leaping his Arab steed over the parapet at a tremendious distance from the ground; the horse was killed, but the rider got in safety to the desert; and is now lying in Constantinople.

'You may conceive the sensation this bloody business made, in the country, and understand the reason of the energy of the Pacha's character standing so high in Europe. At all events, Egypt has remained tranquil since the slaughter: the Mamelukes

"'After life's fitful fever, sleep well!
Treachery hath done its worst.'"

Peking, or *Pekin*, is the capital of the empire of China. It is divided into the Chinese and Tartar cities. The Tartar city forms properly the main body of Peking, being surrounded by the principal wall, which encloses an area of fourteen square miles. The Chinese city has a wall of its own, which encloses an area of about nine square miles. The suburbs are also very large. According to the best official information which Lord Macartney could procure, Peking contains a population of between two and three millions.

Peking, like most other Chinese cities, is laid out by the square and line. A street four miles long, and 120 feet broad, reaches from one gate to the other, and is crossed by another, of similar length and breadth. The other streets are narrow, and many of them can only be considered as lanes. They are all unpaved, and covered with sand and dust; but they are kept very clean and frequently watered. The principal streets consist almost entirely of rows of shops which are painted, gilded, and adorned with much magnificence. Sky blue and green mixed with gold, are the prevailing colours upon the walls. The regular form of the streets, the flat roofs, and the various ensigns with which they are decorated, give Peking very much the appearance of a large encampment. The streets are peculiarly crowded, in consequence of the number of trades that are carried on in the open air. The numerous moveable workshops of tinkers and barbers, cobblers and blacksmiths; the tents and booths where tea, fruit, rice, and other eatables, are exposed to sale; the wares and merchandize arrayed before the doors; the troops of dromedaries, laden with coals from Tartary; and the wheel-barrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables, leave only a narrow space unoccupied.

Peking, according to Chinese ideas, is strongly fortified. It is surrounded with walls about 30 feet high, and 25 feet thick at their base; but the breadth on the top, within the parapets, does not exceed 12 feet; so that it has a considerable slope, especially on the inside, and rises by stages like the pyramids. It is surrounded with a ditch, and defended by square towers, placed at the interval of 70 yards, which is reckoned a bowshot. Each tower projects about 40 feet from the line of the wall, and has a small guard-house on its summit. The body of the wall is composed of the earth dug up from the ditch; but it is faced on each side with a mixture of brick and stone.

The imperial palace is in an inclosure within the city, formed by what is called the Yellow Wall. The space contained within it, about a mile in length, and three-fourths of a mile in breadth, is artificially formed into an imitation of rude and romantic nature. The edifices destined for the accommodation of the Emperor, are placed on hills of different height; while the loftiest summits are crowned with pavilions, kiosks, and other buildings, destined for pleasure and refreshment. The imperial palace of Yuenmien, situated without the city, presents the same scene on a much more extended scale. The grounds here are at least 10 miles in diameter, and comprise an extent of about 60,000 English acres. The temples or pagodas, and towers of Peking, are extremely numerous and magnificent; but there is no established religion and no congregational worship allowed in the empire, the government studiously avoiding and prohibiting every thing by which men can be assembled together. The system almost exclusively professed is that of Fo, which is distinguished by numerous images of departed worthies, some of gigantic size. The Christian religion has been introduced by the Jesuits, who at one time boasted 300,000 converts, but their career has been stopped by that hostility to change which is so deeply fixed in the ruling powers. The Chinese are of a mild, affable and quiet disposition. Among their good qualities are unremitting industry, perseverance in their pursuits, exactness and punctuality in business, veneration for parents and ancestors, and a general good humour and courtesy of manners. Among their vices are an entire disregard of truth, and unparalleled skill in the art of cheating.

In Peking snow lies on the ground three months of the year, and the climate is colder than under the same latitude in Europe. Peking is in longitude 116 deg. 28 min. E. Latitude 39 deg. 55 min, N.

Advertising is like a travelling sign. No business man will hesitate to pay twenty dollars for a sign, where he would never think of paying half the sum for advertising. The one is a sign seen only by those who pass the store and can see the goods that are for sale as well as the sign. The advertisement is a comprehensive sign that comes under the eye of hundreds who never will see the sign evor the door; yet some soft heads pretend to argue that because some men have done a good businesswithout advertising, advertising is unnecessary. They might as well argue that because some men have made money without industry, industry is unnecessary.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

An upright posture is easier than a stooping one, because it is more natural, and one part is better supported by another; so it is easier to be an honest man than a knave.

JAMAICA.

Extracts from the Speech of Sir C. T. Metcalfe, *Governor General of Jamaica, at the recent opening of the Legislature of that Island.*

"You are aware, Gentlemen, that some of your acts passed the last Session have been attacked in public meetings in England, and that we are accused of a design to restore Slavery and coercion in Jamaica by unjust and oppressive laws.

"All who are acquainted with the state of this island, must know that there is no more fear of a return to Slavery in Jamaica, than there is of its establishment in England; that our emancipated population are as free, as independent in their conduct, as well conditioned, as much in the enjoyment of abundance, and as strongly sensible of the blessing of liberty, as any that we know in our country. And every one who reflects, must be aware, that in a land where the demand for labour is pressing, and the supply inadequate; where the people have in most parts means of support, which preclude the necessity of continuous labour; where the desire to live at ease may, to a considerable extent be gratified, and where uncultivated and fertile land is abundant and procurable at little cost; positive coercion is in the nature of things impossible, and that the virtual coercion, which in all countries is imposed by the necessities of the labouring man, is likely to be less here than in any part of the United Kingdom. To these advantages may be added that all disqualifications and distinctions on account of color have ceased; that men of all colors have equal rights in the law, and an equal footing in society, and that every man's position is settled by the same circumstances which regulate that point in other free countries where no differance of color exists; that civil and religious liberty is universally enjoyed in as great a degree as in the Mother Country; and that we have a press as free as any in the world. Such is the present condition of this colony in all these respects; and it may be asserted without fear of denial, that the former slaves of Jamaica are now as secure in all social rights as free born Britons. Let it be our study, gentlemen, to confirm, and if possible improve this happy state.

"In consequence of the combined insufficiency and uncertainty of labour, owing to the scantiness of our population and to the desire which men naturally entertain when they possess the means to follow their own inclinations in pursuit of their livelihood, the minds of all who feel an interest in the general prosperity of the Colony are turned with anxiety towards immigration, as the only perceptible mode of alleviating the existing defects. I have availed myself of the powers granted to me by the Immigration Act, and, with a view to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature, have nominated a Commissioner, who has proceeded to America and thence to Great Britain, and an Agent-General in the island. The appointment of Deputy Agents at the several ports I have delayed until they may appear to be required. The attention of the Government, and of the public in the Mother Country, has been attracted to this important subject; and there is some prospect of the emigration of liberated Africans and other free laborers from the Coast of Africa. Whether we shall derive benefit from the plans now on foot for the promotion of emigration to the West Indies must depend on the advantages that we can offer compared with those of other Colonies and Countries to induce emigrants to settle here. With respect to one important point, our beautiful island presents in its highlands a delightful and healthy climate for Europeans and inhabitants of all countries, and in the lowlands, one salubrious and agreeable for Africans and the natives of tropical regions. In other respects, with so great a demand for labour and such abundance of uncultivated land, we ought to be able to compete with other Colonies. It is manifest that the immigration on a large scale is necessary, not only for the developement of our still latent resources, but even for the successful cultivation of our present staples. How far we can obtain that desirable momentum is doubtful, and in the pursuit of it, whatever may be the result, we ought not to neglect any means within our reach of promoting the comfort, content, cheerful industry, and attachment of the peasantry of the island.

"There are signs of enterprise and a spirit of improvement among us which it is highly gratifying to observe. Several Agricultural Societies have been formed within the last year in different parts of the island, after the example of that at Old Harbour, which had the honor of taking the lead. Prizes are given by those Societies for the best cattle, the best ploughing, and numercus other objects of public interest. These institutions must be beneficial in promoting industry and improved methods of cultivation, and in drawing out new sources of wealth, and they will also, I trust, tend to confirm a cordial union between the two great classes of the agricultural community. Two companies or partnerships have been formed for the introduction of the culture of Silk, and it is to be hoped that this laudable experiment may be rewarded with success, and that a new source of benefit may thus be opened to all the inhabitants of the island.

"We possess the Tea-plant, but I am not aware that any one has turned his attention to it, with a view to its extended cultivation, although from the description that we have of the countries in which it flourishes, it would seem that this island is well adapted for its growth.

"With a sufficient population these and other products calculated to advance the prosperity of the island, might be cultivated without detriment to the established staples, and the production of the latter, at the same time be greatly increased; but it may be apprehended that every attempt at a new culture, or at the renewal of any old one which in times past may have given way to the more profitable staple export will be impeded by the want of labourers, and by the pressing demand which exists for all the labour that can be procured in the cultivation and preparation of Sugar and Coffee, of which the produce that it is so desirable to augment, continues to decrease from the insufficiency of labour, with the addition in the present year of an extraordinary drought in a great portion of the island. This has injured all classes of cultivators, and will tend to diminish the succeeding crops, and decrease the advantage which would otherwise have been derived from the high price of sugar in the Mother Country, a price which it is prudent to calculate will not long be allowed to continue, without strenuous efforts for its reduction, the injurious effects of which on estates in this island, can only be successfully met by increase of produce."

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE.

We have been favoured with the following abstract of the Census of the Province, which has been recently taken:—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

	1834	1840	increase.
YORK.			
Fredericton,	2970	4002	
St. Mary,	1507	2158	
Douglas,	2127	2630	
Kingsclear,	1204	1792	
Queensbury,	1007	1144	
Prince William,	687	942	
Southampton,	406	575	
Dumfries,	570	752	
	10,478	13,995	33 1-5 per ct.
CARLETON.			
Woodstock,	1947	3186	
Northampton,	479	508	
Kent,	564	473	
Brighton,	1007	1200	
Perth,	244	362	
Wicklow,	591	744	
Wakefield,	1862	2358	
Andover,	523	587	
	7217	9411	30 per cent.
Madawaska,	2274	3948	
	9,493	13,381	40 per cent.
SUNBURY.			
Maugerville,	514	556	
Sheffield,	957	1184	
Burton 1,	1165	1144	
" 2,	358		
Lincoln,	567	593	
Blissville,	277	833	
	3,838	4260	10 per cent.
QUEEN'S.			
Gagetown,	1004	865	
Canning,	1502	952	
Wickham,	1624	1201	
Waterborough,	1334	1329	
Brunswick,	872	220	
Hampstead,	1318	879	
Johnston,		1030	
Petersville,		856	
Chipman,		900	
	7204	8232	13 per cent.
ST. JOHN.			
St. John,	12,163	19,281	
Portland,	5077	6207	
Carleton,	812	1435	
Lancaster,	1315	1602	
St. Martin,	1391	1973	
Simonds,		2459	
	20,668	32,957	60 per cent.
CHARLOTTE.			
St. Andrews,	3487	3682	
St. Stephens,	2677	3405	
St. David,	1575	1609	
St. George,	2321	2422	
St. Patrick,	1507	2013	
S. James,	927	1155	
Pennfield,	742	1043	
Grand Manan,	956	1003	
West Isles,	1110	1128	
Campo Bello	550	719	
	15,832	18,178	14 per cent.
KING'S.			
Kingston,	1929	2009	
Sussex,	3143	2178	
Hampton,	2563	2072	
Norton,	786	1017	
Westfield,	1275	1661	
Springfield,	1551	1733	
Greenwich,	958	1080	
Studholm,		1988	
Upham,		726	
	12,195	14,464	16 per cent.
WESTMORLAND.			
Dorchester,	3124	3067	
Sackville,	1970	2366	
Westmorland,	1165	1434	
Moncton,	578	1529	
Salisbury,	1120	1426	
Shediac,	1318	1909	
Botsford,	1346	1767	
Coverdale,	617	625	
Hopewell,	2007	1021	
Hillsboro'	960	1052	
Harvey,		1488	
	14,205	17,686	24 per cent.
NORTHUMBERLAND.			
New Castle,	2185	3013	
Chatham,	2355	3503	
Ludlow,	501	599	
Northesk,	1287	1577	
Alnwick,	772	1027	
Blissfield,	464	545	
Blackville,	865	1357	
Glenelg,	1422	1351	
Nelson,	1319	1648	
	11,170	14,620	31 per cent.
KENT.			
Richibucto,	2775	2068	
Weldford,		1130	
Carleton,	1039	1644	
Wellington,	1171	1452	
Dundas,	1046	1163	
	6,031	7,477	24 per cent.
GLOUCESTER.			
Bathurst,	1626	2171	
Saumarez,	1097	1591	
Carquit,	1699	2075	
New Bandon,	680	700	
Beresford,	1492	1214	
	6394	7751	27 per cent.
RESTIGOUCHE.			
Addington,	1729	814	
Dalhousie,		1995	
Durham,		536	
Colborne,		500	
Elden,		216	
	1729	3141	27 per cent.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1841.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MARCH		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	11	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1842.							
JANUARY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
FEBRUARY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
MARCH			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

25 M. of superior quality Cuba CIGARS, for sale very low.
Dec. 1. JOHN KERR & CO.