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Weekly Almanack.

August—1839.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
28 Wednesday	5 6	6 45	8 25	1 35
29 Thursday	5 8	6 43	9 54	2 18
30 Friday	5 0	6 41	0 39	3 4
31 Saturday	5 7	6 39	10 16	4 1
1 Sunday	5 23	6 37	11 14	5 16
2 Monday	5 24	6 35	morn.	6 48
3 Tuesday	5 25	6 33	0 21	8 14

Last Quarter 31st, 10h. 9m. morning.

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Thomas Leavitt, Esq., President.
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6th July, V. H. NELSON.

NEW GOODS.
—No. 9, South Market Wharf,—
Received per Ship Samuel *from Liverpool:*
A GENERAL assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and HARDWARE, consisting of—Printed Cottons, Grey do., White do., white and Blue Cotton Warps, Moleskin, Bedticking, Linings, Cambricks, Canvass, Flannels, Shoe Thread, Jaconet and Book Muslin, Bobinett, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hank Cotton, Shovels and Tongs, and Fire Irons, Tea Kettles, shoe and scrubbing Brushes, Locks, Hinges, Screws, square pointed Shovels, Scythes, Buttons, Knives and Forks, Shot, White Lead, Blue Vitriol, Allum, Copperas, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Raisins, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
From Greenock, per the Ellen Bryson,—
3 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,
—IN STORE—
Hhds Molasses, hhds. Sugar, Saleratus, Corn Brooms, Painted Pails, Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Pot Barley, Glass, Tobacco, &c. &c. which they offer for sale at the lowest rates for cash or approved paper. KNOWLES & THORNE.
Saint John, June 18, 1839.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has received per the late arrivals from England, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and HARDWARE, which will be sold at very low rates for approved payments.
E. L. THORNE,
June 25th, 1839. *Prince W'm.-street.*

☞ NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late DANIEL SCOTT, 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.

The Garland.

THE SEVENTH PLAGUE OF EGYPT.

BY THE REV. GEORGE CROLY.

'Twas morn—the rising splendour roll'd
On marble towers and roofs of gold;
Hall, court, and gallery below,
Were crowded with a living flow;
Egyptian, Arab, Nubian there,
The bearers of the bow and spear;
The hoary priest, the Chaldee sage,
The slave, the gemm'd and glittering page—
Helm, turban, and tiara shone
A dazzling ring round Pharoah's throne.

There came a man—the human tide
Shrank backward from his stately stride:
His cheek with storm and time was tann'd;
A shepherd's staff was in his hand;
A shudder of instinctive fear
Told the dark king what step was near,
On through the host the stranger came,
It parted round his form like flame.

He stoop'd not at the footstool stone,
He clasped not sandal, kiss'd not throne;
Erect he stood amid the ring,
His only words—"Be just, O king!"
On Pharoah's cheek the blood flush'd high,
A fire was in his sullen eye;
Yet on the Chief of Israel
No arrow of his thousands fell;
All mute and moveless as the grave
Stood chill'd the satrap and the slave.

"Thou'rt come," at length the monarch spoke;
Haughty and high the words outbroke:
"Is Israel weary of his lair,
The forehead peel'd, the shoulder bare?
Take back the answer to your band;
Go, reap the wind; go, plough the sand;
Go, vilest of the living vile,
To build the never-ending pile,
Till, darkest of the nameless dead,
The vulture on their flesh is fed.
What better asks the howling slave
Than the base life our bounty gave?"

Shouted in pride the turban'd peers;
Upclash'd to heaven the golden spears.
"King! thou and thine are doom'd!—Behold!"
The prophet spoke,—the thunder roll'd;
Along the pathway of the sun
Sail'd vapoury mountains wild and dun,
"Yet there is time," the prophet said—
He raised his staff—the storm was stay'd,
"King! be the word of freedom given;
What art thou man, to war with heaven?"

There came no word.—The thunder broke!
Like a huge city's final smoke,
Thick, lurid, stifling, mix'd with flame,
Through court and hall the vapours came.
Loose as the stubble in the field,
Wide flew the men of spear and shield;
Scattered like foam along the wave,
Flew the proud pageant, prince and slave:
Or, in the chains of terror bound,
Lay, corpse like on the smouldering ground.
"Speak, king!—the wrath is but begun—
Still dumb!—then, heaven, thy will be done!"

Echoed from earth a hollow roar,
Like Ocean on the midnight shore;
A sheet of lightning o'er them wheel'd,
The solid ground beneath them reel'd;
In dust sank roof and battlement,
Like webs the giant walls were rent;
Red, broad, before his startled gaze,
The monarch saw his Egypt blaze.
Still swell'd the plague—the flame grew pale;
Burst from the clouds the charge of hail;
With arrowy keenness, iron weight,
Down pour'd the ministers of fate;
Till man and cattle, crushed, congeal'd,
Cover'd with death the boundless field.

Still swell'd the plague—uprose the blast,
The avenger, fit to be the last;
On ocean, river, forest, vale,
Thundered at once the mighty gale,
Before the whirlwind roar'd the sea;
A thousand ships were on the wave—
Where are they?—Ask that foaming grave!
Down go the hope, the pride of years,
Down go the myriad mariners;
The riches of Earth's richest zone,
Gone! like a flash of lightning, gone!

And, lo, that first fierce triumph o'er,
Swells Ocean on the shrinking shore;
Still, onward, onward, dark and wide,
Engulfs the land the furious tide.
Then bow'd thy spirit, stubborn king,
Thou serpent, reft of fang and sting;
Humbled before the prophet's knee,
He groan'd "Be injured Israel free."
To heaven the sage upraised the wand;
Back roll'd the deluge from the land;
Back to its caverns sank the gale;
Fled from the moon the vapours pale;
Broad burn'd again the joyful sun,
The hour of wrath and death was done.

THE FARMER.

A SONG—BY J. J. BARKER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Sung at a Meeting of the Agricultural Society of New-Brunswick, New Jersey.

A farmer's life is the life for me,
I own I love it dearly;
And every season full of glee,
I take its labours cheerly—
To plough or sow,
To reap or mow,
Or in the barn to thrash, sir—
All's one to me,
I plainly see
'Twill bring me health and cash, sir.

The lawyer leads a harass'd life,
Much like that of a hunted otter,
And 'twixt his own and the other's strife,
He's always in hot water—
For foe or friend,
A cause defend,
However wrong must be, sir—
In reason's spite,
Maintain 'tis right,
And dearly earn his fee, sir.

The doctor's styl'd a gentleman,
But this I hold but humming;
For, like a tavern waiting-man,
To every call "he's coming"—
Now here, now there,
Must he repair,
Or starve, sir, by denying;
Like death himself,
Unhappy elf,
He lives by other's dying.

A farmer's life, then, let me live,
Obtaining while I lead it,
Enough for self, and some to give
To such poor souls as need it.
I'll drain and fence,
Nor grudge expense,
To give my land good dressing—
I'll plough and sow,
Or drill in row,
And hope from Heaven a blessing.

Miscellaneous.

The Romance of Broadway.

FROM THE AMERICAN LOUNGER.

"I have earned three shillings, York, this blessed afternoon!" I exclaimed with ill-suppressed exultation, as I threw down my pen, which I had been diligently using for four hours (I was penning an article for a certain "monthly," dear reader)—pushed my closely written manuscripts from me, and complacently took a yellow cigar from my hat, which I have made my chief pocket since my fifth year, the time, I believe, when my discriminating parents exchanged my infant cap for the manly castor.—Three York shillings have I made this blessed day, heaven be thanked! and now I can conscientiously take a little "ease in mine inn!" Whereupon, I ignited my cigar with a self-enkindling apparatus, a gift from my considerate landlady—pray heaven she charge it not in her bill—to save her candles, and ascending the three steps to my window, I seated myself in my accustomed chair, and forthwith began to speculate on things external. It was that calm, lovely time, which is wont to usher in the twilight of a summer evening. The roll of wheels beneath me in Broadway was ceaseless. Bright forms flushed by in gay carriages! The happy, the gallant, and the beautiful were all forth to take the air on the fashionable evening drive! Why was I not with the cavalcade? Where was my Rosinante? Where was my "establishment?" Echo answered, "where?" I puffed away silently and vigorously for a few seconds, as these mental queries assailed me; and blessed soother of the troubled, oh, incomparable cigar! my philosophy returned.

Diagonally opposite to my window, stands one of the proudest structures on Broadway.—It is costly with stone and marble, lofty porticoes and colonnades. This edifice first attracted my attention by its architectural beauty, and eventually fixed it by a mystery, that seemed, to my curious eye, surrounding one of its inmates! But I will throw into the story-vein what I have to relate, for it is a nouvellette in itself. I can unveil you the mystery, lady!

A lady of dazzling beauty was an inmate of that mansion! and, for aught I know to the contrary, its only inmate. Every afternoon, arrayed in simple white, with a flower in her hair, she was seated at the drawing-room window, gazing out upon the gay spectacle Broadway exhibits of a pleasant afternoon. I saw her the first moment I took possession of my dormant nook, and was struck with her surprising loveliness. Every evening I paid distant homage to her beauty. Dare a poor scribbler, a mere penny-a-liner, aspire to a nearer approach to such a divinity, enshrined in dollars and cents? No! I worship like the publican afar off.—"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." But she was not destined to be so worshipped by all. One afternoon she was at her window with a gilt leaved volume in her hand, when a gentleman of the most graceful bearing rode past my window. He was well mounted and sat on his horse like an Arabian! He was what the boarding-school misses would call an elegant fellow! a well-bred woman of the world, a remarkably handsome man! Tall, with a fine oval face, a black penetrating eye, and a moustache upon his lip, altogether with a fine figure, and the most perfect address, he was, what I should term a captivating and dangerous man. His air, and a certain indiscribable *connoi it faut*, bespoke him a gentleman. He came opposite her window, his eye, as he turned thither, became fascinated with her beauty! How much lovelier a real lovely creature appears seen through "plate glass!" Involuntarily he drew up his spirited horse and raised his hat! The action, the manner, and the grace were inimitable. At this unguarded moment, the hind wheel of a rumbling omnibus struck his horse in the chest. The animal reared high, and would have fallen backward upon his rider, had he not, with remarkable presence of mind, stepped quietly and gracefully from the stirrup to the pavement, as the horse, losing his balance, fell violently upon his side.

The lady, who had witnessed with surprise the involuntary homage of the stranger, for such, from her manner of receiving it, he evidently was to her, started from her chair and screamed convulsively. The next moment he had secured and remounted his horse, who was only slightly stunned with the fall, acknowledged the interest taken in his mischance by the fair being who had been its innocent cause (unless beauty were a crime,) by another bow, and rode slowly and composedly onward, as if nothing had occurred. The next evening the carriage was at the door of the mansion. The liveried footman was standing with the steps down, and the handle of the door in his hand. The coachman was seated on his box. I was, as usual, at my window. The street door opened, and, with a light step the graceful form of my heroine came forth and descended to the carriage. At that moment—(some men surely are born under the auspices of more indulgent stars than others)—the stranger rode up, bowed with ineffable grace, and—(blessed encounter that, with the omnibus wheel!)—his bow was acknowledged by an inclination of her superb head, and a smile that would make a man of any soul seek accidents even in the "cannon's mouth." He rode slowly forward, and in a few seconds, the carriage took the same direction. There are no inferences to be drawn from this, reader! All the other carriages passed the same route. It was the customary one! At the melting of twilight into night, the throng of riders and drivers repassed.—The lady's carriage—(it was a landau, and the top was thrown back!)—came last of all! The cavalier was riding beside it! He dismounted as it drew up before the door, assisted her to the *pave*, and took his leave. For several afternoons successively, the gentleman's appearance, mounted on his noble animal, was simultaneous with that of the lady at her carriage.

One evening they were unusually late on their return. Finally the landau drew up before the door. It was too dark to see faces, but I could have sworn the equestrian was not the stranger! No, he dismounted, opened the door of the carriage, and the *gentleman* and lady descended! The footman had rode his horse, while he, happy man! occupied a seat by the side of the fair one! I watched the progress of this *amour* for several days, and still the stranger had never entered the house. One day, however, about three o'clock, P. M. I saw him lounging past, with that ease and self-possession which characterized him. He passed and re-passed the house two or three times, and then rather hastily ascending the steps of the portico—pulled the bell. The next moment he was admitted, and disappeared out of my sight. But only for one moment, reader! An attack has its advantages! The blinds of the drawing room were drawn, and impervious to any glance from the street; but the leaves were turned so as to let in the light of heaven and my own gaze! I could see through the spaces, directly down into the room, as distinctly as if there was no obstruction! This I give as a hint to all concerned, who have revolving leaves to their venetian blinds. Attick gentlemen are much edified thereby! The next moment he was in the room, his hand upon his heart—another, and I saw him at her feet! Sir—would that I had language to paint you the scene! Lady—I then learnt "the art of love!" I shall have confidence, I have so good a pattern, when I go to make my declaration! The declaration, the confession, the acceptation, all passed beneath me, most edifyingly.

Then came the *labial seal* that made his bliss secure. By his animated gestures, I could see he was urging her to some sudden step. She, at first appeared reluctant, but gradually becoming more placable, yielded. In ten minutes the landau was at the door. They came out arm and arm, and entered it! I could hear the order to the coachman, "drive to St. John's Church." "An elopement!" thought I. "Having been at the breaking cover, I will be in at the death!" and taking my hat and gloves, I descended, as if I carried a policy of insurance upon my life in my pocket, the long flights of stairs to the street, bolted out of the front door, and followed the landau, which I discovered just turning the corner of Canal street! I followed full fast on foot. I eschew omnibuses. They are vulgar! When I arrived at the church, the carriage was before it, and the "happy pair," already joined together, were just crossing the *trottoir* to re-enter it! The grinning footman, who had legally witnessed the ceremony, followed them!

The next day about noon, a capacious family carriage rolled up to the door of the mansion, followed by a barouche with servants and baggage. First descended an elderly gentleman, who cast his eyes over the building, to see if it stood where it did when he left it for the springs. Then came, one after another, two beautiful girls; then a handsome young man. "How glad I am that I have got home again," exclaimed one of the young ladies, running up to the steps of the door. "I wonder where Jane is, that she does not meet us?"

The sylph rang the bell as she spoke. I could see down through the blinds into the drawing room. *There was a scene!*

The gentleman was for going to the door, and the lady, the bride, was striving to prevent him!—"You sha'nt!"—"I will!"—"I say you sha'nt!"—"I say I will!"—were interchanged as certainly between the parties, as if I had heard the words. The gentleman, or rather husband, prevailed. I saw him leave the room, and the next moment open the street door. The young ladies started back at the presence of the new footman. The old gentleman, who was now at the door, inquired as he saw him, loud enough for me to hear. "Who in the devil's name are you, sir?"

"I have the honour to be your son-in-law!"

"The devil you have! and *who* may you have the *honor* to be?"

"The Count L——y!" with a bow of ineffable condescension.

"You are an impostor, Sir!"

"Here is your eldest daughter, my wife," replied the newly-made husband, taking by the hand his lovely bride, who had come imploringly forward as the disturbance reached her ears. "Here is my wife, your daughter!"

"You are mistaken, Sir, she is my housekeeper!"

A scene followed that cannot be described. The nobleman had married the gentleman's housekeeper. She had spread the snare, and like many a wiser fool, he had fallen into it.

Half an hour afterward, a hack drove up to the servant's hall door, and my heroine came forth, closely veiled, with bag and baggage, and drove away. The Count, for such he was, I saw no more! I saw his name gazetted as a passenger in a packet ship that sailed a day or two after for Havre. How he escaped from the mansion, remaineth yet as a mystery!—Henceforth, dear reader, I must conscientiously eschew matrimony.

The British Army before the Peninsular War.—The military character of England, high as it had stood at various periods of our annals, within the last half century, had, from numerous causes, suffered in the estimation of the great European powers. The ill success attending the expeditious into Holland, at Walcheren, and other parts; the new tactics and dazzling conquests of the French; the system we still persevered in, with the old exploded rules; the corruption and favouritism which so widely prevailed, were all injurious to the physical strength and moral influence of the British Army. A reform in every department was in fact requisite before it could be rendered an efficient arm capable of being wielded for active foreign service. The government had no just ideas of the real power and capabilities of Great Britain under a reformed system, with leaders of talent, a new commissariat, greater economy, a more correct discipline, and the repression of gross abuses.—Though warlike, the ministerial views were confined within the scope of a little war. Its most sanguine partisans were as little disposed to venture a British army against the veteran legions of Napoleon as the latter to command his fleets to blockade our ports; and the military power of the one, and the naval supremacy of the other, may be said to have stood in pretty nearly the same estimation with regard to each other. Though some of the French admirals, and the captains of men-of-war, had performed gallant exploits, France could not cope with England by sea; and though Abercrombie, Moore, Hutchinson, and other generals, had, in several conflicts, sustained the honor of the British arms, their laurels failed to raise the opinion of a military power capable of meeting the armies of France.—*Alexander's Life of the Duke of Wellington.*

Death of Tippoo Sultan.—The assailants were compelled to halt, until the 12th, crossing the inner ditch took him in the flank; they retreated, fighting, towards the gate of the inner fort. Here he mounted his horse; and the British pressing on, he made for the gate, followed by the palanquin, and a number of officers and troops. Here he received a musket ball in the right side, but still kept his seat till he was stopped half-way through the arch, where he was struck by a second ball close to the other. His horse being also wounded, sunk, under him, and his turban fell to the ground. He was raised up by his officers, now fast falling around him, and placed in his palanquin, where he lay exhausted, till the Europeans rushing in, one of the soldiers seized the Sultan's sword-belt, which was very rich, and attempted to pull it off. Roused at the indignity, the offended monarch made a cut at the soldier, whom he wounded in the knee, and at the same instant, was himself shot through the head. He instantly expired, where he lay, surrounded by heaps of the dying and the dead. When the body was first recognized, amidst heaps of slain, the eyes were open, and it was so warm that Colonel Wellesley, who was already on the spot, was doubtful whether he did not still breathe; his countenance was no way disturbed, but wore an appearance of fearless calm. His turban, jacket, and sword-belt were gone; and an officer who was present, with the leave of General Baird, tore off from his right arm the talisman, which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet and some magical characters written in Arabic and Persian. The body was placed in the palanquin, and conveyed to the court of the palace, whence he had only that morning issued, still the Sultan of Mysore.—[Alexander's Life of the Duke of Wellington.

Tippoo Sultan's Throne.—The Sultan's throne, we are told, being too unwieldy to be conveyed away, was broken up. It consisted of a *howdah* or armed chair, upon a tiger covered with sheet gold; the ascent was by silver steps, gilt; the canopy was equally superb, and decorated with a costly fringe of white pearls around it. The eyes and teeth of the tiger were of glass; it was valued at 60,000 pagodas, or upwards of £25,000 sterling. The sheet gold alone was estimated at 40,000 pagodas. Every inch of the howdah contained an Arabic inscription, chiefly from the Koran, and superbly stamped, being raised and polished in the most beautiful manner. A gold figure of a bird, covered over with the most precious stones, was fastened to the top of the canopy; its beak was a large emerald, its eyes were carbuncles, the breast was covered with diamonds; on its back were many large jewels fancifully arranged; while the tail, made to resemble a peacock, was actually studded in the same manner. The whole was so formed as to have the appearance of plumage, and so closely set that the gold was hardly to be seen.—*Ib.*

Sunshine Necessary in the East.—In the East the absence of the usual brilliant sunshine is a death-blow to all picturesque effect; and the want of those comforts, which, with a cloudless sky above us, we scarcely miss, is then most strongly felt. The groups which so often attract our admiration when seated in every variety of picturesque attitude upon their low balconies or terraced roofs, looked wretched when huddled round a smouldering fire in the dark recess of a filthy stable; and the slip-shod Turk picking his way amid torrents of rain through heaps of mud, loses all that stateliness and dignity which usually characterize his every motion.—*Wilbraham's Travels.*

Though you cannot see, when you take one step, what will be the next, yet follow truth, justice, and plain dealing, and never fear their leading you out of the labyrinth, in the easiest manner possible.

A London Dairy.—Laycock's dairy, at Islington, covers a space of sixteen acres, including the layers, grain-pits, rick-yards, &c. It contains nine cow-houses, each about one hundred and forty feet in length, by twenty-four feet broad; each of these contains sixty-four cows, thirty-two on a side. There are also fattening-pens, and an infirmary for such of them, as may happen to require temporary separation; these instances, however, considering the great number kept, and the artificial mode of treatment, are but rare. The animals, all of the finest description, are constantly kept in the houses, both day and night; in the summer season, only, being turned out for a few hours daily into the layers. Cows are rarely kept here longer than twelve months, during which period, they are regularly milked; and, what may appear extraordinary to those ignorant of the management, the process of fattening goes on with the milking; so that by the time they become what is termed "dry," most of them are fit for Smithfield, and but few of the number (six hundred constantly kept) require "stalling," after the period of milking is at an end. This number affords twelve hundred gallons of milk per diem, upon the average; it is taken away at an early hour of the morning and afternoon, by the venders, who purchase here to retail in the metropolis. The average worth of each cow is about 18*l.*; which, assuming the number kept always to average six hundred (the minimum rather than otherwise,) gives a capital of 10,800*l.*, always afloat to stock this stupendous dairy with cows only. Their food consists of grains, mangel wurtzel, the Swedish turnip, (the latter for fatting,) and hay, at the rate of 1 bushel of grains, 56 lb. of mangel wurtzel and turnip, and 12lb. of hay, to each; or 600 bushels of grains, 15 tons of wurtzel and turnip, and 36,28 tons of hay, per day, to the total number. The quantity of butter made here is, for an obvious reason, small and rarely exceeds 100lb. per week. The number of pigs kept here is about 400; some bred, others brought in, but all fatted here. Forty horses are always required, and constanly employed upon the dairy. Such is *one* of the London lactaries—there are many of them, some of larger, several of equal, and a few of inferior extent.—*Buck's Gazette.*

Quackery.—The proverbial credulity of John Bull is in nothing more miraculous than in the avidity with which he runs after quacks, and in the enormous deluge of their lethal but legalized trash, which he pours into his stomach. To look at the portrait of honest John one would not suspect, for a moment, that that "fair round paunch" was with aught but "good capon lined," except the honourable staple of his table, roast beef and plum pudding, standing side by side with his cool tankard of "jolly good ale and old." But what a mistake! It is a notorious fact that John drinks physic, and physic of the worst kind, with greater eagerness than he does stout October.

Gracefulness of the Irish Peasantry.—I often wonder why there should be so few celebrated characters in a country teeming with talent and genius, where every peasant accosts one in the language of poetry, and with gestures of grace. The very dress, or rather semi-dress of the country people is picturesque; the large blue cloak worn by the women is sure to be held round their well made figures in folds so easy and beautiful as to furnish excellent models for the artist and sculptor. Their long beautiful hair is generally braided round their small heads, with a taste and simplicity truly classic; and there is an ease and grace in all their movements, which seem, I think, to denote a feeling of good taste and refinement far above the common level of their class in other countries.—[Lady Chatterton's Rambles in the South of Ireland.]

Export of Timber from the Highlands.—The progress of the railroads in England and Scotland has lately caused a great demand for fir wood in this part of the country. The sound of the axe and the saw-mill are heard in the loneliest and most remote parts of the Highlands. We have heard of one proprietor selling his fir wood for £10,000, and another for 5,300*l.* Within the last eight or ten years, a vast number of sales of this kind have been effected, ranging from eight to ten thousand to as many hundreds each. A considerable amount of shipping is engaged in this trade; and the vessels that carry out the timber in the shape of railroad-sleepers, pit-props, &c., generally return with cargoes of coal, lime, and other commodities. The number of men employed in felling the trees, sawing them up, and exporting them, is also a source of advantage to the country. A great trade has thus sprung up, the *avatar*, we trust, of extended commerce in our northern regions. When the Duke of Gordon, about fifty years ago, sold his mighty forest of Glenmore for L.10,000, the sum was considered unprecedented; yet the same timber would now, from superior management, as well as superior value in the market, be worth more than treble the amount. Previously to this period the Laird of Grant, it is said, sold his timber at the rate of 1s. 8d. for what one man could cut and manufacture in a year! Thus, our fine forests have been thinned and destroyed, and the country denuded of one of its noblest ornaments and most valuable products.—*Inverness Courier.*

Country Excursions.—There is much truth and good sense in the following extract from Curtis on good health:

"A short trip into the country, even for a single day, is exceedingly beneficial, by diverting the mind from the ordinary objects of contemplation, and removing from it for a time that load of anxious cares which, if suffered too long to remain, destroys its elasticity. At least once a year, a jaunt of a week or two should, if possible be taken by every one; the communication by land and water to every part of the country are now so abundant and economical, that there are few indeed, who could not afford it if they wished; in the end such expenditure would probably be the means of saving a larger sum, by improving the health, and enabling men to engage in the various occupations of life with greater energy."

Abolition of Rag Fair.—Rag fair, so proverbially known as the resort of the peripatetic bulating Jews of the metropolis to dispose their purchases, is about to be abolished. The origin of the term Rag Fair, hel Petticoat lane, as Cutler street is called, easily be traced to the commodities exhi for sale. From time immemorial the have daily, in the afternoon, assemble great numbers, and have transacted bus to an almost incredible amount. In fa has been the emporium of second-clothing, and immense quantities are bought up by opulent Jews, for shipme foreign parts, where woollen cloths ar pensive. The fair has existed for a length of time, without any attempt to press it, although it has been the ready ket for stolen property of every descrip The commissioners of city sewers have, a consultation with the legal authorities, clared it to be a public nuisance, and given a month's notice to the dealers th will be suppressed and that any person ex biting articles for sale after that time will taken into custody, and the property forf ed. The Jews are in consternation at announcement, as they considered usage ta tamount to a charter. The course pursu by the commissioners has, however, give great satisfaction to the neighbouring inhab tants.—*London paper.*

Visiting in Detroit.—Captain Marryatt, in his new work entitled "Diary in America," gives the following brief description of Detroit, and of the mode by which the ladies visit each other.

"The town of Detroit was founded as early as the city of Philadelphia, but, favorably as it was situated, it never until lately, rose to any thing more than, properly speaking, a large village. There is not a paved street in it, or even a foot-path for a pedestrian. In winter, in rainy weather, you are up to your knees in mud; in summer, invisible from dust; indeed, until lately, there was not a practicable road for thirty miles round Detroit.—The muddy and impassable state of the streets has given rise to a very curious system of making morning or evening calls. A small one horse cart is backed against the door of a house; the ladies dressed, get in it, and seat themselves upon a Buffalo sk at the bottom of it; they are carried to the residence of the party upon whom they wish to call; the cart is backed in again, and they are landed dry and clean. An old inhabitant of Detroit complained to me that the people were now getting so proud, that many of them refused to visit in that way any longer."

An Innocent Trick with Delicious Consequence.—The Cincinnati Sun tells a capital story of a young gentleman in that city, who resorted to an innocent trick to get a kiss all round from a couple of young ladies he was waiting upon home from a fashionable party. At Cincinnati as well as here and elsewhere the girls have a pretty and innocent custom of kissing each other on bidding good night, and in fact upon many other occasions. The gentleman in question had waited upon the young ladies, two of the fairest flowers that ever bloomed among the Buckeyes, at their father's residence. Knowing the little part ceremony was to be performed, he watched his opportunity, and just as their pretty lips were on the way to meet each other, he poked his face in between receiving a delicious kiss on either cheek for his sagacity or ingenuity. Only think of it! exclaims Picayune, a double-barrelled shot from Cupid, as both fired at once! We have half a mind to make regular business of seeing girls home, two at a time. Wouldn't it be delightful?

Impossibilities.—A characteristic trait of Colonel Wallace, a British officer in the East Indies, is recollected by those who served with the army in the Deccan. At the siege of Gawilghur, he had been charged with the execution of certain details necessary for the capture of that place. A heavy gun had been directed to be conveyed by night to an important point, and its transportation over the most rugged mountain so long baffled all endeavours, that the artillery officer in despair, reported the accomplishment of it to be impossible. "*Impossible, sir!*" exclaimed Colonel Wallace, who had all his life maintained the most rigid adherence to obedience—"*Impossible? let us see.*" He then called for a light' pulled the instructions from his pocket, and having read them, said, "Oh no, not impossible; the order is positive." The result evinced the efficacy of the order and also afforded another proof that implicit obedience, when accompanied with devoted zeal, will in general overcome every difficulty.

Spontaneous Combustion.—If paper, linen, tow, wool, cotton, mats, straw, wood, shavings, moss, or soot, be imbued with linseed or hempseed oil, and placed in contact with the sun and air, especially when wrapped or piled in a heap, they very soon become spontaneously hot, emit smoke, and finally burst into flames. If linseed oil and ground manganese be triturated together, the soft lump so formed will speedily become firm, and ere long take fire.—*Dr Ure's Dictionary.*

Temper.—The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly; it did not make them a sweet voice in order to be employed in scolding; nor did it provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured with anger.

Lying.—There is no vice so mean, so pitiful, so contemptible as that of lying. He who permits himself to tell a lie once, finds it much easier to do it a second and third time, till at length it becomes habitual; he tells lies without attending to it, and truth without the world's believing him.

If a person is bent on quarrelling with you, let him to do the whole of it himself, and he will soon become tired of his unencouraged occupation. Even the most malicious ram will soon cease to butt against a disregarding object, and will usually find his own head more injured than the object of his blind animosity.

Mind your own business; call on a business man in business hours, only on business; transact your business, go about your business, in order to give him time to finish his business.

An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her, "My looks have planted roses in your cheeks, forbid me to gather them? The law permits the sower to reap the harvest."

DEPLORABLE STATE OF FRENCH TRADE AND COMMERCE.

What passes every day around us we pay little attention to, forgetting that what is ordinary to us is extraordinary to those far removed. I have of late been called to witness and observe so much of annoyance and misery among the commercial and trading [illegible] of France, that I have almost become habituated to the spectacle; and yet you, in London, may perhaps be little aware of the state of mercantile interests in this country. The manufacturing interests are in a condition of total stagnation. Tens of thousands of workmen in all the large manufacturing towns and cities are out of employ. The stocks in trade are unsaleable at even 20 and 25 per cent. loss. All articles of luxury cease to be made, and the prices to be realized in money for the common goods hardly pay the manufacturer his outlay and five per cent. interest on his capital. The wholesale trader is in a deplorable state. He purchased large stocks of all sorts last autumn, which are on hand. He gave bills which came due in the spring. The manufacturer renewed the bills for the end of July, in the hope that in the meantime the wholesale merchant would have sold to the retail dealer, and have realized in cash to meet his acceptances. But this is not the case. The end of July will be here in six weeks longer, and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers will be all at their wits' ends. The export trade is as bad nearly as the home consumption. Every where already the demands for French manufactured articles have diminished, and that state of affairs in the East on the one hand, as in the South American Republics on the other, is any thing but favorable to French merchants and manufacturers. The unsettled state of Europe every where is most injurious to French and French interests, and the rising industry of the Belgians, disputing as it does, with the French almost every manufactured article, and seeking to make better than are made here, cannot but be injurious to the French commercial interests.

The scarcity of money, the rarity of the precious metals, and the diminished confidence in all paper, even of the first class, tend to increase the French commercial embarrassments. The bank, the bankers, and the joint-stock banks in France, are all very niggardly in their discounts. The events of the 12th of May have given a mortal stab to rising confidence. Men who have money keep it, not knowing what may happen in the next twenty-four hours; since, with such secret societies as exist in this country, every thing is possible.

The discounts in Paris are almost null for second and third rate paper; and where bills become due, the holders are too happy to renew, in hopes that thereby they will prevent their debtor from failing altogether.

The retail dealers everywhere complain most bitterly. Their shops are deserted, their establishments are often without the visits of customers by the day altogether; and to obtain ready money there is so much underselling that the fair trader cannot get even a moderate profit. This state of things cannot last long. There will be a terrible and frightful crisis, unless very shortly, indeed, matters shall take a new turn. The workmen cannot live on their former capital in the savings banks much longer. The manufacturer cannot continue to renew the bills of the wholesale merchant or trader, for any great period of time. The retail dealer must become bankrupt unless his shop shall be frequented. And yet until there shall be confidence in the future, especially in the future prospects of France, there can be no improvement in French manufactures, trade, or commerce. And how can there be this improvement without a cessation of war reports from without, and of anticipated conflicts within the country?

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR,—I see by the proclamation of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, that the Legislature is to meet in a few days for the purpose of passing some enactments relative to this city. I would humbly suggest the propriety of their passing a Law authorizing the Mayor and Recorder to appoint One Hundred Special Constables out of the respectable part of the community, who having an interest in the prosperity of the City, would turn out in case of Fire or Riot, for the preservation of order and the lives and property of their fellow citizens. Such a body would do more good than a dozen such corporations and police establishments as we are blessed with at present. Yours, ORDER.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1839.

The steam ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer, arrived at New York from Liverpool on Monday morning the 19th inst. She sailed on the 1st, and brought papers to that date. The news is of considerable importance, from which we have extracted very largely and to which we refer our readers. An attempt had been made by the Chartists to burn the town of Birmingham, but after having destroyed several houses, the mob were dispersed by the police and military.—Great fears were entertained for the crops in England.—Mahmoud, the Sultan of Turkey, died on the 1st July, and had been succeeded by his son.—A great battle had been fought between the Turkish and Egyptian armies, in which the Turks were defeated with severe loss; and it is stated that the commander of the Turkish fleet had treacherously surrendered the fleet into the hands of the Egyptians.

BOSTON, AUGUST 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP LIVERPOOL.—*Seventeen days later from Europe.*—The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Monday morning at 2 o'clock, in a passage of seventeen days and a half from Liverpool. We have received our files of London morning and evening papers to July 31, and Liverpool to August 1. They contain a variety of news, of great interest, the most important details of which will be found in the following extracts.

From England, however, there is little news of moment. There had been no material change in the state of the money market. The proposals advertised by the Bank of England for the sale of the "dead weight," were not accepted, and the sales were not made. A proposal had been made for a loan from the Bank of France to the Bank of England, and also, it is said from the capitalists of Paris, and it was asserted that neither had succeeded. But the latest accounts from Paris state that a contract had been concluded with the Bank of France for a loan of 50,000,000 francs. The loan it is stated, was obtained through several banking houses at Paris, on the deposite of £2,000,000 sterling in Exchequer Bills.—The bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England was reduced to two and a half millions. Money continued to be scarce, and the rate of interest high, though no further change of rate had been made by the Bank of England. The question however of raising it to six per cent. had been discussed.

The price of Cotton at Liverpool was somewhat more favorable. There was an advance of ¼ to 1d. a pound from the 12th to the 25th, but subsequently a slight depression. There had been a succession of wet weather, and the prospect of the corn crop was not very favorable. No serious alarm, however, appears to have been yet excited.

The news from the East is important. The Grand Sultan of Turkey, Mahmoud, died on the 1st of July, in the 56th year of his age, and the 31st of his reign. He is succeeded by his son, Abdul Medjid, who is but seventeen years of age. He entered peaceably upon the government, and his Ministers consist chiefly of those who formed his father's government. It is stated that two days before the death of Mahmoud, he countermanded the orders for the commencement of hostilities by the army in Syria, but it was too late. A battle was fought on the 24th of June, at Nezib, in Syria, near Bir, between the Seraskier, Hafiz Pacha, and Ibrahim Pacha, in which the former was totally defeated, with the loss of 6000 men killed, and as many taken prisoners. He retreated with the wreck of his army across the Euphrates. It is said that the Turkish force amounted to 70,000 men, and the Egyptian to 80,000. The news of the Sultan's death was received at Alexandria, July 8. On the day following, a corvette arrived there from the Turkish fleet, having on board an officer of the Captain Pacha, Ahmed, with a proposal from him to the Viceroy of Egypt, to place the Turkish fleet under his protection. The result of this act of treachery is not yet known. The movement of Ahmed Pacha, is but very imperfectly explained. He left the Dardanelles, in violation of his orders, after the Sultan's death. On the 10th, the messenger of the young Sultan, announcing to the Viceroy, the death of his father, arrived at Alexandria. There is a story, which does not seem deserving of credit, that the government of the young Sultan have written to the Viceroy Mehemet Ali, offering to put themselves under his protection, and inviting him to Constantinople to organize the government.

Lady Hester Stanhope who has long resided in Syria, died on the 23d of June, at Dijuan, after a long illness, at the age of 64.

There were some further disturbances at Birmingham on the 15th, in consequence of large assemblages of the people, and a squadron of cavalry was called out at midnight, in aid of the police.

It is said that the new Post office arrangement is to go into operation in January next.

There was a meeting of the Wesleyan Conference in Liverpool July 31, at which upwards of 500 preachers were present.

Mr. Parker, the Canadian prisoner, and several of his companions, having obtained their discharge, had left England for New York, in the packet ship Wellington.

The administration proposed to move in Parliament an additional estimate for an addition of 61 men to each regiment of infantry, making an entire addition to the strength of the army of 5000 men, at an annual charge of L.75,000.

The marriage of the Duke of Leuchtenburg, to the Grand Duchess Mary, took place in the presence of the Emperor and imperial family and the grand dignataries of the empire, on the 14th.

There was a report that the British ship of the line Vanguard, had been sunk by a broadside from the Turkish fleet, but it was not credited.

A more probable statement, contained in a letter from Constantinople of July 8, is that a firman has been sent by the Sultan to Alexandria, confirming Mehemet Ali in the hereditary possession of Egypt, on the condition of paying an annual tribute to the Porte and that the Egyptian troops evacuate Syria forthwith. The proposition, it is stated, was assented to by all the European Ambassadors. It is added, that there was at the same time, transmitted to Mehemet Ali, a grand decoration of the Nishan Iffihaz, set in brilliants, accompanied by an autograph letter from the Sultan.

News from India and China had been received in England by way of the Persian Gulf. The news from Canton was to April 15, at which time the difficulties were not settled, and the British merchants were not released.

The French Chamber of Peers in the case of the insurgents of May 12, passed sentence of death against Barbes only, which was commuted by the King, contrary to the advice of his ministers, to confinement at the galleys for life. The others were sentenced to different degrees of punishment.

There had been some serious disturbances in the capital of Hanover. A petition was presented to the Germanic Diet against the arbitrary proceedings of the King, and praying for a restoration of the constitution of 1833. This petition was headed by Mr. Rumann, the chief of the magistracy. The King in consequence suspended him from his functions, and ordered him to be tried by the Privy Council. A large body of the citizens proceeded to the palace, and insisted that by the law, Mr. Rumann could not be tried by the Privy Council, but only by a Municipal tribunal, which point the King conceded. In the meantime a high degree of excitement and exasperation existed.

The Liverpool brought 113 passengers, it being all who could be accommodated. A large number who were desirous of obtaining berths were refused. The Liverpool made her last passage from New York in thirteen and a half days.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

A destructive fire broke out on Monday the 9th, in the town of Collumpton, Devon, about 150 miles west of London, which destroyed one hundred and thirty two houses, consisting of dwellings, stores, factories, &c.

A very destructive fire had occurred in Manchester, by which the warehouse of the Messrs. Nathan, Lloyd street, was destroyed, and damages sustained to the amount of £13,000.

Government has resolved to grant to the Bank of Ireland an extension of her charter and privileges until the year 1844, at which time the charter of the Bank of England will also expire.—*Globe.*

Downing street, July 11.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Chas. Theophilus Metcalf, Bart., and G. C. B., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon.

This Gazette contains an Order in Council declaring the ports of Digby and Arichat, in the Province of Nova Scotia, free ports under the act entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad."

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. This event took place at Cheltenham, on Tuesday evening the 23d inst. The gallant officer was four score years of age, having been born in the year 1759, and was within three of being at the top of the list of Admirals. He was a G. C. H. and had distinguished himself in his profession on various occasions, during an unusually long career. He had formerly been in Parliament, where he constantly paid much attention to naval matters, and not unfrequently in a style of facetiousness that relieved the subject of its dry technicality. His charity was extensive; and within the last few weeks he remitted to us an additional and liberal donation for the Royal Naval Charity, "for fear," as he humorously expressed himself in his letter, "he should slip his wind and forget all about it." In 1814, Sir Isaac was married to Elizabeth Browne, daughter of W. Greenly, Esq. We recently gave a brief review of the life of this gallant and esteemed officer.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE TOURNAMENT.—Preparations are still making in Great Britain for the silly but splendid pageant of the tournament at Eglinton castle in Scotland. The last rehearsal took place on the 13th of July, in the presence of about 6000 persons.—Lady Seymour has been chosen "Queen of love and beauty" at the tournament.

The Canada Government Bill has passed the Commons, and was reported from committee of the Lords on the 29th ult.; Lord Normanby agreeing to a slight amendment suggested by the Duke of Wellington, and which was to be embodied in the Bill before the third reading. Ere this the bill is law.

THE CHARTISTS.—There had been serious riots of the Chartists in Birmingham. An attempt was made by the rioters to fire the city—several buildings had been destroyed by the infuriated mob.—They were at length dispersed by the Metropolitan Police, assisted by two regiments of dragoons.—The damage done was about £40,000. A number of arrests have been made.

The mob were in undisturbed possession of the Bull-ring for an hour and a half. Nothing could exceed the terror of the inhabitants, and the universal cry was, "Where are the Magistrates? Where are the police? Where are the military?" And Echo answered—"Where?" At the hour mentioned (a quarter or ten minutes to ten) the London police sallied forth from Moor street, accompanied by Mr. Walker, one of the Borough Magistrates, Mr. George Whately, and other respectable inhabitants of the town. The military followed immediately, and the cowardly mob took to their heels in all directions. The mischief however, was done, and we are sorry to say, that to the negligence of the Magistrates all the blame, according to the general opinion here, is to be attributed. In addition to the conflagration of Messrs. Bourne's and Mr. Leggett's premises, which was now raging, the mob had succeeded in entirely or partially destroying the shops of Mr. Belcher; Mr. Banks, Druggist; Mr. Martin, jeweller; Mr. Dakin, grocer; Mr. Price, glass warehouse; Mr. Naden, grocer; Mr. W. Dakin & Co; Mr. Horton, silversmith; Mr. Parks, tobacconist; Mr. Wainwright, wine-merchant; Mr. Gordon, Nelson Hotel; Mrs. Brinton, pork-butcher; Mr. Allen, biscuit-baker; Mr. Arnold, pork-butcher; Mr. Perkins, brush maker; and Mr. Heath, cheesemonger.

In some of the instances of destruction enumerated, the circumstances were peculiarly aggravated and appalling. The goods of Mr. Horton, jeweller and silversmith, were kicked about the streets like foot balls, and even used as weapons of offence against the windows of the neighbouring shops. The police and military having at length secured the streets of the rioters, we were able to form some estimate of the damage which had been committed. In the Bull-ring the conflagration continued for some hours; but the fire-engines, which arrived as soon as they could in safety, at length subdued the flames. The interior of Messrs. Bourne's extensive premises was, however, together with a large portion of their stock, entirely consumed. The damage to these premises alone, including the loss of stock and furniture, is estimated at £10,000.

A serious riot had taken place in Newcastle, in which about 400 drunken and disorderly persons were engaged. Many persons were injured by the missiles which were hurled. It was finally put down by the Mayor and Police, and ten of the rioters apprehended.

A great Chartist meeting has been held at Manchester, attended by over 4000 persons. It was addressed by numerous persons, amongst the rest by a clergyman, the Rev. W. V. Jackson, and some very violent resolutions were adopted.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, arrived at St. Petersburg, July 5, on his return from his late tour.

During the first 20 days of July, 63 new failures occurred in Paris, the most extensive of which was that of M. Lasseure, a wine merchant, for 2,409,000 francs—about £100,000. the number and frequency of these failures, have led to the belief that the trade of France, generally, was in a state of suffering.

The Argyle steamer, with two hundred passengers on board, on a pleasure excursion, exploded her boiler just after she had touched at Renfrew Ferry, Scotland, to take more passengers. Two engineers were killed, and seven or eight persons dreadfully scalded.

Mr. Campbell, one of the Eglintown Tournament Knights, rehearsing near London, has been run thro' the arm by a spear, and severely, but not dangerously wounded.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The first triennial celebration of the National Agricultural Society was held at Oxford, on the 11th of July. Earl Spencer presided. At the dinner, nearly 3000 persons sat down to table, under an immense awning. Many good toasts and speeches were elicited, from which we select the remarks of Mr. Webster.

The Chairman, (Earl Spencer,) in giving the next toast, said they had already drunk the health of a foreign minister who was present, but they had the honor and advantage of having among them other foreigners not employed in any public capacity, who had come among them for the purpose of seeing a meeting of English farmers, such as he believed had never been witnessed before, but which he hoped might often be seen again. Among these foreigners was one gentleman of a most distinguished character from the United States of America, (cheers,) that great country whose people we were obliged legally to call foreigners, but who were still our brethren in blood. (Loud cheers.)

It was most gratifying to him that such a man had been present at that meeting, that he might know what the farmers of England really were, and be able to report to his fellow-citizens the manner in which they were united, from every class, in promoting their peaceful and important objects. He gave, "The health of Mr. Webster, and other distinguished strangers." The toast was received with much applause.

Mr. Webster said the notice which the noble earl at the head of the table had been kind enough to take of him, and the friendly sentiments which he had seen fit to express toward the country to which he belonged, demanded his most cordial acknowledgments. He should therefore begin by saying how gratified he had been to have it in his power to pass one day among the proprietors, the cultivators, the farmers of Old England—(cheers)—that England of which he had been reading and conversing all his life, and which he now for once had the pleasure of visiting.—(Loud cheers.)

He would say, in the next place—if he could say—how much he had been pleased and gratified with the exhibition of one product, or branch of product, of that agriculture for which England was so justly distinguished. When persons connected with some pursuit, of whatever description, assembled in such numbers, he could not but look on them with respect and regard; but he confessed at once that he was more than ordinarily moved on all such occasions, when he saw before him a great assemblage of those whose interests, whose hopes, whose objects and pursuits were connected on either continent with the cultivation of the soil. (Loud cheers.)

Whatever else might tend to enrich and beautify society, that which feeds and clothes comfortably the great mass of mankind, should always, he contended, be regarded as the great foundation of national interest. He need not say the agriculture of England was instructive to all the world; as a science it was here better understood; as an art it was here better practiced; as a great interest it was here as highly esteemed as in any other part of the globe. (Cheers.)

The importance of agriculture to a nation was obvious to every man; but it perhaps did not strike every mind so suddenly, although certainly it was equally true, that the annual produce of English agriculture was a great concern to the civilized world. (Cheers.) The civilized commercial states were so connected, their interests were so blended, that it was a matter of notoriety, that the fear or the prospect of a short crop in England deranged and agitated the business transactions and commercial regulations and speculations of the whole world.

It was natural that this should be the case in those nations which looked to the occurrence of a short crop in England, as an occasion which may enable them to dispose profitably of their own surplus produce; but the fact went much further, when there was such an occurrence in the English capital, the centre of commercial speculations for the whole world, where the prices of commodities was settled and arranged, where the exchanges between nations were conducted and concluded, its consequences were felt every where, as none knew better than the noble Earl who occupied the chair.

Should there be a frost in England 15 days later than usual, should there be an unseasonable drought, or ten cold and wet days instead of ten warm and dry ones, when the harvest should be reaped, every exchange in Europe and America felt the consequence of it. He would not pursue these remarks. (Loud cries of "Go on, go on.") He must, however, say that he entertained not the slightest doubt of the great advantage to the interest of agriculture which must result from the formation and operation of this society.

Was it not obvious to the most common observer that those who cultivated the soil had not the same conveniences, opportunities, and facilities of daily intercourse and comparison of opinions as the commercial and manufacturing interests? (Cheers.) Those who are associated in the pursuits of commerce and manufactures naturally congregated together in cities; they had immediate means of frequent communication. Their sympaties, feelings and opinions were instantaneously circulated like electricity through the whole body.

But how was it with the cultivators of the soil? Separated, spread over a thousand fields, each attentive to his own acres, they had only occasional opportunities of communicating with each other. If among commercial men, chambers of commerce and other institutions of that character, if, among the trade, guilds were found expedient, how much much more necessary and advisable to have some such institutions, which at least annually should bring together the representatives of the great agricultural interest? (Cheers.)

In many parts of the country to which he belonged, there were societies upon a similar principle, which had been found very advantageous. They had rewards for specimens of fine animals; they had rewards for implements of husbandry, supposed to excel those which had been known before. They turned their attention to every thing supposed to facilitate the operations of the farmer, and improve his stock and interest in the country. Among other means of improving agriculture, they had imported largely of the best breeds of animals known in England.—(Cheers.)

He knew that a gentleman who had to day deservedly obtained many prizes for stock would not be displeased to learn that he had seen along the rich pastures of the Ohio and its tributary streams, animals raised from those which had been furnished by his farms in Yorkshire and Northumberland. (cheers.) But apart from this subject, he must be allowed to make a short response to the very kind sentiments, which went near his heart, as uttered by the noble earl at the head of the table.

Their noble chairman was pleased to speak of the people of the United States as kindred in blood with the people of England. (Cheers.) "I," continued the honorable gentleman, "am an American. (Cheers.) I was born on that great continent, and I am wedded to the fortunes of my country for weal or for woe.—(Loud cheers.) There is no other region of the earth which I can call my country. (Cheers.) But I know, and I am proud to know, what blood flows in these veins. (Cheers.)

I am happy to stand here to day and to remember, although my ancestors for several generations lie buried beneath the soil of the Western continent, yet there has been a time when my ancestors and your ancestors toiled in the same cities and villages, (cheers,) cultivated adjacent fields, (cheers,) and worked together to build up that great structure of civil polity which has made England what England is. (Cheers.)

When I was about to embark, some friends asked me what I was going to England for. To be sure, gentlemen, I came for no object of business, public or private; but I told them I was coming to see the elder branch of the family. (Loud cheers.) I told them I was coming to see my distant relations—(cheers)—my kith and kin of the old Saxon race.—(Loud cheers.)

With regard to whatsoever is important to the peace of the world, its prosperity, the progress of knowledge and of just opinions, the diffusion of the sacred light of Christianity—(loud cheers)—I know nothing more important to the promotion of those best interests of humanity, and the cause of the general peace, amity, and concord, than the good feeling subsisting between the Englishmen on this side of the Atlantic, and the descendants of Englishmen on the other. (Cheers.)

Some little clouds have overhung our horizon—I trust they will soon pass away. I am sure that the age we live in does not expect that England and America are to have controversies carried to the extreme, upon any occasion not of the last importance to national interests and honor. (Cheers.)

We live in an age when nations as well as individuals are subject to a moral responsibility. (Cheers.) Neither government nor people—thank God for it—can now trifle with the general sense of the civilized world—(cheers)—and I am sure that the civilized world would hold your country and my country to a very strict account, if, without very plain and apparent reason, deeply affecting the independence and great interests of the nation, any controversy between them should have other than an amicable issue. (Cheers.)

I will venture to say that each country has intelligence enough to understand all that belongs to its just rights, and is not deficient in means to maintain them.—(cheers)—and if any controversy between England and America were to be pushed to the extreme of force, neither party would or could have any signal advantage over the other, except what it could find in the justness of its cause and the approbation of the world. (Loud cheers.)

With respect to the occasion which has called us together, I beg to repeat the gratification which I have felt in passing a day among such a company, and conclude with the most fervent expression of my wish for the prosperity and usefulness of the Agricultural Society of England. (Loud cheers.)

LONDON, July 31.—City 12 o'clock.—"Government and the Honorable East India Company have this morning received important overland despatches from China. All that we can at present ascertain is, that the China trade had been stopped, and her Majesty's superintendants and merchants made prisoners by the Chinese authorities. We believe the dates from Canton are to the 15th April, and from Bombay to the 5th June, and Calcutta to the 21st May. The route this time has been by the Persian Gulf.—Opinions upon the affairs of the Bank of England must for the present be conjectural. We believe, however, the alarm bell which has been so often sounded of late will in a few days be silenced. The money market in the mean time is kept in a most unsatisfactory state, and money for discounting purposes is very difficult to be obtained at six per cent. In the Stock Exchange there are takers at five per cent., and offerers at six.

"The English and Foreign Funds are altogether heavy. Consols have declined to 91⅛ to ¾ for money, and 91⅜ to 92 for the account; Exchequer Bills are 11 to 13 prem.; Bank Stock has fallen to 185 to 186 for Money and Account.

"Shares it will be found are generally lower."—*London Courier.*

LONDON, July 30.—From the Paris papers and letters it would appear, not only that the accounts were substantially true, of an attempted arrangement between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, but that the additional mortification is imposed, of two failures in the applications made—one to the Bank of France, and the other to the capitalists of Paris—a disgrace which certainly never before befel the great English banking corporation.

The rates of exchange on Amsterdam continue to improve, and were to-day 12. 1½ to ¾ at short. On Hamburgh the rate remains 13 10 at 3 mos.; and on Paris 25 20 to 22½ at short.

LONDON, July 31.—Intelligence has been this day received from India, stating that the British army had entered Candahar on the 21st of April. The difficulties which the army had experienced with respect to provisions had vanished, and they had been received with open arms. Private intelligence from Candahar to April 29, reports that Shah Shooja had been crowned with acclamation, all the Chiefs, with the exception of the Bauckzye Brothers, having signified their adherence to him. Dost Mahomed, it is said, had sent his family to Bokhara. The British army was to proceed forthwith to Cabool, which it was expected to reach in 22 days.

This gratifying intelligence had been received at Peshawur with great rejoicings. The city was illuminated for three days, and preparations were made for the immediate advance of the contingent army of Runjeet Sing, accompanied by the Shazadah Timoor and Colonel Wade, upon Cabool.

The trade at China is stopped, and her majesty's superintendant, and some of the British merchants are taken prisoners by the Chinese authorities. The prisoners had not been allowed food or water for several days, when her Majesty's superintendent, Capt. Elliot, required all the merchants to deliver up their opium, guaranteeing them payment of the same. The quantity delivered up was estimated at two millions of rupees, but neither Capt. Elliott nor the merchants had been released up to the date of these advices.—*Shipping Gazette.*

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—By recent accounts from the east, the star of Egypt is fairly in the ascendant.—The destruction of the Turkish army at the battle of Hezib, and the subsequent defection of the fleet, which it now appears certain has gone over to the enemy, happening, moreover, as they have done, at the critical juncture of a change in the succession, seem to have left Turkey no alternative but that of making peace, and making it upon any conditions. It is not probable that Mehemet Ali will seek to carry his arms into Turkey itself, even were the European powers disposed to allow him. He will no doubt wisely rest satisfied with his own independence, and the possession of Syria.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette writes, under date of 6th inst. that since the victory of Ibrahim, the ambition of Mehemit Ali knew no bounds. He was undecided whether he should or should not accept of the offer, which had been made to him, of the regency, during the minority of the new Sultan.

The main force of the Egyptian army was, by the last advices from Syria, marching on Orfa and Diarbekir. The fleet of the Pasha was still cruising off Alexandria on the 6th.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The Sultan expired on Monday morning, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and the 31st of his reign; bringing thus to a close achievements which will hand his name down to posterity as the most extraordinary monarch of modern times. The sensation produced at Constantinople, by the sudden and unexpected announcement of the Sultan's death was such that it would not be easy to describe; regret, consternation, and fear were alternately depicted in every countenance, the latter more particularly among the Rayahs, who anticipated some dreadful revolt or massacre.

From Paris Papers.

"The Ambassador of France at Constantinople, to the President of the Council—

"THERAPIA, July 8.—The Porte has received intelligence that a battle has been fought in the neighbourhood of Aleppo, and that the Turkish army has been destroyed. The wrecks of it had recrossed the frontier, but it was not stated whether or not the Egyptian army had pursued them.

The Gazette de France contains the following account of the engagement between the Turkish and Egyptian armies:—"The Turkish army occupied a strong position at Nizeb. Ibrahim, who had received the Pacha's permission to make an attack, wished to assail this position in front; but Soliman Bey (Colonel Selves) succeeded in restraining his ardor, and it was agreed that the enemy should be drawn by manœuvres from his entrenchments. The Egyptians made a feigned retreat; and the Seraskier, Hafiz Pacha, sent out a strong division of cavalry. The first corps it came up with, composed of Bedouins, dispersed according to the order they had received; and the Seraskier, imagining that the Egyptians might be easily routed, advanced with the whole of his forces. Thus he abandoned his strong position, and two formidable redoubts constructed by Prussian officers, from which great advantage was anticipated. In order to draw the Turks still farther from their entrenchments, Ibrahim and Soliman continued to retire for two hours, hastening to gain a field of battle which the superior judgment of Selves had previously selected as one of the most favourable.

On reaching this ground the Egyptian army suddenly faced right about, and, availing itself of the nature of the position, formed into compact masses, the infantry in the centre, the cavalry and light artillery on each wing, and made vigorous charges on the Turks, who were astounded by this sudden attack. The ranks of the latter were soon thrown into disorder. The Seraskier, however, rode up to the front, and by his valor and the bravery of the corps around him, remedied, for a time, his false step. His heavy artillery, unfortunately for him, could not come up; and the light guns of the Egyptians, directed by European officers, and seconded by well-timed charges of cavalry, threw his ranks into disorder. His wings were at the same time too extended; and his troops, excited by the ardor of pursuit, had not preserved any regular order of battle; they could make scarcely any resistance; and at this period some corps of Arabs, which Ibrahim in his retreat left in ambush, on the right and left, fell upon the Turkish rear, and thus completely put the Ottoman troops to the rout.

The disorder became so great that the Turkish soldiers threw away their arms, and fled in the utmost confusion. Part of the troops endeavoured to gain the entrenched camp, while others made for the most formidable points in the Euphrates. It appears that a large portion of the fugitives succeeded in escaping, and that the massacre was not so great as might have been expected. But the camp, artillery, baggage, and even the muskets of the Turkish army, fell into the hands of the Egyptians. The Seraskier, carried away in the general route, crossed the Euphrates. His horse, wounded by a ball in the shoulder, fell from loss of blood in the middle of the river, and would have been carried away, with his rider, when a young Albanian, on a small Epirote horse, seized the Seraskier by the middle, and contrived to get him safe to the other bank. Three hours after Ibrahim was reposing under the tent of the Seraskier."

THE TURKISH FLEET IN THE HANDS OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The Moniteur of Friday, July 26, received by extraordinary express, has the following important telegraphic despatch:—

The Agent of Foreign affairs to the President of the Council.

"MARSEILLES, July 25, 3 P. M.—On the 8th, the Sultan's death was known at Alexandria. On the 9th, a Turkish corvette, having on board Nezib Bey, keaga of the captain pacha, charged to announce to the viceroy the presence of the captain pacha at Slanhio, sailing towards Rhodes, and to propose to him to place the Turkish fleet under his protection to guarantee it against the troubles to be feared in Turkey on the Sultan's death. The viceroy's reply is not known, but he has sent the steamer, the Black Sea, to the captain pacha. On the 10th, Astiff Effendi, sent by the young Sultan to announce his father's death to the viceroy, arrived at Alexandria.

"PARIS, Friday, Five P. M.—The above news has produced a great sensation and the diplomatic corps is in dismay.

"The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d inst. states that the two fleets, Turkish and Egyptian, will sail to Constantinople together to overturn the new order of things.

"The Semaphore of Marseilles, of the 23d, announces the arrival of Prince de Joinville at Constantinople on the 8th.

"Ibrahim's bulletin of the viceroy says that he would pursue the enemy, but he cannot find them.

"Letters from Alexandria of the 6th state great joy to prevail there. On the 28th ult. M. Cailee, the French envoy, had not arrived at Ibrahim's head quarters."

This corroboration of the defection of the Turkish admiral with the fleet is bad enough. But worse and still more startling tidings have, we fear, to be added to it. These are, that the members of the new divan, or government, at Constantinople, have taken a step similar to that of the captain pacha, and have written to Mehemet Ali to put themselves and the sultan under his protection, offering him the hereditary government of Syria and Egypt, and inviting Mehemet Ali to Constantinople to reorganize the government.

A knowledge of the captain pacha's defection—of an insurrection prepared at Constantinople as well as in Albania—is said to have decided Khosrew and Halil to this surrender of the empire and of their young sovereign. Their own disagreement, their want of mutual confidence, and the complete inexperience of Abdul Medjid, are the motives which led these ministers to submit to the Egyptian pacha, by a simultaneous, but, it appears, by no joint step.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The state of the weather is beginning to excite the apprehensions of every reflecting man. Mr. Rice, our inimitable Chancellor of the Exchequer, told parliament that the quantity of foreign corn imported since last harvest amounted in value to £7,000,000. In confirmation of this, and in proof that the imported corn was paid for in solid metal, the Bank of England, which had upwards of £10,000,000 of gold in its coffers only a short time ago, has, at the present moment, not much more than £3,000,000.

Death of Sultan Mahmoud.—The Austrian official paper, announces the death of the Sultan to have taken place on the 1st of July—the Augsburg Gazette asserts that he really expired on the 28th June, at 4 in the afternoon, but that the event was kept secret till the 1st. The correspondence states that Mahmoud bade solemn adieu, on the 26th, to all the great functionaries, being conscious of his approaching fate, "declaring that he had nothing to reproach himself with, and asking those around whether they could say the same."

He then called to him his heir Abdel Medjid, his son-in-law Halil-Pacha, and Khosrew; and told his successor to depend on Khosrew and Halil, taking the first as an example of firmness and courage, the latter as the symbol of prudence and circumspection. "In these times of trouble and tumult, finish the work I have begun." This German correspondence represents the Sultan as greatly irritated against France and Admiral Roussin, for the predilection and favor shown to Egypt. The measures of quarantine against the plague had been suspended by the new Sultan, and orders sent to Hafiz and the Captain Pacha, to stop wherever the missive found them.

One journal announces that Mahmoud issued an order, before his death, setting free all those condemned for political offences. We read in another that—

"Mahmoud, the day before his death, being very ill, wrote with his own hand a letter to the Emperor Nicholas, which he entrusted to Mr. Boutenief. He conversed for a quarter of an hour with his diplomatist, in the presence of Halil Pacha, his son-in-law, after which he asked for his sons and daughters. He showed to Abdel Medjid, the present Sultan, a small box in which he put his papers, saying that he would there find the will and counsels of his father.

The *adieus* of the Sultan to his wives and servants were very affecting. He forgot none of them; he testified regret that Reschid Pacha and Fiti Achmet were not at Constantinople. The latter and Hafiz Pacha, Mahmoud considered as his children and dearest disciples. When the courier left, the Sultan Abdel Medjid had already received the ambassadors, and spoken with them on different affairs, in a way which denotes a good deal of capacity; but it declared, that although the right heir by the law, he would take no step without the counsels of the Divan, until the time of his real majority.

Previous to his death he issued an order to set free all persons who had been imprisoned for political offences. He also made large bequests to the poor. Just before he died he burst into tears. He wept—his empire menaced in so many ways—his son, left so young, exposed to so many dangers. He called about him all the authorities of his empire, (the notions of his own genius,) Musselmen in faith, the children of Christian Europe by education, and recommended to them, in the most touching terms, his young heir. They all swore to fulfil his wishes.

The Sultan left seven children by his wives—three sons and four daughters. He is succeeded on the throne by his eldest son, a youth of eighteen, named *Abdul Medjid*—who has been elevated to the throne in a troublesome time—a time which would require all the energy of his father in his best days, to guide successfully the helm of State.

A letter in the Paris Messenger states that Mehemet Ali has accepted the Overtures of the Captain Pacha, and taken the new Sultan under his protection. It alleges also, that an envoy from the young Sultan had arrived in Egypt, bringing a firman bestowing on the Pacha the hereditary possessions of Egypt and Syria, and also the post of Generalissimo of the Turkish armies, with an invitation to visit Constantinople and there treat of the high interests of Turkey and Egypt.

TIMBER SHIPS.

A Bill to prevent, for a limited time, Ships clearing out from a British North American Port, loading any part of their Cargo of Timber upon Deck.

Whereas great loss of life and severe sufferings have been occasioned amongst the crews of ships and vessels laden with timber from British ports in North America, from the practice of having a portion of the cargoes of such ships stowed on or above deck; be it therefore enacted, by the Queen' most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it shall not be lawful for any part of the cargoes of any ships or vessels wholly or in part laden with timber, and sailing from any British port in North America, to be stowed or placed during any part of the voyage upon or above the deck of such ship or vessel; and the captain of every ship so laden and clearing from any British port in North America, after such time, shall not be permitted to sail without first procuring a certificate from the clearing officer that all the cargo is below deck.

And be it enacted, that if any captain, owner, supercargo or other person having the command of any such ship or vessel, shall so place, cause or permit to be so placed, any part of the cargo, every such captain, owner, supercargo or other person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the removal on deck of a portion of the cargo of such ship or vessel in cases where the same may be rendered necessary by the springing aleak or other damage during the voyage.

And be it enacted, that this act shall continue in force until the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty.

And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed during the present session of parliament.

His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey arrived in town on Tuesday last, and returned to Head Quarters on Thursday.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has, in accordance with the address presented to him in this city on Wednesday last, promptly issued his proclamation, calling the Legislature to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday the tenth of September next. We subjoin the Proclamation.

From the Royal Gazette Extraordinary, Aug. 24, 1839.

By His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, *K. C. B. and K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

J. HARVEY, Lieutenant Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the first Tuesday in September next; And whereas in consequence of a great recent public calamity, and other weighty reasons, an early meeting of the Legislature is found expedient; I do therefore, by the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, further prorogue the said General Assembly until Tuesday the tenth day of September next, then to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. F. ODELL.

It is gratifying to state, that the Merchants and tradesmen who were sufferers by the late awful conflagration, have mostly resumed business in other situations; and we earnestly hope that future success will compensate them for past losses.

At the commencement of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, U. S. August 7, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Reverend Robert ALDER, one of the Wesleyan Missionary Secretaries, London, now on a tour to the various Districts of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, in British North America.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—On Thursday morning, an Inquest was held before Dr. Wm. Bay

The Committee appointed by Resolution at the Town Meeting on Tuesday, waited upon the Lieutenant Governor on the following day and presented the following petition —

His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency—

At a public meeting of the Inhabitants of this City held on Tuesday, the 20th instant, by His Worship the Mayor, on the requisition of a number of the citizens, the following Resolution was passed, viz.:—

Resolved unanimously, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to call the Legislature together with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of their taking into consideration the calamitous consequence resulting from the late awful conflagration in this City, and for adopting such measures for the prevention of the like calamity in future, as in their wisdom may be deemed expedient.

And We, the Subscribers, having been nominated as a Committee to wait on Your Excellency, therewith beg now humbly to present the same to Your Excellency, praying that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into favourable consideration, and grant the request of the said Resolution.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,—I have hastened to come amongst you for the purpose, as well of expressing and evincing the deep sympathy which I feel in the great calamity by which this City has again been visited, as of having it in my power by being on the spot, to make my personal advice, assistance, and good offices available for the relief of the sufferers on this melancholy occasion, in any way which may depend upon me as the Representative of my Gracious Sovereign in this Province.

I will lose no time in consulting Her Majesty's Executive Council upon the expediency of now calling the Legislature together, for the purpose of considering the remedies proper to be applied to the existing state of things in this City, and I will willingly give my concurrence and assent to Legislative relief—(whether by way of loan, subject to such arrangements for ultimate repayment as may be deemed proper, or otherwise), being afforded to such of the sufferers where circumstances may require it,—but above all, for prescribing such conditions as shall effectually secure the re-construction of those buildings, and the future construction of all others in this city, upon a principle of greater security. This I cannot but regard as a measure of deep importance to the best interests of this Commercial City, and I accordingly do not doubt that it will be readily acquiesced in by all classes of the Community.

J. HARVEY,
Lieutenant Governor.

St. John, August 21.

The One Thousand Dollars, lately subscribed in this place and sent to Eastport for the relief of sufferers at that place, have been unexpectedly returned, this week.—The following highly creditable letter accompanied the donation:

EASTPORT, *August* 19, 1839.

Gentlemen,—We have this moment heard of the Fire that has desolated a large part of your city.—From recent sufferings in the same way, we are taught how to commiserate you.

Your prompt and generous aid, at the moment of our misfortunes, is gratefully remembered: under our present circumstances, to give would be rather ostentation than true charity; yet, we will do what we can.

The amount you sent us has been but in a small part expended, and some of our citizens have contributed to replace it. We beg you respectfully to allow us to return it to you; our sufferings are so much less than yours, that to do otherwise would be alike unjust to ourselves and to you.

It is our sincere wish that good deeds and kind feelings may be perpetually reciprocated between us. Truly and respectfully your friends,

J. R. CHADBOURNE,
JOSEPH C. NOYES,
LORENZO SABINE.

To L. Donaldson, R. W. Crookshank, and A. W. Whipple, Esquires.

REPLY:

SAINT JOHN, 22d August, 1839.

Gentlemen,—The Committee, appointed to take measures for relief of the sufferers by the late Fire in this city, beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to L. Donaldson, R. W. Crookshank, and A. W. Whipple, Esquires, enclosing a draft for $1000, being the amount contributed by a number of citizens of Saint John, for relief of persons suffering by the fire at Eastport, and now returned by you.

The Committee accept the amount with pleasure, considering the return of this contribution, under existing circumstances, as evidence of the most kindly feeling on the part of the citizens of Eastport towards the inhabitants of this city,—a feeling for which they feel deeply grateful, and which the Committee confidently hope the citizens of Saint John will at all times most cordially return.

W. JACK,
Secretary to the Committee.

To J. R. Chadbourne, Joseph C. Noyes, and Lorenzo Sabine, Esquires.

At a Common Council, holden at the Council Chamber, on Tuesday the 20th day of August, A. D. 1839:

Resolved unanimously,—That the highly exemplary conduct of Major Brookes, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the 69th Regiment, the Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, during the late awful conflagration on Saturday evening last, in arresting the progress of the flames and in rescuing and protecting property from destruction, deservedly entitle them to the thanks of the community, and that the Common Council, now for the first time assembled since that calamitous event, would be doing a great injustice to the feelings and opinions of the citizens whom they represent, if they did not on behalf of the whole people convey to Major Brookes, the deep sense so entertained of the obligations which they are under for the meritorious exertions of the Military, and request that he will communicate such their opinions to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

Saint John, N. B. 21st August, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract from the Minutes of the Common Council of the City of Saint John, holden at the Council Chamber on the 20th instant, transmitted through you, expressing on behalf of themselves, and the citizens in general, the sense entertained of the exertions of the Military on the occasion of the awful conflagration on Saturday night last.—In reply, I beg to assure you, that I have the greatest satisfaction in receiving this handsome testimony, which I shall not fail to communicate to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Garrison under my command, to all of whom it must be highly gratifying to learn that the services they were enabled to render under the calamitous circumstances, were such as to call forth the approbation of the Corporate Body, and Community at large of this flourishing Commercial City.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient humble servant,
ROBERT BROOKES,
Major, 69th Regiment, Commanding

To the Worshipful the Mayor of the City of Saint John.

Saint John, N. B. 21st August, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Resolution passed at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John, held at the Court House on the 20th instant, and forwarded to me through you as Chairman, conveying the expression of their sentiments in reference to the services of the Troops at the late destructive fire, which it shall be my pleasing task to make known to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men under my command; but, highly as we must appreciate this public record of the feelings of the inhabitants, our gratification cannot be unmixed with a large portion of concern and sympathy for the heavy losses entailed upon numerous individuals, by the melancholy visitation which called for the services of the Military; and which I beg you to receive the assurance will be at all times, and under all circumstances, most cheerfully rendered in support of the interest and prosperity of the community amongst whom we are serving.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient humble servant,
ROBERT BROOKES,
Major, 69th Regiment, Commanding.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of the City of Saint John.

Saint John, N. B. 21st August, 1839.

Sir,—I have been much gratified in receiving a Copy of the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting of which you were Chairman, conveying the opinion entertained of the services rendered by the Detachment of the Royal Artillery at the late fire, and shall have much pleasure in making the same known to them.

Believe me, my dear Sir, your obedient servant,
W. STOW,
Captain, Royal Artillery.

To R. F. HAZEN, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

From the City Gazette.

A NOBLE ACT.—Seasons of trial and difficulty frequently elicit deeds of praise-worthy liberality, the performance of which would not appear to be required in circumstances of prosperity. The subjoined letter needs to comment; the gentleman who did so write would be little gratified by praise:

Saint John, 20th August, 1839.

LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Esq.
President of the St. John Water Company.

Dear Sir,—Being of opinion that the whole City was saved from destruction during the late fire, mainly through the instrumentality of the St. John Water Company, and feeling how vastly important it is that such an institution should be encouraged in a City like this, where the ravages of fire are so fearful, I beg to hand you the sum of Forty Pounds, as a donation in aid of the funds of the Company.

I am, dear Sir, your's most respectfully,
BARNABAS TILTON.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKET.—The news by the Liverpool has had more effect than has of late been customary. Money Stocks have fallen, except U. S. Bank, for which there were a good many orders, and the price went up 1 per cent. Cotton is selling at 1-4 a 1-2 ct. advance on the closing sales of last week. Flour has run up 25 cts. with large sales closing at $6 50 for Ohio—$6 56 a 62 for common Genesee, $6 50 a 62 for Georgetown. The sales of Flour were many of them for shipment.

The letters from London, of which we have seen a good many, put every thing upon the crops. They say that no change for the better can be expected in the money market until the sun shines and the gloom is dispelled. U. S. Bank shares very plenty in market at L.23, and some other American Stocks have been pushed off at low prices, but no general price current could be quoted. —*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The scarcity of Salt has been so great this Season as to occasion very general distress among the Fishermen; indeed their operations have been greatly retarded, and immense quantities of fish lost in consequence. This is a very deplorable occurrence, and means should be devised to prevent the like happening again. The failure of the fisheries is the cutting off of our right hand. It gives us pleasure to add, that several cargoes have arrived within a few days past.—*Halifax Recorder*

HALIFAX, August 20.—Arrived last evening, transport barque Valleyfield, Gobb, 34 days from Cork, with Ordnance Stores.—Passengers—Capt. G. B. M'Nally; Ensigns G. E. Atkinson, W. G. M. Clibbon, A. M. A. Bowles, and 123 men 37th Regt.—Captains Ashmore and Hiern; Ensign Abbott and 162 men 36th Regt.—Assistant Surgeon A. Brown and 1 man 234 Regt.—*Times.*

QUEBEC, August 14.—The Troop ship *Buffalo*, Commander Wood, which arrived last night, sailed on the 14th June from Plymouth, has on board detachments for the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, 33 rank and file and 2 sergeants, and a detachment for the 83d Regiment. She has also two convict guards on board; it is supposed she will take from this port direct to New South Wales, about sixty convicts from Lower Canada, and seventy from Upper Canada.

QUEBEC, *Aug.* 16.—The bark *Stakesby*, from London, arrived at Grosse Isle this morning. She has on board officers and 218 men of the Royal Artillery.

The August Term of the Court of King's Bench of the District of Montreal, for the trial of criminal cases, opens on the 27th inst. The most important case to come before the Court is that of Jalbert, accused of the barbarous murder of Lieut. Weir, of the 32nd Regiment, during the first rebellion in November, 1837.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cyprian Stevens to Miss Bethiah Susannah Tolson, both of the parish of Simonds.

At Saint George, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. John D. Woodbery to Miss Sarah Henery, all of that place.

DIED,

On Monday evening last, Henrietta Ann, infant daughter of Capt. John Longmire, aged 3 months.

On Wednesday last, George B., infant son of Mr. Peter Reid, aged 8 months.

On Friday evening last, John Thomas, infant son of Mr. James Hinds, aged 18 months.

At Halifax, on the 15th inst. in the 32d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Bartlett, son of Mr. Edward Bartlett, of that town.

At Halifax, on Thursday last, in the 30th year of her age, after a long sickness which she endured with truly christian patience and resignation, Mary, wife of Mr. Hugh W. Blackadar.

Very suddenly, at Horton, N. S. on the 5th inst. Samuel Bishop, Esq. aged 72 years, much esteemed and respected. He was one of the oldest Magistrates, and was for many years a member of the Provincial Legislature.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED,

Thursday, Ship Robert Bruce, Harkness, Liverpool, 41—A. Yeats, salt and coals.

CLEARED.

Bark Barlow, Spence, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Currywell, Mills, Dublin, timber, deals, &c.
Cleofred, Moffat, Hull, timber, deals, &c.
Sch'r Acadian, Henry, Halifax, salt and fish.
Mary Jane, Spence, Philadelphia, fish, &c.
Nile, Vaughan, Halifax, salt.
Peruvian, Crowley, Halifax, salt.

The new Ship Edina, Stickney, which sailed from this port for Liverpool on Thursday last, struck the same night, in a very thick fog, on the Wolves. She was subsequently got off, and arrived off this harbor yesterday, full of water. The extent of her damage is not yet ascertained.

Brig Mary Ann sailed from Hamburg for Saint John, 9th ultime.

At Quebec, August 14, Evergreen, Moran, London; Calcutta, M'Kinnell, Liverpool; 13th, Dumfrieshire, Gowan, Belfast.

Barque Valleyfield, at Halifax, on Monday last, exchanged signals, 7th inst., at noon, lat. 45. 35. lon. 46 44. with steamer British Queen, 6 days, 2 hours out—1450 miles.

NOTICE.—The steamer Nova Scotia will lay by for the purpose of cleaning Boilers the first Friday in every month, and will leave for Digby and Annapolis the next morning at 7 o'clock, and will continue to do so the remainder of the season. Aug. 24.

THEATRE.

THE patrons of the Drama will be pleased to learn that MR. FREER, an eminent TRAGEDIAN of the London boards, will make his first appearance at the St. John Theatre, this evening, in Knowles' Play of VIRGINIUS.

MRS. GIBBS will also appear in her original character of Orpheus. August 27.

MRS. GIBBS (late Miss Graddon) respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John and its vicinity, that her BENEFIT and *last* appearance will take place on Thursday Evening, August 29th, on which occasion several novelties will be produced, which will be duly announced.

Box book now open, where places may be secured for that Evening. 27th August.

A CARD.

DR. RUDDICK,

Practitioner of Medicine. Surgery, Obstetrics, ect.

DOES hereby notify the Public that his best services, in the above branches, are at their command.

D. R. hopes that by the most indefatigable assiduity to the interests of his Patients, and by a due consideration to the limited circumstances of the indigent, to merit even yet a greater share of public patronage.

Dr. R. success during his ast Medical career is too well known to his Patients to require any comment, and he humbly trusts that those upon whom he has not yet had the honor to attend, will in future commit to him the combating of those diseases to which the human frame is subject, may have no less reason to appreciate his services.

As Dr. R. resides at Quaco, in the Parish of Saint Martin, County of Saint John, he may be there consulted at any time the case requires.

W. RUDDICK,
Physician & Surgeon.

St. Martin, Aug. 20, 1839.

Relief of Sufferers by the Fire.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to take measures for Relief of the Sufferers by the late Fire in this City, beg leave to intimate that SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be left at the *Bank of New-Brunswick*, the *Commercial Bank*, and the *Bank of British North America*, where all Persons disposed to contribute towards this object will have the opportunity of so doing.

W. JACK.
Aug. 24. *Secretary to the Committee.*

THE COMMITTEE appointed at a late public meeting in this City, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers at the late disastsous fire, request all persons who can impart information as to individual suffering from its effects, to communicate the same to any member of the Committee, to enable them to make a more judicious distribution of any funds they may receive for that purpose.

JOHN WARD,
F. A. KINNEAR,
J. M. ROBINSON,
JOHN OWENS,
W. JACK,
August 24. *Committee.*

BAZAAR.

THE Common Council having determined, on the application of some of the Sufferers by the late fire, and on the recommendation of several of our most respectable citizens, to allow such sufferers the use of part of the New-Market House as a BAZAAR for the sale of Dry Goods, Earthenware, and light Hardware, until shops can be provided, not however in any case to extend beyond the first day of May next. Notice is hereby given, that all such persons who may be desirous of taking advantage of this measure, are requested to communicate the same in writing at the Mayor's Office before Tuesday next at noon, in order that the Committee of the Common Council appointed to carry this measure into effect, may, if a sufficient number apply, make the necessary arrangements therefor.

By order of the Committee.
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Mayor.*
St. John, 23d August, 1839.

A CARD.

JAMES BOWES returns his sincere thanks to those Friends who so promptly and successfully assisted in saving so much of his Property from his Dwelling and Store during the calamitous fire of the 17th instant.—To Lieutenant Edgar, of the 69th Regt. his thanks are justly due for the kind and energetic attention of that Officer in causing the property to be protected. August 27.

W. G. LAWTON respectfully tenders his warmest thanks to those Friends who so kindly came forward and rendered their assistance in removing his property on Saturday night last.

Persons having property in their possession belonging to him will please leave their names at his store in Mr. Sands' Building in Prince William street. August 26.

W. H. SCOVIL returns thanks to those persons who assisted him in securing his Goods from the late destructive fire.—His present place of business is in Sands' Brick Buildings, entrance from Water street; where he offers for sale his remaining stock of Goods at low prices. Aug. 27.

THE subscriber would respectfully thank his friends, who promptly came to his assistance on the night of the 17th inst., and by their indefatigable exertions saved the whole of his property from the ravages of the Fire; and can assure them that the deep interest which they manifested by their persevering exertions will long be remembered by him with gratitude.

He would intimate to his friends and the public that he has taken the lower part of Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear's Store in Water street, corner of Peters' Wharf, where he will conduct his business as formerly.

August 27. ALEXANDER EWING.

H. & P. McCULLOUGH

HAVE removed their stock of Goods to the store on the corner of King and Germain streets, formerly occupied as the Post Office, and invite the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of *Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Made Clothes*, &c., all at reduced prices.

They return their sincere thanks to those persons who gave their assistance in removing their Goods, &c., on the night of the late Fire, to a place of safety, and assure them that their kindness will not be soon forgotten.

St. John, August 27.

JAMES AGNEW begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends who so promptly assisted him in the removal of his property on the night of the 17th inst.

He would further state that his place of business is now in a part of Mr. George Whittekir's house in King-street, where by unremitting attention to his business of Watch & Clockmaking, &c. he solicits a continuance of public favor and support.

24th August, 1839.

JAMES OTTY & CO., beg to return their warmest thanks to those friends who so kindly came forward to assist them in rescuing their property from the awful conflagration on Saturday night last.

J. O. & CO., would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they have removed their Goods to that new store in Water street, opposite the Counting House of James T. Hanford, Esq., where they offer for sale a general assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries, Chains, Anchors, Cordage, Canvas, &c.*

St. John, 23d August, 1839.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO. have their office in "Nichols's" *Brick Building*, on the same flat, and directly opposite the News Room.

August 24.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO. return their sincere thanks for the exertion used by their friends during the late fire, in saving their books and property. August 24.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store adjoining Samuel Gould, Esq. foot of Duke-street, formerly occupied by James T. Hanford, Esq.

Aug. 24. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

MR. THURGAR returns thanks for the assistance afforded him on the night of the 17th instant in rescuing his Goods from the Fire. Aug. 24.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

THE subscriber's LOT fronting on Dock street—Particulars, plan, privileges, &c. attached thereto, may be had on application. J. JOHNSTON.

August 24, 1839.—2†

TIMBER.

FOR SALE.—300 tons White Pine TIMBER, average 14 inches, for sale on reasonable terms.—Apply to CROOKSHANK & WALKER.

August 27, 1839.

Wine, Gin, Sugar, Tea, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale the following articles in the Queen's Warehouse, viz.:

A FEW Hhds. and Quarter casks L. P. Madeira WINE, from the well-known house of *Duff, Gordon & Co.* of Madeira.
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Fine Teneriffe, &c.
Pipes superior Antwerp GENEVA,
50 bags PIMENTO,
90 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS—some very superior.

IN STORE—300 packages "Clifton's" TEAS, comprising best Congo, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder; together with a quantity of CANVAS, Chain Cables, ANCHORS, Composition Spikes, Bar and Bolt Iron, &c. &c.

August 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

SALT, COALS, IRON, &c.

600 BUSHELS SALT,
200 bags stoved SALT,
80 chaldrons pure Orrel COAL,
40 tons Bar and Bolt IRON,
110 bundles Sheet IRON,
25 bundles blister STEEL,
30 crates CROCKERY.

24th August. WM. HAMMOND.

MOLASSES.—150 puncheons MOLASSES, part in bond, for sale by

Aug. 24. JAS. T. HANFORD.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS have taken an Office in the Two Flats for Storage in the Stone Premises, Market Wharf.

Government Contract.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
St. John, N. B., 26th August, 1839.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 4th September next, at noon, from persons disposed to furnish the Royal Engineer Department at Saint John, Fredericton, and Saint Andrews, with the undermentioned Articles, at such times and places and in such quantities as may be required by the Commanding Royal Engineer, from this date until the 30th June, 1840.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTICLES.	Probable Quantities. Saint John.	Fredericton.	St. Andrews.
Cubic Feet of Spruce or Pine Timber,	250	...	...
Feet of 3-inch Spruce Plank, (Merchantable,)	593	125	...
Feet of 2-inch Pine Plank,	625	300	...
Feet of Boards,	250	200	50
Feet of Scantling (Pine and sawed,)	100	...	...
Feet of Scantling (Spruce.)	...	50	...
Feet of common Ranging Timber,	...	50	...
Shingles (18 inch) Pine,	...	250	...
Laths, sawed, best quality,	...	250	...
Oak Treenails,	400	..	...
Cedar Posts, 13 feet long, 8 inch diameter, small end,	166	...	...
Ditto Sills, 4 feet long, 8 in. diam. do.	48	...	...
Ditto Pickets, 9 do. 6 do. do.	450	...	...
Tons of Building Stone,	20	...	...
Cubic feet of Cut Granite Stone,	65	...	...
Bushels of Lime,	16	10	24
Bushels of fresh water Sand,	50	...	...
Bricks,	200	50	...
Copper Locks (12 inch)	1	...	...
Gallons Spirits Turpentine,	1½	...	...
Hinges, H.L. (14 inch) pairs,	3	3	...
Panes of Glass—7x9,	...	10	...
Ditto, 8x10,	15	5	...
Ditto, 10x12,	...	10	...
Ditto, 12x15,	10	...	...
Ditto, 12x17,	6	...	...

The articles to be all of the best description, and the Contractor to be bound to supply in like manner such further quantities of each description as may be called for before the 30th June, 1840.

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

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

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

Separate Tenders to be made for each Post.

[Courier, Royal Gazette and Sentinel.]

COALS.

75 CHALDRONS superior Orrel COALS on board the ship Clyde, for sale by JAMES ROBERTSON.

27th August. *Peters' Wharf.*

Slates, Slates, Slates.

THE subscribers, Agents, have ordered from one of the most extensive Quarries in Wales, a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, best adapted for the covering of Buildings in this City, as recommended by respectable Mechanics here, a supply of which may be expected in a few months; and from calculations made, will cost but little over the price of shingles when on the roofs, laid and finished.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

August 27, 1839.

For Sale to arrive, and daily looked for,

700 KEGS White LEAD,
200 Hhds. Raw Linseed OIL,
4 Tierces PUTTY,
300 Tons best Steam COALS,
On hand, on Consignment,
30 Boxes and chests Congo TEAS,
Also for sale at a low rate,
A few Hundred Gallons Olive OIL, in 15 and 30 gallon casks.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

27th August, 1839.—1m.

Albion Steam Mill Engine, &c.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the STEAM MILL ENGINE, with all the apparatus attached. Also, two run of Stones for grinding with, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c. This engine is of sufficient power to drive four run of stones, and will suit admirably well any person disposed to erect a Flour Mill on the wharves or in the City. Unless disposed of within two weeks, it will not afterwards be for sale. Terms made easy.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

27th August, 1839.—2†

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING HOUSE in Duke street, together with the Land on which it stands, at present under a rent of one year from the first of May last, of £60 per annum. The House is in good order, contains five Rooms with fire places, five Bedrooms, Kitchen and Pantries, a good frost proof Cellar, an excellent and never failing well of Water, Woodhouse, &c., For further particulars apply to

JAMES HARRIS,
(HARRIS & ALLAN'S.)

Also for Sale, a good strong young cart MARE, six years old, rising seven, in excellent order, having had a summer's fine pasturage in Norton. If required, also, a good one horse CART, almost new, and Cart Harness complete.—Apply as above.

St. John, August 27, 1839.

For Sale or to Let,

THAT pleasantly situated new BUILDING, near the new Methodist Chapel, containing eight Rooms for Franklins, and two Cellar Kitchens.—It is nearly finished, and can be ready to occupy in ten days. For further particulars enquire of

W. H. SCOVIL,
Aug. 27. Sands' Buildings, Water street.

LIGNUMVITÆ.

JUST received per brigantine *Ocean*, from New-York—10 Tons LIGNUMVITÆ, which will be sold low from the wharf.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

27th August.

REFUSE & SEASONED LUMBER.—150 M. feet Refuse LUMBER, in raft and on the wharf; 30 M. feet very superior *St Stephen* Clear PINE—*thoroughly seasoned.*—For sale by

Aug. 24. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

WANTED—Furnished Lodgings for a small family, with or without Board.—Apply at the Observer office.

20th August.

JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO. return their warmest thanks to those friends who so kindly came forward on the night of the late conflagration to assist them in rescuing their property from the devouring element.—They would also beg to inform their friends and the public that their present place of business is in Sands' Brick Building, Water street, next door North of W. H. Street, Esq. There is also an entrance from Prince William street by the West door in the Arcade.

August 20th.

THE undersigned, in tendering his heartfelt and very sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their able and persevering efforts to preserve his Goods and property from the devouring element, during the awful visitation of an Inscrutible Providence, on the night of the 17th inst. feels that any language of his would fall far short and be quite inadequate to express his gratitude for such noble exertions.

Having, very unfortunately, had no Insurance effected, he embraces this opportunity, most respectfully and urgently, to request those persons indebted to him, promptly to come forward and adjust their accounts, which is *now* the only way left him to discharge his liabilities and to resume his former business. To a community constituted as Saint John is, this appeal, he trusts, will not have been made by one whose chief pleasure and [illegible] ing a long residence [illegible] tenance and [illegible]

Sales by Auction.

FURNITURE—By Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscribers at the *Dancing Academy*, in Horsfield street: an extensive assortment of new and second-hand

FURNITURE,

particulars of which will be given in bills previous to the day of Sale.

24th Aug. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

Valuable STORE and CELLAR,

To be Let by Auction.

ON Thursday next, the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by T. L. NICHOLSON & Co.—That large and commodious STORE and CELLAR, in Prince William street, between the Mayor's office and the Treasurer's office, formely occupied as a Dry Goods Store, by L. H. Develer, Esq.

27th August, 1839.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

To be sold at Auction on THURSDAY next the 29th instant, at noon:

THE subscriber's very valuable property in Queen's Ward, fronting on Prince William and Princess-streets. Terms at Sale.

Aug. 24. WILLIAM BLACK.

To be Leased at Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, unless previously disposed of by private bargain:—

THE LOT OF LAND at the corner of the North Market Wharf and the Market Square, having a front on each of the above of 62 feet or thereabouts. A plan of the same may be seen at the office of Messrs. J. & C. Johnston, in Cody's Building, Market Square. *Aug.* 24.

Pork, Tobacco, Powder, &c.

BY AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold on T. L. Nicholson & Co's. Wharf, without reserve,—

94 Barrels Canada Prime Mess PORK,
12 Ditto do. Prime PORK,
4 Ditto do. Cargo do.
40 Ditto do. Nova Scotia do.
50 Kegs Blasting POWDER,
50 Ditto good quality Tobacco,
10 Tons Liverpool Oakum,
100 Boxes 8x10 GLASS,
50 Ditto assorted Do.
50 Kegs GINGER,
50 Bags Hamburg BREAD, &c.

August 27. J. & H. KINNEAR.

Valuable Business Stand,

BY AUCTION.

ON Friday next, at 12 o'clock, will be Leased for a term of twenty-one years, with the usual covenants, on the premises, that valuable Building LOT, fronting 25 feet on the North side of the Market Square and running back 100 feet, the property of Mrs. Slason. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

27th August. *Auctioneers.*

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

ON Saturday next, at noon, will be offered at Public Auction, the following valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late E. BARLOW, Esquire, viz:—

That LOT in Dock street, adjoining the property of George Harding, Esq., front on Dock street 41 feet, and extending back about 90 feet, with the privilege of an alley way of seven feet, from front to rear.

Also, the Lease of LOT No. 10, on the North Market Wharf, subject to an annual rent of £22 to the Corporation.—Terms at sale, on the premises.

T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

August 27, 1839. *Auctioneers.*

NOTICE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, by Messrs. J. & H. KINNEAR, on Thursday the 29th August, instant, a certain Lot or Tract of LAND lying in Portland Parish, situate on the South side of the road leading from the City of Saint John to Quaco, and butting on Land owned by John Ryant, containing ninety acres, more or less; there being two Dwelling Houses and a Barn, and about 60 acres of cleared Land thereon; the same having been mortgaged to me by David Milne and his wife, with a power of sale, on non-payment of any instalment due.

JOHN STOCKER.

St. John, 10th August, 1839.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the 3d day of September next, at 12 o'clock, by virtue of an order from the Governor and Council, and under the direction of the Executors, LOT No. 579, the Real Estate of the late James Dwyer, deceased, fronting 40 feet on Princess street and extending northwardly 100 feet, next adjoining the property of Daniel Ansley, Esq.—Conditions at sale.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART,
St. John, 31 August, 1839.—(Gaz.) *Auctioneer.*

Valurble Building LOTS at Indian Town for Sale.

TO be Sold on Monday the 30th September next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, thirteen Building Lots, principally fronting on a new line of road leading from the Indian Town road to Messrs. Mackay, Brothers & Co's. Mills. A plan can be seen and further particulars known by calling at the store of Mr. E. L. Thorne, or to the subscriber.

Also, Three Lots of LAND containing 450 acres, one Lot of 200 acres, one of 150, and one of 100 acres. Those Lots are situated at South Bay, adjoining Lands owned by D. Hatfield, Esq., only six miles from Indian Town, and are well covered with Spruce Timber.—Terms at sale.

August 27. T. MACMACKIN.

For Sale by Auction.

ON Friday the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, (if not previously disposed of) a valuable Leasehold Property fronting on Union street, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. John Golding. The House is three stories high, with Kitchen in the rear, finished throughout in the best manner, and well calculated for a boarding house, or two or three private families. For further particulars, apply to Mr. WM. J. WISWALL, on the premises, or at the store of the subscriber.

August 27, 1839. E. L. THORNE.

HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL return their sincere thanks to their friends for the very kind and prompt assistance rendered at the recent Fire.

They have taken the *Stone Store* in Prince William street, owned by John Walker, Esq. which they hope to be enabled to occupy in a few days.

20th August.

THE subscriber begs to intimate that he will for the present conduct his Business in one of Messrs. Kinnear's Stores, viz., No. 1, Peters' wharf.

20th August. JAMES ROBERTSON.

THE undersigned hereby tenders his sincere thanks to those who were instrumental in saving a portion of his Stock during the late Fire, and especially to the Members of the Protection Fire Club, for their exertions in securing his Books and Papers, which must otherwise have been lost.

THOMAS E. MILLIDGE.

St. John, Aug. 20, 1839.—3†

REMOVAL!

THOMAS EDWARD MILLIDGE [illegible] has been compelled by the late calamitous [illegible] to remove from Nelson Street, [illegible] Commission Merchant [illegible] Peters' [illegible] that of [illegible]

BRITISH GOODS.

Just arrived by ship COLUMBINE *from Liverpool*

20 BALES White and Blue Cotton WARP,
4 Bales assorted MERINOS,
10 Bales Red, White and Green FLANNELS,
5 Bales Linen, Lawn, and Hollands,
1 Truss Chamois VESTS,
5 Bales White and striped Shirting,
10 Bales Grey COTTONS,
4 Bales Woollen Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
1 Bale Tartan Cloaking,
3 Bales Checked and Striped Homespun,
8 Bales Broad and Narrow CLOTH, Pilot Cloth, Cassimere, &c.
2 Bales Silk, Velvet, and Fancy Waistcoating,
1 Bale Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs,
2 Bales Padding and Canvas,
2 Bales Furniture Prints,
5 Bales assorted Calicoes, dark patterns,
2 Trunks Chintz and Cambric Dresses,
1 Bale Ticks,
3 Bales Green Baize, Swanskin, and Plaidings,
2 Bales Candlewick; 1 Box Umbrellas,
1 Bale Braces, Trouser Straps, and Buttons,
1 Case Pins; 12 Crates assorted Earthenware,
2 Casks Dress and Shoe Brushes,
1 Casks assorted Cutlery,
5 Tierces Loaf Sugar,
150 Boxes Yellow and White Soap,
2 Boxes Windsor Soap,
26 Bales Irish Bacon,
1 Bale Cumberland Hams; 25 Bags Spikes,
2 Tons Camp Ovens, extra Covers, and Pots,
375 Bars and 18 bundles Round Iron,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
5 Barrels Bright Varnish,
2 Casks BB Shot,
20 Barrels Turkey Raisins,
2 Butts Zante Currants,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,

For sale at lowest rates by

August 20, 1839. B. TILTON & CO.

TO LET,

A WORKSHOP, 32 by 17 feet, which may be converted into a temporary Warehouse.

Also, a Long Room, 30 by 14 feet, which may be divided into two rooms, or fitted up as a Warehouse.—Also, a Cellar Kitchen and cellar room, Enquire at the Observer office. 20th August.

BUILDING LOTS

For Sale or to be Leased.

TWO or three Valuable Building LOTS, in Prince William street, belonging to Miss HATFIELD, opposite to the residence of Mrs. Crookshank. The Lots extend 130 feet back, and the fronts can be laid out to suit the wishes of purchasers.—If not sold by private sale previous to Monday the second of September, they will on that day be offered at Public Auction by Messrs. JOHN KERR & Co. on the premises. Aug. 20.

FLOUR & SUGAR.

Per schooners Armida *and* Yarmouth Packet, *from Halifax:*—

100 BRLS. Canada Fine FLOUR,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,

For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.

20th August.—3†

TEA & WHISKY.

On board the *Adelaide*, from Liverpool, and to be sold low while landing:

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
10 Puncheons strong WHISKY, (*over proof.*)—Apply to
JOHN & JAMES ALEXANDER, or
ALEXANDERS, BARRY & Co.

King-street, August 23.

NOTICE.

A FURTHER and full dividend of Four Shillings in the Pound, is payable on application at the Store of the subscribers, to the Creditors of THOMSON & TREMAINE, and L. B. THOMSON, who have executed the Deed of Assignment.

J. & H. KINNEAR.

St. John, 13th August, 1839.

Bills of Exchange.

TENDERS of Mexican Doubloons and Dollars in Exchange for Bills drawn at Thirty days sight upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by Assistant Commissary General ROBINSON, at his Office, Halifax, at noon, on the 15th and last day of this month.

The Tender to state the number of British Shillings for the Doubloon, and Pence sterling for the Dollar, at which these Coins are offered, and the sums in which the Bills are required to be drawn.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA.
Halifax, 5th August, 1839.

FLOUR, &c.

The subscriber offers for Sale,—

100 BARRELS fresh Canada fine FLOUR, Quebec Inspection,
100 Ditto Philadelphia,
50 Ditto Genesee, } Superfine FLOUR,
25 Ditto Baltimore,
100 Ditto Philadelphia RYE FLOUR,
100 Ditto CORN MEAL,
20 Chests Congo TEA,
10 Tierces RICE; 5 Kegs TOBACCO,
10 Dozen Corn Brooms,
GROCERIES, &c.

Cheap for satisfactory payments.

WM. LEAVITT,
30th July. *N. Market Wharf.*

WINE, OLIVE OIL, &c.

15 QR. CASKS MALAGA WINE; [illegible] baskets CHAMPAGNE, (pints);
10 casks FRONTIGNAC,
25 boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS,
20 cases Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c.
10 boxes Castile Soap,; 10 bags Velvet Corks;
10 bo

VICTORIA HOUSE.

AT this, the commencement of another season, the Subscriber, in addressing the Inhabitants of this City and the neighbouring Towns, does so with thanks and gratitude for the past, and the liveliest hopes for the future; and has now the pleasure of announcing the arrival of his

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Ex ships *Sophia* and *Hebe*, from London, *Atlantic*, *Ward*, *Orbit*, and *Samuel*, from Liverpool & Greenock

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins,
MEDLEY CLOTHS of every make and colour,
Black Cloths of an extraordinary fast dye, which can be strongly recommended;
A substantial and serviceable stock of Second and Third class CLOTHS, and TROUSERING of all kinds to correspond, suited to the present season,
WAISTCOATING of all kinds, from the richest embroidered Satin to the lowest priced Marseilles; Bright, Black, and colored GRO DE NAPS;
Plain and figured Silks, Satinets, Irish and French Poplins;
Mouseline de Laine, Plain and figured Challi Dresses;
Plain and fig'd Satins and Levantines for Bonnets, with RIBBONS to suit;
London printed Cambrics, Muslin and Swiss Prints of the newest and most fashionable designs; Sewed Capes, Collars and Cuffs;
Thread, Lisle and Gimp Edgings and Laces;
NETS in all the different colours, breadths and qualities;
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety;
Parasols, Ribbons, Blonds, Flowers and Caps—of these the variety is ample and comprehensive—combining beauty with utility, and novelty with economy;

WITH AN EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Shawls, of the newest designs.

Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool, Merino and Angola Vests and Drawers;
Gents. Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Collars, Shirts and Braces;
French and English STAYS and UMBRELLAS;
2200 Pieces printed CALICOS; 825 pieces printed DRESSES;
250 Do. FURNITURE, with Linings to suit;
430 Do. Grey Cottons and Sheetings; 120 do. striped and check'd Shirtings,
170 Do. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Which together with his present assortment will embrace the best Stock for extent and variety ever before offered in this Province, and as they have been all selected in the best markets with the utmost care, they will be offered at such prices as will be appreciated by the most rigid economist.—His Cash system and the extent of his purchases give him advantages unapproachable by Minor Concerns.

To enter in detail through the almost endless ramifications of his extremely diversified Stock, would be a tedious operation. The subscriber therefore in expressing his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement he has already received, trusts that his untiring exertions to merit their connued support will as hitherto not go unrewarded.

St. John, June 7th, 1839. WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jun.

GROCERIES

Landing ex ship Hebe from London:

100 BOXES Wax Wick Mould CANDLES, short 6's,
45 do. Dipt do.; 25 do. Sperm do.,
15 do. Wax do.,
3 do. Carriage Lights and Tapers,
50 do. Yellow SOAP,
20 do. Brown and White Windsor Soap,
10 hhds. assorted Pickles & Sauces from Lazenby's,
1 do. Essence Coffee, Currie Powder, and Capers,
30 kegs Mustard; 1 hhd. Bottled do.,
200 boxes best Starch; 1 tierce Button Blue,
150 boxes Raisins, a superior article,
100 drums pulled Turkey Figs,
70 do Sultana Raisins,
10 barrels Red Smyrna do.,
2 butts and 2 Carroteles Zante Currants,
1 tierce Valentia Almonds,
1 case DATES, a luxurious fruit,
10 bales Soft Shell Almonds,
25 bags Black Pepper,
1 case each Nutmegs and Mace,
3 chests Cassia; 12 bales *Real Mocha* Coffee,
3 bales Brushes, assorted; 10 hhds. Blacking,
50 gross Corks,
10 chests (Howqua's Mixture) TEA,
1 case Imperial Plums.

—ON CONSIGNMENT—

7 hhds. Old Pale BRANDY.

Ex the ship Samuel from Liverpool:

200 boxes Best Yellow Soap; 2 cases Italian Juice
1 do. Refined do.; 1 hhd. Split Pease; 1 tierce Thumb Blue; 1 do. Salt Petre; 1 do. Candied Peel; 3 chests best Indigo; 12 hhds. Refined Sugar;
3 do. very white Crushed do.; 1 Puncheon Golden Syrup; 20 qr. casks French Champagne Vinegar; 30 kegs Ground Ginger; 1 do. do. Cassia; 2 do. Cayenne Pepper; 1 case Bitter Almonds; 30 do. Maccaroni and Vermicelli; 1 do. Isinglass; 4 cases French Plums; 1 do. do. Raisins; 50 boxes Mould Candles;
50 hampers English Cheese; 10 bales Irish Bacon;
6 do. Yorkshire Spiced do.; 100 kegs Paints, &c. &c.

In Store—150 chests Congo TEA; 100 barrels Prime Mess Irish PORK; 20 hhds. Refined SUGAR; 20 do. Raw do.; 10 do. Molasses, &c. &c.

The remainder of J. M.'s Spring Supplies hourly expected.

☞ The above Goods have all been selected by J. M. at the Manufacturers' and Importers. The quality of them is warranted, and they are now offered at the lowest market prices for Cash or approved Notes. JAMES MALCOLM.

28th May, 1839.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has received ex ship Mozambique from Greenock:

10 HHD. Martell's BR[illegible]
20 tierces Refined SUGAR,
6 boxes sugar Candy; 2 tierces Copperas,
4 brls. Confectionary; 10 mats Wine Bottles,
400 Iron Pots and Camp Ovens,
800 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,
10 pieces Carpeting; 177 do. Grey Cottons,
4 bales Linen Thread and Osnaburg.

Ex ships British Queen, and Ward, from Liverpool

25 crates EARTHENWARE, 121 kegs Nails,
2350 bars and bundles Iron, 10 cwt. Sparrowbills,
10 dozen Tea Kettles, 220 boxes SOAP,
3 casks Cutlery and Hardware,
33 hhds. and qr. casks Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES; 1 do. GENEVA,
36 do. do. BRANDY; 30 dozen Bed Cords,
3 bales Cordage; 1 bale Woollen Yarn,
30 reams large Blue Paper; 1 hhd. and 10 boxes Starch; 20 kegs Ground Ginger,
40 kegs Mustard; 1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 hhd. Basket Salt; 5 brls. Martindale's Blacking; 40 dozen Griffin's Scythes,
20 dozen Reaping Hooks; 300 Stone Jars,
30 dozen Scrubbing Brushes,
50 boxes and half boxes Muscatel Raisins,
50 do. Valentia do.
5 bales shell Almonds; 2 brls. Jordan do.
4 carroteels Currants; 60 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
20 bales Cotton Warp; 575 pieces grey and white Cottons; 435 do. printed do.
2 bales Barragan and Bed Tick,
41 pieces Broad Cloth and Buckskins.

Ex Albion, from London:

100 boxes Mould Candles, (wax wicks;)
120 do. Dipt do.; 20 casks Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking; 15 hhds. raw & boiled Linseed Oil,
160 kegs No. 1 White Lead,
60 do. Red and Yellow Paint; 15 cwt. Putty,
10 hhds. Lampblack; 2 chests Indigo,
126 kegs Gunpowder; 140 bags Shot,
1 keg Fuzil Flints; 2 cases Stationery,
2 cases Silks; 30 dozen Shoe Brushes,
15 dozen Shad Twine; 5 bags Black Pepper,
1 bag Cloves; 2 chests Cassia,
2 baskets Annatto; 2 bales Slops,
7 casks containing Nutmegs, Borax, Blue Vitriol and Cream of Tartar.

Ex Glasgow, from Belfast:

[illegible] boxes Glenfield's White and Yellow SOAP.

Daily expected from Bristol:

[illegible]th BRICKS; 70 boxes Tin Plate.

—ON HAND—

[illegible] Fat Cumberland PORK, equal if not [illegible]ior to Canada prime Mess,
[illegible]s Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
[illegible]r and Molasses,
[illegible]hd BRANDY; 150 cases GIN,
[illegible] WINES,
[illegible] HONEY,
[illegible] and coarse Blasting P[illegible]DER,
WILLIA[illegible]

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber begs to intimate that he has commenced business in the Store in Nelson-street, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Wallace, where he has just received a general assortment of *Ship Chandlery* and other Goods, consisting as follows, viz.:—

ANCHORS, from 1 to 20 cwt.
CHAINS, from ⅜ to 1⅛ inch,
IRON—round, square and flat, common & refined,
Spikes of all sizes; Blister and Cast Steel,
Cordage, Spunyarn, Marline and Houseline,
Canvass from No. 1 to 6,
Patent Metal, Oakum, Paints and Oil,
Coal Tar, Sheathing Paper, Sheet Lead,
10 Crates EARTHENWARE,
40 Boxes Tin Plates,
30 Kegs NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Cases containing—Compasses, Log Glasses, Speaking Trumpets, Log Slates, Binnacle and Signal Lanterns, Deck Scrubbers, Paint Brushes, Mops, Tar Brushes, Ship's Scrapers, Bunting, Ship's Colours, &c.
6 Casks LOAF SUGAR,
18 Bales Cotton, Merinos, Buckskins, &c.

☞ These Goods have been selected from the best Markets, and will be found equal to any now offered for sale in the City.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

St. John, 4th June, 1839.

Pale Seal Oil and Cod Fish.

43 CASKS, containing about 3600 Gallons Pale Seal OIL,
240 Qtls. Madeira quality COD FISH,
Just received by the sch'r *Intrepid*, from St. John's, New-Foundland.

9th July, 1839. JAMES T. HANFORD.

P. DUFF

Has received at his Store in King street, per the ship BRITISH QUEEN *from Liverpool:*

41 PACKAGES Spring GOODS, consisting of—Brown and white Sheeting and Sheeting Cottons; Printed Cottons, Apron Checks, Shirting Stripes, Moleskins, fancy Trouser Stuffs, Cotton and Linen Bed Ticks, Cotton Warps, Cotton and Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Cloths, Merinos, red and white Flannels, printed Floor Cloth, Tailors' Padding and Canvas, Gents. fancy Stocks and Handkerchiefs, Silks, &c. and a large quantity of small Wares.

The above Goods constitute a part of his Spring purchases in Britain, and being carefully selected by himself, can be confidently recommended to his customers, and as he intends selling for *Cash only*, at Retail, the prices at which they will be offered will make it an inducement for them to give him an early call.—The remaining part of his purchases are expected daily by the ships "Sophia" from London, and "Ward" and "Orbit" from Liverpool.

St. John, 23d April, 1839.

J. D. MACINTYRE

Spring, 1839.

Importations from London, Glasgow, Manchester and Paisley.

J. D. M. respectfully intimates to his numerous friends and customers, that he has just arrived from Great Britain, with part of a superb selection of the most approved and fashionable GOODS, suitable for the season, every article of which is fresh from the Manufactories, and warranted to be of the best materials. The selection comprises every description of *Silk, Muslin*, and *Woollen* Goods, fitted either for Town or Country, and will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, at his Store in Prince William street.

☞ The London and Manchester Goods hourly expected. 2d April, 1839.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

of Wines, Brandy, London Brown Stout, &c.

By late European arrivals to the subscriber:

HIS usual supply of first quality Port, Sherry and Madeira WINE; Old Cognac BRANDY; Hollands GIN; Athorp & Co's London Double BROWN STOUT, in pints and quarts; No. 1 White Lead; boxes London wax wick CANDLES; best Poland Starch, Soap, Crown Window GLASS, &c. &c.

4th June. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THOMAS M. SMITH,

(Corner Ward Street & Peters' Wharf,)

Has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool,—

CORDAGE, Bolt Rope; Deep Sea, Hand Lead, and Fishing Lines; Herring and Sewing Twine, Bunting, Ensigns and Union Jacks, bright and black Varnish, Paints and Paint Oil, Nails, Spikes, Mattresses, &c. &c.—And a further supply of SHIP-CHANDLERY daily expected.

ALSO, on hand—Barrels No. 1 Fat HERRINGS, Cod and Scale Fish; Coal Tar, American Tar and Pitch, Lamp OIL of all descriptions—all of which is offered at lowest market prices.

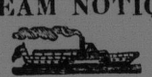
St. John, 14th May, 1839.

JAMES MALCOLM

Has received by the Ellen Bryson, *from Clyde:*

496 REAMS Wrapping Paper, all sizes,
25 packages Confectionary, assorted
60 boxes best Yellow Soap,
18 do. do. White ditto,
6 Firkins SOFT SOAP,—a new article in this Market, peculiarly economical for family use,
30 Bags Ba[illegible]y; 2000 Bath Bricks,
[illegible]ack; 2 barrels Soda,
[illegible]acking; 12 do. Pins,
[illegible]

STEAM NOTICE.



☞ *NEW ARRANGEMENT.* ☜

The Steamer Nova-Scotia

WILL, on and after Monday, 10th instant, run to Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens, returning on Tuesday.

Tuesday Evening—To Windsor, leaving St. John two hours before high water, returning on Wednesday.

Friday—For Digby and Annapolis, returning on Saturday.

For further particulars apply to Captain Reed, or at the office of

4th June. E. BARLOW & SONS.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned having formed a connection under the firm of

ALEXANDERS, BARRY, & CO.

have taken that Building lately erected by John Robertson, Esq., fronting on Nelson street, where they will transact a *Wholesale Importing and General Commission Business.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, JUN.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN H. BARRY.

Saint John, N. B. April 1, 1839.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day taken into Copartnership Mr. JAMES R. CRANE. The Business will be carried on under the Firm of JOHN KERR & CO.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE,
JAMES R. CRANE.

St. John, 1st April, 1839.

Commission Warehouse,

AND

Wholesale and Retail Wine Store.

A DISSOLUTION of the Firm of W. H. TREET & RANNEY having taken place, the subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the public, that he will continue to transact the same Business as heretofore carried on by the said Firm, in all its branches, in the premises now occupied by W. H. Street & Ranney, after 1st day of May next.

6th April, 1839. W. P. RANNEY.

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for past favors, begs to state that he has on hand a general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, amounting to upwards of 600 Pairs, among which are, Gentlemen's Morocco, Doe-skin and Opera Boots—the latter a beautiful article for summer wear; Gent's Morocco, and Doe-skin Bootees, Oxonian Shoes and Pumps, Goloshes, &c.; strong Boots and Shoes in variety.

In point of style, quality and variety, the above stock cannot be excelled by any other Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Establishment in the Province.

D. PATERSON,

ign of the Golden Boot, Dock Street; a few doors from the Market Square.

☞ Every article in his line made to measur with despatch. April 23, 1839.—9m.,

CITY
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the liberal support afforded him during a period of five years, begs to inform them that he has fitted up that Shop in *Prince William treet*, one door south of Dr. Walker's, formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Ginley, as a Dry Good Store, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of fancy BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which shall be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

He would also state, that as he is now furnished with first class workmen, and determined that every article in his line of business shall be made of the best materials and in the neatest manner, the public may therefore rest assured that no attention on his part will be wanting to secure their support and patronage.

JAMES HINDS.

☞ Wanted immediately, two or three Journeymen Shoemakers.

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.

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.

PAINTS, PAINT OIL, &c. &c.

Received per ship SOPHIA, *Risk, from London.*

60 CWTS. No. 1 London White Lead, 28lb kegs; 20 cwt. best Yellow Paint, 14lb. and 28lb. kegs; 10 casks best boiled LINSEED OIL; 8 do. Raw; 2 chests INDIGO; 60 Brass Compasses, assorted sizes; 60 Wood do.; 6 doz. Log Glasses, 14 and 28 seconds; 2 doz. square Binnacle Lamps; 50 Superfine Ensigns, from 3 to 7 yards, 40 do. Union Jacks, 2 to 3½ yards; 1 doz. Half Hour Glasses. JAMES OTTY & CO.

7th May, 1839.

JUST ARRIVED

Per "Hebe" from London, and "Samuel" from Liverpool:

125 PACKAGES, containing the remainder of the subscriber's Extensive Stock of *Spring Goods.*

28th May. P. DUFF.

RUM, RUM!

70 PUNCHEON and 10 Hhds. Berbice RUM, Proof 20 to 24—Landing at Donaldson's Wharf, and for sale by

2d July.—3† S. L. LUGRIN.

(Her., Chron. and Cour.)

FOR SALE,

Ex schooner Britannia from Halifax:

25 CHESTS Hon. E. I. Company's Congo TEA.

Ex sch'r Eleanor Jane from Boston.—117 brls. best Norfolk NAVY BREAD.

And now landing from sch'r Samuel Ingham from Fredericksburg:—740 barrels WHEAT FLOUR, in bond; 1200 bushels CORN.

In store:—[illegible] Iron DAVITS, suitable for a vessel [illegible]; boxes and barrels Cuba [illegible] TIMBER,

St. John, N. B., May 8th June, 1839.

RECEIVED per schooners "True Friend," "Gaspe Packet," and "Mary & Margaret," from Quebec; and "Union Jack" from Boston:—

105 Barrels Canada Prime Mess PORK;
40 " " Prime ditto;
4 " " Cargo ditto;
50 " " Prime Mess BEEF;
54 " " Prime ditto;
25 " " Superfine FLOUR, } *superior articles.*
200 " " Fine ditto, }
42 " " Middlings ditto, }
100 Firkins good BUTTER;
12 Boxes, 100 feet each, } 8x10 WINDOW
145 Half-boxes, 50 ft. each, } GLASS;
10 Bags St. Domingo Coffee; 2 do. Java do.

For sale by J. & H. KINNEAR.

RICE, TOBACCO, FLOUR, &c.

The subscriber has received per the Teazer, *from New-York, and other late arrivals:*

7 TIERCES and 5 half-tierces fresh RICE;
15 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO, 20 hands;
3 casks SALÆRATUS,
30 brls. & 10 half-do. Genesee Superfine FLOUR;
80 brls. Philadelphia Superfine do.
10 barrels and 20 kegs CRACKERS.

—IN STORE—

20 casks boiled and raw Linseed OIL,
100 kegs White Lead; 20 do. Spanish Brown,
2 cases superior INDIGO,
150 quintals POLLOCK FISH,
Chests and boxes Congo and Bohea TEAS,

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

July 9.—3† *North Market Wharf.*

Paints, Indigo, and Candles.

Just received per ship "Blackness," from London:

75 KEGS WHITE LEAD, No. 1; Venetian Red PAINT; Yellow ditto; 1 chest Indigo, (superior quality); Mould Candles, &c., for sale by

KNOWLES & THORNE,

July 9th. *No. 9, South Market Wharf.*

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from Ward street to No. 7, End of Tilton's Wharf. Entrance from West side of Ward street.

30th April.—3m THOMAS HANFORD.

Goods on Consignment.

Per ships Sovereign *and* Mersey *from Hull—*

2000 KEGS WHITE LEAD;
60 hhds. and half hhds. OIL;
100 kegs Green PAINT; 100 kegs yellow do.;
100 do. Venetian Red do.; 50 do. Spanish Brown;
2 casks Putty; 80 brls. Coal Tar;
500 tons best Steam COALS—for sale ex Ships.

May 7. MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

TAR! TAR!!

250 BARRELS Wilmington TAR, for sale very low in lots to suit, by

June 25. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

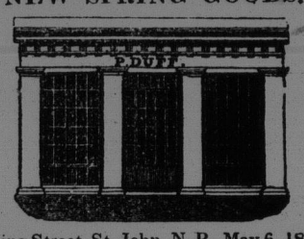
Per ship British Queen, from Liverpool:

AND FOR SALE LOW—

10 HALF Pipes, 20 Qr. Casks } Pale Sherry WINE,
10 Hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY—superior,
100 half } Drums FIGS,
100 quarter }
100 Boxes HARD YELLOW SOAP,
100 Boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
50 Coils Ratline and Cordage—assorted from 6 threads to 3 inch,
2 Casks Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES.

23d April JOHN V. THURGAR.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



King Street, St. John, N. B., May 6, 1839.

Just received per SOPHIA *from London, and* ORBIT *from Liverpool:*

183 PACKAGES, containing about—

2000 pieces Grey and white Cottons and Sheetings,
1000 do. Prints; 200 do. Regatta Shirtings,
130 do. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Kersies, and new style Trouser tuffs,
100 do. Carpeting and Druggets,
90 do. Osnaburgs, Padding, Canvas, &c.
40 do. Linen Duck, and 6-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Linen Sheeting,
200 do. best Irish Shirting Linens and Lawns,
80 do. Silks and Silk Serges,
250 do. Real India and British Bandanas, and white, crimson, and primrose Pongees,
160 Dozen new styles Gentlemen's STOCKS,
105 pieces Bedticks; 200 plain and fancy Moleskins, Cantoon, Trouser Stuffs, &c.; 180 do. new styles fancy Vestings; 300 lbs. Mixt pins; 110 lbs. best sewing Silks and Twists; 200 lbs. Cotton Balls; ⅛ on 2 and 3 ply candlewick; ½ ton best Linen Threads; 1000 dozen Cotton Reels; 1800 dozen Buttons; 100 dozen India Rubber and Cotton Braces; 50 dozen patent Brass Mounted Trouser Straps; 500 pieces Apron Checks and Scotch Homespuns; 1200 dozen Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery; 30 dozen Tartan plaid and Indiana Shawls; 180 dozen Furniture Fringes; 30 dozen Regatta Shirts; 65 dozen Ladies' and Children's Stays; 20 dozen brown and coloured Damask Table Covers; 360 dozen Cotton Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs; 80 pieces fancy Checks and Jeans, for Children's Clothes; 180 pieces Ginghams; 400 pieces Ribbons; 260 Muslin de Laine, Victoria, and Italian Dress Patterns; 6 dozen Mackintosh's Waterproof Capes and Cloaks; 50 dozen Cotton Umbrellas; 20 dozen Silk Umbrellas and Parasols; 150 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos and Paramattas,—Crapes, silk and cotton Velvets, Tailor's Trimmings, Oil Cloths for Table Covers, Table Matts, and a large assortment of HABERDASHERY, &c. &c., for sale at the lowest prices *for Cash only by retail*, or for approved Notes by-wholesale, by

P. DUFF.

HEALTH SECURED BY

MORISON'S PILLS.

THE Universal Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Health, which has obtained the recommendations of Thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, 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.

THE Subscribers [illegible] for Sale, the Cargo of SUGAR [illegible] 13) [illegible]mington, from Saint [illegible] ERR & CO.

HATS! HATS! HATS!!!

Just received per ship LIVERPOOL, *from Liverpool,*

GENTLEMEN'S best quality HATS,
Do. second do. do.
Men's Napless do.
Youth's Black and Drab do.
Boys' do. do. do.

Together with those on hand will be sold *low* wholesale or retail.

C. D. EVERITT.

Market Square, St. John, July 23.

IRON SPIKES—CHEAP.

120 TONS IRON SPIKES of the most approved make, and of all sizes from 5 to 10 inches—now on board the ship *Liverpool*, for sale very low if taken from the wharf.

RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

July 23, 1839.—8†

JOHN KIRK

Reed's Point,

Offers for Sale at very low Rates for Cash:—

60 BOXER Mould and Dip't CANDLES, 6 do. Wax ditto, short 6's,
30 do best Liverpoo. Soap,
10 do. do. Blue Starch,
30 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER,
800 Lbs. superior Nova Scotia CHEESE,
5 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 2 do. Loaf do.
5 Chests Young Hyson TEA,
10 Chests and boxes Souchong, Congo, and Gunpowder TEAS,
6 Cases Arrow Root, (each 14 lbs.)
6000 Spanish CIGARS,
Kegs 4d'y and 6d'y NAILS,
120 Pairs Mens' strong Shoes and Boots,
20 Barrels Navy and Pilot BREAD,
2 do. Quebec Crackers, (a superior article,)
15 Quintals Cod Fish; 1 case best Spanish Indigo
Barrels Peas and barrels Onions,
2 Kegs No. 1 Richmond Tobacco,
6 Puncheons Jamaica RUM,
1 Hhd. superior Raspberry Rum,
5 Hhds. Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's No. 1,)
1 Hogshead GIN; 4 hhds. and qr. casks Shrub
Part puncheon Isley AQUA,

—ALSO—

Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES, with a good assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS Ship Chandlery, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

Dressed Ash Oars, Handspikes, and a small assortment of Door and Chamber LOCKS.

St. John, January 1, 1839.

RECEIVED

Per the ship Ward, *from Liverpool, and* Atlantic, *from Glasgow:*

5 PIPES BRANDY, Martell's brand;
20 bags Pot BARLEY, 1 cwt. each;
16 bales Cotton Warp; 20 pieces BUNTING;
70 kegs wrought Nails, 4dy to 20dy;
2 do. Iron Pump Tacks; 1 do. Copper do.;
1 do. Copper Nails, 2½ inch;
125 bags SPIKES, from 3 to 9 inches;
18 doz. Paint Brushes, ast'd; 5 do. Clamp do.
4 do. long-handles Tar Brushes;
4 do. short do. do.;
8 do. Ships Scrapers, 4 do. Mops and Handles,
2 do. box Coffee Mills, 4 do. Speaking Trumpets,
8 do. Japanned Bread Baskets, 3 do. do. Water Pitchers, 3 do. do. wash-hand Basins,
3 do. block tin Tea Pots, assorted sizes;
3 do. Coffee Pots, 4 do. Tureens,
6 do. Water Dippers,
5 do. Cooks' Lanterns, 6 do. Signal do.;
4 do. Forecastle Lamps, 2 do. Oil Fillers;
4 do. Tin Candlesticks, with snuffers;
6 do. Tinder Boxes, complete; 6 do. Palms;
6 gross Sail Needles, assorted sizes.

May 14. JAMES OTTY & CO

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, &c.

Received per ship SOPHIA, *from London, the following articles, being all of a choice quality:—*

12 PIPES, 16 Hhds. } very superior BRANDY,
6 pipes, 20 hhds. } GIN,
2 pipes very superior Old Port WINE,
4 butts Pale and Brown SHERRY,
6 pipes Sicily, Teneriffe, and Marsala Wine,
20 cases Cherry Brandy,
40 casks Brown Stout; 2 chests Cassia,
20 bags Black Pepper.

—ALSO—

Per ship Marchioness of Bute, *from Liverpool:*

4 tons SOAP, in 36, 64, and 112 lb. boxes,
140 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES, 6's, 8's, 10's, 12's,
10 barrels Edinburgh ALE,
20 crates Wine Bottles.

May 14, 1839. JOHN WALKER.

Chain Cables and Anchors.

The subscribers offer for sale—

1 CHAIN CABLE, 90 fms. 2¼ inch,
1 do. do. 80 " 1⅞ "
3 Chain ANCHORS 13½, 17½, and 18½ cwt.

A complete sett of small Chain and Patent Trusses for ships of 500 tons.

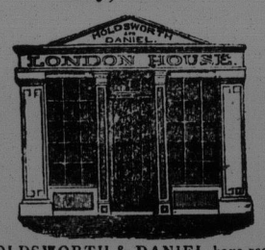
—ALSO—

4 second hand Chains, of 1½ to 5⅜ in.
3 do. Anchors—all in good order, and but little used. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

4th June.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

May, 1839.



HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL have received per *British Queen* and *Wakefield* from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

Printed and plain COTTONS,
LINENS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
Mousline de Laine DRESSES,
Printed Saxonys, and Muslins,
French Ginghams, MERINOS,
Diapers, Table Cloths and Covers,
Furniture Cottons and Tickings,
Counterpanes, Quilts, Hollands,
Figured and plain CANTOONS, MOLESKINS,
DRILLS, SATINETTS, VESTINGS,
VELVETS, JEANS, LASTINGS,
COTTON WARP, &c. &c.

Per Sophia, from London:

SILKS, Gloves, Hose, SHAWLS,
Handkerchiefs, Lace, Netts, RIBBONS,
BOMBAZINES, Woollen CLOTHS,
Kerseymeres, Parasols, Umbrellas,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, &c. &c. &c.

Wholesale and Retail—*for Cash.*

Market Square, St. John.

MADEIRA WINE.

Just received per Sophia from London:

13 HHDS. BLACKBURN'S choice Old London Particular MADEIRA—warranted superior, the order being put up in Madeira.

JOHN & JA. ALEXANDER,

7th May *No. 12 King Street*

Valuable Building LOTS for Sale

SIX valuable Building LOTS for Sale, situate nearly opposite to the residence of the Subscriber, and fronting on Paddock and Hazen Streets.—For further particulars apply to.

2d July, 1839. JOHN V. THURGAR.

BRIGHT SUGAR, &c.

Just landed ex sch'r Emily, *from Halifax:*

46 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 cases LEMON SYRUP,
50 dozen CORN BROOMS—for sale by

July 9. WM. HAMMOND.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received

17 CASES and 3 BALES—containing a great variety of—

Prints, Printed Bandannas, Orleans Plaid Shawls, Striped Cantoons, white Sutteens, white Jeans, Doverny Handkerchiefs, Colored Crape Shawls, black, colored and white Twilled COTTONS, black Caspian, Printed Sutteens, Printed Cambrics, Fancy Aprons, GINGHAMS, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Twilled Dresses, Saxony Cloth ditto, Mouseline de Laine ditto, Chali ditto, Silk Striped Muslin, black Bombazines, Figured Poplins, Corded Slips, black Morino, black Prunella, Muslin Collars, Victoria Plaid Shawls, Muslin Dresses, Lama Shawls, Union Holland, 200 pieces Ribbons, white Cottons, grey ditto, Bed Tick, Moleskins, Padding, black Thread, Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Cotton Shawls, &c.

July 2. CRANE & M'GRATH.

Flour and Dry Goods.

Per Ion, *from Halifax:*

50 BRLS. Canada Fine FLOUR,
30 do. do. Middlings ditto,

20 Packages DRY GOODS, comprising a well selected assortment of Fancy Goods, consisting of Moleskins, fancy printed Cantoons, mixed Tweeds, Buckskins, Woollen Tweeds, Cassinets, fancy checked Valentia, Worsted Plaids, rich figured Poplins, coloured Gro de Naples, Women's light Kid Gloves, black and colored figured Silks, rich black Sattinetts, imitation Cambric Handkerchiefs, pink hair cord Ginghams, Womens' white Stays, fancy printed Cotton Furniture and Chintz; dark and light, plain and twill, fancy Prints, light and dark filled Shawls; twilled crossbarred and printed TURNOVERS, Grecian Boots, printed Saxony Cloth and Cloth Dresses, French Muslin and Cambric Dressses.—*The above being bought in very low, bargains may be expected.*

18th June, 1839. J. & H. KINNEAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has now landing ex sch'r LAZY, *Captain Fletcher, from Quebec:*

150 BRLS. Canada Fine Middlings, equal to American "Scratch" Flour,
25 Brls. very thick Mess PORK,
Prime Pork and Beef.

—ALSO—

100 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, and 10x14

For sale by J. T. HANFORD.

11th June, 1839.

Per ship "Samuel,"

7 CASKS, containing 5 Tons short link CHAIN as follows, viz:—5-16, ⅜, 7-16, ½, and 9-16

11th June. JAMES ROBERTSON.

HAWSERS, &c.

PER "*Ellen Bryson*," from Greenock, the subscribers have received the remainder of the Spring supply of CORDAGE, consisting of 5, 5½, 6, and 7½ inch HAWSERS, Coils 6, 9 and 12 thread Ratline, 2 and 3 yarn Spunyarn, &c. which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

ALEXANDERS, BARRY & CO.

June 4th.

Wholesale Cloth Mart.

PER LATE ARRIVALS—

CASES wool and cloth dyed superfine Black CLOTHS,

Cases Invisible Green, Brown, Olives, &c.
" Blacks, superfine wool dyed,
" Blues, do. do.
" Blue and Black CASSIMERES,
" Black and Fancy Colored BUCKSKINS,
Bales of Peel and Melbourne Stripes,
" assorted colours QUEEN'S OWN, a new article,
" Blue, Black, Mix'd, and Brown Doeskin Stripes,
" Printed Cassimeres, various colours and qualities,
" Printed ANTWERPS—Colour Blue and Black Mix'd,
" " SATINETTS, various colours,
" " and plain CASSINETTS, do.
" " MOLESKINS, do.
" " CALICOS,
" Bleached and Grey COTTONS,
" Saxony FLANNELS.

ALSO—Cotton Warp, water twist; Red Padding, Summer Slops, Blue Jackets; Silesians, plain and printed; Threads, from 25 to 36, various colours, —with various other Goods, all of which are offered for sale on liberal terms.

May 14, 1839. JOHN RHODES.

NEW GOODS.

Just Received per late arrivals from Glasgow and Liverpool:

500 PIECES Grey COTTONS, 30 to 36 inch,
200 ditto White ditto, assorted,
Bales of COTTON WARP, best quality, assorted, 50 and 100 bundles each,
Do. of Indigo Blue ditto,
9-4 Sheetings—4-4 Worsted COTTONS,
Blue, black, and coloured BROAD CLOTH,
Do. and do. Cassimeres and Forest Cloth,
Striped BUCKSKINS,
Plain and Printed MOLESKINS,
Victoria Rib Gambroon, } For Gentlemen's
Nimrod-Striped Doeskin, } Summer wear,
10 Tons POTS, Camp Ovens, and Covers,
Griddles, Fry Pans, Spiders, &c.

In Store—Hhds. SUGAR, ditto Molasses, Congo TEA, &c. &c.—All of which is offered at low prices for prompt payments.

W. H. SCOVIL, *North M. Wharf.*

N. B.—The remainder of his supply daily expected per first vessels from London, Liverpool and Glasgow

Saint John, 30th April, 1839. W. H. S.

Ex Lerwick from Liverpool:

2900 BARS, Common } IRON.
214 do. Refined }
40 Bundles
47 kegs } NAILS
50 bags }
68 bags Spikes; 160 keg