The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1157.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY JULY 28, 1840.

Vol. XIII. No. 5.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY
DONALD A. CAMERON.
Office in Prince William-street, near the Market Ten square, opposite Sands' Brick Building.
Price—15s. per annum, exclusive of postage, half in advance.

Weekly Almanack.

July—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
29 Wednesday	4 43	7 29	8 5	11 43
30 Thursday	4 44	7 28	8 29	ev 20
31 Friday	4 45	7 26	8 49	0 54
1 Saturday	4 47	7 25	9 8	1 28
2 Sunday	4 48	7 24	9 27	2 1
3 Monday	4 49	7 23	9 48	2 41
4 Tuesday	4 50	7 22	10 11	3 26

First Quarter 5th, 0h. 35m. 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.

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R. H. Liston, Esquire, Manager.
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NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN BOYD, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT.
Committee for July.
A. S. PERKINS, JOHN WARKER, R. KELTIE.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

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

REMOVAL

The Subscriber having removed his Watch, Clock, and Jewellery establishment, to his new stand in that House lately occupied by Mrs. Hendricks, corner of King and Cross streets, begs to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and varied assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, SILVER PLATE, &c.

Just received per ships *Eagle*, *Mearns*, and *British Queen*, from London, Liverpool, and Greenock,
—CONSISTING OF—
LADIES' and Gents. Patent Lever and Lepine Watches, in gold and silver cases, capp'd and jewell'd; Vertical ditto in ditto; Plain Vertical do.; A large collection of Eight day and Spring Clocks, suitable for offices and halls; Ladies' and Gents. solid fine Gold and Gold plated Stone and Pearl set Finger RINGS; plain ditto; Fancy gold Snaps: Cameo and other Brooches, set in fine gold, Gold Lockets and Vinegarettes: Gents. bosom chain Pins: solid gold and gold plated Seals & Keys: fine gold top and drop, fancy and plain Ear-rings: Filagree ditto; silver plated Bread Trays: Cake Dishes: Cruet stands with 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 cut glass bottles: Cream Ewers, richly gilt inside: Egg stands, cups and spoons to match: Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays and Snuffers: sterling silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard SPOONS: Sugar Tongs: Tweesers, Tooth Picks, fine silver and silver plated Pencil Cases: solid and plated Gold and silver Watch Guards; Thimbles, Fob chains, German silver Chains in variety, Pickle Forks, Butter Knives, sterling silver Snuff Boxes, Wood do: 4, 3, and 2 tuned Music Boxes: Sextants, Quadrants, Compasses, Parallel Rulers, Day and Night Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Ladies' Tortoise shell and horn Card Cases.

And a variety of small but useful articles, which together with his former stock he offers for sale wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

JAMES AGNEW.
Watchmaker, &c.
Corner of King and Cross streets.

FOR SALE, two superior Two Days' Ships' Chronometers, on moderate terms.

J. A. begs leave further to state that he continues to repair and adjust ships' and pocket Chronometers Watches and Clocks of every description: Also, Astronomical and Philosophical Instruments, in the most correct manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Engraving on Stone and Metals done to order.
St. John, May 19, 1840.

TAR and PITCH.

77 BRLS. TAR; 10 do PITCH, —for sale low by
July 7. Ratchford & Brothers.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT
At Loch Lomond.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment at Loch Lomond, in the premises formerly occupied by Mrs. Tyson, adjoining the Farm of Richard Sands, Esquire, and is prepared to accommodate, in a comfortable manner, Boarders or Pleasure Parties from the City, who may wish to enjoy the delightful scenery and aquatic sports of the Lake and its vicinity. The House is convenient either for permanent Boarders or family parties visiting the country for a few hours, is well supplied with excellent Beds; and a plentiful stock of provisions, &c. at all times on hand. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage, which it will be his unceasing study to merret.

☞ Good accommodations for Horses and Carriages. PETER CLEMENTS.
Loch Lomond, 16th June, 1840

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has, for the better accommodation of the public, fitted out a good, comfortable PACKET to sail between the Ports of Shediac, New-Brunswick, and Bedeque, P. E. Island, once every week during the Summer, so as to intersect all the lines of Stages, that is to say—M'Beath's from *Miramichi*; Brown's from *Pettiodiac*; and the line of Coach from Nova-Scotia;—and all persons going to Prince Edward Island will find immediate conveyance to all parts of said Island.

The Packet Dolphin will sail every *Monday*, from Shediac to Bedeque, and every *Thursday*, after the arrival of the Charlottetown Stage, from Bedeque to Shediac, weather permitting.—Fare, best Cabin, seven shillings and sixpence; forward Cabin six shillings; deck passengers, five shillings. All Letters and Newspapers free between said Ports.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, which it will be his unceasing object to merit.

ANTHONY SIMPSON,
Shediac, May 25, 1840. *Master.*

The Garland.

ON GETTING HOME THE PORTRAIT OF A FEMALE CHILD.

PAINTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA.

Type of the Cherubim above;
Come live with me, and be my love.
Smile from my wall, dear roguish sprite,
By sunshine and by candlelight,
For both look sweetly on thy traits;
And, were the mellow moon to gaze,
She'd welcome thee with lustre bland,
Like some young fay from fairy land.

Cast in simplicity's own mould,
How canst thou be so manifold
In sportively distracting charms!—
Thy lips—thine eyes—thy little arms,
That wrap thy shoulders and thy head
In homeliest shawl of netted thread,
Brown woollen net-work: yet it seeks
Accordance with thy smiling cheeks,
And more becomes thy beauty's bloom
Than any shawl of Cashmere's loom.

Thou hast not to adorn thee, girl!
Flower, link of gold, gem, or pearl!
I would not see a ruby speck
The passing whiteness of thy neck—
Thou need'st no casket, witching elf—
No gawd—thy toilet is thyself;
Not ev'n a rosebud from the bower—
Thyself a magnet, gem, and flower.

My arch and playful little creature;
Thou hast a mind in every feature—
Thy brow with its disparted locks
Speaks language that translation mocks—
Thy lucid eyes so beam with soul,
They on the canvass seem to roll,
Instructing both my head and heart
To idolize the painter's art—
He marshal's minds to Beauty's feast,
He is humanity's high priest,
And proves by heavenly forms on earth
How much this world of our's is worth.

Inspire me, child, with visions fair,
For children, in creation are
The only things that could be given
Back and unchanged, alive, to Heaven.

London, May 23, 1840. Thomas Campbell.

EVENING PRAYERS.

WRITTEN FOR A CHILD, BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

O guard me through the shades of night,
Saviour and Lord, I humbly pray,
Surround, and shield me with thy might,
And bless me through the coming day.

Bless me in *youth*, bless me in *years*,
And bind me in thy bonds of love;
Inspire my hopes, dispel my fears
And train me for the realms above.

In all *I do*, and *think* and *say*
Direct and counsel me, O Lord,
Sleeping or waking, night or day,
Sustain me by thy sovereign word.

And when I yield this fleeting breath,
And fly to meet Thee face to face,
Preserve me from *eternal* death—
Still bless me, through redeeming grace.

Bless parents, brothers, sisters, all,
In health and sickness, joy and grief,
What'er betide—what'er befall,
Be *Thou*, their solace, and relief.

Teach them and me, how weak, how vain—
How worthless, are these scenes below;
When mirth is mourning—pleasure pain,
And proud rejoicing, turns to woe.

Let me dear Lord alone rejoice,
In *prayer* and *grateful praise*, to Thee;
Subdue my heart—attune my voice,
And mould me for eternity.

Miscellaneous.

From the New Monthly Magazine for March.

THE CHALET IN THE ALPS.

(Concluded.)

It was a cold night in the early part of autumn, when winter had anticipated its visit by many weeks, that Michael Bauvais, returning to his home through a narrow pass in the mountains, was attracted by the barking of a dog; and, on approaching the spot whence the sounds came, discovered a man nearly in a state of insensibility, over whom the faithful animal was uttering his melancholy cries. It was not without considerable difficulty that he succeeded in restoring suspended animation to the stranger, and then slowly led him to the humble chalet, where his mother assisted him in his exertions to render the visit of their unexpected guest as comfortable as their limited means permitted. The warmth of a good fire, and some boiled goat's milk, had such a salutary effect on the invalid, that he was shortly able to thank his preserver, and to inform him that he was an artist, who, in search of the picturesque and sublime scenery which he wished to delineate, having advanced farther into the mountain than prudence warranted, had lost his way; and, after many hours passed in fruitlessly endeavoring to regain it, had at last sunk exhausted into a slumber, whence in all human probability he might from the intense cold to which he was exposed, have never awakened, had he not been rescued by Michael Bauvais.

The young artist was pressed by his poor but hospitable hosts, to continue with them a day or two, until he had recovered sufficient strength to ensure a safe return to his home. He opened his portfolio, and delighted their inexperienced eyes with sketches that might well have claimed approbation from those accustomed to see the finest drawings. Annette was called to share in the gratification their display afforded, and her beauty and artless grace excited so much interest in the young artist, that he immediately made a portrait of her, which filled her lover with joy and gratitude.

The vicinity of the wild spot inhabited by the two families, possessed such attractive scenery, that the painter prolonged his stay several days for the purpose of sketching the different views. Annette would hang with delight over his drawings, and *listen* with scarcely less pleasure to the songs he would sing while making them.

At first Michael shared in the interest which was awakened in her mind; but soon a jealous feeling occasioned by witnessing how much of her time and attention was engrossed by the stranger, took possession of his mind. He became moody, captious, and harsh to her, towards whom he had never previously evinced a sympton of ill-humor. This sudden, and to Annette unaccountable change in his temper, only aggravated the cause that led to it; and the poor simple girl, repulsed by her lover each time that she sought to address him with her wonted and affectionate familiarity, took refuge in the mild and amusing conversation of the young painter. When Michael was compelled to be absent from the chalet in search of fuel, or to lead home the goats, it was evident that his moodiness increased; and when he returned, it was excited almost to frenzy, by finding Annette seated by the stranger, listening with unconcealed delight to his songs, or the stories he related to her.

The whole character of Michael became changed. No longer the gay youth, whose cheerfulness had been the life of the chalets, his ill-humor was now a source of chagrin to all its inhabitants, none of whom, owing to their simplicity, suspected the cause. Often in the moodiness of his spirits, when stung into anger by some innocent familiarity exhibited toward the stranger by Annette, he almost cursed the hour when he saved him from death, and led him to the chalet to fascinate her who hitherto had never lent her eyes or ears with pleasure to aught save himself alone.

Sketches of Annette multiplied every hour. The artist found her figure so graceful and picturesque, and it gave such a charm to his drawings, that he was never tired of copying it; and sooth to say, Annette with all her simplicity, had enough of woman's vanity in her heart, to be pleased, if not proud of the artist's evident admiration of her.

At this time, too, the young painter, who sometimes amused himself in the composition of simple songs, addressed the following one to Annette, and this piece of music gallantry excited the jealousy of her lover into still greater violence.

"Beautiful maiden as pure as the snow
On thine own native mountains, wherever I go,
I'll think of thee artless and fair as thou art,—
Though soon, ah! too soon, I from thee must depart.
I'll think of thee beaming as now with a smile,
And thy innocent converse that oft did beguile
The long hours of evening, and of thy sweet song
That the wild mountain echoes so love to prolong.
Beautiful maiden, oh! blest be thy lot
With the youth who has won thee, though I be forgot,
My prayer shall ascend to the heavens for thee,
Where distant thy sweet face no more can I see."

One evening when Michael returned to the chalet, he found the stranger platting the long tresses of Annette, who was innocently laughing at the awkwardness with which he performed the operation. Michael had, from her infancy, always reserved this task as a labor of love for himself; and his feelings could not have been more wounded had he discovered her in the arms of the stranger.

"How, faithless girl!" exclaimed he, "and is it come to this? Is all shame gone, that you let a stranger touch those tresses, that my hands alone have heretofore pressed? And you, ungrateful man! is it thus you repay me for having saved your life? But I will fly from you both for ever!" And so saying, he rushed from the chalet with the frantic haste of a maniac.

The stranger, alarmed by his violence and impetuosity, the cause of which he for the first time clearly discerned, and deeply pained that he should have furnished the occasion for the developement of a passion which now raged with such fury, fled in pursuit of Michael, leaving Annette overwhelmed with surprise and grief. Dreadful were the sufferings of the poor girl, as hour after hour elapsed, bringing with them no tidings of her lover or his pursuer. At early dawn after a night of such wretchedness as she had previously been a stranger to, she stood in front of the chalet, straining her eyes in the hope of discerning her lover; when her young sister descried a figure in the distance, and pointed it out to her. The most fearful apprehensions filled her breast, for there was but *one* figure to be seen, and that with the quick sight of love she discerned was not his.

Alas! the fears of Annette were but too well founded. Durand, the young artist, only returned to prepare for the reception of the corse of the ill-fated Michael, which, after a long search, was discovered, owing to the barking of his dog, in the very spot whence, but a few days before, he had rescued him who was the innocent cause of the groundless jealousy that led to his own destruction. Whether the unhappy youth had wilfully precipitated himself into the yawning gulf, or that in the rapidity of his flight he had overlooked his vicinity to it, and so had accidentally fallen in, was never ascertained. The charitable minded of the few persons collected from the neighboring hamlets were disposed to adopt the latter supposition, while those less good natured, declared their conviction that the deceased, driven to madness by jealousy, had thrown himself into the chasm, where his mutilated remains were found—a belief in which they were strengthened by the frantic self-accusations of the wretched Annette, who, with piercing cries, declared herself to be the cause of all. Fearful was the picture presented at the two chalets, so lately the scene of peace and content. The poor old mother of Michael Bauvais, rendered nearly insane by this last terrible affliction, sat by the corse of her son, and, gazing fondly on the pale face, murmured, from time to time, "Yes, there he lies, as his father did before him, twenty years ago. Gone from me, without a parting word—a single embrace. These cold lips that never uttered a word of unkindness to me, cannot return the kiss that I imprint on them. Ah, my son! never before did they receive the touch of mine without returning the pressure. How often in my dreams have I seen you as you now lie, cold, speechless, without life, and I have awoke in agony, to bless God that it was but a dream! But now! oh! my son, my son, who will close the weary eyes of your wretched mother, who will lay her in the grave! The wicked spirits of these dreary mountains first envied me the possession of my poor Claude, and snatched him from me, and now they have torn away my son. Often have I seen a light too bright for mortal ken, shine into his room, when he slept, as if the moon itself had entered his casement, and cast all its beams around his head, just as it used to do round that of his poor father. I ought to have known it boded no good, but I dared not think that my child would be taken from me. I have heard such sighs and whispers, too, in the night, when the wind has shook the chalet, and the snow has been drifted against the windows with a violence that has dashed them to pieces. Ah! I ought to have known that even then the evil spirits that haunt these wild mountains were planning his destruction!"

So raved the poor woman, in all the incoherence of a grief that unsettled her reason, until some of the inhabitants of the nearest hamlet came to remove the corse for interment, when, uttering a piercing shriek, and clasping it in her arms, she fell senseless upon the coffin; and when raised, was found to be dead. Annette had lost all consciousness of the misery around her, in a brain fever, which kept her hovering between life and death many days. When health once more began to tinge her pale cheek, it was discovered with sorrow by Durand, who had watched over her with unceasing solicitude and unwearying care, that reason assumed not its empire in her brain.—Perfectly harmless and gentle, she did all that she was told to do, with the docility of the most obedient child, but was utterly incapable of the least reflection or self-government. Durand, considering that he was the cause, though the innocent one, of the afflictions that had befallen these poor families, insisted on becoming their support for the future.—He prevailed on the helpless old Martin Vignolles to accompany him with his two daughters, to Paris, where, having established them in his home, he left nothing undone to promote their comfort. Fortune, too, favored the worthy young man who so religiously fulfilled his self-imposed duties; for his pictures, justly admired, produced such high prices, that, after a few years, he secured a handsome competence, and became the happy husband of the pretty Fanchon, the sister of poor Annette, to whom he had given an education that rendered her in every way suitable to be the companion of a person with a cultivated mind. Old Martin Vignolles lived to see the marriage of his Fanchon, and died blessing his children. And poor Annette still survives, innocent, gentle, and fondly beloved by her sister and Durand, with whose little children she delights to play, offering subjects for his pencil, the representation of which often draws crowds of admirers round them in the gallery of the Louvre.

Frock coats and white cravets are becoming quite the vogue, Prince Albert having set the fashion.

Three Bad Habits.—There are three weaknesses in our habits which are very common, and which have a very prejudicial influence on our welfare. The first is giving way to the ease or indulgence of the moment, instead of doing at once what ought to be done. This practice almost always diminishes the beneficial effects of our actions, and often leads us to abstain from action altogether; as for instance, if at this season of the year there is a gleam of sunshine, of which we feel we ought to take advantage, but have not the resolution to leave at the moment a comfortable seat or an attractive occupation, we miss the most favourable opportunity, and perhaps at last justify ourselves in remaining in doors on the ground that the time for exercise is past. One evil attendant upon the habit of procrastination is, that it produces a certain dissatisfaction of the mind which impedes and disarranges the animal functions, and tends to prevent the attainment of a high state of health. A perception of what is right, followed by a promptness of execution, would render the way of life perfectly smooth. Children should be told to do nothing but what is reasonable, but they should be taught to do what they are told at once. The habit will stand them instead all their lives—The second weakness is, when we have made a good resolution, and have partially failed in executing it, we are very apt to abandon it altogether. For instance, a person who has been accustomed to rise at ten, resolves to rise at six, and after a few successful attempts happens to sleep till seven, there is great danger that he will relapse into his former habits, or probably even go beyond it, and lie till noon. It is the same with resolutions as to economy and temperance, or any thing else; if we cannot do all we intended, or make one slip, we are apt to give up entirely. Now what we should aim at is, always to do the best we can under existing circumstances; and then our progress, with the exception of slight interruptions, would be continual—The third and last weakness to which I allude is, the practice of eating and drinking things because they are to be paid for. How seldom it happens that two men leave a few glasses of wine in a decanter at a coffee-house, though they both have had enough? and the consequence of not doing so is frequently to order a fresh supply; but, at any rate, even the first small excess is pernicious. Excess, however slight, either in solids or liquids, deranges the power of digestion, and of course diminishes the full benefit of any meal. It often induces an indisposition to move, and so one excess leads to another. What is called a second appetite is generated; and, the proper bounds once passed, it is not easy to fix another limit. The importance in a man's life of stopping at enough is quite incalculable; and to be guilty of excess for the reason I have just mentioned, though very common, is the height of folly. A small quantity will cause the difference between spending the remainder of the day profitably or agreeably and in indolence and dissipation.—*The Original.*

The Bible.—We do not know where there is so good a description of the Bible, in so small a compass, as is to be found in the article below from the Hartford Courier:—

A nation must be truly blest if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system that nothing can be added to or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it affords a copy for a king and a rule for a subject; it gives instruction and council to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate; it cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to rule and her how to manage. It entails honor to parents and enjoins obedience to children; it prescribes and limits the sway of sovereigns, the rule of the ruler and authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servants to obey; and promises the protection of its Author to all who may walk by its rules. It gives directions for weddings and for burials; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both; it points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and in whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how he ought to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for the wife, and entails a right of the first born; and shows how the younger branches shall be left. It defends the right of all and reveals vengeance to the defrauder, over-reacher and oppressor. It is the first book and the oldest book in the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever were revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best things and affords the best of comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality, and shows the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that put their trust on them.

Our Colonial Relations.—We do earnestly implore the government of England (without reference to party politics,) to join heart in hand with the enterprise of our countrymen, for the establishment of new colonies in every part of the globe. During the glorious reign of Elizabeth, the surest road to distinction and honors was, by the discovery of heretofore unknown lands, and by forming plantations thereon. Then public companies were organized in various parts of the kingdom: the noblest peers and the wealthiest commoners vied with each other in generous emulation for the expansion of the realms of their Sovereign. We should rejoice to see the same spirit arising—to witness the real aristocracy of the land co-operating for the useful purpose of providing happy homes for the rapidly augmenting population of the united kingdom. This is the true policy of England—to make corn grow on heretofore waste soils, and to render vast territories, which were heretofore uninhabitable, the abode of numerous and independant yeomenry. * * * In our judgment, we should desire to direct the public mind from political agitation at home, to social improvement in our colonies. Instead of seeking to destroy the landed interest by breaking down the corn laws, and with them the funded property and all species of contracts, let us endeavour to obtain a yearly supply of grain and timber from our transmarine possessions; instead of endeavouring to prevent continental Europe from manufacturing for its own wants, let us turn to the certain profitable markets which our colonies supply, remembering that in British subjects, the consumption of our manufactures are not more than sixpence per head annually. In our colonies will be found the richest fields for the increase of our power; these are the genuine sources of national wealth; and their cultivation is, in reality the true policy of England.—*Colonial Magazine.*

Dignity of Labour.—I have faith in labour, and I see the goodness of God in placing us in a world where labour alone can keep us alive. I would not change, if I could, our subjection to physical laws, our exposure to hunger and cold, and the necessity of constant conflicts with the material world. I would not, if I could, so temper the elements that they should infuse into us only grateful sensations, that they should make vegetation so exuberant as to anticipate every want, and the minerals so ductile as to offer no resistance to our strength and skill. Such a world would make a contemptible race. Man owes his growth, his energy, chiefly to that striving of the will, that conflict with difficulty, which we call effort. Easy, pleasant work does not make robust minds, does not give men such a consciousness of their powers, does not train to endurance, to perseverance, to steady force of will, that force without which all other acquisitions avail nothing. Manual labour is a school where men are placed to get energy of purpose and character, a more important endowment than the learning of all other schools. They are placed, indeed, under hard masters, physical sufferings and wants, the power of fearful elements, and the vicissitudes of all human things; but these stern teachers do a work which no compassionate indulgent friend could do for us; and true wisdom will bless Providence for their sharp ministry. I have great faith in hard work.—*Channing.*

Destructive Fire at Bridport—Twenty-two Cottages Burnt.—Loss of Life.—On Friday last, about noon, a most destructive fire, with loss of life, occurred at Allington, adjoining the thriving town of Bridport. Twenty-two cottages were burnt to the ground in so short a time that the inhabitants saved but very little of their property.

It is generally known, that Sir Hudson Lowe, anticipating that France would, sooner or later, claim Napoleon's corpse, caused him to be buried in a manner which renders his removal perfectly easy, and will prevent any necessity for rudely disturbing his remains. Though Napoleon desired that his body might rest on the banks of the Seine, he bequeathed his heart to Marie Louise; and from Sir Hudson Lowe's desire to comply, as far as lay in his power, with the emperor's will, the heart is not, we believe, placed in the coffin, but is deposited in the tomb in a seperate case.—*Spectator.*

Transportation of Convicts.—Transportation, as hitherto conducted, is to cease at the end of the month after next. Colonization by convicts is abolished. New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land may no longer be termed penal colonies. So far as transportation will henceforth affect Australasia, the colonies hitherto called penal will be on a par with all the others. Convicts are still tot be transported, not to become slaves anywhere, nor in any way to be mixed, as convicts, with the inhabitants of any colony, but are to be confined by themselves in such places as Tasman's Peninsula and Norfolk Island, and, when their term of punishment has expired, are to be let loose, not on New South Wales or Van Diemen's land in particular, but on all that part of the world without distinction.—*Colonial Gazette.*

Frightful.—A confirmed tobacco chewer, says the St. Louis Gazette, for five years, chews *one mile and a quarter* in length of tobacco in that time.

The mainmast of the Queen, of 120 guns, is 127 feet 7 inches high, and her mainyard 111 feet 4 inches long, and is considered to be the largest mast and yard ever yet made.

Earl Manvers, whose generosity as captain of the royal navy, in renouncing his half-pay, amounting to £3224 2s 6d, in favour of the Royal Benevolent Society, has entitled him justly to the thanks of the whole service, has recently presented to the Royal Naval Female School a donation of 53 guineas.

Extracts of two Letters from British Guiana.—"You have already heard of our long and tedious voyage. It is impossible to convey to you within the compass of a letter an adequate idea of the mortification and diappointment I experienced on seeing the present condition and prospect of the estate. The greater part of the property appears in next thing to a state of abandonment. Very extensive fields of canes are rotting on the ground from being overripe, and of course the succession is proportionally injured. On my arrival on the estate my first measure was to sacrifice entirely 184 acres of canes, and to order 60 more acres of overripe canes to be cut down and piled on the banks, and, notwithstanding this tremendous sacrifice the manager informs me that it will still be the end of April or beginning of May before he is able to overtake the ripe canes. The labourers are unsteady and capricious regarding their work in the last degree, and absent themselves from labour on the most frivolous pretexts.

Woman.—Nature has given woman an influence over man, more powerful, more perpetual, than his over her; from birth to death he takes help and healing from her hand, under all the most touching circumstances of life; her bosom succors him in infancy, soothes him in manhood; supports him in sickness and in age. Such influence as this, being at the spring of life; and acting in all its most trying moments, must deteriorate or improve man's character, must diminish or increase his happiness, according to the moral and intellectual gradation of woman. Thus upon her improvement in particular, depends human improvement in general.

Malibran's Cure for a Cold.—On one occasion, after having dined at three o'clock, as she usually did when she had to perform, De Beriot was sitting at table with several friends, waiting till she was ready to proceed to the theatre, when, about six o'clock she entered the room with an air of disappointment. "What ails you, Maria?" inquired her husband! "I have got a dreadful sore throat," she replied, "and am so hoarse I can't sing a note." "Never mind—think nothing of it. Be calm; agitation will only make it worse." "No, I must try some remedy. Ah, I see something that will do me good;" and before De Beriot had time to arrest her arm, she had seized the mustard-pot, and swallowed the whole of its contents. —*Memoirs of Malibran.*

The Postman.—His portrait is an every day picture of life, and yet not easy to paint. He is the very incarnation of alacrity, the embodied spirit of regularity and precision. Day by day, hour by hour, he is to be seen traversing with rapid step the limits of his own narrow district. The heavens may smile or frown—revolutions may shake the land; or peace and prosperity gladden its children. Disease may wave its pestilent torch, or sudden calamity sweep away its victims, but the postman is still at his post. A diurnal dispenser of news; a kind of Hope in the Queen's livery, visiting every one in turn, and welcomed by all. A messenger of life and death, of gratified ambition or disappointed desire; of gracious acceptance or harsh refusal. He is still welcome, for his presence, or that which he brings at least, puts an end to the most cruel of human sufferings—uncertainty.

Study and Sleep.—Mr. Combe says that nature has allotted the darkness of the night for repose, and the restoration by sleep, of the exhausted energies of the body and mind. If study or composition be ardently engaged in, towards that period of the day, the increased action in the brain which always accompanies activity of mind, requires a long time to subside; and if the individual be of irritable habit, he will be sleepless for hours, or tormented with unpleasant dreams. If, nevertheless, the practice be continued, the want of refreshing repose will ultimately produce a state of irritability of nervous system approaching insanity. It is therefore of great advantage to engage in severe studies early in the day, and devote two or three hours preceding bed time to light reading, music, or amusing conversation.

Oriental Proverb.—A beautiful Oriental proverb runs thus: "With time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes satin."

Kein Long, Emperor of China, inquired of Sir G. Staunton the manner in which physicians were paid in England. When with some difficulty his majesty was made to comprehend the manner of paying the physicians so well in England for the time they were sick, he exclaimed, "Is any man well in England that can afford to be ill? Now I will inform you how I manage my physicians—I have four, to whom the care of my health is committed; a certain weekly salary is allowed them; but the moment I am ill, their salary stops till I am well again. I need not inform you that my illnesses are very short."

Cottage Windows.—The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland have offered a premium of ten sovereigns for the best and most approved cottage window, combining economy in the construction, efficiency in excluding rain, affording means of ventilation, &c. Competitors are to furnish a specimen of the window proposed, with a statement of the necessary particulars, to be lodged with Sir Charles Gordon, Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society in Edinburgh, on or before the 1st of September, 1840.

Popping the Question.—We forget where we met with the following laconic example of 'popping the question.'—'Pray, madam, do you like buttered toast?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Buttered on both sides!' 'Yes, sir,' 'Will you marry me?' The mode adopted by an eccentric physician is almost as condensed. A lady came to consult him. He prescribed and took his guinea. 'Madam', said he, 'I wish to see you again to-morrow. In the interval take the medicine here prescribed, and ere we meet again, make up your mind to give me a plian 'yes,' or 'no,' to the question I now put to you. I am inclined to wed but not to woo. Will you allow me to lay out my fee in the purchase of your wedding ring?'—*Frazer's Magazine.*

A quiet Mind.—Nothing contributes more to an easy and quiet mind than a disregard of the praise and despising the censures and reproaches of others; the man is still the same, which his own actions and the judgment of God make him; this is the standard of our worth and happiness.

A Sharp Lad.—On Wednesday last, a boy was riding a horse to the fair at Barnsley to sell, he was accosted as he entered the town by a sprig of a dealer, who called out in a consequential tone, "Why, Jack, that horse your'e riding is badley, look what a white face hee's gettan." "Hey," said the lad, breaking off whistling, "an yod hev a white face too, if you look't through a helter az long az it hez."

The horse's motto is as follws:—Down hill, spare me—up hill, indulge me—on the level, push me—in the stable, don't forget me.

Praise the fineness of a day when it is ended—a woman when you have known her—a word when you have proven it—the ice when you have crossed it—and a newspaper when you have read and paid for it.

BRITISH NEWS.

THE NEW TIMBER DUTIES.—Having been favored with a copy of the bill introduced to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Robert Gordon, for "granting to Her Majesty an additional duty of customs on timber," we cannot probably, render a more acceptable service to a large portion of our commercial readers, than by quoting the rates of duty imposed by the bill, in juxtaposition with the old scale of duties—thereby showing at one view the increase which, according to the bill, was to take place on Thursday last:

Timber, wood, or wood goods, of all sorts, now chargeable with duty by the load,—from British possessions, Old Duty, 10s. Additional, 1s. 6d.

From other countries, Old Duty, £2 15. Additional, 1s. 6d.

Battens imported into Great Britain:—6 and not exceeding 16 feet long, 7 inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the 120, £10 old duty. Additional, 7s. 6d.

Above 16, and not exceeding 21, &c. £11 10s. old duty. Additional, 9s.

Above 21, and not exceeding 45, &c. £20 old duty. Additional, £1 1s.

Above 45 feet long, or above $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, (not being timber 8 inches square,) the load, containing 50 cubic feet, £2 10s. old duty. Additional, 1s. 6d.

Battens, the produce of British America, and imported direct:—6 and not exceeding 16 feet long, 7 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the 120, £1 old duty. Additional, 7s 6d.

Above 16 and not exceeding 21, &c. £1 3s. old duty. Additional, 9s.

Above 21, 7 inches wide, or if exceeding $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, £2 old duty. Additional, 12s.

Batten-ends imported into Great Britain:—Under 6 feet long, 7 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the 120, £3 old duty. Additional, 1s. 6d.

Ditto, ditto, exceeding $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, £6 old duty. Additional, 3s.

Batten-ends, the produce of British America, and imported direct:—Under 6 feet long, 7 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the 120, 7s. 6d. the old duty. Additional, 1s. 6d.

Ditto, ditto, exceeding $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, 15s. old duty. Additional, 3s.

Deals imported into Great Britain.—6 and not exceeding 16 feet long, above 7 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the 120, £19 old duty. Additional, 10s. 6d.

16 and not exceeding 21 feet long, &c. £22 old duty. Additional, 15s.

21 and not exceeding 45, &c. £44 old duty.—Additional, £1 11s. 6d.

Above 45 feet long, or above $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, (not being timber 8 inches square or upwards), the load of 50 cubic feet, £2 10s. old duty. Additional, 1s. 6d.

Deals, the produce of British America, and imported direct:—6 and not exceeding 16 feet long, above 7 inches wide, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the 120, £2 old duty. Additional, 10s. 6d.

16 and not exceeding 21, &c. £2 10s. old duty. Additional, 15s.

6 and not exceeding 21 feet long, and above 7 inches wide, and exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, £4 old duty. Additional, 16s. 6d.

Exceeding 21 feet long, above 7 inches wide, and not exceeding 4 inches thick, £5 old duty. Additional, £1 1s.

Ditto, ditto, ditto (not being timber 8 inches square or upwards) £10 old duty. Additional, £1 7s.

Deal ends imported into Great Britain:—under 6 feet long, above 7 inches wide, and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the 120, 6s. old duty. Additional, 3s.

Ditto, ditto, exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, 12s. old duty. Additional, 4s. 6d.

Deal-ends, the produce of British America, and imported direct:—under 6 feet long, above 7 inches wide, and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the 120, 15s. old duty. Additional, 3s.

Ditto, ditto, exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, £1 10s. old duty. Additional, 4s. 6d.

The bill contains the following clause—which we should not be surprised to hear complained of by purchasing parties, who may naturally ask the question whether, if the duty had been reduced instead of increased, the legislature would have afforded them an equally coercive *ex post facto* power against the seller.

"And whereas contracts may have been made before June 5, 1840, for goods on which the additional duties of customs hereby imposed will attach to be delivered on or after that day—be it therefore enacted that all and every person and persons who shall or may, on or before the said June 5, 1840, have made or entered into any such contracts or agreements, shall and they are hereby respectively authorized and empowered, in the case of any such contracts or agreements, to add so much money as will be equivalent to the said additional duties respectively to the price of such goods, and shall be entitled by virtue of this act to be paid for the same accordingly."

The additional duty on timber has been complained of, on account of its apparent injustice to the British American interest; but we confess we think the basis adopted the only one upon which the government could have fairly placed it. It is obvious that a percentage increase would have afforded an undue advantage to the consumer of American over that of Baltic timber, by rendering the latter description of wood, at present most unpolitically discouraged, almost a prohibited article. The difference on deals and battens, indeed, is much more worthy of remonstrance than that on timber; and we should have been better satisfied had the additional duties on Baltic deals and battens been lower than they are fixed, in order that the necessarily onerous operation of the bill on American industry, as far as sawn wood is concerned, might have been less severely felt.

The duties on deals and battens, from British America, imported into Ireland, are increased, on the average, 100 per cent.; but it must not be forgotten, that whilst the maximum duty on Baltic deals in Ireland is at present £100 6s. 1d. per 120, it is no more than 8s. 3d. for the same quantity of deals it brought from America—a piece of "free trading" which, to say the least of it, is extraordinary.—*Gateshead Observer.*

The "interesting situation" of Her Majesty appears to be no longer a question. The official Globe alludes to it as an authenticated fact, in speaking of the base attempt on her life.

Maine Boundary.—In the House of Commons, June 22d, Lord Palmerston said that he would lay Mudge and Featherstonhaugh's report before the house in ten days.

The British Government had issued orders to the commanders of British ships of war to detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the Emperor of China, &c. The following men-of-war compose the squadron that is to be employed in the operations against the Chinese, under the command of Admiral Elliot:—Algerine, 10, Alligator, 26, Blenheim, 74, Blonde, 42, Childers, 16, Colombine, 18, Conway, 26, Cruiser, 16, Druid, 44, Fate, 18, Herald, 26, Hyacinth, 18, Larne, 18, Melville, 74, Modeste, 18, Nimrod, 26, Perolus, 16, Pylades, 18, Volage, 26, Wanderer, 18, Wellesley, 74. Two large war steamers of the East India Company service, and several other steamers from Bombay and Calcutta, are to be added to the above force, nearly the whole of which were to proceed to China.

REDUCTION OF THE PACKET ESTABLISHMENT.—The reduction of the number of our packets, consequent on the American Mails being forwarded from Liverpool, by steam, instead of from this port, has commenced with H. M. B. *Opossum*, which vessel proceeded from this place on Thursday last, for Plymouth, to be paid off. We regret this exceedingly, more especially on account of her commander, Lieut Peter, who leaves the packet service, to which he has endeared himself by his conduct in every respect.—*Falmouth Paper.*

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have presented a splendid candelabra to Lord Melbourne, as a token of their esteem, valued at 1000 guineas.

Thames Tunnel.—The excavation is so nearly finished, that they have begun to move the houses on the Wapping side.

Paganini, the great violinist, is dead, and to be buried at Genoa.

The Waterloo Banquet.—The annual entertainment provided by the Duke of Wellington for his brave companions in that victory which secured to Europe the lasting peace it so much needed, and placed the reputation of his grace upon the highest pinnacle of military glory, was given on Thursday night, 18th of June, at Apsley House, with regal splendor.

At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 15th day of June, 1840, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that all ministers and preachers, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as of the Episcopal communion protected and allowed by an act, passed in the tenth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, cap. 7, do, at some time during the exercise of divine service in their churches, congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday the 21st of this instant June (or so soon as the ministers thereof shall be enabled so to do), and for thirty days afterwards, put up prayers and thanksgivings to Almighty God, for his late merciful preservation of the Queen from the atrocious and treasonable attempt against her Majesty's person, on Wednesday, June 10, 1840.—*London Gazette.*

[This Gazette contains an order for the Court to go into mourning on Sunday the 21st June, for his late Majesty the King of Prussia; and on Sunday, the 12th of July, the Court to go out of mourning.]

The King of the French has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, congratulating her on her escape.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.—From a return laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the total number of acres set apart for religious purposes in Upper Canada, was 2,354,669: of these 200,433 acres have been disposed of, at the average price of 13s 6½d per acre. There remain disposable 1,828,280 acres, which Capt. Pringle states may be reckoned, with great safety, worth £1,000,000 sterling.

ARMY IN IRELAND.—The total strength of the army in Ireland for June is as follows; Royal Artillery, 827 rank and file; ten regiments of cavalry, 6th dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, 12th Lancers, and 17th Lancers, 1,070 rank and file; ten regiments of infantry and 28 depots, 13,892. Total, 15,892.—*United Service Gazette.*

Rise in the Price of Paper.—At a meeting of papermakers, held here on Friday, it was determined to advance the price of all kinds of paper from this date, in consequence of the late addition to the duty on that article.

The Temperance Society under the Rev. Mr. Matthew's influence already numbers upwards of two millions of members.

The Very Rev. Mr. Matthew has received an invitation from the Edinburgh Catholic Temperance Society to visit that city, and in his reply states that he will proceed to Scotland, at the earliest opportunity, when he hopes Christians of all denominations will unite in promoting the Temperance cause.

There are, it seems, in Liverpool, 30,000 natives of Wales, and eighteen places of worship in which the Welsh language is that of the ministration.

English Benefices.—The total net income, per annum, of the benefices of England and Wales is £3,550,451.

Upwards of three hundred conflagrations took place in London during the last six months, and the amount of property destroyed is estimated at £160,000.

Mr. Richard Dunn, the barrister, who is so desperately enamoured of Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, or her money, has again been held to bail in £200 for annoying that lady.

Death, it seems, has been busy in high places in China, and had carried off his celestial Majesty's wife: all Pekin was in consternation and confusion. Canton, ere this, has been in a similar predicament, for the British fleet was supposed to be near at hand, and the day of reckoning approaching.

Birmingham is in a deplorable state of depression.

Lord Palmerston has erected a catholic chapel at Clifony, and endowed the priest and his successors with a valuable glebe free of rent.

The French have met with fresh disasters in Algiers; so also have the Russians in Circassia.

The death of the King of Prussia is now certain. He has been succeeded by his son who has avowed himself the follower of his father's policy. Prussia will then remain in alliance with Russia, and be one of the conservative guardians of the peace of Europe.

The horse which the Prince of Orange mounted at the battle of Waterloo, and which died not long since at the extreme age of 38 years and 7 months, has been stuffed at Brussels, by order of his Royal Highness, and the public have been admitted to see it.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, Admiral Baudin has orders to attack and seize Buenos Ayres.

"What a Situation!"—The Norfolk Herald tells a good story of a young bachelor of that city, who, thoughtful of the contingences of his household, purchased a lot of loco-foco matches, and deposited them in his coat pocket, where they were soon forgot in the agreeable conversation of a couple of charming young ladies which followed hard upon the purchase. While seated between them on a sofa, now turning to one and then to the other, *tete-a-tete* and *dos-a-dos* as the conversation became more lively and entertaining, one of the ladies, suddenly disturbed by a strong effluvia of *brimstone* fled from her seat in alarm, which movement was speedily followed by her companion from the same cause, and both were not a little anxious to discover the origin of so startling and unaccountable a visitation; when the young gentleman soon relieved them by rising from the sofa himself, when it was discovered that his loco-focos had ignited in his pocket, and were sending forth a volume of volcanic smoke from the rear of his coat. As might be supposed, the incident caused no little merriment, in which the young gentleman, though *minus* his matches and the lining of his coat pocket, joined most heartily.

VERMONT GIRLS.—A correspondent thus speaks of the Green Mountain girls: "They are as plump as a pippin, round as a ring, swett as a rose;—their glowing cheeks are but an index of their warm, ardent, lively, determined disposition. One embrace—one real clincher, is enough to cause a general rush in the icy veins of an old bachelor, or set on fire the purple channels in a man of sensibility. Allow me, then, to put the fair of Vermont "against the world," in every point of view of which you can conceive; they are giants in intellect—soft and enchanting as the snow couch on which old Sol sinks himself to rest,—bold as a lion, easily won—gained, always faithful.—*New England Review.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1840.

ARRIVAL AND LANDING OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL arrived in our harbour, on board the steamer *Nova Scotia*, which dropped anchor off Reed's Point. His Excellency was accompanied by Major HEAD, Principal Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary; Captain LE MARCHANT, 7th Dragoon Guards; Captain CAMPBELL, 7th Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp; T. W. C. MURDOCH, Esquire, Chief Secretary; and R. W. GRAY, Esquire, Private Secretary. His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, who had proceeded to Halifax for the purpose of escorting the Governor General to the shores of New-Brunswick, and his Suite, were also on board the same steamer.

The landing was fixed for ten, A. M. at which hour the steamer *Nova-Scotia* moved up the harbour; the steam ferry boat *Victoria* went alongside, and, receiving the distinguished party, proceeded with them to the steam ferry ship where, on landing, His Excellency was received by His Worship the Mayor and the Members of the Common Council, the Magistrates of the City and County, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Judges, the Members of Assembly, the Clergy, the Bar, the Merchants, &c.

His Excellency the Governor General, and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir JOHN HARVEY, took their seats in an open carriage, and were escorted by their mounted Staff and the personages above named. The 69th Regiment was drawn up in quarter distance column, right in front, opposite the steps leading from the landing place to Prince William-street, and saluted as His Excellency mounted the same. The streets from the landing place to the Court House were lined by the Trades, through a lane formed by whom, His Excellency passed.

After His Excellency, the Mayor and Corporation, and other Gentlemen had passed, the Trades took up the procession in the following order,—

The Marshal on Horseback,
The great Banner of the Mechanics' Institute, borne by six of the Trades,
The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, and Directors of the Institute,
Carpenters,
Members of the Institute not belonging to the Trades, preceded by the smaller Banner,
Riggers,
Cordwainers,
Tailors,
Blacksmiths,
Hammermen,
Founders,
Coopers,
Shipwrights,
Bakers.

The Bakers had the duty assigned them of keeping the door of the Court House, and of receiving His Excellency there properly. The Coachmen, Cartmen, and Draymen of the City were mounted, (each horse wearing rosettes and streamers of crimson ribbon,) and were under the direction and management of W. G. SMITH, Esq. They formed a mounted Guard of Honour, and made a very respectable figure in the procession.

An Arch of Evergreens, extending from the corner of the Coffee House to the New Market House, had been erected, under which the procession passed. This Arch was beautifully finished with a large and splendidly decorated Crown, surmounted by a magnificent banner and streamer, and the whole erection was decorated with a great number of flags. The landing place, and many public and private buildings also displayed a number of beautiful flags.

At the moment of landing, a salute of nineteen guns was fired by the Royal Artillery, and His Excellency was received and greeted during his progress to the Court House, with much cheering and unanimous expressions of good feeling.

The Uniform Companies of Militia, under command of Colonel PETERS, occupied the lower part of Chipman's Hill and part of the Market Square; they were accompanied by the Brass Band of J. P. PAYNE, Esq. and saluted His Excellency on passing the Arch.

The Volunteer Companies of Artillery, in full uniform, stationed on King's Square, fired a salute upon His Excellency's arriving at the Court House. A Levee was then held, at which a great number of gentlemen were presented by the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, after which an Address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation, to which His Excellency replied. Then followed an Address from the Chamber of Commerce, read and presented by L. DONALDSON, Esquire, the President of the Chamber; after which the Address of the St. John Mechanics' Institute was read and presented by GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Esquire, the Senior Vice-President, in the absence of the President. These Addresses and the Replies will be found in another part of our paper. After the presentation of the last Address, His Excellency proceeded to the door of the Court House, and from thence addressed the Trades, who were drawn up in close column in front of the building. He thanked them in a very feeling manner for the warm and flattering reception they had given him; he alluded to the well known loyalty of the Province, and stated that on his return to the station from which he had been sent, he would be proud to lay at the foot of the Throne his humble testimony to the loyalty and good feeling which existed in New-Brunswick. His Excellency said that although he had visited this Province last among those placed under his government by Her Majesty, yet he could assure them that it would occupy a very high place in his estimation, for its attachment to the British Constitution, for its internal tranquinity, and for its prosperity, every appearance of which he saw about him. That he was rejoiced to find that the Government of Sir JOHN HARVEY had given so much satisfaction to the people, and he trusted that when he left his government, he should be able to leave all the Colonies in the same happy and prosperous condition as New-Brunswick.

The foregoing is but a bare outline of His Excellency's speech, which was continually interrupted by hearty cheers, indicatory of applause from the immense crowd assembled.

His Excellency and Sir JOHN HARVEY, attended by their several Suites, then proceeded to the St. John Hotel, when the Trades, preceded by the Band of the 69th Regiment and the mounted guard filed past the Hotel and afterwards proceeded over Jeffrey's Hill around the Mill Pond, through Portland and over the Mill Bridge, along Dock-street to the Market Square, where they separated under the Arch.

On returning to the Hotel, their Excellencies were accompanied by an immense concourse of persons, and on appearing at the windows were warmly greeted; and our highly respected Governor, Sir JOHN HARVEY, on being repeatedly called for, gave expression to the feelings of his heart nearly as follows—That, having, for himself, had repeated occasion to express his heartfelt acknowledgements for the kind reception he had so often experienced from the inhabitants of St. John, it was now his grateful duty warmly to thank them for that which they had given to the distinguished individual who had this day honored the City by his presence. He desired to repeat his warmest and most cordial thanks for this truly British reception of Her Majesty's distinguished Representative, His Excellency the Governor General.

We are informed that the number in the procession of the Trades was about 1500. Their display of banners, badges, emblems, models, and devices far exceeded all expectation, and made a most imposing spectacle, one which, we doubt, could scarcely be equalled in all British North America.

We are informed that the Governor General on his arrival in North America, had formed a resolution not to make any public speeches, but that the splendour of the display of the Trades, and the truly British feeling evinced, and the enthusiasm of the reception, induced His Excellency to break this resolution, and we are assured that his first speech in North America was addressed to the Trades of Saint John, a compliment which they will not fail to remember and duly appreciate.

The principal arrangements for the reception, we are informed, were made by M. H. PERLEY, Esq. the Marshal of the Trades, and we could not do otherwise than admire the perseverance and exertion, during two days, of this ever active gentleman.

The Arch was erected by the Mechanics' Institute: the work being voluntarily performed by Messrs. James McGregor, Richard Duff, Samuel Crawford, and Harris & Allan, who each furnished six men for the purpose. The latter firm were the manufacturers of the splendid Crown which surmounted the Arch. The whole was superintended by John Cunningham, Esq. Architect; and the arrangement, as well as the workmanship, considering the unavoidable hurry on the occasion, was very generally admired.

We are decidedly of opinion that this first visit of a Governor General to New-Brunswick, and the brilliant reception he has met with, will be of much advantage to the Province, and lead to a more just appreciation of the trade, commerce, manufactures, and inexhaustible resources of this highly favoured Colony.

During the afternoon the Governor General, attended by Sir JOHN HARVEY, and their Suites, went through the Falls in the boats of H. M. Ship *Satellite*, and returned from Indian Town by land; after which His Excellency rode through the principal streets, and noticed the various extensive improvements which are being carried on in the City.

In the evening, Sir JOHN HARVEY entertained the GOVERNOR GENERAL and Suite, and a large party at dinner at the St. John Hotel. Among the guests were His Worship the Mayor; the Recorder; the Hon. the Speaker; the Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON; the Hon. Mr. CRANE; the Province Treasurer; the COLLECTOR; Colonel MAXWELL; Major BROOKES; Captain BATTERSBY; Captain STOWE; Captain ROSS, of the *Satellite*; Assistant Commissary General GOLDSMITH; J. R. PARTELOW, Esq.; L. DONALDSON, Esq.; G. D. ROBINSON, Esq.; M. H. PERLEY, Esq. &c. &c.

His Excellency the Governor General proceeded to Fredericton this morning in the steamer *New-Brunswick*, whence it is his intention to return on Saturday by the same steamer, and immediately proceed to Windsor by the steamer *Nova-Scotia*, on his way to Halifax, from whence His Excellency will return to Quebec in H. M. S. *Winchester*, Vice-Admiral Sir THOMAS HARVEY, which sails on Tuesday next.

It is understood that the Governor General will not assume the Government of New-Brunswick during his stay, and that he has dispensed with the attendance of the Executive Councillors at Fredericton. His Excellency, no doubt, finds the position of New-Brunswick so good, its affairs so well managed, so much harmony existing, and every thing in such a state of prosperity, that no occasion whatever would seem to exist for altering or amending the present state of things or in any wise interfering with the Government of Sir JOHN HARVEY.

The visit of the Governor General is to be considered purely complimentary, and therefore gratifying to New-Brunswick in the highest degree.—While we felicitate ourselves on this most satisfactory state of our affairs, let us hope that other and less favoured Colonies may rejoice in the same blessings, and be granted the same career of prosperity.—*City Gazette of Thursday.*

The following are copies of Addresses presented to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, with the replies thereto.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, *Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.*

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for this special purpose convened in Common Council, beg leave on behalf of ourselves and fellow citizens whom we represent, most cordially to welcome Your Excellency on landing upon our shores.

We attach great importance to this visit from your Excellency. On no former occasion since the original organization of the Province, has the distinguished honor been conferred by the supreme Representative of Her Majesty on this continent. The position Your Excellency has held in the Councils of the Nation, and the commanding influence which we are aware you possess, make it of great consequence that a personal inspection should make Your Excellency more intimately acquainted with the incomparable advantages of this Infant though thriving City, and we hail Your Excellency's appearance amongst us as indicative of our future welfare and the permanent interests of this Province.

Founded as this Colony was, in 1783, by a band of British American Loyalists—the principles of our Forefathers are held sacred both by their descendants, and those who have made this the land of their adoption from their mother country. We therefore yield to no part of the widely extended British Dominions in Loyalty to our Queen and attachment to our common country—without internal discord, and in the absence of all political excitement, the Province is tranquil and happy, and as Your Excellency will discover, fast rising into importance as one of the not least valuable appendages of the Crown.

In conclusion, we fervently hope, as we have every reason to believe, from Your Excellency's well known talents and habits of business, that Your Excellency's object in taking upon yourself the high trust you have the honor to fill, may be crowned with full and complete success.

(L. S.) By order of the Common Council.
WILLIAM BLACK, *Mayor.*
JAMES PETERS, Jun., *Common Clerk.*

His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you sincerely for your kind Address, and I feel most anxious, if possible, to convey, through you, to the inhabitants of this City, my most grateful acknowledgments for the generous welcome with which I have been greeted.

I derive great satisfaction from the opportunity which has thus presented itself to me, of visiting New-Brunswick. The spectacle of a Colony, in which, as you justly remark, internal discord and political excitement are strangers, is the most gratifying I can witness, and I recognize, in the rapidly growing prosperity of your Province, the natural consequences of this happy state of feeling. Elsewhere upon this Continent, my task has been to calm party agitation, to reconcile political differences, and to point the attention of the People to their real interests. Here, my duties are of a more pleasing character: to witness the happy results of your union and confidence, and only to lend my best assistance to your Lieutenant Governor, under whose administration your affairs have prospered, and to the People themselves, in advancing whatever may tend to the happiness and improvement of this fine Province.

For these objects, I beg you to believe that you may rely upon my utmost endeavours.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, *Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and Governor General in and over the British Provinces of North America, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, representing the Commercial community generally, approach Your Excellency with feelings of profound respect, and in all sincerity beg leave to tender to your Excellency their hearty congratulations on your arrival in New-Brunswick.

This Chamber indulges in the fond anticipations of important results to the Trade and Commerce of this Port, (and of our highly favoured Province throughout all its interests,) from the visit of one so high in station and so influential in the Councils of our Fatherland; not alone from the knowledge your Excellency will acquire of the capabilities and resources of the country during your progress through it, but also from the impressions derived by personal observation, of the superior advantages and facilities of our Harbour (open at all seasons, and formed by the embouchure of a mighty River) affords us, of extending our Commercial relations to an indefinite extent, provided those relations are fully sustained, fostered and protected by our Parent Government.

There are many subjects of vast importance to the interests of New-Brunswick, and relatively to the lower Provinces of British North America, which this Chamber are desirous to bring under the notice of Your Excellency, and which they would most respectfully and most earnestly urge for a favourable consideration.

The first subject is that of a Canal to connect the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy; this body feel deeply interested in the early completion of that all important line of communication; they have laboured strenuously and unwearidly in bringing the merits of this undertaking before the country, and latterly, through the assistance of our able and popular Lieut. Governor, Sir JOHN HARVEY, (to whose prompt courtesy in attending to our many representations on this and other subjects, we would here bear grateful testimony,) we have attracted the attention of the Imperial Government to its utility. We now beg leave to submit to Your Excellency certain documents explanatory of the extent of our labours, as connected therewith.

A second subject is that of a daily Mail communication between Halifax and St. John, at all seasons of the year. This Chamber petitioned the Legislature of this Province at their last session, pointing out the benefits likely to arise from it, to the political, mercantile, and social relations of the communities more immediately interested, and Sir JOHN HARVEY subsequently named Commissioners to meet Commissioners expected to be appointed by the Governor of Nova-Scotia, to investigate and report upon the most practicable route for realizing so desirable an object. We regret to state that Commissioners cannot at present be appointed by the Governor of Nova-Scotia, and this great improvement is consequently delayed—this body can only now look to Your Excellency for the adoption of such measures, as will facilitate the so much desired establishment of a daily Mail intercourse between this City and Halifax.

A third subject, that of a reduced and equal rate of Postage on letters passing to and from Halifax and Saint John, is more local in its nature; this Chamber humbly submit, for the perusal of Your Excellency, a copy of the Petition of their Committee to the Postmaster General, the Earl of Litchfield, embodying their views and wishes thereon; and they would solicit Your Excellency's favourable co-operation in obtaining for them the prayer of their Petition.

The survey of the Bay of Fundy, the protection of our Fisheries, the export of Timber, our Ship-building and Mill Establishments—all matters of vital consideration to us, will, no doubt, attract the attention of Your Excellency, and, as containing a full and clear detail of these subjects, we submit for Your Excellency's information, our two last annual Reports, feeling assured that Your Excellency will not overlook any one object of importance to the Commercial interests of New-Brunswick.

Deeply imbued with love and veneration for the glorious birth-place of our Fathers—proud of the high heritage, which our connection with Great Britain entails upon us, and yielding to no section of that mighty Empire in devotion and loyalty to our Sovereign, we hail as a most auspicious event, and as an augury of great promise for the future, this visit of the Governor General of British North America to our youthful City.

Chamber of Commerce, City of Saint John, N. B. 22d July, 1840.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*
I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*

His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you to accept my acknowledgments for this Address.

The subjects to which you call my attention as connected with the prosperity of the Province and of this Town, are of great importance, and it affords me much satisfaction that my present opportunity for personal observation has enabled you to bring them under my notice. They shall all receive my best attention, and I shall be most happy to promote, when I can, their advancement, either by facilitating the adoption of the necessary arrangements in the other Provinces, or by Representations to Her Majesty's Government at home.

I beg you to assure those whose Representatives you are, that they will find me always sincerely desirous to extend and promote trade, and to advance the interests of those engaged in it—in whose welfare and prosperity I must ever feel a warm sympathy.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, *Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Governor General in and over the British Provinces of North America, &c., &c., &c.*

THE ADDRESS OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Members of this Institute beg to offer to Your Excellency their congratulations upon your safe arrival among them, and tender Your Excellency a hearty welcome to the shores of New-Brunswick.—While they regard this, the first visit of a Governor General to this Province, as an event of great importance to its welfare, they also view it as an evidence of Your Excellency's anxious desire to perform faithfully the important duties which Her Gracious Majesty has committed to your trust.

"The Mechanics' Institute of Saint John," although but recently established in a Colony which may still be considered in its Infancy, yet feel sensible that they represent in a great measure the Manufacturing interests of a flourishing City in a prosperous and loyal portion of the British Empire. They also feel that those great interests require to be only known and rightly understood to obtain the fostering care and protection of Her Majesty's Government, and they rely with confidence upon this visit as the means of affording to Your Excellency a more accurate knowledge of the state of Commerce, of the Arts, the Manufactures and the Agriculture of this rising Colony than could be otherwise obtained.

The Institute have heard with much pleasure that Your Excellency is a warm patron of the Arts and Sciences, and that Your Excellency has expressed a strong desire for the establishment of Mechanic's Institutes in these Colonies, and they trust that through Your Excellency's exections and influence with Institutions of a similar nature in Britain, which possess superior advantages, this Institute may be brought in to connection therewith, and be made the means of diffusing useful knowledge among the people of New-Brunswick on an extensive scale.

The Members of the Institute, one and all, have great gratification in availing themselves of this opportunity of expressing to Your Excellency their heartfelt loyalty and ardent attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government—a government under whose gracious protection they have ever enjoyed the glorious privileges of the British Constitution, and which has of late been administered by His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, their respected Lieutenant Governor, in a manner to give the most unqualified satisfaction, and maintain universal harmony and tranquillity while promoting the welfare and prosperity of the Province.

The Institute fervently hope that the blessings they now possess may be continued to them, and that they may ever enjoy the protection of the British flag—and they conclude with an earnest prayer to the Giver of all Good, that Your Excellency may be blessed with health and happiness, and be enabled so to rule the affairs of these Colonies, as to promote peace, harmony, and good-will among all classes of men, establish their best interests on a firm footing, and permanently secure their onward course of prosperity and improvement.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I accept with much pleasure your congratulations on my arrival, and your good wishes in my behalf.

I regard with great interest the establishment of Institutions similar to that with which you are connected. By dispensing among the people a general knowledge of the principles of Science, they tend directly to their Commercial and Manufacturing prosperity, and help to develope the resources of the country.—It will therefore give me great satisfaction should it be in my power to assist your advancement, or promote your connection with similar Institutions in the adjoining Provinces and the Mother Country.

It affords me great pleasure to receive your testimony to the manner in which the Government of this Province has been administered by your Lieutenant Governor. The loyalty of the people of New-Brunswick has been repeatedly proved, and I feel confident that in the harmony which now prevails throughout the Province, and among the different branches of the Government, is to be found the best assurance for your advancement in the Arts of peace and all that constitutes the true wealth of a Country.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S RECEPTION IN FREDERICTON.

[*From the Sentinel of Saturday.*]

It being understood that the Governor General would visit Fredericton, a public meeting was held on Wednesday, and it was determined to make such arrangements for his reception as the limited notice would permit, and the capabilities of the community command. Accordingly the shops were closed at one o'clock on Thursday; and about three o'clock the 36th Regt. marched out of barracks, and lined the streets from Regent street to Government House, a guard of honour composed of the Grenadier Company of the 36th and the York Light Dragoons having been drawn up in that leading from the landing.

About 4 o'clock the New-Brunswick made her appearance; and in a few minutes the Governor in Chief and the Lieut. Governor entered one of Sir John's carriages, and proceeded to Government House.

A temporary stair case had been erected at the wharf, ornamented with evergreens, and surmounted by a crown; along the streets through which the cortege passed trees had been planted, flags bearing various devices were also displayed, and salutes were fired by parties of Artillery stationed at each termination of the line. The bells commenced ringing immediately after the steamer hove in sight, and there was every demonstration of respect and welcome exhibited in all directions.

Yesterday forenoon there was a Levee at Government House, which was fully attended; and in the evening there was a Ball in honour of His Excellency's arrival.

His Excellency having consented to receive immediately after the Levee, the Address of the Magistrates and other inhabitants of Fredericton, agreed to at a very respectable meeting on Wednesday, the Hon. John S. Saunders, Lt. Col. Allen, and Lt. Col. Minchin, who had been appointed at the Meeting to present the Address, accompanied by most of the inhabitants, waited on His Excellency at Government House; when the Hon. J. S. Saunders read the following Address:

To His Excellency the Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, *Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Governor General in and over the British Provinces of North America, &c. &c. &c.*

The Address of the Magistrates and other inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity:

We, the Magistrates and other inhabitants of Fredericton, take this occasion of Your Excellency's visit to the Province, to express the high sense we entertain of the enlightened policy and distinguished ability, which have characterized Your Excellency's discharge of those high functions, entrusted to you by our Gracious Sovereign as Her Representative in the Government of Her North American dominions.

Possessing ourselves, beyond the common lot, the benefits springing from the well-regulated state of our internal affairs; and the firm and cordial support afforded by all classes of the community, to every measure calculated to maintain order and to ensure the peace and well being of society; we can assure Your Excellency, that our anxious prayer and fullest sympathy for your success will attend all your endeavours to restore internal peace and union, and to establish a sound polity on the basis of well-digested constitutional rights in our Sister colonies—the Canadas.

We regard the visit of your Excellency to this Province as a subject of just congratulation, as we feel confident that the extensive resources of a Province so rapidly developing themselves, and so capable of being rendered of increased importance to the parent state, will not escape the observation of Your Excellency, nor fail to excite a deep interest in our welfare.

To which the Governor in Chief made the following reply:

Gentlemen,

I beg you to accept my warm acknowledgements for you Address.

I have received very sincere satisfaction from my visit to this part of Her Majesty's dominions. The tranquillity which prevails, the harmony existing among all branches of your Government, afford the best guarantee for the advancement of this fine Province; and it will afford me the greatest pleasure, to co-operate with your Lieut. Governor in all measures which may lead to its increased prosperity.

DEPARTURE

Of His Excellency the Governor General.

On Saturday last, about 4 P. M., His Excellency, the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, Governor General of British North America, arrived in town on his return from his visit to Fredericton, the seat of Government of this Province. The commodious and elegant steamer "*New-Brunswick*" was chartered expressly for the conveyance of His Excellency and Suite. His Excellency was accompanied from Fredericton by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, and Suite; and upon their landing at Indian Town, their Excellencies rode on horseback from thence to the city, escorted by the officers of their respective suites also on horseback, and a large number of gentlemen in carriages. Their Excellencies were received by a Guard of Honor and the Band of the 69th Regt., at the top of the steps in Prince William Street, from whence they immediately went on board the ferry-steamer *Victoria*, to be conveyed to the steamer *Nova-Scotia*, which was lying in readiness, in the harbour, to convey his Excellency the Governor General to Windsor, *en route* to Halifax. The Mayor and Corporation, a number of the Military Officers, and a few other individuals, escorted their Excellencies to the "*Nova-Scotia*." On the ferry-steamer leaving the shore, the assembled multitude bid farewell to the Governor General in a hearty and unanimous shout, which His Excellency acknowledged by repeated bows; and on leaving the *Victoria* for the "*Nova-Scotia*," His Excellency most kindly shook hands with and bid farewell to, every individual of the party escorting him; who, in return, as the two steamers were separating, greeted His Excellency with a hearty farewell "hurrah."—His Excellency expressed himself highly delighted with the enthusiastic and splendid manner in which he had been received in this Province, and especially in St. John; which, he said, not only exceeded all his expectations, but surpassed any thing he had witnessed in any of the Provinces. His Excellency was also exceedingly struck with the beauty of our magnificent River, and the striking tokens of commercial enterprise and importance, which our City so prominently displays; and from the great interest His Excellency evidently took in all our affairs, during his short stay amongst us, and his indefatigable business habits, in acquiring and recording information, we feel persuaded, that this brief visit of His Excellency, will hereafter prove eminently beneficial to our Province. The affable and courteous manners of the Governor General have left a very gratifying impression, on all who had the honor of experiencing their influence. His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY and Suite returned to Fredericton by the *New-Brunswick*, immediately after the departure of the Governor General.

The first result of the visit of His

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

[Mr. Blatch's engagement being renewed for a short period, the Reports are temporarily continued.]

Friday, July 24th.

Read, the accounts of the Steam Ferry Boat from June 10th to July 10th; shewing an expenditure of £238 11s.; income of £215 18. 8½d.: and balance in favour of the Boat of £6 18s. 8½d. for that period.

ENGINE HOUSE.

Mr. M'Lauchlan moved, that the Engine House Committee be authorised to employ Mr. Cunningham, (at an expense not exceeding £15 for the whole service,) to superintend the erection of the new Engine House, in King's Square.—Supported by Messrs. Hagerty, Cameron, Aldermen Porter and Salter:—opposed by Aldermen Humbert, Vanhorne and Bond, Messrs. Ray & Coram; on the ground, that for so small a job, it was quite unnecessary, and that the Committee, which includes a Mason and a Carpenter, were of themselves sufficiently competent to the duty.—Negatived by 6 to 5. [Alderman Harding absent.]

£20 granted to King's Ward in aid of Statute Labour.

DOCK-STREET AND THE NORTH-WHARF.

Read, a petition from Mrs. Margaret Johnston, setting forth, that the cuttings in the roadways of Dock Street and the North Market Wharf, according to separate plans of Mr. Minnette, the City Surveyor, were so discrepant with each other, that at their junction at the corner, there would be a sudden pitch of about 5 feet from the one to the other; and praying that some measures might be adopted, to establish a correct and permanent level; so that buildings might be erected, to correspond with the street.

His Worship the Mayor said that there certainly was a great incongruity in the several lines.

Alderman Humbert thought the petition had better be referred to the Alderman and Assistant of the ward, to examine into, and to devise a remedy for the evil. He thought the contractors for Dock Street had not excavated deep enough in that street; but certainly the two lines did not at all agree.

Alderman Porter said, that Mrs. Johnston's building was being so erected, that the steps to it would project one foot beyond the line of the other houses, and would spoil the uniformity of the street; this was a very important matter, and he thought the Recorder should be consulted as to whether the parties had any right so to build.

Mr. Ray observed, that Mr. Kaye's building was at first going on in the same manner; but on being spoken to, he had stopped his works, and was now waiting for directions from the Common Council, as to what he should do. He was willing to build as the Board might think right, but he wanted explicit directions; and certainly Mr. Minnette's plan was such, that people could not build their houses according to it.—[Referred to the same committee as Hon. John Robertson's propositions, relative to the North Market Wharf; and committee instructed to consult the Recorder.]

STEAM FERRY LANDINGS.

On motion of Mr. Coram, seconded by Mr. Cameron, and supported by Alderman Bond, a special committee was appointed, (consisting of Aldermen Bond and Humbert, Messrs. M'Lauchlan and Coram,) to enquire into and obtain plans for the best mode of improving the Steam Ferry landings on both sides the harbour, so as to secure a certainty of approach at all times of tide.

NELSON-STREET.

Alderman Porter reported, that Mr. M'Aulay, who had tendered for the abutment in Nelson Street, at £82 10s. per 100 feet, declined entering into the contract; being unable to obtain, as he had expected, the loan of the maul for driving the piles; and to obtain which, the expense would be so much greater than he had calculated, that he could not undertake the work at the price tendered. Ordered, that the Committee advertise again for tenders.

CARLETON.

Read, report of Committee on accounts of James Stackhouse, for planking the Steam Ferry landing in Carleton, amounting to £58 15s. Accepted, and ordered to be paid.

On motion of Alderman Salter, £50, (the usual annual sum,) granted to Guy's Ward, in aid of Statute Labour, in lieu of £20, voted at last meeting.

Alderman Salter now moved for a reconsideration of the question decided at the last meeting, relative to building up the roadway of Guilford Street; strenuously contending, that the accounts just rendered, for work performed by Mr. Stackhouse, proved incontestably that work performed by him was much better and cheaper done, than by contract.—Motion seconded by Alderman Bond, but so generally opposed, as to be finally withdrawn.

Read, account of Alderman Humbert, for sundry carpetings and other matters for the Council Chamber, on occasion of the visit of His Excellency, the Governor General; amounting to £7 10s. 2d.—Ordered to be paid.

Also, account of R. Minnette, City Surveyor, for sundry services; £8 5s.—Ordered to be paid.—[Alderman Humbert stated, that on examination, none of Mr. Minnette's charges in the accounts of the Commissioners for the burnt district, were included in any of his monthly accounts.]

Also, account for street cleaning and scavenger work in Queen's Ward, for June and July; £15 2s. 3d.; leaving balance of 2s. 3d. due.—Ordered that balance be paid, and £20 granted to Queen's Ward.

GAOL DISCIPLINE.

Considerable conversation arose, (though on no formal motion,) respecting the improper state of discipline in the gaol yard; and severe strictures were made by His Worship the Mayor, and several members of the Board, on the fact, that both male and female convicts employed there at hard labour, had frequently been seen sitting on the top of the wall, conversing with soldiers and other persons outside: it was stated also, that it was reported, that loose females, confined there, were *allowed to go out at night and return in the morning*; which reports the Board agreed should be rigidly enquired into; and they also earnestly hoped, that the Sessions would soon devise measures for removing the convicts to the new House of Correction. [The Supreme Court sits next week; and the abuses alleged above, should be investigated, and laid before the Grand Jury.]

MORRIS-STREET.

Read, a petition from inhabitants of the upper part of Morris Street, praying for improvements on that street.

This is a work, which the Corporation had pledged themselves, should be the first street-improvement to be undertaken.—Ordered, that the Aldermen of Queen's and Duke's Wards be a Committee, to advertise for tenders for the said work.

Also ordered, (on motion of Alderman Porter,) that the Alderman and Assistant of King's Ward be a Committee, to advertise for tenders to improve Carleton Street, from the New Church to L. H. DeVeber's corner.

Read, a petition of Geo. Swinney, Esq., complaining of an over-assessment of statute labour.—Ordered, that the assessment be reduced from 12 days to 8 days.

Monday, July 27.

NORTH MARKET WHARF.

This was a special meeting, to consider the proposition of the Hon. John Robertson, to render uniform the front line of buildings on the North Market Wharf.

On motion of Alderman Porter, the letter of Mr. Robertson and the opinion of the Recorder were read. Mr. R's proposal was, to yield to the Corporation sufficient land in the rear of the wharf, to enable the proprietors of stores which formerly projected beyond the line of the rest, to move them back to a uniform line; upon condition, that the Corporation should yield to him, as compensation, the whole of the wharfage from the corner of Nelson Street to the west end of the wharf or pay him £1250 in money instead; that the Corporation should widen the wharf, and also relinquish their reserved right to open a street through No. 8, on the ground occupied by him.

Alderman Porter thought the contemplated improvement a very important one, and was willing to effect it at some sacrifice. Mr. Robertson's terms were certainly too high; but he (Ald. P.) would be willing to give something considerable to effect the widening of the wharf, and the uniformity of the buildings, provided that they did not pay too dear for the whistle. If the present opportunity were missed, it would hereafter be impossible to effect the object; and the improvement was very desirable, for the public good and convenience.

The Mayor thought the improvement a very desirable one, if it could be effected on reasonable terms.

Alderman Humbert was anxious to accommodate the public, and to secure the uniformity of these buildings, but not at such an enormous expence. Mr. Robertson demanded fully half of all the wharfage of the whole wharf, or an equivalent in money of £1250, for doing what would be a great benefit to the proprietors on the wharf themselves. If the Corporation had power to widen either the wharf or the slip, they could do it at any time, without paying other parties for leave to do it. He would never concede to Mr. Robertson's proposals, because the improvement would benefit the private parties as much as it would the Corporation, and the terms asked, were so unreasonable. It was the most extraordinary and extravagant application he had ever heard of. Mr. Robertson already had a surplus of ground, which he had no right to, beyond mere possession, and which he had never paid anything for; and if he was so much interested for the welfare of the city, let him put his buildings back to the proper line, without compensation, and we would then occupy all the ground he had ever paid for, or had a title to. He (Alderman H.) would be willing to give Mr. R. a reasonable sum, by way of compromise; but he would consent to nothing like such terms as these.

Mr. Ray had looked at the property, and did not think Mr. Robertson occupied so much more ground than belonged to him, as had been stated; and he did not see what great benefit this alteration would be to him.

Alderman Vanhorne supported Alderman Humbert's remarks, and contended that this was a very unreasonable proposition; parties had got more ground than they were entitled to, and they ought therefore to make the line of buildings straight, for their own benefit; and had no right to come to the Corporation.

Mr. Hagerty was of the same opinion; and thought the parties ought to do so, for the sake of public justice and public honesty. He, for one, would accede to no such proposition as this.

Alderman Humbert observed that Mr. Robertson not only asked all the wharfage of the lower half of the wharf, or £1250, but wanted the Corporation to widen the wharf too.

Mr. Ray said the Corporation had no power to narrow the slip.

Alderman Vanhorne replied, that they had the power; but they were bound by their agreements with the lessees, not to do so.

Alderman Porter contended, that Mr. Robertson had a right to all the land included in his purchases; and he could now legally hold all which he formerly possessed; therefore the assertion, that if part of it was given up, he would have all that he paid for, was not correct.

Alderman Vanhorne replied:—"Mr. Robertson leased some from the Corporation; he has got that; he purchased some from Mr. Black; he has got that; and there is some between those two lots, which he never leased or purchased from anybody, and he has got that; therefore Alderman Humbert's assertion is correct; for he holds that land only by possession.

Alderman Porter said, that perhaps that might be the case; he could not tell: but no doubt there were some persons, who had land which had long been in their possession, but which they could shew no title to, and had no right to; but still the Corporation could not compel them to give it up, as they had so long held it in possession. Perhaps this fact might come home to the bosoms of some of themselves. But this was a great benefit now proposed—to make the buildings on this wharf uniform. Mr. Robertson considered his proposition a very reasonable one: and if it was not accepted, he would build fully out to his former line, which he could legally do. The Corporation could not encroach on the slip, without the consent of all the lessees on both sides; that consent could be easily obtained, and if this opportunity for improvement were lost, it would be lost for ever.

Alderman Bond thought the matter very desirable, if the parties could agree as to the terms; and therefore *moved*, That the former Committee do confer with Mr. Robertson, to endeavour to effect an abatement of the terms; and report to the Board at next meeting.

Mr. Cameron seconded the motion.

Mr. Coram strenuously opposed the proposition *in toto*, on the same grounds as Alderman Humbert and Vanhorne.

Alderman Harding asked, what law or equity gave anybody any right, to build on the line of a public street? [*Ald. Porter*, "Ask Mr. Vanhorne, (*a laugh.*)] If the making an encroachment on the Queen's highway gave people a right to be paid for it, he thought it was neither law nor equity. He (Ald. H.) would like to make any necessary or beneficial improvement on this wharf; but would have nothing to do with this unreasonable proposition of Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Cameron was for widening the wharf all down; but several other members exclaimed, that that could not be done.

Alderman Vanhorne said, that there were disputed properties on both sides the slip, of which it was impossible for the Corporation to know who were the true owners; they could never, therefore, get the legal consent of all parties, to narrow the slip, and without such complete consent, they could do nothing.

After some further desultory discussion, during which Mr. M'Lauchlan strenuously argued in favor of Mr. Robertson's proposition; Alderman Porter moved, as an amendment, that the former Committee be discharged, and a new one appointed, to confer with all the proprietors interested, on the whole subject.

Mr. M'Lauchlan seconded the amendment; which was *negatived*, by 10 to 2.

Alderman Bond's motion was then agreed to.

BOSTON, July 20.

The Britannia.—Great preparations were making to give the Britannia a hearty Yankee welcome, on her arrival in this harbor, but the lateness of the hour at which she arrived, prevented that manifestation of the feelings of our citizens, which would otherwise have been the case. It was 10 o'clock Saturday evening when she made her appearance, nevertheless she was saluted by the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, which vessel was brilliantly illuminated, and made a fine appearance. Salutes were also fired from Long Wharf, from East Boston, and from South Boston, and the band on board the Columbus struck up "God save the Queen." Notwithstanding it was so late when she arrived, many of our citizens were assembled on the wharves, and greeted her arrival with cheers which made the welkin ring. She was telegraphed about a quarter before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, but was delayed in the Narrows by getting foul of a schooner, and both vessels experienced some injury.—*Mercantile Journal.*

GRAND FESTIVAL AT BOSTON IN HONOUR OF MR. CUNARD AND HIS STEAMERS.

Abridged from the Boston Post of Wednesday.

Agreeably to the published arrangement, the subscription dinner to the Hon. Samuel Cunard, the successful projector of the line of steam packets between Liverpool and Boston, came off at East Boston yesterday, in a spacious and elegantly decorated pavilion prepared for the purpose. It was erected at the western front of the Maverick House, at the roof of which one side of the canopy was affixed. The piazzas were converted into galleries, ornamented with flags, for the accommodation of several hundreds of ladies, who desired to be witnesses of the celebration. In the centre of the piazzas, an arch arose, bearing as an inscription, "*Liverpool—Halifax—Boston,*" and the name of "*Cunard*" at the base, between the names of the new steam packets Caledonia, Britannia, Columbia, and Acadia. Within the pavilion, all the uprights and supports were wreathed with evergreen, and the colors of various nations displayed in every direction. In a conspicuous position, in front of the President's seat, and within a view of the ladies, a platform was raised for such speakers as might be called upon, and for the use of the choristers.

A little before three o'clock, P. M., the subscribers and invited guests, in all numbering about two thousand, were formed in procession on Cunard's wharf, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Col. C. G. Greene, and his aids, and moved toward the pavilion, where it arrived at three o'clock.

Col. Josiah Quincy, jr., as president of the Day, having called the company to order, the blessing of Divine Providence on the occasion, and the gratifying cause which had drawn the company together, was most impressively invoked by the Rev. Mr. Stoney of Charleston.

After the cloth was removed the President made a timely and appropriate address, respecting the new line of steam packets, and its speedy connexion with the great western railroad, and spoke at length of the enlightened activity and energy of Mr. Cunard, aided by the British government, in the establishment of the line between Old and New England.—Col. Quincy concluded with the following toast:

Health, happiness, and prosperity, to Mr. Cunard—May he meet with the success and enjoy the honors, which are his due in both of the countries which he has now united.

"Rule Britannia," arranged as a glee, by Charles H. Locke, Esq. was now sung, with great applause, by a special glee-choir, who acquitted themselves exceedingly well throughout the entertainment.

After the glee, Mr. Cunard was presented to the company, by the President, who remarked, that he was altogether unused to speech-making, and if otherwise, he never could find language to express his heart-felt gratification at the reception he had met with.

Respecting toasts and sentiments, the President stated, that as the dinner was in fact a private one, although necessarily made public, from the nature of the occasion, and the number of the guests, no regular set had been prepared; and he then announced the following volunteer:—

The Sovereign Lady of England, and the Sovereign Ladies of America—The one governs all Englishmen collectively, and the other governs all Americans one by one.

The band here struck up successively God save the Queen and Yankee Doodle, after which Mr. Grattan, the British Consul, was announced, and said, that as the representative of the British Crown, it was impossible for him to escape from making a response to the preceding toast, and he deprecated in an amusing strain the numerous calls which had recently been made upon him, at festive occasions, military, literary, national, international, and railroad openings. Whenever the Queen, or Great Britain, or Old England, or the Father-land was pledged in the social glass, he felt that he was called upon to reply. Like the celebrated Paganini, who played on one string, he was continually obliged to make a speech on one subject.

Alluding to the piazzas crowded with hundreds of elegant and charming ladies, he further complained of being unfairly dealt with in being called upon to speak in the presence of such lines of living beauty, which shut out day-light, by outshining it. He also spoke in favour of the English custom of having ladies present at such celebrations. Mr. Grattan closed with some remarks on the labours of the committee of arrangements, and others, who had taken part in the beautiful decorations of the pavilion, and proposed their health, after which the band struck up the "Sprig of Shillelah."

The President, after a short interval, announced the following volunteer:—

The arrival of the first of a regular line of steamers to Boston—we will say nothing about the empire of the sea, but while Captain Woodruff makes such passages as his last, the Yankees will say, "Britannia rules the waves."

Capt. Woodruff made a few remarks in reply.

Mr. Webster, after a speech on the advantages of steam, &c., offered the following toast:—

The peace of the world—may it long be preserved by the influence of civilization and Christianity, and by the power of all independent nations to defend themselves.

By a Volunteer,—

The Hon. Samuel Cunard—The only man who has dared to *beat the Queen.*

By a Volunteer:—

The two great powers—The power of steam and the power of beauty—the one transports man around the world, and the other transports him by the way.

The Montreal Herald contains the following sarcastic paragraph on American affairs:

"Three years ago the American Government had such an accumulation of treasure in its vaults, that it was under the necessity of applying for an act to authorize the division of it among the individual States. At this moment so poor is the same government, that it is obliged to issue post notes at two per cent., payable twelve months after date. These notes are fifty dollars and upwards."

The Corner-stone of a Wesleyan Chapel was laid at Amherst, on June 24th. This is the first building, for public worship connected with the Methodist church, erected in Amherst, although Methodism was introduced there 60 years ago.—*Novascotian.*

The steam-ship *British Queen* arrived at New-York from London on Saturday morning the 18th inst., from whence she departed on the 1st inst.

The Boston Atlas of Thursday last says that fifty births have already been taken in the steamship Britannia for the next voyage.—The Britannia is to leave Boston on Saturday next for Halifax and Liverpool.

The British and American Steam Navigation Company's ship *President*, is said to be the largest and most splendid steam ship that has ever been built. She measures 2360 tons, and is therefore 350 tons larger than the British Queen. She is intended for a regular packet between Liverpool and New York, to sail on the 1st of every other month.—Her figure head is an excellent likeness of WASHINGTON.

Mr. Salvandy, in his report to the French Chambers, on Steam Navigation, says that Great Britain possesses 840 steamboats, of various powers, of a force, in all, of 64,700 horses, in addition to steamers belonging to the Royal Navy.

The United States Treasury has become bankrupt quite speedily after the adjournment of Congress. Two drafts—one for D 30,000 and one D 10,000—drawn by the Navy agent, for Navy supplies in the Pacific, and accepted by J. K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, are now laying under *protest*, although we understand the holder was willing to receive any funds the Secretary had. The Government drafts are protested in every direction.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday last says:—There are fewer merchant vessels in this port at the present time than for a number of years; only six ships, two of which will probably sail this morning, three barks, and a small number of brigs. The high rate of southern freights, and the very long passages from Europe has had a tendency to produce this scarcity.

The United States Congress adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of upwards of seven months.

New York Market, July 23.—Flour is rather more active again. There having been considerable sales this morning of common samples and flat hoop Ohio at $5, and round hoop at $4 84 a $4 88. Holders of Stonington and Howard street are very firm at $5 25, and some will not sell at that. The purchase of Flour for England this week exceeds 20,000 brls.

JAMAICA.—The Philadelphia North American has received files of Jamaica papers to the 1st inst. The drought of the island is represented as seriously affecting the agricultural interests. The sugar threatens to fail entirely, and the coffee plantations are suffering very severely. The grass is almost destroyed—and in fine, every thing is said to be in a most distressing condition.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

A curious rumor has been circulated in Jamaica, according to the Kingston Royal Gazette. Some evil disposed person caused a report to be widely circulated that several of the British Islands had been sold to the United States, and the negroes, supposing they were to be transferred with the land, had fled in every direction, and gone to other Islands.—*N. Y. Broker Jonathan.*

"Glengarry," the head of the Macdonnells, sailed amongst the passengers from Glasgow, recently, for New Zealand; where, or in Australia, he proceeds to establish a new Glengarry settlement. He takes out a retinue of followers, consisting of shepherds and agriculturists of all descriptions, as well as a splendid stock of cattle and improved agricultural implements. After having formed his settlement, he intends returning for the whole of his clan and dependents. The grandfather of this Glengarry is the Fergus M'Ivor, of Waverley.—*London Globe.*

The Mails from London for Halifax and Boston, by Cunard's line, are to be made up in London on the *third* day of August; the *third* and *eighteenth* of September, and October; the *third* of November, December, January, and February. There will be no other mail for this place in July (the present month), but *one* in August, and but *one* in November and the succeeding winter months. The semi-monthly arrangement re-commences in March.—The return mails from Halifax will be made up on the same days.—*Boston Courier.*

Desertions to a very great extent are, we are sorry to say, attempted on this frontier, and in some instances successfully. On Tuesday night last four of the 93d Regiment, stationed at Drummondville, attempted to cross below the Falls, only one reached, the other three were drowned. Last night three more effected their escape; their situation is far from enviable. The American Soldiers are, however, bearing the Britishers, "out-and-out" in their desertions, as our frontiers are literally swarming with them.—*Niagara Reporter, July* 10.

Despatches from the Colonial Office have directed the payment, out of the Casual Revenues, of the delegates sent by the House of Assembly and Council, to England in 1839. The delegates residing in town, we understand, have already received their expenses.—*Novascotian.*

THE NAVY.—The following two-decked ships similar to the Rodney, 92, are ordered to be built forthwith at the different ports, namely, Hannibal, 99, Irresistible, 90, Exmouth, 90, Lion 90, and Prince Albert, 90.

We hear a Brevet will positively take place, if her Majesty gives birth to a son, but decidedly not should a daughter be born. "The Queen and the Prince of Wales" will be the watching toast of the United Service.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

INTERESTING TO OLD MAIDS.—The Picayune says that the gentlemen now employed in taking the census of New Orleans have not yet met with an *unmarried* lady whose age comes up to, or exceeds thirty.

Passengers in the Barque *Sophia*, from Greenock—Rev. Robert Archibald, of Chatham, Miramichi, lady, and two children, and Mr. Gault.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

During the week ending on Saturday.

28 puns. Rum; 34 casks and 26 barrels Sugar; 1 hhd. Brandy; 91 brls. wheat Flour; 22 barrels Bread; 50 bags Meal; 3 tierces Rice; 4 brls. dried Apples; 12 boxes and 13 casks Raisins; 263 bags Barley; 100 brls. Ale; 100 kegs Gunpowder; 60 brls. coal Tar; 855 quintals dry fish; 500 boxes smoked Herrings; 113 brls. Herrings; 900 dozen Eggs; 1100 lbs. and 15 firkins Butter; 1800 lbs. Cheese; 1750 bushels Potatoes; 600 barrels Charcoal; 6 casks Sidecutus; 9 bales Batting; 1 brl. Coffee; 40 brls. Apples; &c.

DIED,

On Wednesday the 22d inst. Mr. William Barr, of this city, in the 47th year of his age.

On Friday last, 24th inst., Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John and Margaret Herrington, aged one year and six months.

On Sunday morning, Rebecca Mary, infant daughter of Mr. Henry Hoon, aged 7 months.

At Woolstock, on the 20th inst. Mr. John Gabel, aged 69 years, formerly of St. John.

At Corsu, England, on the 13th May last, Mary Candia, wife of Mr. Robert Wallace, master of the Band of the 21 King's Rifles; and third daughter of J. Lodge, Esq. of Halifax, N. S. aged 29 years—leaving two small children to mourn their loss.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, ship Sophia, Risk, Greenock, 51—John Robertson, merchandise.

Brig Eugenia, Young, Dublin, 50—A. B. Tuerne, merchandise.

Jane, Hutchinson, Londonderry, 52—to order, passengers.

Alexander, Pierce, Sligo, 60—to order, 127 passengers.

Schr. Vigilance, Staples, Frankfort, (Maine)—W. Robertson, bricks.

Thursday, ship Covenation, Broadley, Savannah, 14—John Robertson, ballast.

Schr. Swan, Curry, Halifax—liquors and potatoes.

Eliza Ann, Willet, St. Thomas—Thomas & Sandall, rum and sugar.

Martin, Drake, Eastport—Master, assorted cargo.

Saturday, schr. James Clark, Beck, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.

Sunday, barque Clarence, Betts, Liverpool, 15—J. Ward and Sons, general cargo.

Brig Napoleon, Cahill, Philadelphia—D. C. Perkins, flour.

Scow, Nameless, Mathews, Baltimore, 13—wheat.

St. Leon, Kent, Bangor, bricks.

Monday, schr. Mary, Gould, Norfolk—R. Rankin & Co. staves.

Diana, Garrison, Eastport, lumber.

Steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 2—J. Whitney & Co. passengers.

CLEARED.

Ship Jane, Slater, Hull, timber and deals—Mackay, Brothers & Co.; Robert Bruce, Hull, Liverpool, timber—Alexander Yeats; Portland, Robinson, Liverpool, timber—Wm. Leavitt; Conn, Griffith, Arrowhaven, timber and deals—J. M. Wilmot; Ayrshire, Pitt, Liverpool, timber—John Wallace.

Brig Alexander, Dunn, Dublin, deals—Wm. Doherty, Jun.; Wasp, Potter, Philadelphia, plaster—Master; Eglinton, M'Nulty, Ballyshannon, timber—John Wishart; Halcyon, Crosby, Pemerara, deals—Mackay, Brothers & Co.

Schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New-York, plaster and fish—Thomas & Sandall; Wm. Wallace, Dunn, Philadelphia, plaster and fish—B. Tilton; Jos. Hammond, Halifax, deals and fish—Rutherford and Brothers; Enterprise, Nickerson, Ireland, deals—Rutherford & Brothers.

Shipwreck.—The barque Myrtle, Price, of and from this port, for London, out four days, was wrecked at Sable Island on the 19th ult.—crew and part of the materials saved, and taken to Halifax. The Myrtle was a fine new vessel of 282 tons, on her first voyage—owned by Messrs. S. Wiggins and Son, and insured in this City for £2800.

Spoken, 10th June, lat. 48, long. 41, brig Victoria, from Waterford, for St. John; 12th, lat. 48, long. 23, Ulster, from Belfast, for do; 14th, lat. 51, long. 20, Jane, from Liverpool, for St. John; 14th, lat. 45, long. 37, Rome, from Sunderland for do.; 16th, lat. 44, long. 29, Clarence, from St. John, for Hull; 17th, lat. 44, long. 38, Martha, from Newhaven, (Eng.) for St. John.

Spoken, 20th inst. off Jedore, brig Edwin, from London bound to St. John, N. B. out 63 days, and supplied with water by new brig Chedabucto.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Spoken, July 6th, lat. 42, 49, lon. 46, 39, ship Mersey, from Savannah for Liverpool.—Passed, 12th, lat. 42, 50, lon. 55, 45, ship Ward, from St. John, via ding Rect.

Arrived at Quebec, 12th instant, barque Clyde, Reid, London—Cleared, 24, ship Queen, Huggins, Liverpool; 10th, Chester, Lawson, Liverpool; 11th, Albion, Valpey, Cork; 14th, Paragon, Swinford, and Emerald, Ellis, Liverpool.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, 24 July, ship Mary Caroline, Lawson, Quebec—Advertised, Beverly, Brewer, do.

Warren Point, June 22.—The Brothers, Daniel, which dragged her anchors on the 18th instant, and grounded on Carlingford Bar, has been got off and up to this anchorage, apparently hogged.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, will be sold by Messrs. J. Kerr & Co. at the subscriber's Store, to close consignments.

ABOUT 25 cwt. damaged Sheet COPPER,
Do. 5 do. do. Bolt Do.,
Do. 15 do. do. Composition Nails and Spikes.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
July 28. *No. 2, Peters' Wharf.*

POST-OFFICE, ST. JOHN,
28th June, 1840.

THE Mail for England by the steamer *Britannia*, will be closed To-Morrow, (Wednesday,) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

J. HOWE, Jr. P. M.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Proprietors of the Stock in the *Saint George Boat Company*, will be held at the Office of the Company in the Town of Saint George, County of Charlotte, on Monday the 10th day of August next, at [illegible] for electing and appointing Officers for the Ensuing year, according to the provisions thereof.

DE VERE BURR,
One of the Petitioners, authorized to call the first Meeting.

St. George, July 20th, 1840.

EDUCATION.

THE Rev. J. G. MACGREGOR most respectfully begs leave to intimate, that his School will be re-opened on MONDAY the 3d of August next, at the usual hour. July 28.

Government Contract.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
Saint John, 27th July, 1840.

TENDERS will be received by Assistant Commissary General Gompertz, at his Office, until Tuesday the 11th August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons disposed to enter into Contract with this Department for Work to be performed in the New Officer's Barrack erecting at Fredericton, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Royal Engineer Offices at Fredericton, Saint John, and Halifax, where every requisite information may be obtained regarding the nature and description of the Work, which must be completed on or before the 15th October, 1840.

The Tenders to state the amount in sterling, and to be accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the party tendering for the faithful performance of the Contract.

Payment will be made on the completion of the Work in Bills of Exchange on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £104 10s. due on the Contract.

(*Courier, Royal Gazette, Portland.*)

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Nobility, and Gentry of the City of St. John, that he is now disengaged and at liberty to attend Evening or Dinner Parties. Should any Lady or Gentleman favour him with any commands, he is to be found at the house of Mr. COULTON, Queen street, near the Baptist Chapel. J. BUSH.

28th July, 1840.—p

GRAND EXHIBITION.

Ventriloquism and Magic.

For a few nights only,
At the Friary Room, Horsfield Street.

SIGNOR ELITE,

THE greatest and most laughable of all MAGICIANS and VENTRILOQUISTS, has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that he has arrived in this City, and will give a series of performances at the above Room, of which due notice will be given.

28th July, 1840.

Brandy & Chain Cables.

Just received ex 'Clarence,' from Liverpool:—
4 HOGSHEADS BRANDY,
4 8 CHAIN CABLES—assorted.
For sale cheap while landing.
July 28, 1840. JAMES KIRK.

CANVAS.

Landing ex 'Clarence':
5 BALES double Hecaid Whitehaven CANVAS,—for sale by
July 28, 1840. J. MALCOLM.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

Saint John, July 10th, 1840.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the paid up Capital, is declared, payable to the Stockholders, at this Office, on Saturday, the 15th August next.

JAMES KIRK, *President.*

N. B.—Non-resident Stockholders who may require to draw for the amount of their respective Dividends, will insert in their Drafts "*Being for amount of my Dividend on — shares of the Capital Stock in the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, as declared 10th July, 1840.*"

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly Dividend of Eleven Shillings sterling per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies on and after the 3d day of August next, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The dividend is declared in sterling money and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the day of August, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will be closed preparatory to the Dividend on the 19th day of July, between which time and the 3d day of August, no transfers of shares can take place.

By order of the Board,
G. D. B. ATTWOOD, *Secretary.*

London, 31 June, 1840.

BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN
Royal Mail Steam Ships,
of 1200 Tons, and 440 Horse Power,
Under Contract with the "Lords of the Admiralty."

BRITANNIA, Captain HENRY WOODRUFF.
ACADIA, " ROBERT MILLER.
CALEDONIA, " RICHARD CLELAND.
COLUMBIA, "

For Liverpool, G. B.

The BRITANNIA will leave Halifax for Liverpool, G. B., on MONDAY, the 31 August.—For Passage, apply at the Office of

S. CUNARD & CO.

The ACADIA will be despatched from Liverpool, G. B.; for Halifax and Boston on the 4th of August. HALIFAX, July 18, 1840.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Water Company* will be held at the office of the Secretary of the Company, on MONDAY the tenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of finally concluding upon the future proceedings of the said Company. Dated at Saint John, the 3d July, 1840.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*

Valuable Properties
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale all that valuable and well situated Leasehold Property at the corner of Germain and Princess streets, the same embracing the Post Office, Circulating Library, Miss Martin's Seminary, and Sarlie's *Coal Retreat*; the premises may be considered new, and are in every respect in first rate order, and being also on the opposite corner from a Fire Plug about being placed down by the Saint John Water Company, the Property is thereby rendered still more valuable. The unexpired Lease has sixteen years to run, at the nominal rent of £18 per annum—all improvements then to be provided or the Lease renewed at the same rent. The Property is well finished, and consists of four Shops and eighteen Rooms, with every convenience attached thereto. Its central and commanding situation renders it one of the best Stands for Business in the City, and a most desirable place of residence. One half of the premises now rents for £15 per annum.—The Property being so well known, a further description is considered unnecessary. Persons desirous of purchasing can call at any time and examine for themselves.

ALSO FOR SALE,

That very valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY next adjoining the above, being Lot No. 616, fronting 40 feet on Princess-street and running back 100 feet, bounding on the property annexed to the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel—together with all the Buildings thereon, at present renting at £60 per annum.

Should the above Properties not be disposed of on or before TUESDAY the first day of September next, they will on that day be offered at Public Auction. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber on the Premises.

25th July, 1840. C. DAVIES.

Government Contract.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Saint John, N. B. 17th July, 1840.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 29th July next, at noon, from persons disposed to furnish the Royal Engineer Department at Saint John, Fredericton and St. Andrews, with the undermentioned Articles, at such times and places and in such quantities as may be required by the Commanding Royal Engineer, from this date until the 30th June, 1841.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTICLES.	Quantity Required. Saint John.	Fredericton.	St. Andrews.
Cubic Feet of Tun Timber,	993	.....	.....
Lineal Feet of Ranging Timber,	....	100	.....
Superficial Feet of Sawn Scantling,	300	.....	.....
Feet of 3 inch Spruce Plank, P. M.	525	.....	.....
Feet of 2 inch Pine Plank, P. M.	6300	4750	.....
Feet of 1 inch Pine Boards,	15 175	2000	1000
Shingles, (18 inch) white pine,	20 0	.....	.....
Lathe, (Laced,) sawn,	7000	.....	.....
Cedar Posts, 13 feet long, 8 in. diameter, small end,	215	.....	.....
Ditto Posts, 4 do. 8 in. ditto,	215	.....	.....
Ditto Braces, 4 do 5 in. ditto,	320	.....	.....
Ditto Pickets, 9 do. 5 in. ditto,	525	.....	.....
Tons of Building Stone,	205	.....	.....
Feet of Free Stone Flagging, 3 inches thick,	310	87	.....
Cubic Feet of Granite Stone,	500	.....	.....
Bricks,	3000	2000	500
Bushels of Lime,	280	40	10
Ditto of Sand,	800	120	30
Panes of Glass—12x10,	10	.....	.....
Ditto 10x8,	10	10	.....
Ditto 9x7,	....	6	.....
Gallons of Turpentine,	5	.....	.....
Pairs H.L. Hinges, (15 inch,)	6	.....	.....
Bushels of Coal,	24	.....	.....
White-wash Brushes, (large size,)	12	10	2
Hand saw Files,	30	30	.....
Pit-saw, ditto,	20	30	.....
Measuring Tape, [50 feet,]	1	.....	.....

The Articles to be all of the best description, and the Contractor to be bound to supply in like manner such further quantities of each description as may be called for before the 30th June, 1841.

The whole of the Articles to be subject, after the delivery, to the approval of the Commanding Royal Engineer, or such Officer of the Department as shall be appointed to inspect the same, upon due notice being given for the contracting parties or authorised persons on their behalf.

The rates, Sterling, must be stated in words at length opposite to each article.

Security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

Payments will be made, quarterly, in British Silver or Dollars at the Army rate.

Separate Tenders to be made for each Post.

NEW-BRUNSWICK—*In Chancery.*
Foreclosure Bill.

BETWEEN John M'Nab, Trustee of the Bankrupt Estate of Andrew Lymburn, complainants,
AND
Leverett H. Deveber, defendant.

TO be Sold, at Public Auction, in pursuance of an Order or Decree of the Court of Chancery in the cause, on Thursday the twentieth day of August next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock in the afternoon, by me, one of the Masters in Chancery, at my office in Prince William street, the *Western half part* of that certain Lot, piece or parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being in King's Ward, in this City, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at the point or corner formed by the intersection of the Northern line of Carleton street with the Western line of Garden street, thence Northerly at right angles to Carleton street one hundred feet, thence Westerly at right angles eighty-

POETRY.

ENGLISH YEOMEN.

BY MRS. ELLIS.

There, too, was seen that noblest form of man,
Built upon Nature's most majestic plan;
Firm, tall, and free, his shoulders broad and bold,—
His sturdy hand well used to grasp and hold;
His mien erect, his foot placed on the ground,
With purpose fixed and dignity profound;
His temples wreathed with natural waves of hair,
His manly forehead smooth, and calm, and fair,
Contrasting well with the deep bronze below,
And sunny tints upon his cheek, that glow.
Such were the men that Britain once could boast,
Whose homes adorn'd her land from coast to coast:
Untaught in Attic lore, unskill'd, perchance,
To tread the mazes of the graceful dance;
Yet firm to sanction, and defend her laws:
Sheperds at home, but soldiers in her cause;
And proud at heart to bear her honour'd name,
Yet still more proud of her unsullied fame:
Where are they now? Go, ask the western waves—
The southern billows, where they find their graves?
Search the wild prairie, trace them o'er the plain,
Where the log-cabin shields them from the rain;
Or track the wild Australian wastes, and say,
How fare the sons that England send away?

SALTING HAY.—There can be no greater improvement in the economy of provender, than that of moderately salting succulent or coarse hay, when it is moved or stacked for preservation, in barns, barracks or stacks and ricks. Not less, nor much more than half a peck to a ton, is better than a larger quantity. The use of salt has often proved the soundness of the trite adage—"Too much of a good thing is good for nothing." If too much salt be applied, excess of moisture is the consequence, or heating or mow burning follows; so that all the nutriment of the hay is extracted, and the residum is no better than salted saw dust. To clover hay this often occurs; though if it be stacked with layers of straw, the straw absorbs the superabundant moisture. This mode prevents, in a great degree, the tendency of second crop clover to cause *slabbers* or *ptyalism* in horses: yet to them it is highly improper, when other hay can be given. With horned beasts it agrees well, when thus prepared, the straw, having imbibed the juices of the clover and the brine, is palatable and nutritious to cattle and sheep. Oat straw is the best, (though any other, good and sound, will answer,) for stacking with clover. Some farmers have lightly salted buckwheat straw; which has since fed profitably to store cattle and sheep. Those who exceed a peck of salt to a ton of hay, have repented of their overweening desire to do good. That salt is not only a preservative of hay, but a wholesome condiment inviting and necessary to our domestic animals, is proved by long experience. The wild animals of our forests furnish proofs in abundance, by their instinctively frequenting, for licking and lapping at their pleasure, the salt springs, which are benignantly afforded to them, whilst they roam unmolested through our unsettled country.

In England the quantity of salt allowed to a ton of hay is generally from ten to fifteen pounds, scattered through a seive; one person used twenty-five pounds, but alleges it was uncommon, though it was highly beneficial.—*American Paper.*

FLOWERS.—The cultivation of flowers is, of all the amusements of mankind, the one to be selected and approved as the most innocent in itself, and perfectly devoid of injury or annoyance to others. The employment is not only conducive to health and peace of mind, but probably more good will has arisen and friendships been founded, by the intercourse and communication connected with this pursuit, than from any other whatever. The pleasures, the ecstacies of the Horticulturist are harmless and pure: a streak, a tint, a shade, become his triumph, which, though often obtained by a chance, are secured alone by morning care, evening caution, and the vigilance of days. An employ which, in its various grades, excludes neither the opulent, nor the indigent, and teeming with boundless variety, affords an unceasing excitement to emulation, without contention or ill will.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,
(Incorporated by Act of the Legislature;)
CAPITAL, £50,000,
With power to increase to £100,000.

THE above Company having been organized, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, will be ready to commence taking Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, on and after Monday next, the 26th instant, on the most favorable terms.
JAMES KIRK, PRESIDENT.
St. John, 20th June, 1837.

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.

Bank of British North America.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this Branch is now authorised to grant Drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank,—
JAMAICA, Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Savannah-la-mar.
Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts, Saint Vincent, Tobago, Berbice, Saint Thomas, Porto Rico, Saint Croix,
For sums of sterling money, payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of Exchange for Bills on London at 60 days' sight.
ROBERT H. LISTON, MANAGER.
St. John, N. B., 11th August, 1838.

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, Camp and Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks &c. &c.
☞ BOOKS imported to order.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Spring Importations at the WOOLLEN
CLOTH MART,
CONSISTING OF:

CASES Extra Superfine CLOTHS, colours Wool dyed, Blacks, Invisible Greens, Rifle Greens, Blues, Browns, &c.
Do. Superfine ditto Blacks, Blues, Invisible Greens, Olives, &c.
Do. Buckskin STRIPES, an extensive assortment of colours and patterns.
Do. Black CASSIMERES, wool and cloth dyed.
Do. Patent Tweeds, various colours and patterns.
Do. Albert, Peel, and Melbourne STRIPES.
Bales Sattinets, Antwerps, &c., printed and plain.
Do. Buffalo CLOTHS in Drab, Olives, &c.
Do. Printed drab *Cassimeres*, summer patterns,
Do. Cotton Warp (water twist) blue and white,
Do. MOLESKINS, printed and plain,
Do. Shirting Cottons, Grey Cottons, &c.
Do. Silesians in various colours, printed and plain.
—ALSO—
Bales of Prints, Shirting Stripes, Summer Slops, Blue Jackets, Threads and Sewing Silks, Padding, Winter Slops, and a few pieces of scarlet and drab Cloth, Drab suitable for Carriage and Pew Linings.
JOHN RHODES.
St. John, April 25, 1840.

SPRING SUPPLY OF HATS.

W. G. LAWTON has received per 'British Queen' from London, 1000 Gents. BEAVER, and 500 GOSSAMER HATS of the latest fashions, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices.
St. John, 16th May, 1840.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted under the firm of V. H. NELSON & CO., will in future be carried on under the firm of NELSON, FRASER & CO.
V. H. NELSON.
June 9th A. FRASER.

GROCERIES and LIQUORS.

Now landing ex ship "BRITISH QUEEN," from London:—
40 HHDS. Holland GENEVA; 12 do. and 10 qr. casks Gold & Pale Sherry Wines,
20 barrels French White Wine Vinegar,
20 casks Cassia, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cream Tartar; 4 chests Indigo,
3 casks Borax, Blue, Vitriol, and Annatto,
50 boxes Smyrna Raisins; 3 caroteels Currants,
10 boxes Black Pepper; 2 do. Caraway Seed,
150 boxes Mould Candles—wax wicks,
120 do. Dipt ditto; 5 do. Sperm ditto,
100 do. pale yellow Soap; 10 do. Windsor ditto,
20 brls. Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking,
320 kegs best No. 1 White Lead,
70 do. red, black, and yellow Paint,
200 barrels fine Whiting; 20 kegs Pipe Clay,
8 barrels Putty; 6 do. Lamp Black,
45 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
20 barrels *Dunbar & Sons'* Porter,
10 tierces Refined Sugar,
20 kegs Epsom Salts; 11 do. Sulphur,
45 kegs and 24 cases Mustard,
355 kegs Gunpowder; 1 do. Flints,
140 bags Shot; 5 do. Split Peas,
4 bales Slops; 7 cases Stationery,
170 bars Swedish IRON.
Ex "Duncan," from Liverpool:—
95 hogsheads BRANDY,
10 hhds & 25 qr. casks Port and Madeira WINES,
165 boxes Soap; 90 boxes Tin Plate,
10 brls. Martindale's Paste Blacking,
1 hhd. and 10 boxes starch; 4 bales Cordage,
40 doz. Griffin scythes; 30 do. Bed Cords,
50 dozen White Wash and Scrubbing Brushes,
20 crates Crockery; 4 casks Hardware,
139 kegs Wrought Nails; 10 cwt. Cut Sparrowbills,
10 dozen Tea Kettles,
25 reams large blue Wrapping Paper,
20 bales Cotton Warp; 50 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
2 do. hoe Thread and Worsted Yarn,
3000 bars Flat and Round Iron,
20 bundles Plough Plate; 30 Plough Moulds,
15 dozen square-pointed Shovels,
40 chaldrons best Orrel COAL.
Ex "Charlotte" from Bristol,—
5000 BATH BRICK.
Ex "Clutha," from Greenock,—
20 hogsheads Martell's BRANDY,
2 puncheons Malt Whisky,
15 tierces Loaf sugar,
5 boxes sugar Candy: 2 barrels Confectionary,
30 bags Barley: 3 tierces Alum and Copperas,
448 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,
400 Iron Pots and Camp Ovens.
...ON HAND...
500 chests Hyson, Souchong, Congo and Bohea Tens,
100 hhds. sugar and Molasses,
120 puns. Jamaica and Demerara Rum,
100 barrels Cumberland Fat Pork,
50 pieces Broad Cloths, in great variety,
400 do. Grey and white Cottons,
300 do. Printed Cottons, assorted patterns,
Those Dry Goods will be sold at cost and charges to any person taking the lot and giving satisfactory payments.
Also in Store, on Consignment,—
43 puns. and 10 hhds. Berbice Rum,
50 hhds. Geneva; 40 do. Porter,
20 brls. fat Herrings; 75 do. Canada prime Pork,
70 do. Nova Scotia Beef.
The above Goods will be sold on reasonable terms at a credit of three months, to approved parties.
May 5, 1840. WM. HAMMOND.

Saint John Hotel.

THE Subscribers having leased the above named Establishment from the Company, and put the whole in a thorough state of repair, they respectfully beg to intimate that the House will be re-opened on *Monday next*, the 17th instant.
They are determined that every thing which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize them, shall be strictly attended to on their part, and they confidently hope that their exertions will merit a share of public support.
☞ A supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors will be constantly on hand at the Hotel. WILLIAM SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.
St. John, Feb. 15, 1840.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer Nova-Scotia,
THOMAS REED, Master,

WILL, on and after Wednesday the 22d instant run to Digby and Annapolis on *Wednesdays*, returning on *Thursdays*, and to Windsor on *Thursday Evening*, as the tide may suit, and leave Windsor for Saint John the same tide she arrives; goes Eastport, Saint Andrews, and St. Stephens on *Mondays*, returning on *Tuesdays*, touching, as usual, at St. Andrews and Eastport.
For further particulars, enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting Room of
April 14. E. BARLOW & SONS.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late DANIEL COTT, of this City, Tailor, deceased, are required to hand in their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment without delay.
ANN SCOTT, *Executrix.*
GEORGE HARDING, *Executor.*
Saint John, May 28, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to call at the Office of WM. S. SANDS, Esq., Attorney at Law, (in Mr. Smith's Brick building, south side of the Market Square,) and settle, who is authorised to give discharges for the same.
RICHARD SANDS.

Victoria Book Store.
By late Arrivals—
CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL, for 1840; Ditto Educational Course;
SCHOOL BOOKS, in great variety,
Writing Papers, assorted; Wrapping do. do.
QUILLS and STEEL PENS,
Writing Inks, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, &c.
A few copies of the *Great Western's LETTER BAG*, by the author of *Sam Slick.*
7th April. V. H. NELSON & CO.

COOKING STOVES,
Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

THE subscribers have now on hand at their Warehouse, corner of Mill and Pond streets, a great variety of COOKING STOVES of the most approved patterns, FRANKLINS, CLOSE STOVES, and TIN WARE. An assortment of PLOUGHS, of much improved models, being entirely new articles in this market.
They are also prepared to furnish to order at their Phœnix Foundry, *Ship's Castings, Mill and Engine Work*, of every description.
THOMAS BARLOW & CO.
St. John, Oct. 8, 1839

Nails! Nails! Nails!
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture CUT NAILS, of various sizes—and has now on hand a large quantity, which are offered at the following reduced prices, viz.:
10 d'y, 12 d'y, 20 d'y, 24 d'y Rose Heads, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾ inch Sheathing, 3, 3½, 4 inch Floor Brads, } 3½d. a lb.
4 d'y, 5 d'y, 6 d'y, 8 d'y Rose Heads, 4d. per lb.
Lath and Finishing Nails, 5d. per lb.
The quality of these Nails is very generally approved, and at the prices at which they are now sold they are decidedly the cheapest Nails ever offered in this market.
W. H. SCOVIL.
7th April, 1840. *North M. Wharf*

Candles, Pickles, Starch, &c.

Landing ex Neptune, from London:
100 BOXES Wax Wick Mould Candles,
30 boxes Sperm do.
30 boxes SOAP; 20 do. STARCH,
1 case HALL'S Patent STARCH—*a new and superior article;*
4 chests and casks CASSIA,
5 hhds. Pickles and Sauces; 1 do. Blacking,
10 bags Black PEPPER—For sale by
June 9. JAMES MALCOLM.

ON SALE
At the lowest Market Rates.
200 CASKS bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 do. Bastard Sugar,
40 ditto superior MOLASSES,
100 ditto First quality TREACLE,
70 tons Iron—round and square, assorted.
With a large variety of other Goods.
June 16. JOHN KERR & CO.

New Goods! New Goods!!

Just received per ships Duncan and Integrity, from Liverpool, and British Queen, from London, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, consisting of—
PRINTED COTTONS, Grey ditto; White do.; Lining Cambrics, White and Indigo Blue Cotton Warp, Black and White WADDING; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Canvas, Osnaburg; Gro de Naples; Gents. silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Candles, (mould and dipt;) double refined loaf SUGAR, Indigo, Nutmegs, Putty, red Ochre, Copperas, Ginger; writing and wrapping Paper; white Lead; No. 1 and 2 yellow PAINT, Venetian Red ditto; boiled and raw Linseed OIL; cooking RAISINS; WHITING; shoe Thread; Buttons, Sewing SILK and TWIST; white and black Cotton Reels; all col'd ditto; hank Cotton; mill Saws, cross cut ditto; hand ditto; mill saw Files, taper ditto; Knives and Forks, jack and pen Knives; Scissors, Sheep Shears; tenant Saws, &c. &c.
In the Eleanor Jane, from Boston:
Painted Pails, Corn Brooms; Dry Measures; SALERATUS, Clover Seed, Hoes, Wool Cards, Scythe Stones, &c. &c.
—IN STORE—
60 barrels PORK; 4 hhds. Molasses, 20 chests TEA; 1500 feet 7x9 Glass, 1000 do. 8x10 ditto; 2000 lbs. HAM; smoked Herrings; pickled ditto; Sugar; 20 kegs Tobacco, &c. &c.
Cheap for cash or approved paper, by
KNOWLES & THORNE.
No. 10 South Market Wharf.
St. John, May 5th, 1840.—3‡

HEALTH SECURED BY
MORISON'S PILLS.

THE Universal Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, which has obtained the recommendations of Thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreaux, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; will keep *for Years in all Climates.*—They are undoubtedly the best and safest MEDICINE, forming at pleasure the mildest *Aperient*, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases.
☞ Prepared at the *British College of Health*, London, and sold by V. H. NELSON, General Agent for New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., at the Victoria Book and Stationary Warehouse, No. 14, King-street, St. John, N. B.
St. John, August 21, 1838.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of CRANE & ALLISONS, has been this day mutually dissolved by the retirement of C. F. ALLISON, and the business in future will be conducted here as usual by the Hon. WILLIAM CRANE and JOSEPH F. ALLISON, under the Firm of
CRANE & ALLISON.
All persons having claims against the late Firm, will please present them at their convenience, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to said Firm, will make payment to either of the subscribers.
WILLIAM CRANE,
CHARLES F. ALLISON,
JOSEPH F. ALLISON.
Sackville, N. B., 1st May, 1840.—3m

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of Saint John, Master Mariner, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to the subscriber.
EDWARD J. M'MULLIN,
St. John, N.B. } *Administrator.*
May 1, 1840. } 3m.

FOR SALE

THE Lot of LAND belonging to the subscriber situate in Germain street, next adjoining the Premises of John Kinnear, Esq. being 40 feet front on side street and extending back 105 feet, with a passage way of ten feet in breadth from the rear of the Lot to Queen street. There being a Cellar and Foundation wall on the Premises, they will suit any person desiring to build thereon immediately. The terms will be known by application to the subscriber or any of his Brothers
April 28 W. B. KINNEAR.

NEW STORE.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Beg leave to acquaint the inhabitants of St. John and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in Mr. Sands' Brick Building, next door to the London House, *Prince William street, and have received per ships British Queen from London, Integrity from Liverpool, and Clutha from Greenock, their Spring Importations, consisting of the following articles, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY—viz:*
BLACK, Blue, Brown, and Green Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buckskin Trouser Cloths, black Forest Cloths, plain and figured Cashmere Vesting, Valentia do., Plain and fig'd Satin do., Summer CLOTHS; Mignionette, Gambroon, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Moleskins, red and white Flannels, grey and white Shirting and Sheeting Cottons, Light and dark fancy Prints, Furniture Prints; Printed Muslins, Printed Saxonies and Satteens, black and col'd Merinos, water'd Moreens, plain and fancy Ginghams, Muslin de Laine Dresses, fancy Cambric do.; black Bombazine, 4—4, & 5—4 black Crape; 4—4 Irish Linen, Long Lawns, black and brown Holland, Diaper, Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Covers, Carpet Covers, Plaid Tartans: Cambric, Medium, Mull and Book Muslins, Bobbin Netts, Blond and fancy fig'd do.; white Leno, Quillings, Thread and Cotton Edgings and Insertion, Lace and Gauze Veils, Printed Cravats, Cotton Pocket Handkfs., white Cambric do.: Cotton, Thibet, Indiana, Lama and Challi Shawls and Handkfs. woollen Plaid do, Embroidered Cashmere Scarfs, Men's Silk Pocket Handkfs., black Bandanna and Brussels do., Genoa Scarfs, Plain and fig'd Satin do., Mayonet, Spanish Cloth and Satin Stocks; Ladies and Gents. Kid, Berlin and Lisle Gloves, Ladies Silk and Lace do., Children's Kid and Lisle do.; Ladies' white, black, and col'd Cotton Hose, Worsted, Merino, and Mohair do., China and Black Silk do., Children's Cotton do.; Men's Cotton, Worsted, and Merino Hose; Merino and Lambs' Wool Shirts and Pantaloons; Brown Cotton ditto; White Cotton CAPS; colored Webb and India Rubber Braces; Regatta Shirts; Men's Tam O'Shanter CAPS, Mclntosh's Travelling ditto, Youth's Cloth and Fancy Velvet do.; Waterproof COATS; Umbrellas, Parasols; Worsted Bullion Fringe; Do. Do. with Ball; Orris Lace, Nankeens, Rolled Jaconetts, White and Col'd Counterpanes, Patent Persian Reels, Threads, Fancy Gilt Buttons, Plain and Fig'd Silk do., Cotton Warps, and a variety of other small wares.
St. John, 19th May, 1840.

NEW STORE.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

INTIMATE to their friends and the public that they have taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Waddington, next door to the *London House*, and have received per "*Eagle*" and "*British Queen*," from London, and "*Brothers*" from Liverpool, an extensive and well assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of
Black and colored Silks, plain and figured,
Satins and Sarsnets; Plain and fancy Ribbons,
Merinos, Saxonys, and Mousline de Laines,
Bombazines and Crapes; Hosiery and Gloves,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Indiana, Thibet, and filled Shawls and Handkfs.
Black and colored Silk do. do.
Laces, Edgings and Insertions,
Thread do. do.
Bobbinets and Quillings,
Broad Cloths, Buckskins and Doeskins,
Cassimeres, Cassinets and Vestings,
Grey, White and Printed Cottons,
Cantoons, Satinetts and Tweeds,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Table Cloths, Napkins and Towelling
Druggets, Baizes and Padding,
Canvas, Osnaburg, Duck, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A very extensive stock of Gentlemen's Beaver, Silk, Gossamer, and Paris HATS, of every shape and quality, from 4s. 6d. each.
A great variety of Boys' and Children's CLOTH CAPS.
A large assortment of Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every description.
☞ The above Goods have all been purchased in the English market by J. H. for CASH, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for *Cash only.*
Prince William street, St. John,
May 12th, 1840.

APRIL, 1840.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

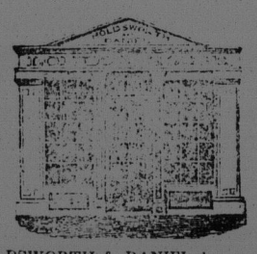
W. G. LAWTON

Has just received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a variety of Fashionable GOODS, suitable for the season, comprising the following articles:—
SILKS, SATINS, Bombazetts and CRAPES;
Orleans Cloths, Saxony and Victoria Twills;
Mousseline de Laines, Parasols and Umbrellas,
A great variety of Fancy HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES and SHAWLS,
Nets, Laces, Edgings and Quillings,
Tweeds, Buckskin and Broad CLOTHS;
Gentlemen's Plain and Fancy STOCKS,
Muslin Worked Trimming and Collars,
A large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES—all warranted in good condition,
Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES,
Grey, white and striped SHIRTINGS,
Regatta Shirtings, Homespuns and Checks,
Plain and Fancy Moleskins, and Sattinetts,
A variety of fancy Trouser Stuffs and Vestings,
Padding, Canvas and Osnaburghs;
Ducks, Linens, Diapers and LAWNS,
A great variety of Jeans for Children's Dresses.
MUSLINS of all kinds, with a general assortment of small Wares of every description; the whole of which are offered at the lowest Market prices.

DRY GOODS.

The subscribers have received:—
15 PACKAGES British DRY GOODS, comprising a great variety, amongst which are—Printed, white and grey Cottons; Silks, Silk Velvet, Handkerchiefs, Flannels, Blankets, Serges, Flushings, Pilot Cloths, flannel Shirts, Cotton Warp, Regatta Shirts, Shoes, Boots, Clogs, with sundry Haberdashery, &c., for sale by the package on liberal terms. CROOKSHANK & WALKER.
April 14.

Spring Importations.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL have received their usual extensive assortment of
LONDON AND MANCHESTER
GOODS,
Per ships *Eagle* and *British Queen*, from London and *Brothers* from Liverpool.
Prince William Street, May, 1840.

BRITISH GOODS.
1000 PIECES plain and printed COTTONS
40 do. blue & fancy col'd Broad CLOTHS
8 Packages Moleskins, Silesias, Flannels, roll Jaconets, Linings, Muslins, &c.
2 Trunks Ladies' and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES.
Now opening and for sale on liberal terms.
April 7. (Cour.) JOHN KERR & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
30th May, 1840.

GREAT ARRIVALS
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
CLOTHS—in every shade and quality;
BUCKSKINS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c. &c.
A large and varied assortment of Summer CLOTHS, GAMBROONS, MOLESKINS SATTINETS and JEANS;
Velvet, Satin, Valencia, Marseilles, and Fancy VESTINGS;
Plain and Figured GRO DE NAPS and SATINS;
Plain and Figured TABBINETS;
BOMBAZINES and CRAPES; Turc and Bristol SATINS;
Plain and Embroidered Rich Genoa Velvet SHAWLS and CAPES;
Eglinton, Indiana and Crape Rich SHAWLS and SCARFS;
Plain and Figured Saxony and Orleans CLOTH;
Mousseline de Laine, Challie, and VICTORIA DRESSES;
English and French Printed Cambric DRESSES;
Printed and Plain MUSLINS; PRINTS—in every style and quality;
Furniture PRINTS; Plain and Damask MOREENS;
French and English MERINOS; FLANNELS—in every colour;
Rose, Witney, and Point BLANKETS;
Linen and Cotton DAMASKS and DIAPERS;
Linen and Cotton TICKENS;
Jaconet, Book, Mull, and Checked MUSLINS;
Grey and White COTTONS and SHEETINGS;
Plain and Twilled Shirting STRIPES; Laces, Blonds, Quillings & Edgings;
Lace Squares and Demi-Veils; Plain and Figured NETTS;
Rich Muslin COLLARS and CAPES; Hosiery and Gloves—in great variety;
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS; French and English STAYS;
Tuscan, Dunstable, Luton, and Rutland BONNETS;
French and English Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS;
Rich Fancy HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARFS;
Prunella, Kid, and Seal Skin BOOTS and SHOES;
Plain and Fancy STOCKS and TIES;
Gentlemen's Neck and Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS;
Taglioni Waterproof CAPES and COATS.
☞ As the above GOODS have been selected by the subscriber in the English and Scotch Markets, for CASH—they will now be offered at such prices as will merit a continuance of that liberal support hitherto received.
*** CASH ONLY.—NO SECOND PRICE.
WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUN.

Patent Medicines, &c.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR THE HAIR.—Its positive qualities are as follows:
1st For infants' keeping the head free from scurvy and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.
2d. For ladies after child-birth, restoring the skin to its natural strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair.
3d. For any person recovering from any debility, the same effect is produced.
4th. If used in infancy till a good growth is started it may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.
5th. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigour to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing colour and getting grey.
6th. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night.
☞ No ladies' toilet should ever be without it.
7th. Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible.

FRECKLE WASH.

Vaughan and Peterson's Red Liniment,

SUPERIOR to all other applications for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Sprains, Numbness of the Limbs, Weakness and Stiffness of the Joints, Sore Throat, &c.
By rubbing the Liniment well into the head with a hair brush at going to bed and then covering the head with a flannel night cap, the relief afforded is immediate in that tedious and painful form of the disease, *Rheumatism in the Head.*
Numerous cures in all the above affections have come under the observation of the proprietors.

Superior Concentrated Extract of Rose,
For Pies, Puddings, &c.

Pot & Sweet Herbs, for family use.

Dr. Shubael Hewes' celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve and Bone Liniment,
APPLIED morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling of the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs, and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises, and sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted.

Universal Corn Cure.

MILK OF ROSES.

Whitin's Patent
STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

DR. WEAVER'S
Celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.

THE proprietor in recommending this long tried and celebrated medicine to the public, is supported by the infallible test of experience which it has stood for a great number of years with unexampled success, as well as by the testimony of most respectable citizens, who have used it in their families.
The action of the medicine is not only to expel worms, but by its Tonic powers to prevent a return of them, by removing the weak state of the digestive organs, on which their production mainly depends.

INDIAN'S PANACEA.

DEPILATORY POWDER,
For removing all superfluous hair.

Hay's Liniment for Piles.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSITION.
☞ A base attempt has been made to imitate Hay's Liniment, and infringe upon the copy and other rights of the proprietors. Never buy Hay's Liniment unless it has a splendid engraved wrapper, and the *written*, mind *written* signature of COMSTOCK & Co., all others must be impositions. Any person vending any other article, by the name of Hay's Liniment, either by wholesale or retail, will be prosecuted for a violation of our copy right. The *oath* of Mr. Hays may be found copied on our outside wrapper, swearing that no other person knows any of the component or essential parts of this Liniment—and that he will not reveal the secret for *twenty years.*

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All the above Medicines for sale by Comstock and Co., New-York, and at the Circulating Library, Germain Street, next door to the Post Office, St. John.
May 5, 1840. A. R. TRURO.

Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

LANDING for the subscriber ex the brig *Neptune* from London—40 Casks (3 dozen each) Barclay and Perkins' *London Brown Stout and Pale Ale*, for sale low by J. V. THURGAR.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is too loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs.—The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
☞ Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.
All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.
Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.
These valuable Medicines are for sale at the *Circulating Library*, in this city, and also at Messrs. Peters & Tilley's, No. 4, King street.
☞ Agents for the Life Pills and Bitters—At Norton Bridge, Mr. John Elliott; Fredericton, Mr. James F. Gale; W. Y. Theal, Esq. Shediac; J. A. Reeve, Esq. Sussex Vale; Mrs. Smith, Jemseg, (Grand Lake); Mr. James Crowley, Digby, (N.S.); Peter McClelan, Esq. Hopewell; Thos. Prince, Esq. Petticodiac; Allan Chipman, Amherst; Mr. Thos. Turner, Saint Andrews; Mr. I. C. Black, Sackville Samuel Fairweather, Springfield, K. C.; Benjamin Milliken, Esq. St. George; Mr. Baird, Druggist, Woodstock; P. Bonnett, Esq. Annapolis; T. H. Black, Esq. St. Martins; Mr. Hallett, Hampton Ferry; Mr. Thos. Spratt, Miramichi; Mr. Gilbert Bent, Bridgetown, N S.; Mr. C. P. Jones, Weymouth, N. S.; G. F. Ditmars, Clements, N. S. Mr. John Tooker, Yarmouth, N. S.
A. R. TRURO,
General Agent for New-Brunswick

JAMES MALCOLM
Has just received per ship Rebecca, and which he offers for sale at his usual low prices, viz:
10 BOXES MACARONI: 10 do. Vermicelli: 5 do. Isinglass: 1 cask Thumb Blue: 30 packages doublerefined Mustard; 1 barrel Canary Seed; 3 cases cartoons French PLUMS; 120 drums best pulled Turkey FIGS; 20 do. Sultana RAISINS: 30 packages Cheddar, Cheshire, and Stilton CHEESE: 1 hhd. split Pease: 20 bales Boneless BACON: 10 Spiced do. (a most superior article): 100 Westphalia HAMS: 1 case Mixed Pipes 13 hhds. Saxeras BRANDY. 26th May.

NOW LANDING,
Ex WARD from Liverpool:—
100 BAGS (1 cwt. each) fine Rose NAILS, 4d. a 20d.
30 casks (200 lbs. each) do. do.
20 do. Horse and Ox NAILS,
5 bales SCYTHES; 1 do. Sickles,
1 cask Ships' Scrapers; 1 do. Shoe Thread,
9 bundles *SHOVELS.*
For sale low on application to
ALEXANDER, BAREY & Co.
2d June, 1840. Sands' Arcade