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Weekly Almanack.

DECEMBER—1840.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
23 WEDNESDAY - -	7 35	4 26	Sets.	10 58
24 THURSDAY - -	7 35	4 27	4 57	11 35
25 FRIDAY - -	7 35	4 28	6 0	ev. 10
26 SATURDAY - -	7 36	4 28	7 5	0 43
27 SUNDAY - -	7 36	4 29	8 11	1 15
28 MONDAY - -	7 36	4 29	9 17	1 49
29 TUESDAY - -	7 36	4 29	10 23	2 25

First Quarter 31st, 6h. 11m. even.

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

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

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

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN BOYD, ESQUIRE. PRESIDENT.
Committee for December,
N. MERRITT, JOHN KINNEAR, WM. JARVIS.
☞ All Communications by Mail, must be post paid.

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

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

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

W. H. SCOVIL.

St. John, N. B. 3d Sept. 1840.

Marine Insurance.

AN Association of MERCHANTS having been formed for the purpose of Insuring *Vessels, Cargoes,* and *Freights*, have appointed a Committee of the following Gentlemen for the purpose of fixing premiums, arranging and settling losses, &c., viz:—JOHN DUNCAN, A. S. PERKINS, JOHN HAMMOND, and JOHN WALKER, Esquires. Application to be made to

I. & J. G. WOODWARD, *Brokers.*

☞ Office, Peters' Wharf,
St. John, 21st April, 1840.

EMIGRANT AGENCY OFFICE,
Fredericton, September 26, 1840.

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

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

EDMUND WARD,
Assistant Emigrant Agent.

☞ Letters forwarded to be post paid.

Travels in Palestine.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Victoria Bookstore.

LAMARTINE'S Travels in the Holy Land
Stephen's Travels in Egypt and Palestine
Clark's Travels in Russia, Tartary and Turkey.—
Also—a large supply of the People's Editions of New Publications; Chambers' Journal, &c. published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh, and sold Wholesale and Retail by their agents at the Victoria Book-store, Saint John, N. B.

In addition to the assortment of BOOKS and GENERAL STATIONERY kept on hand at the above establishment, they have also received per late arrivals a large variety of NEW, CHEAP and VALUABLE WORKS; the latest and best additions of School Books, such as are most approved of in Great Britain, and also in common use throughout the Provinces; but as it would be tedious to enumerate their names in the already crowded columns of our Newspapers, the Proprietors have published a Catalogue of their Books in general, which can be obtained gratis at THE CHEAP BOOK-STORE.

St. John, 27th October, 1840.

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

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

☞ Books imported to order.

CORDAGE! CORDAGE!!

16 TONS of Jackson's Manufacture, of all sizes up to 5 1-2 inch, with Spun-yarn, Marline, Houseline, &c.—just received per ship Clyde. J. & H. KINNEAR.

17th November.—(Her. & Cour. 3i.)

The Garland.

From the Halifax Morning Post.

WIND OF THE WINTER NIGHT.

Sung by Mr. Russel, the Vocalist.—Words by Charles McKay: Music by Mr. Russel.

Wind of the Winter Night! whence comest thou?
And whither, oh whither, art wandering now?
Sad, sad is thy voice on the desolate moor,
And mournful, oh mournful, thy howl at my door.

Say, where hast thou been, on thy cloud lifted car,
Say, what thou seen in thy roamings afar,
What sorrow impels thee, thou boisterous blast,
Thus to mourn and complain as thou journeyest past?

I have been where the snow on the pale mountain peak,
Would have frozen the blood on the ruddiest cheek,
And for many a dismal and desolate day,
No beam of the sunshine has brightened my way.

I have come from the deep, where the storm in its wrath,
Spread havoc and death on its pitiless path,
Where the billows rose up as the lightn'ing flew by,
And bursted its arm on the dim-colored sky.

And I saw a frail vessel, all torn by the wave,
Drawn down with her crew to her fathomless grave,
And I heard the loud crash of her hull as I passed,
And the flap of her sail and the crash of her mast.

But it smote on my ear like the tocsin of death,
As she struggled and strove with the waters for breath,
'Tis her requiem I tune, as I howl through the sky,
And repent of the fury that caused her to die.

Miscellaneous.

From the Merchant's Magazine for November.

CONNECTION OF LEARNING WITH COMMERCE.

The reciprocal benefits of commerce and agriculture have been often stated, and cannot be too strongly urged. In our country, this connection should be constantly kept in mind. The future prosperity of the United States depends on the recognition and practical observance of this great truth. Perhaps the connection of commerce and science is not the less real, nor the less important to be recognized. Whatever tends to the increase and dissemination of science in a nation, must contribute to its improvement, and therefore to its true and permanent prosperity. If the morals of a people are not invariably in proportion to their knowledge, their character is generally improved by it, as to the arts of civilization and political strength; but so long as they remain in a state of ignorance, there is far less hope, as well of their political power, as of their moral elevation. A reference to the history of past ages will show that learning and science have usually accompanied or closely followed commercial enterprise, and serve to ensure its just appreciation with enlightened and patriotic citizens, by suggesting an important consideration of its benefits, in addition to what is more commonly called the prosperity of a nation, its physical resources and wealth.

It is true, indeed, that an intercourse between different countries, for the purposes of trade, may be, and in remote ages was, maintained by land transportation; but since navigation has been known and improved, the other mode of conveyance has been in a great measure discontinued. And where the local situation of countries would permit, a preference has been given to navigation, since the age of *Solomon*; and probably as early as the exode of the Israelites fiom Egypt, five hundred years before the reign of that prosperous monarch. Three hundred years before Moses, trade was pursued between central and western Asia and Egypt, by means of land transportation. From Chaldea and Persia, and the Hither India, the caravans passed through Syria to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean and to Egypt, and some of them probably through Arabia across the Red Sea to Nubia—a country probably of more early settlement than Lower Egypt. So *Chaldea*, and not Egypt, may justly be considered as the cradle of the human family, after the deluge; and the country whence originated and were communicated the learning and science of early periods. Some of the grand-children of Noah settled in Chaldea; and they had all the learning which survived the calamity of an universal deluge. As the descendants of the antediluvian patriarch of the third and fourth generations removed, some east of the Euphrates, and others west and south, to Arabia, Syria, Nubia, Egypt, &c., an intercourse would naturally be maintained between those countries; and an exchange of the products of each would be made for the purpose of trade. The descendants of Noah, who remained in the fertile plains of Shinar, would be most likely to make greater progress in the arts and in science than those removed to remoter regions and who had to struggle hard for the mere necessaries of life. The merchants or traders to whom Joseph was sold, were Midianites engaged in traffic between their country (part of Arabia) and Egypt, who passed through the land of Canaan, and probably first visited older settlements in the east, bringing thence various articles of great value. For they had not only balm and myrrh, but spices, which might in very early times have been conveyed across the Persian Gulf, though in boats comparatively small and fragile.

The early population of Arabia is implied, though not so expressly asserted by Moses as that of Chaldea, Syria, and Egypt. There were men of learning and science in Arabia before Moses. Job and his friends had some acquaintance with astronomy, derived no doubt from their Chaldean ancestors; and a knowledge of astronomy, even when attended with some errors in theory, and destitute of the discoveries of modern times, presupposes some acquaintance with mathematics. The fact indeed is undisputed, that in Chaldea, Hither India, and Arabia, the science of numbers and of arithmetic was early cultivated.

The Chaldeans possessed all the information which Noah and his sons had communicated from the antediluvian race; and from the remotest periods were celebrated for their study of the divine science of astronomy. The kindred sciences, no doubt, were studied by them, and soon spread to distant countries. All other nations having originated from Chaldea, would readily receive knowledge thence, and even revisit it both for trade and science. In very early ages, however, this intercourse, as already suggested, was chiefly maintained by land conveyance.

The first efforts in navigation are now unknown; but it is probable they began as soon as the descendants of Noah spread to the Persian Gulf, and to Arabia, and the Red Sea, and though Canaan to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. It is supposed by some learned men, that the Phœnicians practised navigation as early as the time of Moses, (or soon after,) fifteen hundred years before the Christian era, and that they visited distant ports on that sea. When the people of Canaan were driven out of their borders by Joshua, some of them probably colonized places in the western parts of Asia Minor, in Greece, and on the northern coasts of Africa.

In the days of Solomon, navigation attracted great attention, and it was encouraged as the most efficient aid to commerce. Thus, it gradually became a substitute for land transportation, wherever it was practicable. The caravans were not, indeed, discontinued from central Asia to Palestine, and Asia Minor and Egypt, for centuries after Solomon; but in all places on the sea-coasts, they were superseded by navigation; and the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean were then traversed for the purposes of trade.

It is true that the principal object of navigation, in the early period of the world, was wealth. But the spirit which led men to adopt and pursue it, was indicative at once of enterprise and of curiosity. And the active, adventurous merchant, was usually a friend of science, and a patron of the useful arts. He was eager to acquire a knowledge of the discoveries of other nations, and to communicate it to his own countrymen. For commerce tends to enlarge and liberalize the human mind; and those who pursue it are usually munificent encouragers of learning. Wherever commerce exists, the arts of civilization are known and cultivated; and refinement, literature, and science are seen to follow.* Leonardi, an eminent merchant of Pisa, in the beginning of the tenth century, brought the knowledge of algebra from Arabia, which he had visited for the sake of trade. It is supposed he travelled east or northeast of Arabia, whence the people of the latter country might have received that science. But whether they derived it from Chaldea or from Greece, as some suppose, is not material in the view here taken of the subject. It was not received in Italy and the west directly from Greece; and it is probable that, although the Greeks had a knowledge of geometry long before this period, they were not the first people who were acquainted with algebra; but that it originated in Arabia, or in India, whence it was early conveyed to the Arabians.

Nations which have had no foreign commerce, have usually made but slow advances in science and the arts. The Romans were five hundred years without commerce, except to a very limited extent, and on a small scale. Except their necessary attention to agriculture, war was their employment and their trade. And though this may polish men's deportment in some measure, it has far less tendency to improve or civilize than a commercial intercourse with foreign countries. The most savage and barbarous nations may be able warriors, while they make no progress in literature or the arts of civilized society. The pursuits of commerce, only, will raise them from their uncivilized condition. When Mexico was invaded and conquered by *Cortez*, near the beginning of the sixteenth century, though the population was great, and the inhabitants in some respects inventive, they were ignorant of many important discoveries which had been made in Europe for five hundred, and a thousand years.

Their ancestors had probably emigrated from the north-east of Asia to the north-western part of America several centuries before the Christian era, and from a people far less enlightened than some nations were, even at that period, in the west of Asia and in Europe. After passing over to this continent, they spread far and wide, chiefly to the south and east, for a more genial climate; and they or their descendants successively, passed through parts of the present territory of the United States, on their way to Mexico, leaving a portion behind on the lands they traversed. They would have been far more advanced in the arts of life and in science, when visited by that conqueror, in 1520, had they pursued the business of commerce with distant countries.

The Chinese have been somewhat above a savage and barbarous condition ever since known and visited by Europeans, which is more than three hundred years; but their secluded state, and an aversion to intercourse with other nations, have no doubt prevented their making any advances in science or civilization for many centuries. They are probably descendants from the posterity of *Shem*, and carried with them to China the knowledge possessed by those inhabiting central Asia, five hundred years or more from the deluge. But their want of enterprise for foreign adventure and trade, has been an entire obstacle to their making such progress as many other nations have done, in which a portion of the people were engaged in commerce.

And navigation having in a great measure superseded land conveyance between distant countries, where this is not encouraged, commerce is necessarily cramped and unprofitable.

The Phœnicians, one of the earliest people devoted to commerce and navigation, probably carried the knowledge of letters into Greece, before any inquisitive individuals of that country visited Egypt for the purpose of discoveries in science or literature. The Phœnicians were engaged in commerce and navigation as early as the time of Moses, perhaps at a more early period. And when Joshua settled his countrymen in Canaan, many of the original inhabitants fled by sea to distant places in the Mediterranean. The chief object of the Phœnician navigators was wealth; but they were also patrons of the arts of civilization, and encouraged the propagation of useful knowledge and the physical sciences, from the east to the then more ignorant and barbarous west.

To an extensive and prosperous commerce Great Britain owes more for its wealth and civilization, than to any other cause. And, that her commerce with other nations is owing to her use of navigation, and the employment of her own citizens in pursuing it, cannot be justly doubted. Had it been the policy of her rulers for five hundred years past to discourage commercial pursuits, and to have no more trade than depended on the efforts and enterprises of other countries—had her citizens retired from the ocean and left the carrying trade to others, or shut themselves up from the rest of the world, their condition would have been far less elevated and glorious than it now is.

If the first settlers of Virginia, Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland, &c., had been content to confine themselves entirely to the cultivation of the soil, and to a few mechanic arts, necessary to subsistence, and had their descendants adopted the same narrow policy, and desisted wholly from navigation, and from trade with Europe, the condition of this country and the character of the people, would have been far inferior in civilization and literature to what it is at present.

If we look far back into remote ages, we shall find that the nations then existing, which had intercouse with one another for the purpose of trade, whether by land or water, were among the first which became distinguished for science and letters. Thus we find Chaldea and the Hither India, Arabia, Egypt, and Phœnicia, very early enjoyed a great degree of civilization, and had a knowledge of many useful arts, when the rest of the world was in a rude and barbarous state. If Greece was not early engaged in trade by navigation, it is evident that the merchants of the east visited that country, and carried thither the elements of science, then cultivated in Asia. In the time of Alfred, (830) Britain had very little commerce, and the people were in a deplorable state of ignorance and barbarism. Edward I. in the thirteenth century, encouraged commerce, and civilization and learning soon followed. From the tenth century, many nations of Europe advanced in knowledge, civilization, and wealth; and this improvement may be justly attributed to trade and commerce, more than to any other cause; though the crusades to the holy land by Europeans, led indirectly to the dessemination of literature and science in the western parts of the old continent. Thus it will be found that the first and greatest advances were made in maritime towns and their vicinity.

Venice was early a place of trade, and its enterprising merchants contributed greatly to the civilization and learning of Europe. They were considered as 'citizens of the world,' on account of their commercial enterprises; for they thus became more liberal in their views, and more courteous in their manners. At *Genoa*, the birthplace of COLUMBUS, navigation and trade early flourished. Vienna soon after became a place of letters, and of the arts; thence civilization and learning extended to the more northern parts of Germany.

At a more remote period, Marseilles was a mart for foreign commerce. It was early visited by the merchants of Tyre and Sidon; and in its vicinity probably was situated the ancient Tarshish, if, indeed, it were not the same.

The Saracens also, who conquered Spain, conveyed the knowledge of arithmetic, astronomy and algebra to that country, from Arabia; but it was not their disposition or object to disseminate either art or science for the benefit of other nations. They were warriors and promoters of the Mahomedan faith, rather than merchants or patrons of civilization and science.

We are fully justified, then, in asserting the connection between commerce and letters, the favourable influence of the former on the latter, and in urging upon the attention of our citizens the consideration of the vast and various benefits of trade with foreign nations. The people of the United States are of an enterprising and inventive spirit. They have made great improvements in the useful arts, and in the mode of education, which people of the old continent may do well to imitate. And the latter have learned and will learn much of the former in future periods. But Europe is not stationary. It contains numerous individuals who are the most scientific and learned characters in the world; and we should not be ashamed to learn of them, nor to confess our obligations to them for a great portion of the science and literature of our young, but rising country. And without commercial intercourse with Europe, not only the means of wealth but of scientific and literary progress in America, would be in a great measure diminished.

"Commerce," says Dr. Belknap, "is one of the most powerful causes which have contributed to enlarge the sphere of science; because it is stimulated by one of the most active principles of the human mind." And it is from a *fortunate* merchant and mathematician of Florence that America derives its name; though, in *justice*, it should have borne that of a still more adventurous, and equally intelligent individual.

THE TWO ROSES.

When summer has given a golden hue to the corn waving in our fields, flowers of all kinds abound in Paris—the variegated carnation, the proud-stalked tulip, the fragrant lilac, are to be bought at every corner, and lend their beauty and their fragrance alike to the duchess or the *grisette*, for then nature in her abundance is rich enough to supply the desires and caprices of both.

In the first few fine days of spring, when the frost still spreads a frozen mantle over the verdure of the field, the case is far different—flowers then are scarce, and many a bud is nipped before its hour—and roses and camelias belong to the rich alone, for they are worth their weight in gold.

We now proceed to explain how two roses could bring two ladies before a court, and why Madame Gallien, a dress maker of note, should claim thirty francs damages from Mlle. Flora Minnetti. But Madame Gallien shall speak for herself.

Madame Gallien.—About two months ago, the Prince of C. T. married Mlle. Leontine de C. The *corbeille* and *trousseau* were to be magnificent. I received the order for making the ball dress of the bride—it was to be a *chef d'œuvre*. Lace and pearls, and gouypore, were to unite and bring out something lovely—but even those rare materials were not reckoned sufficient; something still rarer was to be added, viz.—A white rose at the end of February.

The Magistrate.—I suppose it was miss Flora who promised to procure you this rare production?

Madame Gallien.—It was, please your worship. She has long been in the habit of cultivating flowers, and supplies all the great *modistes* of the capital with the choicest and rarest articles. I went to her, explained the purport of my call, and she promised to give me one of the two roses that she was rearing, on my giving her twenty-five francs [one pound] on delivery. I relied on this promise, but she did not fulfil it; no white rose came, and the wedding dress was refused as the rose was wanting.

The judge here inquired of the defendant why she had not sent the rose as she had agreed to do.

Mlle. Flora (timidly.)—I can assure you it was not my fault. On the very eve of the day on which I had promised to send the rose to Madame Gallien, a shower of rain having fallen during my absence, a few hours after nothing but the stock remained. What I have just said is truth itself.

The Magistrate.—I believe you speak the truth, but why did you not send the other rose?

Mlle. Flora.—Oh, that one was not promised. Had I promised it, Madame Gallien would have doubtless accepted it, for it was destined to my mother.

The Magistrate.—It was perhaps her fete day?

Mlle. Flora.—No, sir; it was the anniversary of the day of her death. Every year I take to her grave at Montmartre a white rose, for she greatly loved that flower. This year I did as I had hitherto done. I said to myself, the bride will be as handsome, notwithstanding her having a flower less, and my mother will have her accustomed homage. In saying this the affectionate girl burst into tears, and Madame Gallien hastened to console, while the audience seemed deeply affected.

Madame Gallien then addressed the magistrate thus—Have the kindness to quash this case, for I have acted wrong in having attempted to punish this sweet child for having done a good action. Dry up your tears, Mlle. Flora, and let the business drop; and may I one day have a daughter like you.

The magistrate, who seemed much affected by the scene, ordered the case to be quashed, and the two females left the office together.

ROYAL TURTLE DOVES.—The Lisbon correspondent of a London paper gives the following description of the Queen of Portugal and her husband—and of life among the palaces:

"Nothing, it seems, can exceed the dullness of the life led in that region. The Queen and King, unless they vist the Opera, retire to bed at ten o'clock every night; and at eleven, or half past, the whole palace is as dark and silent as the Catacombs, save where the tuneful notes of the snorer steal upon the ear, and the rushlight sheds its brilliant rays. The royal couple, who are as fond as Darby and Joan, or any other equally celebrated patterns of conjugal affection, see nothing to find fault with in this mode of living; but the maids of honor, having no one to care for, or to care for them in particular, within the dreary precincts of the "Necessidades," declare with many a sigh, that it is quite insupportable. During the winter season her Majesty receives company one night in each week; but these *soirees* are so formal and insipid—so utterly devoid of cheerfulness, from the stiff ceremonial with which every thing is cramped, that it appears they are voted a tenfold greater bore than even the absolute solitude they are intended to relieve. This will be easily conceived when it is known that the ladies are all in one room, and the men in another, and that the latter are not allowed chairs to sit upon, that being contrary to etiquette. Under such circumstances dancing is, of course, out of the question, unless those of each sex were to dance separately, and card-paying equally so, unless the gentlemen choose to play standing round the whist table, which would be both a novel and a funny sight. Flirtation is in like manner under a practical interdict, except, perhaps, a little distant ogling; and in short, there is nothing to beguile the tedious hours through which these delightful *soirees* drawl out, till it please their Majesty's to bid their yawning guests, "to each and all a fair good night," but music—and that not always of a sort at all likely "to soothe the savage breast" by the power of its charms. An ocean of lemonade and *lashings* of cakes complete the entertainment.

The Queen, it seems, is delighted with her handsome husband beyond all measure, and he not the less so with her. When they ramble about the garden, which they do for hours together every day, instead of leaning on his arm, they usually walk hand in hand like Adam and Eve in Paradise. Whenever he returns home, after ever so short an absence, away goes the embroidery, or whatever else she may have in hands, and off she starts like a shot (and a pretty heavy one too) to meet him. Of course, as might be expected, her Majesty is now and then beset by the green-eyed monster, but assuredly without just cause, for all accounts agree in representing her spouse as a young man of the purest morals and the most circumspect conduct.—He is of a very domestic disposition, has little taste for field sports, and amuses himself principally in drawing; an art in which he is said to be proficient as an amateur, requiring perhaps (as was said of some body else) only a little poverty, to make him a clever professional artist."

SLEEPING APARTMENTS.—It must not be forgotten, remarks Hufeland, that we spend a considerable portion of our lives in the bed chamber, and consequently that its healthiness cannot fail of having a very important influence upon our physical well being.

Every one, in fact, who is actuated by a due regard for health and real comfort, will consider an equal degree of attention necessary in regard to the size, situation, temperature and cleanliness of the room he occupies during the hours of repose, as of his parlor, drawing room, or any other apartment; and yet how often do we find families crowded at night into obscure and confined chambers, of dimensions scarcely more ample than those of an old fashioned closet, while, perhaps, in most instances, the best rooms in the house will be set aside for the sole purpose of ostentatious display.

It is all-important that the largest and most lofty rooms, upon the second floor, be appropriated for the sleeping apartments, and that they be freely ventilated during the day time, at all seasons when the weather is not rainy or otherwise very humid.

There are few houses, the rooms of which are so situated as to render the latter impracticable, and the influence of the practice upon the health of inmates is too important to permit its being neglected from any slight cause.

A bed chamber should be divested of all unnecessary furniture, and unless of considerable size, should never contain more than one bed.—There cannot be a more pernicious custom than that pursued in many families, of causing the children more especially, to sleep in small apartments, with two or three beds crowded into the same room.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that cleanliness in the most extensive signification of the term, is, if possible, even more necessary, in reference to the bed chamber, than to almost any other apartment.

The practice of sleeping in an apartment which is occupied during the day, is extremely improper. Perfect cleanliness and sufficient free ventillation cannot, under such circumstances, be preserved, especially during cold weather; hence the atmosphere becomes constantly more vitiated and altogether unfit for respiration.

While too great a degree of caution cannot be observed to avoid sleeping in damp rooms, beds, or clothing, the temperature of the bed chamber, should, if possible, never be augmented, under the ordinary circumstances of health, by artificial means. As this apartment is to be reserved solely for repose—a fire is never necessary, excepting, perhaps, during uncommonly severe weather—and even then the temperature ought not to exceed 50 degrees.

A sleeping apartment, in which a large fire has been kept for several hours previous to the period of retiring to rest, may, to many, at the first view, present an appearance of the most perfect comfort—it is, however, at the same time a means of every effectually enervating the system—creating an increased susceptibility to the influence of the cold, and thus opening the way to the attack of some of the most serious diseases, especially of the chest. Happy may they esteem themselves whose means forbid an indulgence in this species of luxury.

A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will very speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all—the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospherical vicissitudes than that of the lat.—[Journal of Health.

Facts about Iceland.—Iceland is subject to Denmark, and is governed by a series of Lord-Lieutenants, on a salary of £500 per annum, who at the end of five years' exile, expect promotion in the mother country. It is divided into three districts, and contains a population roughly estimated at 50,000 souls, which, spread over the whole surface, gives to every inhabitant room and verge enough, at the rate of one and a fourth to a square mile. Out of thirty thousand square, miles a ninth part is inhabited—the whole central portions being *terra incognita*, and as such consigned permanently to the dominion of chaos and old night. The natives are poor, but honest, virtuous, and well educated—the business of instruction being conducted at home, under the periodical superintendance of a bishop, who, in the case of illiterate lovers anxious to marry, forbids the banns until the parties can both read and write. Two-thirds of the farms—4095 in number—or rather wilderness holdings, that feed six cows, eight horses, and eighty sheep, belong to the King and the clergy, and a third to private individuals. On the island, with ordained assistants, there are 216 clergymen who preach, according to circumstances, in 313 churches, scattered over 27 square miles. The general stipend is a mere pittance—say £61, yearly; on Sunday the priesthood appear in a better garb, while on week days they labor as hard as others, shoeing their own horses, and performing all other mechanical operations. Tenders and manufactures are very little, if, at all known; spinning, carding, weaving, dying, tailoring, knitting, &c. are performed at home, and the people live very much like the inhabitants of the remoter Hebrides, by tending cattle, and collecting hay, moss, and feathers, at one season, and fishing at another. They are great readers, and during the long nights of winter, the master, or some other member of the family, reads aloud for the edification of all who choose to listen.

The Cotton Manufacture.—It is worthy of remark, that most of the wonderful discoveries which have raised these manufactures to their present unrivalled superiority, such as roller spinning, the jenny, the carding machine, the mule, &c., owe their existence to the natural genius of uneducated men, moving only in the class of common workmen or laborers; this is their proud boast. The improvements through which they have attained their present perfection are all ascribable to the same class; whilst, I believe, it may be safely added, that every one of the great fortunes and immense establishment existing in the manufacturing districts may be traced to the minute savings of common operatives, who, from the smallest of small beginnings, have, by prudence, skill, and unremitting perseverance and industry, raised themselves, with unexampled rapidity, to a pinnacle of wealth and importance which, but for its existence, could scarcely be believed. This, then, is a state of society, with its magnificent institutions, essentially popular in its origin; its progress and present results owing to little science—no thing to patronage—but all to the unaided effects of natural genius and practical experience; often obstructed but never encouraged by legislative enactments; and consequently exhibiting a striking example of the benefits of non-inteference in matters where nothing is wanting but equal protection and security to ensure splendid success.—Rickards.

A Practical Man.—In the course of our ramble in England in May last, we visited, one fine sunny morning, the grounds of Twickenham, consecrated by the genius of Pope. The country all round is full of poetical associations. Within a few miles are the house and grave of Thomson, and the residence of Walpole and Lady Mary Wortley Montague. The tree planted by Pope remains, flourishing by the side of the Thames, but the house and grotto have been destroyed by barbarian hands. Fired by the *genius loci*, we observed to a respectable looking man who came up at this time, "What can have induced the people to mutilate and destroy Pope's beautiful grotto, which he formed with such exquisite taste and care, and where he met all the men of genius, the wits and statesmen of his age?" "Sir," observed the stranger, "Pope is dead, and you see we have widened the road!" This was bad enough, but we fell into conversation with the practical man, and mentioned that the "scenery of England had only one advantage over that of Scotland, the noble old trees which grace its plains, of such enormous dimensions and antique aspect as to carry the imagination back to the Plantagenets and Tudors—trees which heave out their vast limbs and lay hold of the earth like giants." "True," said he, "we have some good hard timber, but you in Scotland have one advantage over us—yours is a cheap country!" This was too much, and we took our leave of the 'practical man!'—[Inverness paper.

AGRICULTURE.—The *art* of agriculture is to raise the fruits of the earth. The *science* of agriculture is to understand the character and habits of plants and animals, the peculiarities of climates, the composition and qualities of soils and manures, the action of the elements, as they are called, or of air, heat and moisture, the conditions of the weather, or the whole subject of sunshine, winds, rain, and frost, and the principles, so far as they are discoverable by man, upno which these things act singly or in combination. In short, an accomplished agriculturist must understand, generally, anatomy, phisiology, botany, geology, chemistry, meterology and geography.

WORK FOR THE SEASON.—There is no part of the year in which the farmer should be idle. Improvements about a farm might be endless, and yet all of them important. Fences should be righted, and new ones made where needed, and the corners of all well cleaned out. It is now the most favourable season for tightening the roofs of your houses. Stables, barns, sheds, and corn houses, should be put in order. He who neglects having comfortable houses and shelters for his horses, cattle, sheep, and even hogs for winter, may expect to sustain loss. It is an established point, that stock will keep fat on much less food when housed, than if exposed to the severities of the weather. Indeed I should have said, it is impossible to keep stock, in fine health and condition, without protection from cold and storms. Much less food, too, is required when animals are regularly fed, watered and attended.—[Kentucky Farmer.

Cabbage.—It is contemplated that during the past year there have been cabbaged by the tailors of this metropolis, nine thousand four hundred and seven yards of cloth, eighteen packs of buttons, two miles of tape, and four acres of buckram, exclusive of allowable cabbage, and small fingerings.

Absence of Mind.—The most frequent cases are of men who fancy they have taken up their notes, and dont discover their mistake till they find that they are protested.

Agreeables.—Going out into militia duties and serving on juries. We wish our friends as many of them as they desire.

Earth is what man can never get enough of until death comes and stops up his mouth with a shovel full.

Considering the money that has been made in this country by Celeste, Augusta, Elssler, &c, it is proposed to impose a tax on foreign dancers, to be called a duty on *hops*.

Publishing newspapers and giving them away, is a glorious business, if only extensively followed.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

WARM, WARMER, WARMEST.—A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers-in-law is so excessively hot, that it can be likened to no place on the earth at all, but one must go lower for a simile.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

UNITED STATES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A quorum of both Houses of Congress appearing in their place on Wednesday, Dec. 9th, the President transmitted to them the following Message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Seldom has this favoured land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labour of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favourable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations with other states, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestation of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others; these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honour of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occured to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered about the other hemispheres, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute was then before the British government for its consideration. The answer of that government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received through the minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered—such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the state of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That Minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfatory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its Minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points at difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the Treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and, having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations.

A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon on the 26th of August last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantge which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty eight millions of dollars of the public moneys were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April, and July, of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of Specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on merchants' bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of dollars have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of the extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States have in deposit with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

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Practical economy in the management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to contend with more powerful than a large surplus revenue; and the unusually large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, independently of the extraordinary requisitions for the public service growing out of the state of our Indian relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Treasury, and the equally sudden and unprecedentedly severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department of the Government was immediately, and in good faith, directed to that end; and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838 (the first over which I had any control) were somewhat diminished. The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty two and a half millions; being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten millions less than those of 1837. Not has it been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to resort to the power conferred by Congress, of postponing certain classes of the public works, except by deferring expenditures for a short period upon a limited portion of them; and which postponement terminated some time since, at the moment the Treasury Department, by further receipts from the indebted banks, became fully assured of its ability to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects.

Causes are in operation which will, it is believed, justify a still further reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expense of sustaining the troops in Florida have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the persevering efforts of the War Department; and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or nearly so; and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts, from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, if the remedial measures connected with the customs and the public lands, heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

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A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation, and the sloop of war Boston, under commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and commander Aulick, in the sloop of war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, and the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coast of the United States, directed by various acts of Congress; and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have, thus far, been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66 deg. 2 min. south, longitude 154 deg. 27 min. east, and afterwards in latitude 66 deg. 31 min. south, longitude 153 deg. 40 min. east, by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honourable results of the enterprise. Lieut. Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an ardour, ability and perseverance, which give every assurance of an honourable issue to the undertaking.

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The suppression of the African slave trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose.

MR. VAN BUREN.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Washington, says, in allusion to the manner in which the next *Ex*-President endures his late defeat:—"To all appearance he bears his misfortune with all the indifference of an ancient Stoic, and all the gravity of a modern Turk. He smiles as affably as ever, and a stranger, who should be introduced to him, would not discover by any tale-telling of the countenance, that he is not President for life."

SPLENDID ENTERPRIZE.—Probably a more magnificent project has never been conceived on the American continent, than that of the Railroad communication between Boston and St. Louis—an enterprize which, when completed, will throw open to the citizens of this Commonwealth the rich and exuberant resources of the great western country to an extent, and with a prospect of increasing wealth and importance, almost exceeding the powers of calculation.—The prospect of accomplishing so vast an undertaking, at even a remote period of time, could not fail to excite in our citizens a very high degree of interest; but the subject becomes immensely more important to them, in view of the great progress that has already been made in the work, and of the certainty that it will, within a very few years at most, be terminated.

We learn that the whole line of the road is chartered—that of the whole distance from Boston to St. Louis—about twelve hundred and seventy-five miles, that from Boston to near the southern line of Michigan, six hundred and sixty-three miles, being more than half the whole distance, and embracing two-thirds of the expense, will be completed next year. The remainder [illegible] will be put under contract so soon as the necessary funds can be raised.—*N. Y. New World.*

Eighty-eight persons arrested for Gambling!—On Monday the police obtained information that a man named James Brien had set up a kind of lottery, or game called Keno, at No. 106 Chapel street, to which a large number of persons resorted. Each game contained seventy-six tickets, having eleven prizes of $5 each, and each of the tickets or numbers were sold for nine cents. It was so managed that like all lotteries, it left but little chance of winning; but the low price of tickets, and the comparatively large prize, induced an immense number of persons, of all colors and sexes, and we might almost say ranks, to purchase the tickets, and personally participate in the gambling. On Monday night Justice Matsell went to the house with a large number of police officers and watchmen, whom he stationed round the house, so as to cut off all retreat from their inmates. He then entered the house, and took Brien into custody, and 88 other persons whom he found there, and brought the whole batch to the police office.

Of the whole number, he required seventy-eight (of whom thirty-six were women) to give bail for their future good behaviour, and he required Brien to give bail in $2,000, to answer such proceedings as might be hereafter taken against him. Brien was unwilling or unable to give the required bail, and was committed to prison, but the greater number of the others procured bail and were discharged.—*N. York. Journal Commerce.*

PAINFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.—Much feeling of commiseration exists in New Brunswick, N J. for the family of Abraham Suydam, Esq. and much anxiety for the fate of that gentleman, who has mysteriously disappeared. He was President of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of New Brunswick, and on the morning of the 3d, Thanksgiving Day in New Jersey, went to the banking house, and on leaving it informed the cashier that he should go to church; but he did not get there, nor has he since been seen or heard of by his friends.—*N. Y. Brother Jonathan.*

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

MR. SUYDAM.—The sudden disappearance of this gentleman, who was President of a bank in New Brunswick, (New Jersey,) gave rise to a good deal of excitement in that place and vicinity. All attempts to trace him appeared to be fruitless, and it was supposed by some that he had been murdered, or that some fatal accident had befallen him—while others feared that his affairs had become embarrassed, and that he had absconded. It will be seen by the following, which we copy from the N. Y. Tattler, that the former apprehension has been most fearfully verified:

"*Horrid Murder.*—The disappearance of Mr. Suydam, late President of the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, is at length accounted for, by the discovery of his murdered body, buried in the cellar of a house-carpenter by the name of Peter Robinson. At the time the intelligence left New Brunswick, the coroner's jury were still out. Robinson, his wife, and his brother were in custody.

The circumstances which led to Robinson's apprehension, and the search of his premises, were, that he has recently had in his possession a gold watch, and has been unusually flush of money.—When purchasing lumber to floor a cellar, he said that he had paid off a mortgage Mr. Suydam held on his property, but did not dare to take it to the Clerk's Office to be cancelled, for fear he should be suspected of being the murderer of 'Mr. Suydam.'

On his arrest yesterday, his replies to the questions put to him were confused and incoherent, and in consequence, the Mayor determined his house should be searched. During the search, one of the officers observed that they ought to take up the floor of the cellar, which had been laid down in the night, since the disappearance of Mr. Suydam.—Robinson endeavoured to dissuade them from it, saying that if they did, the house would fall down.—The officers, however, persisted, and there found buried, three feet under the earth, the corpse of Mr. Suydam, the head bearing evident indications of violence, which had caused his death. The skull was broken in with a blow of a hammer, or some other heavy implement.

It is said that Mr. Suydam was induced to go to the house on the 3rd, by a promise from Robinson that he would pay the mortgage.

This discovery accounts for a hitherto inexplicable circumstance attending the disappearance. Mr. Suydam was so universally known, that it was hardly possible for him to proceed ten steps without meeting some one who would recognize him; and yet no trace of his movements was had, after his walking away from the Bank. Probably in less than an hour from the time of his departure from that institution, he was a corpse."

Sleighing in New-York.—On Monday morning the snow ceased falling, the wind abated its fury, and the sun came up from behind Long Island, through a clear blue sky, brightly and brilliantly. The city and surrounding country presented as magnificent a winter scene as was ever beheld in Russia. All was one wide spread sheet of snow, sparkling in the sun's rays like diamonds.

As soon as the sun made its appearance the sleighs began to dash through the city, the bells to jingle, and Broadway was crowded all day and night with sleighs of all descriptions. Before noon every thing that had two runners to it, and every thing in the shape of a horse, good, bad or indifferent, was engaged.

The roads and avenues leading from this city were soon crowded—Burnham was overrun—Cato and all other public houses the like. Private sleighs, filled with the ladies of fashionable families, were driven out by drivers in livery. Young fashionables with cigars in their mouths, dashed on in their own or borrowed sleighs, drove up at Burnham's, and took a drink to deep the cold out. Ladies and gentlemen drove out to catch some of the pure and bracing winter air. And some drove out for no reason in the world.

All this was by daylight. In the evening the scene was more exciting. The full bright moon rose early and made night day. Those who could not spare time by daylight cracked on by moonlight, and made night merry with fun and frolic. Parties of ladies and gentlemen in two and four horse sleighs started for a ride. There was no let up from morn till morn.—*N. York Herald.*

The METHODISTS have established a new diocese in Texas. The first annual conference will commence on the 25th instant, and Bishop Waugh is on his way to Rutersville, Texas, to preside. No body of the Christian Clergy are more self denying and indefatigable than those of this denomination; and the zeal and sincerity of the preachers is daily adding members to the societies. People follow, where they know the leaders to be in earnest.—*N. Y. Brother Jonathan.*

The Coldest Winters.—The coldest winters within the last century were in 1742 and 1779; in both these, Long Island Sound was frozen over; and in the latter winter, cannon were taken on the ice from New-York city to Staten Island.—*New-York paper.*

Railroads.—There are 9319 miles of railroad constructed and in use in the United States, constructed at cost of about eighty-six millions of dollars, and yielding an average revenue of about five and a half per cent. 1802 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished, unfinished, and routes examined, is nearly ten thousand.

Colt's Patent Rifle.—In the late Indian fight, Capt. Andrews used one of Colt's Patent Rifles; which he discharged ten times while a comrade could discharge his rifle only twice.—*Texas paper.*

One day Later from China.—The "Niantic," Captain Doty, arrived on Thursday from China. She brings only one day later. We give below all the news. It is seen that nothing very extraordinary occurred after the sailing of the "Globe."

The principal intelligence is the detention of the ships 'Adelaide,' Stubbs, and 'Washington,' Romson, at the Bocca Tigris, by the blockading force, then under Captain Warren, in the Volage. Application for their release being made by their agents to Captain Smith, then at Macao, he replied that "orders should be immediately given for them to proceed in charge of an officer to the Cap-Shuy-Moon anchorage, where their case would be promptly investigated."

As these ships were laden prior to the 29th, and as they were furnished with proof thereof under the Consular Seal, it is presumed that they will not have been long under detention.

The Resident at Anjer reported that accounts had been received at Batavia from Singapore to the middle of August, and that news of the failure of negociations by Admiral Elliot had reached that port from China, and that hostilities had commenced on the coast, between the British forces and the Chinese.

The Akbar, Dunning, arrived at Singapore, from Macao, July 3d, in 28 days from that place, had transhipped her cargo to British vessels at Rhio, and proceeded on the 21st July to Calcutta.

The Lintin, Townsend, arrived at Singapore on the 27th July, and proceeded also to Rhio to tranship her cargo for England.—*New York Herald.*

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The recent mysterious fire on board the Talavera, at Devonport Dock-Yard, and the probable origin of it from spontaneous ignition of oily substances mixed with tow and carbonaceous matter, have directed attention to the circumstances in which combustion takes place from the decomposition of such materials. It is a fact, however, better ascertained then can be accounted for, that fixed substances, containing carbon, such as cotton, flax, or even wool, which is not of itself inflamable, heat by the process of decomposition, and after remaining in contact for some time, at length bursts into a flame. The spontaneous combustion takes place in waste cotton which has been used to wipe machines, and then thrown away and allowed to accumulate in a heap. We have known an instance of this kind in a manufactory for spinning worsteds, where the waste wool, or "slubbings," as it is termed in Yorkshire, was thrown into a corner and neglected. It then heated, and was on the point of bursting into a flame, when the attention of the workmen were directed to the heap by the smoke and smell. In cotton mills the danger exists to a still greater degree, and it is believed that the destruction of many cotton factories has been occasioned by this means. The cause of this peculiar property of fixed oil deserves more attention that has hitherto been paid to it. If the fire at Devonport can be satisfactorily traced to this origin, it will be the means of setting on foot chemical inquiry into a subject of much interest; and may, perhaps, tend to elucidate some of the hidden phenomena respecting combustion that are at present involved in obscurity.—*The Inventor's Advocate.*

British and Foreign Bible Society.—We have received a copy of the thirty-sixth report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1840, which contains a great deal of matter of deep interest to the christian and philosopher. The labour and perseverance of the members of this noble Society are beyond all praise. Throughout Europe, Asia, Africa and America their influence extends—wherever human beings exist, there labour of love is to be seen. By the table of contents we perceive there are reports from Batavia, Belgium, Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, Ceylon, China, Colombo, Denmark, Esquimaux, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Ireland, Jaffna, Madagascar, Madras, Malacca, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Norway, Penang, Portugal, Prussia, Rarotonga, Russia, Scotland, Sierra, Leone, Singapore, Smyrna, South Sea Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunis, Turkey, Van Diemen's Land and the West Indies. The Society has promoted the translation, printing and distribution of the Holy Scriptures, in whole or in part, in 136 different languages or dialects. Eighteen new translations are at present in operation, chiefly East India dialects. The total of its issues since its commencement in 1804, is 4,771,004 bibles and 7,551,467 testaments, and the total of its expenditure is £2,640,160 18s. 4d, commencing with £619 10s. 2d for its first year, ending with £110,175 8s. 5d. for its thirty-sixth. Between the 31st March 1839, and the 31st March 1840, there appear to have been granted to the Montreal Branch of the Society, 4450 English bibles, 3700 ditto testaments, 300 ditto with psalms, 41 Gaelic bibles, 420 French ditto and 1800 ditto, testaments.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1840.

The Halifax Mail, due at an early hour this morning, had not arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon. This is doubtless caused by the arrival of the steam ship at Halifax with the December mail; and the great weight of the mails, combined with the bad travelling, must materially impede the progress of the postman to this city. The mails for Canada are also brought in company with those for St. John, as far as the Finger Board at Norton.

We anticipated the pleasure, in this paper, of treating our readers to late and important intelligence from Europe, and regret that we have been disappointed.

The fine steamer *New-Brunswick*, which was unfortunately sunk at Indian Town a few weeks ago, has, we are happy to state, by the superior skill and management of the Messrs. OLIVE, shipbuilders, of Carleton, been sufficiently raised to admit of her being towed through the Falls, and is to be grounded on some favourable part of the shore in our harbour, preparatory to ulterior arrangements being effected for making such repairs as may, upon examination, be found necessary. The plan of raising the steamer was lashing six wood-boats to her, which being first scuttled and filled with water, were afterwards pumped out. This process of filling and pumping the wood boats, we understand, was repeated several times.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to tow her through the falls. The trial, we learn, is to be renewed to-morrow.—The wood-boats remain lashed to her.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Last evening, Dr. Gesner delivered an exceeding interesting Lecture before the Institute on Mineralogy, exhibiting a number of crystals, ores, and other mineral productions of these Colonies, in illustration of his observations. The subject being confined to one Lecture, compelled Dr. Gesner to take a very brief, but comprehensive view of the principles of this Science, and the divisions of the mineral kingdom.—*Courier.*

Last evening, J. H. GRAY, Esq. concluded his very interesting Lectures on the Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott.—On Monday evening next, M. H. PERLEY, Esq. will Lecture on the Early History of New-Brunswick.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening the Steam Ferry Boat *Victoria* on arriving at the Carleton Wharf, struck the floating bridge and rebounded a few feet. The Captain ordered the Engine to give one turn forward, which being done, a scream was heard, and on search being made the fireman was found jammed between the paddles and the boat. Dr. Hamilton was in immediate attendance and used every exertion to relieve the sufferer, but the poor man expired in eight hours after the accident. An Inquest was held before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, when it appeared that there was sufficient reason to conclude that the fireman supposed the boat had reached and remained at the wharf, and that he had prematurely and incautiously gone into the paddle box. Verdict—"Accidental death."—His name was Michael Cushing, aged 40, leaving a wife and child.—He was much esteemed, and his untimely end is greatly regretted.—*Communicated.*

Snow has commenced falling to-day, and the clouds portend a plentiful supply. It is welcome.

The thermometer was down to 6 degrees above zero at eight o'clock this morning—being the lowest range for the last two weeks.

FISHERY DRAFT.—Those persons entitled to a draft in the Fishery should bear in mind that the Directors are this week taking in the names at the City Court Room in the Court House. No name will be received after six o'clock on Saturday evening next.—The draft is to take place on Monday the 4th of January.

REGISTRY ACT.—At the request of the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, we again publish, for the information of Ship-Owners the annexed sections of the Imperial statute of "Anno primo et secundo Victoriæ Reginæ, cap. 113, an Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs; passed 16th Aug. 1838":—

Section XII. And whereas it is expedient that true information should be had at every port in Her Majesty's Dominions, whether all the vessels registered at such port are actually in existence and entitled to the privileges of British registered ships, or not; be it therefore enacted, that the person or persons registered as owner or owners of any British vessel which shall have been lost, or taken by the enemy, or burnt or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, or which shall on any account have lost or forfeited the privileges of a British ship, shall, immediately upon obtaining knowledge of any of the circumstances aforesaid, give notice in writing of such circumstances to the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port of registry of such ship or vessel.

XIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases where any British registered ship or vessel shall have been absent from the port of registry for the space of three years, the person or persons registered as the owner or owners of such ship or vessel shall in like manner give notice to the collector or comptroller of the customs at such port, stating therein the cause of such absence, and that the said vessel has not forfeited her privileges as a British ship.

XIV. And be it enacted, that every such owner or owners failing to give such notice in either of the cases aforesaid, or making any untrue statement in respect of any such ship or vessel, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Sunday last, when Mr. William Elder was ordained a Deacon, and the Rev. William Minns Godfrey, A. B. of King's College, Windsor, Deacon, was admitted to the Order of Priesthood.—Mr. Elder was formerly a Minister of the Baptist denomination, at Annapolis.

At the close of the half-yearly period of Mr. Macgregor's School, the following pupils were found to have obtained distinction in their respective classes:—

Greek,	G. H. Lugrin,
1st Latin & Exercises,	James Walker,
Scanning Hexameter Verses,	Ambrose Perkins,
2d Do.,	Alex. S. E. Macgregor,
3d Latin,	George J. Chubb,
French and Exercises,	G. H. Lugrin,
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.	
1st Division,	John Ward,
2d Division,	F. Cruikshank,
For industry displayed in Exercises,	Charles Ward.
GEOGRAPHY.	
1st Division,	Equal { Henry F. Perley, James Walker,
2d Ditto,	Ambrose Perkins,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.	
1st Division,	G. H. Lugrin,
2d Ditto,	George H. Perley,
ARITHMETIC.	
1st or Highest Division,	{ Ambrose Perkins, Wm. Dunham, John Allen,
2d Division,	Wm. Perkins,
3d Ditto,	Charles J. Macgregor,
WRITING.	
1st Division,	C. Alfred Cromwell,
2d Ditto,	Thomas G. Allan,
3d Ditto,	Daniel Leavitt,
ENGLISH READING.	
1st Division,	Thomas Dunham,
2d Ditto,	Wm. Disbrow,
RECITATION.	
1st Division,	James Walker,
2d Ditto,	Chas. Macgregor, Sen.
Geometry and Algebra,	G. H. Lugrin,
Practical Mathematics,	Walter Yeats.

N. B.—The School will be re-opened on Monday the 4th January, 1841, at the usual hour.—*Com.*

The New-York "Brother Jonathan" concludes an editorial article on the President's Message, as follows:—

"As a whole, we can say without any endorsement or disapproval of the opinions of Mr. Van Buren, that we think this the message which does him more credit than any other which has come from his pen. There is no allusion to popular elections in it—by which course on a former occasion he descended from his dignity. It is manly, independent, and such in its tone as becomes the Executive of a nation like ours. His "principles" are none of them denied or avowed—and he goes out, as he should, leaving on his public acts no impress of his private disappointment."

We understand that the presence of the detachment of the 55th Regiment in the Madawaska settlement, is connected with the unjustifiable proceedings and coarse threats of the individual in charge of the Armed Posse of the State of Maine, stationed at the mouth of Fish River. It is rumoured that these Troops are shortly to be replaced by an Armed Civil Posse, similar to that maintained by Maine, and that a Block House is to be constructed on the Madawaska settlement, for their accommodation.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

Census of the Parish of Newcastle (Miramichi,) in 1840.—Inhabited Houses, 404; by how many Families—439; Houses now building—15; Houses uninhabited—11.

Population.—White persons—Males above 16 years of age—833; Males under 16 years of age—672. Females above 16 years of age—720; Females under 16 years of age—779. People of colour—Males above 16 years of age—2; Females—0. Total of inhabitants—3013.

Places of Worship—Presbyterian, 1; Methodist, 1.

Mills.—Grist Mill, 1; Saw Mills, 2.

Cleared Land.—Estimated quantity, 3000 acres.

Stock.—Horses, 196; Neat Cattle, 234; sheep, 1143; swine, 932.—*Gleaner.*

The Post Office Commission which is now sitting at Montreal, seems determined to make the most diligent inquiries, and have transmitted circulars, which embrace a vast variety of statistical and other information; the replies to which, will place government in possession of a fund of knowledge, of which they previously could have had no conception. The effects of education and the general diffusion of intelligence, will also be perceived from the number of publications in the different colonies, the extent of their circulation; and we may add, the support which they receive. We have transmitted a statement from this office, in reply to queries that were forwarded a few weeks since; and although our general circulation probably equals, if it does not exceed that of any other Journal in the Province; yet we apprehend we shall cut but a poor figure in comparison with Upper and Lower Canada, and the neighbouring Province of Nova Scotia; where one paper alone,—*The Nova Scotian*, has a circulation of upwards of 2000 copies.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, UPPER CANADA.—We are happy to learn that several gentlemen connected with the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company in North America, have made a handsome donation to the University, of Queen's College of the sum of £502 7s 10d. The money has been lodged with the Treasurer, F. A. Harper, Esq.—

MELANCHOLY.—A fine little girl named Henderson, about seven years old, whose parents reside in Prince street, during the absence of her mother on Thursday morning last, caught her clothes a fire and ran into the court of the house, where she was discovered wrapped in a blaze, by Mr. Gilfoy who was passing, and who with great presence of mind caught her in his arms and extinguished the flames. Medical attendance was procured, but the child was burnt in such a dreadful manner, that she died on Friday night.

A similar accident happened to another child named McCarthy, in Albemarle street, but it is hoped that this case will not terminate fatally.—Parents should be very careful in going from their homes, not to leave fire within the reach of their little ones. Full many accidents have taken place from carelessness in this respect in this town since the winter set in.—*Halifax Times.*

COURT OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—This Court, consisting of his Excellency and the Executive Council, sat in the Council Chamber, on Saturday last. The Court was addressed by B. Murdoch, Esq. in the case of Hunter vs. Hunter,—and by G. R. Young, Esq. in the case of Parker vs. Parker. Decision in both will be given on a future day. The object of the first address was to obtain process of the Court, to enforce the payment of an allowance, previously decreed, to Rose Hunter, who had been divorced from her husband.—Mr. Young urged proceedings on behalf of Eliza Parker, for a divorce, on the plea of cruelty.—*Novascotian.*

A letter from Montreal, dated Dec. 1st, states that a party of officers, of the Guards and other corps, who had started some time ago on a hunting expedition to the Far West Prairies, had returned. They reached the head of the River Platte, about 800 miles west of the Mississippi, and killed 120 buffaloes. They found the Indians very friendly. A quantity of Buffalo tongues, which they had preserved for their Quebec friends, was stolen from them on their way to Philadelphia.—*Novascotian.*

In our last we mentioned the launch of a steamship, at New York, built for the Emperor of Russia. Since then we have received further particulars on the subject. She is called the Kamtschatka; burthen, when in full sailing order, 1700 tons; compliment of men 200; power of engines will be about 500 horses. She is described as of very splendid construction. That the New World should furnish such articles of art to one of the proudest kingdoms of the old, is a great revolution. That America, however, should thus contribute to the warlike power of the great European Autocrat, is not according to the "fitness of things." Commercial considerations in this, as in too many other matters, no doubt, overlooks the remote, in the near consequences.—*Ib.*

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at the military hospital last Saturday, on the body of David Black, late master tailor of the 64th regt. who having been, for some misconduct reduced to the ranks, put an end to his existence by taking arsenic on Friday evening last. From the coolness with which he made his preparations for self destruction, and the determination with which he resisted every attempt to take the poison from him, finally swallowing both it and the paper in which it was contained, the jury returned a verdict of *felo de se.*—*Halifax Guardian.*

TEMPERANCE.—We learn that Bishop Fraser has determined to give the Temperance cause in this province the benefit of his countenance and support; and that instructions have been received from him, to form such of the Roman Catholic population of this place, as are desirous to become members, into a Temperance Society.—*Ib.*

Loch Lomond, Cape Breton.—In the last number of the Cape Breton Advocate there is a very excellent description of this beautiful and prosperous settlement, at the head of the Grand Lake, and on the South Eastern coast of the extensive and populous island of Cape Breton. In the year 1837, only thirteen years ago, the lands around this romantic lake were in a wilderness state, hardly known to any but the aborigines of the island, were in the habit of resorting to them as hunting grounds. Now these lands are thickly settled by an industrious body of Scotch emigrants, from the Western Isles, all, or nearly all of whom are Presbyterians. Their farms, although only lately reclaimed from the forest, are in a comparatively advanced state of improvement, and neat framed houses, large barns, and extensive fields are appearing in a place which was a few years ago a howling wilderness.—*Ib.*

Benefits of Steam Navigation!—The whole number of steamboat accidents of a serious nature that have occurred in the United States, since the introduction of steam navigation, is stated at 272, of which the following is a summary:—

No. of Vessels.		No. of lives lost.
103	explosions and collapses of boilers,	886
73	striking on snags and sawyers, -	118
35	shipwrecks, gales, and collisions,	473
34	fires from various causes, - -	444
27	unascertained causes.	
272		1921

The returns show about 450 wounded. This is truly a fearful array, and exhibits in a startling point of view the recklessness with which human life has been sacrificed on board of steamers in the United States.—*N. York Herald.*

THE MAMMOTH IRON STEAMER AT BRISTOL.—A gentleman who has recently seen the immense iron steamer building by the Great Western Steam Ship Company at Bristol, informs us that she will register about 3600 tons, but that her actual tonnage will exceed 3600 tons, or about 600 tons more than any ship ever built. An immense saving in stowage will be gained in consequence of the adoption of iron for her hull, while her draught of water will be comparatively small, owing to the great buoyancy possessed by iron vessels. She will consequently be able to carry coals sufficient both for her outward and homeward passages—a most important point when the inferior quality of coals obtainable in America and the consequent diminution in speed, is considered.

Her engines, we hear, are to be of 1000 horse power, and it is confidently expected that the average voyage across the Atlantic will be reduced to 10 days. She will carry a vast spread of canvass, so that in all probability the engines will frequently be at rest. In consequence of the adoption of Smith's screw propeller, this stupendous ship, the greatest experiment in steam navigation ever made, will, we believe, be able to pass the present locks at Cumberland Basin and discharge her cargo in Bristol harbor.

We congratulate our Bristol neighbors upon the enterprise which they are displaying. Two magnificent steamers are now building at Bristol, by Messrs. A

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THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—We learn that Mr. H. B. Renwick, one of the engineers employed by the commission for exploring and surveying the disputed boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces, returned to this city yesterday, having continued his operations in the field until the weather rendered further observations impracticable. This closes the out-door work of the party under the direction of Professor Renwick, for the present season. We are informed the work which has been performed by this party, although far from being completed, has already given most important results. A range of mountains has been traced from the North shore of the Bay of Chaleurs, around the heads of the sources of the St. John's, as far as Temiscouata portage, the *lowest* gaps in which exceed the average height of the pretended highlands of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge. Considering the lateness of the season at which this party set out from Portland, the difficulty of collecting proper instruments at a short notice, the distance and unknown character of the country, the extent of ground reconnoitered by it is very great. It may, however, rather be considered as a preparation for future operations than a finished work, even within the space which has been explored. This extends from tide-water on the Bay of Chaleurs to St. Andre on the St. Lawrence.

It has been found that except at the termination of the exploring meridian line, and at the sources of the Green and Tuladi rivers, which had been explored by orders of the British commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, the dividing ridge lies considerably North of the line traced by the American agents on the map presented to the King of the Netherlands. It will therefore extend the claim of the United States over a territory larger than has been supposed. The territory, however, we learn, is of little value to either party. In truth, with the exception of the alluvial lands of the St. John's, all the country to the North of that river is a labyrinth of mountains, morasses, and lakes, unfit for human habitation, and not possessing even the property of furnishing valuable timber. If, therefore, the just and proper pride of the people of Maine were satisfied by a recognition of their rights, we do not think the British Government would find it difficult to obtain a favourable exchange of the territory they so much covet, for lands more convenient to the mass of the population of that state. A purchase seems to have been put out of the question by the insulting language held in relation to a proposal of that sort, by some of the English newspapers. This language has excited great indignation in Maine, and would cause that high spirited and patriotic state to reject what would at one time have been cheerfully accepted, with the view of removing the difficulties that oppose the settlement of this question by the general government.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Boston Daily Advertiser in reviewing the President's Message to Congress, remarks as follows upon the allusion to the "Boundary Question" in that document:—

"The boundary question with Great Britain presents "the same old story" with very little change of facts or of phraseology.—The negotiation on this subject has made an advance of two slight steps in form, but in our opinion not an iota in actual progress towards an adjustment. The Commissioners appointed by our government to explore the boundary line have performed their duty in part, and will enter again upon it the next season.—Their report is expected to throw new light on the subject in controversy. It will doubtless afford details essential to a precise delineation of the line, but it is hopeless to expect from it any new facts bearing upon the general principle involved in the question, or to render any stronger or clearer the arguments on the material contested points."

BODY OF NAPOLEON.—The ship Calumet, Captain Shreve, which arrived at this port yesterday from Canton, left St. Helena, Oct. 21. On the 18th the ceremony of exhumation of the remains of Napoleon took place with great parade. The body, which on his death was embalmed by French chemists, was found in a state of complete preservation, the features being preserved. It will be remembered that Napoleon died May 5, 1821. The body was conveyed on board the Belle Poule, which with the Favourite, sailed for France on the 19th. These ships sailed from France July 4, and arrived at St. Helena Oct. 8.

CORN TRADE.—Prices have not changed since our last report. Sales take place at $4 75 to $5. Genesee and Southern brands at $4 87½ to 5 25. Very little Genesee however sells at $5.

The supply now in this market is estimated to be two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand barrels. It is probably not less than the latter quantity.

From calculations it appears that the consumption of the city during the winter, is between two and three hundred thousand barrels. If this, and the estimate of the stock be correct, we have now on hand no more than we shall want, and cannot therefore spare any for export. Such appears to be the case. But when the receipts from the South increase, as they soon will, we shall have plenty, more than can be sold.

This year has been one of great activity and production. Our farmers never raised so much before and our dealers never sold so much. But the production far outstripped the demand, and has left an immense surplus in the country. This must find a market, and when the streams at the north are closed the communication at the south is free and unobstructed. Supplies in our principal sea port markets can never therefore be small while productions are so large. During the summer immense quantities of breadstuffs have passed through the Erie Canal and distributed to this and other markets north and east of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Herald.*

We are gratified in being able to state that the result of the appeal to the proprietors of Retail Stores in this City, by the young men employed therein as Clerks, has been eminently successful, and that the closing of the shops at *half past seven* o'clock during the ensuing winter will commence on Monday evening next.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Several U. States Revenue Cutters have been ordered on winter service; they are directed to be equipped with extra hands and extra supplies, and to cruise off certain parts of the coast, for the purpose of rendering assistance to vessels in distress.

Up in the World.—The highest inhabited places in the known world are in Peru. The cottages at the source of the Ancomorca, are 15 720 feet above the level of the sea. The village of Tacora is 14,572 feet high; Potosi, once containing a population of 150,000, is 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.—*Ib.*

In a single century, it is computed that four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth—act their busy parts and pass away forever.

HINT TO LADIES.—The winter fashions of ladies' walking dresses are highly becoming. Those little mantles with hoods (we know not the technical name) are very fascinating. They combine the *utile* with the *dulce*—nice, warm and comfortable, and pretty at the same time. We wish we could say as much for the shoes worn by the delicate creatures. Oh those open-work stockings and those thin slippers—what a chill their very idea sends through one's frame! Ladies, pray don't get colds and consumptions for the sake of suggesting to staring spectators,

"The faultless symmetry of the fair forms
Which terminate so well!"

N. Y. Signal.

THE WEATHER.—The following important intelligence is from the N. O. Picayune:

'I say look hees, Sam Jonsing, what kind o' wedder do you call dis?' said Pete Gumbo, yesterday morning, his body curled up with the cold, and his hands sunk deep in his pockets.

'You mean de wedder dis mornin', does you Pete?'

Exackly.'

'Why, I should call him Suddern wedder wid Nordern principles.' Sam was more than half right.

At Templeton, Upper Canada, a Mrs. Francios Homer lately presented her husband with a smiling daughter, being the second in eleven months, and making him the happy father of twenty-nine children.

Married at St. Louis, on the 28th ult, by Justice Jos. W. Walsh, Mr. Joseph Corley, of St. Louis, to Donna Martia Del Refugio Antonina Mucia Isidora Johanna Bernarda de Jesu Solares Covian, of New Mexico.

☞ A COMMON COUNCIL will be holden in the Council Chamber on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, noon—at which time persons who have certificates of Freedom, may give their attendance to be sworn, in order to qualify themselves for the Draft in the Fishery. Dec. 19.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. James Brown, of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Elizabeth Floyd, of the Parish of St. Martins.

On Thursday, by the same, Mr. William Armstrong, to Miss Eliza Dunham, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Doctor William Wiley, of the Parish of Woodstock, to Miss Mary Harriet Jarvis, second daughter of Mr. Ezwin Dibblee, of the Parish of Northampton.

At Quebec, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. John B. Selley, R. W. Longmuir, Esquire, to Miss Eleanor Morrisa, both of that City.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, in the 21st year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she endured with truly Christian patience and resignation, Abigail, wife of Mr. Henry Best, leaving a husband and child to lament their loss.

On Friday evening last, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian patience and resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Benjamin Valley, in the 32d year of his age.

Very suddenly, at Campbelltown, (Restigouche,) Dr. John Reeves, of Exeter, England, late Surgeon in the East India Company's Service, in the 38th year of his age.—By this melancholy bereavement a widow and three children have been left to deplore the loss of a most affectionate husband and parent. Dr. Reeves had been but a few months settled with his family at Campbelltown.

At Annapolis Royal, on Sunday the 9th December, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas R. Spurr, aged 41 years. He lived respected by all with whom he was acquainted, and has left a widow with five children to mourn the loss of a father and protector.

On the 3d November, at the residence of Robert Watt, Esquire, Montego Bay, (Jamaica,) in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Campbell, relict of the late John Campbell, Esq. Merchant, and Justice of the Common Pleas in Charlotte County, New-Brunswick.

At Prescott U. C., on the 2nd inst. Assistant Commissary General Ross.

Port of Saint John.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, brig Charlotte Ann, Vroom, Philadelphia, 9—Thos. W. Robertson, flour.

Addington, Austin, St. Thomas, 19—J. Snider, rum and sugar.

Ophir, Calhoon, Boston—Estabrooks & Ring, apples, &c.

Wednesday, schr. Dee, Allan, Halifax, 23—Ratchford & Brothers, sugar.

Jesse, Hoggins, Halifax, 6—Master, coals.

Thursday, brig Napoleon, Calliff, New-York, 4—supplies for the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

Schr. Sussex, Burns, Sydney, 15—Master, coals.

COASTWISE, &c.

Tuesday—Maid of the Mist, (s) Henneberry, Digby, passengers, and a new brig for A. B. Thorne, in tow.—North America, (s) Brown, St. Mary's Bay, with a new ship for James Whitney & Co. in tow.

Wednesday—Forest, Kennedy, St. Andrews, ships' chains.

Thursday—Advocate, Loomer, Windsor, plaster.—Margaret Ann, M'Dormand, Digby, staves.—Crown, Brown, Welch Pool, fish.—Intrepid, Fraser, Musquash, ballast.—Grace, Parker, Cornwallis, potatoes and staves.

Friday—Favourite, Helms, St. Andrews, flour.—Superior, Coleson, Deer Island, fish.

Monday—Maid of the Mist, (s) Henneberry, St. Martins, with a new ship in tow.—Linnet, Parker, Welch Pool, fish.—Sarah Ann, M'Farlan, Grand Manan, hides and fish.—Prospect, M'Ginnis, Fishing Voyage, fish.

Tuesday.—Schr. Hare, Brown, Digby, cattle.

CLEARED.

Ship Jane Augusta, Bogart, Liverpool, timber and deals—A. B. Thorne; Branches, White, Dublin, deals and staves—Munro, Wallace & Co.; Clyde, Reed, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Kirk; Wallace, Toohig, Liverpool, timber—Thomas Wallace; William A. Black, Ewens, Belfast, deals—William Dougan; Avon, Masters, Liverpool, timber—John Ward & Sons.

Brig Wellington, Larkin, Barbadoes, fish and lumber—Thomas & Sandall; Barbara Ann, Atkinson, Cork, deals—A. B. Pipes; Falcon, Hendy, Greenock, deals—Master.

The Addington spoke 11th instant steamer Great Western from New York, long. 65 50. lat. 40 36.—Left at St Thomas, brig Shamrock from Trinidad for Yarmouth, put in leaky, to sail in 2 or three days. Also, Sarah, Lovett, for St. Andrews, with loss of sails and leaky, having experienced heavy weather in lat. 36—to sail in three days.

Schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, hence, at New-York, 12th instant.

Ship Eleuthevia, from Quebec for England, after a series of disasters, drifted ashore between St. Anne and River Onelle, in the St. Lawrence.

It is reported that the brig Gertrude, Griffin, of St. Stephen, was driven ashore at West Quoddy on Monday last, in a snow storm, and became a total wreck—captain and crew saved. We understand that she was insured in Boston.—*St. Andrews Standard, Dec. 11.*

Schr Despatch, Phoran, from Boston, Oct. 31, of and for St. John's, N. F., was fallen in with, Nov. 29, in lat 42 20, long. 57 55, and the crew, (except one, who was washed overboard,) and two females and a child, passengers, taken on board the ship Stephen Whitney, at New-York, from Liverpool. The Despatch had been struck by a heavy sea ten days before which carried away both masts and bowsprit.

Ship Leonidas, (of Belfast, Ireland) Arnold, from Quebec for Dublin, was fallen in with Nov. 21, lat 47 44, lon 30½, by the Columbus at New-York, and the crew, 19 in number, taken off in five trips. The L. was water-logged, Nov. 3, and the crew had been 18 days in the ship's main-top, 11 of which they had no water except what little rain they caught. They had been living all the while on uncooked meat, and a short allowance of bread. When taken off they had provisions only sufficient for another day; and had the Columbus been a few hours later it would have been so rough that the vessel could not be boarded. The next day there was a heavy gale. Some of the crew were badly frosted, but all had recovered, except one, who would probably lose his feet. The C. also passed 7th inst. off Sable Island, a ship or brig of about 400 tons, dismasted, bulwarks all gone; had painted ports and was apparently tight; blowing hard could not see her name.

The Roscoe, at New-York, fell in with 29th ult. lat 40½, lon. 48. Br. brig Hannah, of Yarmouth, the captain of which, with the 2d officer and a seaman had been washed overboard. The first officer had previously died of fever. There were only four men left. Captain Hattleson put on board a navigator and one man to assist them into port. Where from or bound, not stated.

Brigtn. Halcyon, at Yarmouth, on the 23d ult. in lat. 43. 39, long. 63, fell in with the wreck of a brig both masts gone by the deck, companion and windlass gone; appeared to have been boarded before—had flush deck, narrow white streak with painted ports—did not appear to have been long in that state.

At Boston—Ship Kremlin, Upton, Cronstadt. Nov. 30th, lat. 42. 43, long. 57, 40, fell in with the wreck of schr Dispatch, of St. John, N. B. abandoned, masts and boats gone, bulwarks stove, &c.

Wrecks at Sable Island.—The ship Eliza, M'Alpine, from Picton, bound to Glasgow, with a cargo of timber and deals, went ashore on the north side of Sable Island, on the 7th inst. at 4 a. m. in a gale of wind and snow from the east—ship under double reefed topsails and courses, crew and passengers saved, ship a total wreck, sails and rigging partly saved.——Ship Glasgow, of Greenock, from Montreal and Quebec, out 21 days, struck on south side Sable Island, on the 17th ult. Mr. S. Houston, mate, was washed overboard, and one man perished in the rigging: ship a total wreck, part of cargo saved in a damaged state.——Ship Australia, of Alloa, drifted on shore at Sable Island 9th instant, water-logged and abandoned, had been stripped of sails and running rigging.—*Halifax Times*

P. E. ISLAND, Nov. 28.—Brig Plato, Wake, from Richibucto, bound to Exmouth, timber laden, struck upon a reef off Flat River, 3 miles from the shore, on the night of Tuesday last, and in 20 minutes filled with water. Next morning the crew landed safely in the ship's boats. Subsequently, she was got off the bar, and now lies at anchor between the shore and the bar, dismasted. She has since been advertised for sale.

Brig Maria, of Londonderry, from Quebec, laden with wheat, bound to Londonderry, went on shore near St. Peter's, on the 18th inst. and was abandoned by the crew on the 19th—the pumps choked and vessel in a leaky state. The gale on Thursday last has sent her close up to the sandhills.

Brig Countess of Westmorland, Nesbit, from Richibucto, for Cork, having mis-stayed, while beating out between Governor's and St. Peter's Islands, (P. Ed. Island,) struck on the S. W. reef of Governor's island, and it is very doubtful whether she will be got off.

Schr. Harriet, M'Kay, from New-London, P. E. Island, for Miramichi, with a cargo of barley, oatmeal, &c. was driven ashore on the flats near the former port, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved from the vessel with some difficulty.

THE First of the SAINT JOHN SUBSCRIPTION ASSEMBLIES for this Season, will take place at the Saint John Hotel, on Tuesday Evening the 29th instant.

Carriages will be in attendance at eight o'clock.

By order of the Managers,
EDW. B. PETERS,
Dec. 22, 1840. *Secretary.*

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

Under the Patronage of His Worship the Mayor.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Mr. V. H. NELSON will deliver a LECTURE on EDUCATION, in the large Room (ground-floor) of the New Baptist Meeting-House, Carmarthen street, in behalf of the African Free School.

Doors open at half-past seven—Lecture to commence at eight o'clock.

Tickets of Admission, 2s. 6d. each, to be had from the Trustees of the School, and at the VICTORIA BOOKSTORE, King street. Dec. 22.

EDUCATION.

MR. J. W. HARTT respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of St. John, that he intends, on the 4th of January next, to open a CLASSICAL and ENGLISH ACADEMY for the reception of Pupils, in the House owned by Mrs. M. Smith, Brussels street, adjoining the premises of H. N. H. Lugrin, Esq.

Mr. H. promises to teach the branches of Education usually comprised in a Classical and English Course, viz:—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Composition, Latin, Greek, &c.

December 22, 1840.—3w

Evening School.

MR. WATSON will open an EVENING SCHOOL, for instruction in *French Classics* and *Mathematics*, on Wednesday the 6th of January next. Persons desirous of entering it will please to attach their names to Lists now lying at the Stores of Dr. Livingstone, and Messrs. Nelson, Fraser & Co.

December 22, 1840.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex Brig Napoleon, *from New-York.*—

50 BRLS. *Howard street* superfine FLOUR, 100 bags round Yellow CORN,
10 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
8 boxes Ladies' Twist and Honey Dew ditto,
200 boxes, halves and quarters, Bunch RAISINS—crop 1840.

Ex "Dee," from Halifax.—
10 Casks Pale SEAL OIL.—For sale by
Dec. 22, 1840. JARDINE & CO.

TEA and SUGAR.

NOW LANDING.—20 chests E. I. Company's Congou, 10 chests Free Trade do.
10 hhds. Bright SUGAR.—For sale by
Dec. 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Christmas Fruit, &c.

WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes Best Raisins; Cooking ditto,
French PLUMS, in Fancy Boxes,
Do. do. for Cooking,
Currants, Grapes, Oranges and Lemons,
Apples, Quinces, and Castana Nuts,
Walnuts, Hickory Nuts, and Chestnuts,
Preserved Ginger and Guava Jelly,
Valentia and Soft Shell ALMONDS,
Honey in the Comb, Citron,
With a choice assortment of Confectionary, &c., all of the best quality and cheap for *Cash*, for sale by
Dec. 22. JAMES MALCOLM.

White Pine Timber.

1000 TONS White Pine TIMBER, average 17 inches;
150 Tons BIRCH TIMBER, average 16 ditto.
—For sale by WM. HAMMOND.
December. 22, 1840.

IRON.—20 tons common and refined IRON, assorted.—For sale by
Dec. 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Chain Cables & Anchors.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 90 fathoms, 1½ inch,
15 ditto assorted ½ to ¾ inch,
5 ditto, ½ inch, short links,
5 casks short link Chain, 3-16 to 9-16 inch,
50 ANCHORS, assorted 1 to 2 cwt.,
10 cwt. Hooks and Thimbles.—For sale by
Dec. 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

For Liverpool, Direct.

THE Fast sailing A 1 Ship *LEANDER*, (813 tons,) J. R. PHELAN, Master, will sail for the above Port about the 19th instant, and having superior accommodations, a few passengers may be taken on moderate terms.—Apply to the Master, or to
Dec. 22. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

Mechanics' Institute.

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given, that unless Members (not absent from the City,) whose dues are one Year in arrears, call on the Treasurer and pay the same previous to the next Monthly meeting, (11th January,) their names will be struck off the Roll, pursuant to the Bye-Laws.

Season Tickets for Ladies and Youths, (to admit one person each to the Lectures,) may be had for 15s. each on application to the Treasurer.

Apprentices of Members can also obtain Season Tickets at 7s. 6d. each, on producing a written recommendation from their Masters.

By order of the President.
15th December. W. H. ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

PATENT BLACK VARNISH.—26 Bbls. of William's Patent Black VARNISH, a superior article for Ships' Bottoms, and also for iron work.
Dec. 15. CRANE & M'GRATH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE
POSTPONED.

THE AUCTION advertised to take place at the Store of
FRANCIS COLLINS,
To-Morrow, is Postponed till *Monday* and *Tuesday* next, the 28th and 29th inst. Dec. 22, 1840.

SUNDRY GOODS
BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) beginning at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the subscribers' Sales Room.

25 PIECES assorted CLOTHS,
100 ditto MERINOS,
140 dozen shaded COMFORTERS,
300 Ladies' assorted DRESSES,
25 dozen Black, Barcelona, and other Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
50 dozen Gingham and other CRAVATS,
10 pieces SILK VELVETS,
100 pieces Printed CALICOES,
50 pieces White and Red FLANNELS,
10,000 Millners and Darners,
24 pair superfine TROWSERS, &c.
—ALSO—
100 boxes and half-boxes RAISINS,
150 boxes yellow SOAP,
100 kegs ground GINGER,
Boxes Starch, kegs Tobacco, Bags of Almonds, and bags and barrels Nuts, &c.
Dec. 22. J. & H. KINNEAR.

SAW MILL
For Sale at Public Auction.

On Tuesday the 5th day of January next, at Twelve o'clock, will be sold by the subscriber at his Auction Room:—

THAT valuable Leasehold Property, situated at Loch Lomond, consisting of a MILL *with Double Saws*, in excellent repair, and MILL PRIVILEGE,—Said Privilege being under Lease for 21 years—14 of which are yet unexpired; together with a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, &c. There is a sufficiency of water power for various purposes, with an abundance of water throughout the year; and an inexhaustible supply of Logs in the immediate neighbourhood, which render the Property very desirable to purchasers.

Terms moderate and made known at Sale.
Dec. 22. T. L. NICHOLSON.

BRICK STORES
To be Leased by Auction on the 15th January next,

Unless previously disposed of by private contract.

THOSE new Fire Proof BUILDINGS lately erected by the subscriber on the north side of the Market Slip. They will be Let either seperately or together, at the option of bidders.
Nov. 10, 1840. R. M. JARVIS.

MUSICK! MUSICK!!

Sacred Musick's
"The Language of the Skies."

UNION HARMONY, Fourth Edition, for sale at W. Reynolds', W. L. Avery's, and Nelson, Fraser & Co.'s Book-stores; and also at the stores of Zebulon Estey, Henry Blakslee, Jas. E. M'Donald, and George Chadwick, in Saint John.
15th December, 1840.

Bank Stock Wanted.

A Few Shares of the Stock of the *New-Brunswick*, or *Commercial Bank*.—Apply to
JOHN V. THURGAR,
December 15. North Market Wharf.

SLEIGH for Sale.

A VERY elegant and substantial built SLEIGH, handsomely lined and cushioned, with Pole, Shafts, &c. complete; by early application to
JOHN V. THURGAR,
December 15. North Market Wharf.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

JAMES MALCOLM, Prince William street, Saint John, would beg to call the attention of the Public to his present extensive stock of *Pure Mocha, Java, Rio, and Cuba* COFFEE, which may be had either Wholesale or Retail, Fresh Toasted and Ground every morning;

Good Rio Coffee, ground,	1s. 3d.	per lb.
Best Java ditto, ditto.	1s. 7d.	"
Do. Mocha do. do.	2s. 0d.	"

A single trial of the above will convince any one of its cheapness, compared with the very high price of Tea.

ON HAND—Genuine Black and Green Teas; Raw and Refined Sugar; Chocolate; Cocoa; Dried and Green Fruit; Spices; Cigars; Soap; Candles; Bacon; Pickles; Confectionary, &c. &c. &c.: best Belfast HAMS, 8d. per lb.; Westphalia ditto, 1s. per lb.

J. M. would request all those indebted to him, to make payment of their respective accounts on or before the 1st of January, it being his intention in future to sell every article at Cash prices, and to render family accounts every three months, when, if not settled, interest will be charged.

☞ Every article of goods warranted genuine, and will be exchanged if they do not please.
December 15, 1840.

Wines, Spirits, Brown Stout, &c.

By the subscriber, at his old place of business, on the North Market Wharf.

PORT, MADEIRA, *pale and golden* SHERRY, Teneriffe and Table WINES of very best quality;
Martell's No. 1 old Cognac BRANDY;
Pale Hollands and genuine Malt WHISKEY;
London double Brown Stout and Pale ALE, in Quarts and Pints;
Hhds. of very superior Sugars; Puns. of Molasses; Soap, Candles, Starch, Mustard, Black Pepper; Superfine FLOUR; Cornmeal; Ship Bread, Crockery and Glassware, put up in packages suitable to the market, &c. &c.
JOHN V. THURGAR.
Dec. 15. *North Market Wharf.*

No. 10 KING STREET.

GRAPES,
Nuts, Plums, Raisins, &c.

Just received from Boston:

40 KEGS new GRAPES, in perfect order, Brls. Hickory NUTS; bags *Castana* do. Packages French PLUMS, RAISINS; CURRANTS; ALMONDS; SPICES, &c.
—ALSO—
SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO, in Papers:—viz. Oronoka, Honey-dew, Kanaster, and a number of other prime qualities; and many thousands of *first chop* HAVANA CIGARS.

Together with Congo and Hyson TEAS; *Fresh-ground* and Green COFFEES; and every kind of *FAMILY GROCERIES.*
JOHN SEARS.
Dec. 8, 1840.—[Cou. and Her. 4w.]

NEW
Saddlery and Harness Store.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership under the firm of
PINE & M'CULLY,
beg to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, and trust, from strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Store adjoining the St. John Hotel, King street.

JOHN J. PINE,
WILLIAM M'CULLY.
St. John, Sept. 12, 1840.

BANK OF
British North America.

THE Branch is now prepared to grant Bills at three days sight for any sum not less than Five Pounds Sterling, on the different Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, viz:

Dublin,	Kilkenny,	Omagh,
Cork,	Ballina,	Dungannon,
Limerick,	Tralee,	Bandon,
Clonmel,	Youghal,	Ennis,
Londonderry,	Enniskillen,	Ballyshannon,
Sligo,	Monaghen,	Strabane,
Wexford,	Banbridge,	Dungarvon,
Belfast,	Parsonstown,	Mallow,
Waterford,	Downpatrick,	Moneymore,
Galway,	Cavan,	Cootehill,
Armagh,	Lurgan,	Kilrush,
Athlone,	Ballymena,	Skibbereen.
Coleraine,		

A. SMITHERS,
St. John, December 1, 1840.—3m *Manager.*

Leather, Blacking, Soap, &c.

The subscriber has on hand, lately received:

200 SIDES Heavy Canada Sole LEATHER, 5 do. English Pump ditto,
15 dozen Calf and Kip Skins,
15 casks Liquid BLACKING, quarts and pints,
90 boxes Yellow and White SOAP,
2 bales Wrapping Twine,
10 barrels *Newark* CIDER,
100 boxes GLASS, assorted from 8x10 to 13x21,
50 bags boiling Pease; 25 boxes Poland Starch,
2 bales Sheeting and Striped COTTONS,
15 puns. strong SPIRITS,
6 hhds. and qr.-casks Port and Sherry WINES,
25 kegs Tobacco; 40,000 CIGARS, various qualities, &c. &c.—For sale at lowest rates, by
THOS. EDW. MILLIDGE,
Dec. 8.—[Cou. 4.] *Peters' Wharf.*

Rum, Sugars and Molasses.

Landing for the subscriber,—

20 PUNCHEONS Demerara RUM, 25 hhds. choice retailing Molasses, 10 hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGARS,
JOHN V. THURGAR.
December 15. North Market Wharf.

Flour.

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

A constant supply of FLOUR, *Horse Feed* and *Bran* kept on hand at his Store, South Market Wharf. ROBERT D. WILMOT.
Nov. 10th, 1840.

10,000,000
SUPERFICIAL FEET SAW LOGS.

THE Subscribers will Contract for Ten Million Superficial Feet SPRUCE SAW LOGS, to be delivered at their Mills, near Indian Town, early in the ensuing Spring.
Nov. 17. H., J. & D. MACKAY.

FLOUR, COFFEE, &c.

Landing, ex ship Sophia, from London:

30 BAGS fine Java COFFEE, 50 boxes Mould CANDLES,

Ex Ann Rankin, *from Greenock:*

1 ton Dunlop Cheese; 15 casks White Peas, 18 casks Split Peas; 10 bales Wrapping Paper, 1 bale Blue Bonnets; 1 cask Japanned Lamps, 50 casks Pot and Pearl Barley, 10 hhds. Loaf and Crushed Sugar.

Ex Wellington, *from Philadelphia:*

Rye Flour, Corn Meal, and Buckwheat Meal.

Ex James Clark, *from Boston:*

5 tierces new Rice; 10 boxes Chocolate, 150 boxes and half-boxes Bunch RAISINS, 10 bags Laguira Coffee.

Ex Harp, *from New-York:*

250 brls. Genesee Superfine and Fine FLOUR, 100 bags new Corn; 15 brls. Newtown Pippins, 5 barrels Cider Vinegar, 3 bales Candlewick; 2 casks Saleratus, 10 kegs No. 1 Tobacco, 10 boxes Honey Dew and Ladies' Twist ditto.

Ex Country Maid, *from P. E. Island:*

1200 bushels Heavy OATS.—For Sale by
Dec. 8. 1840—3 JARDINE & CO.

☞ Musical Repository. ☜

AT the above establishment, in *Prince William street* (over Mr. Malcolm's Grocery Store,) the undersigned has on hand, the most extensive and supurb assortment of

PIANOFORTES

ever offered for sale in this Province; comprising one Rosewood COTTAGE; Three Mahogany Squares; Four PATENT *Equal-Tension, Double Action* PICCOLOS, in Mahogany and Rosewood.—The whole of these splendid instruments are the manufacture of the first LONDON makers; are of unrivalled quality in *tone, touch, and standing in tune, and thoroughly seasoned for this climate.* The *Patent* PICCOLO PIANOFORTE is unquestionably the best constructed instrument for enduring severe temperatures, whether of heat or cold, and for facility of action, that has ever been invented; the constant demand, indeed, for the *East and West India* Markets, being so great, that the Patentee can never retain a stock on hand for home inspection. The undersigned also confidently invites the testimony of disinterested *Professional* men to the quality of his present unrivalled stock.—Also for sale, a very extensive assortment of *Vocal* and *Instrumental* MUSIC, and other articles in the musical line; a general supply of English and Classical SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.
St. John, Nov. 7. GEORGE BLATCH.

FALL GOODS.
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
Per ship British American.—

JOHN D. MACINTYRE

HAS just received part of his Fall Supply of GOODS, consisting of Colored and Black VELVETS; colored and black Orleans Cloth; Printed SAXONYS; CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, Boys CAPS; black and white SATIN SHOES; Winter HOSIERY; and a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold on the very lowest terms for Cash.

☞ The remainder of his Fall Supply expected per ship *Chirk Castle.* Oct. 27.

PAPER.

The Subscribers have received per brig Fleurs, from Greenock:

1000 REAMS Brown Wrapping, assorted sizes;
500 do. Tea Paper, assorted sizes,
200 do. assorted Letter Paper,
200 do. Foolscap and Pot ditto,
10 gross Cottage Ink; 5 do. Ink Powders,
2 cases assorted SCHOOL BOOKS,
A lot of Glasgow Journals.
Nov. 10. JAMES LOCKWOOD & CO.

A nice assortment of
WINDOW GLASS,
Just received per ship Leander:

2000 FEET, in 50 feet boxes, 7x9 and 8x10, 400 do. 25 and 50 do. 9x12,

5650 feet 25, 50 and 100 feet boxes,			10x12,
700 do. 25 and 50	ditto	11x13,	
800 do. 25 and 50	ditto	11x14,	
1100 do. 25 and 50	ditto	11x15,	
200 do. 50	ditto	11x16,	
350 do. 50	ditto	10x13,	
250 do. 50	ditto	10x14 & 12x14,	
400 do. 50	ditto	11x17,	
400 do. 100	ditto	6½x7½,	
800 do. 25 and 50	ditto	12x16,	
800 do. 25 and 50	ditto	12x18.	

Also,—78 kegs and cans Green, Red, White, and Black PAINT.
17th Nov., 1840. J. & H. KINNEAR.

September 15, 1840.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per Junius *from London, and ship* Oromocto, *from Liverpool, a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the Fall, consisting as follows:—*

MERINOS, Orleans and Saxony Cloths,
Mouseline de Laines and *Victoria* Cloakings
FLANNELS, Baizes and Druggetts,
Linens, Lawns, Cambric, Dowlas and Hollands,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Checks, Stripes and Homespun Ginghams,
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns,
Waddings, Ticks, and Cotton Velvet,
Jacconet, Checked, Book and Mull Muslins,
Buttons and Tailor's Trimmings.
A large assortment Gents. Beaver HATS, &c.

☞ The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

Winter Goods.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have received per ship THETIS *and* BRITISH AMERICAN, *from London, an extensive and choice assortment of Goods, suitable for the coming season,*

—COMPRISING—

BLACK, blue, olive, and invisible green Broad CLOTHS.
Superfine, wool-dyed black, and

POETRY.

CUPID'S WING,

A NEW SONG, BY SAM LOVER.

The dart of love was feathered first
From folly's wing, they say,
Until he tried his shaft to shoot
In beauty's heart one day.
He miss'd the maid
So oft, 'tis said,
His aim became untrue,
And beauty laugh'd
As his last shaft
He from his quiver drew.
"In vain," said she,
"You shoot at me,
You spiteful little thing;
The feather on your shaft I scorn!
When pluck'd from folly's wing."

But Cupid soon fresh arrows found,
And fitted to his string,
And each new shaft he feathered from
His own bright glossy wing.
He shot, until
No plume was left
To waft him to the sky,
And beauty smiled
Upon the child,
When he no more could fly.
"Now, Cupid, I am thine," said she,
"Leave off thy archer play,
For beauty yields when she is sure
Love will not fly away."

FEMALE HEROISM.—In 1780, the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, sent as a present a most rich and costly bracelet of rubies, to Madame du Frenoy, a French lady of great beauty, in token of her extraordinary and gallant conduct, when an Algerine corsair attacked the vessel in which she was a passenger. This lady was in a polacre, bound to Genoa, and the Algerine coming alongside poured in a broadside, and then grappling with her, a number of the Algerines boarded her sword in hand. The crew were about to submit to the enemy, when Madame du Frenoy snatched a sword from a wounded sailor, and wielded it with astonishing courage and effect. The crew, animated and inspired by such an unexpected example of female valor, fought with enthusiasm, killed several of the pirates, and drove the remainder back to their vessel. When this lady reached the shore, she was every where greeted with the acclamations of the populace.—The Marquis de St. Christeaux waited upon her, and with his hands placed a crown of laurel upon her head—and a portrait of her was taken for the Queen of France.

FIRST LOVE.—David Crocket, when quite a youth, fell in love with a beautiful Quaker girl—and he thus forcibly, graphically, and *poetically* describes the effect on an ardent and susceptible mind produced by first love:

"I found myself over head and heels in love with this girl; and I thought that, if all the hills there were pure chink, and all belonged to me, I would give them if I could talk to her just as I wanted to; but I was afraid to begin; for, when I would think of saying any thing to her, my heart would begin to flutter *like a duck in a puddle*; and if I tried to out-do it and speak, it would get right smack up my throat, and choke me *like a cold potatoe*."

The wife of Dryden, one morning, having come into his study at an unseasonable time, when he was intently employed in some composition, and finding that her husband did not attend to her, exclaimed, "Mr. Dryden, you are always poring over these musty books; I wish I was a book, for then I should have more of your company." "Well, my dear," replied the poet, "when you do become a book, pray let it be an almanack; for then at the end of the year I shall lay you quietly on the shelf, and be able to pursue my studies without interruption."

An able judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury:—"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible, and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

"Keep thy feet dry—thy skin clean—thy digestion regular—thy head cool—and a fig for the doctors."

"Well, what did you eat last night?" said an old physician to a complainant who was constantly boring him with a rehearsal of "the dreadful state of his feelings—the compliants of his stomach," &c. "Why, I took a little lobster, just before going to bed." "And what did you drink?" "A little brandy and water, just to aid digestion!" "No wonder your stomach complains, if you first put the devil into it, and then lock him up there!"

In Philadelphia if a man upon a jury becomes obstinate, the balance get cigars and smoke him until he listens to reason.

They have invented strengthening pills down south, to put into weak tea and coffee.

A little girl observing a goose with a yoke on, exclaimed "Why ma, there's a goose got corsets on. It looks just like sister Sally."

"I've buried my best friend," as the undertaker said when he interred the quack doctor.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

NOTICE.—The business of Mackay, Brothers, & Co. will in future be conducted at St. John under the Firm of

H., J. & D. MACKAY.

HUGH MACKAY,
JAMES MACKAY,
Oct. 23, 1840. DANIEL MACKAY.

CHAINS and ANCHORS.

3 CHAINS, 90 fathoms each, 1, 1⅛ and 1⅜ inch
15 ANCHORS, assorted from 2 to 16 cwt
of the best manufacture, ex *Clyde*, from Liverpool, for sale on liberal terms.
Nov. 17. JOHN KERR & CO.

Patent Felt and Sheathing Nails.

7 BALES Patent Felt, containing 2300 sheets;
8 bags 2½ inch Copper Sheathing NAILS,
suitable for the sheathing of a vessel of 700 tons.
Nov. 24. H., J. & D. MACKAY.

Chain Cables and Anchors.

22 CHAIN CABLES, of all sizes, from ⅝ to 1⅜ inch; 30 ANCHORS, of all sizes, from 1¼ to 20 cwt.; 1000 fathoms short-link CHAIN, from 3-16 to ¾ inch.—Received per "Herald," from Clyde—for sale at a small advance.
Oct. 17. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

JOHN KERR & CO.

Offer for Sale on Liberal Terms:—

500 PIECES 6-4 MERINOS, figure and plain;
100 ditto superfine BROAD CLOTHS—assorted colors;
100 ditto Beaver and Pilot ditto—assorted qualities,
And a general variety of British MERCHANDIZE.
St. John, Oct. 20 1840.

NEW FALL GOODS.

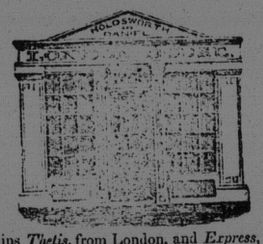
GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per ships British American, *from London*, Emerald, *from Liverpool, and* Acadian, *from Greenock, their supply of FALL GOODS, which will be sold low for* CASH, *viz:—*

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doe and Buckskins, Trowser CLOTHS, Beaver Cloths, Pilot and Pelisse Cloths; plain and figured Cashmere, Valentia, and Satin Vestings; Cassinetts, Tweeds, Moleskins; red and white FLANNELS, Kerseys, green Baize, Rose and Bath BLANKETS, Cambletts, Woollen Plaid Cloaking, plain and figured Merinos, watered Moreens, printed Saxonies, grey and white Cottons, printed Cottons, furniture Cottons, Shirting Stripes, Scotch Homespuns, Bed Ticks, Osnaburghs, Ginghams, Muslin de Laine Dresses, Cambric ditto, black Bombazines, Crapes, Irish LINENS, Long Lawn, Hollands, Diaper, Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Covers, Carpet Covers, lace and gauze Veils, plain and figured Silks, silk Velvets, MUFFS and BOAS, FUR CAPES; Thibet, Challi, Norwich and Indiana Shawls and Handkerchiefs; woollen plaid do.; Canton Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs; gents. silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stocks, Muffle Handkerchiefs, ladies' and gents' lambswool and kid Gloves, fleeced and Chamois lined; Children's do.; Merino, lambswool and worsted Hose and half Hose; merino and lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Chamois do.; fancy lambswool Cravats; Scalette, Plush and Fur CAPS; black Crimea do.; Waterproof and Cloth do.; waterproof Coats and Capes; Umbrellas; worsted bullion Fringes, plain and with balls; Orris Lace, Counterpanes, rolled Jaconets, Regatta Shirts, Braces, worsted Cuffs, patent Persian Thread, Buttons, and a variety of other small Wares.
Prince William Street, November 3.

WINTER GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



Per Ships *Thetis*, from London, and *Express*, from Liverpool:
MERINOS, Blankets, Flannels, CLOKINGS, Velvets, Plaids, SILKS, Satins, Ribbons, Bombazines, Crapes, Regattas, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths, Covers, Towellings, SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, Hose and Socks, White, Grey and Printed COTTONS, Pilot Cloths, Petershams, Keyseymeres, Broad CLOTHS, Waistcoatings, Fur Caps, Umbrellas, &c.
HOLDSWORTH & DANIEL.
Prince Wm. street, 29th September.

19TH OCTOBER.
Received per Portland, *from Liverpool:*
Saxony's, Orleans Cloth, Merinos, Satinetts, Shirtings, Prints, Velvets, Flannels, Osnaburgs, &c. H. & D.

27TH OCTOBER.
Received per British American, *from London:*
FURS, MUFFS, BOAS, RUFFS, Crimea and Chamois SKINS, &c. Woollen, Fur and Lined GLOVES,
H. & D.

James Lockwood & Co.

HAVE received part of their usual extensive supply of British Merchandize by the *British American*, from London, and *Emerald*, from Liverpool, consisting of a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade, which will be opened in a few days in their new Brick Store, on the North Market Wharf. —ALSO—
Daily expected by the brig *Arethusa*, from Baltimore, 2000 barrels Wheat, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, &c. Likewise, by the schr. *Gentleman*, from Quebec, a lot of superior Canada PORK, which with their present Stock on hand will be sold on their usual liberal terms. Oct. 27, 1840.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Per "Columbus" from Liverpool:—

38 PACKAGES, containing, 500 pieces Grey Cottons, various qualities; 200 do. White do. do.; 380 printed do. do.; 50 dozen Regatta Stripe; 12 bales Cotton Warps, assorted No.'s; 2 do Blue do. (Indigo dye); 12 do. 3 thread Cotton Candlewick; 39 pieces Drab Moleskins; 25 do. Printed do.; 10 Ends dark mix'd Sattinetts; 15 do. fashionable do. Doeskins; 10 do. very superior Blue, black, and Color'd CLOTHS; Raven's Sewing Silk, and Twist, &c. &c.—Which are offered for sale at a small advance for prompt payment.
W. H. SCOVIL.
23d March, 1840. *North Market Wharf.*

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

THE subscriber has received by the *British American*, and other recent Arrivals, an assortment of *GOODS*, suited to the season,—among which are:
Broad CLOTHS, in all colours and qualities; milled do. for Winter Coating; Cassimeres, Buckskins and Doeskins; fine and superfine Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Petershams, fancy Vestings, Merinos figured and plain Saxonies and Orleans Cloth; Salisbury and assorted colors Flannels, Serges and Baizes; Blankets; grey, white and printed Cottons; Bombazines, Gro de Naps, Crapes, Sarsnets, Ribbons, black and colored in great variety; Galloons and Ferrets, Petersham and Prussian Bindings, Nets, Laces, Edgings, Quilling and Insertions; black and colored silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies, Gents. and Youths silk, Berlin, woollen, cotton, kid lined and Buckskin Gloves; ladies and girls lambs wool, worsted and cotton Hosiery: gents. and youths lambskin, plush and sealet Caps; ditto blue Scotch Bonnets, (large); ladies cloth and prunella (foxed) Boots; ditto morocco and prunella Slippers; childrens' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots; plaid, woollen, filled, thibet, worsted and cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Muslins in all kinds, Linens, Ducks and Hollands, Comforters, Braces, Umbrellas, Stays, Tweeds, Antwerps, Camblets and Plaids; German silver and fancy Wares, &c.; sewing Silks and Twists, all colors; Padding, Canvas, and Trimmings.
ALSO,
From Boston, a general assortment of Combs, Cotton Batting, &c.
Together with a very extensive assortment of gentlemens and youths CLOTHING, comprising pilot, beaver, petersham and broad cloth Frock and Top Coats; ditto Jackets; broad cloth, buckskin, cassimere, Tweed and pilot Trowsers; broad cloth, cassimere, thibet, and valentia Vests; Monkey Jackets, Guernsey Frocks, Duck Trowsers, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Regatta and common striped Shirts, &c.
All of which he offers at his usual low rates and on liberal terms, wholesale and retail, at his Store, corner of King street and the Market Square.
☞ *Country Merchants and Traders are invited to call.*
HENRY M'CULLOUGH.
St. John, October 27, 1840.

City Hat Store.

C. D. EVERITT returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal support since he commenced business in this city, and informs them that he has this day taken WILLIAM SEELY into Co-partnership, at the old Stand, east side of the Market square, under the firm of
EVERITT & SEELY,
where they solicit a liberal share of Public patronage
C. D. EVERITT,
WILLIAM SEELY.
St. John, August 29, 1840.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

COOKING STOVES,

Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

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

Nails! Nails! Nails!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Offer for sale the following very recently imported GOODS.

220 TONS IRON, assorted, "Banks best" and common English, Russian and Swedish—including all sizes and dimensions in general use;
5 tons STEEL, of various kinds,
1000 kegs PAINTS, assorted best and X Whit' Lead; black, blue, green, yellow, red and brown Paints;
100 boxes Window GLASS, various sizes,
12 casks Putty, containing three or four cwt. each;
4 do. Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
12 do. Paris Whiting and Pipe Clay
1 ton Patent Shot and Bullets,
250 kegs GUNPOWDER—Blasting, F, IF, HF and Cannister;
5 tons Hollow Ware, of various kinds;
3 cases Saws, do. do.
2 casks Joiners' Planes and other Tools,
1 dozen Smiths Bellows, best quality—24 to 36 in.;
2 do. do. Anvils, assorted sizes,
3 do. do. Vices, do. do.
1 ton Composition Spikes, do. do.
6 do. Iron do. do. do.
7 rolls Sheet Lead,
100 kegs Nails, assorted—4d to 30d, clasp and rose; 5 to 10 lbs. horse and ox,
22 packages Ironmongery and Cutlery, of various descriptions; Harness Mounting, Patent Leather, Roan Skins, Curled Hair, Hair Seating, &c.—all put up to order expressly for this market.
South Market Wharf, 14th July, 1840.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Now landing ex ship British American, from London:

40 HHDS. Martell's BRANDY; 45 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
10 bales Pepper; 120 dozen Playing Cards,
15 brls. Saltpetre, Blue Vitriol and Black Lead,
30 dozen Japan INK,
100 boxes Mould Candles—(wax wicks,)
50 ditto Dipt ditto; 13 ditto Sperm ditto,
5 carroteels Currants; 75 boxes Smyrna Raisins,
4 bales Slop Clothing.
Ex Portland and Emerald, from Liverpool—
120 boxes SOAP; 2 bales Bed Cords,
40 kegs Mustard; 40 dozen Scrubbing Brushes,
2 bales shoe Hemp and Woollen Yarn,
2 cases Sanderson's Cast Steel,
12 hhds Port Wine; 2 do. superior Madeira,
1 hhd. Basket Salt; 1 cask Cutlery,
75 kegs Nails; 1 cask Tea Kettles,
3 bales shell Almonds,
15 barrels Martindale's Paste Blacking.
Ex Herald, from Greenock—
50 bags Barley; 7 cases Confectionary,
450 reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
—IN STORE,—
400 chests Souchong, Congo and Bohea TEA,
250 hhds. Molasses; 150 do. Sugar,
200 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
30 hhds. Brandy; 40 do. and 175 cases Geneva,
50 casks Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines,
200 barrels Cumberland Pork; 40 do. Beef,
250 pieces grey and printed Cottons,
30 do. Broad Cloth; 10 bales Cotton Warp,
70 brls. superfine FLOUR; 70 do. Corn Meal.
The above, with a large assortment of othe Goods, will be sold low for good payments.
Nov. 3, 1840. WM. HAMMOND.

Havana Cigars, &c.

Landing ex Brig Wave, *from Nassau:*

100 M. HAVANA CIGARS,
1 case Fire Irons, Tongs, Shovels, &c., (brass mounted,)
1 Brass Mantelpiece and Grate,
1 case worsted Socks; 1 Capstan, (brass mounted,)
1 Capstan Head, (brass mounted,)
2 ANCHORS, 1 each 1200 lbs and 1800 lbs.
7 Iron Knees; 2 pair Davits,
2 Cross trees; 2 Tillers; 1 Spindle,
3 Boom Crotchets; 1 Pump Gallows,
1 Mahogany WHEEL, and 2 Pillars.
Sept. 1. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

EARTHENWARE, &c.

The subscribers have received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Greenock—
10 CRATES assorted EARTHENWARE,
20 bales Wrapping PAPER,
200 boxes Brown, White, and Fancy SOAP,
10 casks LOAF SUGAR; 20 do. Split Pease,
20 pieces Pilot CLOTHS,
100 pieces White and Red FLANNELS.
FROM BOSTON:
A large quantity best quality Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,
5 casks Round PEASE,
10 dozen Manilla Bed Cords and Clothes Lines,
50 dozen Corn BROOMS,
50 bags Mocha and Gaguayva COFFEE.—For sale at lowest rates. JARDINE & CO
29th September, 1840.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per Ship *Emerald*, from Liverpool, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he offers for sale at low rates.
E. L. THORNE.
October 27th, 1840.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale at Sussex Vale, King's County.

THAT well known FARM and MILLS, situated on the main Post Road, belonging to the subscriber, one mile from the Valley Church. It consists of 300 acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared and the most of it in a well-improved state, with a good House and two Barns, nearly new. The Grist Mill has been newly built, with Cast Iron Wheels, &c., carrying two run of stones, Smut Machine, &c. fitted in an approved style, and is well located with a sufficient supply of water.
Also.—300 acres of Land, about 80 acres of which are under improvement, situated about half a mile from said Valley Church, and but a short distance from the main post road.
Also, 200 acres of Land situated on the new line of Road leading from Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale, about six miles from the Valley Church, upon a stream known as Ward's Creek. On this Farm is a good mill seat, and a saw mill Frame is now upon the spot.
Also, about one mile from the above, 300 acres of Land, about 40 acres under improvement, with a Log House and Barn.
The first mentioned Farm may be had with or without the Grist Mill.—Inquire of the subscriber residing upon the premises.
JOHN JEFFRIES.
Sussex, 22d June, 1840.

Ask, Inquire—Ask those who know.

THOSE *only who know by trial or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects of the* perfect relief, *of the almost charm like cures effected in cases of the* Piles, Rheumatism, all Swellings, and all external pains, *no matter how severe, by the use of Hay's Liniment. Find one who has used it that will not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found.*
For relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you ask—ask of those who know—ask Matthew J. Myers, Esq. *Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen.* Duff Green, *late of Washington city; each of these gentlemen know of cases unconquerable by all other remedies or physicians though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of* Hay's Liniment. *Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings*
It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to let this great remedy be known.—Speak of it then to all your friends. *This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthl[illegible] articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are followed.* Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does he ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than his suffering.
Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than secure a dollar for any worthless article.
LOOK OUT—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—*Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.* that name will always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. *Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.*
SOLOMON HAYS.
Sold by COMSTOCK & Co., 2 Fletcher-street, N. York.
☞ Sold in St. John, by A. R. TRURO, (Circulating Library,) PETERS & TILLEY, T. WALKER & Son, and most of the Druggists. Sept. 15.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR

IS the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning grey, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.
☞ Read the following:
ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be shown below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:
WILLIAM THATCHER, Sen., Methodist Minister in St. George's charge, No. 86 North Fifth St.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, Jun., 123 Arch st.
It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.
[From the Mayor.]
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, City of Philadelphia.
I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, this sixth day of December, &c. (L.S.) ROBERT WHARTON. Mayor.
CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid steel plate engraving, on which is the Falls of Niagara, and the name of COMSTOCK & CO., sole American Agents.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

Where the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oils, grease, or any other fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the bulb are obstructed, then the oil, &c., may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but alone they are of no avail. There must be a stimulous to rouse the vessels from their torpor, and quicken the current of the blood.—*Extract from Clirehugh's Treatise on the Hair.*
The *Balm of Columbia* is the only preparation that can have that effect, being entirely free from any oily substance.
CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid steel plate engraving, on which is the Falls of Niagara, and the name of Comstock & Co., sole American Agent.

A CASE IN POINT.

I had unfortunately lost nearly all the hair from the top of my head, when I commenced the use of the Balm of Columbia, and have, by the use of two bottles, had my head covered with a fine growth of hair. There can be no mistake in the matter, as any of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite grey, but had the grey hairs plucked out, and it has grown in, as the Balm says, of the natural color. If any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see. I bought the balm of Comstock & Co., 2 Fletcher-street.
A RINDGE,
No. 19 Coenties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line.
New York, Nov. 9, 1838.

TO THE INCREDULOUS.

New-York, Sept. 28th 1838
I have been entirely bald during 13 years, and I have now, by the use of the genuine Balm of Colmbia, my head covered, with fine hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous, who will take the trouble to call at my house. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous, who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2 Fletcher-street.
J. P. SCHMIDLING,
47 Attorney-street.
Sold by nearly every shop keeper in the Province, and at St. John by A. R. Truro, (Circulating Library), Peters & Tilley, Walker & Son, and the Druggists generally. St. John, 8th Sept. 1840.

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.

Bacon, Raisins, Soap, &c.

10 BALES Irish BACON, free of bone,
200 Half-boxes RAISINS,
100 whole ditto ditto; 50 quarter ditto ditto,
150 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
20 bags best Java COFFEE,
20 drums FIGS.
All of the best quality and offered for sale cheap for cash or approved paper.
Nov. 3. JAMES MALCOCM.

Patent Medicines, &c.

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

FRECKLE WASH.

Vaughan and Peterson's Red Liniment,

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

Superior Concentrated Extract of Rose,

For Pies, Puddings, &c.

Pot & Sweet Herbs, for family use.

Dr. Shubael Hewes' celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve and Bone Liniment,

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

Universal Corn Cure.

MILK OF ROSES.

Whitin's Patent

STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

DR. WEAVER'S

Celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.

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

INDIAN'S PANACEA.

DEPILATORY POWDER,

For removing all superfluous hair.

Hay's Liniment for Piles.

TO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by external applications. Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable physicians to try it on their patients. It will do them no harm, and it is known that every physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known. Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one of their most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to try it? Because it is sold as a proprietary medicine? Is this a sufficient excuse for suffering their honest patients to linger in distress? We think not. Physicians shall be convinced that there is no humbug or quackery about this article. Why then not alleviate human suffering? If they wont try it *before*, let them *after* all other prescriptions fail. Physicians are respectfully requested to do themselves and patients the justice to use this article. It shall be taken from the bottles, and done up as their prescription, if they desire.

ARABIAN BALSAM.

BUFFALO OIL.

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

Saint John Hotel.

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

BEEF, PORK, BREAD, &c.

Received by late Arrivals.

60 BRLS. Canada Prime, } BEEF.
35 ditto Cargo, }
110 brls. Prime PORK; 40 do. Prime Mess ditto,
100 bags NAVY BREAD.—For sale at lowest rates. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.
Sept. 29, 1840.

Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Teas, &c.

7 HHDS. and 10 quarter casks best Cognac BRANDY—*Outard, Dupuy & Co's. Brand;*
15 puns. very old Jamaica RUM,
10 do. Demerara Rum,
6 casks Hollands GIN,
50 chests Congo and Souchong TEAS,
15 chests and boxes Gunpowder and Hyson Teas,
11 boxes bright Havana SUGAR,
15 kegs No. 1 Richmond TOBACCO,
60 boxes Mould and Dipt CANDLES,
200 do. best yellow SOAP,
20,000 best Havana CIGARS,
28 bolts best bleached CANVAS, from No. 1 to 6
Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, &c.; all of which will be sold very low for Cash or approved paper, by
JOHN KIRK, *Reed's Point.*

Black and Green TEAS.

A Few Chests and Half Chests Hyson, Young Hyson and Gunpowder—on hand ex Clifton.
E. I. Company's CONGO hourly expected.
Nov. 10. RATCHFORD & BROTHERS.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German Physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of the NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache, a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but eradicate by the use of his remedy.
It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.
☞ Sold in St. John, at Mr. A. R. Truro's Circulating Library; and by Messrs. Peters & Tilley, T. Walker & Son, and most other Druggists.——Address COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York.
St John, 8th Sept. 1840.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

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

CAPS, HATS, &c.

EVERITT & SEELY

Have just received per 'Junius,' from London,—

2143 CAPS

OF various descriptions, viz: Gentlemen's, Youths and Babes' South Sea Seal, Otter, Neutria, Sable, Musquash, black and grey Lamb Skin, Plush, Sealette, and Cloth; 95 pair FUR GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, assorted.
Also, per 'Samuel,' from Liverpool:
A general assort