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Weekly Almanack.

JULY—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
15 WEDNESDAY - -	4 30	7 43	8 32	morn.
16 THURSDAY - -	4 30	7 42	8 56	0 2
17 FRIDAY - -	4 31	7 42	9 16	0 35
18 SATURDAY - -	4 32	7 38	9 35	1 7
19 SUNDAY - -	4 33	7 38	9 54	1 40
20 MONDAY - -	4 34	7 38	10 14	2 17
21 TUESDAY - -	4 35	7 37	10 37	2 58

Last Quarter 22d. 2h. 7m. evening.

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Edited by N. P. Willis & H. Hastings Weld.

THE LARGEST, AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD, AND CERTAINLY AMONG THE BEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
Wilson & Company.
AT 162 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK.

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UPON entering the second volume of this pioneer in the introduction of papers of its class, the publishers may be excused for congratulating themselves upon the continued prosperity and advancement of their periodical, from the issue of its first number, to the present time. Aware that competition is the life of business, they expected, and have met with rivals—but those rivals have, so far, been essential aids to the publicity and circulation of the Jonathan. New readers have been made, where, comparatively, few existed before, and the taste created for the elegant literature of the two hemispheres, carried into all parts of the country, and made accessible to all, has produced a demand for the Brother Jonathan, which it is gratifying to state is continually on the increase.

With such addition to their resources and emoluments, the publishers have aimed to give a commensurate increase to the value and interest of their sheet. In addition to the labours of the gentlemen whose names are announced as editors, the publishers avail themselves constantly of the aid of such occasional contributors as they can find space for.

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MUSIC.—In the progress of improvement, a new feature has been added to the Brother Jonathan—the publication of new and popular music. Every paper will contain something in this way, new and pleasant—reference being had in the selection, rather to such pieces as all can sing and play, than to recherche compositions, suited only to the scientific. A new, font of music type has been purchased, and a gentleman engaged to superintend this department, of excellent experience and knowledge of music. This will enable us to give music a publicity which it never enjoyed before: to carry the same themes for carol to the sylvan maid in the farthest back woods, which delight the party in the city drawing-room.—A simultaneous popularity will thus be enjoyed all over the country by such compositions as are adapted to the public taste, and worthy of the public favor.

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5th May, 1840.—(Courier.)

The Garland.

THE SNOW DROP.

The snow-drop! 'tis an English flower,
And grows beneath our garden trees;
For every heart it has a dower
Of old and dear remembrances;
All look upon it, and straightway
Recall their youth, like yesterday!
Their sunny years when forth they went
Wandering in weariless content;
Their little plot of garden ground,
The pleasant orchard's quiet bound:
Their father's home, so free from care,
And the familiar faces there.

The household voices, kind and sweet,
That knew no feigning—hushed and gone!
The mother that was sure to greet
Their coming with a welcome tone;
The brothers, that were children then,
Now anxious, thoughtful, toiling men;
And the kind sisters, whose glad mirth
Was like a sunshine on the earth:—
These come back to the heart supine,
Flower of our youth! at look of thine;
And thou, among the dimmed and gone,
Art an unaltered thing alone.

Unchanged, unchanged—the very flower
That grew in Eden droopingly,
Which now beside the peasant's door
Awakes his merry children's glee,
Even as it filled his heart with joy
Beside his mother's door, a boy;
The same, and to his heart it brings
The freshness of those vanished springs.
Bloom, then, fair flower! in sun and shade
For deep thought in thy cup is laid,
And careless children in their glee,
A sacred memory make of thee.

Miscellaneous.

EDMUND AND ANNA.

A TRADITIONARY TALE.

"This afternoon will seal my earthly felicity; I shall be the happiest man alive!" ejaculated Edmund, on the morning of the day on which he was to lead his Anna to the hymeneal altar.

It was no wonder that Edmund exulted in the near approach of the hour which was to consummate the nuptials of two of the most devoted lovers the world ever witnessed; for Anna was possessed of every quality, mental and personal, which could be supposed likely to administer to the bliss of him who was destined to be her husband. But independently of Anna's personal fascinations, there were circumstances which must of themselves have produced in the breast of Edmund, a peculiar attachment to her. Five suitors had importunately solicited her hand in marriage during her courtship with him; and among these were Melvyn, a neighbouring nobleman, high in the esteem of his sovereign, Alexander the Second, of Scotland. But Edmund, though inferior in station to Melvyn, and each of his other four rivals, was unhesitatingly and decidedly preferred to them all.—And no less fervent was the affection with which he regarded Anna. His entire existence was bound up in hers, and the world and life itself, when weighed in the balance with her, were indeed found to be wanting.

The nuptial morn of the youthful lovers was one of the most congenial and pleasant which ever burst on the world since its creation. It was in the month of April. The ground beautifully carpeted with new born grass—the garden, the orchard, the hedge, the plantation, the forest, all smiled in their new coverings. The sun poured forth his beams with more than wonted profusion, tinging the entire of creation with an exquisitely yellow radiance; innumerable choristers of every species of the singing tribe, imparted by the melody of their warblings, additional charms to that bright morn. Nature herself, in fine, seemed on this occasion to be jubilant at the approaching nuptials of a pair who were so worthy of each other.

The vassals of Emerson, Anna's father, exulted without measure at the circumstance of their chieftain's only daughter being about to be united to the youth of her choice; and as all were that evening to participate of the ample festivities of the baronial hall, they attired themselves in the best costume of their clan, and prepared to celebrate the joyous event with all becoming respect for their chieftain and the young bride and bridegroom.

The afternoon arrived, and at the hour of five, the beautiful bride approached the hymeneal altar, accompanied by her maids of honour and the wives and daughters of the more respectable of her father's vassals. Edmund was present at the appointed hour, luxuriant in waking dreams of the matchless bliss which was about to be secured to him. The venerable Abbot of Kinross, a man who was verging on seventy years of age, and whose countenance eloquently discoursed of his unaffected piety, stationed himself beside the interesting couple, and before proceeding to go through the matrimonial ceremony, he uttered, with a mingled air of mildness and solemnity, the usual behest of 'Join hands.' The lovers stretched out their respective hands to each other; Anna's was white as the unsunned snow, while her beautiful countenance was suffused with a deep blush indicative of her modesty—a blush, which, if possible, imparted new fascinations to her unrivalled face. The Reverend Abbot now commenced the marriage ritual. With uplifted hands and countenance beaming with dignity, he was addressing his orisons to that Being in whose service the greater portion of his life had been spent—imploring his special benediction on the youthful pair kneeling before the altar, when an arrow from some invisible bow infixed itself in his heart. That instant de dropped on the floor at the feet of the party who surrounded him. All present were horror-struck at the strange circumstance; and gazed on each other with mute amazement, simultaneously listening at the same time, as if by instinct, in the hope that they would hear such sounds in some part of the large hall as would lead them to the discovery of the foeman; but the first thing that broke the death-like momentary silence that prevailed, was the expiring groan of Heaven's aged servant. The bride fainted at the appalling scene; and while the bridegroom was in the act of raising her up, Melvyn, attended by a host of myrmidons, suddenly appeared at the portals of the hall, their flaming eyes speaking the deeds of blood on which they were intent. 'See to the protection of Anna!' cried Edmund, and he clenched his dagger in his hand. He burned to revenge himself on his deadly foe; but he could not so far master his feelings of affection for his bride as to quit her to engage in combat with Melvyn. Apprised of the presence of the unhallowed intruders, the clansmen of Edmund's virtual father-in-law, rushed to the aid of their chieftain, his daughter, and her bridegroom. The hall was now crowded with foemen ranged under two great divisions—each willing and prepared to shed the last drop of their blood in the quarrel of their respective chieftains. The conflict now commenced with the utmost fierceness on either side—the clashing of the instruments of death might have been heard far and wide, till at length, overpowered by superior numbers, the clansmen of Emerson were almost all strewed on the flour of the hall, either already in the embraces of death, or momentarily expecting to be so from the number and severity of their wounds. Edmund and Emerson defended Anna with more than mortal bravery; but Melvyn and their vassals at last surrounded them, wrenched their daggers from them, and consequently rendered her farther protection beyond the compass of human courage and power. 'Spare the two miscreants,'—refering to Emerson and Edmund,—'spare the two miscreants, that mortification may be their portion,' cried Melvyn, addressing himself to his surviving clansmen, as he seized the affrighted Anna in his arms, and proceeded with her to the door.

A steed was there in waiting, which he mounted, and placing Anna before him, he galloped off with his prize to his own castle, only four miles distant, followed by his vassals. 'Thou art now in safe custody young bride,' said he to Anna, as one of his servants shut the ponderous iron gate which fronted his walled castle.

On reaching his mansion, Melvyn led Anna into the most splendid apartment in it; and having placed before her the most delicious refreshment the house could afford, he pressed her to participate of it; but she refused. 'Is not thy foolish obstinacy yet overcome?' said he to her, in a half-sneering tone.—'Whether think you,' continued the haughty chieftain, 'are a dungeon and chains, or being made the lady of Melvyn Castle most to be preferred?'

Anna was silent.

'Nay young maid, hast not thou the use of that member so characteristic of thy sex?' said Melvyn, sarcastically.

Anna, who had but partially recovered from her swoon when wrested from the arms of Edmund, and who had taken it for granted that both he and her father had been the victims of Melvyn's limitless fury, implored the chieftain, in accents which were repeatedly interrupted by the irrepressible grief which swelled her gentle bosom, and which vented itself in an ocean of tears, to terminate her life that instant as an act of tender mercy.

'A few hours of a solitary dungeon will perhaps bring thee to thy senses, and cure thee of thy regards for Edmund: if not, I shall then wed thee per force?' said Melvyn; and so saying, he dragged the agonized Anna to a gloomy cell in which he was wont to incarcerate the persons of such of his vassals as had incurred his displeasure.

The enraged chieftain then despatched a special messenger for a priest to unite him and Anna in marriage; but the priest being some distance from home; several hours elapsed before his services could be obtained.

Emerson and Edmund, who, though worsted in the conflict between them and Melvyn's party, had been permitted to enjoy their liberty unmolested after the latter had decamped with Anna, began to muse on the calamity which had befallen them; and to think whether or not it was within the range of possibility to do anything for the recovery of the person of the bride.

Edmund was intimately acquainted with the localities of Melvyn's castle and its vicinity; and he knew that after sunset there was one part of its walls defended only by one person, which to adventurous spirits it would perhaps be practicable to scale; and if they could succeed in this, and slay the sentinel, they might undiscovered enter the castle itself, and yet rescue Anna from the grasp of the haughty chieftain.

The project wore a sufficiently desperate aspect; but Edmund, aye, and Emerson too, though comparatively advanced in years, were both in that reckless state of mind which fitted them to undertake any enterprise within the confines of practicability.

Calling to their assistance, and acquainting them with their project, the most spirited of those of Emerson's vassals who had survived the recent conflict, the bridegroom and bride's father accordingly armed themselves at every point; and hastened to the neighbourhood of Melvyn's walled castle.

The sun had buried himself below the western horizon two hours before they left Emerson's hall on their adventurous purpose. The night was exceedingly dark; hours had to elapse before the moon would show her visage; and not one of the countless lesser luminaries which at other times bestud and sparkle in the firmament, was visible to the eye; all were enshrouded from mortal gaze by one apparently vast cloud. Emerson, Edmund, and their party, amounting in all to twelve, arrived at the part of the wall they attempted to scale; and one of the tallest and stoutest of their number placed himself in the position best adapted for enabling the others to avail themselves of the assistance of his shoulders in endeavouring to scale it. Edmund, with sword in hand, was the first to make the attempt, and on reaching the summit was astonished to find there was no sentinel there. Impressed with the idea, from the different voices he heard on the outside, and not being able, from the pitchy darkness of the night, to correct his error, that there were a vast number of regularly organised besiegers, the sentinel, instead of standing at his post, had turned to the castle for the purpose of giving the alarm. The remaining ten instantly followed Edmund; but the eleventh not having any one to assist him to scale the wall, was necessitated to remain outside. Edmund's party were at the castle almost contemporaneously with the sentinel, and at the most important part of it before him. The brilliant illumination visible in one of the most spacious apartments, led them immediately to it.—Edmund unceremoniously burst open the door, rushed in, and was followed by Emerson and others.—There were exhibited to their astonished gaze the spectacle of Anna in her bridal robes, pouring forth the agonies of her heart in rapidly succeeding sobs and in tears, and being supported by one of Melvyn's sisters. The lord of the castle grasped her snow-white hand in his, around were a numerous party, and the priest, who had arrived but a few minutes before, had just enunciated the first sentence of the matrimonial service. 'Villain!' exclaimed Edmund, with his eyes directed to Melvyn, and flashing at the same time with boundless indignation. And as he uttered the epithet, he rushed towards his hated foe, and, ere the latter had time to use a weapon in his own defence, he sheathed his sword in his bosom. Melvyn fell prostrate on the floor; but such was the jealous and deadly animosity he bore towards Edmund, that though he only survived two minutes thereafter, he partially rose up, seized his dagger, and aimed it at the breast of Anna, exclaiming at the same time, under the impression the thrust was successful. 'Nor shalt thou, scoundrel, enjoy her either;' but Edmund had already seized her in his arms, and the thrust which was made at her proved mortal to Melvyn's own brother, who, in the confusion of the moment, occupied the place on which Anna had stood but a moment before.

Entering the castle of Melvyn thus unexpectedly, and finding its inmates anticipating scenes of festivity rather than of mortal conflict, Edmund and his party found no difficulty—not even resistance—in carrying off Anna in triumph. The massy iron gate was speedily demolished, and in two hours afterwards they reached home. On the following day, they proceeded to the hymeneal altar, where the nuptial knot was tied. The bride and bridegroom returned to the house of the latter, and spent the remainder of their days in peace and happiness.

PRINCE ALBERT.—As some of our exquisites would undoubtedly like to know how the Prince looks and dresses, we draw on the Star for their benefit. It describes his appearance at a morning concert: "The Prince is a well looking man, not tall, but slight. He wore a white neck kerchief, without any shirt collar. He had a black frock, without a star, lavender colored gloves, white trowsers, and a light waiscoat. He has light hair and little whisker."—*New World.*

It is computed that there are in the United States 2,800,000 slaves.

PETER THE GREAT.

"Immortal Peter, first of monarchs."—THOMSON.

It was the custom of Peter the Great to visit the different workshops and manufactories, not only to encourage them, but also to judge of what other useful establishments might be formed in his dominions. Among the places he visited frequently, were the forges of Muller, at Istia, ninety wersts from Moscow. The Czar once passed a whole month there, during which time, after giving due attention to the affairs of state, which he never neglected, he amused himself with seeing and examining every thing in the most minute manner, and even employed himself in learning the business of a blacksmith. He succeeded so well, that on one of the last days of his remaining there, he forged eighteen poods of iron, and put his own particular mark on each bar. The boyars and other noblemen of his suite, were employed in blowing the bellows, stirring the fire, carrying coals, and performing the other duties of a blacksmith's assistant. When Peter had finished, he went to the proprietor, praised his manufactory, and asked him how much he gave his workmen per pood. "Three copecks or an altima," answered Muller. "Very well," replied the Czar; "I have then earned eighteen altimas." Muller fetched eighteen ducats, offered them to Peter, and told him, that he could not give a workman like his majesty less per pood. Peter refused. "Keep your ducats," said he, "I have not wrought better than any other man; give me what you would give to another; I want to buy a pair of shoes of which I am in great need." At the same time he showed him his shoes, which had been once mended, and were again full of holes. Peter accepted the eighteen altimas, and bought himself a pair of new shoes, which he used to show with much pleasure, saying, "These I earned with the sweat of my brow."

One of the bars of iron forged by Peter the Great, and authenticated by his mark, is still to be seen at Istia, in the forge of Muller. Another similar bar is preserved in the cabinet of curiosities at St. Petersburgh.

THE THUNDER CLAP.

BY REV. J. KENNEDY.

The reliance which the heart places in childhood upon a mother's love, can only be surpassed by that trust which piety, in riper years, reposes upon its God. There is no apprehension that cannot be lulled in the refuge afforded by a mother's arms, nor is there any anguish that cannot be mitigated when the heart reposes upon her bosom.

This it is true, is a topic upon which much has been said, and that too by some of the most forcible and elegant writers; yet it is a subject in the elucidation of which no eulogy can transcend. Neither poet nor painter can give to their delineations the brilliancy of the diamond, so a mother's love in the consequent trust of her child, are among those strong features of nature which no panegyric can perfectly portray. It is in allusion to a mother's love, that the almighty commends to us a mindfulness of his own absolute affection —How deeply wretched then, must that child be, who in an hour of suffering turns in vain to the refuge which nature ordinarily renders the stronger, because of the feebleness of the one who needs the succour.

These reflections were strongly forced upon my mind some time since, upon my being requested by an afflicted father, to accompany him to his dwelling, for the purpose of administering Christian baptism to his little son. When I entered the room, I found the mother weeping over the child, who appeared to be scarcely six years of age, though I afterwards ascertained he was nearly nine. He had a full fair face, and a fine black eye. He was in every respect a beautiful boy. I soon perceived that his eyes were fixed, and he was entirely regardless of every thing around him, while death could not be distant. Never had I seen a child in suffering for whom I had so strong a sympathy. His mother informed me that he had been a very healthy and active child; until he was about five years of age, since which time, nearly four years, he had scarcely grown any, nor had he ever spoken. "I have always," continued the mother, "from my earliest years, been filled with horror upon hearing thunder. Often have I gone through the house in the greatest dismay, seeking to hide myself where I might not perceive the lightning, nor hear the thunder. I knew it was all foolishness in me, but I yielded to my fears.

One afternoon about four years ago I was alone with my little boy, when a heavy storm arose, and I was affrighted at the sound of the thunder. Taking the child by the hand, I ran trembling and weeping from one corner of the room to the other, until almost frantic, I sat down and pressed my child to my shuddering bosim. A dreadful clap of thunder pealed above us, and I gave a fearful shriek. I felt the convulsive pressure of his face to my bosom, and while the lightning was still gleaming through the room, I turned up his face. His eyes were fixed, and from that day he has never spoken, while he has only lived to wander through our house a little maniac, nor has he ever known me since he was distracted by his mother's fear." A few days after this recital, we laid the corpse in a grave to which he was the victim of a mother's terror.

PAPER.—Contemplate the various uses to which paper is applied, and reflect upon the materials out of which it is manufactured. There goes a fellow wearing an old ragged shirt and pair of breeches—in a trice they may be sold to the paper maker, and perhaps in a very few weeks, this old, dirty, ragged shirt will be spread before some beautiful angel of a girl in the shape of a neat gilt-edged billet-doux from her lover! Or, the old breeches will be converted into wrapping paper and envelope some choice confectionary for my lady's wedding! Or, again, the old shirt and breeches may be ground up and converted into printing paper, and mayhap, reader, you will some day hold them in your hand, and be thrilled with extacy at some soul stirring effusion impressed thereon through the skill of the papermaker and printer. Old breeches and such like, are not to be sneered at. Paper-makers and printers honour and esteem them!

A TURKISH CUSTOM.—The sun was quivering above the horizon, when I strolled forth from Jaffa to enjoy the coming breeze, and the beautiful gardens that environ that agreeable town.—Riding along the previous day, my attention had been attracted by a marble gate, the fragment of some old temple, that now served as an entrance into one of these enclosures, their secure boundary otherwise formed by a picturesque and impenetrable hedge of Indian fig. It is not a hundred yards from the town. Behind it stretches the plain of Ramle—the ancient Arimathea—broad and fertile, and at this moment, green; for it was just after the latter rains, when Syria is most charming. The caravan track leading through it, led to Jerusalem. The air was exquisitely soft and warm, and sweet with the perfume of the orange bowers. I passed through the marble portal, adorned with some florid, yet skilful sculptures, and found myself in a verdant wilderness of fruit trees, rising in rich confusion from the turf, through which not a single path seemed to wander. There were vast groups of orange and lemon trees, varied occasionally with the huge off-spring of the citron-tree, and the glowing produce of the pomegranate; while ever and anon, the tall bannana raised its head, with its green and golden clusters, and sometimes the graceful and languid crest of the date-bearing palm.

While I was in doubt as to the direction I should bend my steps, my ear was caught by the wild notes of Turkish music; and following the sound, I emerged upon a plot of turf, clear from trees, in the midst of which was a fountain, and by its margin, seated on a delicate Persian carpet, a venerable Turk. Some slaves were near him, one of whom at a little distance, was playing on a rude lyre. In his left hand was a volume of Arabian poetry, and he held in his right the serpentine tube of his Nargilly, or Syrian pipe.—When he beheld me he saluted me with all the dignity of the Orient, pressing his hand to his heart, but not rising. I apologised for my intrusion; but he welcomed me with serene cordiality, and invited me to share his carpet and touch his pipe. Some time elapsed in answering those questions respecting European horses and arms, wherein the Eastern delight. At length the solemn and sonorous voice of the muezzin, from the minarets of Jaffa came floating on the air. The sun had set: and, immediately, my host and his companions performed their ablutions in the fountain; and, kneeling towards Mecca, repeated their accustomed prayers. Then rising, the Turkish Aga, for such was his rank, invited me to enjoy the evening breeze, and accompany him in a walk round his garden.

As we proceeded, my companion plucked an orange, and, taking a knife from his girdle and cutting the fruit in half, offered me one moiety and threw the other away. More than once he repeated this ceremony, which somewhat excited my surprise. At length he inquired my opinion of his fruit. I enlarged, and with sincerity, on its admirable quality, the racy sweetness of its flavor, which I esteemed unequalled; and I could not refrain from expressing my surprise, that of fruit so exquisite, he should so studiously waste so considerable a portion.

"Effendi," said the Turk, with a grave though gracious smile, "to friends we give only the sunny side."

THE ASHANTEE PRINCES.—Monday the Prince William Quaintainassah and Prince John Ansale, nephews of the powerful King of Ashantee, arrived at the New London Inn, in this city, on the route to Plymouth and Cornwall, accompanied by the Rev. T. Pyne, of Tooting. These young Princes are about 18 and 19 years of age, and were delivered over to our Government as hostages a few years since, at the termination of a treaty with the Ashantees on the Gold Coast of Africa; they are exceedingly interesting and intelligent young men, and have greatly profited by the care and attention bestowed upon their education; they are now engaged in a tour through England, to inspect the principal manufactories, and other places worthy of their attention, previous to their return to their native country. They have not only been taught the Christian Religion, but we believe are sincere and true converts, and the selection of a clergyman of piety and literary attainments as their present companion, reflects great credit on Lord John Russell, who has taken a lively interest in the welfare of the young Princes. It is intended that they shall leave England about six months hence for Ashantee, and it is hoped their influence and exertions will not only prove of great advantage, in a political view, to our settlements in the neighbourhood, but tend to impede that accursed traffic in human flesh, which, while the British are prohibited from engaging in it, is continued surreptitiously under other flags, to the great detriment of legitimate commerce and civilization.—*London Paper.*

ANSWER YOUR LETTERS!—There is much good sense in the following extract from the Philadelphia Gazette, relating to a subject which comes directly home to the business and bosoms of men. Read, remember, and practise the advice herein contained:

"Time that has once passed the corner, can never be overtaken, and anything that can as well be performed to day, as at a future time, is deprived of one of the chances of its accomplishment that can never be resorted. An observance of the maxim here inculcated is very important in the answering of letters. The prompt man of business, who makes it a rule to reply to a letter immediately on its receipt, or as soon after as the nature of its contents will admit, never offends others, and is never borne down with the weight of his correspondence. The procrastinator, on the other hand, is constantly giving umbrage by neglecting other people's business, or by slighting the requirements of friendship, and is besides often obliged to resort to whole paragraphs of lame apology, and sometimes to falsehood, to conceal what his correspondent very soon learns how to place to the proper account. And besides all this, his unanswered letters are constantly haunting him, and operate like a dead weight upon his comfort."

Machinery in the Human Frame.—Very few, even mechanics, are aware, how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there joints and hinges in the bones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pumpin the heart, and various other curiosities.—One of the muscles of the eye forms a real pulley.—The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form, which has been calculated by mathematicians, to be the strongest for pillars and supporting columns: that of hollow cylinders.—This form combines the greatest lightness with the greatest strength. Of this form are the quills of birds wings, where these requisites are necessary.

THE PRAIRIE.—O! for a free nag and a gallop over the prairies, where the deep green grass rolls in long rich swells, and the flowers nod their graceful heads with the breath of Spring, and the buck leaps from the thicket and bounds away, free as the winds that play around his home. In such a scene, dead nature warms into life, and the tide of the soul swells high as if to embrace a blooming mistress. There is life in the breezes that play with your locks: life in the flowers that spring up from the pressure of your tread; every thing is instinct with the principle of existence. The flowers talk to you, the trees wave in pantomimic gracefulness as in response to your thoughts, the sky seems to laugh with you in the fullness of your enjoyment, and every thing beckons you on to a full out-pouring of all the sweet and buoyant impulses of the soul. One is tempted to forget the years of his manhood and let the days of his youth, the time when a roll on the grass, of a summer holy day, was the fullness of delight, and a swing from the spreading branches of a shady tree, the climax of extacy, bubble up in his heart.

You have never seen a prairie? No! Well you have missed the sight of one of the noblest of God's works. The woodland has its loves, and its attractions, its life, its music, its action, its harmony, but they are different. One may tune his heart to the worship of God in the deep cathedral of the massy old woods, and burst forth in a song of praise in response of the heavy organ tones that swell and sink and swell, in rich and dreamy floods of melody around him; but on the prairie, he looks for life; and the mental and physical enjoyment is all his own—it is all human, and he springs forward in the full flow of his spirits, as if borne along in the stream of delight that bursts from his own bosom. In the prairie he looks to find his fellow man and his eyes wander in momentary expectation of beholding the pleasant cottage nestling in the oaken clumps that fringe its border, or the stately mansion, half hid in the forest shade, and projecting in relief from the deep green of the brave old trees. The hum of the bee is in his ear; the flowers look as if they had been fostered by woman's hand, and kept their sweetest perfume for her, and the consciousness of life tingles in his veins, and sends the warm glow to light up his cheek, and sparkle in his eye. O! for a free nag and a gallop over the prairie.—*Buffalo paper.*

VARIETY IN NATURE.—All plants and trees have their leaves, blossoms, branches, and roots, which assume fixed characters, transmitted in each species; yet no two of them agree precisely in every respect as to height, width, figure, &c. Every horse we see is distinguishable from another by some peculiar marks. A flock of sheep has a very general resemblance, but the shepherd knows each familiarly from the rest. Negroes have a very marked permanency of physical development. As Mathews said, in imitation of a conversation at a negro assembly—"Jeronimo and Cæsar, are berry much alike; Oh berry! specially Cæsar"—yet the resemblance is never perfect, though ever so close;—there is ever some discrepancy in the features, or voice, manners, gestures, or feelings between every pair throughout the whole human race. Intellectual and mental differences will always exist, as well as those of a physical description. Nor are these characteristic descriptions by any means capricious, but result from fixed laws as a part of nature's great moral scheme, whence we derive an additional beauty.—[Metropolitan Magazine.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?—Let a man have all the World can give him, he is still miserable, if he has a grovelling, unlettered, undevout mind. Let him have his gardens, his fields, his woods, his lawns of grandeur, plenty, ornament, and gratification; while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts. And let another have neither field nor garden; let him only look at nature with an enlightened mind—a mind which can see and adore the Creator in his works, can consider them as demonstrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness, and his truth; this man is greater, as well as happier, in his poverty, than the other in his riches. The one is little higher than a beast, the other but little lower than an angel.—[Jones, of Nayland.

TRUE CHARITY.—The lowest order of charity is that which is satisfied with relieving the immediate pressure of distress in individual cases. A higher is, that which makes provision, on a large scale, for the relief of such distress; as when a nation passes on from common almsgiving to a general provision for the destitute. A higher still is, when such provision is made in the way of anticipation, or for distant objects; as when the civilization of savages, the freeing of slaves, the treatment of the insane, or the education of blind and deaf mutes, is undertaken. The highest charity of all is, that which aims at the prevention rather than the alleviation of evil. It is a nobler charity to prevent destitution, crime, and ignorance, than to relieve individuals who never ought to have been made destitute, criminal, and ignorant.

LOVE OF CHILDREN.—Tell me not of the trim, precisely arranged homes where there are no children; "where," as the good German has it, "the fly-traps always hang straight on the wall;"—tell me not of the never-disturbed nights and days; of the tranquil, unanxious hearts, where children are not! I care not for these things. God sends children for another purpose than merely to keep up the race—to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims, and to call out all our faculties to extended enterprise and exertion; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving, tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day, that he has gladdened the earth with little children.

FOR ROCK RIVER AND A MARKET.—The steam boat New England recently arrived at Chicago with fifty single ladies, assorted ages *for the Rock River market.* They were generally taken up and married within a week after their arrival.—*N. Y. New World.*

TO PAY THE CITY DEBT.—Fine every loafer who swears in the streets $2, as they do in Philadelphia.

"MY DEAR wife!" as the man said when he looked at the last milliner's bill.

"Live and *let live*," as the criminal said to the hangman.

THE BOUNDARY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The long expected communication on the subject of the pending negotiations relative to the Boundary, was made by the President to the Senate on Monday last. We publish it below. It will be perceived that the proposition for the reference of the question to a new Commission is agreed to, and that the President proposes that an ex parte exploration and general survey should be made, by Commissioners to be appointed by the Government of the United States.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate:

The importance of the subject to the tranquillity of our country makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th January last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the Northeastern Boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both Governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to as to effect that object.

The British Commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether *ex parte* in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government. It has, however, assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important to justify a belief that it is to be used hereafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect, will be necessary. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, 27th June, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, June 22. 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his Government, the accompanying printed copies of a report and map which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government by Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say, that it will of course have become the duty of her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but her Majesty's Government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries, should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of her Majesty's Government only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America, to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware that questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, must be beset with various and really existing difficulties; or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment. But her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best clue to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings, may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure; and the most prominent among these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the points submitted to its arbitration, in 1830. The same has been felt by the Government in England: it has been felt and admitted by the Government of the United States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory, by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and Her Majesty's Government consented to it: and it was believed by Her Majesty's Government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided, in its local operations, had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a mutual correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838.

Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draft of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draft recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two Governments; and the articles of the draft were framed, as her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think proper to consent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not indeed allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey;" and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two Governments, should be to contract stipulations bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The U. States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter draft of convention, varying considerably in some parts, as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last, from the draft proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter draft would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the U. S. Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; or that if the American Government thought the draft of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's Government, considering the present state of the Boundary question, concur with the Government of the United States, in thinking that it is on every account expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two Governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, contain certain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the Boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draft and the American counter draft. The British draft contained no provisions embodying the principles of arbitration; the American counter draft did contain such a provision.

The British draft contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiation, upon which that draft was founded; and because moreover, it was understood at that time that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state officially to Mr. Forsyth, that her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form the main foundation of the American counter draft; namely, first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries; and secondly, that in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add that there are many matters of detail in the American counter draft, which her Majesty's Government cannot adopt.—The undersigned will be furnished from his Government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draft, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh local and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions within the disputed territory, during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration. H. S. FOX.

To the Hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State,
Washington, 26th June, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honour to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d inst. by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, enclosing printed copies of the report and map laid before the British Government by the Commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President duly appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British Government to communicate to that of the United States the documents referred to, and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement, will at length be attended with success; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox, of his being accordingly furnished, by an early opportunity, with the draft of a proposition amended in conformity with the principles to which her Majesty's Government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this Government.

Mr. Fox states that his Government might have expected that, when the American counter draft was presented to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined accepting the British draft of convention, or that, if it thought that the draft was not in conformity with previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox on the 29th of July of last year, transmitting the American counter draft, he stated that in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two Governments, a mere commission of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of both countries, and referred to the importance of having the measure next adopted bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement, under some form, and in a reasonable time. These were the reasons which induced the President to introduce in the new project, the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; and which, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to the previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is gratified to find that a concurrence in those views has brought the minds of her Majesty's Government to a similar conclusion; and from this fresh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two Cabinets, he permits himself to anticipate the most satisfactory result from the measure under consideration.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Fox renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration. JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esq. &c. &c.

SUMMARY.

SUNDERLAND SHIP-BUILDING.—One of the most remarkable phenomena connected with the commerce of this district, is the vast number of new vessels now annually built on the banks of the Wear. Sunderland possesses no natural advantages which are not enjoyed in an equal, or even a still greater degree, by many other ports in the kingdom; and yet, while in many places ship-building has been either stationary or gradually retrograding, in this place there has been a steady advance not only in the number and average tonnage of the vessels built, but also in what is much more important,—their *quality*. A few years ago, to say that a ship was "Sunderland-built" was to say that she was of inferior quality. Now, the case is entirely reversed; and at every spring-tide, ships are launched by our builders, that, for excellence of model, material, and workmanship, cannot be surpassed, and for price, cannot, perhaps be equalled, by any port in the United Kingdom. Such is the result of enterprize, industry, and a judicious outlay of capital, combined with the impartial and vigilant inspection of Lloyd's Surveyors, whose ability and integrity are held by purchasers from all parts of the island to be sufficient gaurantee for excellence. In proof of what we have said, we subjoin a comparative statement of the number of ships built in this port each year from April 14, 1834, to April 30th, 1840, together with their gross and average tonnage.

	Ships.	Tons.	Average Tons.
To April 14, 1835	98	26,134	266¾
——— 34, 1836	114	27,703	243
——— 30, 1837	128	32,342	252¾
——— 30, 1838	180	43,512	242¼
——— 30, 1839	247	59,441	240¾
——— 30, 1840	251	64,446	257

Sunderland Herald.

A remarkable instance of the utility of railways occurred in connexion with the late fire at York Minster. An express was sent to Leeds for engines; four were immediately got in readiness and despatched to the scene of devastation. The distance to be traversed was 48 miles. This was accomplished, and the engines playing upon the fire, in the small space of *an hour and forty minutes*.—[Manchester paper.]

IRISH MINES.—We have been assured that the mines of Ballymurtagh, Cronebane, Tigrony, Connorree, and Ballygahan, would alone produce 750 or 800 tons of sulphur ores, weekly, in addition to the sulphur contained in the ores now sold at Swansea—indeed 1,000 to 1,200 tons a week of ores, containing on an average 25 per cent of sulphur, can be furnished by these mines alone—thus giving nearly 15,000 tons annually of pure sulphur from one district, and which of itself forms a large proportion of the quantity of sulphur used in this country. Assuming the sulphur ores so raised to be worth 25s. a ton, we should have from £1,200 to £1,500 per week added to the mineral wealth of these five mines, the greater portion of which, equal to £40,000 annually, would be expended in labour and materials in the extraction of the ores. This subject is one which merits the attention of the members for Ireland, who should reflect on the various plans which may be adopted, for giving employment to her peasantry.

The Rev. Mr. Mathew.—This worthy divine preached at the consecration of Killaloe chapel on Sunday, when £100 was collected. On Monday morning at seven o'clock, the crowds in the streets were very great, and Mr. Mathew commenced receiving the immense numbers that poured into Killaloe during the night and morning. At a quarter past four he had enrolled over 15,000; and before he had concluded the day's noble work, the numbers were close upon 20,000, who sighed the "pledge."

Irishmen in China.—It is said that the Chinese Commissioner Lin, and the Lord High Admiral Kwan, are both natives of the County Waterford, the former having dropped the first letter of his name (Flin), and the latter (Quan), spelling his name differently, in order to assimilate with those of the country of their adoption.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

Agricultural State of Ireland.—It in is evidence, that the extensive arable territory of Ireland is not half cultivated. There are five millions of waste, capable of cultivation, and unemployed labour is imploring for permission to render them productive. It is not an exaggerated calculation that the reclaimed wastes of Ireland would yield a rental of four millions, if brought into cultivation! and if, in addition to this, a proper system of agriculture were adopted, and the means of internal communication extended, the present rental would be more than doubled. Ireland would be thus fully enabled to supply the agricultural wants of England, whilst the augmented employments afforded to the people would greatly enhance the revenue, and considerably increase the demand for English manufactures. That Scotland is inferior in soil and climate to Ireland is known to every one; yet the revenue collected in the former, in 1834, on articles taxed in Ireland with precisely similar rates, amounted to £2,377,385 per annum; while the revenue collected in Ireland on these articles, in that year amounted to £1,975,331 per annum. Were trade and consumption in proportion to the population, and the country on equality of condition with Scotland, the Irish revenue would have been nearly £8,000,000. By raising, therefore, the condition of Ireland to an equality with Scotland, £6,000,000 a year might be added to the revenue.—*Belfast News Letter.*

It appears from the eighteenth report of the Inspector-General on the state of prisons in Ireland, that the total number of insane persons confined in that country is 3,426; of these 495 are idiots, 288 epileptic, 983 curable, and 1,660 incurable.

A benevolent Old Bachelor.—Died at Faversham, aged 80, Mr. Henry Wreight, of the firm of Wreight and Hilton, bankers. This Gentleman, a bachelor, without relatives, appears to have entertained, through an economical life, a determination to benefit by his will the poor and needy of the town in which he resided. He has left nearly £100,000 in legacies and annuities to various individals and institutions, in sums from £2 to £180.

General Assembly of Church of Scotland.—Principal Macfarlane read the report of the committee for promoting the religious interests of Scottish Presbyterians in the colonies.

Dr. McLeod moved that, the report be approved of; and, after remarking on various statements in the report, as to the success of missionary laborers in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada. He adverted especially to the fact of a college being about to be established in Canada, and warmly asseverated that there should be in the new college, a professor of Gaelic, able to teach young clergymen to go out among the thousands in that colony who speak that tongue.

Dr. Cook seconded the motion, and expressed the great satisfaction he felt at the establishment of a college in Canada.

Dr. Dunlop thought the Assembly should strongly recommend that a subscription be entered into for the purpose of endowing a Professor of Theology.

Sir C. D. Ferguson said he felt the utmost gratitude for the decision pronounced by the Judges on the question of the clergy reserves.

Principal Macfarlane said, he hoped it would not go out to the public, that the Church of Scotland had expressed any thing like gratitude to the Judges for their decision.—*N. Y. Scottish Patriot.*

ROMAN LONDON.—About the year 50 (says Miss. Corner) the Romans built and fortified the city of London, which they called Augusta, on the spot now occupied by St. Paul's, Ludgate-hill, and Cheapside. The houses were built of wood, and it was then a colony of soldiers, with their wives and families, and also the residence of a great number of provision merchants and dealers in various kinds of stores. The total population of the metropolis is now 1,950,000, and by the end of next year it will exceed 2,000,000.

UNITED STATES.

New York, June 27th.—STILL THEY COME.—About 3000 emigrants have arrived at this port from Germany, &c. within the last three days. They are pouring also into Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, but in smaller bodies.

SHEEP.—In the town of Shoreham, Vt., there are 26,584 sheep. In New York there are three towns, having over 30,000 each.—In the whole State of New York, there are 4,299,879, and in fourteen other States there are 12,897,638 sheep—yielding nearly 42 million pounds of wool, valued in 1836 (from an average of 10 years) at $21,168,000.

POST OFFICES.—There were in 1839 in the United States 12,780 Post Offices—Receipts for postage $4,476,638; expenditures $4,624,117—extent of post roads 133,999 miles annual—transportation of the mails 34,496,878 miles.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.—There are in the United States 1,555 newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Of these 274 are published in the State of New York, and 71 in the city of New York. 116 are published daily; 14 tri-weekly; 39 semi-weekly; 991 once a week. The remainder are periodicals—semi-monthly, monthly or quarterly.

Fruit in Florida.—We noticed the other day, in Mr. H. Gee's orchard the following variety of trees: apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, orange, prune, and fig, together with various kinds of grapes. We have seen, in addition to these, in other orchards, the lemon, pomegranate, almond, cherry, &c. With a little attention, the varieties of our fruits might be enlarged and greatly improved.—*Quincey, Florida Sentinel*, June 13th.

DOG WAR.—In Philadelphia, during the present season, five hundred and eighty-one dogs have been *sassingered*—that is, killed by eating poisened sausages thrown to them in the street.

There is a man in Michigan who is said to have sown 1800 acres of wheat this year. It will be a hard case if this individual is not able to provide *bread* for his family.

The annual expenses of the state of New Hamsphire are only $45,000—and no debt upon which to pay interest.

The New Orleans Gas Bank, having determined to give up the business of Banking, a few days since burned its notes to the amount of $2,180,000. These had been redeemed with specie.

There are upwards of 1000 Jews in the city of Baltimore.

HEALTH OF BOSTON.—There were but thirteen interments in Boston week before last, out of a population of over 84,000.

Ninety-five persons have been slaughtered by the Seminoles in Florida, within the last nine months, besides many soldiers of the U. S. army. Only ten Indians have fallen in that time. How long will it take to expel the Indians at this rate?—The blood hounds have proved useless.

In Michigan, the hopes of the prairie farmers in the western part of that state, are nearly blasted. Until lately the crops appeared unusually promising; but thousands of acres have been recently almost ruined by a worm resembling the caterpillar. The worm has also commenced upon the corn and grass. Some fields of corn are entirely destroyed. But, notwithstanding, there will be an abundant harvest. We learn that on Door Prairie alone there are three thousand acres sown with wheat.

REASONABLE.—The price of performing the marriage ceremony in Iowa Territory, is three goat skins or four bushels of sweet potatoes.

Several young ladies of Georgia complain very much of the hard times in that place. They say they cannot get half as much money now for a breach of promise as they did formerly. This is 'outrageous, and not to be borne.'

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for June, published in New York, has an article, (by Mr. Allen Bradford,) illustrative of the necessary connexion between Agriculture and Commerce. The following is an extract:

"But in contending for the benefits of commerce and navigation, it is not my purpose to undervalue the importance and necessity of agriculture, nor in giving a high estimate of the latter, can we be justly charged with a design to underrate the advantages of the former. They will generally prosper and decline together; and the extent and success of one will not fail to promote the interests of the other.

"It cannot be said that manufactures are as favorable to the interests of navigation as agriculture. Their extension is undoubtedly for the general prosperity of the country; but they are not to be cherished for the sake of any direct or peculiar advantage to the mercantile portion of the nation.

"It is believed that there is less fondness for cultivating the soil than there should be in such a country as ours; far less than would necessarily conduce to a general supply and competence. As sincere patriots, we must desire to witness an increase of farmers, either great or small, with five hundred acres or with fifty; for these are the citizens who are truly attached to the welfare of their country and who are too independent to be bribed or influenced by the hollow hearted demagogue."

COLONIAL.

From the Quebec Gazette, July 3.

AGRICULTURAL.—The rains of the 30th June and 1st July, have produced wonders in the country.

The hay crop is much improved, and will, we think, be a full average.

The pastures are quite recovered.

The early sown potatoes have had their last earthing up, and cover the ground.

Little wheat is now sown in this neighbourhood. The early sown barley and rye have been in ear for some time. The oats are healthy and thick. There is one wheat field on the St. Foy road, belonging to Mr. SIMPSON, which is worth examining for its luxuriance and the neatness of the culture.

We are sorry to see it announced by Mr. EVANS that the wheat fly has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Montreal.

The American papers announce that the wheat crops of North Carolina and Tennessee are housed and abundant.

The crops in the valley of the Ohio and in the western part of the State of New-York, are represented good, and past much danger of accident.—From Michigan and the "far West," the reports are rather unfavourable.

The wheat crops referred to, are fall wheat.

His Excellency the Governor General made the following reply to an address presented to him by a deputation from the Quebec Mechanics' Institute.

GENTLEMEN,

I have always taken a deep interest in the progress and success of Mechanics' Institutes in England, and it was with great pleasure therefore that I learned that these most valuable establishments had extended to these Colonies.

These institutions, by affording to those the greater part of whose time is engaged in laborious pursuits, the means of instruction and of rational recreation, elevate them in the scale of society, enlarge their own means of happiness, and make them more useful members of the state.

It will afford me sincere pleasure to watch the progress of the Mechanics' Institute of Quebec, and to contribute by all the means in my power to its advancement and interest. I beg that you will convey to your members my warm acknowledgments for the sentiments they have expressed towards my administration, and assure them of my anxious desire so to conduct affairs in these Provinces as to secure their advancement and the happiness of her Majesty's subjects.

Montreal, June 30.—On Wednesday last, the 24th instant, Mr. Oliver Robillard, of Lanoraie, after having superintended the labours of his farm, (adjoining the domain of the Honorable Rose Cuthbert) till 2, P. M, sought rest under the shade of a maple tree, and fell asleep. Shortly after a storm passed over, a flash of lightning struck the tree and in an instant deprived him of life!—thus affording another awful proof that "in the midst of life we are in death."—Mr. Robillard has left a wife and a young family to lament his early fate.—*Herald.*

On the 7th instant, a public meeting was held at St. Raphael's, in Glengarry, for the purpose of adopting measures for the removal of the remains of the late Bishop Macdonell, from Scotland, to the diocese which was established through his unremitting exertions, and where his name and memory would ever be held in affectionate remembrance; when a resolution was passed for carrying this object into effect. It was also resolved, that, in grateful remembrance of the exalted virtues, true patriotism, and the devoted loyalty of the late Bishop Macdonell, the eminent public services rendered by him to his country and to his Sovereign, the zeal and devotion which he had ever manifested for the spiritual and temporal care of his flock, and his earnest desire to promote the prosperity of his countrymen without distinction of creed, a monument should be erected in St. Raphael's in Glengarry, to his memory. We commend the good feeling and excellent spirit of these resolutions, as not less honourable to the memory of the late lamented Bishop, then creditable to the authors of them; and we have no doubt whatever, that the inhabitants of both Provinces of every denomination, will heartily unite in contributing to the proposed monument.—*Montreal Gazette.*

TORONTO, June 26.—Wednesday, June 24th.—Lev[illegible] was tried for High Treason, and [illegible] as Polyphemus of patriotism, it will be remembered [illegible] made himself useful some time in January last, in attempting to persuade sundry and several to join in the 'Patriot' cause, offering to one the commission of Captain, to another that of Major, while, to what was deemed a great catch, the rank of full "Kernel" was promised; John Montgomery, Commissary General of Mackenzie's heroic band at Gallows Hill, signed these commissions as Grand Master of some Grand Eagle Lodge—very like an Eagle truly!

Thursday, June 25th.—Hiram Munn, the jackall, an accomplice of Palmer, was tried to-day for the same offence and found Guilty.

Some legal objections were taken in both cases, by the Prisoner's Counsel, and which are to be argued before the Judges in Chambers; the judgment therefore will not be pronounced until Tuesday next; the publication of our notes of the evidence in Palmer's trial are consequently deferred till the question of law is determined.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Water Company and the Corporation.

When we see a number of spirited individuals expending the proceeds of their industry, intelligence and enterprize in works of public utility, without the slightest prospect of a fair remuneration in the way of interest; when we see them merging for a time the desire of private gain, in the more noble object of general advantage, what more or less can be said than that they were actuated by motives the most pure and disinterested, and therefore deserving of the most unqualified commendation. It is true that *their* property, in common with the property of others, has been and will continue to be in greater security from the introduction of an abundant supply of Water in the event of a conflagration; yet that circumstance does not in the slightest degree deteriorate from the credit which is so justly their due; and, if we understand any thing about the matter, affords no reason why the public should not consider the obligation imperative upon them to take the burthen upon their own shoulders.

During the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed authorising the transfer of the Stock of the Company to the Corporation, provided such transfer should be thought advisable by the parties concerned; and accordingly a negotiation to this effect was for some time carried on by and between the "high contracting powers," but which it appears ended in a failure, owing as some think, to the want of money or wit on the part of the Corporation. With the money of that body I have nothing, unfortunately, to do, and with their wit less, if less be possible.

Without entering learnedly and logically into the merits of the subject, we cannot but say, that however deeply the Corporation may be in debt, the addition of some £20,000, and for an object of such paramount importance as Water, to a City built almost entirely of combustibles, would be cheerfully submitted to by a people whose property is of their own acquiring, and therefore of higher estimation than that which comes by inheritance.

The "Morning News" came out on Friday last with a lengthy and talented article upon this subject, and which exhibits it in so many different points of view that little more can be said, particularly by one whose opinions are generally in accordance with those expressed in that article; but as I have always had the presumption to think for myself in cases worthy of thought, I could not avoid coming to the conclusion that the editor, however extensive his knowledge and sound his reasoning, is in some points a little too severe. All matters open to discussion should be treated, when treated of at all, coolly and dispassionately. People will differ in opinion, and I may add, ought to differ. It is by the war of conflicting opinions that truth comes to light and clashing interests are reconciled or regulated. Should I wish to convince a man of his error, or bring him over to my way of thinking, I would not begin by treading upon his *corns*, or by flying in the face of his prejudices—No such thing! But for fear we should be convicted of sermonizing, we will come to the point at once: The Corporation ought without doubt to buy out the Water Company, and the Water Company ought not to be *too* exact in making a bargain.

The said Company never can reap advantage from the enterprise save as individual members of the community; for they cannot impose taxes upon the people whom they benefit; but the Corporation can and doubtless will. As to the ultimate settlement of this question, we have but one opinion; the public voice will speak out and the transfer will be made.

Should this question be further agitated I am ready to bring forward a "bill of particulars" at a moment's notice to prove beyond the possibility of cavil that our sapient Common Council should close in at once with the proposition of the Water Company. X.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

The steamer North America arrived to-day, at 2 o'clock, from Boston.

The packet ship Sheffield, from Liverpool, at New-York on the 6th inst., brought London dates one day later than those received by the Great Western. We gather the following items from the New-York papers.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 4.—There has been a fair inquiry for Cotton to-day, and the sales are 5000 bags, including 600 on speculation, and 400 for export: the market still very heavy.

Paris was visited on the 2d of June by a tremendous thunder storm, which still continued when the mail left.

The administration of the *pompes funebres* is now preparing the coffin which is to receive at St. Helena the mortal remains of Napoleon. It is to be of solid ebony, in the shape of the ancient sarcophagi, and large enough to enclose the coffins in which the Emperor lies at St. Helena, so that his ashes may not be disturbed. The funeral pall is velvet, strewed with gold bees, and bordered with a broad band of ermine; at each corner is placed an eagle, embroidered with gold, and surmounted with the imperial crown.

Lord Durham arrived at Dover on the 3d, but was too unwell to continue his journey, and had taken apartments for a week.

Admiral Baudin was to proceed to Buenos Ayres, clothed with military and diplomatic powers to terminate the differences with the Argentine Republic.

There was a serious row at Limerick, in Ireland, on the 1st of June. The people came down in immense numbers, carrying poles with loaves stuck on them, and shouting "down with the forestallers." They seized a number of carts and waggons, despoiled them of the vegetables and other provisions they contained and then bundled 16 of them into the river. A regiment of infantry could make no head against the rioters, and they were not dispersed until the artillery was brought to bear upon them.

Russia.—The last advices from Trebizond announce new successes of the Circassians over their Russian invaders. Nine forts had fallen into their power, and the two remaining would have experienced the same fate, but for the timely arrival of the two Russian ships of the line. The Circassians gave the Russians no quarter, and in the fort of St. Nicholas alone 1000 men were put to the sword.

The report of the death of the King of Prussia is stated in the London Times of June 4th to have been premature.

New successes were continually announced as having attended the movements of the Queen's troops in Spain, and the war was evidently drawing to a close.

It is stated that new complications have sprung up in the sulphur question, and that the British Government had resolved on sending six ships of the line to Naples. A French squadron of the same force was also to proceed thither.

The excise revenue of Ireland will fall short of £750,000.

American stock and railway shares are said to be held in England to the value of 200,000,000 dollars.

Three booksellers in Manchester have been indicted for selling Shelly's poems.

There have been several refreshing showers today, which will be of vast benefit to the country, the weather for the last week or ten days having been rather dry for the crops generally.

From the Halifax Recorder, July 11.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency the Rt. Honorable Charles P. Thompson, Governor General of British North America, arrived in the steamer Unicorn from Quebec, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. A guard of honour to receive his Excellency, consisting of the 8th, 23d, and 37th Regiments, with the band of each, lined both sides of the way from the landing place at the Queen's wharf to the Province Building. His Excellency, accompanied by his suite, landed at 1 o'clock, and taking a seat with Sir Colin Campbell in his carriage proceeded to the Council Chamber, attended by Aides-de-Camp, Staff, and the principal officers of the Garrison, where in the presence of the heads of the Civil and Military departments, and such members of the Executive and Legislative Councils as were in town, he took the oaths of office, which were administered by Sir Rupert D. George. The chair of state was then vacated by Sir Colin Campbell, and the Governor General occupied the Throne and assumed the Government of the Province: the Members of H. M. Executive Council then present were sworn in. Upon His Excellency's landing a salute was fired by a company of Royal Artillery, which was stationed on the Grand Parade. The day was overcast and misty, but nevertheless a large orderly concourse turned out to catch a glimpse of His Excellency as he passed through the streets, but only very few notwithstanding the eagerness with which they looked for him, succeeded in their purpose. His Excellency was attired in splendid uniform, and is accompanied by a numerous suite; he is a tall, slight, but well formed man, apparently about forty years of age, and possessing a highly intellectual cast of face. He has taken up his residence at Government House with Sir Colin Campbell.

This visit of His Excellency the Governor General, will doubtless be pregnant with consequences of the most vital importance to the peace and prosperity of the Province. His Excellency has already taken upon himself the responsibility of administering the government, thus divesting our Lieutenant-Governor of all importance as regards the various offices of the state. Whether His Excellency has come prepared with any new and well digested system, it is at present impossible to say; yet there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, but that he will minutely scrutinize the past official administration of our affairs.

It cannot be expected that His Excellency will swerve from those liberal and enlightened principles which he brought with him from the Mother Country to the Canadas, and which has so successfully applied there.

Upon the Governor General's appointment, we among others were fearful that his previous opposition to the favourable footing on which the fostering regard of the Home Government had placed these Provinces, would be brought to bear with blighting effect upon our welfare, but the wise and judicious policy which he has adopted in the Government of Canada has removed the unfavourable impressions of his statesmanship that we then conceived.

The Unicorn called at Charlotte Town, P. E. I. and took on board Lieut. Governor Sir Charles Fitzroy. Capt. Prescott, Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland, is expected shortly in H. M. Ship Crocodile from St. John's. The Governor General will remain here about ten days.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S LEVEE.—His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thompson, Governor General of British North America, held a Levee at the Government House yesterday, at 1 o'clock.—[His Excellency was attended by his Aides-de-Camp, and Staff; His Excellency's Lieut. Governor Sir Colin Campbell; Sir Charles Fitzroy, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island; Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey; the Heads of the Military and Civil Departments; the Members of Her Majesty's Councils; principal Officers of the Army and Navy; and several other Gentlemen who had the privilege of the *Entree*, amounting in all to 45.]

About half past one o'clock, after the above persons had been presented to the Governor General, by Sir Colin Campbell, the doors of the Levee Room were thrown open, and the following gentlemen were presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by the Hon. Lieut. Col. Starr, A. D. C.—[Here follows a list of 227 Gentlemen presented to His Excellency the Governor General, which includes Officers of the Army and Navy; the Clergy; Members of the House of Assembly, and Gentlemen of the town; whose names appear in the *Recorder.*]

Immediately previous to the Levee, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Messrs. James B. Uniacke, Joseph Howe and William Young waited, by invitation, upon His Excellency, to communicate their views—as influential representatives of public interests—upon the condition of the country.—This looks very like despatching business in earnest.

An Address to His Excellency the Governor General has been prepared and will be presented early in the ensuing week.

It is rumored that the Chief Justice will be appointed President of the Executive Council, and that other gentlemen also holding official stations will be introduced into that branch of the Government, by the Governor General. We shall forbear saying anything upon the effects likely to arise from His Excellency's movements, till his plans become better known—further than giving the opinion of most persons that His Excellency will succeed in healing the political differences which now disturb the country, without displeasing any party.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lieutenant Governor of this Province, and Suite, arrived yesterday afternoon from Head Quarters. About 10 o'clock this morning, His Excellency proceeded in the steamer *Maid of the Mist*, for Windsor, on his route to Halifax, to confer with His Excellency the Governor General of British North America, and the Lieutenant Governors of the other Provinces, who are all expected to meet at Halifax, with the single exception perhaps of Sir George Arthur, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, who was lately confined to his house by sickness, and is probably yet too unwell to undertake so long a journey. A letter from the Governor General to Sir John Harvey was brought by the steamer *Nova-Scotia* from Windsor on Thursday last, and forwarded by express to Fredericton.

The *Britannia*, the first of Mr. Cunard's regular line of Mail steamers, is expected to arrive at Halifax to-day or to-morrow, and will be immediately dispatched for Boston.

The Boston Transcript says that a "complimentary Dinner is to be given by our citizens to the Hon. Samuel Cunard, on the arrival of the steamship Britannia. This has been resolved upon by general acclamation. All classes of our community take a deep interest in the matter; and exertions, we are assured, will not be wanting to give Mr. Cunard and the noble steam packet a most hearty and cordial welcome."

We learn that His Excellency the Governor General is expected to visit this Province previous to his return to Canada.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY and Suite, Colonel Maxwell, 36th Regt. Major Brookes, 69th Regt. and the Officers of the Garrison, attended the Theatre last evening. The play was Otway's Tragedy of *Venice Preserved*; Mr. Vandenhoff performing the part of Pierre; Mr. Fredericks that of Jaffier; and Miss Vandenhoff as Belvidera. His Excellency, we learn, expressed himself highly pleased with the able manner in which all these several parts were sustained, but more particularly the performance of Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff.—On entering the Theatre His Excellency was received with three hearty cheers the musicians playing the National Anthem, and the audience, which was highly respectable, rising from their seats.

Vice Admiral Sir THOMAS HARVEY will proceed to Quebec in the course of next month, in the Winchester.

Recorder, July 11.

ERNOR GENERAL.—His able Charles P. Thomp- British North America, icorn from Quebec, on 'clock. A guard of ho- lency, consisting of the ents, with the band of he way from the landing f to the Province Build- companied by his suite, king a seat with Sir Co- riage proceeded to the led by Aides-de-Camp, fficers of the Garrison, he heads of the Civil and d such members of the Councils as were in town, which were administer- rge. The chair of state Colin Campbell, and the d the Throne and assu- he Province: the Mem- ouncil then present were Excellency's landing a pany of Royal Artillery, e Grand Parade. The isty, but nevertheless a turned out to catch a cy as he passed through few notwithstanding the ey looked for him, suc- His Excellency was at- and is accompanied by a tall, slight, but well form- forty years of age, and ectual cast of face. He e at Government House

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THOMAS HARVEY will pro- he course of next month, in the

THE GLOUCESTER MINING ASSOCIATION.—We have pleasure in stating, that W. J. Henwood, Esq. Geological Surveyor to the Duchy of Cornwall, arrived in this City on Saturday last, and left on Tuesday morning for Fredericton, on his way to Bathurst. Mr. Henwood came out in the Great Western, specially engaged by the above Association to survey the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche, and report upon the value and extent of the lodes of copper, several of which are already being worked by the Association with considerable success. Mr. Henwood is a fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the Royal Geological Society of London; and his name ranks high among the scientific men of the age. We cannot but congratulate the Province that a gentleman of great practical knowledge in the Mining, has been deputed to visit us, (as we understand, by permission of the Government,) for the purpose of assisting to search out the mineral treasures of New Brunswick, and direct the best modes of mining. We hail this event as a proof that our Province is becoming better known and attracting more attention in Britain than heretofore, and that Dr. Gesner's Geological Survey is silently but surely advancing our interest on the other side of the Atlantic, where, we are assured, the Doctor's Reports are read with much attention and excite great interest.—*Courier.*

A WHALER.—We have much pleasure in announcing the return of the *Margaret Rait*, one of Mr. Stewart's whalers, manned entirely by British subjects, from an unusually successful voyage. She has been absent only twenty-three months, and brings home a full cargo of 2320 barrels of Oil, and 22,000 lbs. of Bone, in addition to the 900 barrels of Oil, and 7000 lbs. of Bone, shipped to London in March, 1839. —*Ib.*

INQUESTS.—An Inquest was held at Indian Town on the 3d instant, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of Stephen Lyons—Verdict, "Accidentally drowned while bathing." Also, on the 6th instant, an Inquest was held on view of the body of John M'Elwin—Verdict, "Accidental death by falling from the first story into the area of a new house."

On Friday, an inquest was held on view of the body of *William Agan*, who was found dead, hanging to a tree, in the woods near Lily Lake.—The Jury returned a verdict of—"deceased came to his death by hanging himself."

KING'S COLLEGE, *Fredericton*, June 30.—At a Convocation, held this day, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred by deploma on Mr. Henry Smith.

KING'S COLLEGE, *Windsor*, June 26.—At a Convocation held this day, Philip Canteret Hill and James Odell, Scholars, and James Hall Thorne, and Charles Merritt, Commoners, of this University, were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Great Western takes out 158 passengers—a larger number than on any former trip—whose passage money amounts to about 18,000 dollars. The amount paid for letters she takes out will not vary much from 3200 dollars, and she has besides packages and freight.—*New-York paper.*

Montreal Market, July 3.

FLOUR.—The quantity which has arrived of both American and Upper Canada has been very large; still prices have varied little for the past month; the former found ready buyers at 26s 3d. for Fine, for immediate consumption and the lower ports, and the latter at 30s. for shipping—the whole was mostly sold on time. In the early part of this week, one lot of 1000 barrels American Fine changed hands at the above figure (26s. 3d.) although we have not heard of any sales of Upper Canada under 30s.; still there are more sellers than buyers at that rate. A reduction on these quotations is anticipated, and we would not be surprised to see American Fine *D.5* per barrel before many days. It is a matter of astonishment to many that shippers should pay 30s. for Fine, considering the *prospect*, and the low price of bread stuffs in the 'home markets.'

PROVISIONS.—There is a considerable quantity of Pork and Beef in Market; but very little doing in the way of making sales. A few small lots of Prime Pork changed hands, this week, at 62s. 6d. per barrel, and Prime Mess at 75s. Butter has been sold at 5½d. *a* 6d.; and Lard at the same figure; but very little doing in either.

SUGARS.—A very considerable reduction has taken place on Muscovado since our last report; bright has been sold at 38s 6d *a* 41s 6d; Middling 37s *a* 39; and Dark, 32s 6d *a* 36s; Refined has also declined, and can now be bought at 65s 8d for Single, and 7d *a* 7¼ for Double, at private sale.—*Transcript.*

CORN CROPS AND TRADE.—This market is now inactive. There is only a small demand from the east ward, which is easily supplied from the immense stock in hand. Prices of Genessee range from *D*4 50 to *D*4 62, but the large quantity of bread stuff in the country must soon reduce them to *D*4.

The demand throughout the country is quite small. Immense shipments abroad have been made, and from American ports, on the Lakes, into Canada. To Europe they have nearly ceased, in consequence of the favourable appearance of the crops there, and the demand therefrom being supplied for the present. To the Canadas, however, and to New-Brunswick, flour is still going. It is estimated that upwards of five hundred thousand barrels will be our shipments this year to British North America. Some go higher, even to one million, but the former estimate is within bounds. Part of this in ready made flour, and part in grain. From Cleveland alone, about sixty thousand barrels of flour, and six hundred thousand bushels of wheat, equal to one hundred and ten thousand barrels of flour, will go into Canada. A portion of this great supply will find its way to England, at a less duty than if it went hence direct. Another portion will go to the West Indies, and the balance be consumed by the Canadians and the fifteen thousand English troops now stationed north of us.

There being few orders from Europe, and the wants for home use being small compared with the great supply, prices have materially fallen, and may now be considered as merely nominal. At Cincinnati, June 22d, D.3 per barrel; at Pittsburg, 20th, D.2 62 per barrel.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LOOK OUT!—*Conviction and Escape of Lett the Conspirator.*—We learn by a gentleman from the North that the notorious Lett was tried at Oswego a few days since, before Judge Bridley, on the diabolical charge of having attempted to blow up the steamboat Great Britain, and that he was promptly sentenced, forthwith, to seven years imprisonment and placed in the cars to be sent to the Penitentiary at Auburn. But it appears there are, to the disgrace of the morals of our State, persons still here whose false ideas of sympathy for Canadian patriotism go so far that they have colluded with this felon who richly merits a gallows; for when within four miles of Auburn, the cars going, it is affirmed, at the rate of 20 miles an hour, Lett mysteriously made his escape, having been found missing at this juncture. It behooves very magistrate and man in this community to use the utmost vigilence to apprehend and secure this renegade, who is prowling at large, and may commit some other enormity.—*N. Y. Empire State.*

Passengers in the ship *Herald*, Capt. Stephenson, which sailed on the 4th instant, for Cork:—Dr. Robb, late of King's College, Fredericton; the Rev. Richard Williams, (Wesleyan Missionary,) and family; Mr. John Owens, of Portland, and Mr. Ross of Inverness-shire, Scotland.

The Hon. Chief Justice Chipman, Lady and Neice, and the Hon. A. E Botsford, of this Province; and the Rev. Messrs. W. & E. Ryerson, of Montreal, were among the passengers in the packet ship *Oxford*, which sailed from New-York on the 1st inst. for Liverpool.

In the list of passengers in the *Great Western*, which left New-York on the 1st inst. we notice the names of Mr. Archibald Mackay, of this City; Mr. J. S. W. Dewolfe, of Liverpool, and the Rev. Matthew Richey, of Toronto. The latter gentleman is well known to the Provinces as an able and zealous Minister in the Wesleyan Methodist connexion; he is at present Principal of a College in Upper Canada, and visits England for the benefit of his health.

The Clockmaker.—We understand that the Author of this work has the third Series of the Savings and Doings of Samuel Slick, now ready for the Press, and that the MS. will go to England by the Britannia. It is said that the Tour commences at Halifax, passes through New Brunswick, Maine and New England, and terminates at New York, where Mr. Slick embarks for England. It is probable, therefore, it will be followed by an English Series.—*N. Scotian.*

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

During the week, ending on Saturday.

1746 brls. Wheat Flour; 790 ditto Rye ditto; 900 barrels and 50 bags Corn Meal; 150 bags and 320 bushels Corn; 5956 bushels Wheat; 617 brls. Pork; 132 kegs Butter; 2330 brls. Whale Oil; 22,000 lbs. Whale Bone; 14 bags Coffee; 13 brls. Vinegar; 12 bales Hides; 8 kegs and 3 boxes Tobacco; 2000 bunches Onions; 60 doz. Brooms; 1155 quintals Dry Fish; 32 brls. Oil; 1800 dozen Eggs; 700 bushels Potatoes.

MARRIED,

On Sunday, the 5th instant, at Carleton Church, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Charles Cooper Merriott, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr. Timothy Asa Morrell, of this City.

On Monday evening by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray Mr. John B. Pattison, to Miss Elizabeth Hazen.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. David Marshall Robertson, to Miss Catharine Louisa Scott.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. Samuel Rabb, to Miss Ann Lemon.

In this city, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, of Fredericton, Mr. Thomas Douglas Clapperton, to Eliza Wilson Tait.

At Musquash, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. A. M'Lean, Mr. Robert Low, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. A. M'Lauchlan.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, after a short illness, Mr. Andrew Barnes, in the 55th year of his age, leaving a widow and large family to mourn their loss.

On Friday last, 10th inst. in the Parish of Portland, after a long and painful illness which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. James Van Horne, aged 48 years.

At Hamilton, Upper Canada, on the 21st ultimo, Margaret Dorothea, daughter of Assistant Commissary General Clarke, in the 21st year of her age.

At Quebec, on the 30th ult. Margaret Davis, wife of Mr. V. Mazzocchi, Musician, of that city, daughter of Mr. J. Davis, of Limerick, Ireland, 29 years.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED,

Tuesday, ship Calcutta, M'Kinnell, Hull, 44—James Kirk, coals and bricks.

Wednesday, steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 35 hours—J. Whitney & Co. passengers, &c.

Schr. Victoria, Holder, Calais—lumber.

Thursday, brig Alexandrina, Dunn, Dublin, 50—William Doherty, Jun., 83 passengers.

Eglinton, M'Nulty, Londonderry, 45—John Wishart, passengers.

Friday, Barque Margaret Rait, Coffin, from a Whaling Voyage, with 2320 barrels of oil and 22,000 lbs. bone, to Charles C. Stewart—shipped 900 barrels oil and 7000 lbs. bone to London in March, 1839—has been absent 23 months.—Heard from the James Stewart and Royal William, of this port, in Feb. last—the former with 900 barrels, 100 sperm, and the latter with 600 barrels, 100 sperm.—Jan. 15, spoke Ninus, Ludlow, of Lynn, out 19 months, with 1100 barrels whale oil; 23d, Faune, of Havre, 11 months, 2000 barrels; 24th, Anna Maria, Middleton, New London, 600 barrels; Feb. 7th, Hoogly, Luce, Warren, 27 months, 1100 wh. 700 sp.; March 4th, Parachute, Eastham, New Bedford, 18 mos. 2300 brls.; 6th, Superior, M'Lean, New London, 2500 barrels; 9th, John Adams, Coleman, Nantucket, 28 mos. 500 sp. 600 wh.; 14th, General Williams, Holdridge, New London, 2000 wh. 300 sp.; 19th, Factor, Hawes, Poughkeepsie, 9 mos. 2300 wh.; May 6th, lat. 39, long. 44, Vineyard, Tilton, of Edgarton, homeward bound, 44 mos. 2200 sp.; June 21st, lat. 27 20, long. 53 20, schr. Charles, Rich, 22 days from Bangor for Gaudaloupe.

Monday—Brigantine Mercator, Smith, New York, 8—ass'd cargo.

Halcyon, Crosby, Nassau,—J. T. Hanford, ass'd cargo.

New Ship Delin, Layton, Moose River, ballast.

Schr. Ion, Hammond, Halifax, assorted cargo.

Harp, Johnston, Philadelphia, 14—J. & T. Robinson, flour.

Wasp, Porter, Philadelphia, 7—Pickup & Sweet, flour.

This Day—Steamer North America, Brown, Boston—J. Whitney & Co. passengers, &c.

COASTWISE, &c.

Tuesday—Harriet, Perry, Yarmouth, blocks, &c.—Regulator, Hobbs, Magagundavic, lathwood.—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers.—Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, do.

Wednesday—Salisbury, Russell, Petticodiac, deals.—Jane, Best, Cumberland, hay and deals—Conqueror, Flaglor, Musquash, hay and deals.—Victory, Bowman, Petticodiac, deals.—Vineyard, Wright, Salmon River, deals.—Neptune, Fowler, Apple River, deals.—Victory, Cutton, Annapolis, staves and bricks.—Mary Ann, Rice, Digby, staves and butter—Diligence, Madden, Mispeck, deals.—Paragon, Litteny, Annapolis, deals and staves.—Hero, Bellmore, Dipper Harbour, fish.—Hare, Turnbull, Digby, fish.—Barbara, Tansh, Digby, fish.—Friendship, Haines, Fishing Voyage, fish.—Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Windsor, passengers.

Thursday—Mary, Morgan, Wilmot, fish and cattle.—Abenna, Payson, Westport, fish and oil.—Nova Scotia, (s.) Reed, Digby, passengers, &c.

Friday—Bee, Haines, Westport, fish.—Sarah Jane, Kilpatrick, Campo Bello, fish.—Lucy, Morehouse, St. Mary's Bay, fish and butter.

Sunday—Victory, Evans, Salmon River, deals.—Maria, Wane, do. do.—Wave, Grady, do. do.—Tanner, Kiffe, do. do.—Friendship, Petreal, Cornwallis, cattle.

Monday—Sir John Harvey, Morehouse, Wilmot, staves & cattle.—Petrel, McLaskey, St. Martins, ballast.

Tuesday—Maid of the Mist, Henneberry, Digby, passengers.—Spitfire, M'Neal, Mason's Bay, fish.—Sarah, Cole, Cumberland, building stone.

CLEARED.

Ship Ocean Queen, Wilson, Cork, timber and deals—S. L. Lugrin; Evergreen, Henry, Bristol, timber and deals—John Hammond; Branches, Petrie, Cork, deals, &c.—William Doherty, Jun.; Helen Mar, Bryson, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Walker; Abenna, Boddie, London, timber—M'Pherson & Coy.

Brig Voyager, Crinson, Sunderland, timber and deals—John Robertson; George, Davis, Tralee, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Isabella, Reid, Dublin, deals—William Carvill; Kentville, Hughes, Donegal, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Susan Maria Brooks, M'Donnell, Donegal, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Admiral Lake, Murdock, Dublin, deals—G. D. Robinson & Co.; Wanderer, Dixon, Dundalk, deals—William Carvill; Maria, Doran, Letterkinny, timber and deals—G. D. Robinson & Co.

Schr. Sisters, Marsters, Halifax, lumber—Thomas Raymond; Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, chalk—J. & T. Robinson; Margaret Trynor, Wood, Philadelphia, salt—John W. Smith.

Ship Henry, Capt. Laird, 619 tons, of Glasgow, from Savannah bound to Dalhousie, NB. went on shore near Torbay, on Wednesday night, 30th ult. in a fog—was at the time under reefed topsails—crew and materials will be saved.

SCHOONER VERNON.—The survivors of this vessel's crew are, George McLeod, mate; B. Beach, swam ashore from the pirates boat; G. McKay, of Liverpool, NS.; detained at Havana by the Spanish Governor.—Those murdered by the pirates, were Capt. Cunningham, of Shelburne; J. Norton, of Halifax, and E. Tyler of New Brunswick. A subscription of 200 dollars was made at Havana, for the relief of the survivors, and the families of those who were murdered.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

A MEETING of the *Saint John County Agricultural Society*, is requested at Loch Lomond on Monday the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the President.

14th July. WM. M. JORDAN, Sec'y.

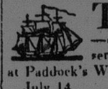
REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to his friends and the Public that he has removed from his late residence, corner of King and Germain streets, to the Store lately occupied by Mr. P. Duff, King street, where he intends to carry on his former business in all its various branches, thankful for past favours, and still hopes to continue a share of public patronage. P. M'CULLOUGH.

St. John, N. B. July 14.

For LIVERPOOL,

To sail about the 20th instant.



THE well known ship *ROBERT BRUCE*, William Hill, Master, —can accommodate a few cabin passengers. Apply to the Master on board at Paddock's Wharf, or to

July 14. ALEXANDER YEATS.

Cordage and Fishing Lines.

Just received and on sale by the subscriber:

AN Invoice of Staple CORDAGE, from 12 thread Ratline to 3½ inches; 1 bale Fishing Lines assorted,—For sale very low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

corner of Duke and Water streets.

Musical Repository.

AT the above Establishment, (over Mr. Malcolm's Grocery Store, in *Prince William* street,) the undersigned offers for inspection the most superb assortment of

PIANOFORTES

ever exhibited for sale in this Province. These *very superior* instruments are of various kinds, and styles of finishing, and of unrivalled quality in *tone, touch*, and *standing in tune*; being manufactured by the first London Makers, and *thoroughly seasoned for this climate.*—Also, a very extensive assortment of *Vocal* and *Instrumental* MUSIC, and other articles in the musical line; a general supply of ENGLISH and CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c. GEORGE BLATCH.

St. John, July 14th, 1840.

Exchange on London.

FOR Sale, a BILL OF EXCHANGE for about £300 Sterling, drawn on the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, London.—Tenders for the above Bill, stating the rate of Premium, will be received until One o'clock on MONDAY next, the 20th July.

Custom House, St. John, N. B. 14*th July*, 1840.

Bank of British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly Dividend of fifteen 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 3d 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, 3d June, 1840.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

Saint John, July 10*th*, 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* 10*th July*, 1840.

FLOUR, VINEGAR, &c.

Landing ex brig Mercator, from New-York:

175 BRLS. & half-brls. Genesee sup. FOLUR—warranted a first rate article;

10 barrels Cider Vinegar,

200 bags round Yellow CORN.

By recent Arrivals:

A full assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For sale at low rates by

St. John, 14th July. JARDINE & CO.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Offer for sale the following very recently imported GOODS.

220 TONS IRON, assorted, "Banks' best" and common English, Russian and Swedish—including all sizes and dimensions in general use;

5 tons STEEL, of various kinds,

1000 kegs PAINTS, assorted best and X White Lead; black, blue, green, yellow, red and brown Paints;

100 boxes Window GLASS, various sizes,

12 casks Putty, containing three or four cwt. each

4 do. Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,

12 do. Paris Whiting and Pipe Clay,

1 ton Patent Shot and Bullets,

250 kegs GUNPOWDER—Blasting, F, IF, HF, and Cannister;

5 tons Hollow Ware, of various kinds;

3 cases Saws, do. do.

2 casks Joiners' Planes and other Tools,

1 dozen Smiths Bellows, best quality—24 to 36 in.;

2 do. do. Anvils, assorted sizes,

3 do. do. Vices, do. do.

1 ton Composition Spikes, do. do.

6 do. Iron do. do. do.

7 rolls Sheet Lead,

100 kegs Nails, assorted—4d to 30d, clasp and rose; 5 to 10 lbs. horse and ox.

22 packages Ironmongery and Cutlery, of various descriptions; Harness Mounting, Patent Leather, Roan Skins, Curled Hair, Hair Seating, &c.—all put up to order expressly for this market.

South Market Wharf, 14th July, 1840.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the entire Cargo of the Brig *Halcyon*, Captain Crosby, from Nassau, consisting of—15 tons Lignumvitæ, of superior quality; 5 tons Braziletto; 2000 feet Satin Wood; 30 M. Havana Segars; several large Chain Cables and Anchors; a Patent Windlass;—with lots of Rigging, old Iron, Lead and Copper, Saddlery, Types, &c.

July 14. J. T. HANFORD.

HIDES.—A small parcel of heavy Pernambuco HIDES. For sale by

CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

July 14.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STORE and WHARF in Water street—one of the most valuable Properties for an extensive Mercantile Business in the City. The Store is 30 by 67 feet, four stories—and the Wharf 300 feet by 30 feet, built of square Pine and Birch Timber. It has a front on Peters' Wharf as well as on Water street, with the advantages of Johnston's Slip, admitting the largest class of ships,—is now under rent for two years at £450 per annum: leaving a net rent to the proprietor of £350 per annum. The terms of payment will be made accommodating—say one, two and three years. If the above Property is not disposed of by private sale previous to Saturday the 1st of August next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.—For further information respecting the Property and terms of sale, apply to

July 11, 1840. T. L. NICHOLSON.

EDUCATION.

MISS WALLACE will open a SCHOOL on Monday, 6th July, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. HAWKINS, Princess street.

Instruction will be given in the following Branches,—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, plain and fancy Needlework, &c.

Saint John, June 30, 1840.

NOTICE.

RUN AWAY from the service of the subscriber, an Indented Apprentice, named WILLIAM ANDERSON. The public are hereby cautioned against harbouring or employing him, as in the event of so doing they will be dealt with according to law. And whosoever returns him to the subscriber, shall receive *Six-pence* reward.

DAVID BRADSHAW.

Saint Martins, June 10th, 1840.—5p.

TAR and PITCH.

77 BRLS. TAR; 10 do PITCH, —for sale low by

July 7. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable Freehold Property,

BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY next, at one o'clock, P. M., the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, at Public Auction—

ALL the estate, right, title and interest of Mary Adams, Martha Adams, and Ann Adams, as heiresses of the late John Adams, deceased, of, in, to and out of five undisputed shares being five sixths of the lots fronting on Great George's street, in this city, distinguished by the numbers 420, 421 and 422—the same being in the immediate vicinity of the Reservoir of the Saint John Water Company. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

W. D. W. HUBBARD.

July 11. *Auctioneer.*

☞ *The above Sale is Postponed until TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.* July 14.

GOODS by Auction.

ON FRIDAY next, will be sold at the subscribers' sale Room, beginning at 11 o'clock:—

250 pieces PRINTS; 200 do. Grey Cottons,

250 do. Muslins; 200 assorted DRESSES,

50 pieces CLOTHS; 50 do. Moleskin,

100 pieces assorted Handkerchiefs,

50 doz. Regatta Shirts; 100 reams Writing Paper,

1 chest first quality Indigo; 150 lbs. Nutmegs,

75 dozen Tumblers and 25 dozen Wines,

20 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,

10 boxes Soda Crackers.

Also—Silks, Braces, half Hose, twilled Cottons, Regattas, Shawls, Brussels Carpeting, Drugget, silk Hose and Gloves, &c. &c.

14th July. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Valuable Water Lots

BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber, in Carleton, the following valuable *WATER LOTS*, under Lease from the Corporation:—

Block F.—16 Lots of 50 feet by 100 feet each; having 30 feet on each front, for Wharves, and a slip on each front of 100 feet wide, forming an area (including the Wharves) of 260 by 430 feet.

Block E.—Immediately adjoining the above, 8 lots of 50 by 100 feet each, with the same allowance for Wharves and Slips as Block F—with a fifty feet cross Street between the Blocks—forming an area (including the Wharves) of 250 by 260 feet.

The above Property will be sold subject to the conditions of the Corporation Leases. Should the whole of either of the above Blocks be purchased by one individual, an assignment of the original Lease will be made to the party so purchasing. The annual Rents, conditions of Lease, and terms of sale, will be given in Bills previous to the day of sale.

—ALSO—

Immediately after the above, will be offered for sale on the premises, several valuable Building Lots situated on Queen's Square, Carleton.

T. L. NICHOLSON.

St. John, 14th July, 1840.

(Her. Gaz. Chron. Cour.)

NEW-BBUNSWICK—*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 this 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 thright angles to Carleton street one hundred feet, fence Westerly at right angles eighty-two and a half feet, thence Southerly at right angles one hundred feet to Carleton street, thence Easterly along the line at Carleton street eighty-two and a half feet to the place of beginning, making a lot of eighty-two and a half feet by one hundred feet; together with the Western half part of the Dwelling HOUSE and all Buildings and improvements on the said half part of the said Lot standing and thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, the same being in the possession of Mr. W. E. Nelson Deveber, and mortgaged to secure a debt due by him the said W. E. Nelson Deveber to the said Plaintiff.—The terms of sale will be Cash on delivery of the Deed at the time of the sale, and if not paid at once to be immediately resold.—Dated Saint John the eleventh day of May, 1840.

HENRY SWYMMER,

W. & F. KINNEAR, *Master in Chancery.*

Sols. for Complt.

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*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a further Instalment of *twelve and a half per cent.* of the Capital Stock of the St. John Water Company is required to be paid in at the Secretary's Office on or before Saturday, the 15th day of August next. By Order of the Board.

L. DONALDSON,

St. John July 3, 1840. *President.*

Auction & Commission Merchant.

W. D. W. HUBBARD begs leave to notify the Public that he is prepared to transact any business that may be offered him, as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and solicits from his friends a share of patronage in that line. Office at present in Prince William-street, over the store of Mr. E. L. Thorne.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him are requested to liquidate their accounts, immediately, he being desirous of settling his former business, as soon as possible. St. John, July 7, 1840.

Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Teas, &c.

7 HHDS. and 10 quarter casks best Cognac BRANDY—*Outard, Dupuy & Co's Brand;*

15 puns. very old Jamaica RUM,

10 do. Demerara Rum,

6 casks Hollands GIN,

50 chests Congo and Souchong TEAS,

15 chests and boxes Gunpowder and Hyson Teas,

11 boxes bright Havana SUGAR,

15 kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,

60 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,

200 do. best yellow SOAP,

20,000 best Havana CIGARS,

28 bolts best bleached CANVAS, from No. 1 to 6

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, &c.; all of which will be sold very low for Cash or approved paper, by

JOHN KIRK, *Reeds Point.*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LOT in Dock street.—For terms, &c., apply to

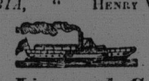
9th June. J. JOHNSTON.

BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN

Royal Mail Steam Ships,

of 1200 *Tons, and* 440 *Horse Power.*

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



For Liverpool, G. B.

The BRITANNIA, the first Ship of this Line, commanded by Captain ROBERT EWING, will leave Halifax for Liverpool, G. B., on SATURDAY, the 1st August.

The BRITANNIA was to leave Liverpool for Halifax and Boston on the 2d July, and is expected to arrive at Halifax on the 14th instant. She will proceed immediately for BOSTON.

These Ships will carry experienced Surgeons; and their accommodations are not surpassed by any of the Atlantic Steam Ships.

The UNICORN,

Captain WALTER DOUGLAS, will leave Halifax for QUEBEC, on the arrival of the Britannia from Liverpool.—Passengers for any of the above named places will please to make early application to

S. CUNARD & CO.

HALIFAX, July 1st, 1840.

EDUCATION.

THE *Summer Term* of Mrs. BLATCH'S Establishment for the Education of YOUNG LADIES, will commence on *Monday*, the 20th of July.

Morris street, St. John, June 30th, 1840.

[City Gazette—Courier—Royal Gazette.]

SEMINARY FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. WEISBECKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Saint John that she has opened a SEMINARY for Young Ladies, in Mr. Holman's house, Duke street. Mrs. W. begs leave to say that she was educated for the profession of a Teacher, by the most qualified persons, under the superintendance of her father, who was an eminent Classical and Mathematical Scholar, and that she, and her Sister, for a long period, conducted a Boarding Scoool for Young Ladies, in Limerick.—Should Mrs. W. be honored with the confidence of the public, she trusts that her exertions will meet the same approbation and success, here, that always attended them in her native city.

The course of Education will comprise the following Branches—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, Italian, Drawing, &c.

The Musical department will be conducted by Mr. Weisbecker. 23d June, 1840.

Death of Montgomery.

THE Picture painted by Mr. JAMES BELL, senr., and representing the death of General Montgomery before the walls of Quebec, will be drawn for at the Saint John Hotel, on Thursday, July 23d, 1840, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Picture being valued at £100, the number of Tickets shall be 50, and the price of each £2.

N. B.—The Picture may be seen at Mr. Nisbet's Ware-room, Prince-William street, where persons desirous of taking a chance can affix their names to a list of subscribers.

St. John, June 30, 1840.

☞NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Co-Partnership of RICHARD & JOHN ROBINSON, of Bay Verte, was dissolved about nine months ago, by mutual consent,—the subscriber offers for sale his part of the premises, consisting of six acres of Land, and one half of the Dwelling House on the same, wherein he now resides; and hereby cautions all persons against taking security on the said premises.—It being in a public situation, is well adapted for a place of business.

He also offers for sale 1½ acres of Land, nearly adjoining the above, suitable for a place of business.

RICHARD ROBINSON.

Bay Verve, 15th June, 1840.—3p.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Sussex Vale, King's County.

THAT well known FARM and MILLS, situated on the main Post Road, belonging to the subscriber, one mile from the Valley Church. It consists of 300 acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared and the most of it in a well-improved state, with a good House and two Barns, nearly new. The Grist Mill has been newly built, with Cast Iron Wheels, &c., carrying two run of stones, Smut Machine, &c. fitted in an approved style, and is well located with a sufficient supply of water.

Also.—300 acres of Land, about 80 acres of which are under improvement, situated about half a mile from said Valley Church, and but a short distance from the main post road.

Also, 200 acres of Land situated on the new line of Road leading from Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale, about six miles from the Valley Church, upon a stream known as Ward's Creek. On this Farm is a good mill seat, and a saw mill Frame is now upon the spot.

Also, about one mile from the above, 300 acres of Land, about 40 acres under improvement, with a Log House and Barn.

The first mentioned Farm may be had with or without the Grist Mill.—Inquire of the subscriber residing upon the premises.

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Sussex, 22d June, 1840.—6p.

Scythe Sneaths, Forks, &c.

Landing ex Schr. "Eleanor Jane," from Boston,

20 DOZEN Scythe SNEATHS,

20 do. Hay Racks,

20 do. Hay Forks; 50 boxes superior Whetstones,

20 dozen Corn Brooms,

10 dozen Bedcords and Clothes Lines,

5 casks Pea Beans; 10 bags Laguayra COFFEE,

16 barrels Cider VINEGAR,

6 sacks soft shell ALMONDS.

For sale at lowest rates, by

July 7, 1840. JARD

POETRY.

CHARMING ROSELLE.

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

Charming Roselle! lovely Roselle!
Come to the fountain you love so well!
Oh, no! she hath gone
To the shelvy shore,
Where her gay lover rests
On his idle oar;—
There's a blush on her cheek
Which a tale doth tell—
To-morrow he weds
Our young Roselle!

Charming Roselle! lovely Roselle!
She hath left the fountain she loved so well!
In the giddy world,
Ah, she smiles no more,
For her gay lord is changed,
And his love, it is o'er!
There's a shade on her brow
Which a tale doth tell—
Deserted she pines,
Our poor Roselle!

Charming Roselle! lovely Roselle!
She sits by the fountain she loves so well—
For the roses that decked
Her raven hair,
Why are rushes and straws
Twisted wildly there?
There's a glare in her eye
Which a tale doth tell—
Oh, a maniac loves
Our poor Roselle!

LITERARY CORRESPONDENCE.—"Mr. Thomson's compliments to Mr. Buggins, and requests he will in future prevent his *piggs* from trespassing on his grounds."

"Mr. Buggins' compliments to Mr. Thomson, and requests that in future he will not spell pigs with two *gees*."

"Mr. Thomson begs to request that Mr. Buggins will add the letter *e* to the last word in his note just received, so as to represent Mr. Buggins, wife and family."

"Mr. Buggins returns Mr. Thomson's note *unopened*. The impertinence it contains is only equalled by its vulgarity."

ANECDOTE.—At the period when Claverhouse's Dragoons, so familiar to the readers of "Old Mortality," were overrunning Scotland, and committing the most horrid excesses, an old man and his son Johnnie were engaged in family worship. Johnnie was reading in Revelations—"and I saw in heaven a great—*dragoon*." "Hoot, awa, Johnnie, man, that's not right; it's dragon." "Ah! and wha suld ken best aboot that, and I got the buik and reading myself?" "I dinna care for that," said the old man, "I hae read it fifty times, and I say its *dragon*; wha ever heard of a dragoon being in that guid place, Johnnie?" "Weel, father, but it says this was a *wonder*." "Weel, Johnnie, it may be sae, but it was nane of Claver'se's troop, ony way."

YOUTH.—There is a fine period in a young man's life, in which he is determined never to take any office, and in a girl's when she is determined never to marry. The duration of both is about equal.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE,
Prince William Street.

NEW GOODS

Per ships John Kerr, Hebe, and Malta.

J. D. MACINTYRE has just arrived from Great Britain, and offers for sale a large assortment of DRY GOODS, all selected by himself, and in the newest and most fashionable style of finish, viz:—

Mousseline de Laine, *Le Grilli and Fils de Lausanne*, and other DRESSES; light and dark Prints Shawls and Handkerchiefs of all descriptions; LINENS, Checks, Homespuns, Hosiery; Stuff for Children's Dresses; colored and black Silks; colored Figured Silks; and a great variety of other articles.

J. D. M. would invite attention to a choice selection of *DRESSES* made up for Boys and Girls, BABY LINEN, &c.

Also, an extensive assortment of *CARPETING*, with *HEARTH RUGS* to match.

26th May, 1840.

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; fancy Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Gear; Steel Pens; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Dressing Cases; Work Boxes, Desks, &c. &c.

☞ Books imported to order.

30 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, (a superior article,) received per schr Star.

April 28. HATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

NEW STORE.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

INTIMATE to their friends and the public that they have taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Wandlington, 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.

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. McIntosh'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.

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.:

10d'y, 12d'y, 20d'y, 24d'y Rose Heads, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾ inch Sheathing, 3, 3½, 4 inch Floor Brads, } 3½d. a lb.
4d'y, 5d'y, 6d'y, 8d'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*

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 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.

Canvas, Duck, Oznaburg, &c.

Ex ships Clutha *and* Ellen Bryson, *from Greenock*—

110 BOLTS Rea's Brown CANVAS
108 Do. Do. best Bleached,
105 Ditto Gourock do. do.
75 Ditto do. extra Navy,
30 Ditto Russia Duck,
20 Ditto Oznaburgs.

Ex James Lemon from Liverpool:

20 Casks Wrought and Cut NAILS, assorted,
3 Doz. long and short handled Frying PANS,
4 Casks well assorted HARDWARE,—for sale low for approved paper.

Jan. 7. EATON, BURNHAM & CO.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately.

A PLEASANTLY situated HOUSE in Dorchester street. Inquire of

5th May. R. SANDS.

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 Trowser 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.

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.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have just received from Philadelphia, per schooner Woodlands,

150 PACKAGES Soda, Sugar and Bran Biscuit and Crackers.

Per schr. Charles from New York:

50 barrels Genesee superfine FLOUR,
2 ditto Spirits Turpentine,
5 ditto Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs Water Crackers,
40 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
5 ditto Manure Forks,
10 barrels and 10 bags Green Coffee.

Which will be sold at lowest market prices.

12th May. JARDINE & CO.

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; 5 caroteels Currants,
10 boxes Black Pepper; 2 do. Caraway Seed,
150 boxes Mould Candles—wax wicks,
125 do. Dipt ditto; 5 do. Sperm ditto,
100 do. pale yellow Soap; 10 do. Windsor ditto,
46 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:—

25 hogsheads BRANDY,
10 hhds & 25 qr. casks Port and Madeira WINES,
165 boxes Soap; 50 boxes Tin Plate,
10 brls. Martindale's Paste Blacking,
1 hhd. and 10 boxes Starch; 4 bales Cordage,
40 doz. Griffin Scythe; 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 Marteil'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 Teas,
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.

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.

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

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

2d June, 1840. *Sands' Arcade*

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 drum-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 Pins; 13 hhds. Sazerac BRANDY. 26th May.

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, Fustings, 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.

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; Gen's. 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—

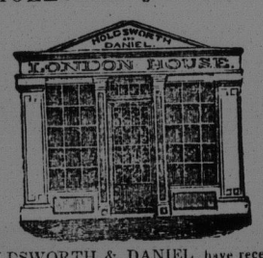
60 barrels PORK; 4 hhds. Molasses, 20 chests TEA; 1500 feet 7x9 Glass, 1000 do. 8x10 ditto; 2000 lbs. HAM; smoked Herrings; pickled ditto; Sugar; 20 kegs Tobacco, &c. &c.

Cheap for cash or approved paper, by

KNOWLES & THORNE,
No. 10 South Market Warf.

St. John, May 5th, 1840.—3‡

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.

Victoria Book Store.
By late Arrivals—

CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL, for 1840; Duto 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.

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 Mothus, Inflammations, Billious 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.

Whisky, Wine, and Carpeting.
Per Ellen Bryson from Greenock:

4 PUNS. Campbelltown MALT WHISKY,
3 bales CARPETINGS.

ON CONSIGNMENT:

27 barrels, containing 86 doz. bottled SHERRY and 25 doz. do. PORT WINE.

Apply to ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

28th March, 1840.

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.

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.

☞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.

House & Ship Blacksmith Work.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks for the very liberal encouragement received whilst in company with Mr. Nisbet, and now informs his friends and the public in general, that having erected a spacious Shop on the end of Peters' wharf, he is prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE and SHIP WORK, at the shortest notice, and trusts by strict attention to business he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with a share of their Business. GEORGE CRAIG.

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 TATINS;
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.

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 to 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, Languor 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.

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